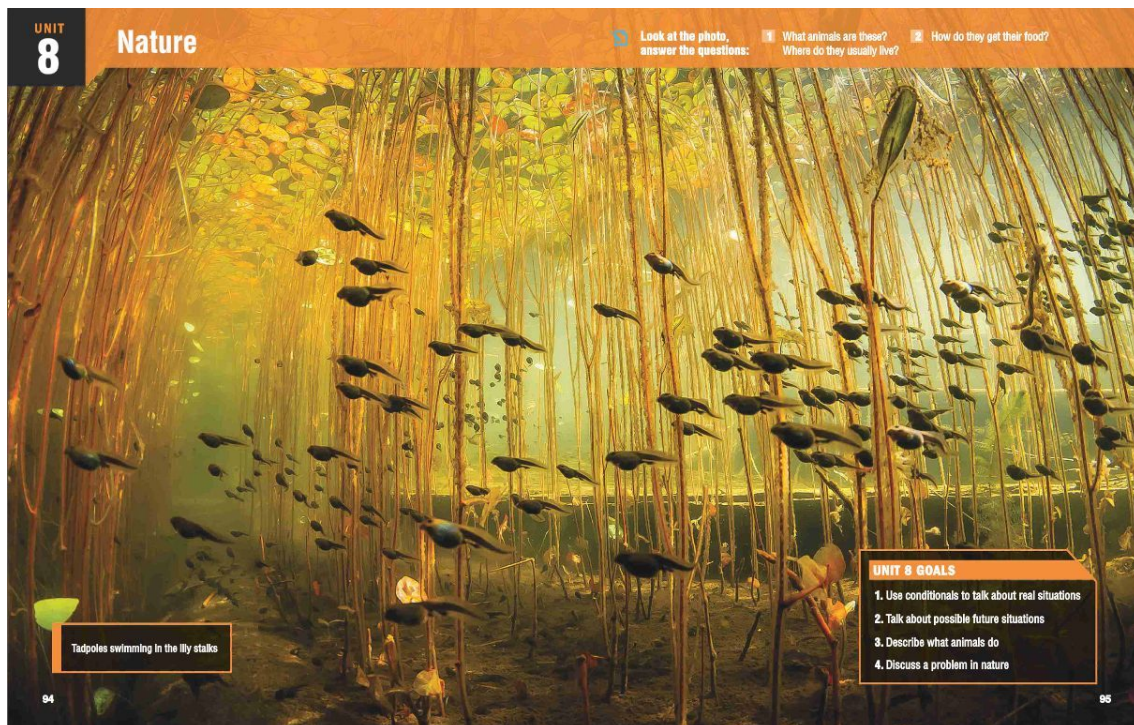


과목명	실용영어 II
주차명	Week 10. Nature
학습목표	<p>[Lesson focus]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topic: Nature vs. Human Life - Function: Using conditionals to talk about real situations; Talking about possible future situations; Describing what animals do and a problem in nature - Grammar: Real Conditionals; Adverbs of Manner; Quantifiers - Listening: A Radio Program – The Bluefin Tuna - Video Journal: Happy Elephants

Unit 1 Unit Opener: Exploring the Theme

Photo



Opening Questions

Look at the photo, and answer the questions:

1. What is happening in the picture?
2. Where can you go to spend time in nature?
3. What can you see there?

■ Goals

1. Use conditionals to talk about real situations
2. Talk about possible future situations
3. Describe what animals do
4. Discuss a problem in nature

Unit 2 Vocabulary

■ Word Bank: Wild Animals

Read about polar bears and match the words from the text to their definitions.



Polar Bear

The polar bear is one of eight different ____ species of bears. Its ____ habitat is the ice and water near the Arctic Circle. These bears are ____ predators that eat other animals. Their usual ____ prey is other arctic animals, such as seals. They ____ hunt for their food during the day. This bear is ____ wild and is found in the north of Canada. Polar bears are vulnerable, and there are not many of them left. Their habitat is shrinking. If we don't ____ protect these bears, they will become ____ extinct.

