

# 10

## ENDANGERED SPECIES

- Making Questions and Answers
  - Reading: Animal Classification
  - Writing: Linking Words
  - Verb Forms
  - *Because* and *Because of*
  - Phrasal Verbs with *Make*
  - Crossword Puzzle
- 

### PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- |                       |                     |                           |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <b>l</b> aunch  | B. <b>c</b> ause    | C. <b>l</b> augh          | D. <b>c</b> aught   |
| 2. A. <b>l</b> eather | B. <b>l</b> egal    | C. <b>s</b> pecies        | D. <b>p</b> lease   |
| 3. A. <b>b</b> rain   | B. <b>s</b> aid     | C. <b>c</b> rane          | D. <b>m</b> ade     |
| 4. A. <b>g</b> iant   | B. <b>g</b> uidance | C. <b>l</b> anguage       | D. <b>d</b> anger   |
| 5. A. <b>m</b> easure | B. <b>a</b> nimals  | C. <b>s</b> ea <u>son</u> | D. <b>d</b> isaster |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- |                  |                 |                            |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. extinct    | B. campaign     | C. prevent                 | D. product     |
| 2. A. ornamental | B. conservation | C. understanding           | D. advertising |
| 3. A. illegal    | B. proportion   | C. chimpanzee              | D. consumer    |
| 4. A. concern    | B. wildlife     | C. project ( <i>noun</i> ) | D. status      |
| 5. A. airport    | B. effort       | C. excuse                  | D. program     |



## LISTENING

a) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word you hear to complete the sentences.

1. An advertising campaign was today \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.
2. Plants and animals are \_\_\_\_\_ from the wild.
3. They are sold as food, pets, ornamental \_\_\_\_\_, leather, and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They are being pushed \_\_\_\_\_ close to extinction.
5. The campaign provides guidance on how to \_\_\_\_\_ illegal wildlife trade.

b) Listen to the passage (two times). Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 is an example.

___ inform	___ hundreds	___ species	___ products
___ choices	__1__ changing	___ although	___ then
___ harm	___ trade	___ causes	___ threatening

c) Listen to the passage (two times). Write the word that precedes each of the following words. Number 1 is an example.

- |                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>advertising</u> campaign | 2. _____ trade  |
| 3. _____ year                  | 4. _____ plants |
| 5. _____ populations           | 6. _____ harm   |



## SPEAKING

### Making Questions and Answers

a) Read the following passage and write down the questions and answers, using the given suggestions.

#### WWF in Action

From its start in 1961, WWF (World Wildlife Fund) has worked to protect endangered species. They are ensuring that the world our children inherit will be home to elephants, tigers, giant pandas, whales, and other wildlife species, as well as people.

WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but they focus special attention on some flagship species such as giant pandas, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephants, and great apes. These species not only need special measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as umbrella species: helping them means helping numerous other species that live in the same habitats.

In addition to the flagship animals, WWF works to protect numerous species in peril around the world. Large predators like snow leopards, and migratory species like whooping cranes and songbirds, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF's conservation efforts. WWF workers ensure that trade in wildlife products doesn't harm a species, while also fighting against illegal trade.

### Notes

- *flagship*: the best or most important thing among a group
- *umbrella (adj.)*: including or containing a number of similar things

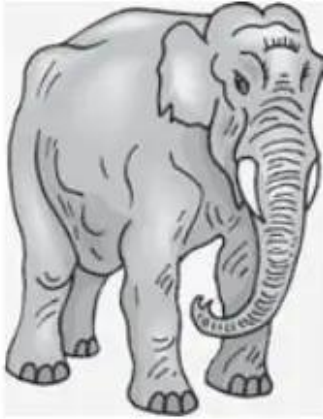
1. When / WWF start working / endangered species?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. Which species / they / focus attention on?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
3. Why / protection / flagship animals / important?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
4. What other species / benefit / WWF's conservation efforts?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. What / WWF/ try / prevent?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

*b) Work in pairs. Practice making questions and giving answers, using the five questions and answers you have just finished above.*

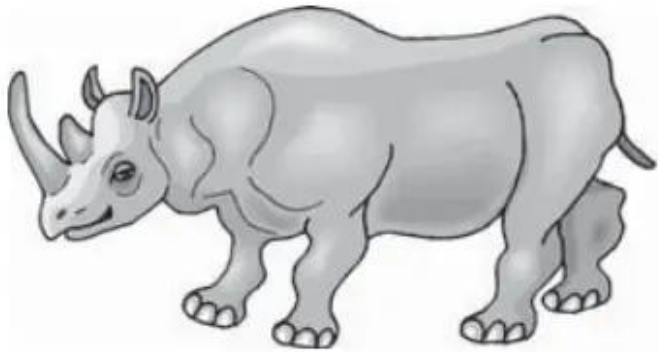


## READING

a) What are the animals in the following pictures? Their names are mentioned in the reading passage in SPEAKING a).



