Homework - Unit 4 - Lesson 6
Listening

LISTENING MODULE

STRATEGY REVIEW

An answer sheet can be found on page 285. You may find it useful to make copies and use it for the Strategy Reviews. Alternatively, you can write your answers directly on the book pages. (Answers are on page 227.)

Track 22

SECTION 1—QUESTIONS 1–10 Audio

Questions 1–4

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Lakeside Rentals

Name:	Gregory Thornton
Address:	Box 7, **1**....., Connecticut
No. in group	**2** .....
Arrival date	**3** .....
Length of stay	**4** .....

Questions 5–8

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Name	No. of Bedrooms	Special Features	Weekly Rental
5 ..... Cottage	2	porch	$700
Maple Cottage	2	lake view	**6** $.....
Hemlock Cottage	3	**7**	$925
Spruce Cottage	**8**	garden	$900

Questions 9–10

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which TWO activities is Mr. Thornton interested in?

A water skiing
B paddling a canoe
C horseback riding
D tennis
E hiking

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Track 23

SECTION 2—QUESTIONS 11–20 Audio

Questions 11–12

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.*

11 When is the zoo closed?
- **A** all holidays
- **B** the first Monday of the month
- **C** the final week of the year

12 What benefit do groups of ten or more get?
- **A** a lower entrance fee
- **B** free entrance to the zoo
- **C** entrance before opening time

Questions 13–17

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to questions 13–17.*

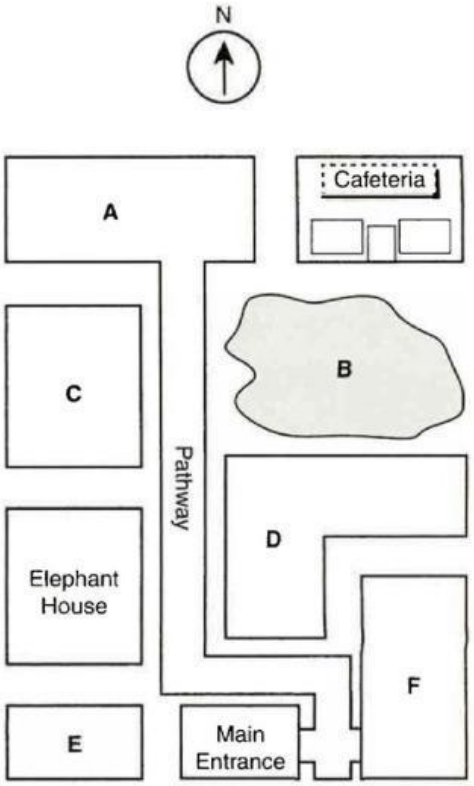
13 education building .....

14 picnic area .....

15 water birds .....

16 small mammal house .....

17 reptile house .....



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 18–20

Choose the correct letter, ***A, B,*** *or* ***C.***

18 The zoo currently has programs for children aged
- **A** 4–5.
- **B** 6–10.
- **C** 12–13.

19 Children are allowed to
- **A** feed the animals.
- **B** pet the animals.
- **C** groom the animals.

20 Teachers are required to
- **A** provide reading materials.
- **B** develop a test.
- **C** remain with their students.

Track 24

SECTION 3—QUESTIONS 21–30 Audio

Questions 21–26

When does Samantha take each of the following classes?

Write the correct letter, ***A, B,*** *or* ***C,*** *next to questions 21–26.*

A	She has already taken it.
B	She is taking it now.
C	She plans to take it in the future.

21 ..... Biology

22 ..... Anthropology

23 ..... Economics

24 ..... Political Science

25 ..... American History

26 ..... Literature

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 27–30

Choose the correct letter, ***A, B,*** *or* ***C.***

27 How does Samantha get to class every day?
- **A** on foot
- **B** by bus
- **C** in a car

28 Where is Samantha working now?
- **A** in an office
- **B** in a bookstore
- **C** in a cafeteria

29 What does Samantha say about this semester?
- **A** It's difficult.
- **B** It's boring.
- **C** It's fun.

30 What will Samantha do during the summer?
- **A** travel
- **B** study
- **C** work

Track 25

SECTION 4—QUESTIONS 31–40 Audio

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES

True whales don't have **31** ..... .
A killer whale is the biggest **32** ..... .
Porpoises are less than **33** ..... long.

