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Reading Practice 7 (high level)

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Part B2

建議時間：
S5-S6: 50 minutes
S3-S4: 60 minutes

Read Text 1 and answer question 1-19.

Text 1

The Wallace Line: Nature's Invisible Barrier That Shaped Animal Evolution

[1] A remarkable natural boundary slices through the Indonesian archipelago, dividing the region's wildlife into two distinct groups. To the west, dense rainforests host tigers, elephants, and primates. To the east, marsupials and unusual birds like cassowaries dominate the landscape. This is the Wallace Line, an invisible yet powerful force in shaping animal evolution.

[2] First identified in the mid-19th century by British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, this biogeographical boundary separates the animal species of Asia from those of Australia and New Guinea. The Wallace Line highlights how ancient geological and climatic shifts dictated species distribution. Even today, scientists use it to study biodiversity and evolutionary processes.

[3] Alfred Russel Wallace, a contemporary of Charles Darwin, spent years exploring the Malay Archipelago, meticulously documenting its unique fauna. While collecting specimens on islands like Borneo, Sulawesi, Lombok, and Bali, he noticed a striking divergence. Animals west of a particular point resembled Asian species, whereas those to the east bore closer affinities to the fauna of Australia. "I at once saw that these islands formed a natural division, and that the separation of their animal life was both deep and wide," Wallace later wrote in *The Malay Archipelago* (1869). This sharp transition in species composition suggested an unseen ecological boundary, now known as the Wallace Line.

[4] Wallace's observations were foundational to the emerging field of biogeography, the study of how species are distributed across geographical areas. His work provided pivotal evidence for the theory of evolution by natural selection, which he co-developed with Darwin. His extensive field research led to profound scientific inquiries into how geography shapes biodiversity.

[5] The explanation for this division lies in plate tectonics, oceanic barriers, and paleoclimatic shifts. Millions of years ago, the Asian and Australian landmasses were separated by deep ocean trenches. Even during the Ice Ages, when lower sea levels exposed land bridges elsewhere, these trenches remained submerged, blocking faunal migration between the two regions.

[6] To the west of the Wallace Line, the Sunda Shelf connects islands like Sumatra, Borneo, and Java to the Asian mainland. This allowed species such as tigers, elephants, and orangutans to proliferate across the region. In contrast, east of the line, the Sahul Shelf links Australia and New Guinea, fostering the spread of marsupials like tree kangaroos and bandicoots, as well as monotremes like the echidna. The presence of large flightless birds like cassowaries further exemplifies this evolutionary divergence.

[7] This biogeographical divide extends beyond terrestrial species. The Wallace Line has profound implications for marine biodiversity, as varying water temperatures, ocean currents, and depths have led to the emergence of distinct marine ecosystems. Coral reefs, fish populations, and marine mammals on either side of the line display significant genetic and behavioral disparities, reinforcing the notion of an evolutionary boundary imposed by deep waters.

[8] Additionally, climate fluctuations over millions of years have played a role in reinforcing these species boundaries. During periods of glaciation, sea levels receded, intermittently allowing limited faunal intermingling. However, the deep waters of the Makassar and Lombok Straits consistently functioned as insurmountable barriers, perpetuating the independent evolutionary trajectories of species on either side.

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[9] The Wallace Line serves as a striking demarcation of evolutionary histories. On the western side, species characteristic of Asia dominate the landscape. The Sumatran tiger, an apex predator, stalks its prey through the dense rainforests, while orangutans, renowned for their intelligence, traverse the treetops, exhibiting intricate social behaviors that reflect their close genetic kinship to humans. The Asian elephant, a highly social and cognitively advanced mammal, forages in herds across the landscapes of Sumatra and Borneo, while the elusive clouded leopard employs remarkable agility to navigate the canopy in pursuit of prey.

