

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف حل الوحدة الثامنة Earth Planet Calling من كتاب الطالب

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الحادي عشر](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">تحميل كتاب الطالب ودليل المدرس والملفات الصوتية</a> | 1 |
| <a href="#">تحميل كتاب الطالب skills Life الفصل الأول</a>       | 2 |
| <a href="#">ورقة عمل الوحدة الثالثة</a>                         | 3 |
| <a href="#">نموذج تدريبي</a>                                    | 4 |
| <a href="#">حل النموذج التدريبي 2018</a>                        | 5 |

## Unit

# 8

## Calling Planet Earth



- **Topics** Space exploration; geographical features; animals, wildlife and conservation; plants and trees; nature and the environment
- **Use of English** Present perfect with *for* and *since*; countable and uncountable nouns; quantifiers with uncountable nouns; prepositions with verbs describing geography; expressions of opinions; giving examples; indefinite pronouns; *it* as an object with *make* for referencing; adjective + noun collocations

### Lessons 1–2 What's out there?

- Have you heard of Apollo, the space exploration mission? What do you know about it?
- Do you know anything about the UAE's involvement in space exploration?
- Do you know about any Arab countries involved in space exploration?

### Listening 31

1 Read all the questions and choices, then listen to an interview about the UAE's space programme to find the answers.

- 1 The UAE space programme started
  - a with the launch of the first government satellite.
  - b when the UAE was founded.
  - c with the discovery of oil.
- 2 The plans and goals for the space sector
  - a are confidential and not being shared with the public.
  - b are public and a lot of people are discussing them.
  - c are not mentioned in the text.
- 3 When was the first UAE government satellite launched?
  - a two years ago
  - b a few years ago
  - c in 2009
- 4 Why was the UAE joining the International Space Exploration Coordination Group an important event?
  - a It will help the UAE develop.
  - b The UAE is the first Arab country to join it.
  - c All other countries in the world are already members.
- 5 Who will the space lab be valuable for?
  - a astronauts and researchers
  - b environmentalists and researchers
  - c astronauts, students and researchers

## Use of English

2 Look at these sentences from the interview:

- Since then, the UAE space sector has quickly advanced.
- it has helped many scientists for several years.

- 1 Are these actions still happening today? **yes**
- 2 Is *since* used to talk about a specific time or a *duration* of time?
- 3 Is *for* used to talk about a specific time or a *duration* of time?
- 4 Can you remember what this tense is called?
- 5 Can you write the different parts that make this tense?  
subject + have/has + past participle

- 2 specific time;
- 3 duration of time;
- 4 present perfect

## Speaking

3 When interviewing or having a conversation with someone, both speakers need to take turns. Look at these sentences used in a conversation to take, maintain and offer turns and put them in the right column.

- 1 What's your opinion?
- 2 Do you want to add anything here?
- 3 Just a moment ... I still need to tell you ...
- 4 Can I jump in here ...
- 5 Do you want to begin?
- 6 I'd like to add something about ...
- 7 Just one last point on ...
- 8 What I mean is ...

| offering a turn | asking for a turn | maintaining a turn |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1               | 4                 | 3                  |
| 2               | 6                 | 7                  |
| 5               |                   | 8                  |

4 In groups of three, think of a new goal for the UAE space agency. Then think of convincing reasons why your new goal should be adopted by the agency.

### Listening strategy

When reading the questions before you listen, use a pencil to underline keywords in the questions so you can be more focused while listening.

For example:

The plans and goals for the space sector...

### Language tip

We use *for* to talk about a duration or period of time.

For example:

The astronauts have worked on this project *for* two weeks, three hours, a decade, a long time.

We use *since* to talk about a specific time/event.

For example:

They have been on the space shuttle *since* 8 o'clock, noon, the start of the program, the flight took off.



## Lessons 3–4 Our beautiful planet

- How would you describe the scenery of the UAE?
- How have the physical features of the UAE changed over the past 50 years?

### Reading

1 Read the three texts. What kind of text is each one?

2 A encyclopaedia entry

3 B online blog

1 C tourist brochure

#### 1 Family adventure holiday in Costa Rica

There's a great deal to see in Costa Rica. Stunning volcanoes, many white, sandy beaches and unspoilt tropical rainforest are all part of this Costa Rica holiday adventure.