Nose
A dolphin's is **34** ..... .
A porpoise's is **35** ..... .

Teeth
A dolphin's are shaped like **36** ..... .
A porpoise's are shaped like **37** ..... .

Dorsal Fin
A dolphin's is **38** ..... .
A porpoise's is straight.

Other Information
There are just six **39** ..... of porpoises.
Dolphins make **40** ..... to talk with each other, while porpoises do not.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

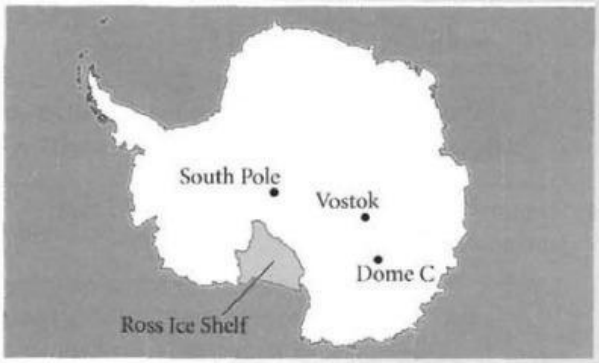
Climate change

Reading

1 **Scan the text for the following information.**

1 When did drilling begin?
2 How big are the pieces in which the ice cores are stored?
3 How many ice ages do the ice cores show?
4 Without global warming, how long would it be before we had another ice age?

⏱ about 500 words



Drilling ice cores in Antarctica

Antarctica is both beautiful and very remote, being 2,700km from Australia and 3,500km from Africa. It is one-and-a-half times the size of Europe and is covered by a layer of ice up to 4,700m thick in places. Scientists from ten European countries have been drilling into the ice since 1996, as part of the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA).

An ice core is produced by a drill cutting through the ice and retrieving a cylinder of ice. These ice cores are stored in slices 10cm in diameter and 3m long. When they first come out of the ground, they are at a temperature of –50°C. They are then kept until they reach –20°C when they are ready to be analysed in laboratories around the world.

Scientists find the ice cores invaluable because they contain tiny bubbles of air which were trapped when snow turned into ice. This air is being analysed to see how much carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, such as methane, have been present in the atmosphere over many hundreds of thousands of years. Results show that the levels of methane and carbon dioxide are much higher today than in the past.

The deepest ice cores have been drilled at a site known as Dome C, where the East Antarctic ice sheet is about 3.4km thick. The ice sheet here is one of the most inhospitable places on Earth with average surface temperatures of –54°C. At an altitude of 3,233m above sea level, Dome C is so cold and dark for much of the year that the scientists can only carry out drilling for two out of every 12 months.

At Dome C, the deepest and oldest ice core yet drilled in the Antarctic suggests that the world's climate is heading for a period of abnormal weather conditions brought about by man-made greenhouse gases. Chemical analysis of the ice within the core has revealed details of eight ice ages that have affected the Earth during the past 740,000 years. Scientists say that the present climate most closely resembles the warm 'interglacial' period about 470,000 years ago, but with the difference that this time temperatures are set to go upwards as a result of global warming. Scientists from EPICA report that without the extra carbon dioxide being pumped into the atmosphere, it appears that our present climate would remain stable well into the future.

Some people have argued that human-induced global warming is beneficial because it averts the next ice age. However, according to Eric Wolff of British Antarctic Survey, this is misguided. 'If the climate is left to its own devices,' he says, 'we would have about another 15,000 years to go before the next ice age. If people say global warming is good because it stops us going into another ice age, they are wrong because we are not about to go into another ice age quite yet.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Do the following statements agree with the information given in the article?** ···> TF1

Write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

1 The ice cores need to warm up before they are sent to scientists.
2 Scientists have found similar levels of methane and carbon dioxide in the ice cores.
3 The previous ice ages were brought about by abnormal weather conditions.
4 Global warming is universally believed to be a bad thing for the Earth.
5 Eric Wolff believes there will be another ice age at some point in the future.

3 **Which definition, a or b, best matches the following words or phrases as they are used in the text?**

EXAMPLE: retrieving (line 9)
a bringing out **b** saving

1 inhospitable (line 26)
a unwelcoming **b** unsociable
2 heading for (line 33)
a starting at **b** going in the direction of
3 brought about (line 34)
a happened **b** created
4 are set to (line 40)
a are likely/certain to **b** are programmed to
5 stable (line 44)
a unchanged **b** firm
6 averts (line 46)
a prevents **b** moves
7 misguided (line 48)
a misunderstood **b** mistaken

Vocabulary

Unjumble these words to do with the environment.

