

UNIT 10: PLANET EARTH

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1.	science	(n)	/'saɪəns/	khoa học
	scientist	n	/'saɪəntɪst/	nhà khoa học
	scientific	(n)	/,saɪən'tɪfɪk/	mang tính khoa học
	scientifically	adv	/,saɪən'tɪfɪkli/	một cách khoa học
2.	planet	(n)	/'plænit/	hành tinh
3.	earth	(n)	/ɜ:θ/	trái đất
4.	solar system	np	/'sɒlə 'sɪstəm/	hệ mặt trời
5.	mercury	(n)	/'mɜ:kjəri/	thủy ngân, sao Thủy
6.	Venus	(n)	/'vi:nəs/	sao Kim
7.	outer space	np	/'aʊtə(r) speɪs/	ngoài không gian, không gian vũ trụ
8.	appreciate	(v)	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	cảm kích, đánh giá cao
	appreciation	(n)	/ə,prɪ:'ʃi:ɪʃn/	sự đánh giá cao, sự trân trọng
	appreciable	(a)	/ə'pri:ʃəbl/	đáng kể
	appreciative	(a)	/ə'pri:ʃətɪv/	biết ơn, tán thưởng
9.	percent	n/a/adv	/pə'sent/	phần trăm
10.	liquid	(n)	/'lɪkwɪd/	chất lỏng
	liquid water	(n)	/'lɪkwɪd 'wɔ:tə(r)/	nước lỏng
11.	living thing	np	/'lɪvɪŋ θɪŋ/	sinh vật sống
12.	flora	(n)	/'flɔ:rə/	thực vật
13.	fauna	(n)	/'fɔ:nə/	động vật
14.	habitat	(n)	/'hæbɪtæt/	môi trường sống
	habitat loss	np	/'hæbɪtæt 'lɔ:s/	mất môi trường sống
15.	affect	(v)	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng
16.	landform	(n)	/'lændfɔ:rm/	địa hình
17.	observe	(v)	/əb'zɜ:rv/	quan sát
	observation	(n)	/,ɑ:bzər'veɪʃn/	sự quan sát
	observant	(a)	/əb'zɜ:rvənt/	tinh mắt, tinh ý, hay quan sát
	observer	(n)	/əb'zɜ:rvər/	người quan sát
18.	threaten	(v)	/'θretn/	hăm dọa, đe dọa
	threat	(n)	/θret/	mối đe dọa
	threatening	(a)	/'θretnɪŋ/	mang tính đe dọa
19.	launch	(v)	/lɔ:ntʃ/	phóng, khởi chạy, ra mắt, khai trương
20.	grassland	(n)	/'græslænd/	đồng cỏ, thảo nguyên
21.	desert	(n)	/'dezərt/	sa mạc, hoang mạc
22.	continent	(n)	/'kɑ:ntɪnənt/	lục địa, châu lục
23.	orbit	n/v	/'ɔ:rbɪt/	quỹ đạo/quanh quỹ đạo
24.	food chain	np	/'fu:d tʃeɪn/	chuỗi thức ăn
25.	nature reserve	np	/'neɪtʃər rɪzɜ:rv/	khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên
26.	pole	(n)	/pəʊl/	cực, cột
27.	farming	(n)	/'fɑ:rmɪŋ/	nông nghiệp
28.	housing	(n)	/'haʊzɪŋ/	nhà ở
29.	climate change	np	/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	biến đổi khí hậu
30.	global warming	np	/'glɒəbl 'wɔ:rmɪŋ/	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
31.	ecological balance	np	/i:kə'lɑ:dʒɪkl 'bæləns/	cân bằng sinh thái

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
32.	natural resources	np	/ˈnætʃrəl rɪˈsɔːrsɪz/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
33.	distance	(n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	khoảng cách
34.	gorgeous	(a)	/ˈɡɔːrdʒəs/	lộng lẫy, đẹp
35.	hill	(n)	/hɪl/	đồi
36.	plain	(n)	/pleɪn/	đơn giản, trơn
37.	plateaus	(n)	/pləˈtəʊ/	cao nguyên
38.	geologist	(n)	/dʒiˈɑːlədʒɪst/	nhà địa chất học
	geology	(n)	/dʒiˈɑːlədʒi/	địa chất
	geological	(a)	/ˌdʒiːəˈləːdʒɪkl/	thuộc địa chất
39.	arctic ocean	np	/ˌɑːrktɪk ˈəʊʃn/	Bắc Băng Dương
	Pacific Ocean	np	/pəˈsɪfɪk ˈəʊʃn/	Thái Bình Dương
	Atlantic ocean	np	/ətˌlæntɪk ˈəʊʃn/	Đại Tây Dương
40.	reptile	(n)	/ˈreptail/	loài bò sát
41.	rainforest	(n)	/ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/	rừng mưa nhiệt đới
42.	surface	(n)	/ˈsɜːrfɪs/	bề mặt
43.	satellite	(n)	/ˈsætələɪt/	vệ tinh
44.	moonquake	(n)	/ˈmuːnkwɛɪk/	động đất mặt trăng
	earthquake	(n)	/ˈɜːrθkwɛɪk/	động đất, trận động đất
45.	canyon	(n)	/ˈkænjən/	hẻm núi
46.	rocky	(a)	/ˈrɑːki/	lổm chổm đá, bằng đá
47.	freshwater	(a)	/ˈfrefwɔːtər/	nước ngọt
48.	rainfall	(n)	/ˈreɪnfɔːl/	lượng mưa
49.	coastline	(n)	/ˈkəʊstlaɪn/	đường bờ biển
50.	Mediterranean	(n)	/ˌmedɪtəˈreɪniən/	Địa Trung Hải
51.	polar bear	np	/ˈpəʊlər ber/	gấu Bắc Cực
52.	penguin	(n)	/ˈpenɡwɪn/	chim cánh cụt
53.	leopard seal	np	/ˈlepərd siːl/	báo biển
54.	tropical forest	np	/ˈtrɔːpɪkl ˈfɔːrɪst/	rừng nhiệt đới
	temperate forest	np	/ˈtempərət ˈfɔːrɪst/	rừng ôn đới
	boreal forest	np	/ˈbɔːriəl ˈfɔːrɪst/	rừng phương bắc
55.	owl	(n)	/aʊl/	con cú
56.	deer	(n)	/dɪr/	con nai, con hươu
57.	squirrel	(n)	/ˈskwɜːrəl/	con sóc
58.	lizard	(n)	/ˈlɪzəd/	thằn lằn
59.	adjust	(v)	/əˈdʒʌst/	điều chỉnh
60.	microscopic algae	np	/ˌmaɪkrəˈskaːpɪk ˈældʒiː/	vi tảo
61.	livestock	(n)	/ˈlaɪvstɔːk/	gia súc
62.	significant	(a)	/sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt/	đáng kể, quan trọng
	significance	(n)	/sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns/	ý nghĩa, sự quan trọng
	significantly	adv	/sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəntli/	đáng kể, đáng chú ý
63.	prey	(n)	/preɪ/	con mồi
64.	fertilizer	(n)	/ˈfɜːrtəlaɪzər/	phân bón