[10] Conversely, the fauna of the eastern region presents a markedly different assemblage. The Sulawesi babirusa, with its distinctive, curved tusks protruding through the upper jaw, epitomizes the evolutionary eccentricities that arise in isolated ecosystems. The black-crested macaque, endemic to Sulawesi, exhibits striking facial expressions and complex social interactions. The cuscus, a slow-moving, nocturnal marsupial, thrives within the dense foliage, embodying the evolutionary lineage shared with Australian possums. Meanwhile, the cassowary, a towering, flightless bird reminiscent of prehistoric times, dominates the tropical forests of New Guinea, exemplifying the divergence in avian evolution across the Wallace Line.

[11] This stark distinction extends to invertebrates, amphibians, and reptiles. Venomous snakes in the western territories exhibit pronounced morphological and behavioral adaptations distinct from their eastern counterparts. The diversity of butterfly species, varying dramatically in pigmentation and wing patterning, underscores the profound genetic divergence sustained by geographic isolation. Amphibian populations further exemplify these evolutionary schisms, with distinctly adapted species inhabiting either side of the Wallace Line, illustrating how ancient geographical separations have driven unique adaptive traits.

[12] Despite its historical significance, the Wallace Line's ecosystems face mounting existential threats from deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and anthropogenic climate change. Many of the species Wallace meticulously documented are now on the brink of extinction due to unsustainable land use and poaching. Conservation initiatives, such as the Heart of Borneo Initiative, strive to mitigate biodiversity loss by preserving forests and safeguarding keystone species like orangutans and pygmy elephants. Similarly, marine conservation efforts in Sulawesi and Lombok aim to protect coral reefs and maintain the delicate ecological balance of marine ecosystems.

[13] However, human activities have begun to blur some of the rigid ecological divisions once observed by Wallace. The introduction of invasive species, combined with habitat degradation, has facilitated unprecedented faunal intermingling, threatening the evolutionary integrity of species on both sides of the line. Conservationists and evolutionary biologists emphasize the necessity of maintaining the Wallace Line's natural sanctity as a vital research site for evolutionary processes.

[14] Moreover, the promotion of sustainable ecotourism presents a viable alternative to environmentally destructive economic practices. Encouraging ethical tourism to biodiversity hotspots such as Borneo, Sulawesi, and the Lesser Sunda Islands fosters economic incentives for local communities to prioritize conservation over deforestation, ensuring the preservation of endemic wildlife.

[15] Recent research has added a new layer of complexity to our understanding of the Wallace Line. Dr. Maria Fernandez, Director of the Southeast Asian Biodiversity Institute (SABI), has conducted a comprehensive 2024 survey of over 50 islands in the region. Her study reveals that nearly 45% of these islands now exhibit noticeable shifts in species composition, suggesting that the historical boundary is becoming more permeable due to modern influences.

[16] Dr. Fernandez explains, "Our data indicate that rapid climate change, coupled with the spread of invasive species, is gradually eroding the clear-cut divisions that once defined the region. These changes demand a re-evaluation of our conservation strategies. We must adopt integrative approaches that not only respect the legacy of natural evolution but also address the current human-induced impacts."

[17] This new evidence reinforces the urgency for adaptive conservation policies that incorporate both historical perspectives and emerging trends. While Wallace's original findings provided the foundation for understanding biogeographical boundaries, the evolving data underscore the dynamic nature of ecosystems in the face of global environmental change.

[18] Unlike geopolitical borders, the Wallace Line is a testament to the power of natural forces in shaping the distribution of life on Earth. For millions of years, it has delineated the evolutionary pathways of species, providing invaluable insights into the mechanisms of speciation and adaptation. As scientific research advances, the Wallace Line continues to serve as a living laboratory for the study of biodiversity and evolutionary biology.

[19] For Alfred Russel Wallace, the identification of this invisible boundary was not merely a scientific breakthrough—it was an affirmation of nature's complexity and the intricate interplay of evolutionary forces. His discoveries remain a cornerstone of modern evolutionary science, underscoring the importance of preserving and protecting the fragile ecosystems that still bear the imprint of this ancient division.

