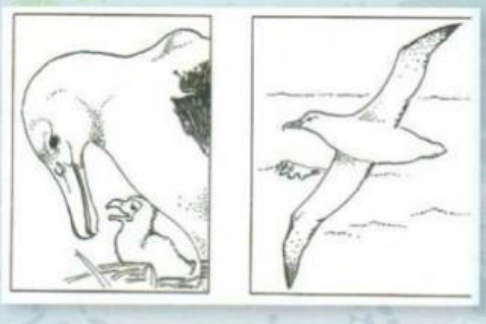
UNIT 5 - LESSON 7 - HOMEWORK

READING

The Albatross



A Albatrosses are the largest seabirds in existence, with wingspans which extend to over three metres in width. They represent a small subset of the larger group known as tube-nosed petrels, which have strong, curved sharp beaks which they use for catching fish and squid on the surface of the ocean. While there is some debate about the exact taxonomy of the species, it is agreed that there are somewhere between 21 and 24 species of albatrosses.

B Of these species, approximately half breed in New Zealand and about 80 per cent breed or fish within New Zealand's territorial waters. Six species breed only in New Zealand or on its offshore islands. One of only two mainland nesting sites for these birds in the world, for the northern royal albatross, is on the Otago Peninsula in the South Island of New Zealand; it is a popular tourist destination. Visitors can view the albatross colony from a special building which has been established beside the nesting ground and, while the site is closed during breeding season, at other times, it is often possible to see parents and their chicks living and feeding only metres away from human observers.

C Albatrosses spend most of their lives at sea, coming to land only to mate and raise their chicks. Male and female birds cooperate in raising their offspring. At the Taiaroa nesting site in New Zealand, eggs are laid in October or November each year. Incubation takes about 11 weeks, and during this time, both parents take turns to sit on the eggs for periods of up to three weeks, while the other bird goes off to sea to eat. It takes the chicks up to five or six days to hatch from their tough shell. Once they are hatched, the parents take turns in looking after them for about five or six weeks. After this time, they are left alone except for regular feeding until they get their feathers and are ready to fly, at about eight months of age.

D Once the young birds are ready to fly, they are off to sea. Albatrosses spend about 80 per cent of their lives at sea, soaring over the waves and feeding off surface fish and squid. Some albatrosses travel long distances over the pelagic, or deep, ocean, while others find food closer to land over areas of continental shelf. They can fly at great speed, at bursts of up to 140km/hour, and they can cover huge distances in one day, even as much as 1,800km.

E The royal albatrosses at Taiaroa Head stay at sea for the first three years of their lives, after which they return to the colony once a year for several years before finding a mate and beginning to breed at around the age of eight. Albatrosses are faithful birds; they mate for life and raise one chick every two years on average. They are also long lived, and birds have been recorded still laying eggs into their 50s and even 60s. However, their relatively low reproductive rate is one of the factors which make them vulnerable to the threat of extinction.

F There are also risks to albatross chicks on land. Natural predators such as seagulls can eat eggs and young birds, and in mainland areas, there are also threats from dogs, cats, and other land animals. On some offshore islands, sea lions have been observed raiding nests for eggs. It is thought that this is a new behaviour.

G The main threats to the adult albatross occur at sea, and most of these are man-made. Albatrosses like to travel close to fishing boats to eat the leftover scraps of fish that are dropped over the side of the boat. Sometimes, however, they also eat the bait and accidentally ingest fish hooks, or get dragged along on fishing lines and drown. The number of albatrosses that any one boat catches is small, but because there are so many fishing boats, this may have a long-term impact on population numbers. It is estimated that at least 100,000 albatrosses die in this way each year. As for all seabird species, there are other threats, such as drift nets, oil spills, and rubbish such as plastic in the ocean. While there are international agreements and fishing conventions to try and protect seabirds, albatrosses are among the million or so seabirds that get caught in drift nets and die each year.

