Life in the wild

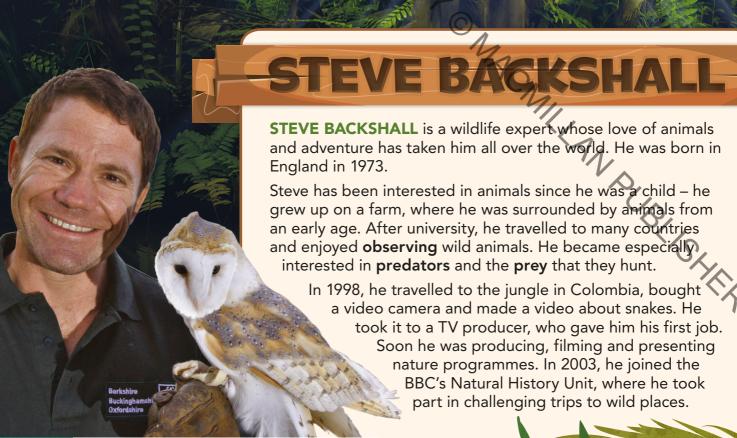
Lesson 1

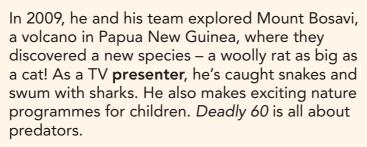
Reading

1 How many wild animals do you know in English? Write a list.

conservation endangered extinct habitat observe (observing) predator presenter prey protect species

- 2 Look at the texts and photos and answer the questions. Be a star!
 - 1 What kind of texts are they?
 - 2 What kind of work do these people do?
 - 3 What discoveries have they both made?
- 3 •1) 1.2 Read the texts quickly and check your ideas in Activity 2. Are any of the animals on your list in Activity 1 mentioned?
- 4 Look at the vocabulary panel above. Find the words in the text.
 Use the context to work out what they mean.





Steve has also written five books about animals and is now studying for a degree in biology so he can learn more about animals. He believes that TV and books are a great way to help people appreciate nature and understand that animals are not frightening.



MIREYA MAYOR

MIREYA MAYOR is a scientist and conservation expert who works to protect animals. She was born in the USA in 1973.

Mireya wanted to be a lawyer, but at university she discovered that some animals might disappear and become **extinct** unless we help them. So she decided to study animals, and spent two years in the jungle researching monkeys.

In 1999, she started her first wildlife show on National Geographic TV, Wild Nights. Since then she's travelled to lots of countries to do research and make programmes to tell people about conservation. In 2000, Mireya discovered a new kind of lemur in Madagascar, the mouse lemur. This **species** is so small it can fit in your hand. She told everyone that the cute little animal was **endangered**. Because of this, the animals' **habitat** became a national park to protect them.

Mireya has also written an autobiography – the story of her life as a scientist and explorer.

She has just joined the Amazon Conservation Team, a group of people who are trying to save the rainforest – a habitat for thousands of different species of plants and animals. Mireya wants people to understand how amazing animals are and to protect the endangered ones before it's too late.



Reading comprehension

Read the biographies on pages 8–9 again and complete the table. Be a star!

Name	Steve Backshall	Mireya Mayor
Born	1973	
Profession		
TV programme name		
Discovery		
Number of books written		

- Write T (True) or F (False). Then read again and check your answers.
 - F Steve only became interested in animals when he was an adult.
 - 2 Steve studied biology at university before he worked with wildlife.
 - 3 Steve believes TV helps people understand animals and nature.
 - 4 Mireya has done research in the jungle.
 - **5** Mireya believes we will lose some animals if we don't protect their habitats.
 - 6 Mireya thinks we should only save small animals.
- 3 Which skills do you think are useful for a wildlife expert? Underline, then add two more ideas.
 - making maps
 taking photographs
 understanding science
 - knowing about weather
 speaking different languages

Values

Why is it important to protect wildlife?

Working with words

Compound nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. This is usually a noun + a noun:

rainforest = rain + forest wildlife = wild + life

Match the words to make compound nouns.

