

Unit 6. Grammar and vocabulary classwork.

I. Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Millions of tons of plastic **throws** / **are thrown** away every single day.
2. People **throw** / **are thrown** away too much rubbish.
3. Many stars **are formed** / **were formed** billions of years ago.
4. The world's highest mountains **find** / **are found** in Asia.
5. Scientists **believe** / **are believed** that there will soon be more plastic than fish in the ocean.
6. The first plastic **invented** / **was invented** in 1907.
7. Many people **waste** / **are wasted** lots of electricity.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. Sometimes, turtles accidentally caught in fishermen's nets.
2. Many rare animals killed last year by hunters.
3. In lots of countries, electricity produced using sunlight.
4. About eleven percent of land around the world used to grow food.
5. A long time ago, I told that eating too much sugar can be unhealthy.
6. Although the government introduced new rules about the environment, they followed by many companies.

III. Match the words (1–9) with the definitions (A–I).

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|---------------------|-------|--|
| 1. tiny | | A to look around somewhere new |
| 2. sight | | B a serious change in the planet's weather |
| 3. explore | | C things which make the air, water, etc. dirty |
| 4. climate change | | D something you can see |
| 5. pollution | | E very small |
| 6. species | | F the machines people use to travel |
| 7. transport | | G very old |
| 8. carbon footprint | | H the amount of CO ₂ that a person uses |
| 9. ancient | | I a kind of animal or plant dirty |

IV. Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.

1. They could see on the beach. (golden, lovely, sand)
2. There are lots of around the farm. (fields, green, huge)
3. We went from the dark house into the (warm, sunshine, beautiful)
4. The was very difficult to drive along. (narrow, road, dangerous)
5. A river looks like a on a map. (blue, long, line)

6. She was a when she was a baby. (child, pretty, blue-eyed)
7. They put all the food on the (brown, table, long)

V. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct word and write A–H.

1. It looks like it's going to rain – those are so dark!
2. If you walk along this for about ten minutes, you'll arrive
at the river.
3. Those plants need some water – the they're in is really dry.
4. Near where I live, there are some really high that go straight
down into the sea.
5. The are really big today – we should go surfing!
6. The in winter is so heavy, you sometimes need skis to get
from place to place.
7. It's a beautiful night and the is really bright in the sky.
8. It's very difficult to drive or see anything when there's

A earth
B clouds
C cliffs
D path

E snow
F fog
G waves
H moon

VI. Read the article. Choose from the sentences (A–E) the one which fits each gap (1–4).

Stories about the environment are rarely good news these days: climate change, species in danger, and so on. ¹ One of these is the return of the peregrine falcon, a bird that almost died out completely. The peregrine falcon is the fastest-moving animal on the planet. To catch another animal, a peregrine climbs high into the sky and dives down on the unfortunate animal it wants to eat. ² Numbers of peregrines fell greatly during the second

half of the 20th century. Then scientists discovered that a product called DDT, which was used by farmers to kill insects, was responsible. Small birds ate insects which were covered in DDT. Peregrines then caught and ate these smaller birds. ³ The DDT caused the peregrines' eggs to have very thin, weak shells so most of the eggs broke, killing the baby peregrine inside. DDT was banned soon after and slowly the numbers of peregrines started to grow.

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Peregrines usually build their homes (or nests) on high cliffs. The birds that peregrines eat fly much lower down, so

a nest that's high up allows peregrines to see their prey from above. ⁵ Some peregrines discovered that high-rise buildings in cities also gave them these benefits, so they made their homes there.

- A Fortunately, they are no longer a species which is in danger.
B It also keeps their eggs safe from other animals that might eat them.
C However, there are also reasons to be hopeful for the future of our planet.
D This meant that peregrines also swallowed this dangerous chemical.
E An adult bird can reach speeds of over 320 kph whilst doing this.