

Lesson 1 – 2

1 Read and find the words.

Read Sami's e-mail to Robert. Find the words and write them below. An example has been done for you.

To: robert@tc.com
From: sami@tc.com
Subject: Animals



Hi Robert,

How are you? I hope you are well. It's getting cooler here and I'm really looking forward to the winter and playing outside more. What's the weather like in England?

We're starting a new topic at school all about animals. I studied endangered animals last year and it was very interesting. I learned about lots of extinct animals like dodos and quaggas. They became extinct because they were hunted but now I think the main dangers to wildlife are pollution, accidents and loss of habitat.

I think loss of habitat is a very important issue now. There are flamingoes and some rare birds living on the beach near my house but next year there is a plan to build a hotel there. I wonder what will happen to the birds when they lose their habitat. Are there endangered animals in England? How do you protect them?

This time we are going to learn a little bit about zoos and how they help protect rare species of animals. I think it will be interesting. Have you got a zoo near you in England? There isn't a zoo in Oman but there is a sanctuary for Arabian oryx at Jiddat Al Harasees. If you visit a zoo, please can you send me some leaflets or information?

That's all for now. Write back soon,
Sami



Find:

- 1 an adjective that means in danger. endangered
- 2 an adjective that describes an animal which does not live on the planet anymore.
- 3 a verb that means to chase and kill an animal.
- 4 a noun that is something which can make the land, air or water dirty.
- 5 an adjective that describes an animal which is difficult to find because there is only a small number left.
- 6 a verb that means to keep something safe and away from danger.





2 Write some conditional sentences.

Write some conditional sentences about animals and the environment.



1

2

3

4

5

6

1 Complete the sentences.

Look at the food web in activity 1 on page 12 of your Classbook. Work together in your

group and complete the sentences. Then read the language focus box about clauses, and underline the verbs and count the number of clauses in the sentences.

- 1 Caracal lynx eat . They also eat and .
- 2 Caracal lynx don't eat .
- 3 Snakes and eat geckos.
- 4 Shrikes eat and but they don't eat .
- 5 If we destroy the vegetation, the will have nothing to eat.
- 6 If we kill the snakes, the population will grow.

language focus

clauses

A **clause** can be part of a sentence or a whole sentence.
It is a group of words containing a verb.

A **main clause** is the most important clause in a sentence.

A caracal eats shrikes and shrikes eat grasshoppers.

main clause

clause

A first conditional sentence has **two** clauses.

If it rains, you'll get wet.

if clause

main clause

The **if clause** describes a possible situation in the future.

The **main clause** describes the result of the if clause.



What's the difference
between a cat and a
comma?

A cat has claws on the
end of its paws,

A comma is a pause at
the end of a clause.

clauses and commas

2 Chronological order.

When information is organised into a time sequence it is called chronological order. Copy the time line into your exercise book and then read and order the events in Raiya's Report on the time line. Then decide if Raiya's Report is in chronological order.



3 True or false?



Read Raiya's Report again.

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. People thought it was a good idea to bring rabbits to Australia.
2. After 25 years, the rabbits lived all over Australia.
3. People stopped using myxomatosis because it was killing plants.
4. Today, everybody is happy with the new virus.

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With my best wishes Mr/Alaa Rabia