1 ear **a** site

brush 2 camp

fish life

d bone back

SAME POLICE paint phones

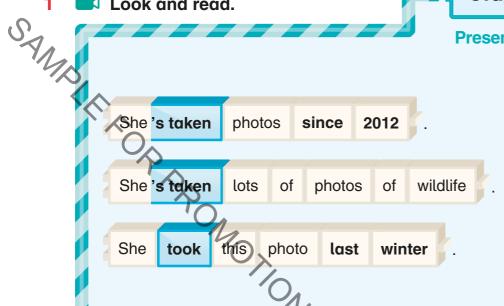
star boat



Look and read.

Graphic Grammar

Present perfect and past simple







- Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.
 - Mateusz Piesiak (has been) / was interested in wild birds since he was a baby.
 - 2 He's only 16, but he has won / won many photography prizes.
 - 3 Last year, he won / has won Young Wildlife Photographer of the Year.
 - 4 His parents helped / have helped him travel to wild places.
 - 5 He has travelled / travelled to four different continents last year
 - **6** He **has come** / **came** back from Siberia three weeks ago.
 - 7 While he was there, he took / has taken thousands of photos of birds.
 - He has taken / took photos of other animals since then, too.
- 3 Take turns asking and answering with a partner. Be a star!
 - **1** What are you interested in?
 - 2 How long you have been interested in it?
 - What are you interested in? How long ...?
- **3** When did you start doing it?
- 4 Have you bought any equipment?

I love playing volleyball.

I've played since ...



1) 1.3 Listen and say. SAMPLE

unbelievable migrate record sanctuary

- A Have you ever visited the bird sanctuary?
- Yes, I have. I loved it!
- When did you go?
- **I went** with my mum last year.
- What did you do there?
- **I watched** an expert put a ring on a bird's leg to record where it goes. Look, I took a photo.
- What kind of bird is that?
- Li's a swift. They migrate from China every year. They fly over 120,000 kilometres.
- That's unbelievable! How long have you **been** interested in birds?
- For about six years.

	_					
2		Complete the questions with the corr	rect	form	of the	verbs.

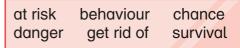
- 1 Have you ever visited (visit) the wildlife park? Yes, I have.
- 2 When _____ you ____ (go)? Last summer
- 3 What _____ you ____ (do) there? I watched the monkeys.
- 4 _____ you ____ (take) any photos? No, I didn't.
- 5 How long _____ you ____ (be) interested in animals? Since I was five. ce.

Think of places you could visit to see animals and what you could do there. Use your own ideas and the ideas in Activity 2 to make a new dialogue. Be a star!

- Have you ever visited the wildlife park?
- Yes. I have. I loved it.
- When did you go?

Listening

- 1 u Look at the photos and answer the questions.
 - What animals can you see? Where are they?
 - What do the photos have in common?







- 2 📢) 1.4 Listen and check your ideas in Activity 1. Be a star!
- 3 What is 'mutualism'? Tick (\checkmark) the correct definition.
 - a When predators work together to catch prey.
 - **b** When animals from different species work together to help each other.
 - **c** When animals of the same species protect each other from predators.
- 4 1) 1.4 Listen again and complete the notes.

1	Ostriches can't 1	<u>hear</u> c	or
	2	very well. Zebras	can't
	3	very well. Ostrich	nes
	can ⁴	danger from	far
	away. Zebras can	5	_ and
	6	it. So when one	of
	them ⁷	, the other	one
	8	too.	

- 2 Oxpeckers are 1 ______.

 They 2 ______ parasites from
 a rhino's 3 ______. Parasites

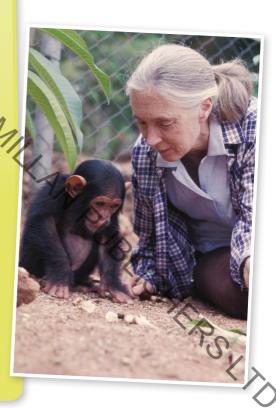
 4 ______ rhinos and

 5 ______ their blood. Rhinos can't
 get the 6 ______ off their backs so
 the birds 7 ______ them. This helps
 the rhino, and the birds get 8 ______.
- 5 p Discuss the questions.
 - 1 Which animals do you think are a danger to ostriches and zebras?
 - 2 What's the difference between mutualism and the predator-prey relationship?

