

ENGLISH

Chapter 16
Week 16

1st
SECONDARY

ANIMALS IN DANGER



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Helicomotivation



6

Animals in danger

WDYT?
(What do you think?)

What can we do
to help animals
in danger?

Peacock

Habitat: forest

Description: The peacock has 200 colorful feathers and a small white beak. It has wings but can only fly short distances.

Goat

Habitat: mountains

Description: The goat lives in mountains. It has short brown or white fur, a short tail and two horns.

Bee

Habitat: garden, the countryside

Description: The bee has a yellow and black striped body. It makes honey and is very important for plants.

Dolphin

Habitat: ocean, rivers

Description: The dolphin lives in the ocean. It has a big fin on its back, but it's not a fish. It has up to 100 teeth. It's very intelligent.

Snake

Habitat: deserts, forests


Description: Snakes are often dangerous. This spotted rattlesnake is very poisonous and can kill you.

Turtle

Habitat: ocean, islands

Description: This marine animal has a hard shell. It can weigh as much as 680 kg.

Describing animals


- 1**  Read the mini texts and write the names of the animals in the table.

Class	Animal	Class	Animal
bird	peacock	insect	bee
mammal	goat dolphin	reptile	snake turtle

2 Add the animals in the box to the table. Which animal can't you add?
Why not?

ant crocodile parrot penguin rhinoceros shark

Class	Animal	Class	Animal
bird	peacock parrot penguin	insect	bee ant
mammal	goat dolphin rhinoceros	reptile	snake turtle crocodile

3  Read the descriptions and match the words in the box to body parts 1–9 in the photos.

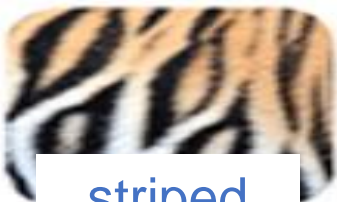
beak feathers fin fur horn shell tail tooth/teeth wings

- **Turtle** – 1. shell.
- **Peacock** – 2. feathers, 3. beak.
- **Goat** – 4. horn, 5. fur, 6. tail.
- **Bee** – 7. wings.
- **Dolphin** – 8. fin, 9. tooth / teeth.

4 Match the adjectives we can use to describe animals with the correct symbol.

colorful dangerous marine
poisonous spotted striped

1



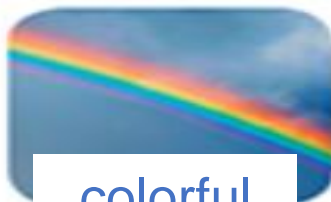
striped

2



marine

3



colorful

4



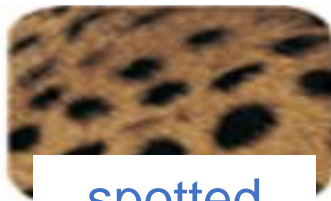
poisonous

5



dangerous


6



spotted

be and have

We say 'The tiger *is* a striped animal' but 'It *has* striped fur.'

5  **36** Listen to the descriptions and write the name of each animal.



1. **Penguin**

2. **Crocodile**

3. **Ants**

4. **Sharks**

6 Complete the descriptions of animals using words from the box.

beak colorful dangerous
feathers horns tail (x2) wings

The parrot is a very **1** colorful
bird with yellow **2** feathers on its
body. It has a black **3** beak ,
blue **4** wings and a long
blue **5** tail .



The rhino has two **6** horns
and a very short **7** tail .
It's a big animal and can be very
8 dangerous if it gets angry.



7



Work in pairs. Student A, think of an animal. Student B, ask questions to guess your partner's animal.

Is it a mammal?

No, it isn't.

Is it a bird?

Yes, it is.

Is it colorful?

Yes, it is.

