**UNIT 7.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Part of speech** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| 1 | Blast | n | /blɑːst/ | Vụ nổ |
| 2 | Carbon dioxide | n | /ˌkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/ | Khí đi-ô-xít các-bon |
| 3 | Carbon footprint | n, phr | /ˌkɑːbən ˈfʊtprɪnt/ | Dấu chân các-bon (tổng lượng khí nhà kính (trong đó chủ yếu là khí đi-ô-xít các-bon) thải vào khí quyển bởi các hoạt động cụ thể của con người) |
| 4 | Conservation | n | /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/ | Sự bảo tồn |
| 5 | Consumption | n | /kənˈsʌmpʃn/ | Sự tiêu thụ |
| 6 | Coral | n | /ˈkɒrəl/ | San hô |
| 7 | Dugong | n | /ˈduːɡɒŋ/ | Cá cúi, bò biển |
| 8 | Ecosystem | n | /ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm/ | Hệ sinh thái |
| 9 | Endangered species | n, phr | /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ | Những loài có nguy có bị tuyệt chủng |
| 10 | Environmental | adj | /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentl/ | Thuộc về môi trường |
| 11 | Extinction | n | /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/ | Sự tuyệt chủng |
| 12 | Face | v | /feɪs/ | Đối mặt |
| 13 | Habitat | n | /ˈhæbɪtæt/ | Môi trường sống |
| 14 | Litter | n, v | /ˈlɪtər/ | Rác, xả rác |
| 15 | Marine | adj | /mə'ri:n/ | Thuộc hàng hải |
| 16 | Medicinal | adj | /məˈdɪsɪnl/ | Dùng làm thuốc chữa bệnh |
| 17 | Mission | n | /ˈmɪʃn/ | Sứ mệnh, nhiệm vụ |
| 18 | Oxygen | n | /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ | Khí ô-xi |
| 19 | Participate | v | /pɑːrˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ | Tham gia |
| 20 | Permit | n, v | /pərˈmɪt/ | Sự cho phép, cho phép |
| 21 | Product | n | /ˈprɒdʌkt/ | Sản phẩm |
| 22 | Protect | v | /prəˈtekt/ | Bảo vệ |
| 23 | Release | v | /rɪli:s/ | Giải phóng, thải ra |
| 24 | Renewable source | n, phr | /rɪˈnjuːəbl sɔːrs/ | Nguồn tái tạo |
| 25 | Resident | n | /rezɪdənt/ | Người dân |
| 26 | Saola | n | /'saʊlə/ | Kỳ lân châu Á |
| 27 | Single-use | adj | /ˌsɪŋɡl ˈjuːs/ | Để sử dụng một lần |
| 28 | Slippery | adj | /ˈslɪpəri/ | Trơn |
| 29 | Species | n | /ˈspiːʃiːz/ | Giống, loài |
| 30 | Substance | n | /ˈsʌbstəns/ | Chất |
| 31 | Tornado | n | /tɔːrˈneɪdəʊ/ | Lốc xoáy |
| 32 | Toxic | adj | /ˈtɒksɪk/ | Độc hại |
| 33 | Wildlife | n | /'waɪldlaɪf/ | Động vật hoang dã |

B. PRONUNCIATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Phụ âm đôi  /bl/ | bl (blank) |
| Phụ âm đôi  /kl/ | cl (cloud) |

C. GRAMMAR

**Complex sentences with adverb clauses of time (Câu phức chứa mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)**

Câu phức bao gồm một mệnh đề độc lập (mệnh đề chính) và ít nhất một mệnh đề phụ thuộc:

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ là mệnh đề phụ thuộc

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ thời gian diễn tả thời điểm xảy ra sự việc nào đó và thường chứa các liên từ nối thời gian đứng trước như: **when** (khi, vào lúc), **while, as** (trong khi), **until / till** (cho đến khi), **as soon as, once** (ngay khi), **before, by the time** (trước khi), **after** (sau khi), **as long as, so long as** (chừng nào, miễn là), **since** (từ khi)...

