

UNIT 7: Environmental Protection

I. Write ONE word in each blank to complete each sentence. The first letter of the word has been given.

- Using public transport is one of the effective ways to reduce our *c*_____ *f*_____.
- The conservationists are worried about the increase in *e*_____ species loss.
- When she goes to the super market, she usually avoids buying *s*_____ -use products such as plastic containers.
- Our villagers usually spend their Sunday picking up the plastic *r*_____ and other garbage on the beach.
- Water *p*_____ affects not only aquatic life but also human health.
- C*_____ down trees can result in soil erosion and loss of habitat for wild animals.
- When you build a *c*_____, you should be careful to avoid starting wildfires.
- N*_____ *p*_____ provide habitat for many plant and animal species.
- A(n) *h*_____ is the place where we can normally find a particular type of animal or plant.
- A(n) *e*_____ consists of all of the living and non-living things in an area.

II. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B, C, or D

- The field trip to Con Dao National Park aims to _____ the awareness of local students about environmental protection.
A. contain B. rise C. cover D. raise
- _____ I have a new smartphone, I will pass my old one to you.
A. Although B. As soon as C. While D. Therefore
- The burning of fossil fuels is one of the primary causes of _____.
A. Air pollution B. Soil pollution C. Water pollution D. Light pollution
- Using _____ can lead to increased waste and environmental pollution.
A. endangered species B. single-use products
C. national parks D. carbon footprint
- The _____ promote the principles of *reducing*, *reusing*, and *recycling* waste.
A. extinction B. 3Rs C. carbon dioxide D. habitat
- _____ the global population continues to grow, the demand for resources and energy will increase.
A. Until B. Before C. When D. While
- _____ they moved to their new house, they planted a lot of trees in the garden.
A. Until B. After C. While D. Till
- You should turn off the lights _____ you leave the office.
A. until B. While C. before D. after
- Can you water the flowers _____ we are not at home?

A. til B. before C. when D. after

10. She continues the search _____ she found the missing glasses.

A. until B. before C. while D. when

11. _____ problems directly affect the quality of people's lives.

A. environmentally B. environmental C. environment D. environmentalists

12. The government provides _____ for endangered species.

A. protection B. protect C. protective D. protector

13. _____ species, if not protected, could eventually become extinct.

A. endanger B. endangered C. danger D. dangerous

14. Cutting down a lot of trees is very _____ to the environment.

A. harmful B. harmless C. harm D. harmfully

15. Rain polluted by acid that has been _____ into the atmosphere is known as acid rain.

A. reduce B. rise C. release D. reduce

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable time conjunction (*when/ while/ until/ till/ before/ after/ as soon as*)

1. Nam was writing an essay about water pollution _____ all his friends came.

2. Don't go out _____ you finish your homework.

3. We'll start the meeting _____ everyone arrives. (*as soon as/ after*)

4. _____ she left the party, Jenny said goodbye to the host.

5. We saw many beautiful birds _____ we were fishing.

IV. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

1. Solar energy needs to be converted into electricity after we can use it.

A. needs to be B. into C. after D. can use it

2. When a species of plants or animals are in danger of extinction, it is gradually disappearing.

A. When B. species C. are D. it

3. When fossil fuels are burnt, they released greenhouse gases - mostly carbon dioxide.

A. When B. burnt C. released D. mostly

4. As soon as the snow will melt, spring wildflowers push their way up through the leaf litter.

A. As soon as B. will melt C. push D. litter

5. We will contact the people in charge and will get back to you as soon as we could.

A. will contact B. will get back C. as soon as D. could

V. Combine each pair of sentences, using the connector given.

1. We are planting trees. Our friends were collecting rubbish. (*while*)

→ _____.

2. I read my favourite book. Then I went to bed. (*after*)

→ _____.

3. I waited for him. He came. (*until*)

→ _____

4. She finished one project. She started working on the next. (*as soon as*)

→ _____.

5. Do not disturb me. I am busy with my work. (*when*)

→ _____