**UNIT 10: THE ECOSYSTEM**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **TỪ VỰNG** | **PHIÊN ÂM** | **TỪ****LOẠI** | **NGHĨA** |
| 1 | Mass tourism | /mæs ˈtʊr.ɪ.zəm/ | np | du lịch đại chúng |
| 2 | Floating water season | /ˈfloʊ.t̬ɪŋˈwɑː.t̬ɚ ˈsiː.zən/ | np | mùa nước nổi |
| 3 | Unique | /juːˈniː.k/ | adj | độc nhất vô nhị |
| 4 | Waterway | /ˈwɑː.t̬ɚ.weɪ/ | n | đường thủy (thường là sông, kênh,...) |
| 5 | Wetland | /ˈwet.lənd/ | n | đất ngập nước, đầm lầy |
| 6 | Scenery | /ˈsiː.nɚ.i/ | n | phong cảnh |
| 7 | Mangrove | /'mæŋ.groʊv/ | n | cây đước |
| 8 | Sea level | /ˈsiː ˌlev.əl/ | np | mực nước biển |
| 9 | Nature reserve | /ˈneɪ.tʃɚ rɪˌzɝːv/ | np | khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên |
| 10 | Rainforest | /ˈreɪn.fɔːr.ɪst/ | np | rừng mưa nhiệt đới |
| 11 | Vocational school | /voʊˈkeɪ.ʃən.əl ˌskuːl/ | np | trường dạy nghề |
| 12 | Life expectancy | /ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspek.tən.si/ | np | tuổi thọ |
| 13 | Endangered species | /ɪnˈdeɪn·dʒərd ˈspi·ʃiz/ | np | những loài có nguy có bị tuyệt chủng |
| 14 | Wildlife | /'waɪld.laɪf/ | n | đời sống hoang dã |
| 15 | ConserveConservation | /kənˈsɝːv//ˌkɑːn.sɚˈveɪ.ʃən/ | vn | bảo tồn sự bảo tồn |
| 16 | Mammal | /'mæm.əl/ | n | động vật có vú |
| 17 | Tropical | /ˈtrɑː.pɪ.kəl/ | adj | nhiệt đới |
| 18 | Native | /ˈneɪ.t̬ɪv/ | adj | bản địa, thuộc địa phương |
| 19 | Overuse | /ˌoʊ.vɚˈjuːz/ | v/n | lạm dụng/sự lạm dụng |
| 20 | DestroyDestructionDestructive | /dɪ'strɔɪ//dɪˈstrʌk.ʃən/ /dɪ'strʌk.tɪv/ | vnadj | phá hủy sự tàn pháphá hoại, phá huỷ, tàn phá, huỷ diệt; tiêu cực, không có tính xây dựng (chính sách, lời bình...) |
| 21 | Damage | /'dæm.ɪʤ/ | v/n | gây hư hại/thiệt hại |
| 22 | Raw materials | /ˌrɑː məˈtɪr.i.əl/ | np | nguyên liệu thô |
| 23 | SurviveSurvival | /sɚˈvaɪv//sɚˈvaɪ.vəl/ | vn | sổng sót, sinh tồn sự sống sót, sự tồn tại |
| 24 | Non-living thingLiving thing | /ˌnɑːnˈlɪv.ɪŋ θɪŋ/ /ˈlɪv.ɪŋ θɪŋ/ | npnp | phi sinh vật sinh vật sống |
| 25 | Bacteria | /bæk'tɪr.i.ə/ | n | vi khuẩn |
| 26 | Organism | /'ɔ:.gən.ɪ.zəm/ | n | sinh vật |
| 27 | Tiny | /'taɪ.ni/ | adj | nhỏ xíu |
| 28 | Fauna | /'fɑ:.nə/ | n | động vật |
| 29 | Flora | /'flɔ:r.ə/ | n | thực vật |
| 30 | Ecosystem | /ˈe.koʊˌsɪs.təm/ | n | hệ sinh thái |
| 31 | Shelter | /ˈʃel.t̬ɚ/ | n | nơi ẩn náu, sự che chở |
| 32 | Food chain | /ˈfuːd ˌtʃeɪn/ | np | chuỗi thức ăn |
| 33 | RestoreRestoration | /rɪ'stɔ:r//ˌres.təˈreɪ.ʃən/ | vn | khôi phục, hồi phục sự khôi phục |
| 34 | LoseLoss | /lu:z//lɑ:s/ | vn | mất, thua, lãng phí sự mất mát |
| 35 | Continent | /'ka:n.tən.ənt/ | n | lục địa |
| 36 | Ecology Ecological | /iˈkɑː.lə.dʒi//ˌiː.kəˈlɑː.dʒɪ.kəl/ | nadj | sinh thái học thuộc về sinh thái học |
| 37 | Food security | /ˌfuːd sɪˈkjʊr.ə.t̬i/ | np | an toàn thực phẩm |
| 38 | Launch | /lɑ:ntʃ/ | v | hạ thuỷ; phóng; phát động |
| 39 | Reef | /ri:f/ | n | đá ngầm |
| 40 | Tourist destination | /ˈtʊr.ɪst ˌdes.təˈneɪ.ʃən/ | np | điểm đến du lịch |
| 41 | Scuba diving | /ˈskuː.bə ˌdaɪ.vɪŋ/ | np | lặn dùng bình dưỡng khí |
| 42 | Snorkeling | /ˈsnɔːr.kəl.ɪŋ/ | np | lặn với ống thở |
| 43 | Marine reserve | /məˈriːn rɪˈzɝːv/ | np | khu bảo tồn biển |
| 44 | Oil drilling | /ɔɪl drɪlɪŋ/ | np | khoan dầu |
| 45 | National park | /ˌnæʃ.ən.əl ˈpɑːrk/ | np | công viên quốc gia |