H The albatross is a magnificent, beautiful, and awe-inspiring creature. We need to work together to protect this bird and others from threats posed by human activity.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Matching Headings to Paragraphs

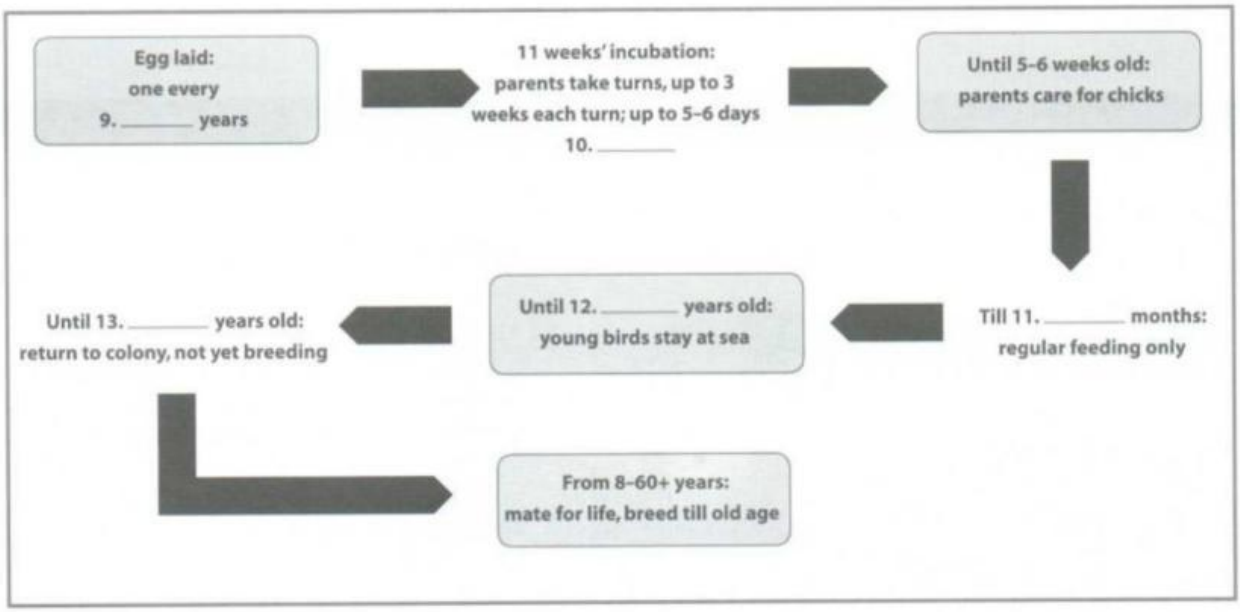
The reading passage has eight paragraphs, A–H. Choose a correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs.

i. World Locations for Albatrosses
ii. Predators
iii. Eggs and Chicks
iv. Major Diseases
v. Hazards for Mature Albatrosses
vi. Breeding Patterns
vii. What Is an Albatross?
viii. The Albatross in Flight
ix. Why Albatrosses Matter
x. A Special Breeding Site
xi. Conservation Plans

1. _____ Paragraph A
2. _____ Paragraph B
3. _____ Paragraph C
4. _____ Paragraph D
5. _____ Paragraph E
6. _____ Paragraph F
7. _____ Paragraph G
8. _____ Paragraph H

Note Completion

Complete the notes below. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS or A NUMBER from the reading passage for each answer.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Short Answers

Answer the questions below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and/or A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

14. What is the distance from one wing tip to the other of an albatross? _____
15. How many kinds of albatrosses are there said to be? _____
16. How many of these lay eggs and raise their young only in New Zealand? _____
17. What can people see from the building at the Otago nesting site? _____
18. When is it not possible for people to observe the albatrosses? _____

Identification of Writer's Views

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage?
Write:

YES	*if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

19. _____ Oil spills can endanger albatrosses.
20. _____ Albatrosses do not have many chicks, so this puts the species at risk.
21. _____ Cats and dogs kill young albatross chicks on offshore islands.
22. _____ Adult albatrosses are more at risk on the land than at sea.
23. _____ An albatross that swallows a hook is likely to die.
24. _____ Albatrosses that get caught up in drift nets die from drowning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

A Listening – In a shop



1 25 **Listen to Maribel, a Brazilian au pair working in London, return an item to a shop. Answer the questions.**

a What item is Maribel returning? A blouse
b What is the problem with it? .....
c What does Maribel ask for? .....
d Why doesn't the assistant agree? .....
e What does Maribel decide to do? .....