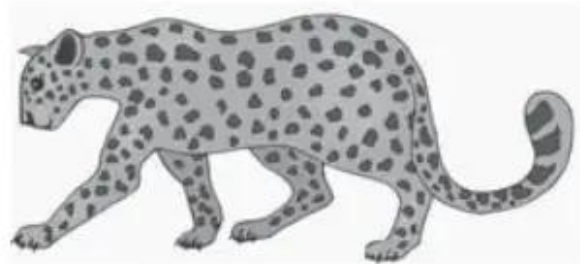
A. \_\_\_\_\_



B. \_\_\_\_\_



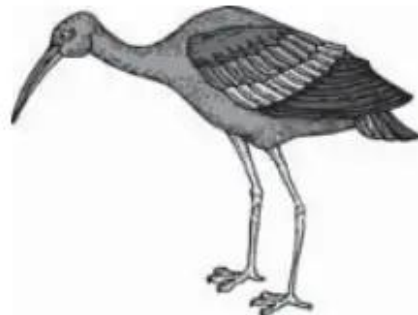
C. \_\_\_\_\_



D. \_\_\_\_\_



E. \_\_\_\_\_



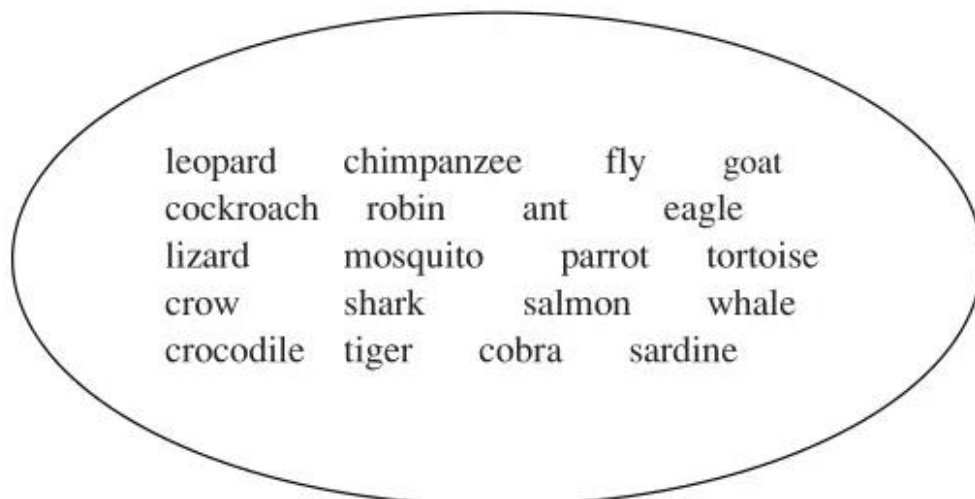
F. \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Animal Classification.** *Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).*

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1. All animals have four legs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. All insects have three parts to their bodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. All insects cause people problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. All birds and insects have wings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Some birds eat fish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Some fish live on land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. All reptiles live on land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. All mammals live on land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. All mammals have hair on their skin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. A whale is a mammal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**c)** *In the oval below is a jumble of animal names. Classify them into the following categories.*

<b>Mammals</b>	<b>Birds</b>	<b>Insects</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>







## WRITING

### Linking Words

- a) Fill each of the blanks in the passage below with a suitable linking word or phrase from the list.

and	as	but	for example	however
once	or	that	when	whose

An endangered species is a species (1)\_\_\_\_\_ population is so small (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it is in danger of extinction. Many countries have laws offering special protection to these species; (3)\_\_\_\_\_, forbidding hunting or banning their sales. Only a few of the many species truly endangered actually make it to the endangered species lists (4)\_\_\_\_\_ obtain legal protection. Many more species become extinct, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ potentially will become extinct, without gaining public notice.

Many of the protective laws are controversial. Typical areas of controversy include: criteria for placing a species on the endangered species list, and criteria for removing a species from the list (6)\_\_\_\_\_ its population has recovered.

Also, a listing as an endangered species can backfire, (7)\_\_\_\_\_ it makes a species more valuable and more desirable for collectors and poachers.

The conservation status of a species is an indicator suggesting that the endangered species will survive. Many factors are taken into account (8)\_\_\_\_\_ assessing the conservation status of a species: not simply the number remaining, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the overall increase or decrease in the population over time, breeding success rates, known threats, and so on.

The best-known worldwide conservation status listing is the World Conservation Union Red List. (10)\_\_\_\_\_, many more specialized lists exist.

b) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using an appropriate connector given in the box.

and      however      though      since

Listed among the endangered bird species of North America is the whooping crane. This species is actually the tallest bird in North America, at 1.5 meters. The birds get their names from their distinctive *whooping* call.

1. a. Biologists estimate that originally there were about 1,500 cranes living in the southern United States in the late 1800s.  
b. By the 1940s, this number has dwindled to a mere 16!

---

---

2. a. The whooping crane was placed on the endangered species list in 1971.  
b. The whooping crane population of North America has increased.

---

---

3. a. The main concern for conservationists is that a disease or disaster could wipe out the species.  
b. Then only human-bred, non-migrating groups of whooping crane could remain.

---

---

4. a. Through the efforts of biologists over the past fifty years, whooping cranes have made progress.  
b. Much work remains to be done.