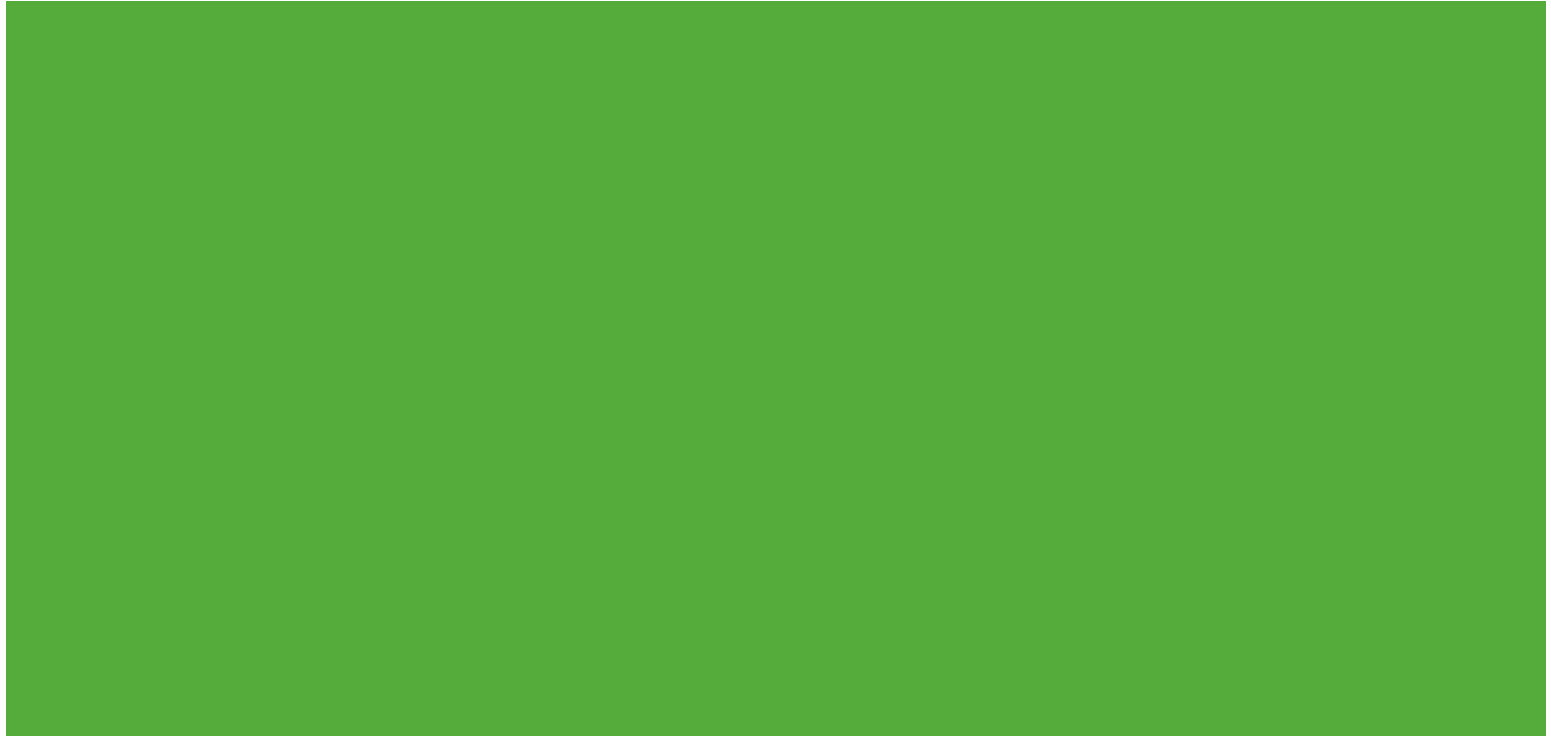
I know – it's a peacock!

Yes!

8



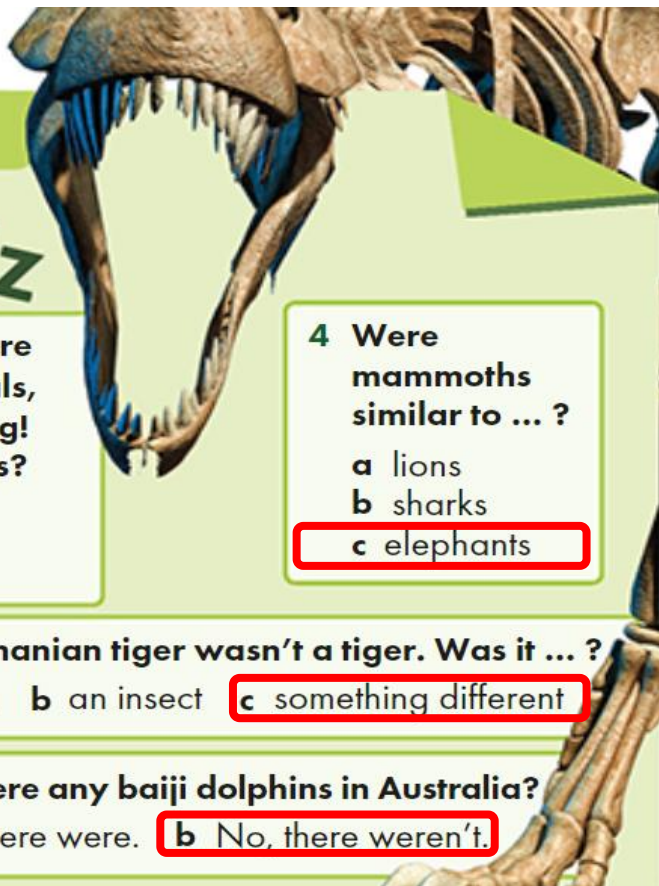
Watch the video. What animals do you see?



1  Work in pairs. Answer the quiz questions.

How much do you know about extinct animals?

Amazing animals ^{of} the past Quiz



1 Which dinosaur was the biggest?

- a** the Titanosaurus
- b** the Tyrannosaurus Rex
- c** the Stegosaurus

2 Was the dodo ... ?

- a** a reptile
- b** a mammal
- c** a bird

3 Steller's sea cows were very big sea mammals, up to nine meters long! Were they dangerous?

- a** Yes, they were.
- b** No, they weren't.