1. to look for animals and kill them
2. an animal that other animals kill to eat
3. animals that kill other animals
4. the place where an animal usually lives

5. a kind of animal or plant
6. doesn't exist anymore, all dead
7. to keep safe from danger
8. in nature, not controlled by people

■ More Animals

camel	gorilla	rhinoceros
deer	kangaroo	squirrel
eagle	lion	tiger
elephant	monkey	whale
fox	panda	wolf
giraffe	penguin	zebra

■ Animal Sounds

In English, animals "say"	
cat	meow
cow	moooo
dog	bow-wow; woof woof
rooster	cock-a-doodle-doo
sheep	baaaa
pig	oink oink

Unit 3

Conversation A: Camping in the National Park

■ What is Katie afraid of?

Mike: Let's go camping in the national park.

Katie: I'm not sure that's a good idea. There are black bears in the park.

Mike: That may be, but there aren't very many, and they stay away from people.

Katie: **If I see a bear, I'll be really scared. They're so dangerous.**

Mike: Bears won't hurt you if you leave them alone.



▲ An Alaskan brown bear near Nonvianuk Lake, Katmai National Park, Alaska

■ Real Language

✚ You can say “**That may be true, but...**” to show what you disagree with the other person’s idea.

■ Make New Conversations

Mike: Let’s go camping in White Beach.

Katie: I’m not sure that’s a good idea. There are sharks in the sea.

Mike: That may be, but there aren’t very many, and they stay away from people.

Katie: If I see a shark, I’ll be really scared. They’re so dangerous.

Mike: Sharks won’t hurt you if you leave them alone.

1. White Beach/Sharks

2. North Campground/Wolves

3. The Nature Reserve/Snakes

* 실제 오디오에서는 앞의 스크립트 내용과 살짝 다른 부분이 있어 붉은 색으로 표시했으니 참고 바랍니다.

■ Listen to Mike and Katie

Mike: Let’s go camping in the national park.

Katie: I’m not sure that’s a good idea. There are black bears in the park.

Mike: That may be, but **they are not very big**, and they stay away from people.

Katie: If I see a bear, I’ll be really scared. They’re so dangerous.

Mike: Bears won’t hurt you if you leave them alone.

Unit 4 Conversation B: At the Zoo

■ What does the woman want to see at the zoo?

Dan: So, which animals do you want to see at the zoo?

Carmen: **I love to look at the penguins.** I think they’re really amazing.

Dan: Why is that?

Carmen: Well, they walk so slowly, but in the water they swim really well. And it’s fun to watch them at feeding time.

Dan: Really? What do they eat?

Carmen: They eat a lot of fish and a few shrimp.

■ Real Conditionals

Study the sentence and answer the questions.

Condition**Result**

If we don't protect these bears, they will become extinct.

1. Is the condition possible or not possible?
2. Is the result now or in the future?

Real Conditionals in the Future	
We use the real conditional for situations that can happen in the future.	If you look out the train window, you will see a group of wild deer.
Conditional sentences have two clauses: the condition clause and the result clause.	Condition: If + subject + simple present tense verb Result: subject + will/be going to + verb
The condition clause can be at the beginning or end of the sentence.	If you talk loudly, the birds will fly away. The birds are going to fly away if you talk loudly.

■ Types of Conditionals

English has three types of conditional sentences with *if*:

1. Real situations in the present or future (called the first conditional)

If I study hard, I will get a good grade.

2. Unreal situations (called the second conditional)

If I studied hard, I would get better grades (but I don't study hard).

3. Unreal situations in the past (called the third conditional)

If I had studied hard, I would have gotten a better grade (but I didn't study).

■ Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs are words that describe (modify) a verb. They explain how an action is done.

Example:

✚ How do you swim? → I swim **quickly** or **fast**.

✚ How do you speak English? → I speak English **well** or **fluently**.

Adverbs of Manner	
Adverbs of manner tell us how an action is done .	A snail moves slowly . Tigers run fast .
Many adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives plus -ly .	quick → quick ly safe → saf ely soft → soft ly careful → caref ully
Some adverbs of manner are irregular .	well fast hard early
Note: For most adjectives that end in -y, change the -y to -i and add -ly.	easy → eas ily happy → happ ily angry → angr ily

■ Quantifiers

In English, objects are viewed as separate things that we can count (such as coins) or as a whole that we can't count (such as money). It is how we view the object that determines its countability. However, some nouns can be both count and non-count.

Example:

✚ How do you swim? → I swim **quickly** or **fast**.

✚ How do you speak English? → I speak English **well** or **fluently**.

