

UNIT 8. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	ape	(n)	/eɪp/	vượn, khỉ không đuôi
2.	biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
3.	captivity	(n)	/kæpˈtɪvəti/	sự nuôi nhốt
4.	coral	(n)	/ˈkɒrəl/	san hô
5.	criteria	(n)	/kraɪˈtɪəriə/	tiêu chí
6.	cub	(n)	/kʌb/	con non
7.	debris	(n)	/ˈdeɪ.briː/	mảnh vỡ, mảnh vụn
8.	demand	(n)	/dɪˈmɑːnd/	yêu cầu
9.	desire	(n)	/dɪˈzaɪə/	sự mong muốn
10.	enclosure	(n)	/ɪnˈkləʊʒə/	chuồng thú
11.	gibbon	(n)	/ˈɡɪbən/	vượn
12.	mammal	(n)	/ˈmæmə/	động vật có vú
13.	nursery	(n)	/ˈnɜːsəri/	vườn ươm
14.	overfishing	(n)	/ˌəʊvəˈfɪʃɪŋ/	tình trạng đánh bắt quá mức
15.	primate	(n)	/ˈpraɪ.meɪt/	bộ (họ) linh trưởng
16.	removal	(n)	/rɪˈmuːvəl/	sự gỡ bỏ
17.	reed-warbler	(n)	/riːd-/ˈwɔːblə/	con chim chích sậy
18.	seabed	(n)	/ˈsiːbed/	đáy biển
19.	sturgeon	(n)	/ˈstɜːdʒən/	cá tầm
20.	veterinarian	(n)	/ˌvetərɪˈneəriən/	bác sĩ thú y
21.	breed	(v)	/briːd/	nuôi, cấy
22.	classify	(v)	/ˈklæsɪfaɪ/	phân loại
23.	degrade	(v)	/diˈgreɪd/	xuống cấp
24.	estimate	(v)	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	ước lượng
25.	evaluate	(v)	/ɪˈvæljuet/	đánh giá
26.	house	(v)	/haʊs/	cung cấp nơi ở
27.	impose	(v)	/ɪmˈpəʊz/	áp đặt
28.	lock	(v)	/lɒk/	nhốt
29.	monitor	(v)	/ˈmɒnɪtə/	giám sát
30.	preserve	(v)	/prɪˈzɜːv/	bảo tồn
31.	re-attach	(v)	/riː-/əˈtæʃ/	gắn lại
32.	recover	(v)	/rɪˈkʌvə/	hồi phục
33.	regrow	(v)	/ˌriːˈgrəʊ/	phát triển lại, trồng lại
34.	release	(v)	/rɪˈliːs/	thả ra
35.	rescue	(v)	/ˈreskjʊː/	giải cứu
36.	restore	(v)	/rɪˈstɔː/	khôi phục, phục hồi
37.	survive	(v)	/səˈvaɪv/	tồn tại
38.	treat	(v)	/triːt/	đối xử
39.	harsh	(adj)	/hɑːʃ/	hà khắc, khắc nghiệt
40.	marine	(adj)	/məˈriːn/	thuộc về biển
41.	mature	(adj)	/məˈtʃə/	trưởng thành
42.	rare	(adj)	/reə/	hiếm, quý hiếm

43.	urgent	(adj)	/ˈɜːdʒənt/	cấp bách
44.	vulnerable	(adj)	/ˈvʌlnərəbəl/	dễ bị tổn thương

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
45.	area of occupancy	(phrase)	/ˈeəriə/ /ɒv/ /ˈɒkjəpənsi/	khu vực sống
46.	body part	(np)	/ˈbɒdi/ /pɑːt/	bộ phận cơ thể
47.	critically endangered	(phrase)	/ˈkrɪtɪkəli/ /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị đe dọa nghiêm trọng
48.	forest clearance	(np)	/ˈfɒrɪst/ /ˈkliərəns/	sự chặt, phá rừng
49.	fur coat	(np)	/fɜː/ /kəʊt/	áo khoác lông thú
50.	habitat loss	(np)	/ˈhæbɪtæt/ /lɒs/	tình trạng mất môi trường sống
51.	illegal trade	(adj-n)	/ɪˈliːɡəl/ /treɪd/	buôn bán bất hợp pháp
52.	red meat	(np)	/red/ /miːt/	thịt đỏ
53.	sea turtle	(np)	/siː/ /ˈtɜːtl/	con rùa biển
54.	sign language	(np)	/saɪn/ /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ ký hiệu
55.	snaggletooth shark	(np)	/ˌsnæɡ.əlˈtuːθ/ /ʃɑːk/	cá mập răng nanh
56.	spawning ground	(np)	/ˈspɔːnɪŋ/ /graʊnd/	nơi đẻ trứng
57.	wildlife conservation	(np)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/	sự bảo tồn động vật hoang dã
58.	make a profit	(phrase)	/meɪk/ /ə/ /ˈprɒfɪt/	tạo ra lợi nhuận
59.	take measures	(v-n)	/teɪk/ /ˈmeʒəz/	thực hiện các biện pháp
60.	raise awareness of	(phrase)	/reɪz/ /əˈweənəs/ /ɒv/	nâng cao nhận thức
61.	raise funds	(v-n)	/reɪz/ /fʌndz/	gây quỹ
62.	in danger of	(phrase)	/ɪn/ /ˈdeɪndʒər/ /ɒv/	gặp nguy hiểm
63.	in urgent need of	(phrase)	/ɪn/ /ˈɜːdʒənt/ /niːd/ /ɒv/	nhu cầu cấp thiết

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
64.	conservation	(n)	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/	sự bảo tồn
65.	conserve	(v)	/kənˈsɜːv/	bảo tồn
66.	endanger	(v)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒə/	đe dọa
67.	endangered	(adj)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị đe dọa
68.	extinct	(adj)	/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	tuyệt chủng
69.	extinction	(n)	/ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən/	sự tuyệt chủng
70.	poach	(v)	/pəʊtʃ/	săn bắn bất hợp pháp
71.	poacher	(n)	/ˈpəʊtʃə/	người săn trộm
72.	poaching	(n)	/ˈpəʊtʃɪŋ/	nạn săn bắt bất hợp pháp
73.	threat	(n)	/θret/	sự đe dọa
74.	threaten	(v)	/ˈθretən/	đe dọa
75.	threatened	(adj)	/ˈθretənd/	bị đe dọa