[20] The safeguarding of the Wallace Line is not merely an act of homage to a pioneering naturalist; it is an imperative for the future of biodiversity conservation. If we neglect these critical ecosystems, we risk losing an irreplaceable natural archive of evolutionary history. Ongoing research, proactive conservation policies, and global awareness are paramount to ensuring that the Wallace Line remains an enduring frontier of scientific exploration and ecological stewardship for generations to come.

END OF READING PASSAGE

Questions

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-19. *(42 marks)*

Text 1

1. Name one geological factor mentioned in the text that contributes to the formation of the Wallace Line.

_____

2. How did Wallace's detailed observations help shape our understanding of evolution?

_____

_____

3. Which species is mentioned as occurring **east** of the Wallace Line?
   A. Elephant
   B. Tiger
   C. Orangutan
   D. Cassowary

A	B	C	D
○	○	○	○

4. What does Text 1 imply is a major reason for the distinct species on either side of the Wallace Line?
   A. Geological separations
   B. Human migration patterns
   C. Artificial conservation zones
   D. Recent climate change

A	B	C	D
○	○	○	○

5. In paragraph 3, the word 'divides' most nearly means:
   A. Overlaps
   B. Unites
   C. Merges
   D. Separates

A	B	C	D
○	○	○	○

6. Explain TWO ways the role of deep ocean trenches in shaping the biodiversity across the Wallace Line.
   (2 marks)

_____

_____

7. What does the statistic provided by Dr. Maria Fernandez suggest about the current state of the Wallace Line's ecological boundaries?

_____

_____

8. Below is a summary of Text 1. In five of the lines there is either ONE mistake or correct. Underline the error and replace the word with one that correctly expresses the intended meaning from Text 1. Write your replacement in the Correction column. If a line is correct, simply put a tick (✓). One example is provided.

(5 marks)

Summary		Correction
e.g. The Wallace Line was <u>invented</u> by Alfred Russel Wallace.		identified (example)
The Wallace Line separates Asia from Australia and New Guinea.	(i)	
Western islands are noted for hosting species such as cassowaries and cuscus.	(ii)	
Wallace's field research had negligible impact on evolutionary studies.	(iii)	
The Sunda Shelf blocked migration of species across the barrier.	(iv)	
Deep ocean trenches remained submerged during the Ice Age, allowing intermingling.	(v)	

9. Identify one species mentioned that is characteristic of the western side of the Wallace Line.

_____

10. Below is the summary headings for each paragraph of Text 1. Match the most appropriate heading with each paragraph by writing the letters (A-G) in the Answer column. Each letter can be used ONCE only.

(7 marks)

Effect	Paragraph Number	Answer
A. Alfred Russel Wallace's Groundbreaking Discovery of a Biogeographical Divide	1-2	____
B. The Wallace Line as a Defining Ecological and Evolutionary Barrier in Southeast Asia	3-5	____
C. Divergent Evolutionary Trajectories of Flora and Fauna Across the Wallace Line	6-9	____
D. Geological, Climatic, and Oceanic Forces That Established the Wallace Line	10-12	____
E. Preserving the Integrity of the Wallace Line for Future Scientific Inquiry and Biodiversity Conservation	13-15	____
F. Alternative Perspectives and Recent Findings	16-18	____
G. The Continuing Relevance of Wallace's Findings in Conservation and Ecology	19-21	____

11. According to the passage, are the following statements True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG)? *(4 marks)*

	Statements	T	F	NG
(i)	The Wallace Line was first identified by Charles Darwin.	◯	◯	◯
(ii)	Alfred Russel Wallace used satellite mapping to identify the Wallace Line.	◯	◯	◯
(iii)	The Wallace Line is becoming less distinct due to human activities.	◯	◯	◯
(iv)	Alfred Russel Wallace's observations provided pivotal evidence for the theory of evolution.	◯	◯	◯

12. Describe TWO effects of how ocean currents contribute to the distinct marine ecosystems found on either side of the Wallace Line. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

13. Identify TWO factors forcing conservation policies to adapt in Southeast Asia. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

14. Evaluate the statement: "The Wallace Line is not merely a historical marker but an evolving system influenced by human activities." Use evidence from the text.

