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Life in the wild

Lesson 1 Reading

conservation endangered extinct
habitat observe (observing) predator
presenter prey protect species

1 How many wild animals do you know in English? Write a list.

2  Look at the texts and photos and answer the questions. **Be a star!** 

- 1 What kind of texts are they?
- 2 What kind of work do these people do?
- 3 What discoveries have they both made?

3  1.2 Read the texts quickly and check your ideas in Activity 2. Are any of the animals on your list in Activity 1 mentioned?

4 Look at the vocabulary panel above. Find the words in the text. Use the context to work out what they mean.

STEVE BACKSHALL

STEVE BACKSHALL is a wildlife expert whose love of animals and adventure has taken him all over the world. He was born in England in 1973.

Steve has been interested in animals since he was a child – he grew up on a farm, where he was surrounded by animals from an early age. After university, he travelled to many countries and enjoyed **observing** wild animals. He became especially interested in **predators** and the **prey** that they hunt.

In 1998, he travelled to the jungle in Colombia, bought a video camera and made a video about snakes. He took it to a TV producer, who gave him his first job. Soon he was producing, filming and presenting nature programmes. In 2003, he joined the BBC's Natural History Unit, where he took part in challenging trips to wild places.



In 2009, he and his team explored Mount Bosavi, a volcano in Papua New Guinea, where they discovered a new species – a woolly rat as big as a cat! As a TV **presenter**, he's caught snakes and swum with sharks. He also makes exciting nature programmes for children. *Deadly 60* is all about predators.

Steve has also written five books about animals and is now studying for a degree in biology so he can learn more about animals. He believes that TV and books are a great way to help people appreciate nature and understand that animals are not frightening.



MIREYA MAYOR

MIREYA MAYOR is a scientist and **conservation** expert who works to **protect** animals. She was born in the USA in 1973.

Mireya wanted to be a lawyer, but at university she discovered that some animals might disappear and become **extinct** unless we help them. So she decided to study animals, and spent two years in the jungle researching monkeys.

In 1999, she started her first wildlife show on National Geographic TV, *Wild Nights*. Since then she's travelled to lots of countries to do research and make programmes to tell people about conservation. In 2000, Mireya discovered a new kind of lemur in Madagascar, the mouse lemur. This **species** is so small it can fit in your hand. She told everyone that the cute little animal was **endangered**. Because of this, the animals' **habitat** became a national park to protect them.

Mireya has also written an autobiography – the story of her life as a scientist and explorer. She has just joined the Amazon Conservation Team, a group of people who are trying to save the rainforest – a habitat for thousands of different species of plants and animals. Mireya wants people to understand how amazing animals are and to protect the endangered ones before it's too late.



Lesson 2 Reading comprehension

1 Read the biographies on pages 8–9 again and complete the table. **Be a star!** ★

Name	Steve Backshall	Mireya Mayor
Born	1973	
Profession		
TV programme name		
Discovery		
Number of books written		

2 Write *T* (True) or *F* (False). Then read again and check your answers.

- Steve only became interested in animals when he was an adult. F
- Steve studied biology at university before he worked with wildlife.
- Steve believes TV helps people understand animals and nature.
- Mireya has done research in the jungle.
- Mireya believes we will lose some animals if we don't protect their habitats.
- Mireya thinks we should only save small animals.

3  Which skills do you think are useful for a wildlife expert? Underline, then add two more ideas.

- making maps
- taking photographs
- understanding science
- knowing about weather
- speaking different languages





Values

Why is it important to protect wildlife?

Working with words

Compound nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. This is usually a noun + a noun:

rainforest = *rain* + *forest*
wildlife = *wild* + *life*

Match the words to make compound nouns.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 ear | a site |
| 2 camp | b brush |
| 3 life | c fish |
| 4 back | d bone |
| 5 paint | e phones |
| 6 star | f boat |

1 Look and read.

Graphic

Grammar

Present perfect and past simple

She **'s taken** photos **since** 2012 .