EXAMPLE: UPTLLNIOO P*ollution*

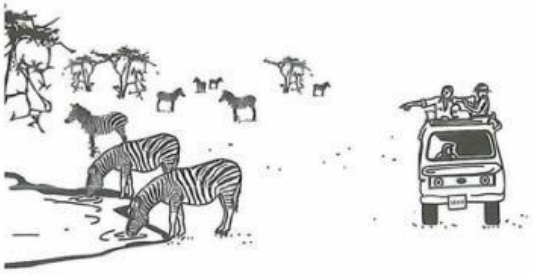
1 GDEREANEND PEECISS E..... S.....
2 GCCYNLERI R.....
3 LLBAGO GRWAIMN G..... W.....
4 BOACNR XIODEID C..... D.....
5 EENHGUSROE SSGEA G..... G.....
6 CEI GAES I..... A.....
7 IMTAECL EGACNH C..... C.....
8 EAS EELVL S..... L.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

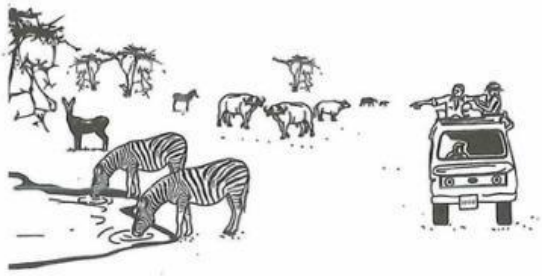
Grammar & Listening

Wildlife

Defining and non-defining relative clauses | Subject and object relative pronouns | Shortening relative clauses



The zebras which are next to the lake are a new addition to our safari park.



The zebras, which are next to the lake, are a new addition to our safari park.

Defining relative clauses

A defining relative clause is used to give **essential** information about a person, place, or thing. Without the defining relative clause, the sentence does not have enough meaning, for example:

Animals are called wild animals.

This sentence does not have enough information because not all animals are called wild animals.

Animals which live in a non-domesticated environment are called wild animals.

The relative clause here gives the sentence meaning. We now know **which** animals.

Defining relative clauses are often used in definitions (for example, the clause above defines wild animals).

Relative pronouns in defining relative clauses: *who* (person, subject), *whom* (person, object), *which* (thing), *whose* (possessive). Also *when* (time), *where* (place), *why* (after the word *reason*) can be used. *That* can be used in place of the above relative pronouns (except *whose*) in defining relative clauses.

Non-defining relative clauses

A non-defining relative clause is used to give **extra** information about a person, place, or thing. The sentence would have enough meaning without the clause, and the clause is not necessary. A non-defining relative clause is enclosed by commas.

Penguins, which have tightly packed feathers to keep them warm, live in cold climates.

The clause does not qualify which penguins; it just gives more information about penguins. The sentence *Penguins live in cold climates.* is acceptable alone.

Relative pronouns in non-defining relative clauses: *who* (person, subject), *whom* (person, object), *which* (thing), *whose* (possessive). Also *when* (time), *where* (place) can be used.

Note: That cannot be used as a relative pronoun in non-defining relative clauses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Subject and object relative pronouns

Relative clauses usually begin with a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun acts as the subject or object of the clause.

Subject relative clauses do not need a new subject as the relative pronoun acts as the subject.

Jacob is the only person who can feed the lions.

Who is the subject of the relative clause. (Jacob can feed the lions.)

Object relative clauses need a new subject as the relative pronoun represents the object.

The penguins were the best animals that I saw at the zoo.

That refers to *the penguins*, so we must add a subject (*I*) for the relative clause. (I saw the penguins at the zoo.)

Shortening relative clauses

The following are ways in which a relative clause can be reduced.

1 A relative pronoun + verb can be replaced with a present participle.

The cat spits at anyone who approaches it. = The cat spits at anyone approaching it.

2 For passive constructions, a relative pronoun + verb *to be* can be removed to leave the past participle.

The man (who was) injured in the tiger attack went to hospital.

3 With **defining** relative clauses, a relative pronoun can be removed if it is an object relative pronoun.

Some biologists begin to love the animals (that) they study.

