

## 2 Choose the correct pronoun for answers 1 to 6.

People have recognised the importance of plants in medicine for a long time. <sup>1</sup> **Many / Either** have very specific uses, for example the seeds of garat (*Acacia nilotica*) are used to help heal burns, and the desert squash and the senna plant have been used in traditional medicine for years. <sup>2</sup> **Many / Both** are still used regularly today by people who believe this type of medicine is safer and healthier than modern medicine.

A popular remedy for toothache is ginger or clove. <sup>3</sup> **Several / Either** will help for a short time, although

a visit to the dentist is usually necessary if the pain is very bad.

Plants can also be used to make colour dyes. Henna and indigo are probably the most well-known – henna to decorate hands and feet, and indigo, traditionally used to colour blue jeans. Both plants are found in hot countries as <sup>4</sup> **each / neither** will grow in cold conditions. Henna leaves can also be used to help headaches. <sup>5</sup> **Several / Each** are wrapped in a cloth and put onto the forehead to ease the pain.

Plants play an important role in our lives. <sup>6</sup> **Each / Neither** has a purpose and they must all be protected.

## 3 21st Read the text and complete the notes.

### Good and bad news for plants in the UAE!

Many scientists believe that the Middle East will have less and less rain in the future, which could be bad news for the local ecosystem. Plants need water to survive and animals and people need plants.

Yet there may be no need to worry. Researchers have discovered that plants in the Middle East are extremely tough and will be able to cope with climate change in the future. The researchers have found that some plants have survived without water for more than seven years, and that plants in arid regions are not as sensitive to climate change as we thought. One possible reason is that these plants have never had regular amounts of rain, so are able to adjust to even less annual rainfall.

The bad news for plants is grazing, or overgrazing, by camels and goats. There are now so many camels and goats that many shrubs, even ones with thorns, are disappearing. In fact, it seems that only annual plants can survive the grazing, as long as the seeds aren't all eaten.

'Fencing off land to stop the camels is not the best solution,' according to David Gallacher, assistant professor at Zayed University. The solution he believes could be having more nature reserves like the ones we already have for oryx and gazelles.

### Future for plants in UAE – <sup>1</sup>good and bad

Plants very <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Plants live for <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or more with no rain

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is problem

Too many <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ disappearing. Only <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ survive

Possible solution: <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_