***Example:*** *I won’t leave* ***until*** *my friend arrives.*

- Hai vế mệnh đề có thể hoán đổi vị trí cho nhau. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu. Nếu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian đứng ở đầu câu sẽ ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

- Khi chia động từ, cần lưu ý mối liên hệ về thời giữa 2 vế mệnh đề. Thông thường 2 vế sẽ chia cùng thời gian: quá khứ - quá khứ; hiện tại - hiện tại; hiện tại - tương lai

D. PRACTICE

**TEST 1**

**Find the word which has a different stress position from the others.**

1. A. protect B. global C. sunny D. litter

2. A. middle B. fifty C. pollute D. something

3. A. arrive B. believe C. happen D. begin

4. A. interest B. accountant C. family D. element

5. A. pollution B. habitat C. quality D. neighborhood

**Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pollution | oxygen | natural | dump | loss |
| campfire | habitat | toxic | protect | warming |

1. The panda’s natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the bamboo forest.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can have disastrous effects on the ecosystem.

3. The destruction of the rainforests is contributing to global \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Forests help release \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and absorb carbon dioxide.

5. We built a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sat around it telling stories and singing.

6. You shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish into the river to reduce waterpollution.

7. They are discussing some environmental problems such as pollutionand habitat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. We should do more to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our environment.

9. You shouldn’t use this chemical in cooking because it is very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Saving electricity is also a way to save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources.

**III. Circle the correct option in brackets.**

1. You must be careful (when / until) you cross the street.

2. I will wait for you here (until / while) you get back.

3. He will call me as soon (as / when) he arrives at the airport.

4. You can go (when / while) the traffic lights turn green.

5. She is doing her homework (while / after) her mother is cooking.

6. They will go on holidays in Italy (after / before) they finish their project.

7. Remember to turn off the lights (before / as soon as) you go to sleep.

8. Did they call the police (as soon as / while) they saw the accident?

9. Mary went straight to the cinema (when / after) she left the office.

10. Can you help me clean the table (while / until) I’m washing the dishes?

**IV. Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| midori | point | languages |
| mean | explain | ambitious |

**1.** Mary: My brother has a good sense of humor.

Linda: I didn’t get your (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What do you mean?

Mary: I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he always tells very funny jokes.

**2.** Ali: My friend is very (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Jamal: I’m sorry, I don’t understand. Can you (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ please?

Ali: I mean he has a dream to be an astronaut in the future.

**3.** Tom: What are the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to create the source codeof Midori?

Peter: Do you mean web browser Midori or operating system(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: I mean the first one.

**V. Read the passage and tick True or False.**

Global warming has become a serious problem in modern world. It is referred to potential changes in climate, which can lead to the rise of global temperature. This term has been presented by scientists. They work hard trying to solve the problem. Otherwise, global warming can produce really dangerous climatic changes apart from a rise in temperature. For example, over the past 100 years, the average temperature rise was about 1 degree. According to some scientists, global warming is the result of the industrial revolution. If it continues, it can destroy our civilization.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **True** | **False** |
| 1. Global warming is a minor problem in modern world. |  |  |
| 2. Changes in climate can lead to the increase of global temperature. |  |  |
| 3. Scientists are trying to find solutions for the problem. |  |  |
| 4. The average temperature rise was about 10 degrees over the past 100 years. |  |  |
| 5. Global warming is the result of the industrial revolution. |  |  |
| 6. Global warming can’t destroy our civilization although it continues. |  |  |

**VI. Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.**

1. air quality / are / worse / getting / and / The / worse /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. carbon dioxide / Trees / produce / absorb / oxygen / and /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. national problem / The / has / become / water quality / a /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. are / Humans/ harming / throughout / the / the / bees / habitat / of / world /*.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. global warming / Scientists / fear / has gone / that / the point of no return / beyond /*.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. will / Fish / die / if / continues / the / the / the / dumping / factory / into / river / poisonous / chemical waste /.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 2**

**I. Find the word which has a different stress position from the others.**

1. A. water B. supply C. arrest D. expect

2. A. footprint B. hobby C. prefer D. cleaning

3. A. endanger B. specialty C. blackberry D. everything

4. A. technology B. electrical C. reasonable D. extremely

5. A. information B. celebration C. unimportant D. significance

**II. Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1. The ecosystem here is **alike / diverse** with thousands of species.