**II. STRUCTURES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **CẤU TRÚC** | **NGHĨA** |
| 1 | Be home to sb/sth | là nơi cư trú của ai/cái gì |
| 2 | Refer to sth | đề cập tới điều gì |
| 3 | Be essential to/for sthIt is essential to do somethingIt is essential for sb/sth to do something | cần thiết cho cái gìcần thiết để làm gì đócần thiết cho ai/cái gì để làm một điều gì đó |
| 4 | Provide sb with sthProvide sth for/to sb | cung cấp cho ai cái gì cung cấp cái gì cho ai |
| 5 | Be located in sth | nằm ở đâu đó |
| 6 | Be famous for sth | nổi tiếng về cái gì |
| 7 | Play an important role in sth | đóng vai trò quan trọng trong cái gì |
| 8 | Give a talk | nói chuyện |
| 9 | Depend on sb/sth | phụ thuộc vào ai/cái gì |
| 10 | Invest in sth | đầu tư vào cái gì |
| 11 | Describe sb/sth as sb/sth | miêu tả, coi ai/cái gì như là ai/cái gì |

**IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES**

**A.** **PHONETICS: *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. parents B. family C. attitude D. happen

2. A. skill B. life C. mind D. identify

3. A. figure B. legend C. legal D. gravity

4. A. studied B. improved C. failed D. reached

5. A. laugh B. enough C. high D. cough

***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. measure B. restore C. allow D. create

2. A. concentrate B. relation C. romantic D. engaging

3. A. apology B. relationship C. sympathetic D. initiate

4. A. engage B. confide C. accept D. offer

5. A. open B. involve C. listen D. common

**B.** **VOCABULARY: *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 sentences.***

1. The building has many features that make it more **eco-friendly** as well as reducing heating costs.

 A. environmentally friendly B. climate-friendly

 C. supportive D. ecological

2. There are more **serious** problems such as unemployment and poverty. They should be solved immediately.

 A. dangerous B. severe C. urgent D. important

3. The government is planning to **restore** some old buildings for tourist destinations.

 A. revive B. resume C. restate D. repair

4. I'm not **a big fan of** films about wildlife animals. I love action films.

 A. disappointed with B. excited about

 C. crazy about D. bored with

5. Laws have been enacted to protect animals from **cruelty** and mistreatment.

 A. harshness B. kindness C. hardship D. rudeness

***Give the correct forms of words in brackets.***

1. It was once described as the most (AMAZE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reef in the West Indies.

2. Between 2009 and 2018, it was declared endangered because of pollution and the (DESTROY) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its ecosystems.

