**REVIEW FOR THE 2ND MID-TERM**

1. **VOCABULARY UNIT 9-10-11:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. ban (v) = prohibit
2. set up (v) = establish
3. supply (v) = provide
4. inform (v) = notify
5. result in (v) = lead to, cause
6. preserve (v) = conserve, protect
7. influence (v) = affect
8. influence (n) = effect
9. agriculture (n) = farming
10. receiver (n) = recipient
11. energy (n) = power
12. rate (n) = price
13. infinite (a) = limitless
14. spacious (a) ≠ cramped
15. courteous (a) ≠ rude
16. original (a) ≠ changed
17. speedy (a) ≠ slow
18. rare (a) ≠ common
19. renewable (a) ≠ non-renewable
20. endangered (a) ≠ safe
21. encourage (v) ≠ prevent
22. advantage (n) ≠ disadvantage
 | 1. resources (n)
2. fossil fuels: (n) coal, oil, natural gas
3. alternative sources of energy:
* nuclear energy
* solar energy
* water power
* wind power
* geothermal heat
1. reserve (n)
2. demand (n)
3. release (v)
4. potential (a)
5. raise funds
6. make an effort
7. introduce a law
8. influence / effect + on
9. protect … from …
10. in danger of …
11. interfere with …
12. be equipped with s.th.
13. notify s.b. of s.th.
14. subscribe to s.th.
15. make (full) use of s.th.
 |

1. **WORDFORM UNIT 9-10-11:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **NOUN** | **VERB** | **ADJECTIVE** | **ADVERB** |
| **1** | (dis)courtesy |  | (dis)courteous | (dis)courteously |
| **2** | (dis)satisfaction | satisfy | (dis)satisfied satisfying |  |
| **3** | (in)security | secure | (in)secure |  |
| **4** | courage | encouragediscourage | encouragingdiscouraging |  |
| **5** | pollutionpollutant | pollute | polluted |  |
| **6** | destruction | destroy | destructive |  |
| **7** | danger | endanger | endangereddangerous | dangerously |
| **8** | limit | limit | limitedunlimited = limitless | limitedly |
| **9** | exhaustion | exhaust | exhaustingexhausted |  |

**Exercise 1: Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets.**

1. Such a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man doesn’t deserve to go on a date with a nice girl like her. (courteous)
2. How could you behave so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of the guests? That was terrible. (courteous)
3. You should have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to call and say that you can’t come there. (courteous)
4. As long as you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the customers, they will not complain. (courtesy)
5. Nobody can put up with his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They really hate him. (courtesy)
6. I asked her out that evening but she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refused. (courtesy)
7. Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with services we provided for you? (satisfying)
8. Losing the game made everyone in our team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (satisfying)
9. The artist looked at the finished painting with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (satisfying)
10. Nothing but a big hot meal can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him right now. (satisfying)
11. Her parents expressed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her poor test results. (satisfy)
12. People tend to look for a well-paid job rather than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one. (satisfy)
13. Because of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, few people use the services in that post office. (secure)
14. She felt lonely and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she lived far away from home. (security)
15. Most children feel safe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whenever they are at home. (security)
16. I’m really worried about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this café. (security)
17. I don’t think he has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask her out tonight. (encourage)
18. As your son won the race, a gift to him would be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (encourage)
19. Your son would be very disappointed if you said those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words. (courage)
20. My friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to apply to a sports college for their scholarship. (courage)
21. Most governments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people from going out during Covid-19 pandemic. (courage)
22. Those people got sick because they had drunk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water from that river. (pollution)
23. Governments should punish companies that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment. (pollution)
24. Smoke from vehicles and factories causes the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to increase. (pollute)
25. Fertilizers and pesticides are the two major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the water. (pollute)
26. How serious is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an average earthquake? (destroy)
27. Not a single tree could survive that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ storm. (destroy)
28. My dog may look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it is quite harmless. (danger)
29. Driving too fast may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many people’s life, including your own. (danger)
30. Scientists are looking for ways to save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals from extinction. (danger)
31. Many species of plants and animals are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of losing their habitats. (dangerous)
32. Animals should stop drinking water from this river as it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polluted. (dangerous)
33. Teacher often set a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the amount of time in which students do the test. (limited)
34. If you don’t use your money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you will become broke one day. (limited)
35. Because fossil fuels are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people have to use alternative energy. (limit)
36. People used to think the world’s natural resources were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (limit)
37. Working too hard may lead to physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (exhaust)
38. He quitted the job because he thought it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (exhaust)
39. I felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after cleaning the house without anybody’s help. (exhaustion)
40. People should find the best source of energy before they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fossil fuels. (exhaustion)

**Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer**

1. There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside. Can you go and see who that is?

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. Did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phone me when I was out?