II. PRONUNCIATION

ASSIMILATION (ĐỒNG HÓA ÂM)

- Đồng hóa âm (Assimilation) là quá trình xảy ra khi một âm bị biến thể do ảnh hưởng của âm đứng ngay sau nó. Hiện tượng đồng hóa âm xảy ra giữa 2 âm đứng cạnh nhau.
- Dưới đây là một số trường hợp đồng hóa âm điển hình:

Âm	Đứng trước	Biến thể thành	Ví dụ
/n/	/p/, /b/, /m/	/m/	ban poaching /bæm 'pəʊtʃɪŋ/ ten babies /tem 'beɪbɪz/ on Monday /ɒn 'mʌndeɪ/
/t/		/p/	that person /ðæt 'pɜːsn/ white bird /waɪt bɜːd/ might make /maɪt meɪk/
/d/		/b/	bad problem /bæd 'prɒbləm/ would be /wəd biː/ / wɒd biː/ red meat /reb mi:t/
/θ/	/s/	/s/	bath scrubber /bɑːs 'skrʌbə/

III. GRAMMAR

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ điều kiện và so sánh

1. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ ĐIỀU KIỆN (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

a. Câu điều kiện loại 1 (First Conditional)

Cách dùng: Câu điều kiện loại 1 được dùng để nói về điều kiện có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Công thức:

If clause	Main clause
Present simple tense (<i>Hiện tại đơn</i>) S + V-s/es	Future simple tense (<i>Tương lai đơn</i>) S + will/ shall + V

* **unless = if not**

Ví dụ:

- If** we protect endangered species now, we can save them from extinction.
(*Nếu chúng ta bảo vệ các loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng ngay bây giờ, chúng ta có thể cứu chúng khỏi bị tuyệt chủng.*)
- Provided that** communities support the conservation efforts, the wildlife reserves will thrive.
(*Miễn là cộng đồng hỗ trợ các nỗ lực bảo tồn, các khu bảo tồn động vật hoang dã sẽ phát triển.*)
- Unless** we change our habits, many habitats will continue to be destroyed.
(*Trừ khi chúng ta thay đổi thói quen, nhiều môi trường sống sẽ tiếp tục bị phá hủy.*)
- We must keep fighting poaching **until** all species are safe.
(*Chúng ta phải tiếp tục chống lại nạn săn bắn trộm cho đến khi tất cả các loài đều an toàn.*)

b. Câu điều kiện loại 2 (Second Conditional)

Cách dùng: Câu điều kiện loại 2 được dùng để nói về điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại hoặc ít khả năng xảy ra ở tương lai.

Ví dụ: **If** people stopped buying products made from endangered animals, many species would not be so threatened. (*Nếu mọi người ngừng mua các sản phẩm làm từ động vật có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng, nhiều loài sẽ không bị đe dọa nghiêm trọng như vậy.*)

2. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SO SÁNH

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ so sánh miêu tả một kỹ năng, kích thước hay số lượng khi được so sánh với một thứ gì khác. Nó dùng liên từ phụ thuộc như **than**, **as... as**, hoặc **as**

So sánh bằng: **as + adv/adj + as, as**

So sánh hơn: **Tính từ ngắn: adj-er + than**

Tính từ dài, trạng từ: more + adj/adv + than

Ví dụ: There are **fewer** pandas today **than** there were 100 years ago.

(*Ngày nay có ít gấu trúc hơn 100 năm trước.*)

Punishment for hunting endangered animals is **not as harsh as** it should be.

(Hình phạt cho việc săn bắt động vật có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng **không quá khắc nghiệt như** đáng lẽ phải có.)

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.






- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>r</u> escue | B. <u>d</u> emand | C. <u>e</u> ndangered | D. <u>r</u> ecover |
| 2. A. <u>e</u> valuate | B. <u>p</u> rimate | C. <u>d</u> egrade | D. <u>c</u> aptivity |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> urvive | B. <u>m</u> onitor | C. <u>e</u> xtinct | D. <u>c</u> ritically |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> rgent | B. <u>n</u> ursery | C. <u>m</u> ature | D. <u>f</u> ur |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> eabed | B. <u>t</u> hreaten | C. <u>t</u> reat | D. <u>r</u> elease |
| 6. A. <u>r</u> egrow | B. <u>e</u> nclosure | C. <u>r</u> emoval | D. <u>i</u> mpose |
| 7. A. <u>r</u> eattach | B. <u>v</u> ulnerable | C. <u>m</u> arine | D. <u>c</u> oral |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> riteria | B. <u>v</u> eterinarian | C. <u>t</u> urtle | D. <u>c</u> onservation |
| 9. A. <u>i</u> llegal | B. <u>g</u> round | C. <u>e</u> ndangered | D. <u>g</u> ibbon |
| 10. A. <u>r</u> estore | B. <u>d</u> esire | C. <u>e</u> stimate | D. <u>c</u> onserve |

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. rescue | B. primate | C. poacher | D. extinct |
| 2. A. survive | B. release | C. urgent | D. conserve |
| 3. A. debris | B. impose | C. coral | D. seabed |
| 4. A. enclosure | B. recover | C. illegal | D. monitor |
| 5. A. nursery | B. extinction | C. removal | D. endangered |
| 6. A. vulnerable | B. captivity | C. critically | D. occupancy |
| 7. A. mammal | B. preserve | C. marine | D. degrade |
| 8. A. desire | B. regrow | C. sturgeon | D. demand |
| 9. A. conservation | B. overfishing | C. population | D. criteria |
| 10. A. clearance | B. classify | C. evaluate | D. estimate |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words/ phrases with the pictures.