Cruise along the Tortuguero river or hike through the jungle to waterfalls deep inside this national park. The main attraction is watching the Green Sea turtles lay their eggs at night, but there is an extensive network of creeks behind the beaches where you can see river turtles, fish and lots of monkeys.

If a walk in the shadow of an active volcano sounds more fun, then the Arenal National Park is for you. Our guides bring their wealth of experience to your adventure as they lead you through the forest to see incredible views of the

Arenal volcano and lake and the Tilarán mountain range. In the afternoon relax in the many thermal springs nearby.

Alternatively, take a boat along the unique inland waterways of Isla Damas through the mysterious mangrove swamps to see a huge variety of wildlife and plants both above and below the surface of the water.

Whatever you choose, a holiday in Costa Rica will be one to remember.



#### A 2 The United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates is on the eastern part of the Arabian peninsula. There is a mountain range in the north east, but most of the country is desert. South and west of Abu Dhabi are vast, rolling sand dunes which join the Rub' al Khali or Empty Quarter, part of the largest sand desert in the world. The UAE also has several oases, two of which, the Al Ain oasis and the Liwa oasis, have plenty of underground water for date palm cultivation and permanent settlements.

The United Arab Emirates has two coastlines, one on the Arabian Gulf (650km) and a shorter one on the Gulf of

Oman of 90km. Off the coast lie numerous small islands as well as coral reefs bursting with marine life.

The climate is mostly hot and dry, but in the winter months large amounts of rain may fall in short, torrential bursts. Violent dust storms carrying vast quantities of sand high into the atmosphere reduce visibility and can lead to health problems for some.



#### B 3 Day 5

Now in the second country of my Scandinavian tour – Norway. This country is famous for its fjords, lakes, mountain ranges, pine forests and of course the stunning glaciers. I've just spent the day walking on the Jostedalsglacier in west Norway. What an experience! I went with a small group of other hikers and we spent the day trekking across the glacier learning about the animals and plants in the area. One piece of advice I'd give to anyone wanting to do the same is get a guide. They're brilliant and really know what they are talking about.

Tomorrow I'm taking a boat to visit some fjords and a few lakes and will hopefully get a chance to take loads of photos of the scenery. I just hope the weather's OK. We had a bit of rain yesterday and my friends say the summer months are often the wettest so I've been lucky so far.

In a couple of days I'm going further north to the Arctic Circle to experience the midnight sun! Something I've wanted to do for ages. Will post the best pics online.



**2** Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- 1 There are mountain ranges in ...
  - a the UAE and Costa Rica
  - b Costa Rica and Norway
  - c All three countries
- 2 The country with the driest climate is ...
  - a the UAE
  - b Norway
  - c Costa Rica
- 3 An oasis is an area with ...
  - a lots of water
  - b sand
  - c a shortage of water
- 4 A natural warm bath is possible in ...
  - a the UAE
  - b Costa Rica
  - c Norway
- 5 In summer, the sun never sets in ...
  - a the UAE
  - b Costa Rica
  - c Norway
- 6 Trees grow in water in ...
  - a the UAE
  - b Costa Rica
  - c Norway

**Vocabulary**

**3** Find a synonym in the texts for these words and phrases.

- 1 rainforest **jungle**
- 2 a series of mountains **range**
- 3 hot **thermal**
- 4 wetland **swamp**
- 5 dry area **desert**
- 6 ridges of sand **dunes**
- 7 watering hole **oasis**
- 8 sheet of ice **glacier**

**Reading strategy**

When you find an unknown word in a text, try to think of another word (synonym) which might go in its place. If the sentence makes sense with the new word, it will help you understand the meaning.