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I’ve called several times but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answered me.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. - Who was at the party? - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ except Pete, Anne.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. You are the first person to read this. I have given it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I heard a sound, I looked everywhere but I couldn’t find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. Does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have any good ideas for audience attraction speech topic?

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I felt really lonely last night, there wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I know in that party.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. She heard a rap at the door, she went to the door but there was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I felt so embarrassed. I was sure that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was looking at me when I slipped.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called when you were out, they left a message and asked you to call back.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I have not spoken to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all day because I have a sore throat.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reliable to look after the baby while I am at work.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the room was shocked when they heard the news.

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside the house. What are you afraid of?

A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone

**Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer.**

1. He arrived with a friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ waited outside in the car.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

A. whom B. which C. that D. whose

1. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_ the robbers escaped in was a BMW.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

1. We can see a lot of people and cattle \_\_\_\_\_\_ are going to the field.

A. whom B. which C. that D. whose

1. The family \_\_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.

 A. that B. whom C. which D. whose

1. The cowboy \_\_\_\_\_\_ is wearing a red shirt looks very funny.

 A. that B. whom C. which D. whose

1. A bus is a big car \_\_\_\_\_\_ carries lots of people.

A. whom B. which C. where D. whose

1. The engineers \_\_\_\_\_\_ designed the building received an award.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

1. The newspaper to \_\_\_\_\_\_ we subscribe is delivered regularly.

A. whom B. which C. that D. whose

1. I met Peter, \_\_\_\_\_\_ brother I went to school with.

A. whom B. which C. that D. whose

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_\_ I marry should have good sense of humor.

A. whom B. which C. where D. whose

1. They're looking for the man and his dog \_\_\_\_\_\_ have lost the way in the forest.

A. whom B. which C. that D. whose

1. He told me the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_ he had been absent from class the day before.

A. why B. which C. that D. where

1. The botanist will never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_\_ he found a strange plant.

A. where B. which C. when D. that

1. Hanoi is the place \_\_\_\_\_\_ I like to come.

A. where B. which C. when D. that

1. I live in the city \_\_\_\_\_\_ I study.

A. where B. which C. when D. that

1. I live in the city \_\_\_\_\_\_ I study in.

 A. where B. which C. when D. that

1. The summer \_\_\_\_\_\_ I graduated from university was long and hot.

A. where B. which C. when D. why

1. Is there a bank \_\_\_ I can exchange my money?

A. where B. which C. why D. that

1. That’s the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_ I don’t respect him anymore.

A. where B. which C. when D. why

**Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences, using the cues given in brackets**

* + - 1. This is the man. I met him in Paris. (WHOM )

🖎

1. I can't find the store. It sells dairy products. (THAT)

🖎

1. Jack London is a famous American writer. He wrote “Iron heel”. (WHO)

🖎

1. They’re the people. Their shop burned down last week. (WHOSE)

🖎

1. The tree has lovely flowers. We can’t eat its fruits. (WHOSE)

🖎

1. Kyoto has many temples. It used to be the capital of Japan. (WHICH)

🖎

1. Last year, we spent our holiday in Scotland. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. (WHICH)

🖎

1. I have just met Tom. He is my monitor. (WHO)

🖎

1. The girl who wore glasses is my cousin. (WEARING)

🖎

1. The man who stood here yesterday is my new neighborhood. (STANDING)

🖎

1. The fence which surrounds our house is made of wood. (SURROUNDING)

🖎

1. John was the last person who left the room. (TO LEAVE)

🖎

1. The first person who catches the ball will be the winner. (TO CATCH)

🖎

1. Tom was the only person who was punished by the boss. (TO BE)

🖎

1. That is the man. I got the bag from him yesterday. (FROM WHOM)

🖎

 16. The friend spoke French. Jim was traveling with him. (WITH WHOM)

🖎

1. This is Jane. I gave my notes to her. (TO WHOM)

🖎

1. The ladder began to slip. Tom was standing on it. (ON WHICH)

🖎

1. Economics is a subject. I am very interested in it. (IN WHICH)

🖎

1. Mr. Brown is a nice teacher. We studied with him last year. (WITH WHOM)

🖎

**Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer**

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is a clown.

A. stood B. stands C. standing D. to stand

1. The student don't know how to do exercise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher yesterday.

A. giving B. to give C. given D. gave

1. The diagrams \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by young Faraday were sent to Sir Humphry Davy at the end of 1812.