Writing

- 1 Look at the texts on pages 8–9 again. Answer the questions.
 - a What is a biography?
- **b** What information do you expect to find in a biography?
 - 2 Use the texts to number the paragraphs of a biography in order (1-4).
 - **a** early life and start in profession
 - **b** who the person is and date and place of birth
 - c other achievements and beliefs
 - d working life, experiences and discoveries
 - 3 Pread the notes from a biography of the conservationist Jane Goodall.

 Number them in order.
 - a has also written many books
 - b born 1934, England
 - c has helped countries in Africa protect wildlife
 - d 1956 travelled to Kenya to visit friend; met famous scientist Louis Leakey
 - e while working with Leakey discovered chimpanzees can make and use tools
 - f believes that animals are clever and we should take care of them
 - 9 1960 went to Tanzanía to study chimpanzees by sitting with them
 - h Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour
 - i as a child, observed birds and animals made notes and drawings
 - j Leakey gave her a job as researcher on chimpanzees



4	4 Which section of the biography would each sentence in Activity 3 appear	
	Match paragraphs 1–4 in Activity 2 to letters a–j.	

Paragraph 1 <u>h, b</u>	Paragraph 3
Paragraph 2	Paragraph 4

Paragraph 2 ______

Work in pairs to write a biography of Jane Goodall. Use the notes in Activity 3 and the texts on pages 8–9 to help you. Be a star!

Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour. She was born in England in 1934.

As a child, she observed birds and animals, and ...





Learning to learn

Research information online

The internet is a great place to look for information — but it can be difficult to find exactly what you're looking for. Follow these tips to find the right information!

- Are you using the right keywords? You want to research predators in the ocean, but typing *predators* gives you a lot of responses that aren't useful. Make your search more detailed, e.g. *predators ocean*.
- Are you using the best websites? The websites that appear first are usually the
 most useful but check who wrote them and when. Look for websites you can trust,
 for example, a site like National Geographic will give you better information than a
 company trying to sell you a holiday.
- Is the information correct? If you're not sure whether you can trust the website, look at information on another website. Is it the same?

Try searching for further information about Jane Goodall to include in your biography.

Speaking

background bottom

foreground

top

Look at the photo. What can you see? What do you think is happening?

1.5 Listen and complete the description. How is it similar / different to your ideas in Activity 1?

The main focus of the photo is a 1 turtle and some fish. They are swimming together in the ocean. In the background there are some black fish. At the 3 of the photo you can see some . It looks like the fish are on 5 of the turtle. It's possible it – perhaps they are that they are 6 the turtle. I really like this photo working together to 9 each other. because it shows 8 It also has beautiful, bright 10



Number the stages of describing a photo in the same order as Activity 2.

a say what you think is happening

b describe the general situation

c describe the main focus

d give your opinion of the photo

e describe other details in the photo

The main focus of the photo is ... In the background / foreground ... At the bottom / top ...

> It looks like ... / It seems as if ... Ks possible that ... / Maybe ...

Choose one of the photos. Prepare a short description of it. Use the phrases and Activities 2 and 3 to help you.





Describe your photo to the class. Listen to other descriptions of the photo. Were your ideas the same or different? Be a star! 1 Match fact files 1–4 to the photos.









1

General: reptile, needs to live near water, cold-blooded so can't keep itself warm

Food: fish, birds, small mammals

Young: eggs in nest on land

3

General: bird, spends 75% of its time in cold water, can't fly

Food: fish, squid

Young: eggs in nest on ice

2

General: mammal, needs land where it can run, doesn't need to drink often

Food: trees – usually acacia trees

Young: babies can run when an

hour old

General: bird, flies high, can see prey very far away

Food: birds, small mammals

Young: eggs in high nest

2 Think and choose the best habitat for each animal.

Label the photos with the animals in Activity 1. Be a star!









3

Research another animal. Tell the class about its habitat and lifestyle.