



a) Study the pictures and read the passage. Fill in the spaces with the letter of the correct dinosaur from the picture. (A-B-C)

1. Triceratops _____

2. Brachiosaurus _____

3. Tyrannosaurus _____

Nowadays reptiles have short legs or no legs at all. There are reptiles as small as five centimeters, like lizards, and as long as nine meters, like fully-grown crocodiles. And although nine meters may seem pretty big to most of us, it is really nothing at all when you compare it with the size of some of the reptiles of prehistoric times. Dinosaurs, for example! Some dinosaurs were absolute giants, almost twenty seven meters long, and weighing as much as forty tones! These giant reptiles ruled the world millions of years ago. The strange thing is they are now extinct, and nobody knows exactly why they died.

There were many different kinds of dinosaurs. Some of them were meat-eaters and some were vegetarians. Let's consider two different plant-eating dinosaurs. They have very funny-sounding names – Triceratops and Brachiosaurus. The Triceratops had a very thick skin, which protected it from its enemies. It walked on all four legs and had three horns on its head, and something like a plate of armor around its neck. The Triceratops was very small by dinosaur standards. It was only six meters long and about three meters tall. It was quite light weight as well, weighing not much more than eight hundred kilos. The Triceratops had very strong leg muscles and could run as fast as fifty kilometers an hour, which is as fast as you can drive a car in a built-up area.

The Brachiosaurus was probably the largest and heaviest animal that has ever existed. The average Brachiosaurus was twenty seven and a half meters long and twelve and a half meters tall. It weighed about seventy three tones, which is equivalent to the weight of twelve fully grown elephants. Like the triceratops, the Brachiosaurus walked on four legs, but it moved very slowly because it was so big probably no faster than five kilometers an hour. It had a long neck and a very small head. Imagine how many plants it had to eat every day to keep such a large body going!

The Tyrannosaurus was a meat-eater, probably the fiercest dinosaur of all. It ran about on its two strong back legs. It's front legs were very short and can't have been very useful! The Tyrannosaurus had a huge head, but that doesn't necessarily mean that it was very bright! Quite the contrary, in fact, because the Tyrannosaurus had very small brain! As it was a meat-eating dinosaur, the Tyrannosaurus had very strong jaws and about sixty sharp, 15 centimeters long teeth to tear its prey with.

b) Are the following statements true or false? Type T for true or F for false.

- 4. All modern-day reptiles are the same size. ☐
- 5. Prehistoric reptiles were often very big animals. ☐
- 6. Dinosaurs have existed for millions of years. ☐
- 7. There were only three kinds of dinosaurs. ☐
- 8. The Brachiosaurus was slow – moving because of its weight. ☐

c) Read the text and answer. Type the letter in the box.

Many traditional stories and fairy tales are about the dangers of talking to strangers. They have heroes who seems sweet and innocent but are often smarter than they look, and villains who want to deceive the heroes. In fairy tales, the villains are often animals that are associated with being clever and cunning, such as a wolf or a fox. Fairy tales usually have a happy ending, so the story is about how the hero manages to outwit and finally defeat the villain. Usually, the hero has good instincts and quickly realizes what the villain is trying to do. The hero hides his or her dismay and pretends that nothing is wrong. This convinces the villain that the trick is working. Then, when the villain is distracted, the hero escapes. Often the hero traps the villain by locking him or her in a room or with an animal villain, by putting it in a big sack and throwing it down a well.

9. Traditional stories talk about... ☐

- a) the danger of talking to others
- b) the danger of talking to animals
- c) the danger of talking to strangers

10. The villains usually... heroes.

a) defend

b) cheat

c) hit

11. Wolves or foxes are often ... in fairy tales.

a) wizards

b) heroes

c) villains

12. Good ... help the hero to detect what the villains want to do.

a) instincts

b) powers

c) thoughts

13. What does the hero do after arresting the villain?

a) puts the villain in a jail

b) puts the villain in a sack

c) puts the villain in a mountain

d) Read and complete the text and sentences. Type on – at – in.

Dear Readers,

(14.) 10th March, I will have been the Teen Link Editor for three years. I'm proud of all the people who have worked with me during these years. Well done guys!

We have had a great time together, but now it is time for new blood. So, let me introduce our new Editor, Isabella she will be available to work with us (15.) April.

Isabella has already won a young writer's award, which keeps behind some books (16.) a shelf (17.) her room. For more information about our new editor, read my article on page 4. As for myself, I will now have the time to take up a hobby.

I look forward to reading Isabella's letter in the next issue of our magazine. Until then, take care of yourselves.

Stanley Davis,

Editor.

18. Helen was born ____ 11th August.

19. We start English lessons ____ 8 o'clock.

20. ____ 2024 people will be participating in the Olympic Games.

21. The weather can be really cold ____ the winter.

22. My grammar exam is ____ Thursday morning.

23. My birthday is ____ 18th July.

24. We will travel to London ____ Christmas Eve.

25. The unit 6 will be solved ____ March.