_____

_____

15. How does the passage describe the evolutionary divergence of species on either side of the Wallace Line?

_____

_____

16. Why is the Wallace Line considered important for modern conservation efforts?

_____

_____

17. Complete the summary using ONE word or phrase taken from Text 1 for each gap. *(4 marks)*

The Wallace Line, first identified by (i) _____, demarcates a region where the (ii) _____ Shelf connects islands to the Asian mainland while the (iii) _____ Shelf links Australia and New Guinea. This natural barrier is maintained by deep ocean trenches and persistent climate fluctuations, serving as a critical (iv) _____ for understanding evolution.

18. Below are the cause and effect that was extracted from Text 1. Match the most appropriate cause by writing the letters (A-D) in the Answer column. Each letter can be used ONCE only. *(4 marks)*

Effect	Answer	Cause
1. Plate tectonics and enduring ocean trenches	____	A. Temporary land bridges (but not enough to overcome deep waters)
2. Lowered sea levels during glaciation	____	B. Establishment of distinct evolutionary paths
3. Introduction of invasive species	____	C. Increased faunal intermingling across the Wallace Line
4. Rapid climate change (alternative perspective)	____	D. Blurring of historical species boundaries

19. Discuss the long-term implications of the Wallace Line as a 'living laboratory' for evolutionary studies. Consider BOTH historical perspectives and modern challenges. *(2 marks)*

END OF PART B2

Answers with paragraph numbers:

1. Deep ocean trenches. [5]

2. Wallace's meticulous observations provided crucial empirical evidence for natural selection and laid the foundation for biogeography. [4]

3. D [6]

4. A [5]

5. D [3]

6. Deep ocean trenches blocked species migration between Asia and Australia [5] and maintained isolated evolution by remaining submerged even during ice ages [8].

7. It suggests that approximately 45% of islands are experiencing significant species composition shifts, indicating that the historical boundary is becoming increasingly permeable. [15]

8. (i) ✓ [1]
   (ii) (Western) Eastern [10]
   (iii) (negligible) profound [4]
   (iv) (blocked) allowed [6]
   (v) (allowing) preventing [5]

9. Sumatran tiger / Orangutan / Asian elephant [9]

10. B, A, D, C, G, F, E

11. (i) F [2]
    (ii) NG
    (iii) T [13]
    (iv) T [4]

12. Ocean currents created divergent water temperatures and nutrient flows [7], leading to distinct coral reefs and fish populations on either side of the Wallace Line [7].

13. Conservation policies must adapt to rapid climate change eroding historical boundaries [16] and invasive species disrupting native ecosystems [13].

14. The text shows that while Wallace's early work depicted a fixed barrier, modern human impacts are altering species boundaries, making the Wallace Line an evolving ecological system. [13, 16]

15. The passage describes the evolutionary divergence as a result of deep ocean trenches and geographical isolation, leading to distinct species on either side of the line. [3, 9-11]

16. The Wallace Line is important for modern conservation because it highlights the need to protect unique ecosystems and species that are threatened by human activities. [12-14]

17. (i) Alfred Russel Wallace [2]
    (ii) Sunda [6]
    (iii) Sahul [6]
    (iv) laboratory [18]

18. B [5]
    A [8]
    C [13]
    D [16]

19. The Wallace Line, described as a 'living laboratory', historically provided a stable model for understanding speciation, yet modern challenges such as climate change and invasive species are altering its dynamics. This evolution necessitates adaptive conservation strategies that integrate historical insights with current ecological changes. [16, 18]