Quantifiers for Noun					
With countable nouns			With non-countable nouns		
too few	a lot of	eggs	too little	a lot of	meat
a few	many		a little	too much	
some	too many		some		
* Quantifiers tell us how much or how many.					
* Don't use much in affirmative sentences:					
He has much money. → He has a lot of money.					

■ Grammar Check: Conditional in the Future

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the parentheses.

1. If an elephant _____ (live) in a zoo, it _____ (get) bored.
2. We _____ (be) very happy if our team _____ (win) the game.
3. If I _____ (see) a bear in the forest, I _____ (yell) loudly.
4. I _____ (go) to the concert, if I _____ (have) enough money to buy a ticket.
5. If you _____ (sleep, not) enough, you _____ (feel) tired.

■ Grammar Check: Adverbs of Manner

How do they do it? Complete the sentences with an adverb from the box.

beautifully well fast funny slowly loudly

1. A snail moves _____.
2. A hyena hunts _____.
3. A penguin walks _____.
4. A cheetah runs _____.
5. A lion roars _____.
6. A bird sings _____.

■ Grammar Check: Countable vs. Non-countable Nouns

Write C for countable and NC for non-countable.

Raccoons are small (1) _____ animals that live in North America, Japan, and a few (2) _____ parts of Europe. They are omnivores – animals that eat both plants and animals. A raccoon's usual diet is (3) _____ nuts and (4) _____ fruit. They also like to eat insects. Sometimes they catch (5) _____ fish or (6) _____ frogs.



■ Grammar Check: Quantifiers

Choose the correct quantifier in each sentence below.

1. Raccoons eat (many / a little) different kinds of food.
2. They eat (a little / a lot of) nuts.
3. Raccoons will eat (a few / a little) insects if they find them.

4. They sometimes eat (a little / many) soap.
5. If a raccoon goes in your garbage can, you will find (a lot of / many) garbage all over the place!

Unit 6 **Listening: A Radio Program – The Bluefin Tuna**

■ Pre-Listening Questions

1. Do people eat a lot of fish in Korea?
2. Where is the fish caught?



■ Listening

Narrator:

The bluefin tuna is one of the most amazing fish in the world. It's a different species from the tuna that you buy at the store in cans. A bluefin tuna can grow to be 12 feet long, and it can weigh more than 1,500 pounds. It's a beautiful fish, too, silver-colored with marks of yellow and blue. With its strong body, it can swim more than 25 miles an hour, and it can live for up to 30 years. Unfortunately, the bluefin tuna is also delicious, because it has a lot of fat in its body. In Japan, people use it to make sushi, and in Europe, people love to cook big pieces for tuna steaks. Every year, fishing boats catch more and more of these fish, and now they are in danger of disappearing. If the boats catch too many big bluefins, there won't be any young fish in the future. In the past, bluefin tuna also lived in the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean. But in the 1990s, almost all of these fish were caught.

Only 10 percent of the original population of bluefins was left. So the biggest fishing boats moved to the Mediterranean Sea, and now they catch up to 60,000 tons of bluefin tuna there every year. There are international rules for fishing, but these boats don't follow the rules. They catch too many fish, and they harm the environment. If the big boats destroy the fishing in the Mediterranean, many poor people will lose their work. Some scientists say that we should stop catching bluefin tuna for several years, so that the population of tuna can grow again. If this amazing fish disappears, the seas will lose a great treasure.

■ After-Listening Questions

Fill in the blanks.

Bluefin Tuna ...

1. is up to ____ feet long.
2. weighs more than _____ lbs.
3. (color) _____.
4. Swims more than ____ miles an hour.
5. Lives up to ____ years.

■ Comprehension Check

Listen again and answer each question.

1. In _____, people use it to make sushi, and in _____ people love to cook big pieces for tuna steaks.
2. If the boats _____ big bluefins, there _____ young fish in the future.
3. Only _____ of the original population of bluefins is left.
4. If the big boats _____ the fishing in the Mediterranean, many people _____ their jobs.
5. If this amazing fish _____, the seas _____ a great treasure.

■ Pronunciation: Thought Group as Phrases

- ✚ A **phrase** is a group of words that have a meaning when used together.
- ✚ Sentences are divided into phrases, and each group of words that belong together is called **Thought Group**.
- ✚ **Example:**
A bluefin / can swim very fast / and live a long time.

My friend's birthday / is June fourteenth.

■ Divide Your Thoughts into Phrases

Listen to check how the thought groups are divided into phrases.