Collocations/ phrase/phrasal verb	Meaning
1. be pleased to do sth	vui lòng làm việc gì
2. look forward to doing sth	mong muốn được làm điều gì
3. help out	giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ
4. be essential for sth	cần thiết, thiết yếu cho cái gì
5. be similar to sth	tương tự như cái gì
6. lend a hand to do sth	giúp một tay để làm gì
7. cut down	đốn hạ
8. cut down on	giảm bớt, cắt giảm
9. stop to do sth	dừng lại để làm gì đó

10.stop doing sth	dừng hẳn, không làm việc gì đó nữa
11.have a discussion about/on sth	thảo luận về cái gì
12.be covered with sth	được bao phủ bởi thứ gì
13.mark a giant leap for sb/sth	có một bước nhảy vọt lớn đối với ai/cái gì
14.make up	trang điểm, bịa đặt, làm hòa...
15.contribute to sth	đóng góp cho cái gì
16.persuade sb to do sth	thuyết phục ai đó làm gì
17.be home to sb/sth	là nhà của ai/là nơi cư trú của loài gì
18.breathe in	hít vào
19.breathe out	thở ra
20.play an important part/role in sth	đóng vai trò/phần quan trọng trong việc gì
21.raise one's awareness of/about sth	nâng cao nhận thức của ai về vấn đề gì

B. GRAMMAR

a. Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses

- Là phần giải thích thêm, nếu không có mệnh đề này, mệnh đề chính vẫn có nghĩa rõ ràng.
- Được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi **các dấu phẩy**.
- **that** không được dùng trong mệnh đề này.
- Danh từ đứng trước thường là **tên riêng** hoặc **this, that, these, those, my, his, her ...+ N**
- Không được lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi có chức năng làm tân ngữ trong câu.
That man, **whom** you saw yesterday, is Mr. Pike.
This is Mrs. Jones, **who** helped me last week.

- Dùng dấu “,” sau

Danh từ riêng (Peter, Paris, ...)	this/ that/ these/ those + N (this boy, those girls,...)	my/ his/ her/ our/ their/ your + N (my parents, her dog,...)
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Exercises

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> ffect | B. a <u>p</u> preciate | C. c <u>h</u> ange | D. b <u>a</u> lance |
| 2. A. c <u>l</u> imate | B. h <u>a</u> bitat | C. l <u>a</u> ndform | D. f <u>a</u> scinating |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> ncient | B. t <u>a</u> keaway | C. b <u>a</u> sic | D. c <u>a</u> stle |
| 4. A. e <u>c</u> ological | B. l <u>a</u> ndform | C. o <u>r</u> bit | D. f <u>l</u> ora |
| 5. A. f <u>e</u> rtilizer | B. p <u>r</u> eserve | C. r <u>e</u> cognize | D. o <u>b</u> serve |
| 6. A. h <u>a</u> bitat | B. g <u>r</u> assland | C. c <u>l</u> imate | D. s <u>t</u> andard |
| 7. A. o <u>u</u> ter | B. o <u>b</u> serve | C. p <u>r</u> es <u>e</u> rve | D. r <u>e</u> s <u>e</u> rve |
| 8. A. a <u>f</u> fect | B. e <u>s</u> sent <u>i</u> al | C. p <u>e</u> sticide | D. a <u>p</u> preciate |
| 9. A. c <u>o</u> nsist | B. v <u>i</u> tal | C. o <u>r</u> bit | D. m <u>i</u> rror |
| 10. A. s <u>a</u> una | B. b <u>a</u> lance | C. n <u>a</u> ture | D. f <u>l</u> ora |

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. reserve | B. flora | C. nature | D. fauna |
| 2. A. liquid | B. water | C. aware | D. grassland |
| 3. A. system | B. giraffe | C. ocean | D. body |
| 4. A. outer | B. earthquake | C. solar | D. protect |
| 5. A. pollute | B. climate | C. region | D. livestock |
| 6. A. advice | B. nature | C. system | D. planet |
| 7. A. existence | B. reference | C. pollution | D. appliance |
| 8. A. animal | B. accident | C. habitat | D. dependence |
| 9. A. amusement | B. afternoon | C. importance | D. example |
| 10. | A. balance | B. practice | C. percent D. desert |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMAR

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Scientists study the _____ to understand the formation and evolution of planets.
A. solar system B. natural habitat C. nature reserve D. global warming
- Turning _____ into cropland worsens soil, water, and air quality.
A. farmland B. dreamland C. grassland D. homeland
- Cuc Phuong National Park is the natural _____ for many rare species, both plants and animals.
A. habitat B. accommodation C. land D. fauna
- The protection and _____ of natural resources and the environment are called conservation.
A. preserve B. preserver C. preserving D. preservation
- Many factories _____ harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.
A. provide B. give C. emit D. put
- Biodiversity is _____ for the health and resilience of ecosystems on Earth.
A. vital B. harmful C. ecological D. threatening
- Millions of animals die every year because man has _____ their natural home or 'habitat'.
A. changed B. polluted C. kept D. hunted
- A food _____ shows you the order in which living things depend on each other for food.