She **'s taken** lots of photos of wildlife .

She **took** this photo **last** winter .



2 Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- Mateusz Piesiak **has been** / was interested in wild birds since he was a baby.
- He's only 16, but he **has won** / won many photography prizes.
- Last year, he **won** / has won Young Wildlife Photographer of the Year.
- His parents **helped** / have helped him travel to wild places.
- He **has travelled** / travelled to four different continents last year.
- He **has come** / came back from Siberia three weeks ago.
- While he was there, he **took** / has taken thousands of photos of birds.
- He **has taken** / took photos of other animals since then, too.



3 Take turns asking and answering with a partner. **Be a star!**

- What are you interested in?
- How long you have been interested in it?
- When did you start doing it?
- Have you bought any equipment?



What are you interested in?

How long ... ?

I love playing volleyball.

I've played since ...













Lesson 4 Language in use

1 1.3 Listen and say.

migrate record sanctuary unbelievable






-  **Have you ever visited** the bird sanctuary?
-  **Yes, I have.** I loved it!
-  **When did you go?**
-  **I went** with my mum last year.
-  **What did you do** there?
-  **I watched** an expert put a ring on a bird's leg to record where it goes. Look, I took a photo.
-  What kind of bird is that?
-  It's a swift. They migrate from China every year. They fly over 120,000 kilometres.
-  That's unbelievable! **How long have you been** interested in birds?
-  For about six years.

2 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 Have you ever visited (visit) the wildlife park? Yes, I have.
- 2 When _____ you _____ (go)? Last summer.
- 3 What _____ you _____ (do) there? I watched the monkeys.
- 4 _____ you _____ (take) any photos? No, I didn't.
- 5 How long _____ you _____ (be) interested in animals? Since I was five.

3 Think of places you could visit to see animals and what you could do there. Use your own ideas and the ideas in Activity 2 to make a new dialogue. **Be a star!**

-  Have you ever visited the wildlife park?
-  Yes, I have. I loved it.
-  When did you go?

Lesson 5 Listening

1 Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 What animals can you see? Where are they?
- 2 What do the photos have in common?

at risk behaviour chance
danger get rid of survival



2 1.4 Listen and check your ideas in Activity 1. **Be a star!**

3 What is 'mutualism'? Tick (✓) the correct definition.

- a When predators work together to catch prey.
- b When animals from different species work together to help each other.
- c When animals of the same species protect each other from predators.

4 1.4 Listen again and complete the notes.

1 Ostriches can't ¹ hear or
² _____ very well. Zebras can't
³ _____ very well. Ostriches
 can ⁴ _____ danger from far
 away. Zebras can ⁵ _____ and
⁶ _____ it. So when one of
 them ⁷ _____, the other one
⁸ _____ too.

2 Oxpeckers are ¹ _____.
 They ² _____ parasites from
 a rhino's ³ _____. Parasites
⁴ _____ rhinos and
⁵ _____ their blood. Rhinos can't
 get the ⁶ _____ off their backs so
 the birds ⁷ _____ them. This helps
 the rhino, and the birds get ⁸ _____.

5 Discuss the questions.


- 1 Which animals do you think are a danger to ostriches and zebras?
- 2 What's the difference between mutualism and the predator-prey relationship?

1  Look at the texts on pages 8–9 again. Answer the questions.

- a What is a biography?
 b What information do you expect to find in a biography?