1. ape	a. 
2. reed-warbler	b. 
3. sturgeon	c. 
4. snaggletooth shark	d. 
5. sea turtle	e. 

Task 2. Match each word on the left with the word that has SIMILAR meaning on the right.

1. endangered	a. severe
2. harsh	b. scarce
3. rare	c. threatened
4. extinct	d. oceanic
5. marine	e. dead

Task 3. Match the words/ phrases on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. captivity	a. a place where animals like sea turtles and fish leave their eggs
2. conservation	b. the process of removing trees and vegetation from a forest area
3. debris	c. a member of the most developed and intelligent group of mammals, including humans, monkeys, and apes
4. enclosure	d. the situation in which a person or animal is kept somewhere and is not allowed to leave
5. primate	e. broken or torn pieces of something larger
6. spawning ground	f. a situation in which something no longer exists
7. forest clearance	g. any animal of which the female gives birth to live young, not eggs and feeds her young on milk
8. extinction	h. an area surrounded by fences or walls
9. nursery	i. the protection of nature such as plants and animals from being harmed by human activity
10. mammal	j. a place where young plants or trees are taken care of and grown

Task 4. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase from Task 3.

- National parks play a crucial role in wildlife _____ by preserving natural habitats.
- Marine animals often suffer from ingesting plastic _____, highlighting the need for ocean conservation.
- The local authority established coral _____ to provide a safe and controlled environment for coral to grow and thrive.
- The ongoing effort to prevent the _____ of rhinoceroses involves anti-poaching measures and habitat preservation.
- The wildlife reserve built a spacious _____ to provide a more natural environment for the rescued bears.
- Gorillas, chimpanzees, and humans are all examples of _____, sharing common ancestry.
- Dolphins are warm-blooded _____ which give birth to live young, and feed their young with milk.
- Uncontrolled _____ and deforestation poses a significant threat to many species.
- When the egg-laying season starts, female sea turtles will return to the same beach each year to lay their eggs in _____.
- Critics argue that keeping animals in _____ can have negative effects on their mental and physical well-being.

Task 5. Match the words/ phrases on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. degrade	a. to help someone or something out of a dangerous, harmful, or unpleasant situation
2. house	b. to return something or someone to an earlier good condition or position
3. monitor	c. to spoil or destroy the beauty or quality of something
4. release	d. to watch and check something carefully over a period of time
5. rescue	e. to kill animals illegally to get valuable parts of them

6. poach	f. to give freedom or free movement to someone or something
7. restore	g. to be likely to cause harm or damage to something or someone
8. threaten	i. to give a person or animal a place to live, or to provide space for something

Task 6. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box. Make any change if necessary.

poach	degrade	impose	survive	house
monitor	release	restore	threaten	rescue

- Human activities such as deforestation can _____ the natural habitats of many wildlife species.
- National parks _____ a diverse range of animals, providing a protected environment for their survival.
- Conservationists closely _____ the populations of endangered species to track their progress and implement necessary measures.
- The wildlife sanctuary carefully plans when to _____ captive-bred animals into the wild to ensure their survival.
- Efforts are underway to _____ the damaged ecosystems, planting native trees to bring back the natural balance.
- Illegal logging continues to _____ the existence of many tropical rainforest species.
- The team _____ the injured gibbon and provided medical care before releasing it back into the wild.
- Strict anti-poaching measures are essential to protect rhinos from being _____ for their horns.
- Governments need to _____ harsh punishments on those involved in illegal wildlife trade.
- Conservation programs aim to help endangered species _____ and thrive in their native habitats.

Task 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Polar bears are _____ to the effects of climate change, as the melting ice threatens their habitat.
A. extinct B. mature C. marine D. vulnerable
- Conservationists monitor the area of _____ to assess the conservation status of various species.
A. desire B. criteria C. occupancy D. demand
- Efforts to _____ endangered species involve breeding programs and habitat restoration.
A. recover B. lock C. classify D. reattach
- _____ in the region has led to a decline in fish populations, so we need stricter conservation measures.
A. Deforestation B. Overfishing C. Forest clearance D. Captivity
- Non-profit organisations have made an attempt to _____ funds for wildlife conservation initiatives.
A. preserve B. breed C. treat D. raise
- Conservation campaigns aim to raise _____ of the importance of protecting biodiversity and endangered species.
A. awareness B. knowledge C. profit D. funds
- The Bengal tiger is critically _____, requiring conservation initiatives to save this species from extinction.
A. extinct B. endangered C. harsh D. rare
- Conservationists are studying the health of the _____ to understand its impact on the overall marine ecosystem.
A. removal B. enclosure C. seabed D. debris

Task 8. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Habitat **extinction** / **loss** due to human activities is a major factor contributing to the decline of biodiversity.
2. A wildlife **veterinarian** / **cub** plays a critical role in caring for injured or endangered animals.
3. Some primates, like chimpanzees, can learn **sign language** / **spawning ground**, showcasing their cognitive abilities.
4. Governments and organisations must **make** / **take** measures to enforce wildlife protection laws and prevent **illegal** / **urgent** trade.
5. Tigers are in danger of being poached for their **body parts** / **red meats** such as bones, teeth, etc.
6. One way to restore the coral reef ecosystem is to **release** / **regrow** broken pieces of coral in nurseries and then **reattach** / **evaluate** them to the reefs.
7. There has still been a demand for **fur coats** / **reed-warbles** made from snow leopard skins or tiger skins in some countries.
8. **Marine** / **Vulnerable** conservation focuses on preserving the health and biodiversity of oceans and seas.