- A. chain B. source C. sample D. provider
9. It is not easy to _____ ecological balance in an area.
A. pick up B. survive C. maintain D. support
10. Many national parks are established to conserve the Earth's unique _____.
A. food chain B. water bodies C. outer space D. flora and fauna
11. Reducing our carbon footprint is a good way to _____ planet Earth.
A. protect B. change C. support D. preserve
12. Protecting _____ habitats is essential for maintaining marine biodiversity.
A. polar B. ocean C. grassland D. forest
13. The _____ of all the endangered species is everybody's job.
A. protecting B. protect C. protection D. protector
14. The word ' _____ ' refers to all the plants living in a particular area.
A. flora B. habitat C. living things D. fauna
15. The mountain _____, the highest points of the mountain, are often covered in snow year-round.
A. bases B. peaks C. ranges D. trails
16. Oceans and lakes are examples of places where we find _____.
A. ecological balance B. Solar System C. liquid water D. forest habitat
17. _____, such as oceans and rivers, cover much of the Earth's surface.
A. Polar habitats B. Flora and fauna C. Nature reserves D. Water bodies
18. Islands are _____ surrounded by water, often found in oceans or lakes.
A. landforms B. poles C. water bodies D. forests
19. We should discuss with our partners the best ways to _____ our environment.
A. keep B. change C. protect D. provide
20. Deforestation is the main cause to destroy the natural _____ of the rare animals.
A. habitat B. inhabit C. inhabitant D. inhabitation
21. _____ is happening and it affects almost everybody on Earth.
A. Climate change B. Weather forecast C. Nature reserve D. Solar system
22. Burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests, and farming livestock are causes of _____.
A. forest habitats B. extreme weather C. natural disasters D. climate change
23. Polluted water can directly _____ our health and kill fish in the water bodies.
A. pollute B. change C. protect D. harm
24. A(n) _____ sunset over the savannah painted the sky with brilliant colours.
A. tropical B. majestic C. essential D. natural
25. Global warming is an example of _____ which makes the Earth warmer?
A. natural reserve B. habitat loss C. ecological balance D. climate change
26. We will protest if the government supports fossil fuel companies instead of solving the problem of _____.
A. ecosystem B. habitat loss C. global warming. D. natural habitat
27. The place in which a plant, animal, bird or fish normally lives is its _____.
A. flora and fauna B. habitat C. grassland D. pole
28. The loss of a species may have impacts on the food _____.
A. supply B. chain C. variety D. security
29. Farmers need to find alternatives to harmful _____ to protect the environment.
A. medicines B. plants C. pesticides D. emissions
30. Flora and fauna are vital to the environment because they create _____.
A. natural reserve B. climate change C. ecological balance D. habitat loss
31. The presence of _____ can help researchers identify which animals are active in the area.
A. plants B. droppings C. chains D. reserves



32. Earth's soil _____ nutrients that are essential for growing crops and sustaining agriculture.
A. orbits B. preserves C. provides D. affects
33. The _____ shows how living things depend on each other for food.
A. global warming B. liquid water C. food chain D. habitat loss
34. Some clearly seen examples of water _____ are lakes, streams, and rivers.
A. bodies B. transport C. existence D. parts
35. Deforestation is a _____ to wildlife habitats around the world.
A. benefit B. threat C. safety D. landform
36. Do penguins live in the North or the South _____?
A. part B. earth C. body D. pole
37. The bamboo forest is the natural _____ of the panda.
A. home B. place C. habitat D. land
38. Reducing waste is _____ as a key step in preserving Earth's resources.
A. considered B. produced C. supposed D. caused
39. The environmentalists are trying to raise funds to build a _____ reserve.
A. nature B. earth C. ground D. space
40. Researchers, _____ are developing new technologies for renewable energy, are making a positive impact.
A. that B. when C. whom D. who
41. My physics teacher, _____ I always admire, has a vast knowledge about outer space.
A. whom B. whose C. which D. that
42. The atmosphere, _____ protects us from harmful radiation, is essential for life on Earth.
A. where B. that C. whom D. which
43. Will Smith, _____ recent movies have been serious, was once considered a comic actor.
A. whose B. which C. who D.
44. She captured a photo of the bird _____ nested in the tree outside her window.
A. whom B. whose C. that D. who
45. Ms. Jane, _____ studies ocean currents, is presenting her findings today.
A. that B. whom C. who D. whose
46. The number of polar bears, _____ natural habitat is the Arctic, is decreasing.
A. that B. whose C. which D. who
47. The severe drought _____ occurred last summer ruined the corn crop.
A. that B. which it C. it D. that it
48. What is the name of the hotel _____ you recommended I stay at when visiting Seoul?
A. what B. whom C. that D. whose
49. The carnivores, _____ diet consists of meat, occupy the secondary level of the food chain.
A. which B. who C. that D. whose
50. The land and the people _____ I have met are nice.
A. that B. whom C. who D. which
51. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, _____, was one of the fesses: women's-rights activists.
A. whose year was 1815 B. which she was born in 1815
C. that was born in 1815 D. who was born in 1815
52. He's the professor _____ classes always score well on standardized tests.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
53. Forest habitats, _____ include tropical, temperate, and boreal forests, are considered the Earth's lung.
A. who B. which C. where D. that



54. The coral reef _____ thrives in warm, shallow waters, supports a vast array of marine life.
A. who B. which C. which D. that
55. The committee, _____ by the Board of Directors next week, is going to be responsible for solving the discipline problems.
A. which will be appointed B. who is appointed
C. appointing D. be appointed
56. Is that the same film _____ we watched last year?
A. why B. which C. when D. who
57. Mr Johnson, _____ only son died in Vietnam War, is working in Vietnam now.
A. whom B. which C. who D. whose
58. Mount Everest, _____ peak is the tallest mountain in the world, is located in the Himalayas.
A. whose B. which C. who D. that
59. I have always wanted to visit Paris, _____ of France.
A. is the capital B. which the capital is
C. the capital D. that is the capital
60. I must find a time _____ I can tell her the truth.
A. when B. how C. why D. where
61. Dr. Patel, _____ we owe a great deal for her work on climate change, is a leading researcher.
A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
62. I enjoyed talking to the people _____ I had dinner last night.
A. with that B. to whom C. with whom D. with whose
63. I know a place _____ there are a lot of daffodils.
A. how B. where C. when D. why
64. An architect is someone _____ designs buildings.
A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
65. Da Lat, _____ I'd like to visit most, is very romantic.
A. which B. that C. when D. whose
66. One of the world's most famous Earth scientists is James Hutton, _____ is a British geologist.
A. who B. which C. whom D. that
67. That's the reason _____ I didn't come to the meeting last night.
A. why B. which C. where D. when
68. The Earth's core, _____ temperature is extremely hot, is made up mostly of iron and nickel.
A. why B. where C. whose D. which
69. Please don't waste a lot of time correcting details _____ completely inaccurate.
A. that they aren't B. that isn't C. that aren't D. that it isn't
70. _____ instructed me how to make a good preparation for a job interview.
A. Mr. Brown I spoke to telephone B. Mr. Brown, whom I spoke to by telephone,
C. Mr. Brown, that I spoke by telephone D. Mr. Brown to that I spoke by telephone
71. The Amazon rainforest, _____ is considered the "lungs of the planet," is crucial for our environment.
A. whom B. which C. who D. that
72. The Earth's magnetic field, _____ protection deflects charged particles from the sun, is crucial for life.
A. where B. when C. which D. whose
73. The boy to _____ I lent my money is poor.
A. whom B. which C. who D. that
74. The girl _____ I borrowed the dictionary asked me to use it carefully.