A. make B. to make C. making D. made

1. The gentleman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next door to me is a well-known orator.

A. lived B. to live C. live D. living

1. I saw many houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the storm.

A. destroyed B. destroying C. destroy D. to destroy

1. The street \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the school is very wide.

A. lead B. to lead C. leads D. leading

1. The system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here is very successful.

A. use B. using C. to use D. used

1. Trains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from this station take an hour to get to London.

A. leave B. left C. to leave D. leaving

1. The candidates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the exam are all from Vietnam.

A. to sit B. sit C. sitting D. being sit

1. We are driving on the road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1980.

A. build B. to build C. built D. building

1. Customers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the service should see the manager.

A. complaining B. complain C. complained D. to complain

1. The city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the war has now been rebuilt.

A. destroying B. destroy C. to destroy D. destroyed

1. The vegetable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this shop are grown without chemicals.

A. sell B. to sell C. sold D. selling

1. The first boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth has just moved.

A. to know B. knowing C. known D. know

1. The only thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me worried is how to go home.

A. making B. made C. make D. to make

**Exercise 6: Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correction:**

1. Another alternating source of energy is geothermal heat.

 A B C D

1. Without a global policy on sustainable management, sharks will be part of the first wave of marine extinct. A B C D
2. The number of rare animals is decreasing so rapidly that they are on danger of becoming extinct

 A B C D

1. The man to speak to my mother over there is John’s brother.

 A B C D

1. He is the second person being killed in that way.

 A B C D

1. Among our students are many foreigners whose attend language classes at the south campus.

 A B C D

1. Mr. Phong, that has never been to the UK, speaks English very fluently.

 A B C D

1. The second day of Tet is the time that I often go to visit my relatives and friends.

 A B C D

1. He often lets his friend, studied the same class, use his mobile phone.

 A B C D

1. The little girl from who I borrowed this pen has gone.

 A B C D

1. This is Bob, whom sister works for my father’s company.

 A B C D

1. The song to that we listened last night was interesting

 A B C D

1. They work in the hospital sponsoring by the government.

 A B C D

1. The man lives in that house is a famous doctor.

 A B C D

1. Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survive of all living things.

 A B C D

1. Many sea animals are in risk due to hunting and water pollution.

 A B C D

1. The paintings making with a small red dot have already been sold.

 A B C D

1. He is always the first person coming to class.

 A B C D

**Exercise 7: Choose the option whose underlined part is pronounced differently in each of following sentences.**

**1:** **A.** b**a**n **B.** sp**a**cious **C.** est**a**blish **D.** cr**a**mped

**2:** **A.** ch**a**nged **B.** d**a**nger **C.** n**a**ture **D.** n**a**tural

**3:** **A.** renew**a**ble **B.** dem**a**nd **C.** f**a**rming **D.** adv**a**ntage

**4:** **A. e**ffect **B. e**ffort **C.** d**e**mand **D.** r**e**cipient

**5:** **A.** eff**e**ct **B.** prot**e**ct **C.** interf**e**re **D. e**nergy

**6:** **A.** fu**e**l **B.** pot**e**ntial **C.** influ**e**nce **D.** en**e**rgy

**7:** **A.** f**u**el **B.** introd**u**ce **C.** infl**u**ence **D.** n**u**clear

**8:** **A.** ex**h**aust **B.** pro**h**ibit **C. h**eat **D. h**armful

**9:** **A. c**ourteous **B.** agri**c**ulture **C.** prote**c**t **D.** spa**c**ious

**10:** **A.** es**t**ablish **B.** no**t**ify **C.** pro**t**ect **D.** poten**t**ial

**Exercise 8: Choose the option whose main stress is different from the others in each of following sentences.**

**1:** **A.** fossil **B.** spacious **C.** power **D.** result

**2:** **A.** fuel **B.** provide **C.** resource **D.** supply

**3:** **A.** speedy **B.** reserve **C.** protect **D.** affect

**4:** **A.** release **B.** demand **C.** nuclear **D.** subscribe

**5:** **A.** water **B.** species **C.** solar **D.** equip

**6:** **A.** notify **B.** potential **C.** energy **D.** influence

**7:** **A.** infinite **B.** endangered **C.** limitless **D.** courteous

**8:** **A.** advantage **B.** prohibit **C.** interfere **D.** establish

**9:** **A.** recipient **B.** agriculture **C.** original **D.** alternative

**10:** **A.** geothermal **B.** interference **C.** disadvantage **D.** renewable

**Exercise 9: Complete these passages with words given in the boxes.**

 dams exhaust hydroelectric nuclear produce which

The largest power stations in the world are (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stations. To generate hydro-electricity, a difference in water levels is necessary in order for the water to flow. A power station is located at the lower level of the water flow. Water flows at high speed through water turbines and spin them around. The water turbines are connected to generators which (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity when they rotate. The water will eventually flow into specially built (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When a hydro-electric plant is operating, the water level in the reservoir or high level lake falls. The level of the water is either restored by natural means, such as rainfall, or by special pumps (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pump water back for the dams.

 agriculture danger destroyed extinct survive threatens

Every ten minutes, one kind of animal, plant or insect dies off forever. If nothing is done about it one million species that are alive today will have become (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twenty years from now.