Practical Vocab and Usage List

1. **archipelago** [1] /ˌɑːrkɪˈpɛləgoʊ/ 群島、列島 [n] 同義詞: **island group**
   e.g. The archipelago was home to many unique species.
   群島擁有許多獨特嘅物種。

2. **marsupials** [1] /mɑːrˈsuːpiəlz/ 有袋動物、袋鼠類 [n] 同義詞: **pouched mammals**
   e.g. Marsupials are known for carrying their young in pouches.
   有袋動物以育仔方式而聞名。

3. **cassowaries** [1] /ˈkæsəˌwɛriz/ 大型不飛鳥、戴頭盔鳥 [n] 同義詞: **ratite**
   e.g. Cassowaries roam the dense forests with striking appearances.
   大型不飛鳥喺密林中漫步，外觀十分醒目。

4. **biogeographical boundary** [1] /ˌbaɪoʊdʒiːəˈgræfɪkəl ˈbaʊndəri/ 生物地理分界、動植物界線 [n] 同義詞: **ecological boundary**
   e.g. The biogeographical boundary divides the region into two distinct ecosystems.
   生物地理分界將該區劃分成兩個截然不同嘅生態系統。

5. **meticulously** [2] /məˈtɪkjələsli/ 仔細地、精心地 [adv] 同義詞: **scrupulously**
   e.g. He meticulously recorded every observation during his expedition.
   佢喺探險期間仔細地記錄每一項觀察。

6. **divergence** [2] /daɪˈvɜːrdʒəns/ 分歧、偏離 [n] 同義詞: **difference**
   e.g. The divergence in species traits became evident over time.
   隨著時間流逝，物種特徵嘅分歧變得明顯。

7. **affinities** [2] /əˈfɪnɪtiz/ 親和力、相似性 [n] 同義詞: **likeness**
   e.g. Researchers noted unexpected affinities between distant species.
   研究人員注意到唔同物種之間出現意想不到嘅相似性。

8. **plate tectonics** [3] /pleɪt tɛkˈtɒnɪks/ 板塊構造、地殼運動 [n] 同義詞: **continental drift theory**
   e.g. Plate tectonics has reshaped the earth's surface over millions of years.
   板塊構造喺數百萬年內重塑咗地球表面。

9. **oceanic barriers** [3] /oʊʃiˈænɪk ˈbærɪərz/ 海洋屏障、海洋隔離 [n] 同義詞: **marine barriers**
   e.g. Oceanic barriers prevented many species from migrating across regions.
   海洋屏障阻止咗好多物種跨區域遷徙。

10. **paleoclimatic shifts** [3] /ˌpeɪlioʊˈklaɪmætɪk ʃɪfts/ 古氣候變化、史前氣候轉變 [n] 同義詞: **ancient climatic changes**
    e.g. Paleoclimatic shifts influenced the evolution of numerous species.
    古氣候變化影響咗唔少物種嘅進化。

11. **landmasses** [3] /ˈlændmæsɪz/ 陸地、大陸 [n] 同義詞: **land areas**
    e.g. The drifting of landmasses formed new continents over time.
    陸地嘅漂移隨著時間形成咗新嘅大陸。

12. **ocean trenches** [3] /ˈoʊʃən ˈtrɛntʃɪz/ 海溝、海底溝 [n] 同義詞: **submarine trenches**
    e.g. Ocean trenches are among the deepest regions of the sea.
    海溝係海洋中最深嘅區域之一。

13. **faunal migration** [3] /ˈfɔːnəl maɪˈgreɪʃən/ 動物遷徙、物種遷移 [n] 同義詞: **animal migration**
    e.g. Faunal migration patterns change with the seasons.
    動物遷徙嘅模式隨著季節改變。

14. **sunda shelf** [3] /ˈsʊndə ʃɛlf/ 巽他陸架、東南亞陸架 [n] 同義詞: **continental shelf**
    e.g. The sunda shelf once connected islands during lower sea levels.
    當海平面下降時，巽他陸架曾連接多個島嶼。