- A. from whose B. from whom C. whom D. whose
75. The oceans, _____ cover most of the planet's surface, are home to a vast variety of life.
- A. which B. whose C. where D. that
76. "Is April twenty-first the day _____?" - "No, the twenty - second".
- A. when you'll arrive on B. on that you'll arrive C. when you'll arrive
D. you'll arrive then
77. They encountered a pack of wolves _____ hunted together, preying on deer in the forest.
- A. who B. that C. who D. which
78. The Moon, _____ is Earth's natural satellite, orbits around our planet.
- A. where B. which C. who D. that
79. The book was written by his wife, Joan, _____.
- A. whom he married in 1962 B. he married in 1962
C. who she married him in 1962 D. that he married her in 1962
80. I told my professor I'd turn in the essay at 9 o'clock, _____ means I'm going to be up all night.
- A. that B. who C. when D. which
81. Habitat loss, _____ is the destruction of a natural habitat, is the primary threat to the survival of wildlife in the United States.
- A. who B. that C. whose D. which
82. I don't want to sit on the chair of _____ one leg is broken.
- A. whom B. which C. who D. whose
83. My favourite holiday was the one _____ in a cottage in the mountains.
- A. we spent B. that we spent it C. which spent D. where we spent
84. We should listen to the experts _____ have dedicated their lives to studying our planet.
- A. whose B. who C. which D. whom
85. The chemistry book _____ was a little expensive.
- A. I bought that B. what I bought C. that I bought it D. I bought
86. The polar ice caps _____ are melting at an alarming rate contribute to the rise in sea levels.
- A. who B. whose C. that D. which
87. Those were the days _____ we played truant.
- A. where B. when C. which D. why
88. That was the time _____ I was unhappy.
- A. where B. why C. when D. which
89. The bridge is the place _____ the accident occurred.
- A. that B. where C. which D. on which

Exercise 4: Fill in each blank with a suitable relative pronoun.

- The Amazon Rainforest, _____ is often called the "lungs of the Earth", is home to numerous species of flora and fauna.
- Bill Clinton, _____ wife is a brilliant lawyer, became the President of the US in 1993.
- Mrs Smith, _____ has a lot of teaching experience at junior level, will be joining the school in September.
- Sydney, _____ has a population of more than three million, is Australia's largest city.
- Darwin, _____ views changed out view of the world, travelled to a lot of countries.
- The hijacker gave himself up to police, _____ are now questioning him.
- We are going to see the new Tom Carter film, _____ was released on Friday.
- Mr Sheldon, _____ has devoted his time to cleaning up beaches, helps protect the marine ecosystems.
- Tina got very good marks in the exam, _____ pleased her parents and teachers.



10. Charles Darwin, _____ is best known for his theory of evolution, was an English biologist.
11. The endangered sea turtles, _____ nesting grounds are threatened by humans, face an uncertain future.
12. The Himalayas, _____ peaks are known as the “Roof of the World”, are a mountain range in Asia.

Exercise 5: Circle the correct option in brackets.

1. Marie Curie, (**whom** / **who**) discovered radioactivity, was a brilliant scientist.
2. The giant sequoia, (**which** / **that**) can live for thousands of years, is the largest living tree on Earth.
3. Jane Goodall, (**whose** / **who**) work with chimpanzees is famous, is a passionate advocate for animal welfare.
4. The solar panels, (**which** / **whom**) we installed last year, have significantly reduced our electricity bill.
5. The ozone layer, (**which** / **whose**) depletion is linked to climate change, protects Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.
6. Oceanographers, (**that** / **who**) study the world’s oceans, are crucial for understanding marine life.
7. The very first man (**who** / **that**) walked on the moon, Neil Armstrong, became an international symbol of exploration.
8. Charles Darwin, (**who** / **whose**) theory of evolution revolutionized biology, studied finches in the Galapagos Islands.
9. Many species of whales, (**who** / **which**) communicate through complex songs, are facing extinction.
10. We need more scientists (**who** / **which**) are passionate about finding solutions to environmental problems.

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with a word or phrase in the box.

temperate polar habitat climate change habitat loss water bodies
forest

1. Earth is unique in that most of the planet is covered in liquid water.
2. _____ due to deforestation threatens the survival of many species.
3. Can Hubble Space Telescope take photos of Earth from _____?
4. _____ affects weather patterns, causing extreme weather across the planet.
5. _____ on the Earth’s surfaces include oceans, rivers, streams, lakes, etc.
6. The preservation of biodiversity is essential for maintaining _____ in ecosystems around the world.
7. Bears, deer, and songbirds are just a few examples of the _____ diverse species that call the home.
8. The consequences of _____ include rising temperatures and melting ice caps.
9. Animals living in the _____ rely on sea ice for hunting, breeding, and resting.
10. _____, ranging from microscopic organisms to majestic elephants, contribute to the diversity of life on planet Earth.

Exercise 7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. With its diverse ecosystems and breathtaking landscapes, planet Earth is truly **gorgeous**.
 A. crucial B. giant C. stunning D. best-known
2. The reflective properties of **liquid** water on Earth’s surface are what give our planet its beautiful blue marble appearance from space.
 A. pole B. fluid C. continent D. grassland
3. The atmosphere, which protects us from harmful radiation, is **essential** for life on Earth.