Task 9. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Climate change poses a significant _____ to polar bear populations as their ice habitats continue to melt. **(THREATEN)**
2. The giant panda is an _____ species, and conservation efforts are vital to ensure its continued existence. **(ENDANGER)**
3. Unfortunately, the dodo bird is an example of a species that has become _____, highlighting the consequences of human impact. **(EXTINCTION)**
4. Conservationists work tirelessly to _____ the biodiversity of rainforests and protect the species living within them. **(CONSERVATION)**
5. The wildlife reserve has implemented strict measures to catch _____ who threaten the survival of elephants. **(POACHING)**

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the correct word/ phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The demand for wildlife products is **as high as** / **higher than** it was ever before, leading to increased poaching.
2. **Unless** / **Provided that** the coral reefs ecosystem is restored, marine biodiversity in the bay will be promoted.
3. The poaching of endangered species will persist **unless** / **as** governments impose stricter punishments.
4. Monitoring the number of swimmers and divers is **more crucial** / **as crucial** to protect coral reefs as cleaning up the seabed.
5. The role of veterinarians in wildlife conservation is **more important than** / **important as** some may think.
6. The seabed ecosystem won't suffer from damage **if** / **until** debris is removed regularly.
7. Conservation projects won't be implemented **provided that** / **until** they are properly funded.
8. These conservation efforts for rhinos were not **more effective than** / **as effective as** we had expected.

Task 2. Complete the sentences using adverbial clauses of condition or comparison. Use the conjunctions in brackets and make any necessary changes.

1. We must take measures now. Otherwise, the critically endangered rhinos will not survive until the next decade. **(unless)**

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2. Immediate measures must be taken to combat illegal trade, otherwise, wildlife populations will continue to decline. **(if)**

3. The demand for illegal wildlife products must decrease. Otherwise, poaching will remain a significant threat. **(until)**

4. The community actively participates and supports conservation initiatives. They will succeed. **(provided that)**

5. Conservation efforts must be intensified, otherwise, more rare species will become extinct. **(unless)**

6. The impact of habitat loss on wildlife is serious. Many people don't realise that. **(more... than)**

7. Some marine species face many serious threats. Some species living in freshwater habitats also face many serious threats. **(as... as)**

8. The habitat destruction caused by deforestation is far-reaching. We didn't anticipate that. **(more... than)**

9. Conserving water habitats is challenging. Protecting land environments is also challenging, too. **(as... as)**

10. Some monkeys are good at using tools. They are also good at learning sign language. **(as... as)**

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. The efforts to raise awareness of wildlife conservation nowadays are more effective than they are before.

- A. raise B. conservation C. more D. are

2. The poaching of animals for their fur is as cruel than the hunting of animals for their body parts is.

- A. poaching B. fur C. than D. is

3. Unless wildlife reserves are established, they can serve as a shelter for endangered species.

- A. Unless B. established C. as D. endangered

4. The forest would not be damaged severely if we implement strict forest clearance regulations.

- A. would B. if C. implement D. clearance

5. Unless wildlife habitats preserve, species like the sea turtle will be threatened due to habitat loss.

- A. Unless B. preserve C. will D. to

6. Punishment for poaching endangered species has become more harsher than it was, which contributes to conserving wildlife.

- A. more harsher B. it was C. which D. conserving

7. Some rare species won't become extinct provided that conservationists focus on preservation their natural habitats.

- A. rare B. won't C. provided that D. preservation

8. The shark population will decline further if measures are taken to control overfishing.

- A. will B. further C. if D. control

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Africa is home to some of the world's most endangered species, including the mountain gorilla, Grevy's zebra, and Ethiopian wolf. To protect populations from further decline, our on-the-ground safeguards involve training rangers and using sniffer dogs to stop wildlife poachers, wildlife must survive in their natural habitats, (1) _____ we empower local communities through (2) _____ - friendly development and work with international agencies to protect Africa's natural resources.

Critical to protecting these vital ecosystems are people. Sharing land across the continent, local communities and wildlife often live alongside (3) _____, leading to struggles for space and water. (4) _____ people and wildlife learn to live together - inside and outside of protected areas - the future for all will thrive.

Whether it is humans poaching wildlife or wildlife attacking people's livestock, the problem cuts both ways: the needs of people and wildlife are not in harmony. As human populations grow with the development of industry and infrastructure, our programs balance multiple priorities to decline the (5) _____ facing endangered species and wildlife habitats.

Anti-poaching initiatives to stop the killing of wildlife within Africa's protected areas have saved some species (6) _____ further decline. However, to prevent the international trade that has killed populations over the last few decades, we need to (7) _____ wildlife trafficking and wildlife crimes. Meanwhile, in demand centres (8) _____ ivory is carved while rhino horn and pangolin scales (9) _____ as traditional medicine, many consumers are unaware that the products are ineffective and in fact destroying Africa's ecosystems.

Providing wildlife rangers with anti-poaching equipment and training prevents the killing of wildlife in protected areas and (10) _____ wildlife trade, with additional training in the enforcement of wildlife laws, national agencies ensure these criminals are arrested.

Adapted from <https://www.awf.org/wildlife-conservation>

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. meanwhile | B. although | C. therefore | D. so that |
| 2. A. conservative | B. conservationist | C. conserve | D. conservation |
| 3. A. another | B. each other | C. others | D. other one |
| 4. A. Provided that | B. Unless | C. While | D. Until |
| 5. A. debris | B. poach | C. threats | D. enclosure |
| 6. A. on | B. from | C. for | D. with |
| 7. A. conserve | B. impose | C. degrade | D. combat |
| 8. A. which | B. where | C. how | D. when |
| 9. A. want | B. have wanted | C. were wanted | D. are wanted |
| 10. A. harsh | B. urgent | C. illegal | D. threatened |

Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

As the world attempts to slow the pace of climate change, preserve wildlife, and support more than eight billion people, trees inevitably hold a major part of the answer. Yet the mass destruction of trees - deforestation - continues, (1) _____, and materials for manufacturing and construction.

There is also the potential danger of disease caused by deforestation. An estimated 60 percent of infectious diseases come from animals, and (2) _____, often through deforestation.

But we can still save our forests. Efforts to rewild and reforest are already showing success. Tropical tree cover alone can provide 23 percent of the climate mitigation (3) _____ set in the Paris Agreement in 2015, according to one estimate.