4 Were mammoths similar to ... ?


- a** lions
- b** sharks
- c** elephants

5 The Tasmanian tiger wasn't a tiger. Was it ... ?

- a** a dog
- b** an insect
- c** something different

6 Were there any baiji dolphins in Australia?

- a** Yes, there were.
- b** No, there weren't.

2  **37** Listen and check your answers.



The saiga and the mountain gorilla

Two conservation success stories

Some scientists say that one species becomes extinct every seven minutes.
What can we do to stop this from happening?
Let's meet two endangered animals and find out.



A _____

The saiga has brown or gray fur, horns and a very strange long nose. It lives in groups in the **deserts** of south-east Europe and central Asia. They can travel up to 1,000 km between summer and winter. In the 1990s there were more than a million saigas, but by the year 2000 the population was less than 50,000.

B _____

The mountain gorilla is a large mammal. It lives in national parks in two regions of Africa. It has black fur and is very intelligent. In 1960 there were about 500 gorillas in the Virunga mountains, but by the 1970s the **population** was about 200.

C _____

The saiga and the gorilla were both at risk of extinction. The reduction in **habitat** was a big problem: there wasn't enough open space for the saiga and there was less forest for the gorilla.

Hunting was also a serious problem. Some people kill gorillas or sell them. There weren't any **laws** to stop this until 2008. Other people kill saigas for their horns.



FUN FACTS

Mountain gorillas can weigh 180 kg.

Gearing up for Gorillas

Logo of G4G, a mountain gorilla charity organization

D _____

Animal conservation organizations, like WWF®, and governments were very worried and there was a big **campaign** to help the saiga and the gorilla, with more money to protect their habitats and new laws to stop hunting. There were special exhibits and there was even a saiga stamp!

E _____

The saiga and mountain gorilla are still in danger but the populations are slowly growing. And the saiga and the gorilla are not the only success stories: a similar program is also helping the giant panda. Extinction of plants and animals is still a very serious problem, but with success stories like these, we can see that change is possible.



Saiga postage stamp from Mongolia

4 Match headings 1–5 with paragraphs A–E in the article.

The saiga and the mountain gorilla

Two conservation success stories

Some scientists say that one species becomes extinct every seven minutes.

What can we do to stop this from happening?

Let's meet two endangered animals and find out.

A What is a saiga?

The saiga has brown or gray fur, horns and a very strange long nose. It lives in groups in the **deserts** of south-east Europe and central Asia. They can travel up to 1,000 km between summer and winter. In the 1990s there were more than a million saigas, but by the year 2000 the population was less than 50,000.

B What are the facts about gorillas?

The mountain gorilla is a large mammal. It lives in national parks in two regions of Africa. It has black fur and is very intelligent. In 1960 there were about 500 gorillas in the Virunga mountains, but by the 1970s the **population** was about 200.

C Why were saigas and gorillas in danger?

The saiga and the gorilla were both at risk of extinction. The reduction in **habitat** was a big problem: there wasn't enough open space for the saiga and there was less forest for the gorilla. **Hunting** was also a serious problem. Some people kill gorillas or sell them. There weren't any **laws** to stop this until 2008. Other people kill saigas for their horns.

D What solutions were there to the problems?

Animal conservation organizations, like WWF®, and governments were very worried and there was a big **campaign** to help the saiga and the gorilla, with more money to protect their habitats and new laws to stop hunting. There were special exhibits and there was even a saiga stamp!

E Can we change this situation?

The saiga and mountain gorilla are still in danger but the populations are slowly growing. And the saiga and the gorilla are not the only success stories: a similar programme is also helping the giant panda. Extinction of plants and animals is still a very serious problem, but with success stories like these, we can see that change is possible.

**5 Which animal does the information refer to?
Write G (gorilla) or S (saiga).**

- 1 In the 1900s, the population was over a million. Saiga
- 2 They sometimes travel 1,000 km. Saiga
- 3 There were 500 in 1960. Gorilla
- 4 There were 50,000 in the year 2000. Saiga
- 5 There were about 200 in the 1970s. Gorilla

6 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | The saiga has a very small nose. | False |
| 2 | The gorilla has gray fur. | False |
| 3 | The reasons for changes in saiga and gorilla populations were habitat and hunting. | True |
| 4 | The populations of both animals are improving. | True |
| 5 | The saiga and gorilla are the only success stories. | False |

campaign

deserts

habitat

hunting

laws

population

8 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 7.


- 1 The Sahara and the Gobi are deserts.
- 2 Oceans and rivers are the habitat of the dolphin.
- 3 I don't like hunting or killing animals.
- 4 I'm organizing a campaign to get people to bike to school.
- 5 We need more laws to control the internet.
- 6 The population of my city is 700,000.

H
O
M
E
W
O
R
K

7

Word work

Match the definitions to the words in bold in the text.

- 
- 1 a program of activities _____
 - 2 the number of people or animals living somewhere _____
 - 3 killing an animal for food or sport _____
 - 4 rules made by a government _____
 - 5 the place where an animal lives _____
 - 6 very hot, dry places

deserts