**Use of English**

**4** Put these nouns into the correct columns in the table.

rain beach sand lake advice oasis  
island water monkey experience

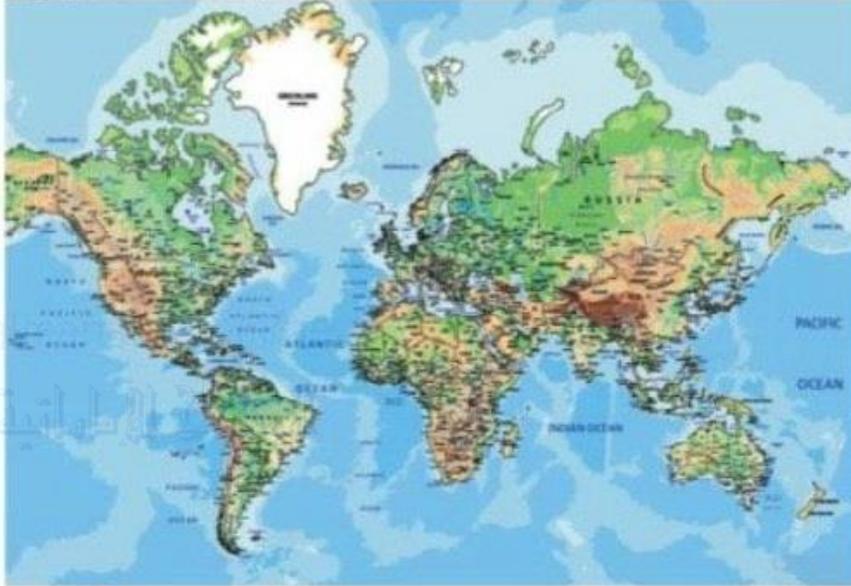
| Countable  | Uncountable |
|------------|-------------|
| beach      | rain        |
| lake       | sand        |
| oasis      | advice      |
| island     | water       |
| monkey     | experience  |
| experience |             |

**5** Find the two countable and two uncountable nouns from Activity 4 in the texts. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Which words are used to quantify countable nouns? **1 lots of, many, several, numerous, few**
- 2 Which words are used to quantify uncountable nouns? **2 plenty of, a bit of, amount of, quantity of, piece of**
- 3 Which words can we use with both? **3 lots of, a bit of, quantity of, piece of, plenty of**

## Lessons 5–6 Geography of the world

- Choose a country from the map of the world. What do you know about the geography of this country?



### Listening 32

- Listen to a documentary about two different countries and decide which statement describes them best.
  - A comparison of the geography and climate of both countries.
  - A general description of the geography and climate of both countries.
  - A visitor's guide to both countries.
- Listen to the documentary again and complete the table. If the information isn't provided, write NG (not given).

| Information                       | Oman                                 | Malaysia                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| continent                         | Asia                                 | Asia                              |
| bordering countries               | Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the UAE         | Thailand and Singapore            |
| total area                        | 309,500 sq km                        | 330,803 sq km                     |
| capital city                      | Muscat                               | Kuala Lumpur                      |
| population of the capital         | 830,000                              | 1.6 million                       |
| names of mountains                | Hajar mountains                      | Titiwangsa                        |
| extra information about mountains | 15% of land, highest Jabal Shams     | full of forests and granite rocks |
| rivers                            | NG                                   | two dozen in mountains            |
| usual weather                     | hot, summer winds, tropical in south | tropical, heavy rain season       |

## Use of English

3 Look at the phrases and the underlined words.

- bordering with Yemen
- separated by deserts
- from the north-west
- to the south-east
- runs along the Arabian Sea
- located on Borneo
- divided between its east and west

a Look at the underlined words. What part of speech are they? **prepositions**

b What is the purpose of these words? **to show where something is**

c Look at the bubbles below. Use the audioscript to find the words in the bubbles. Which words come before each? Can you think of any others?



## Speaking

4 With your group, write four sentences describing the geography of the country on your card. Don't write the name of the country so others can guess it! Try to use some prepositions from Activity 3.

5 With your group, prepare a short documentary script about the geography of the country on your card.

Use audioscript 20 as a guide and remember to include interesting information to keep your audience listening!

## Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

- What do you know about space exploration?
- Is it expensive? Why?

### Did you know?

The UAE is the first country in the Arab world to announce the launch of a space probe, Al Amal, which will explore Mars' climate in 2021.

### Reading

- 1 **21st** Read the question below. What do you have to write about? Underline the words that help you decide.