3. Healthy ecosystems are essential for human health and (SURVIVE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they provide us with many things such as food, energy, clean water and air.

4. U Minh Thuong is considered one of the most important sites for the ecosystem (CONSERVE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Mekong River Delta.

5. Ecosystem restoration can help end (POOR) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , fight climate change and prevent loss of flora and fauna on every continent and in every ocean.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.***

1. The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures to restore and protect the ecosystem.

 A. given B. driven C. taken D. put

2. We can find a lot of flora and fauna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cuc Phuong National Park.

 A. species B. kinds C. regions D. types

3. Many species are saved from disappearing by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts.

 A. conserve B. conservative C. conservation D. conservationist

4. Reducing the use of fresh water can help to protect marine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. ecology B. ecosystems C. ecologists D. ecotourism

5. That humans overuse natural resources may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

 A. invest in B. refer to C. depend on D. lead to

6. In an ecosystem, plants, animals and other living and non-living things form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. community B. society C. village D. world

7. Flora refers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plant life present in a particular region or ecosystem.

 A. about B. of C. to D. for

8. We don’t want our planet to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biodiversity, do we?

 A. win B. lose C. keep D. remain

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a land protected by the government because of its natural beauty or special history.

 A. Destination B. Habitat C. Ecosystem D. National Park

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forest is a thick forest that grows in the hot parts of the world.

 A. Tropical B. Warming C. Heating D. Native

11. Tigers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they give birth to live young, not eggs and feed their young on milk.

 A. insects B. reptiles C. mammals D. carnivores

12. There are many factors that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to global warming.

 A. leads B. refer C. mention D. contribute

13. This national park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large area of freshwater wetlands.

 A. covers B. accounts C. makes D. calculates

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 226 species of plants, U Minh Thuong is the region with the richest biodiversity in the Mekong River Delta.

 A. House B. Place C. Home D. Site

15. The ideal time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this place is from August to November, known as the floating water season of the region.

 A. exploration B. explore C. exploring D. explorers

**C. SPEAKING: *Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

1. *Jane is talking to Tom.*

Jane: Do you like travelling? Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes. I’m a big fan of it B. I love exploring. C. Travelling is expensive. D. It takes time.

2. *Sue and Jane are talking to each other.*

Sue: Why don’t you go to Cuc Phuong with us this weekend? Jane: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I'm busy doing a project for Cuc Phuong. B. I hate being outside.

C. I’m not really into walking and camping. D. I'm a bit depressed.

3. *Jane is talking to Jack.*

Jane: Let’s have a field trip to the countryside. Jack: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It's not my favourite. . B. I have free time on the weekend.

C. Field trips make me happy. D. Great. I love that idea.

4. *Jane is talking to her mother.*

Jane: Mum, I am planning an eco-friendly class party. Can you help me? Mother: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Sure. Preparing for a party is my favourite. B. You can’t do it.

C. Sorry. I can't come. D. Just a joke.

5. *Jane is talking to Jack.*

Jane: Do you fancy exploring a new destination? Jack: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I like going to new places. B. I'm keen on it.

C. Exploration wastes time and money. D. There are a lot of new destinations.

**D. READING: *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.***

Preserving the ecosystem is **crucial** for the well-being of our planet and future generations. The ecosystem refers to the interconnected network of living organisms and their physical environment. It encompasses various ecosystems, such as forests, oceans, grasslands, and wetlands, each playing a vital role in maintaining the balance of nature. Preserving the ecosystem is essential because it supports biodiversity, regulates climate, provides valuable resources, and offers countless benefits to humans and other species.

Biodiversity, or the variety of life on Earth, is a fundamental component of a healthy ecosystem. Each species, from plants to animals, plays a unique role in maintaining the ecosystem’s stability and functionality. By preserving diverse habitats and protecting endangered species, we can ensure the preservation of biodiversity. Furthermore, ecosystems contribute to climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Forests, for example, act as carbon sinks and help mitigate climate change. Preserving these natural habitats is crucial in combating climate change and its associated impacts.

