

LESSON 1

Saving Nature

We made from water every living thing

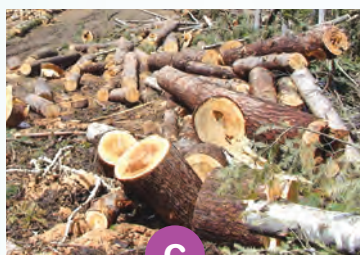
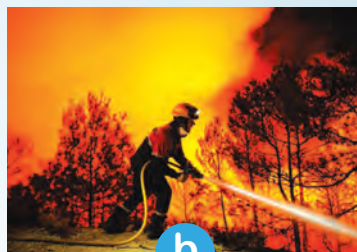
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Get Ready

Part One

A. Match the pictures with the phrases.



☐ putting out the fire

☐ hurting the animal

☐ cutting down the trees

☐ helping the injured animal

B. Which is good for nature? Which is bad?



.....
.....



.....
.....

Part Two

A. Match the pictures with the words.



a goat
a whale

a wolf
a cat

a panda
a leopard

an elephant
a duck



B. Can you divide the above animals into two groups? How?

Group 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

Group 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conversation



Maryam is visiting the Museum of Nature and Wildlife. She's talking to Mr. Razavi, who works in the museum.

- Maryam:** Excuse me, what is it? Is it a leopard?
- Mr. Razavi:** No, it is a cheetah.
- Maryam:** Oh, a cheetah?
- Mr. Razavi:** Yeah, an Iranian cheetah. It is an endangered animal.
- Maryam:** I know. I heard around 70 of them are alive. Yes?
- Mr. Razavi:** Right, but the number will increase.
- Maryam:** Really?! How?
- Mr. Razavi:** Well, we have some plans. For example, we are going to protect their homes, to make movies about their life, and to teach people how to take more care of them.

Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. Where are they talking?
2. Are there many cheetahs alive?
3. Do you take care of animals?



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



We live on **Earth**.



A **tiger** is a wild animal.



I went to Golestan **Forest** last year.



They are **destroying** the jungle.



The Persian lion **died out** about 75 years ago.



Pay attention!

Don't swim here.



Tooran is the **natural** home of the Persian zebra.



Moghan **Plain** is a nice place in the north-west of Iran.



They **hope** to save the injured animal.



B. Read and Practice.

a few: not many; a small number of things or people

There are **a few** Iranian cheetahs.

human: a person

All **humans** must take care of nature.

instead: in place of someone or something else

There's no coffee. Would you like a cup of tea **instead**?

future: the time after now

Everyone needs to plan for the **future**.

C. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

Reading



Endangered Animals

Today, there are some endangered animals on Earth. It means that we can find only a few of them around us. Some examples are whales, pandas, tigers and Asian elephants.

Humans destroy the natural homes of the animals in the forests, lakes, and plains. When the number of people on Earth increases, they need more places for living. They cut down trees and destroy lakes. They make homes and roads instead. Then the animals won't have a place to live. They will die out.

The Iranian cheetah is among these animals. This wild animal lives only in the plains of Iran. Now there are only a few Iranian cheetahs alive. If people take care of them, there is hope for this beautiful animal to live.

Recently, families pay more attention to nature, students learn about saving wildlife, and some hunters don't go hunting anymore. In this way, the number of cheetahs is going to increase in the future.



