MODULE 2: **Natural world**

4 The Earth at risk

Key words
at the expense of, devastating, logger, vital

Reading

1 Before you read the article about South American rainforests, try to answer this question.

Note the title "Feeding chickens is destroying the climate." What does it suggest to you?

Students' own answers

2 As you read the article, find the answers to these questions.

a How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforests?
about 180

b What are most soya beans used for?
to feed chickens

c Why are the rainforests being destroyed? (four reasons are given)
to grow soya beans / to make land for cattle
to look for oil / for valuable wood

Feeding chickens is destroying the climate

The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five per cent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 per cent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital role in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and turning it into fresh air.

Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometres have been destroyed – this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal.

Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in Western European countries are fed on South American soya beans. Increasingly, some soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans.



Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers who use the land for their cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but at the expense of the future of the global environment.

In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate, deforestation is having a devastating effect on the native populations, who are dependent on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.

3 Read the article again and match each beginning a–f with one of the endings 1–7. You do not need to use one of the endings.

a Nearly a third of the world's animals and plants 4
b The rainforest has an important influence on 7
c Extra farming land is created when 1
d Vegetarians, as well as animals, 5
e Loggers are people who 3
f The rainforest provides everything 2

1 ... areas of the rainforest are cut down.
2 ... that the inhabitants of the forest need.
3 ... cut down trees because their wood is worth a lot of money.
4 ... live in the Amazon rainforest.
5 ... consume soya beans.
6 ... cut down trees and use the land for their cattle.
7 ... the Earth's climate.

4 Complete each of the four sentence beginnings with their correct ending.

1 The Amazon rainforest is very important to the world climate because ...
a it isn't environmentally polluted by man.
b it turns carbon dioxide into fresh air.
c it is home to 30 per cent of the world's plants.

2 The trees in the Amazon rainforest are being cut down ...
a for growing soya beans and for cattle.
b for growing soya beans and for building houses.
c for cattle and for industry.

3 The cutting down of trees has positive effects on ...
a the environment.
b the population.
c the economy.

4 In your opinion, the Amazon rainforest ...
a should be completely destroyed because such a large area could be more useful for industrial developments.
b should be left as it naturally is because man doesn't have the right to destroy what he hasn't created or invented.
c should have no population living in it so that it would be protected carefully.

Students' own answer

5 Find the words in the text which mean ...

a against the law (paragraph 2) illegal
b to send something for sale in another country (paragraph 3) export
c the eating and drinking of something (paragraph 3) consumption
d affecting the whole world (paragraph 4) global
e piece of equipment for doing a particular job (paragraph 5) tool

6 Make a summary of the text on page 26 by writing one sentence for each paragraph.

Students' own answers

Over to you

7 How does man affect the environment negatively? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete the paragraph about climate change with the words from the box below. There is one extra word.

permanently amount occurring killed off
Consequently increasingly with the result that
alter have resulted



There is a scientific agreement on climate change that human activity is the main explanation for the **(1)** increasingly rapid changes in the world's climate. **(2)** Consequently, international debates have largely shifted onto ways to reduce human impact and adapt to change that is already naturally **(3)** occurring. Humanity's largest influence on local climate is likely to **(4)** have resulted from land use. Irrigation, deforestation and agriculture fundamentally change the environment. For example, they change the **(5)** amount of water going into and out of a given location. They also influence the ground cover and **(6)** alter the amount of sunlight that is absorbed. For example, there is evidence to suggest that the climate of Greece and other Mediterranean countries was **(7)** permanently changed by widespread deforestation between 700 BC and 1 AD, **(8)** with the result that the modern climate in the region is significantly hotter and drier.

2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of verbs from the list.

mismanage mishear damage oversleep
redo cover re-use undercharge

a I'm sorry, I misheard you. I thought you said you'd prefer tea.
b I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to redo it.
c If I realise that a shop assistant has undercharged me, I always tell them and pay the correct money.
d I overslept this morning because I worked very late last night.
e You should reuse as many things as possible instead of throwing them away.
f Deserts now cover huge amounts of previously fertile land.
g Human actions have damaged the Earth.
h This company couldn't face competition for long because it was mismanaged.