- A. vital B. endangered C. various D. natural
4. We need to **persuade** everyone to take action to protect planet Earth.
A. destroy B. launch C. threaten D. convince
5. Millions of animals die every year because man has **polluted** their natural home or 'habitat'.
A. endangered B. contaminated C. effective D. balanced

Exercise 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. A species whose presence is critical to **maintaining** the ecological balance is called a keystone species.
A. persuading B. launching C. disrupting D. affecting
2. We should all take steps to reduce pollution so we can continue to **appreciate** the beauty of our oceans.
A. improve B. ignore C. pollute D. finish
3. It is **crucial** that we protect planet Earth's rainforests from deforestation.
A. irrelevant B. historical C. unimportant D. optional
4. Everyone can **make a contribution** to protect the environment.
A. take action B. hesitate C. do nothing D. decide
5. Pollution from factories and cars can **destroy** planet Earth's fragile ecosystems.
A. conduct B. happen C. employ D. preserve

Exercise 9: Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

1. Deforestation leads to the habitat _____ of many species. **(lose)**
2. Beside the Sun, there are additional seven planets in our _____ system. **(sun)**
3. Illegal hunting and cutting down trees may destroy _____ balance. **(ecology)**
4. There are many nature _____ around the world to help protect endangered species. **(reserve)**
5. We should raise people's _____ to protect the flora and fauna. **(aware)**
6. The North Pole and the South Pole are _____ habitats. **(pole)**

C. COMUNICATION

Exercise 10: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. - **Mr. Alvarez:** "Did you see the documentary about whales yesterday evening?" - **Mr. Luan:** " _____ "
A. Oh, I absolutely love animals! Especially dogs.
B. No, I was busy preparing the lecture. How was it?
C. Actually, I wasn't paying attention at all. What did we miss?
D. No, I don't adore documentary about whales, but I like the zoo.
2. - **Mr. Vincent:** "I'm worried about the increasing pollution in our oceans." - **Ms. Ruth:** " _____ "
A. That reminds me, did you take out the trash?
B. Let's open up the seas for unrestricted harvesting.
C. Agreed. We should definitely protect our marine life.
D. We should prioritize economic gain over environmental concerns.
3. - **Mr. Alvarez:** "Wow, this sunflower is enormous!" - **Mr. James:** " _____ "
A. Sunflowers are a great source of energy. B. No, I don't. I really care for sunflowers.
C. Yes, I do. I much prefer lilies over sunflowers. D. Those droopy sunflowers are so last season.
4. - **Lucas:** "I'm so excited about our camping trip this weekend!" - **Brian:** " _____ "
A. Can't we just stay home this weekend?
B. Oh no, I forgot to buy groceries again!
C. Disagreed. I should postpone the camping trip.

D. Me too! Camping is a great way to connect with nature.

5. - **Ms. Ella:** "I'm so hot! I wish it would rain soon." - **Mr. Fritz:** "_____"

A. What a refreshing breeze!

B. The plants definitely need a drink.

C. Yes, this room is freezing!

D. The rain keeps pouring down.

6. - **A:** The local animal shelter is recruiting volunteers. "_____" - **B:** OK, I'll think about that.

A. What do you like doing there?

B. Why don't you give it a go?

C. Do you have any free time?

D. How would you do that?

7. - **A:** How would you feel about going on a hiking trip next month? It's going to be an amazing adventure!

- **B:** "_____" I prefer more relaxed vacations.

A. Hiking isn't really my thing.

B. Alright. I'll go with you.

C. I feel so sorry for you.

D. How do I sign up for the trip?

8. - **A:** Hey, I heard you have an exam coming up. "_____" - **B:** Thanks a lot.

A. Let's study together later.

B. Would you like to teach me?

C. I hope I can pass this.

D. Good luck with your studies!

9. - **A:** Can we enter this part of the forest? - **B:** "_____" This is restricted area.

A. Sure. You're always welcomed.

B. No, sorry, you can't.

C. Yes. Thank you so much.

D. Of course. Be my guest.

10. _____ - **A:** I think you should start a vegetable garden in our backyard. You can eat fresh and organic products.

- **B:** "_____"

A. That's very rich of you to do so.

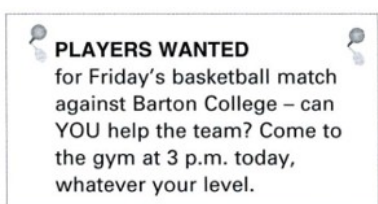
B. Your contribution will help protect the planet.

C. I'm not sure if I have the time to take care of it.

D. Why don't you think about that?

D. READING

Exercise 11: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.



1.

A. Visitors can use this entrance, but they have to sign in first.

B. Only staff members can enter the building here.

C. Customers are allowed to enter the building here.

D. Employees can only use the front entrance to enter the building.

2.

A. You can drive more than 30 km/h on Sundays.

B. You can't drive more than 30 km/h at 12AM every day.

C. You must drive less than 30 km/h on public holidays.

D. You must drive less than 30 km/h before 8AM every day.

3.

A. The basketball team only wants to see experienced players.

B. There aren't enough team members available Friday.

C. The Barton College team will visit the gym later today.

D. The Friday match against Barton College is now moved to 3 p.m. today.





- 4.
- They allow no pets to enter the building.
 - They allow animals, but not pets, to enter the building.
 - Only service pets can't enter the building.
 - Only service pets can enter the building.
- 5.
- Take the tablets regularly until the bottle is empty.
 - Take one tablet every day until they are finished.
 - Take three tablets after meals until you feel better.
 - Take one tablet a day until you feel better.

Exercise 12. Read the following advertisement / announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

①

Save Our Oceans! 🌊

Our oceans are (1) _____ danger! Pollution and overfishing are harming marine life.

What can you do?

- **Reduce** plastic use – say no to straws and (2) _____ bags! ☹️
- **Recycle** properly and always dispose of trash responsibly. ♻️
- **Choose** sustainable seafood. 🐟
- **Help** clean up our (3) _____ beaches. 🧹

Together, we can (4) _____ a difference! 🤝

Join us! tranbinh.com.vn

#SaveOurOceans

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| 2. A. single-use | B. harmless | C. essential | D. best-known |
| 3. A. the | B. a | C. no article | D. an |
| 4. A. take | B. do | C. have | D. make |

②

Climate Action Now! 🌍

Our planet is warming up! Extreme weather, melting ice, and rising sea levels (1) _____ us all. ❄️🌊

It's time to act!

- **Save energy:** (2) _____ lights, walk or cycle instead of driving. 💡🚲
- **Reduce, reuse, recycle:** Choose products with less packaging. ♻️
- **Plant a tree:** Trees absorb harmful CO2 (3) _____ the atmosphere. 🌳
- **Speak up:** Tell your friends and family about climate change. 🗣️

Every action counts! Let's work together for a (4) _____ planet. 🌱

Learn more: tranbinh.com.vn

#ClimateActionNow

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. already affected | B. have already affected | C. are already |
| 2. A. take out | B. look for | D. was already affecting |
| 3. A. about | C. clean up | D. turn off |
| 4. A. healthily | B. from | D. of |
| | C. in | D. health |
| | | D. unhealthy |

③

Protect Our Planet!

Hello Everyone!