Reading Comprehension

A. Choose the best answer.

- 1- Which of the followings is not an endangered animal?
a) panda b) cheetah c) horse
 - 2- Where is the natural home of the Iranian cheetah?
a) forest b) plain c) mountain
 - 3- Which place is not a natural home of wild animals?
a) park b) lake c) jungle
-

B. True/False

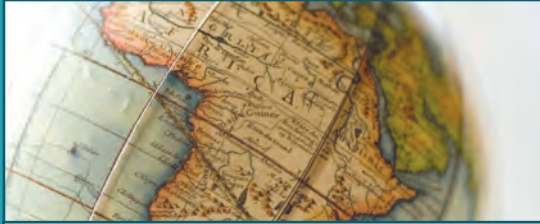
1. In the past, many hunters paid attention to wildlife. T ☐ F ☐
 2. Families are interested in protecting nature. T ☐ F ☐
 3. When people take care of cheetahs, the number of these animals will increase. T ☐ F ☐
-

C. Match two halves.

1. When only a few numbers of an animal live on Earth,
2. If we take care of Iranian cheetahs,
3. People need more places for living,
 - a. when their number increases.
 - b. it means that it is an endangered animal.
 - c. some hunters go hunting.
 - d. they will live in the future.

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.



Tomorrow I **will travel** to Africa. I **will go** to a hot and dry country. I **will stay** in a hotel near a lake. I **will travel** to many places and visit people and animals. I **will learn** many things there.



Nowadays, many people are taking care of nature. They pay more attention to our world. Hopefully, we **won't lose** any plants and animals and we **will have** enough food in the future. The animals **won't lose** their natural homes and they **will live** longer. In this way, we **will have** a happy life.

B. Read the following examples.

Affirmative

I You He She We They	will	save nature.
---	-------------	---------------------

- Alice and Kate will go to the library tomorrow.
- Ted will fly to Australia next Monday.

Negative

I You He She We They	will not (won't)	destroy nature.
---	-----------------------------------	------------------------

- The children will not play in the yard.
- I won't be here tomorrow.

Question

Will	you he she it they	go to the mountain?
-------------	---	----------------------------

- Will our family buy a new car next year?
- Will Reza have an exam on Monday?

C. Tell your teacher how 'simple future' is made.

D. Read the 'Reading' and underline all 'future verbs'.

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

Alfredo is an Italian tourist. He **lives/will live** in Rome. He **likes/will like** to travel and see different places of the world. He **takes/will take** photos especially of animals. Next month, he and his wife **travel/will travel** to Iran. They **go/will go** to Tooran Plain to see animals. They are hopeful to see Persian zebra, Iranian cheetah, Persian leopard and gazelle. After two weeks, they **visit/will visit** some beautiful cities in Iran.



F. Read the following wh-questions.

The tourists will visit Shiraz next summer.

Who *Who* will visit Shiraz next summer?

When *When* will the tourists visit Shiraz?

Where *Where* will the tourists visit next summer?

What *What* will the tourists do next summer?





G. Work with a friend.

a. Make sentences with these beginnings using the ‘future tense’.

1. On Friday morning, I
2. Next week, my brother
3. Tomorrow afternoon,

b. Now ask your friend ‘future tense’ questions with the following words.

1. When
2. Where
3. Who

H. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A, B and C.

See Also



A. Read the following examples with 'to be going to'.

They **are going to buy** a house soon. They have enough money.

Look at the sky! It's **going to rain**.

Alice is free tonight. She's **going to read** some poems.

Reza **is not going to watch** TV tonight. The program is very boring.

We **are not going to destroy** nature. We take care of wildlife.

I	am		
You			
We	are	going to play	tomorrow.
They			
He	is		
She			

B. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do D.

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking and asking about
schedules/plans

A. You may use 'future tense' to ask someone about their plans or talk about your own plans.

- What are you going to do this weekend?
- I am going to go to Golestan Forest.
- Are you going to visit a museum?
- No, I am going to go out and enjoy wildlife.



You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about the future plans.

What will you do? / What are you going to do?

I will ... / I am going to ...

Where will you go? / Where are you going to go?

I will go ... / I'm going to go ...



B. Listen to the following conversations and complete the sentences.

Conversation 1



1. Alice is going to
2. Alice will

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they are going to do this weekend. You may use the verbs in the box.

stay home, read a book, go to the museum, visit our relatives,
go shopping, study English

Conversation 2



1. Shahab is going to
2. His family will

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they will or won't do to save nature. You may use the verbs in the box.

take care of endangered animals,
protect forests, hunt, hurt animals

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. They have falling intonation.

