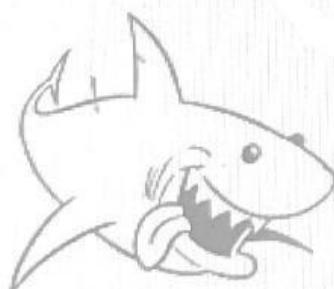
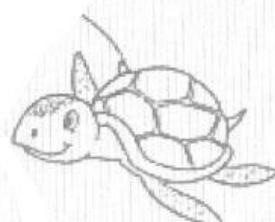
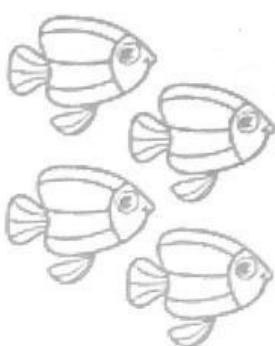
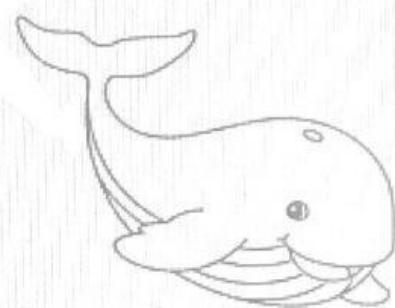
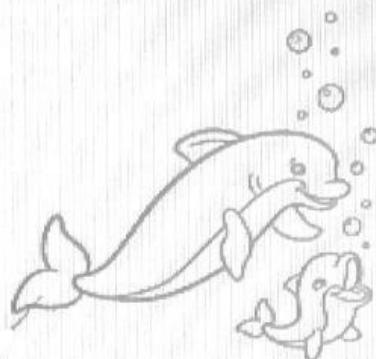


Unit 6 - Vocabulary 1

- 1) Open your student's book to page 94.
Complete the sentences.
Match the pictures to the correct sentence:

1. There is too much p_____.
2. We need to protect our _____.
3. Animals and plants can d_____.
4. An octopus is a sea c_____.
5. Most fish live in the top l_____ of the water.
6. The top layer is the sunlit z_____.
7. Plants need s_____.
8. The m_____ zone is very dark.
9. The w_____ is the biggest sea creature.
10. Are all s_____ red?
11. D_____ are very friendly.
12. There are many f_____ in the sunlit zone.
13. I saw a s_____ at the aquarium.
14. A s_____ can swim fast.
15. An o_____ has eight arms.
16. S_____ are colorful.



COLORFUL GLOWING CORALS

Scientists discovered corals that glow in lots of colors. In the Red Sea, scientists found corals lighting up the water with bright shades of orange and green. "I was really surprised to find such a great color diversity", says marine biologist Jörg Wiedenmann.



Glowing corals are near the water's surface so they get a lot of sunlight. Their glow comes from light-producing pigments that act as sunblock. This helps corals protect themselves from the sun's rays that can damage them and the algae living there.

The corals' range of colors could help humans too. Wiedenmann says these pigments could help scientists to better see cancer cells in the body. It sounds like these corals have a bright future ahead.

(Adapted from www.kids.nationalgeographic.com)

1) Write TRUE or FALSE, according to the text: (2 marks each)

1. () Corals are colorful.
2. () All corals can glow.
3. () Glowing corals get a lot of sunlight.

2) Check the correct answer according to the text: (2 marks each)

1. Wiedenmann was surprised because corals can glow....
in the Red Sea in different colors

3. The corals' light
 | damage the algae
 | block the sun's rays

4. The corals' range of colors...
could help humans can only help the algae