*Space exploration is much too expensive and the money should be spent on more important things. What is your opinion?*

- 2 You can answer the question in different ways. Look at the two methods below.

| Paragraph | METHOD 1: _____   | METHOD 2: _____   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1         | Your personal opinion on the subject<br><i>Space exploration is necessary.</i>  | Explain the question in your words<br><i>Money well-spent or wasted?</i>                            |
| 2         | One reason with examples to support your opinion<br><i>Technology: satellites, protection against heat, food preservation</i> | Disadvantages of space exploration<br><b>Too expensive, no results, more urgent needs on Earth.</b> |
| 3         | Another reason with examples to support your opinion<br><b>Uncertain future: we need another place to live.</b>               | Advantages of space exploration<br><b>Many useful products, satellites, scientific discoveries</b>  |
| 4         | Conclude your argument<br><b>Space exploration must continue</b>  | Your opinion<br><b>Continue space exploration, more benefits in the future.</b>                     |



- 3 Read two sample answers. Which method does each one follow? Complete the notes in the table above. Paragraph 1 has been done for you as an example.

**ANSWER 1**

Some people say that exploring space is a waste of money and that there are more urgent needs on earth, such as reducing poverty and saving the environment. However, I completely disagree with this opinion for two reasons.

First of all, many of the technologies today exist thanks to space research – satellite technology, for example, which we depend on for communication and weather forecasting. Without satellites, we would not be able to follow events as they happen in the world, nor give populations any warning of approaching storms. Space research has also led to the development of new materials that protect us against heat and allow us to preserve food. Therefore, I believe that sending human beings into space has often helped us develop new technologies that make our everyday lives better.

The second point is we cannot know what will happen in the future, so we must find a way to escape from the Earth. Gradually, we are learning how humans can survive for long periods in space and even travel to other planets in the future. It seems to me that if space exploration is stopped, we will never have this valuable information.

My conclusion is, while it is true that we face serious problems on our own planet and there are many issues with space exploration, it is also important that we continue to explore outer space. This will bring more technological advances as well as a new place to live if we cannot stay on Earth in future. Ideally, all nations should cooperate in space research.

**ANSWER 2**

For years, many countries have invested in the exploration of outer space. This research has required a lot of money, of course. Therefore many people discuss the following question: has this money been well-spent or wasted?

Some people believe that all or most space research should be stopped because it is very expensive. These people think that it costs billions of dollars to send astronauts to the moon, but all they brought back were a few rocks. Furthermore, these people say that the money and effort now being wasted in outer space could be spent for homeless people, improving the education system, saving the environment and finding cures for diseases.

However, other people believe that space research has given us many benefits. They justify their opinion by pointing out that hundreds of useful products, from personal computers to heart pacemakers to special foods, are the results of space research. They say that weather and communication satellites, which are also products of space programmes, have helped people all over the globe. In addition to these practical benefits, there is also the scientific knowledge that we now have about the sun, the moon, the planets and even our own earth as a result of space research.

I agree with people who support space research and I want it to continue. Space research, as I explained, has already brought many benefits to humanity. It is my view that perhaps it will bring even more benefits in the future, ones that we cannot even imagine now, but which will affect us all.

- 4 Now answer the question yourself. Before you start, use METHOD 1 or METHOD 2 to organise your ideas.

## Lessons 9–10 The animal kingdom

- These stamps from Burundi show typical wild animals from that country. What wildlife could we put on a new set of stamps for our country?



### Vocabulary

- Complete the sentences below by adding the missing letters of the adjectives in bold. The words in brackets will help you understand the meaning.
  - There are many **s\_p\_r** examples of whales off the Emirati coast. (excellent) **superb**
  - Tourists love it when whales hold up their **im\_ \_se** tails. (very big) **immense**
  - The oryx has adapted to survive in the **h\_ \_sh** climate. (severe) **harsh**
  - The oryx makes a **sh\_ \_ \_w** hole in the ground to cool down. (not deep) **shallow**
  - Dr Halder believes that falcons are **f\_ \_rl\_ \_s** birds. (brave) **fearless**
  - Tourists should try the **au\_ \_ \_t\_c** Emirati experience of feeling a falcon on their gloved hand. (genuine) **authentic**
- For each adjective in brackets in Activity 1, find a synonym from the box below. There is one word which you do not need to use.

courageous superficial real wonderful sad huge difficult  
 fearless -5 shallow -4 authentic -6 superb-1 immense -2 harsh -3

### Listening 33

- Listen to three people with a passion for wildlife talking about the animals they work with. Complete the table below with the words from the box.

