

6 Welcome To The Jungle

Reading

A Work with a partner. Look at the photos. Which is the strangest?

B Read the comments. Match them to the photos. Do you agree?

- 1 It looks like a monkey!
- 2 It looks like a leaf!
- 3 It looks like a ball!
- 4 It looks like a star!
- 5 It looks like a butterfly!
- 6 It looks like a snake!

I don't agree. I think it looks like a small bear.

C Try to match each animal with its photo in A.

- 1 The Southern three-banded armadillo. _____
- 2 The snake-necked turtle. _____
- 3 The sunbittern. _____
- 4 The leaf-tailed gecko. _____
- 5 Linne's two-toed sloth. _____
- 6 The greenbottle blue tarantula. _____

D Read the introduction. Why does Joel Sartore want to photograph animals in zoos?

E Write an animal from C as a heading for paragraphs 1–6.



Word Focus

endangered species: a type of animal that is close to disappearing from our planet

camouflage: a disguise to help an animal hide

predator: an animal that kills and eats other animals

prey: an animal that other animals attack to eat

poison: when you harm or kill a person or animal with a substance

claws: sharp nails on an animal's foot

UNUSUAL ANIMALS!



Photographer, Joel Sartore, is visiting zoos around the world to take pictures of 12,000 **endangered species** as part of a new project called PhotoArk. He photographs the animals up close on black or white backgrounds because he wants to get our attention and make a small animal look as big as an elephant! He is photographing as many animals as he can before they disappear and hopes his photos make people want to save these species.

1 _____
This is a **reptile** that is very good at hiding. Its home is in Madagascar, and it is not easy to see with its amazing **camouflage**. When it is in danger from a **predator**, it can lose its tail to trick the predator and help it get away.

2 _____
This **mammal** is native to South America. It is a **herbivore** and it's nocturnal, so it comes out at night. It moves very slowly, just one or two metres a day, then rests for 20 hours! Its toes help it to hang upside down in trees.

3 _____
This animal lives in the waterways of Australia. Its neck is as long as its shell and helps it to get food. It has webbed feet, the same as a duck, and these help it to swim.

4 _____
This spider is native to Venezuela. It is very colourful with bright blue legs, and turquoise and orange body hairs. It is bigger than an average spider and some can be 15cm long. They are **carnivores** and like to jump on their **prey** to **poison** it.

- F** Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read the dialogue in the *Exam Task* and think about possible responses. Don't look at the options A–H yet.
- G** Now complete the *Exam Task*. Remember to read through the whole dialogue after you have chosen your answers.

Exam Close-up



Reading the completed dialogue

- Think about possible responses for the dialogue before looking at the options.
- Make sure you read the line after the gap as well as the line before.
- After you choose your answers, read through the whole dialogue and check that it makes sense.

Exam Task

Complete the dialogue between two friends. What does Chloe say to Liam? Choose the correct answer A – H. There are three letters you do not need to use.

Liam: Look! There's a photo competition in the local newspaper.
 Chloe: (1) _____
 Liam: Yes, you have to take an interesting animal photo.
 Chloe: (2) _____
 Liam: No, it must be an animal that doesn't live with you.
 Chloe: (3) _____
 Liam: Good idea! There are birds and frogs there.
 Chloe: (4) _____
 Liam: No, I haven't. Have you?
 Chloe: (5) _____
 Liam: Oh no!

- A No, mine's broken.
- B Can I take my camera?
- C Which newspaper?
- D Let's look by the river.
- E That sounds interesting!
- F I don't like animals.
- G I've got lots of photos of my dog!
- H Have you got a camera?

- H** These words are underlined in the text. Find them think about what they might mean and then circle the correct animals.

- 1 reptile snake / dolphin
- 2 mammal chicken / elephant
- 3 herbivore crocodile / horse
- 4 carnivore lion / giraffe
- 5 amphibian frog / tortoise

5 _____
 This animal is native to Brazil and Bolivia. Its hard shell bends so that it can roll up into a ball for protection. It has a scaly shell but it is a mammal. It can walk on its back legs with only its front claws touching the ground.

6 _____
 This bird has long legs and a long neck, but a small head. The red and black feathers on its open wings look like eyes. This helps the bird to look scary to its predators. It likes to feed on fish and small amphibians.



Ideas Focus

- Which animal would you choose to be? Why?
- Is it better to take photos of animals in their natural habitat? Why? / Why not?