Practice exercises

1 Look at the following sentences and add relative pronouns and punctuation if needed.

1 The animal liberation league _____ opinion was criticised by senior politicians failed to get their views acted upon.
2 Wildlife in Mexico _____ has flourished for many years is now under attack by the industrialisation of natural habitats.
3 Flightless birds are birds _____ cannot fly.
4 Dian Fossey _____ died in 1985 helped save the mountain gorilla from extinction.
5 London _____ a third of the city is actually open space is home to a wide variety of wildlife.
6 An animal _____ sleeps during the day is called 'nocturnal'.
7 The wildlife photos _____ my sister took in Borneo were the best photos I had ever seen.
8 Evolution _____ is the generally accepted theory of how life on earth developed is still disputed by some.

Which one of the above sentences could have the relative pronoun omitted? _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Look at the following questions which may be asked in an IELTS Speaking Part 3 and student answers. Complete the spaces with the clauses below.**

that have no laws to protect their animals
which don't have shops to buy food
that keep animals in small cages
which have been destroyed by industries
that give the animals space to move and look after them well
, which are one of the most endangered rainforest species,
, when the main purpose is enjoyment,

Are zoos cruel to animals?

I don't know. I think some zoos are cruel, for example, zoos (1) _____. But there are also zoos (2) _____. This I think is good. Zoos can also help protect endangered species, and this is a really great thing. There are some countries (3) _____ – that's a real problem. So overall, I don't think zoos are as bad as people think.

Do you think we could do more to protect our wildlife?

Yes, we could do a little more. I think many areas of rainforest (4) _____ really need to be rejuvenated. Lots of wildlife live there and if they don't have these forests, they won't be able to survive. Gorillas (5) _____ are dying out rapidly.

Do you think hunting is justified?

I think hunting sometimes is a necessary thing. But I think hunting as a sport (6) _____ is a little cruel. We all need to eat, and traditional societies (7) _____ need to be able to hunt for the things they need. This is necessary for them to be able to live.

32

Audio

Listen and check your answers. Can you think of any additional points to add to these answers?

Grammar tip: It is important to know which type of relative clause to use (defining or non-defining). This tells you whether you need to punctuate the clause, what pronouns you can use, and if the clause can be shortened. Remember, speakers will pause at commas in non-defining relative clauses. This means that you can identify a defining or non-defining relative clause by the way it is said.

33

Audio

3 **Using the tip above, listen to the sentences below, and decide whether they contain defining or non-defining relative clauses. Punctuate the non-defining relative clauses.**

1 Owls are divided into two groups which are classified 'typical owls' and 'barn owls'.
_____

2 Barn owls which are nocturnal fly silently. _____

3 Owls which are nomadic rear a great number of young. _____

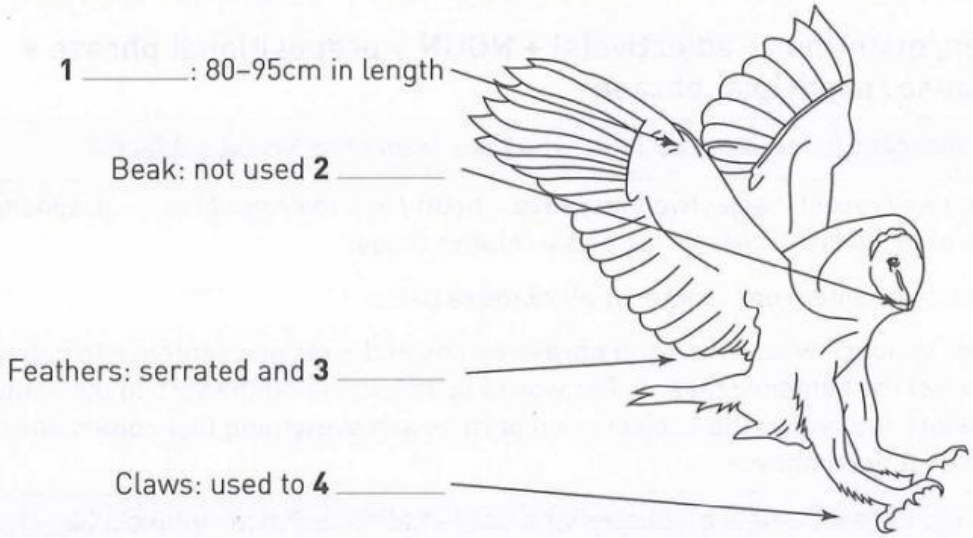
4 Long-eared owls which live in the north migrate to Europe for winter.
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening exam tip: When you hear a relative clause in listening for notes or labels (e.g. a diagram-labelling question), you will normally need to complete it in note form. This will usually mean that the pronouns and any auxiliary verbs are omitted.