2 25 **Listen again and circle five mistakes in this complaint form. The first one has been done for you.**

Haywards Department Store

Complaint Form CS284

Item:	Ray Nichols jeans
Purchased:	Last month
Receipt:	Yes ☐ No ☑
Problem:	Item has shrunk (only washed twice).
Action taken:	Credit voucher given.

B Listening – Understanding shop policy

28 **Barbara is the manager of an electrical shop. Listen to her explain the shop's policy on refunds and exchanges. Tick ✓ True or False for each statement.**

	True	False
a Damaged and faulty items must be returned straight away.	☐	☑
b You can either have a refund or exchange the item.	☐	☐
c You must have a receipt.	☐	☐
d You have to pay a small administration charge for items that need to be repaired.	☐	☐
e Unwanted items can be refunded or exchanged if returned in under two weeks.	☐	☐
f If you return an unwanted item after two weeks of purchase, then no refund is possible.	☐	☐



LIVEWORKSHEETS

C Listening – Finding out more about a product

1 29 **Listen to six questions this customer asks. Count the number of words in each question. A contraction (like *Where's*) is two words.**

a [5] b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e ☐ f ☐

2 29 **Listen again and write each question.**

a What size is the screen? ☐
b ..... ☐
c ..... ☐
d ..... ☐
e ..... ☐
f ..... ☐

3 29 **Listen again and repeat each question using the same stress and rhythm. What product do you think the customer is asking about?**

.....

4 30 **Now listen to the sales assistant's answers. Write the number of each answer (1–6) next to the correct question (a–f) in Exercise 2.**

5 31 **The customer sees two new mobile phones on sale. Listen to the sales assistant talk about them and complete the missing information.**

S340

4G
Fast [a] Internet
Download [b] ..... clips
[c] ..... mega pixel camera
[d] ..... video calling

410i

MP3 player + [e] .....
Stereo sound
Can store [f] ..... + songs
Full [g] ..... – like a pocket PC
[h] ..... gigabyte hard drive

D Listening – Bargaining

1 32 **Pierre is at a market in London, haggling with a stallholder. Listen and tick ✓ which sentences you hear the stallholder say.**

a That's £35 to you. ☑
It's £35 to you. ☐
b Let's say 30 pound, then. How's that? ☐
Let's say 30 pound, then. What about that? ☐
c It's a bargain, I promise. ☐
It's a bargain, I promise you. ☐
d That is a cash price! ☐
That is the best price! ☐
e It's a deal. ☐
It's not dear. ☐

2 32 **Listen again and complete Pierre's sentences.**

a It's a bit more than I wanted to pay .
b Is that your ..... ?
c Can't you ..... any better?
d How much ..... ?
e Well, ... you £20 for it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

1 **Choose the most suitable form of the verbs.**

To: Mark
Subject: Trip

Hi Mark,

Why don't you come with us to Yorkshire? It's all arranged. Jo **(1)** *comes / is coming* to my house at six so we can go to the station together. The train **(2)** *doesn't leave / isn't leaving* until 6.45 but we don't want to be late. It **(3)** *stops / is stopping* a lot on the way so it **(4)** *doesn't arrive / isn't arriving* until three in the afternoon. We **(5)** *stay / are staying* in a youth hostel and we **(6)** *spend / are spending* five days there. We can catch a bus some of the way from the station but it **(7)** *doesn't go / isn't going* all the way so we have to walk the last two miles from the village. We **(8)** *have / are having* breakfast and our evening meal at the youth hostel. It's in a beautiful spot with lots to see. On the way back we need to set off early as there's only one bus and it **(9)** *leaves / is leaving* at 8.30. The train back is faster so it **(10)** *arrives / is arriving* just after lunch.

Let us know if you can come.
Leo

2 **Complete these dialogues. Use the present continuous or the *will* future form of the verbs.**

1 **Tim:** Where are you going?
Julie: To the cinema.
Tim: Wait for me. I think I 'll come (*come*) with you.