The tropical rain forests, which are the home of half the earth’s living things (including many rare animals and plants), are being (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If we do nothing about it, they will have nearly disappeared in twenty years. The effect on the world’s climate and on our (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and food supplies will be disastrous.

Fortunately, somebody is trying to do something about it. If more people give more money and if governments wake up to what is happening, perhaps The World Wildlife Fund will be able to help us to avoid the disaster that (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the natural world, and all of us with it.

 anything deliver in post services with

Before the invention of the postage stamp, it was difficult to (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter to another country. The sender paid for the letter to travel in his or her own country. Then the person in the other country paid for that part of the trip. If a letter crossed several countries, the problem was worse because it couldn’t be decided who paid for the trip of the letter in those mid-countries.

Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with glue on the back. The British (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ office made the first stamps in 1840. Those were the Penny Black and the Two-pence Blue. A person bought a stamp and put it on a letter. The post office delivered the letter. When people received letters, they didn’t have to pay (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The letters were prepaid.

Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain immediately. Other countries started making their own postage stamps very quickly. Today, post offices (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every country sell beautiful stamps. Collecting stamps is one of the most popular hobbies in the world.

**Exercise 10: Read these passages and choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.**

 In Asia, elephants have served as means of carrying heavy things in war and peace. Some civilizations have regarded elephants as gods, and they have been symbols of royalty for some. Elephants have entertained us in circuses and festivals around the world. For centuries, the elephant’s massive tusks have been prized for their ivory.

 The African elephant was once found all over the continent of Africa, and the Asian elephant ranged from Syria to northern China and the islands of Indonesia. These abundant populations have been reduced to groups in some small areas south of the Sahara and in isolated parts in India, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.

 Demand for ivory and hides, combined with habitat loss from human settlement, has led to a dramatic **fall** in elephant populations in the last few decades. In 1930, there were between 5 and 10 million African elephants. By 1979, there were 1.3 million. In 1989, when they were added to the international list of the most endangered species, there were about 600,000 remaining, less than one percent of their original number.

**1:** Which of the following is TRUE about the elephant in Asia?

 **A.** They are hunted because they are regarded as gods.

 **B.** They come from the royal family in some countries.

 **C.** They help people carry heavy things only in wartime.

 **D.** They used to be found in the islands of Indonesia.

**2:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for the decrease in elephant number?

 **A.** demand for ivory **B.** demand for hides

 **C.** theabundant populations **D.** habitat loss from human settlement

**3:** What does the word “**fall**” in the last paragraph mean?

 **A.** role **B.** increase **C.** growth **D.** decrease

**4:** According to the passage, how many African elephants were killed from 1979 to 1989?

 **A.** 600,000 **B.** About 700,000 **C.** 5-10 million **D.** 1.3 million

 All forms of energy are stored in different ways, in the energy sources that we use every day. These sources are divided into two groups – renewable and nonrenewable. Renewable energy source is an energy source that can be refilled in a short period of time. Nonrenewable energy source is an energy source that we are using up and cannot be recreated in a short time.

 Unfortunately, we get most of our energy from nonrenewable energy sources, which are fossil fuels - oil, natural gas, and coal. They’re called fossil fuels because they were formed over millions and millions of years by the heat from the Earth’s center and pressure from rock and soil on dead plants and animals. As a result, we must find out some alternative sources of energy which are renewable. **These energy sources** include solar energy, which comes from the Sun and can be turned into electricity and heat. Wind, geothermal energy from inside the Earth, biomass from plants, and hydropower and ocean energy from water are also renewable energy sources.

**1:** What is the main idea of the passage?

 **A.** The ways of using energy **B.** How to create energy

 **C.** Traditional energy **D.** Kinds of energy

**2:** What does the phrase “**These energy sources**” in the second paragraph mean?

 **A.** renewable sources **B.** nonrenewable sources **C.** fossil fuels **D.** plants and animals

**3:** Which of the following sources of energy is nonrenewable?

 **A.** Biomass from plants **B.** Geothermal heat **C.** Solar energy **D.** Natural gas

**4:** What can be inferred from the passage?

 **A.** All kinds of energy can be easily created.

 **B.** Dead plants and animals can be used as a renewable energy source.

 **C.** It takes a very long time to form fossil fuels.

 **D.** The energy from the Sun can only help us to heat our houses.