monitoring numbers vet repopulation whales oryx falcons

|              |                           |                     |                  |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Name         | Shamma Al Blooshi         | Aisha Al Mazrui     | Dr Haseeb Haider |
| Works with   | <b>whales</b>             | <b>oryx</b>         | <b>falcons</b>   |
| Type of work | <b>monitoring numbers</b> | <b>repopulation</b> | <b>vet</b>       |



- 4 Listen again and write (S) for Shamma, (A) for Aisha and (H) for Haseeb. Some statements are said by more than one person.
- a Which person:
- works with tourists? **S and H**
  - says that the animals are sometimes hunted? **A**
  - always planned to work with animals? **H**
  - thinks that these animals represent our country? **A and H**
  - has a job that surprises people? **S**
  - carries out operations on the animals? **H**
  - believes the animals they work with are intelligent? **A**
  - thinks that Emiratis have a special relationship with these animals? **H**

What things have Shamma, Aisha and Haseeb got in common?

- All of them ...
- Both X and X ...
- X likes ... and so does X.

## Speaking

- 5 A new book on wildlife in our country is being published. Which animal would be best to feature on the cover? Discuss your reasons why.



- 6 Look at the advert for the Green Leaf conservation awards. In groups, nominate one of the speakers for a Green Leaf Award.

### Green Leaf Awards for Conservation

20,000 AED prize for best contribution to protecting wildlife in the UAE. Nominate a conservation project you know.

Say:

- why your speaker should win the award
- what the benefits are to wildlife
- what the benefits are to our country.

## Writing

- 7 Imagine you visited one of the animal conservation projects mentioned in the listening.

Write a blog post saying:

- what you saw
- what you did
- how it made you feel.

Write about 100 words.

### Speaking tip

When advocating a position, it is always a good idea to reinforce your main points before you finish. Use expressions such as *To recap, To summarise and So ...*

## Lessons 11–12 Plant life

- Describe what you can see in pictures 1 to 6.
- Have you ever seen plants like these? Where?

### Reading

- 1 Read the text about plants in the UAE. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What have plants in the UAE done to survive the tough climate?
- 2 What is the date palm used for?
- 3 When is it possible to see the flowers of the desert hyacinth?
- 4 What do the desert rose and oleander have in common?
- 5 What can the purple heart and hibiscus be used for?

### Plants of Arabia

There are around 678 plant species which grow in the United Arab Emirates. Many have adapted well to the extreme desert conditions in which they thrive.

The date palm is one of the most familiar trees in the country. It grows to about 30 metres and has a narrow trunk. The leaves are long (up to six metres) and sharp at the tips. Most famous for its fruit, almost every part of the tree can be used including the trunks to make houses and the leaves to make roofs and fences.

The desert hyacinth grows in the salty sands of the coast. It has no branches, but long overlapping brown leaves which point upwards. The flowers are yellow, orange or white and appear between December and March after the rains.

The desert rose is native to the Arabian peninsula and grows easily in the UAE. The leaves are like leather and the flowers are white, pink or red and shaped like a funnel. The oleander which grows naturally in the Hajar mountains can also be found all over the Emirates, but all parts of this flowering shrub are dangerous. The desert rose and the oleander are used in public places as hedges but are highly poisonous and should be kept away from children and animals. Both can cause heart problems, stomach upset and dizziness.

The purple heart or purple queen has beautiful deep purple leaves if it grows in the sun, but these leaves turn green if the plant is in shade. At the end of each branch are pale pink flowers. The hibiscus has large, trumpet-shaped flowers in a variety of bright colours. The flowers only last for one day, but the plant will produce hundreds of flowers throughout the year. Either is perfect for brightening up a balcony or garden as they grow well in pots and can cope with extremely high temperatures.

- 1 They have adapted/learned to adapt.
- 2 It is used for food, building houses and making roofs and fences.
- 3 You can see the flowers of the desert hyacinth between December and March after it has rained.
- 4 They can both be used as hedges in public places and they are both poisonous.
- 5 They can both be used as house plants to brighten up balconies.