3 Fat Tuesday



Before you watch

A Match the words with their meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 Carnival | <input type="checkbox"/> | a when people and vehicles move through the streets in a celebration |
| 2 Lent | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a celebration in spring before Lent |
| 3 costume party | <input type="checkbox"/> | c a vehicle that is decorated for a parade |
| 4 parade | <input type="checkbox"/> | d the period of 40 days before Easter Sunday |
| 5 float | <input type="checkbox"/> | f a party where people dress in unusual clothes and masks |

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 The Romans used to celebrate a spring festival. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 In 1780 French people came to New Orleans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Mardi Gras means 'Fat Thursday'. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 In 1857, the first Mardi Gras parade took place. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The Mardi Gras colours are purple, green and gold. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The Mardi Gras celebrations end at midnight. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

green next modern biggest French cake celebration rich

Carnival started in Roman times as a (1) _____ of spring. Later, it became a feast before Lent. This is when Christians stop eating (2) _____ foods. The (3) _____ arrived in New Orleans in 1718 with their Mardi Gras tradition and it soon turned into the (4) _____ Celebration. Mardi Gras means 'Fat Tuesday' in French and this is when people eat all the rich food before the start of Lent. Today, the New Orleans Mardi Gras is the (5) _____ in the United States. You can buy special King Cakes, coloured purple, (6) _____ and gold. Each (7) _____ contains a hidden toy baby. The person who finds this, buys the (8) _____ cake. At midnight Mardi Gras is over until next year.



Ideas Focus

- Do you enjoy celebrating in the streets? Why? / Why not?
- Are street celebrations a good idea for a city? Why? / Why not?

8 Time to Spare

- Reading:** multiple-choice questions, reading around the gap
Vocabulary: words related to free time, phrasal verbs
Grammar: modals & semi-modals (1 & 2)
Listening: multiple-choice questions (pictures), predicting from pictures
Speaking: talking about free-time activities, decision making, talking about all the options, talking about possibility
Writing: postcard, linking words & phrases, writing the correct amount, writing a postcard



Two boys practicing freerunning parkour Aberystwyth, Wales

7 Wild World

Reading:	multiple matching, checking your answers
Vocabulary:	natural disaster-related words
Grammar:	gerunds & infinitives, <i>make & let</i> , comparison of adjectives & adverbs, <i>too, enough, so & such</i>
Listening:	numbers, completing sentences
Speaking:	talking about the natural world, comparing photos, answering a follow-up question, giving an opinion
Use your English:	collocations & expressions, prepositions
Writing:	story (2), sequencing events, using descriptive vocabulary, ways of seeing / looking at something, ways of walking



Hikers watch a volcanic eruption in Iceland on March 29, 2010.

Use your English

Phrasal verbs

A Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 get away | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 move out | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 hang out | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 settle down | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 move into | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
- a start living a fixed and routine life
 b leave a place you live in
 c go on holiday or for a short break
 d spend time socially
 e start living in a place

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from A.

- After finding a good job in the city, Harry decided it was time to get married and _____.
- I'm _____ of my flat tomorrow and my friends are helping me to pack.
- Lots of teenagers who live in cities _____ with their friends at malls.
- I can't stand the pollution in the city! I need to _____ for a few days.
- Alicia is so excited! She's _____ her new flat tomorrow!

Collocations & Expressions

C One word completes all of these phrases. Write the word and then complete the sentences with the phrases.

- home _____
 ghost _____
 talk of the _____
 night on the _____
 paint the _____ red
 _____ hall

- I've just won the lottery! Let's _____!
- Archie lives in Edinburgh now, but Glasgow is his _____.
- The new archaeological museum is the _____.
- The mayor asked the residents to attend a meeting at the _____.
- Factories closed down, people moved away and Alley became a _____.
- Let's go out for dinner and a film; we haven't had a _____ in ages.

D Read the Exam Close-up. Then quickly read the text in the Exam Task and answer the questions.

- How does city living make many people feel?
- In what kind of building do many city-dwellers live?

E Complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Pushing and shoving. Stress and anxiety. For many people, that's what city living is. There are crowds everywhere and there's very little (1)___ space. Cities like Shanghai, Cairo and Mexico City have a high (2)___ density, that is, the number of people per square kilometre, so they are always crowded. In order to provide accommodation for millions of city-dwellers, apartment buildings have sprung up everywhere and some cities have become (3)___ jungles. Cities are also incredibly noisy due to the constant traffic and such (4)___ pollution often leads to stress for the inhabitants. They're always rushing here and there, (5)___ their busy lives. Surely they want some peace and quiet, a way to escape the (6)___ race. Interestingly, however, there are people who thrive in such environments. New Yorkers, for example, enjoy living life in the (7)___ lane and taking advantage of everything the city has to offer. Where else, they ask, would they come across people from all (8)___ of life? And where else could they make their dreams come true?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 a private | b personal | c only | d individual |
| 2 a number | b people | c population | d expansion |
| 3 a concrete | b solid | c cement | d fixed |
| 4 a sound | b human | c hearing | d noise |
| 5 a dealing | b walking | c leading | d watching |
| 6 a rat | b cat | c horse | d dog |
| 7 a slow | b late | c fast | d quick |
| 8 a walks | b works | c departments | d stages |

Exam Close-up

Choosing the correct word

- With a multiple-choice text, you should read the complete text quickly first to get a general understanding.
- Then read each sentence carefully and make sure you know what type of word is missing.
- Look at the multiple-choice options and see if there is a word that fits. Where words are similar, take time to read the options carefully.
- Read the sentence with the word you have chosen to make sure it makes sense.



Ideas Focus

- Do you think living in a busy city can be stressful? Why? / Why not?
- In your opinion, what features would a perfect city have?