3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words below.

economy displace vital devastate
sustain consumption global illegal

a Illegal logging is putting the rainforest at risk.
b It is vital that our environment is protected.
c Rapid consumption of raw materials has a devastating impact on our world.
d It is time to think big. Environmental issues are a global problem.
e Sometimes local economies benefit to the detriment of the environment.
f Indigenous people are displaced by the destruction of the rainforest.
g These people have been sustained by the rainforest for generations.

4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate word, then write the word in the following crossword puzzle.

Across

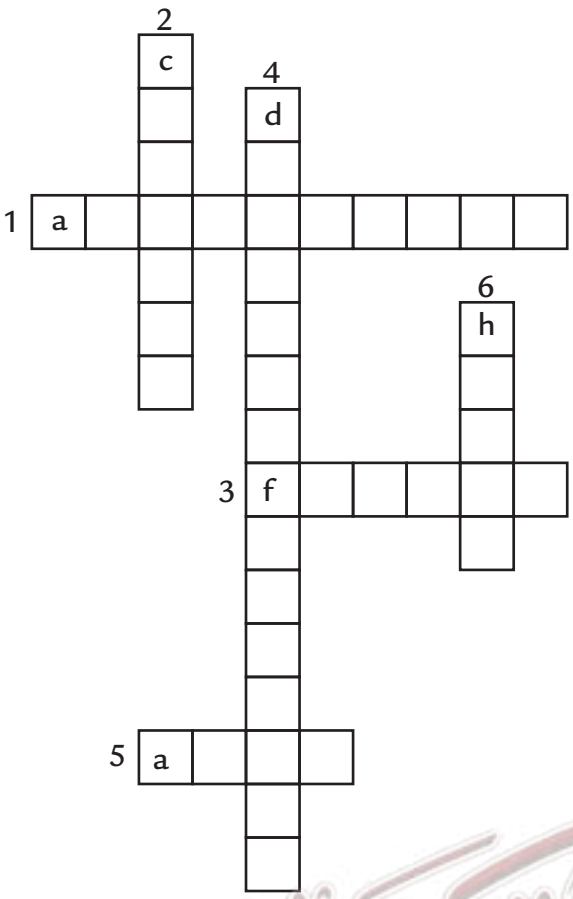
1 We can't breathe in this dusty atmosphere.
3 It was a frigid January night when we got stuck in the snow.
5 The drought has caused the farmers' lands to become arid.

Down

2 The agricultural development of a country depends on its climate .

4 Desertification is unfortunately expanding over large areas of the world.

6 A humid climate is marked by a high level of water vapour in the atmosphere.



5 Join the following sentences using conjunctions such as *because*, *in addition to*, *so that* and *in order to*.

a The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world. It covers such a large area.

The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world because it covers such a large area.

b The rainforest has been cut down. Make more farmland.

The rainforest has been cut down in order to make more farmland

c Farmers need more land.They can grow more soya beans.

Farmers need more land so that they can grow more soya beans.

d Deforestation is changing the world climate. It is affecting the native population of the Amazon rainforest.

In addition to changing the world climate, deforestation is affecting the native population of the Amazon rainforest

e Environmentalists are doing their best. They want to protect the Amazon rainforest.

Environmentalists are doing their best to protect the Amazon rainforest.

6 Complete the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

a He's a man whose opinion I respect.

b The guidebook which we bought has been very helpful.

c I can't remember when I borrowed that book from the library.

d Do you know who Mohammed works for?

e My brother doesn't tell anyone where he puts his diary.

Grammar assistant

Subordinate clauses of purpose and result

- To introduce explanations use ***in order to*** + infinitive, ***because*** + clause, ***to*** + infinitive.
  *You need to pay **in order to** get in.*
  *I need a drink **because** I am feeling thirsty.*
  *Farmers use machinery **to harvest** their crops.*
- To link actions with results use ***so that*** + clause, ***to be the cause of, with the result that*** + clause, ***to lead to***.
  *I closed the window **so that** the wind couldn't get in.*
  *Lack of vitamins **is the cause of** his illness.*

Writing a speech

1 Read the outline of a speech that highlights the importance of preserving natural resources and describes ways of doing so.