## Listening 34

- 2 Listen to a lecturer talking about plants. As you listen, complete the table.

| Plant Kingdom     |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Varieties:        | trees, shrubs, <sup>1</sup> <u>grasses</u> , mosses, herbs   |
| Key similarities: | <sup>2</sup> <u>Roots</u> absorb water and nutrients<br>Photosynthesis converts sunlight into <sup>3</sup> <u>energy</u><br>Leaf colour - mostly <sup>4</sup> <u>green</u>   |
| Key differences:  | <p><b>Trees</b></p> <p><sup>5</sup> <u>Trunk</u><br/>branches<br/>Max. height: over <sup>6</sup> <u>100</u> metres<br/>long life</p> <p><b>Plants</b></p> <p>stem<br/>multiple stems<br/>approx. 6 metres<br/><sup>7</sup> <u>short(er)</u> life</p> |
| Unusual plants:   | The orchid and aloe vera - don't grow in <sup>8</sup> <u>soil</u>  |

Trees, shrubs, grasses, mosses and herbs are all part of the Plant Kingdom. Both plants and trees have roots that absorb water and nutrients and have mostly green leaves. They also both use photosynthesis to convert sunlight into energy. Trees differ from plants because they have a trunk and branches. They also have a maximum height of over 100 metres and have long life. On the other hand, plants have a stem or multiple stems. They are much smaller in size and have a much shorter life. There are unusual plants, like the orchid and aloe vera that don't need soil to grow.

## Writing

- 3 Use the notes in Activity 2 to write a short summary about plants and trees.

## Use of English

- 4 Look at these sentences from the listening and reading. Then answer the question.

**Each** creates its own food. **plant**

**Neither** needs soil. **aloe vera and orchid**

**Several** are thousands of years old. **trees**

**Many** have adapted well to the extreme desert conditions in which they thrive. **plant species in the UAE**

**Both** can cause heart problems. **desert rose and oleander**

**Either** is perfect for brightening up a balcony. **purple heart/purple queen and hibiscus**

What does each highlighted word refer to? **plants**

### Writing tip

Try to use pronouns instead of repeating the nouns. It will make your work sound more interesting and be easier to read.

## Lessons 13–14 Our precious resources

- What is the main energy source used in the UAE?
- Do you know about any other energy sources used around the world?
- Do you think it is better to use one of the energy sources more than the others?

### Reading

1 Read the different subheadings and match them to the parts of the text.

- 3 a How some countries use the alternative  
 4 b The advantages of this alternative  
 1 c The problem with our energy sources  
 2 d A solution to the problem

#### FUTURE ENERGY

- 1 Traditional energy sources like oil, coal and natural gas have been the principal sources of energy around the world since the 1900s, and are mainly used for electricity and transport. Are they going to run out in the future? When will that be? How will we survive without them?
- 2 Many countries believe renewable energy is the way forward; it is energy made from natural sources that will never run out, such as wind, waves and sun. Iceland and Norway already produce nearly 100% of their energy from renewable resources and Denmark aims to reach that goal by 2050.
- 3 What do they use? Denmark mainly uses wind power through turbines to mechanically generate power for electricity.

Turbines look like giant-size fans placed either on land or in the water. Iceland mainly uses geothermal power – basically the heat coming from the land. Iceland has a high concentration of volcanoes which makes it easy to generate heat.

- 4 Why should we use renewable energy? For so many reasons, first of all pollution! Oil use produces vast amounts of toxic gases, which makes it extremely polluting. Renewable energy protects our health because it doesn't produce harmful pollution. Secondly, because it is freely available in many forms, any country which has waves, sunshine or wind can benefit from these resources. Renewable energy is an efficient use of natural resources and can be especially useful for developing countries. The question really should be, Why not?

2 Read the statements, then read the text to decide if they are true (T), false (F) or the information is not given (NG).

- 1 F 1 Renewable energy sources will also run out in the future.  
 2 F 2 Iceland and Norway already produce 100% of their energy from renewable sources.  
 3 T 3 Turbines can be placed on the ground or in the sea.  
 4 T 4 Iceland uses the heat in the land to create energy.  
 5 T 5 The text describes one negative side of traditional energy sources.

## Use of English

- 3 Look at the following sentences and find them in the text on page 90. Answer the questions that follow.
- a Iceland has a high concentration of volcanoes which makes *it* easy to generate heat. **the general situation**
- b Oil use produces vast amounts of toxic gases which makes *it* extremely polluting. **oil**
- c ... because *it* is freely available in many forms, any country which has waves, sunshine or wind can benefit from these resources. **renewable energy**
- 1 What does the word *it* refer to in each of these sentences?
- 2 Is the word *it* in all of these sentences the subject or object? **object**
- 3 Why was the word *it* used in all of these sentences? **to avoid repetition in the text**

## Writing

- 4 With your group, pick a country card and write a 3–4 line proposal on how you can use more renewable energy. Use the Internet to find information about that country's geography, nature and natural resources.

