**\*HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP:**

- HS xem lại lý thuyết, ví dụ minh họa trong tài liệu đã học và làm bài tập.

**\* YÊU CẦU:**

**-** Học sinh làm và chụp lại bài làm hoặc làm trực tiếp trên file word.

- Học sinh nộp bài trước 23/2/2020

- Học sinh nộp bài qua email [contact@tamkhoi.edu.vn](mailto:contact@tamkhoi.edu.vn)

**UNIT 10 ENDANGERED SPECIES**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. attitude B. survive C. introduce D. human
2. A. medicine B. priority C. crisis D. primary
3. A. protect B. commercial C. construction D. climate
4. A. bamboo B. good C. foot D. cook
5. A. cake B. panda C. face D. late

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

1. A. extinction B. animal C. classify D. primary
2. A. temperature B. serious C. awareness D. chemical
3. A. ability B. agriculture C. development D. contaminate
4. A. government B. agency C. benefit D. diversity
5. A. disappearance B. vulnerable C. conservation D. generation

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Humans depend on species diversity to ***provide*** food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

A. raise B. produce C. supply D. reserve

1. Many schools provide environmental education to increase students' ***awareness*** of conservation needs.

A. effort B. benefit C. exploitation D. knowledge

1. Many species have become extinct each year before biologists can ***identify*** them.

A. destroy B. drain C. endanger D. discover

1. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and ***habitat*** loss.

A. reserve B. generation C. natural environment D. diversity

1. It is found that ***endangered*** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely

populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.

A. disappeared B. increased C. threatened D. reduced

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. One often ***expends*** far more energy in marathon run than expected

A. exhausts B. consumes C.spends D.reserves

1. We left New York when I was six, so my recollections of it are rather ***faint*.**

A. clear B. explicable C. ambiguous D. unintelligible

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheets to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. extinct B. extinction C. extinctive D. extinctly

1. If an area is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the trees there are cut down or destroyed.

A. endangered B. deforested C. contaminated D. polluted

1. This also means that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of many animals are being destroyed.

A. ways of life B. natural habitats C. land D. species

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment

A. Biodiversity B. Conservation C. Globe D. Individual

1. A / an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.

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

1. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Many modern medicines are derived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.

A. on B. for C. from D. in

1. 15,589 species (7,266 animal species and 8,323 plant species) are now considered \_\_\_\_\_\_ risk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

A. at / of B. on / in C. for / with D. in / at

1. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates found in the fossil record.

A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturalness

1. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

degradation are the leading threats.

A. destroy B. destructive C. destructor D. destruction

1. We have to apply effective measures to save many plant and animal species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

A. from B. in C. for D. on

1. Toxic chemicals from factories are one of the serious factors that leads wildlife to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of

extinction.

A. wall B. fence C. verge D. bridge

1. Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

A. with B. at C. in D. for

1. The world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. prosperous B. prefect C. vulnerable D. remained

1. All the countries of the area have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect their wildlife but they are rarely enforced.

A. efforts B. laws C. results D. reserves

1. Forest dwellers had always hunted the local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but their needs had been small.

A. wildlife B. commerce C. reserve D. generation

1. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of pollution in our modern world

A. resources B. sources C. foundations D. bases

1. A lot of different conservation efforts have been made to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endangered species.

A. save B. kill C. make D. do

1. Keep quiet. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ talk so loudly in here. Everybody is working.

A. may B. must C. might D. mustn’t

1. John is not at home. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go somewhere with Daisy. I am not sure.

A. might B. will C. must D. should

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have a day off tomorrow? – Of course not. We have a lot of things to do.

A. Must B. Will C. May D. Need

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I be here by 6 o’clock? – No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Shall/mightn’t B. Must/needn’t C. Will/mayn’t D. Might/won’t

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touch that switch, whatever you do.

A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. won’t D. wouldn’t

1. Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.

A. mustn’t B. couldn’t C. can’t D. needn’t

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven’t got a

penny to their name.

A. needn’t B. couldn’t C. mayn’t D. mustn’t

1. – Oh no! I completely forgot we were supposed to pick Jenny up at the airport this morning.

– She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there waiting for us.

A. needn’t sit B. might still sit C. must still be sitting D. should have sat

1. Jane often wears beautiful clothes. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ be very rich.

A. must B. couldn’t C. can’t D. needn’t

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.

A. needn't B. mustn't C. do not have to D. may not

1. \_ What do you think of American films? \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I do B. I like them C. No, I don’t D. I think of them very much

1. \_ Would you like to go to the cinema with me this evening? \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I’m sorry. B. That’s a good idea.

C. Yes, I like. D. Thank you. It’s very kind of you.

1. \_ Excuse me, is anybody sitting here? \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No, thanks. B. Yes, I’m so glad.

C. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

1. \_ Shall we start now? \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, we are. B. Yes, let’s. C. Yes, please. D. No, we don’t

1. \_ Where do you think Mike is from? \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Maybe he comes from Australia. B. He lives in Australia.

C. He is Australia. D. Australian man, of course.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. Be careful of that dog. It must bite you.
2. I don’t think we should throw that letter away. We needn’t use it later.
3. We can keep this a secret between ourselves. We must tell anybody else.
4. I understand the situation perfectly. You mustn’t explain further.
5. We have enough food at home so we need to go shopping today.
6. Endangered species are plant and animal species which is in danger of extinction.
7. Toxic chemical in the air and land, contamination water and increased water temperatures have also driven many species to the verge of extinction.
8. Maintaining biodiversity is important with us in many ways.
9. In addition we benefit greatly from the many medicines and other production that biodiversity provides.
10. Different conservation efforts have made in order to save endangered species.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 61 to 65.**

**WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?**

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth’s history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (61)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves. *[evolve: tiến hóa]*

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth’s history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

1. 61. A. where B. which C. when D. what
2. 62. A. complete B. find C. compete D. exist
3. 63. A. accidentally B. suddenly C. quickly D. slowly
4. 64. A. same B. similar C. different D. various
5. 65. A. has been B. have been C. will be D. are

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 66 to 70.**

**ENDANGERED SPECIES**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (66) species are plants and animals species which are in danger of (67) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Over 8,300 plant species and 7,200 animal species around the globe are threatened with extinction, and many thousands more (68) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each year before biologists can identify them.