34 **4** **Now listen to Track 34 on the CD and complete the diagram with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. Notice how the information is given in varied forms of relative clauses.**

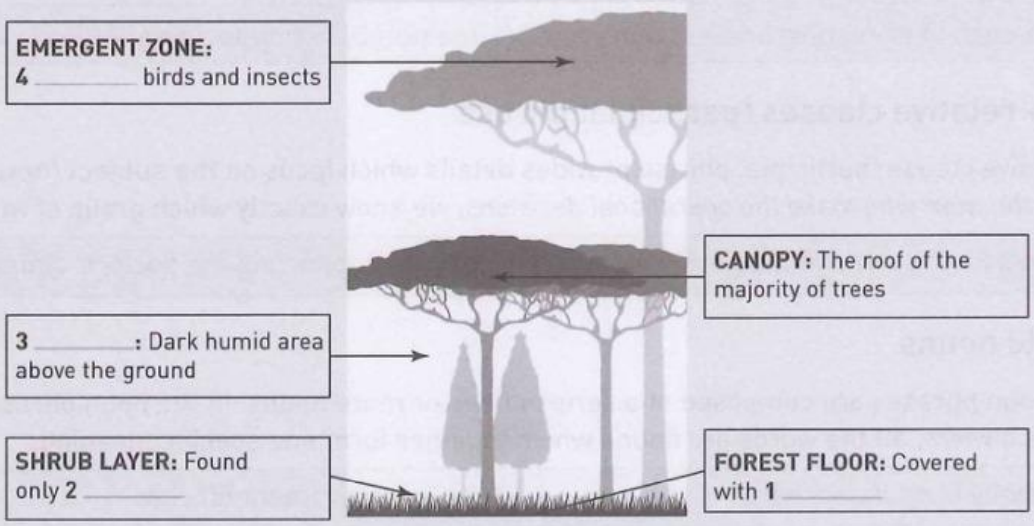
Audio



Exam practice: Listening – labelling a diagram

35 *Complete the diagram below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Audio



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing

Verbs relating to changes in places

1 Match verbs **1–6** to definitions **a–f**.

1 replace	**a** To destroy something, especially a building.
2 knock down/demolish	**b** To put one thing in place of another.
3 turn into/convert	**c** To change the use of something.
4 chop down	**d** To change dramatically.
5 transform	**e** To remove trees from an area.
6 was built in place of	**f** To construct as an alternative to something else.

2 Complete the sentences with the most suitable verb, **1–6**, from exercise 1 in the correct form. There may be more than one correct answer.

1 The old warehouse was _____ and new housing was built to _____ it.

2 The hotel was _____ into flats.

3 The trees were _____ to make way for the new train line.

4 The town centre has been _____ into a more modern and contemporary environment.

5 The park and ride facilities _____ a new train station.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

expand	extend	construct	change	demolish
convert	alter	become	take place	

1 The _____ of the shopping mall has taken it from 2,000 square metres to 3,000 square metres.

2 The front of the building was _____ slightly to make it look more modern.

3 The road has been _____ along the coast.

4 The construction of a new shopping mall completely _____ the town centre.

5 The_____ of the old offices and construction of new ones took a year to complete.

6 A new school was _____ on the edge of town.

7 Residents had objected to the _____ of the old house to _____ a hotel.

8 An event to showcase the plans _____ in the town hall.

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1 They made small alters to the layout of the park.

2 The extend was completed in 2016.

3 They plan to construction a new town hall.

4 A group of hotels plans to conversion the old prison into a hotel.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing
Task 1

1 Read the task below. What do you have to focus on, **a** or **b**?

a Describing each map individually.