## Speaking

- 5 Present your ideas to the 'Ministry of Energy' of the country on your card. Be prepared to answer a lot of questions!
- Switch roles and become the Ministry of Energy for the other country. Be prepared to ask a lot of questions to find the best suggestions for your country.



## Lesson 15 Review

### Reading

- 1 Match a topic sentence to the correct paragraph. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.
- 1 **d** They are interested in the existence of life on other planets, but this process requires large funds and time. This is why some people argue that space exploration is a waste of time and money and that this amount should be spent on other problems.
- 2 **a** Developing countries have serious problems in the health, education and employment sectors. This could be solved with the help of developed nations. In fact, many countries are giving financial aid and others are investing directly in poor countries in order to solve their problems.
- 3 **e** Many countries are funding research centres to understand the secrets of the world in order to find natural resources. Their success could change our lives and open new possibilities for the future.
- 4 **b** It is my view that helping and improving life in poor nations is the best way to use the money. Meanwhile, research on space exploration should continue. It is a time consuming and expensive process, but it will benefit people's lives in case of success.
- a** Rich nations play an important role in bringing change to poor nations.
- b** To sum up, I believe that it is the responsibility of wealthy nations to solve the problems of their poor neighbouring countries.
- c** First, space exploration has given us useful inventions like the microwave and mobile phones.
- d** Many countries are spending large amounts of money on space exploration.
- e** However, trying to solve mysteries is a real challenge for scientists.

### Vocabulary

- 2 Put the words in the correct category.

reptiles lake planets galaxy gravity  
 marine life extinction satellite mammals  
 space station telescope mountain ocean  
 zoology solar system wildlife oryx  
 plains glaciers jungle islands astronauts  
 preservation volcanoes sea river rocket  
 birds fish forest captivity nature reserve

| Outer Space  | Geography   | Animals   |
|--|---|---|
| planets, galaxy, gravity, satellite, space station, telescope, solar system, rocket astronauts | lake, ocean, mountain range, plains, glaciers, jungle, islands, volcanoes, sea, river | reptiles, marine life, extinction, mammals, zoology, wildlife, oryx, preservation, birds, fish, captivity, nature reserve |

### Use of English

- 3 Choose *for* or *since*.
  - 1 It hasn't rained **for** since months.
  - 2 My family has lived in the same house **for** since many years.
  - 3 Have you studied English **for** since a long time?
  - 4 Mahmoud has lived in Ajman **for** / **since** 1985.
  - 5 **For** / **since** last month, the weather has been quite good.
- 4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.
  - 1 The UAE borders **with** Oman.
  - 2 Countries are separated **by** borders.
  - 3 The E11, which is the longest highway in the UAE, runs **along** the Arabian Sea coastline.
  - 4 Ras Al Khaimah is located **on** the northeast tip of the UAE.
  - 5 Ajman is **between** Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain.

1 yes;

2 only enough time for building a nest and laying eggs;

3 thousands of miles;

4 80–120 eggs at a time

5 sharks, big fish and birds;

6 marine debris and general pollution, coastal building developments and city lights

8 Calling Planet Earth

## Lessons 16–17 Project: marine turtles

- What do you know about marine turtles? Do the quiz below with your partner.

### Turtle Quiz

- 1 Do marine turtles swim in Emirati waters?
- 2 How much time do they spend on land?
- 3 How far can they swim?
- 4 How many eggs does a female typically lay?
- 5 Which animals are their main predators?
- 6 What man-made dangers do turtles face?

- 2 Read the text again and write the correct heading from the box below for each paragraph.

- a Dangers from Humans
- b Navigation and Beach Selection
- c Nesting
- d Incubation and Emergence
- e The Study of Marine Turtles in the UAE

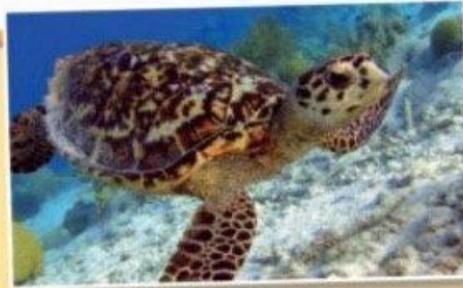
### Reading

- 1 Read the text below to check your answers.