There are some 250 million people who live in forest and savannah areas and (4) _____. Eighty percent of Earth's land animals and plants live in forests, and deforestation threatens species including the orangutan, Sumatran tiger, and many species of birds. Removing trees deprives the forest of

(6) _____, the line between animal and human areas blurs, opening the door to zoonotic diseases. In 2014, for example, the Ebola virus killed over 11,000 people in West Africa after fruit bats transmitted the disease to (7) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/deforestation>

- Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not given (NG).**

The level of protection these areas provide depends on the activities permitted in their boundaries. For example, in “fully” protected areas, no plants or animals can be removed or harmed. Meanwhile, “partially” protected areas allow various extractive activities to occur, such as fishing and sometimes even mining.

10

remaining three quarters are only partially protected, with vast areas allowing fishing, aquaculture and mining exploration. This is despite industrial-scale extraction of resources going against international guidelines for protected areas.

The majority of Australia's marine protected area network allows for commercial fishing, but few participants in our study were aware of this. Fewer still were aware large areas permit destructive activities, such as bottom fishing, which can destroy the seabed and the coral reefs ecosystem.

There are costs associated with partially protected areas - they consume conservation resources that could otherwise be utilised for more effective protection. In fact, research from 2011 found areas with a mixture of partial and full protection are up to twice as expensive to manage than a simpler fully protected area.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the effectiveness of partially protected areas globally, at a time when we face increasing challenges from climate change and loss of biodiversity, the findings of our two recent Australian studies indicate we should be aiming for more fully protected areas, not less.

Adapted from <https://theconversation.com/75-of-australias-marine-protected-areas-are-given-only-partial-protection-heres-why-thats-a-problem-149452>

- _____ 1. Over 50 countries have committed to protect over 30% of the planet's seas by the end of this decade.
- _____ 2. 'A marine protected area' is considered the most effective tool for preserving marine biodiversity.
- _____ 3. Partially protected areas allow extractive activities to occur while fully protected ones prohibit any harm to plants or animals.
- _____ 4. 75 % of Australia's marine protected area network is fully protected.
- _____ 5. Fishing and mining exploration in Australia's marine protected areas are permitted according to international guidelines.
- _____ 6. Commercial fishing is a prohibited activity in most Australia's marine protected areas.
- _____ 7. Bottom fishing is a destructive activity to the seabed and the coral reefs ecosystem.
- _____ 8. Partially protected areas are less cost-effective to manage compared to fully protected areas.
- _____ 9. Climate change and loss of biodiversity have negative effects on fully protected areas.
- _____ 10. We should target fully protected areas instead of partially protected areas.

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Across the world, migratory animals like wildebeest - which rely on movement to find food, water and calving grounds - are under threat. This is mainly because their migration routes are being cut off by settlements, farms, roads and other developments, and the areas where they roam are getting smaller.

They also face the additional challenges of poaching and having less food to eat because of livestock overgrazing and agriculture. We found extreme declines in the numbers of migrating wildebeest and loss of most migration routes in Kenya and Tanzania.

The threats facing the various populations differ in each area. The leading causes of decline are poorly planned agricultural expansion, settlements, urban centres, roads and other infrastructure, poaching and competition with livestock for food, space and drinking water. Some threats are driven by increasing human and livestock numbers. The way land is used is changing and there's also more human-wildlife conflict as more animals come into contact with people.

So, there have been failures on a number of fronts. These include policies that don't **regulate** where people settle, wildlife conservation and management policies. A key government wildlife policy failure in Kenya is that it has focused primarily on protected areas. But these areas cover only 8% of the country's land surface and support only 35% of the wildlife. The other 65% occupy private lands, which all the four threatened wildebeest migrations cross.

A huge problem here is that there isn't incentive for private landowners to look after wildlife. They receive little to no benefit from wildlife. This is because Kenya banned the use of and trade in

wildlife and wildlife products in 1977. This limits opportunities to game viewing. But tourists don't visit many areas and so other land uses, like agriculture and livestock production, are more appealing.

Urgent action is needed to save these migrations. Saving the migrations means much more regulation, securing more land, collaborating with local communities and, ultimately, reducing human population growth, in particular, regulation of livestock numbers, settlements, farms and roads. Land must be restored - meaning settlements cleared and cultivation on migration routes stopped. Deforestation must also be better managed. And robust law **enforcement** is needed to reduce the illegal hunting of animals for bushmeat.

The consequences of not acting will be huge. Migrations of zebra and Thomson's gazelle in Kenya's Rift Valley and elephants in Kenya have already been lost. Wildebeest could go the same way.

Adapted from <https://theconversation.com/wildebeest-migrations-in-east-africa-face-extinction-what-must-be-done-114652>

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Urgent Action Needed to Save Migratory Animals
 - B. Threats to Migratory Animals like wildebeest
 - C. Challenges Facing Migratory Animals and Solutions
 - D. The Role of Protected Areas in wildlife Preservation
2. The word '**they**' in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - A. calving grounds
 - B. migratory animals
 - C. migration routes
 - D. areas
3. According to paragraph 3, what percentage of Kenya's wildlife is supported by protected areas?
 - A. 8%
 - B. 35%
 - C. 65%
 - D. 92%
4. What is NOT a threat for migratory animals like wildebeest?
 - A. illegal hunting
 - B. loss of migration routes
 - C. climate change
 - D. competition with other animals
5. The word '**regulate**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. reattach
 - B. impose
 - C. conserve
 - D. manage
6. Which of the following is stated in paragraph 4?
 - A. Private landowners have no motivation to care for wildlife.
 - B. Kenya prohibited illegal wildlife trade and wildlife products in 1987.
 - C. The ban on wildlife use and trade has led to increased opportunities for game viewing.
 - D. Tourists visit areas in Kenya for wildlife viewing rather than for other land uses.
7. The word '**enforcement**' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. conservation
 - B. criteria
 - C. implementation
 - D. disregard
8. What is one of the urgent actions needed to save migratory animal migrations?
 - A. increasing human population growth
 - B. diminishing regulation of livestock numbers
 - C. cooperating with local communities
 - D. encouraging more agricultural expansion
9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. If deforestation is better managed; the illegal hunting of animals will be reduced.
 - B. Infrastructure developments have contributed to the decline of migratory animals.
 - C. Wildebeest could face the same threats as zebras and elephants even when urgent action is taken.
 - D. Migratory animals tend to prefer human-developed areas for their migration.
10. Which of the following is NOT true about wildlife conservation in Kenya according to the passage?
 - A. Kenya's wildlife policy has primarily focused on protecting private lands.
 - B. Increasing conflict between human and wildlife threatens migratory animals.
 - C. The challenges facing migratory animals are not the same among different areas.
 - D. Wildlife conservation policies in Kenya are inefficient due to lack of regulation.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Complete the following sentences using given words. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.