- We are gathered here today to discuss the importance of preserving our natural resources; an issue which is not receiving the attention it deserves.
- Let me start with a quotation by Pinchot, who says, "Conservation means the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time."
- I believe that what he's trying to say is, ...
- Believe it or not, recent statistics have shown that, ...
- Are you aware of what that really means?...
- Our world is in serious danger and needs the help of each and every one of us, ...
- We are responsible for the destruction of our natural world, ...
- Consequently, we should ...
- In addition, we are accountable for, ...
- And therefore, we all share the responsibility to protect and conserve our natural world, ...
- Why don't we start by recognising that we all are involved in this process, individual by individual? Why don't we, ...
- A small amount of cooperation from each one of you will provide a chance for our natural world to breathe again, ...
- In conclusion, I wish you, ...

Thank you.

2 The writer of this speech uses many techniques in order to persuade his audience. Extract from the speech:

a introductory phrases which get the audience involved

We are gathered here today / Let me start with / Believe it or not / Are you aware of / We are responsible for / Why don't we start by / I wish you ..

b repetition of structures

we are responsible / Why don't we..

c linking words and expressions

also / In addition / And therefore / In conclusion ..

3 Write your own speech about the preservation of natural resources, following the outline on page **30**, and present it to the class.
Write 200-220 words.

Students' own answers

صفوة معلمي الكويت

5

MODULE 2: **Natural world**

Precious resources

Key words
commercially, partnership, wood pulp

Reading

1 Before you read the article, what do you think paper is made of?

Students' own answers

2 Are you and your family aware of the need to recycle paper? If yes, how? If no, why not?

Students' own answers

3 Read the article. Then, match words **a-d** from the article with their meanings **1-4**.

a	fibre	2	1 a person who is concerned with the protection of the environment
b	environmentalist	1	2 extremely small quantity of paper, wood, cloth, etc.
c	considerable	4	3 a portion; an amount
d	proportion	3	4 large in amount

Paper: new from old



The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibres, grass and sugar cane, these days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' – paper which contains no old or recycled paper.

The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper. There is considerable awareness in Kuwait of the need to recycle waste, including paper. As a wealthy and modern state, Kuwait is a major user of paper, but is looking to address ***this*** by building recycling centres, with one partnership between a major private company and a university being an example of this.

Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not entirely true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper:

- A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard. About half of this is newspapers and magazines.
- For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water, 3000-4000 kwh of electricity, and produce 95% less air pollution.
- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites. This is because if paper is buried in the ground it rots and produces methane which is a powerful greenhouse gas.

Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of it as possible.

4 Read the article on page 32. Are these statements True (T) or False (F). Justify your answers.

a All paper is made from wood. ☐
False. Paper can be made from various different materials

b We should recycle old paper and stop making new paper. ☐
False. We should recycle as well as make new paper because the modern world uses so much paper.

c Recycling paper saves trees. ☐
False. When trees are cut down for making paper, new ones are planted.

d Most household waste is paper or cardboard. ☐
True. About half of it is newspaper and magazines.

5 Read the article again and complete these sentences with words or phrases from this list. You do not need to use two of the words or phrases.

air pollution *greenhouse gas*
household waste *tonne* *materials*
sustainable forests *environment*

a Cotton fibres, grass and sugar cane are some of the materials that can be used to make paper.

b Trees used for making paper are grown in sustainable forests, which means that new trees are planted to replace ones which are cut down.

c About 50% of the paper and cardboard in household waste is made up of newspapers and magazines.

d Burying paper in landfill sites does more damage to the environment than recycling it.

e Using one tonne of recycled paper saves 3000-4000 kwh of electricity.

