



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA DE ALTO RENDIMIENTO ACADÉMICO
DIVINO MAESTRO
"Líder desde el inicio"

MY EVIDENCE - UNIT 8

READING

Read the text and write "T" for True or "F" for False.



C. Read the text and write T for True or F for False.

A world full of **COLOR**

The natural world is extremely colorful with humans, plants and animals displaying many different shades of color.

Human skin can be many different colors and it changes with the sun, our mood or our health for example. This is because of substances called "pigments" which reflect light and make what the eye sees as colors. So, when we feel embarrassed, angry or upset for example, our heart can send more blood to the face and the pigments in the skin become red. This is why we have the expression that someone "sees red" when they are angry.

Plants also have these pigments. Color is very important for their survival. The bright colors and patterns of flowers draw the



attention of insects which then carry their pollen from one flower to another, making sure the plants are reproduced. Bees can see colors we cannot, such as ultraviolet (UV), and they follow these to the inside of the flower. Without bees visiting flowers in this way, thousands of species of plants would not survive.

Animals also use color for their own benefit. They protect themselves with different colors and patterns so as not to be seen by predators. The snowshoe hare for example, a type of wild rabbit, changes color according to the time of year for this reason. During summer it is a brown color, and in winter it is white so that it can hide in the snow. The chameleon, a type of lizard, changes color instantly in order to protect itself. However, some animals use color as a warning to scare away predators. Bright

colors such as yellow, red and orange are often used in this way. These colors usually represent a negative aspect of the animal, like the bad taste of a monarch butterfly, the nasty smell of a skunk or the painful sting of a bee. Nature, however, is very clever, and predators also use colors to attract their prey. Also, many harmless creatures copy the colors of harmful ones to scare away predators by pretending to be dangerous.

So we can see that there may be as many different reasons and uses for colors in the natural world as there are different shades for the eye to see. Some uses of color in nature remain a mystery, but one thing is for sure, color does not only make our planet beautiful but it is also necessary for its survival.

A world full of **COLOR**

1. The colour of our skin can change according to the way we are feeling.
2. Pigments are made from light from the sun.
3. The expression "see red" comes from the fact that when we are angry more blood is sent to the eye.
4. Plants use bright colors to make themselves more attractive to certain insects.
5. Bees are a necessary part of plant reproduction.
6. Animals use bright colors such as red and yellow to hide from other animals.
7. Colors on animals can often mean that the creature has something nasty or poisonous.
8. All of the uses of color in nature have been discovered.



GRAMMAR (THIRD CONDITIONAL)

I) READ AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

1) If Mary had gone to the party, I _____ too.

- a) went b) would have gone c) had gone

2) If you _____ me the money, I wouldn't have bought the ticket.

- a) didn't lend b) don't lend c) hadn't lent

3) I wouldn't have stayed at that hotel if you _____ it to me.

a) hadn't recommended b) don't recommend c) didn't recommend

4) She would have been hurt in the car accident if she _____ her seat belt.

a) wouldn't worn b) didn't wore c) hadn't worn

5) If you _____ me, I would have helped you.

a) had asked b) asked c) ask

II) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED. (DO NOT USE CONTRACTIONS)

Ex. Annie failed her history test, but if she had studied (study) harder, she would have passed (pass).

1) Kevin caught the bus on time, but if he _____ (miss) the bus, he _____ (be) late for his appointment.

2) Bob didn't write to me when he was on vacation, but if he _____ (know) my address, he _____ (send) me a postcard.

3) We didn't buy the car because it was too expensive, but if it _____ (be) a little cheaper, we _____ (buy) it.

4) It was cold yesterday, but if it _____ (be) warmer, we _____ (go) to the beach.

5) Jane didn't understand the homework. If she _____ (listen) to the teacher's instructions, she _____ (know) what to do.

