Colegio Patriarca San José.
EXTRA-CLASS ASSIGNMENT.
Assigned on May 25th **Due on June 1st 2022.**
Eleventh Grade: 11-1.

Total Points: 47
Obtained Points: _____
Total Percentage: 5%
Obtained Percentage: _____

Student`s Name: _____

Lecture: The Penguin's Polar Pilgrimage—for Better, for Worse

Listen and type the missing content words.

Professor Gill: Good morning.

Students: Good morning. Hello. Hi.



Professor Gill: Well, to continue with our study of the 1. _____ of 2. _____, I have invited a special 3. _____ to speak to you today. My colleague, Professor Byrd, has just returned from a two-year field study in 4. _____ and he's going to 5. _____ a few things about a part-time 6. _____ resident—the penguin.

Professor Byrd: Hello. I see that you`re all smiling. It never fails! Every time people hear that my lecture will be about 7. _____, everyone immediately seems happier. This is not surprising. No one can resist these 8. _____ little creatures that appear to be dressed in black and 9. _____ suits. Well, to begin. Antarctica is like a huge and 10. _____ icy desert, and only the strongest forms of life 11. _____ there. It seems strange that this hard land could be the spring and summer home of a 12. _____ bird—the penguin.

Did I say bird? It also seems 13. _____ to call something that cannot fly a bird. But that's not all! The penguin is a tireless swimmer and is also affectionate, considerate, and loyal—rare qualities in the bird 14. _____ . Because of their warm, friendly, and cooperative natures, these lovely birds are thought of as the treasure of Antarctica.
The penguin is an extremely important part of a very limited 15. _____ . In the 16. _____ , all of the activity of the 17. _____ takes place on a thin shelf of land next to the great dome of ice that overs most of the region. It is here, to this little bit of beachfront, that one species of 18. _____ comes to mate and raise 19. _____ . It would be a little cold for us at this beach, though.

Students: That's for sure. Absolutely

Professor Byrd: Today I'm going to talk about only one type of 20. _____, the Adelie penguin. The Adelie penguin arrives in the relative warmth of 21. _____, when the 22. _____ rises above zero degrees Fahrenheit. That would be about minus seventeen 23. _____ degrees Celsius. Right away the penguin begins a long fast, a time when it does not eat. During the 24. _____ months, the penguins continuously 25. _____ krill—small, shrimplike animals—and small fish in 26. _____ waters, and in the spring, they have a 27. _____ of fat to help them survive the months ahead. Using these fat reserves, they are able

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to swim hundreds of miles through freezing waters back to the familiar shore of Antarctica each spring.
When the penguins arrive at the 28. _____ ground, their first task is to pair up—to mate—and to begin a kind of "civilized" life. Since as many as 50,000 birds may gather at a time, there is definitely a need for order and neatness. Because of this need for 29. _____ , penguins build nests in perfect rows and the nesting area looks very much like the streets of a city.
This 30. _____ and order, however, is often interrupted by battles or fights between birds. For example, two male birds may fight a small war over a particularly adorable female that they think will make a good "wife." Or a male and a female may battle as they settle the marriage contract and reach agreement on when and how they will 31. _____ and where they will build their nest. These little battles can go on constantly for several weeks, until all of the pairs have settled down. The penguins never actually kill one 32. _____ , but it is not unusual to see bloodstains and broken wings.

The 33. _____ winner of the love battle over a female wins a relationship with the female that is one of the most extraordinary in the animal world. There seems to be a wonderful understanding between mates. I've observed the 34. _____ and kind way they treat each other, standing very close and swaying back and forth as if they are dancing to celebrate their marriage. The losers, the males that fail to find a suitable 35. _____ , move to the edge of the nesting ground. These birds become the "hooligans," or minor troublemakers of the group. They steal unguarded 36. _____, disturb nests, and play jokes on the happy couples.

Professor Byrd: So… after nearly a month of fasting, the 37. _____ are laid in little nests made of stones by the males. Then family life begins. Although the parenting instinct is very strong and parental care is truly dedicated and careful, as many as 75 percent of the eggs are lost due to catastrophic floods, deaths of the parents, destruction of the nests by landslides or heavy snows, bad behavior of the "hooligan" 38. _____ I mentioned before and, of course, there are the skuas—the predatory birds that come down from the sky to eat the eggs and even baby 39. _____ .

Students: That's awful! That's so sad! Oh, no!

Professor Byrd: Yes, that's sad, but some eggs do 40. _____ , of course, and once the chicks, the baby penguins, begin to hatch out of the eggs, the penguin colony teems with life. The long fast is over, and the parents take turns feeding and bringing back food for their new penguin chick.
It is during this period that we can see the comical character of the penguin. They often go off to feed in large groups, walking or sliding in 41. _____ file lines on their way from their nesting ground to the ocean. At the shoreline, they dare one another to jump into the water. They often approach the edge of a cliff and then retreat over and over again, until finally, one brave penguin dives in. Then the others follow almost at once, jumping into the water from exactly the same spot on the 42. _____ . In the water, they play various water sports that they've invented while they fill themselves up with krill and other small sea animals.
It's not all fun and 43. _____, however. Even though their black and white color helps hide them, there is not very much the penguins can do to protect themselves from the jaws of the sea leopard. This scary creature looks like a cross between a seal and a great white 44. _____ . Some of you might remember the movie Jaws?

Students: Yeah! Sure! Right!

Student 1: Sure, we do! Dah-dum, dah-dum, dah-dum!

Students: (laughing)

Professor Byrd: Well, the sea leopard's jaw is just as tough as the white sharks. The sea leopard is really a large seal with many large, sharp teeth, an aggressive disposition, and a taste for penguin meat. Even though penguins are 45. _____ swimmers, it is difficult for them to escape these ferocious predators.
For this reason, the group of feeding penguins is smaller when it returns to the nesting ground. But penguins are generous creatures and food is shared with the orphaned chicks—the 46. _____ whose parents

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have been killed. Adult penguins also 47. _____ babysitting duties. One bird will watch over several chicks while the others play.

Student 2: Even the males?

Professor Byrd: Especially the males!

Student 2: Hear that, you guys?

Students: (laughing)

Professor Byrd: Oh, yes. Penguins share 48. _____. And they love to visit with neighbors, explore nearby ice floes or islands, and even climb mountains, following the leader in long lines up the mountainside.
When the mating 49. _____ finally ends, the penguins line up in rows like little black and white soldiers and prepare to march to the sea. Responding to a signal that 50. _____ cannot perceive, the penguins suddenly begin their highly organized and orderly walk. At the edge of the sea, they stand as if at attention again, waiting for 51. _____ signal. When it is given, they begin their swim back to their winter home on another part of the continent.
Well, I think I'm keeping you a bit late. If Professor Gill will invite me back, maybe we can continue talking about penguins another time.



Students: Yes! That would be great! Please do come back, Professor!

Professor Gill: Definitely. Please do come back. Thank you so much, Professor Byrd. We all enjoyed your talk tremendously.

II PART. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Watch the video and choose the corresponding answer.

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1. How old is Lala?

He is 10 years old.

He is 1 year old.

2. Where is Lala from?

He's from the zoo.

He's from Antarctica.

3. Where does Lala live?

He lives in Japan.

He lives in Taiwan.

4. Lala's room has _____.

an air conditioner

a fish tank

5. Where does Lala go?

He goes to the city.

He goes to the fish market.

6. Lala loves to eat _____.

Tuna and salmon

Sardines and mackerel

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