

## 1B ■ Grammar and listening Appearance and survival

1B

4 Use the prompts to make questions in the present simple or present continuous tense. Then match questions 1–7 to answers a–g.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Why / leopards / have / spots                      | a Because the ice where they live is melting.                 |
| 2 What / the leopard in the photo / hunt for         | b It's hunting for its dinner.                                |
| 3 How / a zebra's stripes / help it to survive       | c So that their enemies can't see them.                       |
| 4 Why / polar bears / become / an endangered species | d So that the animals they are hunting can't see them coming. |
| 5 Why / a tree frog / bright blue                    | e They help to confuse its enemies.                           |
| 6 How / peacocks / attract / a mate                  | f It's warning its enemies that it's dangerous.               |
| 7 Why / stick insects / look like / sticks           | g They usually show off their feathers.                       |

Write your questions here:

	Questions	Answers: Write a-g
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		



5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



### Mimicry

Animal survival is a fascinating and complex subject. As these photos <sup>1</sup> (show), nature usually <sup>2</sup> (play) tricks on us. Two insects <sup>3</sup> (sit) on a flower. They both <sup>4</sup> (look) like bees, but one of them <sup>5</sup> (not be) a real bee. It <sup>6</sup> (imitate) a bee in order to protect itself from possible predators. The real bee on the left <sup>7</sup> (have) a sting, which it uses as a weapon to attack its enemies. However, the hover fly on the right <sup>8</sup> (not be) dangerous. It's completely harmless. This imitation of one species by another often <sup>9</sup> (happen) in nature and is called mimicry. Animals <sup>10</sup> (copy) the appearance, actions or sounds of another animal and this <sup>11</sup> (help) them to survive.