6 Answer the following questions about the article on page 32.

a What proof does the article provide to show Kuwait's great interest in recycling paper?
What shows Kuwait's great interest in recycling paper is the building of recycling centres with one partnership between a company and a university.

b Do you know of any projects being planned for recycling in the area where you live?
Students' own answers

7 Complete these sentences with information from the article.

a The Chinese made the first paper two thousand years ago.

b Sugar cane is one of the materials used to make paper

c The building and furniture industries cannot use the parts of trees which are used to make paper.

d 30,000 litres of water are saved for every tonne of paper used for recycling.

e Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas

8 Choose the correct alternative.

1 The material most commonly used for making paper is
a cotton fibres.
b grass and sugar cane.
c wood pulp.

2 The word *this* on line 9 refers to
a paper.
b Kuwait being a major user of paper.
c Kuwait being a wealthy and modern state.

3 Another suitable title for this article is
a Recycling in Kuwait.
b A study of paper recycling.
c Making paper.

9 Make a summary of the three facts mentioned in the article about recycled paper. Write them as briefly as possible.

- Students' own answers
-
-

Over to you

10 What other materials could be recycled in Kuwait?

Students' own ideas

Language practice

1 Complete these conversations with one of these colour adjectives. You need to use one word twice.

pink blue black red

a A How was your meeting with the director? I bet you didn't like him!
B Actually, I did. In fact, he's not as black as you painted him.

b A Have you heard the news this morning?
B No, I only listen to the news once in a blue moon. What happened?
A The government is building a new airport.



c A I just waved to a total stranger, thinking he was Omar.
B Really? What did you do then?
A I simply apologised to the man. I went as red as a beet root!

d A How's your grandmother? Has she recovered?
B Yes, she has. In fact, she's in the pink . It's like she's never been in hospital before.

e A How's my son doing in maths, Mr Ahmed?
B To be honest, I always explain the lesson until I'm blue in the face, but Fahad never listens!

2 Rewrite these sentences using the three-part phrasal verbs in brackets.

a The Internet has enabled us to communicate with people all around the world. *(reach out to)*
The Internet has enabled us to reach out to people all around the world.

b Environmentalists are working hard to find new ways of saving energy. *(come up with)*
Environmentalists are working hard to come up with new ways of saving energy.

c If this project doesn't work, we'll just have to use our original plan. *(fall back on)*
If this project doesn't work, we'll just have to fall back on our original plan.

d My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can stand it much longer. *(put up with)*
My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can put up with it for much longer.

e It's almost impossible for people to learn about all the new developments in computer technology. *(keep up with)*
It's almost impossible for people to keep up with all the new developments in computer technology.

f I thought that working from home was a good idea, but I'm meeting all kinds of practical problems. *(come up against)*
I thought that working from home was a good idea, but I'm coming up against all kinds of practical problems

Grammar assistant

Wish ...

- We use ***wish*** + past simple to talk about dissatisfactions with the present or impossible conditions.
  I wish I had *my coat with me.* (I don't have my coat.)
  I wish I could *run faster.* (I run slowly and would like to run faster.)
  I wish I was *twice as tall.* (This is an impossibility.)
- We use ***wish*** + ***would*** to make complaints about other people
  I wish you would *stop shouting.*
- We use ***wish*** + past perfect to talk about wishes about the past.

Now ***she wishes she had gone*** to university.

3 Rewrite these sentences using the verb *wish* and the words in brackets. You can use *wish* + *would*, *wish* + *could*, *wish* + past simple or *wish* + past perfect.

a You waste too much paper. *(stop wasting paper)*
I wish you'd stop wasting paper.

b My sister spends too long talking on the phone. *(spend so long)*
I wish she (my sister) wouldn't / didn't spend so long talking on the phone.

c I'm very shy about speaking in public. *(not so shy)*
I wish I wasn't so shy about speaking in public

d She wasted too much time on computer games. (*so much time*)
I wish / She wishes she hadn't wasted so much time on computer games

e Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. *(not so many)*
I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.

f I wasn't paying attention in class, and now I can't do my homework. (*listen to my teacher*)
I wish I had listened to my teacher

Self-assessment

4 Circle the correct word to complete the following sentences.

1 Our neighbours ___b___ their household waste in a barrel in the backyard.
a cut down on
b incinerate
c cut down

2 The ___b___ has promised to bring in new legislation to fight this problem.
a irritation
b administration
c bureaucracy

3 You need to ___c___ fast food; it's not good for your health.
a cut
b cut down
c cut down on

5 Rewrite the sentences following the clues in brackets.

a Hussein and Ahmed are equally good at maths. (*as ... as*)
Hussein is as good at maths as Ahmed.

b Fahad spends his free time in a more effective way than I do. (*effectively*)
Fahad spends his free time more effectively than I do.

c Our teacher has given us a lot of homework lately. (*Make it passive.*)
A lot of homework has been given to us (by our teacher) lately

d Our old book was not as interesting as our new one. (*less*)
Our old book was less interesting than our new one.