We are excited to announce a special event focused on environmental awareness called "Protect Our Planet!" on October 5, 2024! 🌍

🕒 Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

📍 Location: Green Park, 123 Eco Lane, Hanoi

Join us to learn about (1) _____ ways to save our planet. We will have expert (2) _____ speakers sharing tips on recycling, reducing waste, and conserving energy.

Don't miss this chance to (3) _____ your voice and make a difference!

🔗 Register today (4) _____ [PlanetEarthEvents.com] secure your place!

We can't wait to see you there!

Best,

The Eco Team

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. A. creative | B. creativity | C. creatively | D. create |
| 2. A. the | B. a | C. no article | D. an |
| 3. A. raise | B. raising | C. raises | D. raised |
| 4. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. to |

Exercise 13: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

① There are possibly billions of different species of plants, animals, bacteria, and other living things throughout the world - but we've only documented about two million of them. (1) _____ of these known and unknown species have uncertain futures though. Climate change, pollution, poaching, and habitat (2) _____ change the number of plant and animal species (3) _____ live in a habitat, known as declining biodiversity.

Due in part to declining biodiversity, almost one-third of Earth's animals are (4) _____ risk of extinction according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

By preventing the decline of biodiversity, you can help keep Earth safe. Some animals such as sharks are especially important to protect. Scientists call these animals (5) _____ species because they're the key to keeping whole ecosystems healthy. So if you save animals like sharks, you protect other critters.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Much | B. Any | C. Many | D. None |
| 2. A. management | B. conservation | C. quality | D. destruction |
| 3. A. they | B. what | C. whose | D. which |
| 4. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 5. A. keystone | B. keychain | C. keyhole | D. keyboard |

② Earth is the one place everyone on the planet calls home. Here are some fun facts about the Earth.

● The Greek name for Earth was Gaia. It means "Mother Earth".

● The Earth is not too hot or cold for (1) _____ things to survive and it is the only planet in our solar system that is known to support life.

● The Earth is home to 8.7 million different (2) _____ of plants and animals!

● The Earth looks like a ball shape or sphere, but it is not perfectly round.

● The average speed of a race car is 200 miles per hour. The Earth travels around the sun at 67,000 miles per hour! Our Earth is moving (3) _____!

● It takes the Earth 365 days to (4) _____ one entire orbit around the sun. We call this orbit a year.

● Only 3 percent of the Earth's water is fresh! The rest - 97 percent - is salt water.

● The lowest (5) _____ on Earth is the Dead Sea located between Jordan and Israel. It's 1,400 feet below sea level.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. dead | B. living | C. precious | D. ocean |
| 2. A. things | B. stages | C. flora | D. species |
| 3. A. fast | B. smoothly | C. slow | D. continuously |
| 4. A. start | B. see | C. complete | D. run |



5. A. peak B. point C. hole D. level

③ The Nile River is one of the longest rivers in the world, flowing through several countries in Africa. It is a vital source of life for the people and wildlife in the region. The Nile River, which spans over 6,600 kilometres, (1) _____ water for drinking, irrigation, and agriculture. Many communities along its banks rely on the (2) _____ for their livelihoods. The Nile also supports a diverse ecosystem, with various (3) _____ of fish, birds, and mammals. It is a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors who enjoy boat cruises and (4) _____ its historical sites. The river played a significant role in ancient civilisations, such as the Egyptian civilisation, where it was worshipped as a divine entity. Today, efforts are being made to (5) _____ the Nile's ecosystem and ensure its sustainable use for future generations. The Nile River is truly a remarkable natural wonder, showcasing the beauty and importance of our planet's water resources.

1. A. provides B. sells C. produces D. buys
 2. A. sea B. river C. mountain D. lake
 3. A. animals B. trees C. species D. plants
 4. A. exchanging B. exporting C. explaining D. exploring
 5. A. protect B. create C. change D. provide

Exercise 14: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① Planet Earth is the third rock from the sun and the only known planet in our solar system. Unlike any other planet we know, Earth provides the perfect conditions for life to exist. From the hot deserts to the icy poles, Earth is home to a diverse range of habitats, each full of unique life forms.

These life forms can be broadly divided into two groups: flora and fauna. Flora refers to all the plant life on Earth, from the tall trees in the rainforest to the very small algae floating in the oceans. Fauna, on the other hand, includes all the animal life, from the majestic lions roaming the grassland to the microscopic insects hidden in the soil.

All these plants and animals are interconnected in a complex web called the food chain. Plants, using sunlight and nutrients, produce their own food. Herbivores, or plant-eaters, consume these plants for energy. Carnivores, or meat-eaters, then feed on the herbivores. This cycle ensures the survival of various species and maintains a healthy balance in Earth's ecosystems.

Planet Earth is truly a remarkable haven. Its diverse habitats, vibrant flora and fauna, and interconnected food chain all contribute to making it a haven for life. It's our responsibility to protect this incredible planet and ensure its continued existence for future generations.

(Adapted from learning A-Z <https://www.readinga-z.com/fbook.phpdid--828>)

- What is the main topic of the passage?
 - The different types of planets in outer space.
 - The importance of protecting Earth.
 - The history of life on Earth.
 - The comparison of Earth to other planets.
- What word refers to all the plant life on Earth?
 - habitat
 - fauna
 - flora
 - food chain
- What is an example of a habitat mentioned in the passage?
 - outer space
 - food chain
 - rainforest
 - flora
- What is the interdependent web of plants and animals called in the passage?
 - planet
 - habitat
 - flora and fauna
 - food chain
- Which of the following statements can be inferred from the reading?
 - Earth's diverse habitats support a variety of plant and animal life.
 - Animals and plants on Earth can provide energy and support carnivores.
 - Plants are the only living things on Earth and need to be protected.

D. Herbivores on Earth are at the top of the food chain.

②

A hundred years ago, jaguars ranged from the south-western United States to Argentina, in South America. Today their territory has **shrunk** by more than half, and they live mostly in the Amazon rainforest. And jaguars aren't the only animals losing their homes - according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, habitat loss is the main threat to about 85 percent of all endangered plant and animal species.

Tropical rainforests cover only about 7 percent of Earth's land, but **they**'re home to an estimated half of all known plant and animal species. Most experts agree that about 80,000 acres disappear every day when trees are cut down for lumber and land is cleared for farms. Trees also play an important role in absorbing the carbon dioxide that contributes to climate change. Fewer forests mean that more greenhouse gases remain trapped in the atmosphere.