1. Until / stricter laws / enforced, / poachers / will / continue / threaten / vulnerable wildlife.

2. If / we / not / take / measures / protect / endangered species, / they / become / extinct.

3. The current rate / extinction / is / significantly higher / the natural rate / should.

4. If / communities / educated / wildlife conservation, / they will / more likely / engage in / conservation efforts.

5. The wildlife reserves / take measures / preserve / coral reefs / effectively as / they / take action / protect / snaggletooth sharks.

Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.

- Efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and raise awareness of pangolin conservation are essential.
- Finally, protecting their natural habitats are crucial steps towards ensuring the survival of these animals.
- These special animals are constantly hunted and illegally sold for their scales and meat, which are wrongly thought to have healing powers.
- Supporting pangolin rescue centres also helps care for injured pangolins and release them back into the wild
- Conserving pangolins is critical due to the severe threats they face.

Your answer: _____

- I think it's important for us to raise awareness about this issue and support conservation efforts to save the tigers.
- Unfortunately, tigers in Viet Nam are facing serious threats like habitat loss due to deforestation, illegal poaching for their fur and body parts, and conflicts with humans as their natural homes are destroyed.
- Let's do our part to help preserve the diversity of our planet. I hope to hear from you soon.
- Hi Mark,
I hope you're all doing well. I want to share some concerning news about tigers in Viet Nam.
- Take care,
- It's really sad to know that these majestic creatures are at risk of disappearing forever if we don't take action to protect them and their habitats.

Your answer: _____

Task 2. Rhinos are one of the most endangered animals in the world. Write a report (180-200 words) to describe the threats facing rhinos and suggest solutions to protect them.

Threats	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- be targeted by poachers for their horns- face habitat loss due to human developments and deforestation- face human-wildlife conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased law enforcement, and harsher punishment- establish and expand protected areas and wildlife reserves- focus on conservation campaigns that raise people's awareness of rhino protection

Introduction

This report describes the threats of,... and suggests solutions to the problem.

Problems

Research has shown that...

Another threat is

Solutions

One solution is...

Second, it is important to ...

In addition, we should

Conclusion

In conclusion, there are...

Therefore, I recommend...

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a talk about pandas and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

	PANDAS
Population in the wild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giant pandas: more than 1800 - Red pandas: as many as 10,000 and as few as (1) _____ - Qinling pandas: around 100
Threats facing pandas	<p>Habitat loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pandas have less and less land to live on - They also (2) _____ to find food <p>Loss of food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding enough bamboo is difficult for reasons like cutting down forests, humans building homes, farm animals grazing and (3) _____. <p>Natural (4) _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landslides, floods, tornadoes, heavy snow and rainfall destroy habitats. - Forest fires, invasive plant species and problems with bamboo flowering (5) _____ a panda's habitat. <p>Hunting and poaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunters hunt red pandas for their special (6) _____ and meat, and sell red pandas as pets.

Solutions to threats	The red panda network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with local community groups to make special wildlife areas - have forest (7) _____ to help teach about red pandas - watch panda numbers in the wild to make sure they aren't (8) <hr/> Individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - donate the red panda network - work against the red panda trade
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Task 2. Listen to a conversation about saola and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

- What is a saola often referred to as?
 - the forest ghost
 - the Asian lion
 - the Asian unicorn
 - the hidden dragon
- Where are saolas found?
 - only in Vietnam
 - in the forests of Viet Nam and Laos
 - throughout Southeast Asia
 - in China and Mongolia
- What is the estimated population of saolas in the wild?
 - about 500
 - approximately 750
 - nearly 1000
 - over 1500
- What are the main threats to the survival of saolas?
 - natural predators and disease
 - competition with other animals
 - climate change
 - hunting and accidental trapping
- Why is habitat loss a threat to saolas?
 - Their habitats are being converted to agricultural land.
 - Their forest habitats are protected and expanding.
 - They are adaptable to new environments.
 - Their habitats are naturally regenerating.

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

- Do you like seeing wild animals in the zoo?

- Why is wildlife conservation important?

Task 2. Talk about activities to conserve wildlife in 2 minutes.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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.

Question 1: A. captity B. reattach C. harsh D. mammal

Question 2: A. nursery B. measure C. rescue D. conserve

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

Question 3: A. debris B. marine C. degrade D. release

Question 4: A. encloseure B. vulnerabe C. illegal D. recovere

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

Question 5: _____ urgent action is taken to address overfishing, marine ecosystems will continue to degrade.

A. Provided that B. Even when C. If D. Unless

Question 6: The habitat destruction caused by deforestation is _____ the impact of urban development on wildlife habitat.

A. as severe as B. severe than
C. not more severe than D. not as severe like

Question 7: Conservation organisations often collaborate to _____ endangered species from the brink of extinction.

A. degrade B. rescue C. survive D. recover

Question 8: The snaggleteeth shark, a _____ species, requires conservation efforts to protect its population.

A. extinct B. harsh C. endangered D. vulnerable

Question 9: _____ we impose stricter regulations on illegal trade, the demand for wildlife products will be reduced.

A. Unless B. Provided that C. Until D. While

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 number blanks from 10 to 15.

DISCOVER WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EXHIBITION!

Date: Saturday, February 15th

Time: 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM

Location: Viet Nature Conservation Center, Ha Noi

Immerse yourself in the fascinating world of wildlife conservation at our upcoming exhibition! Explore captivating exhibits featuring endangered species, their habitats, and conservation efforts.

