

## Vocabulary

### ▪ The natural world

#### A Match the words to their definitions.

1		lake	a	descent of water from a height
2		ocean	b	a large natural flow of water
3		river	c	a dry sandy area with extreme temperatures
4		mountain	d	a large body of water surrounded by land
5		desert	e	large body of salt water that makes up most of the Earth's surface
6		waterfall	f	a natural rocky elevation of the Earth's surface

#### B Fill in *cover, drop, home, lack, provide, shelter* in the correct form.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Some regions of the world ..... water while others have plenty.</p> <p>2 The Amazon Rainforest ..... more than 20% of the world's oxygen.</p> <p>3 The temperature ..... by 15 to 20 degrees at night-time.</p> | <p>4 Did you know water ..... 70.9% of the Earth's surface?</p> <p>5 Forests offer ..... to a wide variety of animals.</p> <p>6 The oceans are ..... to over 200,000 animal species.</p> |
|--|--|

### ▪ Animals

#### C Fill in the table with the words from the list.

- dolphin • beetle • chameleon • butterfly • seal • toad • parrot • salmon • eagle
- iguana • tuna • frog

amphibians	birds	fish	insects	mammals	reptiles

## ▪ Environmental problems

### D Match the words to their opposites.

1		danger	a	freeze
2		global	b	die
3		loss	c	reduce
4		melt	d	local
5		expand	e	safety
6		survive	f	gain

### E Choose the correct word.

- 1 Game wardens patrol wildlife parks to **preserve/protect** the animals from poachers.
- 2 Environmentalists say that the great white shark is at risk of **disappearance/ extinction**.
- 3 There are many **rules/laws** that are supposed to protect sea mammals.
- 4 A large number of turtles die after being **grabbed/trapped** in fishing nets.
- 5 Many forest animals are **threatened/ endangered** by deforestation.
- 6 We will need to find a solution to water **shortage/lack** in the near future.
- 7 How many snow leopards **remain/last** in the wild?
- 8 Environmentalists are **meeting/facing** a range of complex problems these days.

# Module

# 2

## F Match the words to form collocations.

1		air	a	transport
2		energy	b	spill
3		endangered	c	cap
4		forest	d	beaches
5		ice	e	pollution
6		oil	f	species
7		public	g	waste
8		polluted	h	fire

## G Fill in *continue, danger, evolve, last, risk, threat* in the correct form.

- 1 The biggest ..... to animals and their habitat is human activity.
- 2 How long does the documentary .....?
- 3 Some animals have ..... peculiar defence systems.
- 4 Sharks are at ..... of being driven to extinction due to human fears.
- 5 If global warming ....., the sea levels will surely rise.
- 6 At this stage, too many animals are in ..... of extinction.

## ▪ Phrasal verbs

### H Choose the correct item.

- 1 The organisation is bringing **about/out** a new book on water conservation.
- 2 The man had to bring **out/up** his two children on his own.
- 3 The dog was unconscious but the vet managed to bring it **out/round**.
- 4 We are all capable of bringing **about/up** change and shouldn't give up.
- 5 He promised to bring **up/round** the issue of overfishing at the next meeting.

# Module

# 2

## ▪ Word formation

### I Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | I had a very interesting ..... with a marine biologist at the conference. | <b>CONVERSE</b> |
| 2 | The government has a new plan to promote waste .....                      | <b>PREVENT</b>  |
| 3 | The ..... on the oil rig caused a serious oil spill.                      | <b>EXPLODE</b>  |
| 4 | The recycling scheme had led to a ..... in waste treatment costs.         | <b>REDUCE</b>   |
| 5 | The mayor asked for ..... to solve the town's waste problems.             | <b>SUGGEST</b>  |
| 6 | Recycling is one the best ways to reduce .....                            | <b>POLLUTE</b>  |
| 7 | Wildlife ..... is becoming more and more urgent.                          | <b>CONSERVE</b> |
| 8 | The ..... of recyclables takes place every Tuesday.                       | <b>COLLECT</b>  |

## ▪ Prepositions

### J Choose the correct item.

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Fortunately, some people are trying to save animals <b>of/from</b> extinction. | 4 | Greenpeace protects whales <b>for/from</b> whalers.                     |
| 2 | Animals should live <b>in/at</b> the wild and not in zoos.                     | 5 | The Asian Unicorn is now at risk <b>of/to</b> extinction from poaching. |
| 3 | Domestic animals rely <b>to/on</b> humans for food.                            |   |   |

# Module 2

## Reading

Read the text and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

### Global warming

Global warming is the continual rise in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans. Although temperatures have been rising gradually over the centuries, in what scientists believe to be a natural process, there is concern that temperatures are now rising faster due to greenhouse gases produced by human activity. It is feared that this rapid increase in global temperatures is causing changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and hibernation of animals that will have devastating effects on the environment.

Hibernation is a state of inactivity characterised by low body temperature and slow heart rate which allows animals to conserve energy during the winter period when food is scarce. Many animals such as chipmunks, hedgehogs, squirrels and tortoises hibernate during the winter. In recent years, rising temperatures are causing hibernating animals to wake up earlier than usual. Several species such as brown bears and chipmunks have been observed to shorten their hibernation period or to not hibernate at all.

In studies in the USA, researchers have noticed that hibernating animals change their wake-up time based on a change in temperature as small as one degree. In the Rocky Mountains, marmots are waking up 38 days earlier than 23 years ago and chipmunks are not hibernating at all. In other parts of the world, other animals have also changed their hibernation patterns. Brown bears in Spain skipped their hibernation in recent years, according to the Brown Bear Foundation. These changes are putting animals at risk of starvation, as their food source isn't available when they wake up early. Marmots have been observed trying to eat trees and many chipmunks died of starvation. This could eventually bring them to the brink of extinction. Due to the lack of food, some animals are also wandering further and further from their burrows, putting them at greater risk of being preyed upon.

In addition, some experts believe that the reproduction cycle of hibernating animals may also be affected by global warming. Waking early causes their breeding season to be altered and so animals give birth at inappropriate times of the year. It is feared some may end up abandoning their young. Recently in England, a warm winter put hedgehog pups at great risk. Probably confused by the temperature change, female hedgehogs gave birth late in the year and as a result their pups did not have enough time to put on sufficient weight to hibernate. These changes could eventually put many species at risk of extinction and cause a chain reaction throughout the Earth's environment. Other species will begin to overpopulate, while others struggle to survive.

- 1 Scientists believe that global warming**
  - A is forcing animals to hibernate.
  - B is causing more animals to hibernate.
  - C is shortening animal hibernation periods.
  - D is extending animal hibernation periods.
  
- 2 Hibernation patterns are being affected by**
  - A very small temperature rises.
  - B moderate temperature rises.
  - C small temperature fluctuations.
  - D large temperature fluctuations.
  
- 3 The main result of change in hibernation patterns is**
  - A animals are suffering from the cold.
  - B animals are dying of hunger.
  - C animals are changing their diet.
  - D animals are suffering from the heat.
  
- 4 Some hibernating animals are**
  - A becoming easy prey for predators.
  - B preying on other hibernating animals.
  - C no longer hunting.
  - D no longer eating.
  
- 5 Changes in hibernation have also caused**
  - A a decline in birth rates.
  - B an increase in birth rates.
  - C a change in breeding habits.
  - D animals to abandon their young.