Grasslands, underwater habitats, and wetlands are also at risk of habitat loss. For instance, the World Wildlife Fund estimates that about half of the world's wetlands have disappeared in the last hundred years due to being drained for farmland or other industries. That means less space for animals to feed, breed, and raise their young.

Finding a balance between what humans and animals need will help prevent habitat destruction. Some scientists think that if we put aside half of Earth's land and water for nature, we could save up to 90 percent of all species. In the meantime, your everyday actions can build a better planet.

1. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Jaguars: Losing Their Homes B. The Importance of Trees
C. Habitat Loss: A Threat to Wildlife D. How to Save the Planet

2. The word "shrunk" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. grown B. expanded C. reduced D. disappeared

3. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. Earth's land B. plant and animal species C. most experts D.

tropical rainforests

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Jaguars now live mainly in the Amazon rainforest.
B. Habitat loss is a major threat to many endangered species.
C. Trees help to reduce climate change.
D. Most of Earth's land is covered by tropical rainforests.

5. According to the passage, what is one way humans can help prevent habitat destruction?

- A. Cut down more trees for farmland. B. Drain wetlands for industrial use.
C. Set aside land and water for nature. D. Increase their carbon footprint.

③ Earth Hour is an annual global campaign encouraging people and businesses worldwide to switch off their electricity for one hour simultaneously. It originated in Australia in 2007 when 2.2 million people in Sydney turned off unnecessary lights for an hour. Since then, it has grown into a massive global event. In 2013, millions of people in 7,000 cities and towns across the globe participated by switching off their lights for 60 minutes at the end of March. Each year, famous landmarks and buildings such as the Sydney Opera House, UK Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and the Empire State Building join in by going dark for Earth Hour. In 2011, the campaign even went into space, with astronauts reducing power on the International Space Station.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) organises Earth Hour. Andy Ridley, the executive director of Earth Hour Global at WWF and originally from Britain, initiated the idea of Earth Hour. **His** aim was to raise awareness about environmental issues by encouraging people to take positive actions to help the planet. While switching off lights for an hour may have a small impact on energy consumption, Earth Hour is primarily a symbolic event to make people think about the problems of climate change.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?



- A. The history of the Sydney Opera House
 - B. The importance of saving energy
 - C. The impact of Earth Hour on climate change
 - D. A global campaign to raise awareness about environmental issues
2. The word “**originated**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
 A. began B. started C. ended D. derived
3. The word “**massive**” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.
 A. small B. huge C. local D. brief
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Earth Hour lasts for two hours.
 B. Earth Hour started in the UK.
 C. Earth Hour is organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature.
 D. Only a few people participate in Earth Hour.
5. The word “**His**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. an astronaut B. Andy Ridley C. the executive director D. a participant

Exercise 15: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

① The ocean covers 70 percent of Earth’s surface and contains about 97 percent of all the water on Earth. (1) _____, and makes the planet appear blue when viewed from space.

For thousands of years, people have depended on the ocean as a source of food. It offers human beings a wide range of seafood. (2) _____. Millions of people, from professional fishers to business owners like restaurant owners and boat builders, depend on fisheries for their life.

People also use the ocean as a route for trade. Ships carry loads of goods from continent to continent, country to country. Ocean ports are areas (3) _____. It is also the meeting point of people of different professions: businesspeople, who import and export goods and services; dockworkers, who load and unload cargo; and ships’ crews. Ports also have a high concentration of migrants and immigrants with a wide variety of nationalities, languages, and religions. The busiest ports in the world (4) _____.

- A. Fishers catch more than 90 million tons of seafood each year
- B. where water and land transportation meet
- C. The ocean makes all life on Earth possible
- D. are the Port of Shanghai in China and the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands

The importance of forests

(1) _____. Here are three main reasons why forests are so important.

1. They are home to various species, including millions of humans.

Forests, especially tropical rainforests, provide organic living habitats for nearly half of the world's land-based species of animals, plants, and insects. (2) _____, of whom about 60 million depend almost entirely on native woodlands. Many millions more live along or near forest fringes.

2. They keep us cool

Trees create vital oases of shade on the ground and help buildings stay cool. This reduces the need for electric fans or air conditioners. Large forests can regulate temperatures in regions, including cities. Trees and forests also (3) _____: they remove much of the carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This helps fight climate change.

3. They prevent flooding and soil erosion

(4) _____. This helps prevent soil erosion as well as protect surrounding communities from landslides and floods.

- A. have another way to beat the heat
- B. Forests absorb much of rainwater and slow down its fast flow



C. About 300 million people live in forests worldwide

D. Forests cover nearly a third of all land on Earth

E. WRITING

Exercise 16: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. We/all/know/single day/24/hour/long.

→

2. However, /this/only true/for/day/on/planet Earth.

→

3. That/because/it/take/Earth/24/hour/make/ one rotation/, or/turn.

→

4. Different planets/take/different/amount/of time/rotate.

→

5. One day/on/planet Mercury/take/over/58/day/in/Earth time.

→

6. A day/on/planet Venus/243/Earth day/long/-longest day.

→

7. Jupiter, /largest planet, / have/shortest day/-just/9.9/Earth hour.

→

Exercise 17: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in capitals.

1. We were on our way home when we saw an elephant crossing the highway. (GOING)

→ While

2. The children are always fascinated by wildlife documentaries. (FIND)

→ The children

3. The cheetah is the fastest land animal on Earth. Its speed can reach up to 70 mph.

(WHOSE)

→ The cheetah,

4. The polar regions aren't warm enough for trees to grow into dense forests. (TOO)

→ The polar regions

5. "Can you imagine how life on a planet without plants would be?" she said to me. (IF)

→ She asked me

6. She is reading a book. The book is about the first Asian to travel into space. (WHICH)

→ The book

7. It's a pity we don't have any clean-up activities in our neighbourhood. (WISH)

→ I

8. If the government doesn't take action, half of the rainforest will disappear soon. (UNLESS)

→ Half of the rainforest

9. "You shouldn't use plastic products all the time," I said to Anna. (NOT)

→ I suggested

10. The rainforest is more biodiverse than the desert. (AS)

→ The desert

Exercise 18: Choose the sentence that best combines the original ones.