Moreover, preserving the ecosystem also ensures the availability of valuable resources that sustain human life. Ecosystems provide essential services such as clean air, clean water, fertile soil, and natural resources like timber, food, and medicine. By practicing sustainable and responsible use of these resources, we can ensure their availability for future generations. Additionally, a healthy ecosystem offers **recreational** and aesthetic benefits, providing opportunities for outdoor activities, relaxation, and connection with nature.

Preserving the ecosystem requires collective efforts from individuals, communities, governments, and organizations. **It** involves adopting sustainable practices, reducing pollution and waste, conserving energy and water, supporting conservation initiatives, and promoting environmental education. By working together, we can contribute to the preservation of the ecosystem, protect our planet's natural resources, and ensure a sustainable and thriving future for all.

*(Adapted from English Reading and Comprehension)*

11. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. The Importance of Preserving Ecosystems for Future Generations

B. The Role of Biodiversity in Maintaining Ecosystem Stability

C. Sustainable Practices for Preserving the Ecosystem

D. Valuable Resources Provided by Healthy Ecosystems

12. According to the passage, preserving the ecosystem is essential because of the following reasons **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Ecosystem supports biodiversity. B. Ecosystem regulates climate.

 C. Ecosystem provides valuable resources. D. Ecosystem generates countless energy.

13. The word **“crucial”** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. pivotal B. urgent C. alarming D. opportune

14. The word **“recreational”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. entertaining B. renewable C. reflecting D. reforming

15. The word **“It”** in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. organizations B. sustainable practice C. preserving the ecosystem D. collective efforts

16. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. Preserving the ecosystem supports biodiversity and regulates climate.

B. Ecosystems contribute to climate change through the emission of greenhouse gases.

C. Ecosystems provide valuable resources such as clean air, water, and natural resources.

D. Preserving diverse habitats and protecting endangered species help ensure biodiversity.

17. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Ecosystem preservation solely relies on the efforts of governments and organizations.

B. Sustainable practices are essential for the long-term preservation of the ecosystem.

C. Ecosystems have no impact on climate regulation.

D. The benefits of preserving the ecosystem are limited to humans only.

**PRACTICE TEST OF U10**

***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. being B. depend C. species D. explain

2. A. find B. will C. kill D. list

***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.***

3. A. restore B. affect C. argue D. prevent

4. A. continent B. tourism C. animal D. dioxide

5. A. ecology B. conservation C. destination D. disappearance

***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 sentences.***

6. U Minh Thuong National Park used to be one of the largest habitats for waterbirds in the area but their home was badly **damaged** by forest fires in 2002.

 A. spoiled B. harmed C. injured D. impaired

7. Bacteria are **tiny** organisms which can be found in different habitats. We can’t see them with our eyes.

 A. very small B. very huge C. very giant D. very enormous

***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 sentences.***

8. There are about two hundred types of birds in the park, including some **unique** birds like the great spotted eagle.

 A. unequaled B. distinct C. common D. different

9. Oil is an important **raw** material that can be used to make many different products.

 A. cooked B. basic C. natural D. processed

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.***

10. A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a community that has living things, like flora and fauna.

 A. ecosystem B. habitat C. society D. environment

11. Many ecosystems around the world are being lost, damaged or destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate change.

 A. because B. because of C. despite D. though

12. It's very important to protect and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natural resources for future generations.

 A. spend B. use C. create D. restore

13. Wildlife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are now a concern for many people. Some raise them as pets.

 A. flowers B. plants C. species D. trees

14. Koalas and kangaroos are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals to Australia only. They come from this country.

 A. tropical B. native C. raw D. alternative

15. Some groups of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including lions and tigers, eat mainly meat.

 A. mammals B. insects C. fish D. reptiles

16. U Minh Thuong attracts tourists not only with its wild and beautiful scenery but also with its rare and rich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. diversely B. diversify C. biodiversity D. diverse

17. Plants play an important role in ecosystems. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and shelter for many animal species.

