

**BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 12 THEO TỪNG UNIT****UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES CÓ ĐÁP ÁN**

**Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:**

1. A. bam <u>bo</u> o	B. g <u>oo</u> d	C. f <u>oo</u> t	D. c <u>oo</u> k
2. A. c <u>a</u> ke	B. panda <u>a</u>	C. f <u>a</u> ce	D. l <u>a</u> te
3. A. <u>s</u> ocial	B. <u>s</u> cience	C. <u>s</u> our	D. <u>s</u> ure

**Circle the word whose stress part is placed differently from that of the others:**

4. A. reserve	B. schedule	C. wildlife	D. beauty
5. A. derive	B. contain	C. leopard	D. prevent

**Make the correct choice:**

6. Many plants and endangered species are now endangering of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. expression

B. expulsion

C. extinction

D. extension

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is destroying larger areas of tropical rain forests.

A. Disforestation

B. Deforestation

C. Anti-forestation

D. forests

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

A. save

B. kills

C. make

D. do

9. The raw sewage needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ treated.

A. chemically

B. chemical

C. chemist

D. chemistry

10. There are more than 20 \_\_\_\_\_ working on the water treatment project.

A. researches

B. researcher

C. researchers

D. research

11. More and more people \_\_\_\_\_ of food poisoning nowadays.

A. exits

B. survive

C. die

D. starve

12. The government \_\_\_\_\_ the flood victims with food, clothers and money.

A. gave

B. provided

C. offered

D. presented

13. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ that natural resources will never be used up.

A. view

B. consider

C. believe

D. regard

14. Conservation is the protection of the \_\_\_\_\_ environment.

A. nature

B. natural

C. naturally

D. naturalize

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

A. resources

B. sources

C. foundations

D. bases

16. You \_\_\_\_\_ ask a woman about her age. It's not polite.

A. must

B. need

C. musn't

D. needn't

17. Pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ all traffic signs when you are travelling in the street.

A. for

B. on

C. to

D. from

18. Their plans were cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ of a bad storm.

A. in spite

B. because

C. instead

D. in place

19. I'll lend you the money and you \_\_\_\_\_ pay me back till next month.

A. needn't

B. mustn't

C. need

D. must

20. You should change your wet shoes, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll catch cold

A. therefore

B. or

C. if

D. unless

21. The twins used to play rugby when they were four year old, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. don't they

B. didn't they

C. didn't used they

D. did they

22. You would rather \_\_\_\_\_ talking in class so as not to make your teacher angry.

A. stops

B. stopping

C. to stop

D. stop

23. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ money to lend you now. I think you can ask Lyn for some.

A. few

B. a few

C. little

D. a little

24. To tell the truth, Aim frightened \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts.

A. for

B. on

C. with

D. of

25. Tell her that she \_\_\_\_\_ be here by six. I insist on it.

A. may

B. must

C. ought to

D. might

26. He hurried \_\_\_\_\_ he wouldn't be late for class.

A. since

B. as if

C. unless

D. so that

27. There should be no discrimination \_\_\_\_\_ grounds of sex race or religion

A. on

B. at

C. of

D. in

28. He has refused, but he \_\_\_\_\_ change his mind if you asked him again

A. might

B. may

C. can

D. must

29. Two parallel white lines in the middle road meant that you \_\_\_\_\_ not overtake.

A. must

B. might

C. may

D. need

30. There's \_\_\_\_\_ university in my neighborhood.

A. an

B. a

C. the

D. X

**Choose the underlined words that need correcting.**

31. The bus will be leaving (A) on (B) five minutes so (C) you'd better (D) hurry up.

32. Many (A) teachers have devoted their (B) lives to (C) teaching, therefore (D) teaching is not a well-paid job.

33. My parents (A) often take careful (B) of me when (C) I am ill (D).

34. She passed (A) the board exam, who (B) made her (C) parents proud (D).

35. Lack of properly (A) physical exercise (B) cause (C) tiredness and poor (D) health.

**Read the passage and choose the best answers.**

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

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

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

36. What does WWF stand for?

- A. World Wildlife Food.
- B. World Wildlife Formation.
- C. World Wildlife Fund.
- D. World Website Fund.

37. How many species do we pay much attention to?

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

38. What is the meaning of the word **habitats** in paragraph 1?

- A. The place where animals or plants are normally found.
- B. The place where animals or plants can drink and sleep.
- C. The place where animals or plants can eat find their enemy.
- D. The place where animals can find and keep their body warm.

39. What can science help us in safeguarding endangered species?

- A. Find the way to kill all species easily.
- B. Lead and guide strategies and approaches.
- C. Discover another habitat of animal.
- D. Search for a food source for animals.

40. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?

- A. WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world.
- B. WWF is known for acting on sound science.
- C. these above species need extra protection so as not to be extinct.
- D. All species are so fierce that scientists can't take care of them.

**Read and choose the appropriate option:**

WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth's history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (41)\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (42) \_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (43) \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves. [evolve: tiến hóa]

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (44) \_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (45) \_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth's history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

41. A. where	B. which	C. when	D. what
42. A. complete	B. find	C. compete	D. exist
43. A. accidentally	B. suddenly	C. quickly	D. slowly
44. A. same	B. similar	C. different	D. various
45. A. has been	B. have been	C. will be	D. are

**Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

46. The gate was closed to stop the children running into the road.

A. The gate was closed so the children running into the road.

B. The gate is closed so that children don't run into the road.

C. The gate was closed so that the children couldn't run into the road.

D. The gate is closed that the children couldn't to run into the road.

47. My Indian friend finds using chopsticks difficult.

A. My Indian friend is not used to using chopsticks.

B. My Indian friend can't use chopsticks.

C. My Indian friend didn't use to using chopsticks.

48. Too tired to continue, David stopped walking.

A. David couldn't carry on walking because he was too tired.

B. David couldn't stop walking because he was too tired.

C. David was too tired to carry out walking.

D. David can't continue to walk when he's tired.

49. I haven't met my old English teacher since I left school.

A. I didn't have a chance to meet my old English teacher because I left school.

B. This is the last time I met my old English teacher at school.

C. I last met my old English teacher when I left school.

D. My old English teacher hasn't met me since I have left school.

50. Tom didn't begin to read until he was eight.

A. It was not until Tom was eight that he began to read.

B. When Tom was eight, he didn't know how to read.

C. Tom had read when he was Wight to read.

D. Not until Tom read, he was eight.

**Đáp án Bài tập tiếng Anh Unit 10 lớp 12 Endangered Species**

**Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:**

1 - A; 2 - B; 3 - D;

**Circle the word whose stress part is placed differently from that of the others:**

4 - A; 5 - C;

**Make the correct choice:**

6 - C; 7 - B; 8 - A; 9 - A; 10 - C;

11 - C; 12 - B; 13 - C; 14 - B; 15 - B;

16 - C; 17 - C; 18 - B; 19 - A; 20 - B;

21 - B; 22 - D; 23 - D; 24 - D; 25 - B;

26 - D; 27 - A; 28 - A; 29 - C; 30 - B;

**Choose the underlined words that need correcting.**

31 - B; 32 - D; 33 - B; 34 - B; 35 - C;

**Read the passage and choose the best answers.**

36 - C; 37 - B; 38 - A; 39 - B; 40 - D;

**Read and choose the appropriate option:**

41 - A; 42 - C; 43 - D; 44 - A; 45 - B;

**Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

46 - C; 47 - A; 48 - A; 49 - C; 50 - A;

**\* Tham khảo thêm Bài tập tiếng Anh Unit 10 lớp 12 có đáp án khác:**

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