1. Mars is a rocky planet. It has two moons.

A. Mars, which has two moons, is a rocky planet.

B. A rocky planet with two moons, Mars is a giant planet.

C. As Mars is a rocky planet, it has two moons.

D. Two moons orbit Mars, a rocky planet.

2. The Sun is a giant star. It is the center of our solar system.

A. A giant star is the Sun that is at the center of our solar system.

B. The giant star, the Sun, is the center of our solar system.

C. Because the Sun is the center of our solar system, it is a giant star.



- D. The Sun, which is the center of our solar system, is a giant star.
3. Many famous artists have lived in Paris. Their works of art inspire people worldwide.
- A. Many famous artists, whose works of art inspire people worldwide, have lived in Paris.
 - B. Paris, a city whose history is rich with culture, has been home to many famous artists.
 - C. We visited the Louvre museum in Paris, which houses masterpieces by famous artists.
 - D. Paris, where works of art inspire people worldwide, is home to many famous artists.
4. Isaac Newton observed the falling apple. He developed the theory of gravity.
- A. An apple, which was observed by Isaac Newton, helped him to form his theory of gravity.
 - B. The falling apple, which Isaac Newton observed, led to his theory of gravity.
 - C. Isaac Newton, who developed the theory of gravity, observed the falling apple.
 - D. Isaac Newton observed a falling apple, which helped him develop the theory of gravity.
5. Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for rabies. It saved countless lives.
- A. The vaccine for rabies, which was developed by Louis Pasteur, saved countless lives.
 - B. Louis Pasteur's work on rabies resulted in a vaccine that saved countless lives.
 - C. Louis Pasteur, who developed a vaccine for rabies, saved countless lives.
 - D. Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for rabies, which saved countless lives.
6. The Amazon rainforest is a vast jungle. Humans have lived there for thousands of years.
- A. Humans have lived in the Amazon rainforest for thousands of years, which is a vast jungle.
 - B. The Amazon rainforest, where humans have lived for thousands of years, is a vast jungle.
 - C. Humans have lived in a vast jungle, which is the Amazon rainforest, for thousands of years.
 - D. Humans have lived in a vast jungle for thousands of years when there was the Amazon rainforest.

Exercise 19: Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. Earth is the only planet with liquid water.
- A. There is only liquid water on Earth.
 - B. Earth is the planet with liquid water only.
 - C. The only planet with liquid water is Earth.
 - D. Earth is much covered with liquid water.
2. Water bodies and landforms are essential habitats for plants and animals.
- A. Plants and animals need water bodies and landforms for their habitats.
 - B. Essential habitats for plants and animals create water bodies and landforms.
 - C. Water bodies and landforms cover all living habitats.
 - D. Water bodies and landforms need plants and animals.
3. Humans often use natural habitats for farming and housing.
- A. Humans often use land for farming and housing.
 - B. Natural habitats are also land for farming and housing.
 - C. Humans have always used living habitats to farm.
 - D. Natural habitats are often used for farming and housing.
4. The Arctic Ocean ice and water make up habitats for polar bears.
- A. Ice and water in the Arctic Ocean are for polar bears.
 - B. Habitats for polar bears is ice water.
 - C. The Arctic Ocean makes up habitats for animals like polar bears.
 - D. The habitats for polar bears are Arctic Ocean ice and water.
5. The flora and fauna on Earth create an ecological balance.
- A. There is ecological balance due to the flora and fauna.
 - B. Thanks to the flora and fauna, there is ecological balance on Earth.
 - C. Earth creates flora and fauna for ecological balance.
 - D. The flora and fauna are results of an ecological balance.



Exercise 20: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

- 1.
- a. First, candy wrappers, plastic bottles, and food scraps get blown around by the wind, making the park look messy.
 - b. However, there are ways to fix this!
 - c. Everyone can do their part by throwing away their trash in the bins provided. If we all work together, we can keep our park clean and safe for everyone.
 - d. Second, this litter can harm wildlife if animals eat it or get tangled in it.
 - e. The local park is a great place to relax and play, but there's a big problem with litter.
- A. e-d-a-b-c B. a-c-e-b-d C. a-d-b-c-d D. e-a-d-b-c
- 2.
- a. The Green Club would be a great way to meet new friends who share your passion for the environment.
 - b. If so, then a Green Club might be just for you! In this club, we'd get together to brainstorm ideas for making our school and community more eco-friendly.
 - c. Together, we can make a real difference and help keep our world green and healthy!
 - d. Do you love being outside and taking care of our planet?
 - e. We could have fun activities like planting trees, organizing clean-up days, or even learning how to make our own recycled crafts.
- A. b-a-c-d-e B. d-a-b-e-c C. d-b-e-a-c D. b-d-c-a-e
- 3.
- a. We can plant new trees, build special crossings for animals on roads, and protect areas where animals naturally live.
 - b. This disrupts the environment and makes it hard for animals to find food and shelter.
 - c. By working together, we can create a healthier world for both people and wildlife.
 - d. However, there are several solutions to reverse these problems!
 - e. Many human activities, like cutting down forests, farming, and building roads, can destroy animal homes.
- A. e-b-d-a-c B. e-b-a-d-c C. e-d-c-b-a D. e-c-d-b-a

- 4.
- Dear Sue,
- a. We should protect these places to ensure a good life for future generations. Together, we can make a difference!
 - b. I hope you are having a wonderful day!
 - c. Furthermore, forests help keep the climate stable and provide homes for many animals.
 - d. Firstly, we need to remember that nature provides us with clean air and fresh water.
 - e. Looking forward to hearing your thoughts!
- A. b-a-c-d-e B. d-a-b-e-c C. d-b-e-a-c D. b-d-c-a-e

F. LISTENING

Exercise 21: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question below:

1. Where is Earth located in our solar system?
- A. The first planet from the Sun B. The second planet from the Sun
C. The third planet from the Sun D. The fourth planet from the Sun
2. What covers most of the Earth's surface?
- A. Mountains B. Deserts C. Forests D. Oceans
3. What is the name of the layer of air that surrounds Earth?
- A. The stratosphere B. The ozone layer C. The atmosphere D. The hydrosphere
4. What would happen to Earth without the atmosphere?
- A. It would be too hot all the time.

- B. It would be too cold all the time.
 - C. It would be too hot during the day and too cold at night.
 - D. There would be no weather.
5. How does the atmosphere help living things?
- A. It protects them from the Sun's rays.
 - B. It helps them breathe.
 - C. It provides them with food.
 - D. All of the above.

Exercise 22: Listen to the audio and decide whether those sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

- 1. Climate change is causing some animals to die. _____
- 2. Turning on lights in empty rooms helps to stop climate change. _____
- 3. The ice caps are melting because of climate change. _____
- 4. Climate change is making the weather better in many places. _____
- 5. Recycling paper is a good way to help reduce the effects of climate change. _____

--- THE END ---