---

---



## USE OF LANGUAGE

### Verb Forms

*Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.*

Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (die) out for ever. If nothing (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (do) about it, one million species that (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) alive today (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (become) extinct twenty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (found) – a small group of people who (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a large international organization. It (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (raise) over £35 million for conservation projects, and (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (give) support to National Parks in six continents. It (11)\_\_\_\_\_ (help) 30 mammals and birds – including the tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but it (12)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a start.

If more people (13)\_\_\_\_\_ (give) more money – and if more governments (14)\_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up to what (15)\_\_\_\_\_ (happen) – perhaps the World Wildlife Fund (16)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to help us avoid the disaster that (17)\_\_\_\_\_ (threaten) the natural world, and all of us with it.

### *Because and Because of*

*Rewrite the following sentences, using the given words in parentheses.*

1. Many elephants are killed because they have precious tusks. (*because of*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Dogs are used at airports to detect drugs because of their keen sense of smell. (*because*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. He had killed an endangered animal. He had to pay a heavy fine.  
(*because*)

---

---

4. Dogs make good pets because of their faithfulness. (*because*)

---

---

5. Chimpanzees are said to be intelligent because they are capable of learning sign language. (*because of*)

---

---

6. Whales are being hunted and killed in the Arctic. They are still in danger of extinction. (*because*)

---

---

7. Because of their valuable fur, many animals are hunted. (*because*)

---

---

8. Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago because the earth's climate changed drastically. (*because of*)

---

---

### Phrasal Verbs with *Make*

Read the following definitions of phrasal verbs with *make* from a dictionary.

- *make away with something*: to escape with something that you have stolen
- *make for something*: to move toward a place
- *make someone/something into something*: to change someone or something so that they become someone or something else

- *make off*: to leave quickly, especially after doing something wrong
- *make off with something*: to escape with something, especially something stolen
- *make out*: to see, hear, or understand someone or something with difficulty
- *make over*: to change or improve the appearance of someone or something
- *make up*:
  1. to invent an explanation for something, especially in order to avoid being punished or embarrassed
  2. to invent a story, poem, etc.
  3. to put makeup on someone's face
  4. to work at different times from usual because you have not worked enough at the normal times
- *make up with somebody*: to become friendly with someone again after an argument
- *make up for something*: to provide a substitute for something, usually an amount of time or work, that has been lost

*Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the phrasal verbs above.*

1. The old warehouse has been \_\_\_\_\_ into an apartment house.
2. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard us coming.
3. Tom still hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ Alice.
4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ a little poem and wrote it in the card.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ some excuse about the dog eating his homework.
6. The burglars \_\_\_\_\_ our television and our stereo.

7. Sorry I'm late; I'll \_\_\_\_\_ the work I've missed tonight.
8. They've \_\_\_\_\_ his spare room \_\_\_\_\_ an office.
9. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of a child.
10. The burglars \_\_\_\_\_ all their silverware.
11. Why don't you two forget your differences and \_\_\_\_\_?
12. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ my face \_\_\_\_\_ to look like a clown.
14. He picked up his umbrella and \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

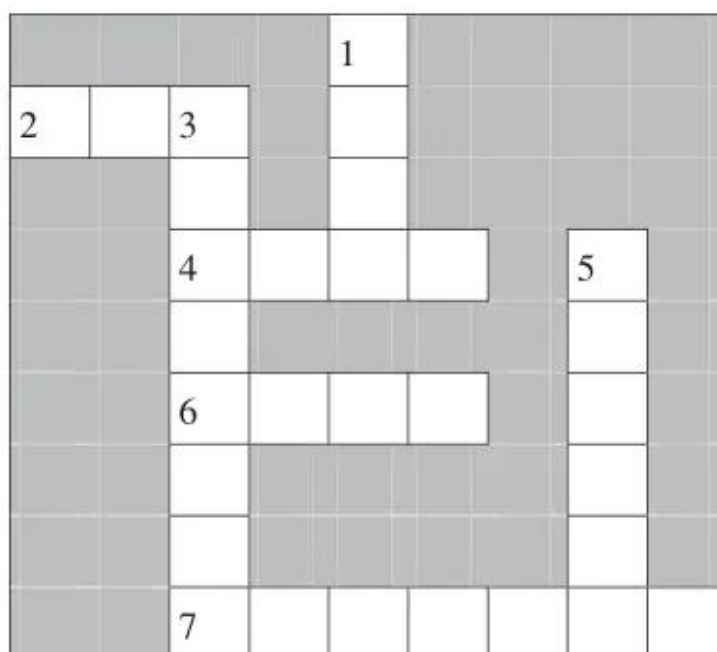
### a) Baby Animals

#### Across

2. A baby goat is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A baby cow is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A baby sheep is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A baby goose is a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Down

1. A baby horse is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A baby duck is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A baby cat is a \_\_\_\_\_.



*b) Match each kind of animal with its baby.*

1. bear
2. bird
3. dog
4. eagle
5. elephant
6. fish
7. hen
8. kangaroo
9. pig
10. rooster

- A. calf
- B. cub
- C. joey
- D. cockerel
- E. fry
- F. nestling
- G. piglet
- H. eaglet
- I. pullet
- J. puppy