1. Where are you going to go? ↘ I am going to go to Bam. ↘
2. What does your brother do? ↘ He works in a zoo. He loves animals. ↘
3. Dr. James will buy a new laptop. ↘ His old laptop doesn't work. ↘
4. We will go on a school trip tomorrow. ↘ The students will visit a museum. ↘

**When you ask for or give new information,
use falling intonation.**



B. Listen and find where the sentences end. Do this by putting a period (.) and/or capitalizing words.

My name is Jim I am a zookeeper
there are many animals in
our zoo we have big and small
animals like birds and giraffes
we have wild and farm animals
I like wild animals we have two
lions and a leopard here we
don't have any sea animals now
we will have some next year we
are making new buildings for
them I think the visitors are
going to love them



C. Go to Part IV of your Workbook and do it.

Writing

Noun

A noun names something.

A noun is **a person**, **an animal**, **a place**, **a thing** or **an idea**.

1) A Person or an Animal

farmer, my brother, Maryam

a cow



2) A Place

school, cinema, sea

a park



3) A Thing

computer, apple, car

a book



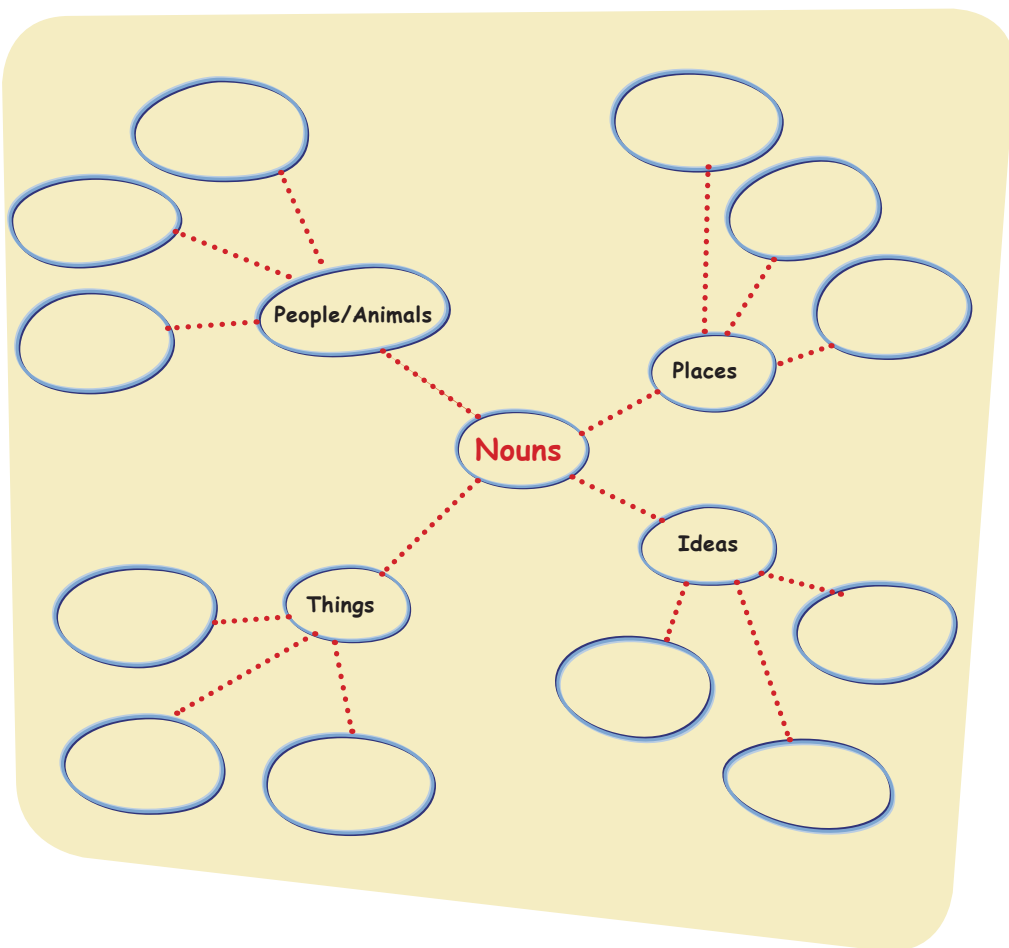
4) An Idea

pain, attention, danger

love of country



A. Read the second paragraph of the 'Reading'. Find the nouns and write them in the correct circles of the word web. You can add more circles.





Singular and Plural

Most nouns can be made plural by adding 's' or 'es' to the end of the word. However, some are irregular and they don't follow the same rule.

1) Regular:	book	→	books	lake	→	lakes
	girl	→	girls	hen	→	hens
	box	→	boxes	bus	→	buses
<hr/>						
2) Irregular:	man	→	men	foot	→	feet
	woman	→	women	life	→	lives
	child	→	children	wolf	→	wolves

B. Write the appropriate form of each noun.

1. Ali's (brother) is a hard-working (postman)
2. She sat down at her (desk) and worked for two (hour)
.....
3. There are two (bus stop) near your (school)
4. I saw an old (man) and two young (woman)
sitting near the lake of the (park)
5. Frank is a (farmer) He has four (child)

Types of Nouns

Common nouns / Proper nouns

1) Common nouns

boy



tree



bear



2) Proper nouns

Avicenna



Damavand



Milad Tower



C. Circle the correct answer.