2. Global warming is the **decrease / increase** in temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere.

3. This forest provides a habitat for hundreds of **species / styles** of plants and animals.

4. Cutting down trees is a **serious / unserious** environmental concern as it harms natural habitats.

5. “Carbon footprint” is the amount of **oxygen / carbon dioxide** that we release into the environment.

6. More and more people join the **music / environment** programmes to save endangered species.

7. Corals, sea turtles, dolphins, and dugongs are **forest / marine** animals.

8. The local residents are aware of the **important / importance** of nature.

9. You should avoid using **green / single-use** products like plastic bottles and bags.

10. We can **improve / pollute** our environment by planting trees and picking up rubbish.

**III. Choose the correct conjuntions to complete the sentences.**

1. You should drive carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road is slippery.

A. because B. while C. although D. after

2. I sleep with the window open \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s really cold.

A. if B. unless C. as D. before

3. We will clean up the beach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it stops raining.

A. while B. though C. since D. as soon as

4. Mary plays with the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is naughty.

A. although B. until C. when D. because

5. He won’t get paid for time off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he hasn’t a doctor’s note.

A. unless B. till C. because D. if

6. She went to the gym \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.

A. after B. before C. unless D. while

7. Don’t drink too much water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are having a meal.

A. till B. until C. while D. even though

8. Don’t forget to turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you go out.

A. though B. because C. after D. before

9. I don’t know the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you didn’t go to school.

A. what B. whose C. why D. where

10. He was talking about the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he saw last night.

A. that B. how C. who D. when

**IV. Complete the dialogues with the sentences from the box.**

A. Oh, I got it now.

B. Here is information about their products.

C. Well, it means the use of witty or carefully chosen words to mock or annoy someone.

D. Excuse me, but I don’t understand that word.

E. Are you interested in a specific type of product?

F. What do you mean by “not optimistic”?

**1.** Ami: Moroccan youth are not optimistic about the future of Morocco.

Jack: (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ami: I mean many of them leave Morocco and immigrate to Europe.

Jack: (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Rina: I’m looking for information on JAC chemical company.

Louis: (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rina: Yes, surface treatment products that JAC chemical companymanufactures.

Louis: (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Teacher: Good morning, class! Today, we’re going to talk about“sarcasm”.

Student: (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Could you explain it to us first, please?

Teacher: (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Student: Thank you, sir.

**V. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.**

It is undeniable that each person can play an important (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inprotecting their own neighborhood. Cars are (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a major sourceof (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. Their exhaust gases (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air, rangingfrom carbon dioxide (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unburnt carbon. Therefore, by using theirown (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only in rare cases, people would be able to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theenvironment. Another opportunity available to individuals is (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Bystopping plastic waste (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entering and contaminating waterways,people are able to conserve drinkable (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and its inhabitants.

1. A. key B. role C. game D. character

2. A. considering B. consider C. considered D. to consider

3. A. air B. visual C. soil D. light

4. A. contaminate B. contaminates C. contamination D. contaminated

5. A. as B. to C. about D. towards

6. A. toys B. clothes C. devices D. vehicles

7. A. use B. pollute C. protect D. release

8. A. recycles B. recycle C. recycling D. recycled

9. A. from B. to C. among D. into

10. A. food B. water C. beer D. thermal

**VI. Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases.**

1. You / shouldn’t / throw / litter / rivers and lakes /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Polluted water / be / unsafe / for / drink /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What / can / we / do / help / protect the environment / ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. National parks / play / key role / save endangered species /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Everyone / must be / responsible / protect the environment /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. According / scientific research / tiny species / may / help / clean radioactive pollution /.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 3**

**I. Find the word which has a different stress position from the others.**

1. A. usual B. unless C. frequent D. normal

2. A. continue B. consider C. popular D. protection

3. A. tomorrow B. together C. volunteer D. dioxide

4. A. reduction B. recycle C. attention D. concentrate

5. A. regularly B. interesting C. seriously D. environment

**II. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1. Global warming is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our environment.

A. threats B. footprints C. species D. products

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species are the animals facing a high risk of extinction inthe wild.