6 Choose the correct verb form to complete these sentences.

Anna **(1)** *(arrived / has arrived)* in England from Poland seven years ago. Since then she **(2)** *(worked / has worked)* as a bus driver. She **(3)** *(went / has been)* back to Poland several times to see her family, but she **(4)** *(never wanted / has never wanted)* to stay there. When she **(5)** *(first arrived / has first arrived)* in Britain, she **(6)** *(didn't imagine / hasn't imagined)* she would settle there. For the first year she **(7)** *(suffered / has suffered)* from culture shock and **(8)** *(wanted / has wanted)* to go home, but she **(9)** *(quickly learned / has quickly learned)* the language and **(10)** *(made / has made)* new friends and now she feels at home there.

7 Complete these conversations using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

a A How do you find your new house?
B Well, we ___have come up against___ (*come up against*) many problems since the day we came here.
A Really? Like what?
B We ___have been without___ (*be without*) water for five days and no one knows why.

b A What are you doing in this club?
B Don't you know? I ___have taken up___ (*take up*) tennis.
A Oh! And what about your studies? Are you able to manage your time effectively?
B To tell you the truth, I ___haven 't been keeping up with___ (*not keep up with*) my studies lately.

c A I ___have come up with___ (*come up with*) a great idea for my new project.
B Good. ___Have you been working on___ (*you work on*) it recently?
A Of course I have. In fact, I'll be ready to present it by next week.

8 What would you say in the following situations?

a You regret not applying to this university.
I wish I had applied for this university.

b You are giving your classmates a means of reducing the use of landfill sites. (recycling)
I would suggest recycling in order to reduce the use of landfill sites.

c You're complaining about people not respecting the environment.
I wish people would start respecting the environment.

Writing a report based on statistics

1 Look at the bar chart and answer these questions.

a What do the two colours in the bar chart represent? The light grey colour represents the year 1996 and the dark grey colour represents the year 1997.

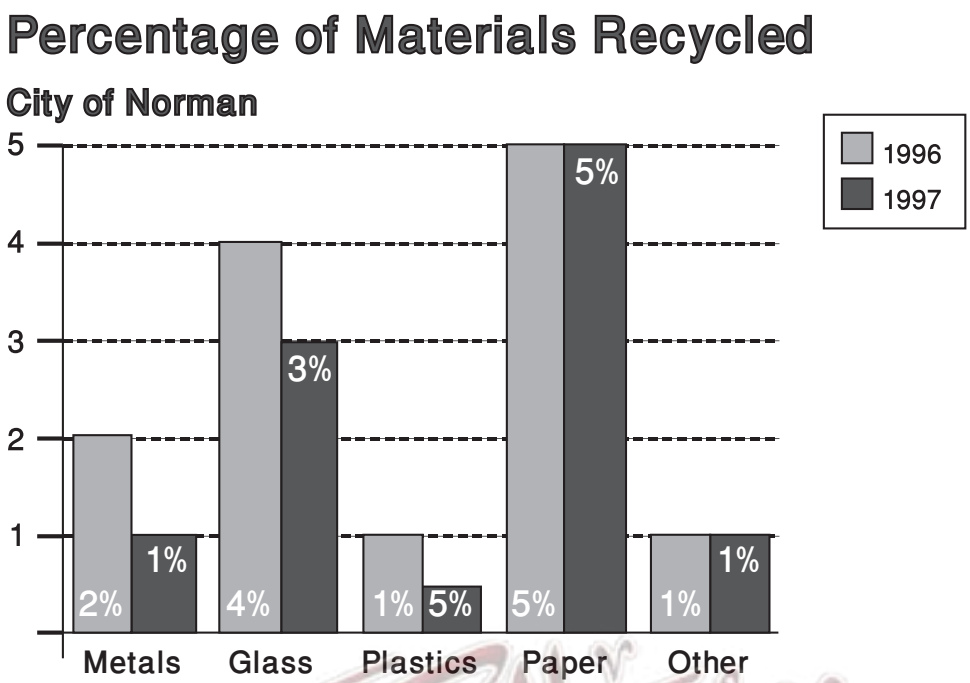
b Which materials were recycled the most and which were recycled the least?
Paper was recycled the most and plastics were recycled the least.

