

Name _____

Class _____ Date _____

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1 Circle the correct options.

- Unless we *reduce / will reduce* pollution, climate change *gets / will get* worse.
- If we *use / will use* solar power, we *might reduce / reduce* carbon dioxide.
- We *reduce / will reduce* waste if we *recycle / might recycle* more.
- If we *protect / will protect* wildlife, more endangered species *survive / will survive*.
- We *destroy / will destroy* a lot of marine life if we *don't / won't* do something soon.

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2 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

- If you don't leave now, you will miss the bus.
Unless you _____, you _____.
- If it's sunny tomorrow, we will swim in the sea.
We _____ unless _____.
- If you don't want to go swimming, you won't need your costume.
You _____ unless _____.
- You will see bats if you visit the caves at night.
Unless _____, you _____.
- If you walk this way, you will get to the bay.
Unless _____, you _____.

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3 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be become clean die not act

The planet is in trouble. If we don't do something soon, the consequences¹ _____ serious. There is too much plastic waste in the oceans, and if we² _____ soon, many marine animals, such as turtles,³ _____.

Unless we⁴ _____ up the oceans, turtles⁵ _____ extinct.

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4 Underline and correct one mistake in each second conditional sentence.

- If we recycle our plastic bottles, the oceans would be cleaner. _____
- What happen if there was more carbon dioxide in the air? _____
- If plastic bags wasn't legal, people wouldn't use them. _____
- If we didn't produce so much carbon dioxide, there will be less pollution. _____
- Would you buy an electric car if you have enough money? _____

5

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

FREYA Look at this website! It's for an organisation that arranges for volunteers to work on projects all over the world. If we¹ _____ (do) something soon to protect the environment, the planet will get in real trouble.

OLIVIA So, if you could go to any of those projects, where² _____ (you / go)?

FREYA If I had the money for the flight, I³ _____ (choose) Madagascar, in Africa. There's loads of wildlife there.

OLIVIA Really? So ... if you⁴ _____ (be) sure about this, why don't you save some money to go next summer?

FREYA Yes, I'll do. If I work part-time at the library, I⁵ _____ (get) some extra money. It would be amazing!

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VOCABULARY

6 Circle the correct options.

5

7 Complete the sentences with *produce*, *protect*, *reduce* or *destroy*.

- 1 Solar power can _____ a lot of energy, and it's cheap.
- 2 Plastic in our oceans might _____ a lot of marine life.
- 3 Is it possible to _____ the planet if we make changes now?
- 4 Humans _____ a lot of waste, which is polluting the planet.
- 5 Unless we significantly _____ carbon dioxide levels, climate change will continue.

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8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

caves cliffs coast iceberg volcano

- 1 The _____ of Turkey is famous for its beautiful beaches.
- 2 Tourists can't go too close to the _____ because it is so hot.
- 3 Lots of birds live on the high _____ above the ocean.
- 4 We visited some _____ and saw bats.
- 5 The *Titanic* hit an _____ in the Atlantic Ocean and sank.

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LISTENING

9  **UTS** Listen to a class discussion about animal conservation. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 The first group thinks we should encourage people to spend time at the zoo.
- 2 Connor's group's idea was to get people to join or start a wildlife group.
- 3 Emma's group wants people to get interested in animals in their own country.
- 4 Emma's group thinks young people would like to volunteer to work abroad if it wasn't expensive.
- 5 The last group thinks people should design environmentally-friendly products.

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10  UTS Listen again. Complete the notes.

Layla's group

- People get more interested in
1 _____ if they can experience it.

Connor's group

- People get interested in
2 _____ environmental
issues and tell their neighbours
3 _____ about them.

Emma's group

- People feel more connected to wildlife in other countries if they can⁴

Jonah's group

- People think carefully about what they buy and the impact of their choices on

10

READING

The Great Barrier Reef

It is one of the seven wonders of the natural world, bigger than the Great Wall of China and the only living thing on the planet that is visible from space. The Great Barrier Reef is over 3,000 km long and runs along the north-east coast of Australia. This underwater 'garden' of brightly-coloured coral is home to a wealth of marine life. In fact, there are over 400 types of coral and 1,500 species of fish and 200 types of birds. Whales and dolphins swim in the ocean around the reef, as well as several endangered species, including the Dugong (Sea Cow) and large Green Sea Turtle. This World Heritage Site truly is one of the world's great wonders.

But a recent study has found that higher sea temperatures are affecting this incredible structure. Scientists were shocked to discover that in 2016, 30% of coral was destroyed when sea temperatures across the Great Barrier Reef were hotter than ever before. The destruction was worse than scientists originally thought, with 29% of the 3,863 mini-reefs that make up the Great Barrier Reef losing two-thirds or more of their corals. Scientists agree that the higher water temperatures are the result of climate change. The warm water causes the coral to lose its colour and die. If the water temperature drops again, the corals regain their colour slowly. The main problem is that the coral died in a very short period of only 2–3 weeks, but it takes an extremely long time for the coral to recover. Scientists agree that if we quickly reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, then we might be able to reverse the situation. But they warn that if the situation doesn't change, then recovery could be difficult.

11 Read the text. Match the beginnings 1–5 with the endings a–e to make sentences.

- 1 A lot of different kinds of animals and fish
- 2 The ocean around the reef
- 3 A lot of coral
- 4 The temperature of the ocean
- 5 The situation

- a died because it got too hot.
- b can probably be changed.
- c is getting warmer.
- d is rising because of climate change.
- e live in the Great Barrier Reef.

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12 Read the text again. What do the numbers a–e refer to?

- a 3,000 _____
- b 1,500 _____
- c 200 _____
- d 2016 _____
- e 30 _____

10

13 Find words and phrases in the text to complete the sentences.

- 1 This road goes all the way along the Pacific _____ (paragraph 1)
- 2 _____ is a type of marine life that looks like rock. (paragraph 1)
- 3 Plastic is dangerous to fish, sea birds and other _____. (paragraph 1)
- 4 Many people are worried about the _____ of endangered animals' homes. (paragraph 2)
- 5 Carbon dioxide and other _____ are causing the Earth to warm up. (paragraph 3)

5

WRITING

14 Useful language. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

addition believe however opinion
sum

- 1 In my _____, we must act now.
- 2 To _____ up, we should all do something.
- 3 Some people _____ that the government should help.
- 4 In _____ to this, we should recycle plastic more.
- 5 The problem is serious. _____, we can solve it.

5

15 Write an opinion essay with the title 'How to help protect wildlife'. Use the prompts below to help you.

Write at least 120 words.

- Paragraph 1: an introduction with a question for the reader to think about.
- Paragraph 2: the main idea and examples to support your opinion.
- Paragraph 3: a second idea to support your main opinion.
- Paragraph 4: a conclusion to summarise your opinion.

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TOTAL SCORE

100