1. Today, (Iran / iran)'s mountains and plains are the natural (Home / home) of many animals. One of them is the black (Bear / bear) which lives in a few (Parts / parts) of the country.
2. Amin (Askari / askari) is a pilot. He is 40 (Years / years) old. He lives with his (Wife / wife) and his son and daughter in (Mashhad / mashhad). He loves his job.
3. The (Persian / persian) Gulf is a very important sea between Iran and some (Arab / arab) countries. Its (Wildlife / wildlife) is amazing. You can see some beautiful (Sea / sea) animals such as (Dolphins / dolphins) there.

Noun Markers

Here are some words that often come before a noun

a / an	a hunter / a leopard	an elephant / an ear
the	the child / the boy	the women / the cars
this / that	this bird / this door	that tiger / that chair
these / those	these chairs / these children	those men / those mice
my / your / our / his / her / its / our / their	his goat / our car / my friends / their towns	

D. Read the following sentences and circle the nouns.

1. The weather is beautiful in the spring.
2. This is a low mountain, but those mountains are high.
3. Nasim read a book on the bus last week.
4. Some people do not take care of animals.
5. I saw two wolves in the zoo.

...ION TO
...RE, STUDENTS LEARN
ABOUT SAVING THE WILDLIFE,
AND SOME HUNTERS DON'T GO
HUNTING ANYMORE. HOPEFULLY,
THE NUMBER OF CHEETAHS IS
GOING TO INCREASE IN THE
FUTURE.

What
you
learned

...ING
...ET THEIR HOMES.
...OPLE TO TAKE MORE
...ARE OF THEM AND MAKE
...MOVIES ABOUT THEIR

TEA
LESSON
ONE



A. Listen to the first part of a report about Earth.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you just heard.

Earth is our

Humans nature.

2. Listen again and list all nouns.


B. Now read the second part of the report.

We need to save animals and plants and take care of them. All humans are going to work together to have a beautiful home. If we work hard, we will have clean air and water in the future. We will have a safe place to live. In this way we will save Earth for our children.

3. Underline all nouns. Identify singular/plural and proper/common nouns.

4. Circle all future verbs.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Use appropriate intonation.



What is Earth?

Who is destroying nature?

Do you need a safe place to live?