2 From next week all enquiries should be sent to Mary because Frances _____ (*leave*) on Friday.

3 **Rachel:** I _____ (*give*) Sophie a CD for her birthday. What _____ (*you / give*) her?
Fiona: I _____ (*probably get*) her a new purse. She keeps losing money from her old one.

4 **John:** I need to finish packing today because we _____ (*move*) tomorrow and there's still lots to do.
Peter: Don't worry. I _____ (*come*) round tonight and help you.

5 **James:** Never walk under a ladder or you _____ (*have*) ten years' bad luck.
Kay: Rubbish!

6 Details of the president's visit are now confirmed. He _____ (*stay*) at the Castle Hotel for two days.

7 **Assistant:** We have milk chocolate, plain chocolate, with nuts, with fruit.
Man: Er ... what a lot of choice! I _____ (*have*) a bar of milk chocolate, please.

8 **Sarah:** _____ (*you / do*) anything special next Saturday?
Lee: Yes, I am. My cousin _____ (*arrive*) from Italy so I _____ (*drive*) to the airport in the afternoon to meet him.

9 **Carol:** Have you finished that book I lent you?
Sam: Oh, sorry. I forgot all about it. I _____ (*get*) it now.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 **Complete the following sentences by Cambridge First candidates. Use the present simple, present continuous, *will* future or future continuous form of the verbs.**

1 There's a special bus to the conference centre, which leaves (*leave*) the hotel at 8 am.
2 We're going to Miami! This time tomorrow we _____ (*sit*) on a boat fishing.
3 I think I _____ (*apply*) for a job when I have finished university.
4 I'm worried about the meeting because we _____ (*speak*) English for the whole two hours.
5 My friends _____ (*have*) dinner at my house tonight and I haven't started cooking yet!
6 You should meet me at 7 o'clock, the concert _____ (*start*) at 7:30.
7 I can't meet you on Saturday because a cousin of mine _____ (*come*) from Bologna.
8 I have just bought a new bicycle, so maybe I _____ (*lose*) some weight.

4 **Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with suitable verbs in the present continuous, *will* future or future continuous.**



1 I expect my parents will give me books again for my birthday.
2 Sam _____ the doctor tomorrow morning at ten o'clock so he can't meet us then.
3 My grandfather _____ eighty on his next birthday.
4 I think I _____ a teacher when I grow up.
5 At midday tomorrow I _____ over the Atlantic.
6 This time next week we _____ in Austria.
7 We _____ to Ireland by ferry this summer.
8 Maybe my father _____ me the money I need.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening Part 2

08 You will hear a tutor talking to a group of students about a geography trip to New Zealand. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

GEOGRAPHY FIELD TRIP

New Zealand was chosen because of the range of **(1)** _____ which can be seen.

The first week concentrates on changes in **(2)** _____ over the last thirty years.

The second week is spent studying the **(3)** _____ on the west coast.

There is a limited chance of seeing a particular kind of **(4)** _____ on the boat trip.

People are often not prepared for the **(5)** _____ on the west coast.

Students should try to take a photograph of the **(6)** _____ if possible.

Students need to write a **(7)** _____ before they leave for New Zealand.

Most students choose to go **(8)** _____ on their free weekend.

Everyone needs to bring at least one **(9)** _____ with them.

Accommodation will be in **(10)** _____ for most of the trip.

Exam tip

Listen for words in the recording which mean the same as the words around the gap.

Grammar focus task

08 Complete these extracts from the Listening task with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen again to check.

1 Our flight departs (*depart*) at 10.30.

2 During our first week we _____ (*stay*) in a very rural area.

3 We _____ (*go*) on a couple of boat trips.

4 I expect we _____ (*have*) some rain.

5 They _____ (*wait*) for us.

6 We _____ (*work*) all day.

7 I hope you _____ (*get*) some good shots.

8 Maybe we _____ (*see*) some of the fishing boats too.

9 We probably _____ (*not get*) a chance to buy much.

10 We _____ (*hire*) everything we need.

LIVEWORKSHEETS