15. **sahul shelf** [3] /ˈsɑːhʊl ʃɛlf/ 薩胡陸架、澳洲陸架 [n] 同義詞: **continental shelf**
    e.g. The sahul shelf underpins the connection between Australia and New Guinea.
    薩胡陸架支撐住澳洲同新幾內亞之間嘅連結。

16. **proliferate** [3] /prəˈlɪfəreɪt/ 激增、繁衍 [v] 同義詞: **multiply**
    e.g. Under optimal conditions, the bacteria proliferate rapidly.
    喺理想條件下，細菌會迅速激增。

17. **monotremes** [3] /ˈmɒnətriːmz/ 單孔類、卵生哺乳動物 [n] 同義詞: **egg-laying mammals**
    e.g. Monotremes are a rare group among mammals due to egg laying.
    卵生哺乳動物因產卵而成為哺乳類中罕見嘅一群。

18. **disparities** [3] /dɪsˈpærətiz/ 差異、不均 [n] 同義詞: **inequalities**
    e.g. Economic disparities can affect species distribution in different regions.
    經濟差異可能影響唔同地區物種嘅分布。

19. **glaciation** [3] /ˌgleɪsiˈeɪʃən/ 冰河作用、冰期 [n] 同義詞: **ice age**
    e.g. Glaciation has dramatically altered the earth's landscape.
    冰河作用大大改變咗地球嘅地貌。

20. **faunal intermingling** [3] /ˈfɔːnəl ˈɪntərmɪŋglɪŋ/ 物種交融、動物混合 [n] 同義詞: **species mixing**
    e.g. Faunal intermingling can occur when previously isolated habitats merge.
    當以前隔離嘅棲息地合併時，物種會發生交融。

21. **insurmountable** [3] /ˌɪnsərˈmaʊntəbl/ 不可逾越的、無法克服的 [adj] 同義詞: **unbeatable**
    e.g. The researchers faced an insurmountable challenge during the expedition.
    研究人員喺探險期間面對咗無法克服嘅挑戰。

22. **evolutionary trajectories** [3] /ˌɛvəˈluːʃəneri trəˈdʒɛktəriz/ 進化軌跡、演化路徑 [n] 同義詞: **evolutionary paths**
    e.g. Scientists analyze evolutionary trajectories to predict future species changes.
    科學家分析進化軌跡以預測未來物種嘅變化。

23. **demarcation** [4] /ˌdiːmɑːrˈkeɪʃən/ 分界線、劃分 [n] 同義詞: **boundary**
    e.g. A clear demarcation separates the two ecological zones.
    清晰嘅分界線將兩個生態區劃分開。

24. **apex predator** [4] /ˈeɪpeks ˈprɛdətər/ 頂級掠食者、頂端捕食者 [n] 同義詞: **top predator**
    e.g. The apex predator maintains balance in the food chain.
    頂級掠食者維持住食物鏈嘅平衡。

25. **assemblage** [4] /əˈsæmbəlɪdʒ/ 集合、群聚 [n] 同義詞: **collection**
    e.g. An impressive assemblage of wildlife gathered near the waterhole.
    一大群野生動物喺水坑附近聚集。

26. **babirusa** [4] /ˌbɑːbɪˈruːsə/ 野豬、山豬 [n] 同義詞: **wild pig**
    e.g. The babirusa is famous for its distinctive curved tusks.
    野豬因獨特嘅彎曲獠牙而聞名。

27. **eccentricities** [4] /ˌɛkˌsɛnˈtrɪsɪtiz/ 古怪之處、異常特徵 [n] 同義詞: **oddities**
    e.g. His eccentricities made him stand out in the crowd.
    佢嘅古怪之處令佢喺人群中脫穎而出。