 A. provide B. support C. prevent D. protect

18. You shouldn't collect rare insects for your collection because they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

19. Collecting species will harm local biodiversity and have a serious effect on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the local ecosystem.

 A. imbalance B. balance C. equality D. equal

20. Some mammals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the list of rare and endangered species, native to Vietnam.

 A. on B. in C. among D. about

21. People should be educated about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of biodiversity.

 A. important B. importance C. unimportant D. importantly

22. The project aims to restore 100 million hectares of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land, limit the amount of carbon dioxide and create jobs in Africa.

 A. damaging B. damage C. damaged D. to damage

**READING: *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.***

The importance of ecosystems cannot be (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , as they are fundamental to the survival and well-being of all living organisms, including humans. Ecosystems provide numerous invaluable services (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sustain life on Earth. They regulate the climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, helping to stabilize global (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and maintain suitable conditions for life.

Ecosystems also play a crucial role in water purification, ensuring the availability of clean drinking water and supporting aquatic habitats. Additionally, ecosystems support biodiversity by providing habitats and resources for a wide range of plant and animal species. This biodiversity is essential for the stability and resilience of ecosystems, as different species contribute to the functioning of ecological processes, such as pollination, nutrient cycling, and pest control. (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , ecosystems offer cultural and recreational benefits, providing opportunities for spiritual connection, leisure activities, and inspiration for art and creativity. Preserving and protecting ecosystems is not only a (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of environmental concern but also a necessity for the sustainable future of our planet and the well-being of present and future generations.

*(Adapted from The Guardian]*

26. A. overstated B. understated C. underscored D. underpinned

27. A. where B. that C. who D. when

28. A. degrees B. warming C. heats D. temperatures

29. A. However B. Therefore C. Moreover D. Otherwise

30. A. sample B. fact C. matter D. truth

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.***

Vietnam has made significant efforts to preserve the diversity of its ecosystem, recognizing the importance of maintaining a healthy environment for the well-being of its people and the sustainability of its natural resources. The country is home to a rich and diverse range of ecosystems, including lush forests, pristine coastal areas, and unique wetlands.

One notable initiative in Vietnam is the establishment of national parks and nature reserves. These protected areas serve as havens for a wide variety of plant and animal species, allowing **them** to thrive and maintain their ecological balance. Examples of such protected areas include Cuc Phuong National Park, Cat Tien National Park, and Ha Long Bay, which are not only important for preserving biodiversity but also **allure** tourists from around the world. Additionally, Vietnam has taken steps to address environmental challenges and promote sustainable practices. The government has implemented policies and regulations to control deforestation, protect endangered species, and promote sustainable fishing practices. There are also ongoing efforts to raise awareness about the importance of preserving the ecosystem among the general public and local communities. Vietnam’s commitment to preserving the diversity of its ecosystem extends beyond its borders. The country actively participates in international conservation initiatives and cooperates with other nations to combat climate change and protect vulnerable ecosystems. This collaboration is crucial in addressing global environmental issues and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the planet.

*(Adapted from Insider)*

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Vietnam’s efforts in preserving the diversity of its ecosystem.

B. The importance of maintaining a healthy environment for sustainable development.

C. The establishment of national parks and nature reserves in Vietnam.

D. Vietnam's participation in international conservation initiatives.

32. According to the passage, what are some of the environmental challenges addressed by Vietnam?

A. Deforestation and endangered species protection. B. Sustainable fishing practices and climate change.

C. Global environmental issues and sustainable development.

D. Raising awareness among local communities and tourists.

33. The word **"them”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. protected areas B. plant and animal species C. ecological balance D. national parks

34. The word **"allure"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. cause B. repel C. shun D. attract

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

A. Vietnam has established national parks and nature reserves to protect its ecosystem.

B. The government of Vietnam has implemented policies to control deforestation.

C. Vietnam has yet to actively participate in international conservation initiatives.

D. Vietnam recognizes the importance of maintaining a healthy environment for the well-being of its people.