1. Jeff and I / saw three big sharks.
2. Cathy isn't here, / but I can take a message.
3. I'll bring my camera / if we go to the zoo.
4. If they catch / all the big fish, / the species won't survive.
5. The family / will have fun / at the national park.

Unit 7 Video Journal

■ Brainstorm

Look at the picture and think about the following questions.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What do you know about elephants?



Word Focus

Read the summary of the video, and look up the meanings of the words in bold.

Elephants are amazing animals. They can use their **trunks** to pick up heavy things. **In the wild**, they live in **herds** in the forest. Today, many elephants live in zoos. Their **trainers** take care of them. But can elephants be happy in **captivity**?

✚ trunk: _____
✚ wild: _____
✚ herd: _____
✚ trainer: _____
✚ captivity: _____

■ Happy Elephants

NARRATOR: Elephants are very large, but they are gentle and intelligent animals. They are important to humans too. Elephants and people have worked together for over 2,000 years. But when they work with people, the elephants are not in the wild. They are usually in captivity and in zoos or circuses. Over time, people have learned a lot about the way elephants act. However, there is one question that people are still asking: How can people keep elephants happy in captivity?

MIKE HACKENBERGER, ANIMAL TRAINER: OK, everyone, trunk foot salute. Angus. Trunk foot salute.

NARRATOR: Mike Hackenberger is an animal trainer at the Baltimore Zoo. His elephants are very healthy and seem to be happy.

HACKENBERGER: We make sure teeth are where they're supposed to be, don't have ingrown feet . . . this is all that good husbandry stuff.

NARRATOR: He even talks to his elephants.

HACKENBERGER: Oh you're happy . . . hear that? That's a happy sound.

GIRL: That's a good sound.

NARRATOR: But can elephants be happy? Do animals have feelings? If so, are their feelings the same people's feelings? There's a big discussion about this subject.

SPEAKER: Everything's going to be all right.

NARRATOR: Many people who work closely with animals say that they do have feelings and can experience happiness. Other people are not certain. There's one thing that everyone agrees on—elephants seem happier—and safer—if their home in the zoo or circus is very similar to life in the wild. Hackenberger's talk with the elephants may even help comfort them.

HACKENBERGER: Head over, let's go kids. Let's go, Fatman . . . move up . . . here to me . . . watch yourself . . . here to me! We're walking, guys. Come on, Funnyface! Good boy!

NARRATOR: According to Hackenberger elephant training has improved in recent years

HACKENBERGER: I'll tell you that . . . um . . . ten, fifteen, twenty years ago, some of

the techniques were a bit barbaric. We've walked away from that, but society's walked away from it.

NARRATOR: Elephants are social animals. That means that they live in families and herds and they need other elephants. If they are alone for a long time, elephants can start to act in an unusual way. Hackenberger talks about one elephant, called Limba; Limba was alone for 30 years in a zoo in northern Quebec. She didn't do well by herself. Hackenberger then tells how two other elephants came to live with Limba when they were only two days old. Limba 'fell in love' with the two young elephants, he explains, and that's why she became a happier, and more normal elephant. When he's training elephants, Hackenberger lets them do the things they do in the wild. And there's one thing elephants love . . .

HACKENBERGER: Do you want to go swimming? Do you? Do you? Do you want to go swimming? I think that's a yes! Absolutely! Let's get in the water.

NARRATOR: So what is the answer to the question: How can people keep elephants happy in captivity? Hackenberger believes that elephants need to learn how to be elephants, just as they are in the wild.

HACKENBERGER: It doesn't get any better . . . no it doesn't. Are they trained? I think so. They're trained to be elephants! Just be an elephant!

NARRATOR: It certainly seems these animals are some very happy elephants!

■ While You Watch: Main Idea

What is the main idea? _____

1. Elephants are happier in the wild.
2. People and elephants have been together for a long time.
3. Elephant trainers find ways to make elephants happier.

■ Listening for Specific Information

Watch the video again and complete the sentences.

1. Elephants and people have worked together for over _____ years.
2. There is one question that people have been asking: How is it possible to keep elephants happy _____?
3. Many people who work closely with animals say that they have _____ and can experience happiness.
4. That means that they live in families and herds and they _____ other elephants.

5. For elephants, communication and social relationships are really .

■ **After You Watch**

How do you think the animals at a zoo like living there? Do you think they like it?
Why or why not?

(Answers may vary.)
