Unit 10 PLANET EARTH

1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Plants and animals play an important role in food chains. Plants are the primary (1) _____, and they feed wildlife and humans. Wildlife, such as insects, birds, and microbes, often (2) _____ on green plants. In turn, these types of (3) _____ become food for larger animals.

Plants and animals also impact the environment. Plants help keep the ecosystem in balance. They (4) _____ the air, water, and soil. Animals help the environment by carrying pollen from plants to plants, and by (5) _____ seeds. They also help (6) _____ harmful pests and other plant-eaters.

1. A. eaters	B. consumers	C. producers	D. manufacturers
2. A. feed	B. survive	C. eat	D. spend
3. A. plant	B. insect	C. wildlife	D. animal
4. A. change	B. balance	C. increase	D. produce
5. A. spraying	B. spreading	C. widening	D. increasing
6. A. kill	B. deal	C. solve	D. control

2 Read the passages and do the tasks that follow.

Landforms

The surface of Earth has different landforms, which differ in size and shape. They can be mountains, valleys, deserts, dunes, or plateaus.

Mountains are formed as a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tectonic movements. Valleys, which can be V-shaped or U-shaped, are low-lying areas between mountains and hills. Deserts are dry areas which have very little rainfall and the daytime temperature is very high. Dunes are small hills made up of sand. They are created from the flow of the water. Plateaus are flat areas and highlands, which are separated from their surroundings.

Bodies of Water

Bodies of water include oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, and glaciers. Water bodies form the largest habitats on Earth, providing huge living spaces for marine life.

There are five oceans and seven seas and these bodies of water are salty, but most rivers, streams, and lakes have fresh water.

Glaciers are the frozen bodies of water, which cover almost 10% of Earth's land area, and are sources of fresh water on Earth.

Bodies of water on Earth also provide sources of water, food, medicines, and energy to humans. They help maintain biodiversity and play an important role in transportation.

a. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

1. All of the following are landforms, EXCEPT _____.
   A. valleys B. plateaus
   C. glaciers D. dunes

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. The landforms _____.
   A. are similar in shape and size
   B. have the same shape but different siz
   C. are identical in both size and shape
   D. are different in shape and size
3. Bodies of water include _____.
   A. oceans and valleys
   B. salty and fresh bodies of water
   C. frozen bodies of water and dunes
   D. plateaus and fresh bodies of water
4. Which of the following is NOT true about bodies of water?
   A. They are a small but significant part of Earth's habitats.
   B. They are great sources of food and energy for humans.
   C. They play an important role in supporting biodiversity.
   D. They play a significant role in transportation of goods.

b. Read the passages again and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. Mountains are formed due to volcanic eruptions or tectonic movements.		
2. Valleys can be V-shaped or U-shaped.		
3. Plateaus are areas of flat and low-lying lands.		
4. Earth has seven oceans and five seas.		
5. Bodies of water provide Earth's largest habitats for marine life.		

3 Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

There are three major types of forests in the world, which are tropical forests, temperate forests, and boreal forests.

Tropical forests or rainforests are those that grow around the equator, spreading across the equator in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. They are home to orchids, vines, ferns and animals, such as monkeys, bats, jaguars and various types of insects, totaling hundreds of species of birds and butterflies and around a thousand plant species. Rainforests help regulate climate and provide us with everyday products and medicines.

Temperate forests can be found in North America, Europe, and Northeastern Asia. The temperatures here range from -30 to 30 degrees Celsius. They are home to oak and maple trees and animals like foxes, lions, eagles, and black bears. The areas have four different seasons with a very obvious winter. The leaves of trees in temperate forests change colour with seasonal change and fall during the winter.

Boreal forests are also called taiga. They can be found in Canada, Russia, and northern Japan. There are only two seasons in these areas, which are the very long, cold and dry winter, and the short, moist, and mild summer. The temperature is extremely low, between -50 to 30 degrees Celsius. Boreal forests are home to evergreen trees and various animals including wolves, foxes, hares, bears, and some others.

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a. Which is the best tittle of the passage?

A. The advantages of forests
B. The locations of the three types of forests
C. An introduction to the world's forests
D. Ways to save the world forests

b. Read the passage again and complete the table below.

Types of forests	Features
Rainforests or tropical forests	– around the (1) _____ – home to insects, birds, butterflies and around (2) _____ plant species – regulate climate and provide (3) _____
Temperate forests	– found in (4) _____ – home to (5) _____ – (6) _____ seasons – tree leaves (7) _____ colours and fall in winter
Boreal forests or taiga	– found in (8) _____ – home to (9) _____ – (10) _____ seasons

E Writing

1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences.

1. Plants and animals can only live in habitats. These habitats meet their needs.
   A. Plants and animals can only live in habitats which meet their needs.
   B. Plants and animals can only live in habitats who meet their needs.
   C. Plants and animals can only live in habitats what meet their needs.
   D. Plants and animals can only live in habitats where meet their needs.
2. We are working on a project about Earth. The features of Earth are so appealing.
   A. We are working on a project about Earth, who features are so appealing.
   B. We are working on a project about Earth, which features are so appealing.
   C. We are working on a project about Earth, what features are so appealing.
   D. We are working on a project about Earth, whose features are so appealing.
3. A wetland is mostly covered with water. This is necessary for plants here.
   A. A wetland is mostly covered with water, what is necessary for plants here.
   B. A wetland is mostly covered with water, when is necessary for plants here.
   C. A wetland is mostly covered with water, which is necessary for plants here.
   D. A wetland is mostly covered with water, where is necessary for plants here.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth. The surface of Earth is mostly covered by water.
   A. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, which surface is mostly covered by water.
   B. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, whose surface is mostly covered by water.
   C. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, who surface is mostly covered by water.
   D. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, what surface is mostly covered by water.
5. Earth moves round the Sun. The Sun gives light and heat to Earth.
   A. Earth moves round the Sun, that gives light and heat to Earth.
   B. Earth moves round the Sun, which gives light and heat to Earth.
   C. Earth moves round the Sun, what gives light and heat to Earth.
   D. Earth moves round the Sun, whose gives light and heat to Earth.

2 Complete the sentences by adding appropriate relative clauses.

1. Sunlight, _____, is a nonliving part of the environment on Earth.
2. Earth's water, _____, can move from one place to another.
3. Many living things depend much on soil, _____.
4. Animals and plants are living parts of an ecosystem, _____.
5. Pluto, _____, was considered a planet in the past.

LIVEWORKSHEETS