1 e No less than four out of the seven known species of marine turtle have been observed in the coastal waters off the UAE, the most populous species being the Hawksbill Turtle. Because turtles spend time on land only to build a nest and lay eggs – all of which happens in a single night – scientific observation of turtles is difficult. It is only the relatively recent development of satellite tracking – known as telemetry – that has helped us build up a picture of migration patterns, feeding habits and nesting rituals.

2 c Turtles typically migrate for 5–20 years in the open ocean. Once they reach maturity (30–50 years old) a cycle of mating and nesting starts. Males never return to land once they are born, but move between the feeding areas and the mating areas. During the nesting season, a female turtle will return to the beach in two-week cycles. The female will usually lay her eggs within 100 metres of the spot where she herself was born. Scientists believe this incredible feat is possible as turtles are able to read the Earth's magnetic fields to navigate back to their nesting grounds after migrating thousands of miles at sea.

3 b The female turtle will use her flippers to move loose sand away before digging a deeper hole in which to lay anything from 80 to 120 eggs at a time. The eggs are then covered over with sand as a way of disguising the nest from predators and the turtle makes her way back to the open sea, never returning to tend the nest. During the laying of eggs the female



turtle appears to be in a trance-like state and to shed tears. Scientists have concluded that this phenomenon is, in fact, the secretion of salt absorbed from time spent at sea.

4 d Baby turtles hatch from the eggs approximately 60–70 days after the laying of the eggs. Hatching always occurs at night and the babies use a sharp claw called a caruncle – which eventually drops off – to crack the shell from the inside. Turtles then leave the nest and use the moonlight to guide them towards the sea. However, the life of a newborn turtle is full of danger and the attentions of sharks, birds and bigger fish mean that survival rates of infant turtles are as low as one in a thousand.

5 a Added to this are man-made challenges which are increasingly threatening the marine turtle. Fishing nets, marine debris such as floating plastic and general pollution reduce survival rates. Building developments along the coast have also disturbed nesting grounds, with the added problem of light pollution which confuses newborn turtles who move towards the city lights instead of the sea.

## Vocabulary

- 3 Using the clues, complete the crossword with the key words from the text in the box below.

debris (n) flippers (n) secretion (n)  
 mating (n) migration (n) nesting (n)  
 reef (n) hatch (v) tend (v) trance (n)



### Across

- 2 When a baby animal comes out of an egg by breaking the shell.  
 3 A state of mind where someone appears to be asleep or have no control of thought or action.  
 5 Flat limbs a marine animal usually uses for swimming.  
 6 When animals move at a particular time from one part of the world to another.  
 9 When males and females of a species come together to produce young.  
 10 Pieces of waste material.

### Down

- 1 A process by which liquid is produced and comes out of the body.  
 4 When animals build a place in which to lay eggs.  
 7 A long line of rocks or sand just below the surface of the sea.  
 8 To look after something very carefully.

## Reading

- 4 Read the text again and decide whether the questions below are true (T) or false (F).
- T 1 Scientists have taken advantage of technology to build up a better understanding of turtles' habits.  
 F 2 Males return to the beach to protect the nest once the female has laid the eggs.  
 F 3 Turtles navigate by following the sea currents to return to the same beach time after time.  
 F 4 During nesting, female turtles will drink sea water to absorb salt.  
 T 5 Newborn turtles will crack the shell using a special claw which is then discarded naturally.  
 T 6 Light from human activity is one cause of poor survival rates of newborn turtles.

## Writing

- 5 Complete the summary by writing no more than TWO words in each gap.

Many kinds of turtles populate the coastline of the UAE, especially the Hawksbill Turtle. Even though scientific study is difficult due to the marine habitat and patterns, satellite tracking has helped scientists understand how these creatures live. Turtles have impressive <sup>3</sup> navigation skills and females always return to their maternal beach to lay eggs. During nesting, 80–120 eggs are laid and the baby turtles hatch after 60–70 days. However, very few <sup>4</sup> survive due to a variety of predators. Furthermore man-made pollution and <sup>5</sup> building along the coastline has also had a negative impact.