A. Helpful B. Saved C. Recycled D. Endangered

3. A national park is a special area for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the environment.

A. pollution B. destruction C. reduction D. protection

4. Don’t drink that water. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. died B. cleaned C. contaminated D. pured

5. The acid rain has caused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trees in this area.

A. fire B. litter C. damage D. global warming

6. Saolas and dugongs are endangered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. food B. items C. plants D. animals

7. You should turn off devices that you are not using to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_electricity.

A. use B. save C. raise D. increase

8. The Japanese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than half their waste paper every year.

A. release B. recycle C. absorb D. harm

9. We can reduce our carbon footprint to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A. reduce B. protect C. descrease D. pollute

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution occurs when the atmosphere contains gases,dust, or fumes in harmful amounts.

A. Air B. Soil C. Water D. Noise

**III. Match the clauses in the two columns to make complex sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. They decided to start the ceremony | A. you will miss your flight. |
| 2. You must get a permit | B. before you build a campfire at a national park. |
| 3. If you don’t hurry up, | C. he is nervous. |
| 4. Although he has prepared for his presentation, | D. when I met her. |
| 5. You can stay with us | E. although it was raining. |
| 6. I will never forget the first time | E until you find a suitable place to stay. |
| 7. Mai is reading a book | G. they can’t buy a new house in the city. |
| 8. The baby boy looks so cute | H. while her sister is working on the computer. |
| 9. Because they don’t have enoughmoney, | I. we were watching TV in the living room. |
| 10. When she came, | J. even though he is crying for milk. |

**IV. Number the sentences in order to make a complete dialogue.**

\_\_\_\_\_ A. Morocco transport infrastructure is so bad.

\_\_\_\_\_ B. I feel sorry for the families of the victims.

\_\_\_\_\_ C. What?

\_\_\_\_\_ D. Guess what?

\_\_\_\_\_ E. I’m not sure I got your point. Can you elaborate more?

\_\_\_\_\_ F. In other words, the train from Rabat to Kenitra had an accident in Boulekandel and many people died.

**V. Read the passage and choose the correct answers to the questions below.**

**Natural habitats**

Every living thing has a particular place in which it lives, and we call this place its habitat. A good habitat provides everything an organism needs to survive. It provides food and shelter, places for breeding or laying eggs, the right kind of climate, and so on.

**Natural habitats loss**

Habitat loss is the damage or loss of place where a type of plant or animal lives. It is a serious environmental issue that can cause extinction to thousands of species of animals, birds, plants and fish.

**Saving natural habitats**

Saving natural habitats is an urgent task, and it’s something we can all help with. Find out what you can do to stop environmental destruction and save the world’s endangered habitats and the animals, plants, birds and fish that live in them.

1. What is habitat?

A. It is a living thing. B. It is food of living things.

C. It is the place that a living thing lives in. D. It is a kind of plant or animal.

2. Which word is closest in meaning to “living thing”?

A. Food. B. Shelter. C. Climate. D. Organism.

3. What is habitat loss?

A. It is the loss of time where a type of plant or animal lives.

B. It is the loss of place where a type of plant or animal lives.

C. It is the loss of food where a type of plant or animal has.

D. It is the take-over of place where a type of plant or animal lives.

4. What does it mean by “extinction”?

A. It is a situation in which a plant, an animal, etc. stops existing.

B. It is a situation in which a plant, an animal, etc. continues existing.

C. It is a serious environmental issue.

D. It causes extinction to thousands of species of animals, birds, plants and fish.

5. Which word is opposite in meaning to “serious”?

A. Unserious. B. Interesting. C. Significant. D. Critical.

6. Is saving natural habitats also saving the animals, plants, birds and fish that live in them?

A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn’t.

C. It is an urgent task. D. We can stop environmental destruction.

**VI. Combine each pair of following sentences, using the conjunction in brackets.**

1. He goes to work by car. It rains. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. We will start the meeting. She arrives. (as soon as)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. You should clean the room. You leave. (before)

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4. Can I go out with my friends? I finish my homework. (after)

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5. Don’t use too much water. You are having a shower. (while)

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6. I didn’t learn about wildlife. I visited Con Dao National Park last week­end. (until)

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