2 Use the texts to number the paragraphs of a biography in order (1–4).

- a early life and start in profession _____
 b who the person is and date and place of birth _____
 c other achievements and beliefs _____
 d working life, experiences and discoveries _____

3  Read the notes from a biography of the conservationist Jane Goodall. Number them in order.

- a has also written many books _____
 b born 1934, England 2
 c has helped countries in Africa protect wildlife _____
 d 1956 – travelled to Kenya to visit friend; met famous scientist Louis Leakey _____
 e while working with Leakey discovered chimpanzees can make and use tools _____
 f believes that animals are clever and we should take care of them _____
 g 1960 – went to Tanzania to study chimpanzees by sitting with them _____
 h Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour 1
 i as a child, observed birds and animals – made notes and drawings _____
 j Leakey gave her a job as researcher on chimpanzees _____



4 Which section of the biography would each sentence in Activity 3 appear in? Match paragraphs 1–4 in Activity 2 to letters a–j.

Paragraph 1 h, b

Paragraph 3 _____

Paragraph 2 _____

Paragraph 4 _____

5 Work in pairs to write a biography of Jane Goodall. Use the notes in Activity 3 and the texts on pages 8–9 to help you. **Be a star!** ★

Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour. She was born in England in 1934.

As a child, she observed birds and animals, and ...




Learning to learn


Research information online

The internet is a great place to look for information – but it can be difficult to find exactly what you’re looking for. Follow these tips to find the right information!

- Are you using the right keywords? You want to research predators in the ocean, but typing *predators* gives you a lot of responses that aren’t useful. Make your search more detailed, e.g. *predators ocean*.
- Are you using the best websites? The websites that appear first are usually the most useful – but check who wrote them and when. Look for websites you can trust, for example, a site like National Geographic will give you better information than a company trying to sell you a holiday.
- Is the information correct? If you’re not sure whether you can trust the website, look at information on another website. Is it the same?

Try searching for further information about Jane Goodall to include in your biography.

1  Look at the photo. What can you see? What do you think is happening?

2  1.5 Listen and complete the description. How is it similar / different to your ideas in Activity 1?

The main focus of the photo is a ¹ turtle and some ² yellow fish. They are swimming together in the ocean. In the background there are some black fish. At the ³ top of the photo you can see some ⁴ yellow. It looks like the fish are on ⁵ the back of the turtle. It's possible that they are ⁶ cleaning it – perhaps they are ⁷ protecting the turtle. I really like this photo because it shows ⁸ the fish working together to ⁹ help each other. It also has beautiful, bright ¹⁰ colors.





3 Number the stages of describing a photo in the same order as Activity 2.

- a say what you think is happening _____
- b describe the general situation _____
- c describe the main focus 1
- d give your opinion of the photo _____
- e describe other details in the photo _____

4 Choose one of the photos. Prepare a short description of it. Use the phrases and Activities 2 and 3 to help you.

The main focus of the photo is ...
 In the background / foreground ...
 At the bottom / top ...
 It looks like ... / It seems as if ...
 It's possible that ... / Maybe ...



5  Describe your photo to the class. Listen to other descriptions of the photo. Were your ideas the same or different? **Be a star!** 



1 Match fact files 1–4 to the photos.



golden eagle



crocodile



penguin



giraffe

1 **General:** reptile, needs to live near water, cold-blooded so can't keep itself warm
Food: fish, birds, small mammals
Young: eggs in nest on land

3 **General:** bird, spends 75% of its time in cold water, can't fly
Food: fish, squid
Young: eggs in nest on ice

2 **General:** mammal, needs land where it can run, doesn't need to drink often
Food: trees – usually acacia trees
Young: babies can run when an hour old

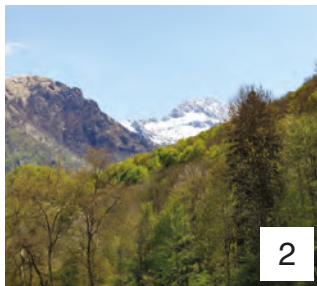
4 **General:** bird, flies high, can see prey very far away
Food: birds, small mammals
Young: eggs in high nest

2 Think and choose the best habitat for each animal.

Label the photos with the animals in Activity 1. **Be a star!** ★



1



2



3



4

3 Research another animal. Tell the class about its habitat and lifestyle.