The primary causes of species extinction are(69)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ destruction, commercial exploitation and pollution The drainage of wetlands, cutting of forests, urbanization, and road and dam construction have destroyed or seriously damaged natural habitats. Since the 1600s, worldwide commercial exploitation of animals for food and other products has seriously reduced the number of rare species. Toxic chemical in the air and land, (70) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water and increased water temperatures have also driven many species to the verge of extinction.

66. A. Endangered B. Endanger C. Danger D. Dangerous

67. A. extinct B. extinction C. extinctly D. extinctive

68. A. become extinction B. go extinction C. become extinct D. become extinctly

69. A. extinction B. conservation C. biodiversity D. habitat

70. A. polluted B. contaminate C. pollution D. contamination

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 75.**

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but we focus species attention on our flagship species: giant pandas, tigers, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephant, marine turtles and great apes. These species not only need species measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as “umbrella” species: helping them helps numerous other species that live in the same ***habitats***.

In addition to our flagship animals, we work to protect numerous species in peril around the world that live within our priority eco-rigions. Large predators like snow leopards and grizzly bears, migratory species like whooping cranes and songbrids, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF’ s conservation efforts. Our wildlife trade experts at “traffic” work to ensure that trade wildlife products, doesn’t harm a species, while also fighting against illegal and unsustainable trade.

WWF is known for acting on sound science. Science leads and guides us strategies and approaches, from the way to restore tigers in viable, breed population to decide which areas need protection the most.

1. 71. What does WWF stand for?

A. World Wildlife Food. B. World Wildlife Formation.

C. World Wildlife Fund. D. World Website Fund.

1. 72. How many species do we pay much attention to?

A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 9

1. 73. What is the meaning of the word “***habitats****”* in paragraph 1?

A. The place where animals or plants are normally found.

B. The place where animals or plants can drink and sleep.

C. The place where animals or plants can find their enemy.

D. The place where animals can find and keep their body warm.

1. 74. What can science help us in safeguarding endangered species?

A. Find the way to kill all species easily. B. Lead and guide strategies and approaches.

C. Discover another habitat of animal. D. Search for a food source for animals.

1. 75. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

A. WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world.

B. WWF is known for acting on sound science.

C. these above species need extra protection so as not to be extinct.

D. All species are so fierce that scientists can’t take care of them.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 76 to 80.**

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. Exotic species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on them, altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other non-native species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reasons to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction's doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

1. Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are not used to the local environment

B. never get along well with other native species in the same environment

C. tend to do harm to exotic species

D. have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period

1. Exotic species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do no harm to native species and the local environment

B. may kill native species for food

C. always share the environment peacefully with native species

D. help to make the local environment more ideal to survive

1. According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. non-native species have caused bad damages to native ones

B. introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary

C. exotic species have never been introduced on islands

D. very few native species have been damaged by exotic species

1. According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century \_\_\_.

A. whale population was the most crowded in marine life

B. whale hunting was illegal

C. whale population increased dramatically

D. whaling was not restricted

1. Tiger bone and rhino horn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are not popular in Asian markets B. are never in the trade of animal parts

C. are used for making traditional medicines D. cannot be found in Asian markets

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions**

1. It’s possible that Jane will visit Switzerland next year.

A. Jane could visit Switzerland next year. B. Jane needn’t visit Switzerland next year.

C. Jane must visit Switzerland next year. D. Jane mustn’t visit Switzerland next year.

1. I’m thinking about taking Spanish lessons.

A. I may taking Spanish lessons. B. I may take Spanish lessons.

C. I needn’t taking Spanish lessons. D. I mustn’t take Spanish lessons.

1. I’m sure they’ll be home by now.

A. They must has been home by now. B. They need to be home by now.

C. They must be home by now. D. They needn’t be home by now.

1. I’m sure that Mrs. Smith didn’t leave home.

A. Mrs. Smith can’t left home. B. Mrs. Smith needn’t have left home.

C. Mrs. Smith must have left home. D. Mrs. Smith can’t have left home.

1. I’m certain that he buried something in the garden.

A. He may have buried something in the garden.

B. He must bury something in the garden.

C. He mustn’t have buried something in the garden.

D. He must have buried something in the garden.

1. Jack doesn’t need to be there at 6:00 pm.

A. Jack needs to be there at 6:00 pm. B. Jack needn’t be there at 6:00 pm.

C. Jack must be there at 6:00 pm. D. Jack can’t be there at 6:00 pm.

1. We have enough food at home so we needn’t go shopping today.

A. We have enough food at home so we need to go shopping today.

B. We have enough food at home so we mustn’t go shopping today.

C. We have enough food at home so we don’t need to go shopping today.

D. We have enough food at home so we can’t go shopping today.

1. Perhaps she’s gone to stay with her grandmother.

A. She might have go to stay with her grandmother.

B. She might has gone to stay with her grandmother.

C. She might goes to stay with her grandmother.

D. She might have gone to stay with her grandmother.

1. Perhaps he won the lottery.

A. He could have won the lottery. B. He could win the lottery.

C. He could have win the lottery. D. He won the lottery.

1. John passed his exam with a distinction. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. He was too lazy to succeed B. He can't have studied very hard

C. He must have studied very hard D. He needs studying harder