

TA10.CK2.5

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. weather B. hearty C. meadow D. breach
2. A. public B. scuba-diving C. understand D. culture
3. A. ruin B. fruit C. cruise D. juice

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. ecology B. scuba-diving C. sustainable D. phenomenon
5. A. adventurous B. habitat C. sustainable D. traditional

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

6. She can't get home _____ she has no money.
A. unless B. if C. until D. without
7. The vast wilderness of Alaska offers some unbelievable ecotourism opportunities, and one of the most _____ tourism industries in the USA.
A. sustainable B. natural C. safe D. environmental
8. Villagers can compete against the commercial fishing and timber companies who _____ the natural resources of the area, taking as much as they want.
A. deplete B. lower C. leave D. decrease
9. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been D. was
10. You should use electric fans instead of air conditioners _____ they don't emit dangerous gases.
A. so B. but C. because D. although
11. Fish and poultry have a much lower impact _____ the environment, and other plant proteins are even less damaging _____ the planet.
A. on - to B. on - with C. x - for D. of - to
12. We get the energy we require for our everyday needs from many sources, but not all of them are _____.
A. ecological B. economic C. unharmed D. eco-friendly
13. E-books are typically _____ through a student's personal device, such as a notebook, tablet or cellphone.
A. concentrated B. accessed C. made D. stored
14. While not all apps are _____ on Android devices, the large majority of them can be accessed on iPhones, iPads, and iPods.
A. useful B. keen C. available D. fond
15. Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, _____ is available on his blog.
A. that B. which C. who D. whose

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

16. Bac Lieu Bird Sanctuary Nature Reserve is a coastal rich and _____ salt forest floor with the natural salt-marsh ecosystem. (DIVERSE)
17. In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and attractive natural attractions, waste _____ is a serious problem. (DISPOSE)
18. Digital devices offer an opportunity to _____ students about media use. (EDUCATION)

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

19. Lan: "Would you rather work for a male or female boss?"
Nam: " _____ "
A. I've been self-employed for five years. B. I don't like working under time pressure.
C. I prefer a male boss. D. I can't stand the women gossips.
20. A: "Why don't we make a cake for Mom on Mother's Day?" - B: " _____ "
A. Sure, let's plan on it. B. Thanks, I'd love to.
C. To make her happy. D. Great! I'd like some flowers.

VI. Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C or D fits each numbered gap.

NAM CAT TIEN NATIONAL PARK

In the early morning of the first day, the guide will pick you up and transfer to Nam Cat Tien National Park, located on a low mountainous area of Dong Nai Province. Nam Cat Tien is an area which represents a special ecosystem of wet (21) _____ with biodiversity.

You will take a boat trip along the Dong Nai River to view the (22) _____ on the river banks. You can stop at the grassland area to search for peacocks, jungle fowl and birds that prefer a more open habitat. After that, you can continue to go to Kim Lan Village, once a French military camp and now the main village to the one ethnic (23) _____ of the park.

The song of birds will wake you up in the morning of the second day. You go hiking to the crocodile lake with plenty of (24) _____ to see many varieties of bird life and, if you are lucky, the chance of spotting larger mammals. The Siamese Crocodile is an endangered (25) _____ and this is one of the last remaining places in the world that you can still see them in the wild. In the evening, a walking tour along the track following the river through the botanical garden to Heaven Rapids, which provide you with good opportunities to see the birds and possibly the gibbon.

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|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21.A. places | B. varieties | C. forests | D. area |
| 22.A. change | B. variety | C. diverse | D. wildlife |
| 23.A. inhabitants | B. mammals | C. plants | D. habitats |
| 24.A. occasion | B. notes | C. opportunities | D. advantages |
| 25.A. surfaces | B. layers | C. spots | D. species |

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the dominant species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant tissues form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus, plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores.

Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more organisms at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.
 - B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.
 - C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.
 - D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.
27. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT _____.

- A. some animals eat other animals
- B. plants depend on the sun to grow
- C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow
- D. not every food chain starts with plants

28. Which of the following is NOT an example of carnivores?

- A. shrew
- B. lacewings
- C. owl
- D. aphids

29. What makes the links in a food chain?

- A. the plants and the herbivores
- B. the herbivores and the carnivores
- C. the carnivores and the decomposers
- D. the plants and the decomposers

30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.
- B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.
- C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.
- D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.

VIII. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning of the first ones.

31. I don't see you very often because you live so far away.

→ If you _____.

32. "What would you do if you were having a problem with grammar, Nga?" Huyen asked.

→ Huyen asked Nga _____.

33. Mai said, "The burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution."

→ Mai said _____.

34. Tom has hundreds of books. They are all in foreign languages.

→ Tom has _____.

35. No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deepest)

→ The Pacific is _____.

IX. Listen and fill in each blank with correct words to complete the following sentences.

- All members are equal.
- All members promise to (36) _____ solve international problems _____ in a peaceful way.
- No member will use force against another member.
- All members will help (37) _____ the UN _____ in its actions.
- The UN will not try to solve problems within countries except to enforce international peace.

Obviously, the United Nations has not been completely successful (38) _____ in its goals _____. There have been several wars since 1945. However, the organisation has helped bring peace to some countries that were (39) _____ at war _____. It has helped people who left their countries because of wars. It has helped bring (40) _____ independence _____ to colonies.

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