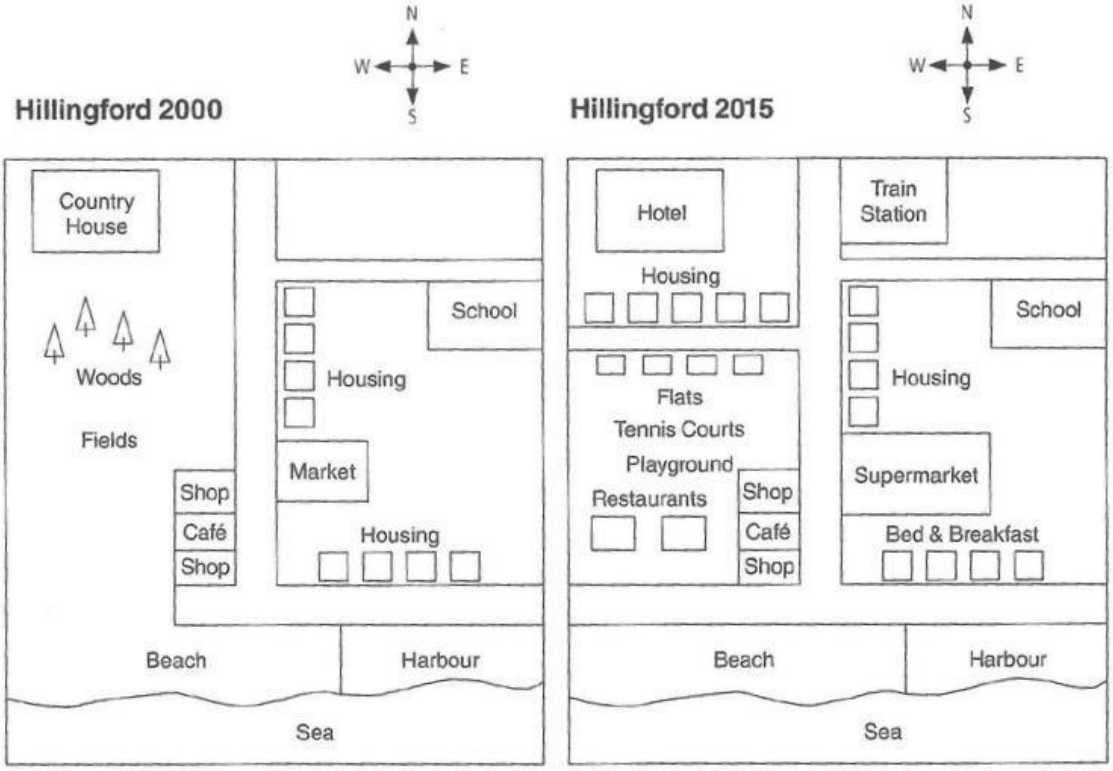
b How the town has changed.

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The maps below show changes in the town of Hillingford between 2000 and 2015. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.

Write at least 150 words.



2 Look at the map of Hillingford in 2000. For **1–7** below, <u>underline</u> the correct phrase in *italics*.

1 *South of/West of* the country house there are some woods.

2 *In the east of/In the west of* the town there is a school.

3 *In the north of/In the west of* the town there is a country house.

4 *West of/East of* the school is some housing.

5 The road *is/runs* halfway along the beach.

6 The harbour *is situated/runs* next to the sea.

7 *There is/There are* a market along the main road.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Now look at the map of Hillingford in 2015. Complete these sentences to describe the changes to the map.

1 The tennis courts have been built on the site of _____.

2 The country house has become _____.

3 The school has _____.

4 The market has been turned into _____.

5 The woods have been given over to _____.

6 The housing near the harbour has been replaced by _____.

4 Insert phrases **a–g** into the correct spaces **1–7** to complete the model answer.

a has been converted into a hotel

b have been built on the site of the fields

c the construction of a train station in the north of the town

d has now been reconstructed to become a small tourist town

e extended further west along the coast

f The woods have been chopped down to construct

g has been turned into bed and breakfast accommodation

The maps show the changes that took place in Hillingford between 2000 and 2015. The town has undergone a complete transformation and modernisation.

Originally, the town was probably a small fishing village that 1 _____. The country house in the north west of the town 2 _____ and the housing near the harbour 3 _____. In the west of the town, restaurants, tennis courts and a playground 4 _____. The road has also been 5 _____. 6 _____ further housing and flats in the north west of the town. Additionally, a road has been added to reach these new developments. This transformation of the town into a more urban area has also seen 7 _____.

5 Circle the adverbs of location in the completed model answer.

6 Write your own answer to the Task 1 question.

LIVEWORKSHEETS