Activities:

- Engage in hands-on workshops led by conservationists, where you'll learn about wildlife tracking, habitat (10) _____, and sustainable practices.

- Join informative presentations by renowned experts on topics like endangered species protection and (11) _____ marine conservation.

- Capture memories with your favourite animals with our interactive wildlife photo booth.

- Enjoy delicious refreshments and browse eco-friendly products at our conservation marketplace.

Contact Information: For inquiries, email us at info@wildlifeexpo.com or call 024- 456-7890.

Come together with fellow wildlife enthusiasts to support conservation efforts and protect our planet's precious (12) _____. Admission is free for all ages.

Question 10: A. restorative B. restored C. restoration D. restore

Question 11: A. an B. Ø (no article) C. the D. a

Question 12: A. conversation B. exhibition C. biodiversity D. desire

CALLING ALL WRITERS: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WRITING COMPETITION!

Are you passionate about wildlife conservation? Do you have a talent for storytelling? Here's your chance to make a difference through your words! We're excited to announce our Wildlife Conservation Writing Competition.

Topic: "Preserving Our Precious wildlife: Stories of Hope and Action"

Share your inspiring stories, essays, or poems highlighting the importance of wildlife conservation and the efforts being made to protect endangered species and their habitats.

Requirements: Open to writers of all ages and backgrounds who are dedicated (13) _____ wildlife conservation. Submissions (14) _____ original, unpublished works in English and relate to the competition theme.

Submit your Entry: Email your submission to wildlifecontest@example.com by March 31st. Include your name, age (if under 18), and contact information in the email.

Prizes: Winners will be announced on April 10th, and will receive cash prizes and publication opportunities.

Unlock your creativity and join us in spreading (15) _____ about wildlife conservation through the power of writing!

Question 13: A. on B. with C. in D. to

Question 14: A. may be B. ought be C. must be D. could be

Question 15: A. awareness B. captivity C. demand D. removal

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.

Question 16:

a. Additionally, establishing marine protected areas where they can thrive undisturbed is crucial for their survival.

b. These sharks face threats such as overfishing and habitat degradation, endangering their populations.

c. Public awareness campaigns about the importance of preserving snaggleteeth sharks and their role in maintaining marine biodiversity are also essential for supporting conservation measures.

d. Protecting the snaggleteeth shark is imperative due to its vulnerable status in the marine ecosystem.

e. Conservation efforts involve implementing fishing regulations to prevent overexploitation of their populations.

A. d-b-a-e-c

B. d-b-e-a-c

C. d-c-b-e-a

D. b-d-e-c-a

Question 17:

a. Let's all do our part to protect these incredible underwater habitats! Hope to hear from you soon.

b. Additionally, supporting organisations dedicated to coral reef conservation and spreading awareness about the issue can make a big difference.

c. Hi Mia,

I hope you're all doing well. I want to share something important with you regarding our oceans and marine life.

d. But there are ways we can help! We can reduce our carbon footprint, and avoid touching or stepping on coral when snorkelling or diving.

e. Best regards,

f. Do you know that coral reefs around the world are in danger? Pollution, climate change, and human activities are harming these beautiful ecosystems.

A. c-f-b-d-a-e

B. c-f-a-d-b-e

C. c-f-d-b-a-e

D. c-a-f-d-b-e

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Fishing is one of the most significant drivers of declines in ocean wildlife populations. Catching fish is not bad for the ocean, except for when vessels catch fish (18) _____ stocks can reproduce, something called overfishing.

The number of overfished stocks globally has tripled in half a century and today fully one-third of the world's fisheries are currently pushed beyond (19) _____, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Overfishing is closely tied to by catch - the capture of unwanted sea life (20) _____. This, too, is a serious marine threat that causes the needless loss of billions of fish, along with hundreds of thousands of sea turtles and cetaceans.

(21) _____. Billions of people rely on fish for protein, and fishing is the main livelihood for millions of people around the world.

Many people who make a living catching, selling, and buying fish are working (22) _____. WWF works with a cross-section of stakeholders to reform fisheries management globally, focusing on sustainable practices that (23) _____ and ensure food security.

Adapted from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/overfishing>

Question 18: A. as fast as B. as fastly as C. faster than D. more fastly than

Question 19: A. its biological limits B. their biological limits
C. our biological limits D. your biological limits

Question 20: A. while fishing for a different species
B. when a different specie fishing
C. while they are fishing for a different species
D. while they fish for a different species

Question 21: A. The damage done by the marine environment goes beyond overfishing
B. The damage doing overfishing goes beyond the marine environment
C. What damages overfishing goes beyond the marine environment
D. The damage done by overfishing goes beyond the marine environment

Question 22: A. to improve how does the world manage and conserve ocean resources
B. improving how the world manages and conserves ocean resources
C. to improve how the world manages and conserves ocean resources
D. improving how ocean resources manages and conserves the world

Question 23: A. not also conserve ecosystems, but only sustain livelihoods
B. not only conserve ecosystems, but also sustain livelihoods
C. not only conserve ecosystems, but sustain livelihoods also
D. not only conserve ecosystems, but they also sustain livelihoods

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Sturgeon and paddlefish - freshwater fish have existed for hundreds of millions of years - now face extinction mainly (24) _____ the illegal trade in wild-caught caviar and meat. The world's first comprehensive assessment of the species in over 13 years, released today by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), confirmed that all 26 remaining species are now threatened with extinction.

The new assessment highlights that (25) _____ two-thirds of sturgeon and paddlefish species are now critically endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, (26) _____ makes them

among the world's most threatened species. The assessment also officially declares the extinction of the Chinese paddlefish, the extinction in the wild of the Yangtze sturgeon.

Poaching sturgeon for the illegal trade in wild-caught caviar and meat is one of the leading causes of their extinction. Last year, WWF revealed that one-third of caviar and meat products sold in the lower Danube region were sold illegally. Hydropower dams blocking migration routes, unsustainable mining destroying (27) _____ grounds, and habitat loss are other major threats to the species.