28. **endemic** [4] /ɛnˈdɛmɪk/ 地方特有的、特產的 [adj] 同義詞: **native**
    e.g. Many plants in the region are endemic and found nowhere else.
    該地區好多植物係地方特有的，其他地方搵唔到。

29. **reminiscent** [4] /ˌrɛmɪˈnɪsənt/ 令人聯想起的、使人想起的 [adj] 同義詞: **evocative**
    e.g. The melody was reminiscent of a long-forgotten tune.
    呢段旋律令人聯想起的早已被遺忘嘅調子。

30. **invertebrates** [4] /ˌɪnvərˈtɛbrəts/ 無脊椎動物、無脊骨生物 [n] 同義詞: **spineless creatures**
    e.g. Invertebrates account for the majority of ocean biodiversity.
    無脊椎動物構成咗海洋生物多樣性嘅大部分。

31. **morphological** [4] /ˌmɔːrfəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ 形態的、外形的 [adj] 同義詞: **structural**
    e.g. The morphological features of the fossil revealed its ancient origin.
    化石嘅形態的特徵顯示出佢嘅古老起源。

32. **pigmentation** [4] /ˌpɪgmenˈteɪʃən/ 著色作用、色素沉著 [n] 同義詞: **coloration**
    e.g. Pigmentation patterns can indicate the health of an organism.
    色素沉著嘅模式可以反映出生物嘅健康狀態。

33. **existential threats** [5] /ˌɛgzɪˈstɛnʃəl θrɛts/ 存在威脅、生命危機 [n] 同義詞: **existence risks**
    e.g. The island faces existential threats due to rapid deforestation.
    由於快速嘅森林砍伐，該島面臨存在威脅。

34. **habitat fragmentation** [5] /ˈhæbɪtæt frægmənˈteɪʃən/ 棲息地破碎化、棲息地分割 [n] 同義詞: **habitat division**
    e.g. Habitat fragmentation can lead to a decline in biodiversity.
    棲息地破碎化可能導致生物多樣性下降。

35. **anthropogenic climate change** [5] /ˌænθrəpəˈdʒɛnɪk klaɪmət ʧeɪndʒ/ 人為氣候變化、人類引起嘅氣候轉變 [n] 同義詞: **human-induced climate change**
    e.g. Anthropogenic climate change is altering weather patterns globally.
    人為氣候變化正喺全球範圍內改變天氣模式。

36. **unsustainable** [5] /ˌʌnsəˈsteɪnəbl/ 不可持續的、無法維持的 [adj] 同義詞: **untenable**
    e.g. The current farming practices are unsustainable in the long term.
    現行嘅耕作方式從長遠睇係唔可持續的。

37. **keystone species** [5] /ˈkiːstoʊn ˈspiːʃiz/ 關鍵物種、核心種群 [n] 同義詞: **cornerstone species**
    e.g. Losing a keystone species can destabilize the entire ecosystem.
    失去關鍵物種可能會破壞整個生態系統嘅平衡。

38. **evolutionary integrity** [5] /ˌɛvəˈluːʃəneri ɪnˈtɛgrɪti/ 進化完整性、演化純正性 [n] 同義詞: **evolutionary wholeness**
    e.g. Preserving evolutionary integrity is essential for natural selection.
    保持進化完整性對自然選擇至關重要。

39. **natural sanctity** [5] /ˈnæʧrəl ˈsæŋktɪti/ 自然神聖、自然不可侵犯 [n] 同義詞: **natural sacredness**
    e.g. Many cultures revere the natural sanctity of their surroundings.
    好多文化都尊崇佢哋周遭嘅自然神聖。

40. **sustainable ecotourism** [5] /səˈsteɪnəbl ˌiːkoʊˈtʊrɪzəm/ 可持續生態旅遊、綠色生態旅遊 [n] 同義詞: **green tourism**
    e.g. Sustainable ecotourism helps fund conservation projects.
    可持續生態旅遊有助於資助保育項目。