IUCN, the World Sturgeon Conservation Society, and WWF are working with partners to (28) _____ these species through scientific research, raising awareness, and directly engaging in conservation projects to shorten the gap between science and management.

Adapted from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/heavily-poached-sturgeon-slip-toward-extinction>

Question 24: A. despite B. since C. due to D. thereby

Question 25: A. every B. almost C. most D. many

Question 26: A. that B. what C. who D. which

Question 27: A. laying B. spawning C. reproducing D. raising

Question 28: A. safeguard B. release C. impose D. monitor

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

Global biodiversity loss doesn't just result from the destruction of habitats, or even hunting species for meat. A huge number of species are threatened by trade - both alive as pets or exhibits, or dead for use in medicines.

Though people have become increasingly aware of the threat caused by the trade of high-value species, such as the elephant for ivory, and various animals such as tigers, rhinos and the pangolin for medicine, few realise the risk that the pet trade puts to the future survival of many less well-known species.

Demands from collectors have driven a number of species to extinction in the wild, including the Chinese Tiger gecko (*Goniurosaurus*) and many other geckos known only to collectors and scientists. Yet these extinct in the wild, critically endangered and unclassified species are easily available from **inhuman** traders in America and Europe, via the internet or reptile fairs. These threats are a particular risk to any newly described reptile species, particularly **those** of Asia as well as New Zealand and Madagascar. Many bird species are also under severe extinction threat because of the pet trade. They include thousands of birds in South America, and an estimated 3.33 million annually from Southeast Asia.

The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally, worth about \$20 billion annually. About half comes from Southeast Asia. Enforcement is generally so weak that traders of the majority of live animals and plants can operate with little fear of punishment.

If we want any future for wild populations of these species, drastic action is needed to control their international and domestic trade. Without such action, we can expect to see the loss of many rare species to greed alone.

Adapted to <https://theconversation.com/trading-in-extinction-how-the-pet-trade-is-hilling-off-many-animal-species-71571>

Question 29: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Pet Trade Leading to Species Extinction
- B. Reasons for Illegal Pet Trade
- C. Solutions to Illegal wildlife Trade
- D. The Extinction of Many Species Globally

Question 30: The word "**inhuman**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. immoral B. vulnerable C. harsh D. threatened

Question 31: The word "**those**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. threats B. reptile fairs C. traders D. reptile species

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

- A Collector demand has led various species to extinction in the wild.

- B. Geckos, a critically endangered species, can be easily traded in America and Europe.
- C. Reptile species of Asia, New Zealand, and Madagascar are particularly under danger due to pet trade.
- D. 3.33 million bird species are under severe extinction threat annually from Southeast America.

Question 33: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Global biodiversity loss primarily results from the wildlife trade for meat.
- B. Many people realise that pet trade threatens the survival of many common species.
- C. Measures are urgent to combat pet trade, otherwise, many rare species will become extinct.
- D. The illegal wildlife trade is worth \$20 millions annually in Southeast Asia.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Wildlife crimes - like rhino poaching or overfishing-were once considered a “green” matter. But this has changed. Such crimes have moved higher up on global security and policy agendas. This is partly linked to concerns about the extinction of species and the **demise** of ecosystems. It’s also been caused by the involvement of organised criminal networks in illegal wildlife supply chains.

Rhino poaching has particularly attracted public attention. A lot of protective and controlling national and international measures aimed at preventing the consumer markets and criminal networks that allow the trade to flourish have failed. The problem is that such approaches almost deal with wildlife crime’s signs rather than its root causes: a conflict over access to land, resources and benefits.

The reality is that wildlife conservation continues to benefit economic and political elites. Local communities remain mostly excluded from real benefits, and conservation often comes at a huge cost to them. They lose their land, access to natural resources and cultural sites. **They** have limited agency and ownership of areas and management. Often the only benefits for communities from wildlife and conservation come from the poaching profits.

Instead of recognising local people as important change agents in wildlife conservation, conservationists are calling for more boots on the ground, helicopter gunships and new technologies. Money is spent on security officials and private investigators. Expensive technologies are brought in to **deter** poachers.

Some scholars have started to look at the root causes of environmental and wildlife crimes by considering broader economic, political and systemic factors. Their assessment is that community empowerment is key. This will not only address basic inequality and poverty, but can reduce wildlife crime and other types of crime. This is borne out by Namibia’s experiences: there, former poachers have become wildlife guardians. Local communities may become protectors of wildlife and conservation areas if they were granted agency, ownership and benefits.

Although not perfect, the example of communal conservation areas in Namibia provides fascinating insights into the process of encouraging communities. One thing is clear: we need to create happy sustainable communities that benefit from and live in harmony with ecosystems.

Adapted from <https://theconversation.com/the-fight-against-poaching-must-shift-to-empowering-communities-83828>

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Reasons for wildlife Crimes
- B. The Effective Measures in Preventing wildlife Crimes
- C. Wildlife Conservation Efforts
- D. The Key Role of Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Question 35: The word “**demise**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. decline
- B. evolution
- C. conservation
- D. displacement

Question 36: The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. economic and political elites
- B. real benefits
- C. local communities
- D. cultural sites

Question 37: What is the main criticism of current approaches to wildlife conservation?

- A. They focus too much on community empowerment.
- B. They fail to tackle the root causes of wildlife crimes.
- C. They prioritise profits over wildlife conservation.
- D. They involve too many protective and regulatory measures.

Question 38: The word “**deter**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. release
- B. stimulate
- C. prevent
- D. arrest

Question 39: Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Wildlife crimes with criminal networks contribute to the disappearance of species.
- B. Wildlife crimes are now a less significant concern on global security and policy agendas than before.
- C. Conservation often puts a financial burden on local communities.
- D. Community empowerment can tackle basic inequality and reduce wildlife crime.

Question 40: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. If local communities were granted ownership and benefits, they would not conserve wildlife.
- B. Conflict over access to benefits is the main factor discouraging local communities from conserving wildlife.
- C. Conservationists are unaware of the crucial role of local people in wildlife conservation.
- D. Communal conservancies in Namibia managed to involve communities in wildlife conservation.