c What is the general trend between 1996 and 1997? The year 1996 records more recycling than the year 1997. The amount of recycling has decreased.

d What materials maintained the same level of recycling? Paper and Other materials maintained the same level of recycling.

e Write a heading for each of the four paragraphs A-D of the report with the following labels: Introduction, Conclusion, Recommendations and Key facts.
A C D B

f Suggest a recommendation based on the results of the chart, other than the one mentioned in the report.
Students' own answers



A ----------
This report studies the percentage of materials recycled in the city of Norman in the years 1996 and 1997.

B ----------
- 2% of all metals were recycled in 1996 and 1% in 1997.
- 4% of glass was recycled in 1996 and 3% in 1997.
- 1% of plastics were recycled in 1996 and 0.5% in 1997.
- 5% of paper was recycled in 1996 and in 1997.
- 1% of other materials were recycled in 1996 and in 1997.

C ----------
The figures show that the percentage of materials which were recycled has decreased in 1997. It's a bad sign, proving that people are losing their enthusiasm for recycling.

D ----------
With reference to the results of this bar chart, environmentalists should use awareness - raising campaigns in order to highlight the importance of recycling.

2 Use the Internet to research information about recycling in a city of your choice. Draw a bar chart and write a report based on your research, following the same steps as on page **36**. Don't forget to divide your report into four paragraphs:

- Introduction Students' own answers
- Key facts
- Conclusion
- Recommendations

صفوة معلمي الكويت

6 Under threat

Key words
carnivorous, enemy, inject, sting

Reading

1 Answer the following questions. Students' own answers

a What types of plants are you familiar with? What's your favourite?

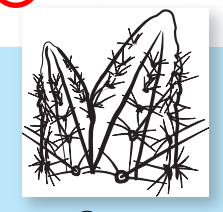
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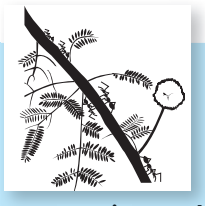
b Why and how do you think some plants can be harmful?

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2 As you read the article, choose the most suitable title.

a How plants attack insects
b How plants kill their enemies
c How plants protect themselves from their enemies

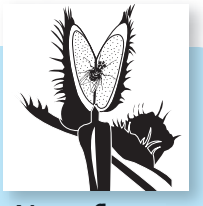

Cactus


Acacia


Horse Chestnut


Nettle


Nightshade


Venus flytrap

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects and birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from ***these enemies***. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.

Sharp thorns and stings

Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.

Poison

There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, and other parts of the plants.

Insects

Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

Sticky gum

Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance like wet paint ***which*** can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

Carnivorous plants

The most incredible plants of all are 'carnivorous' plants like the famous Venus flytrap, which actually catch and consume insects which land on them.

3 Match the sentence beginnings 1-5 with their correct ending.

1 The two plants which are said to grow in hot, dry climates are
- a cactuses and Venus flytraps.
- b acacia trees and horse chestnuts.
- c cactuses and acacia trees.

2 The phrase *these enemies* in line 4 refers to
- a roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.
- b mammals, insects and birds.
- c other plants.

3 A trunk is
- a the small hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow.
- b the sharp pointed part of a plant.
- c the main part or large stem of a tree.

4 A unique characteristic of cactuses is that
- a they don't need water to survive.
- b they are the only plants which have thorns.
- c they store large amounts of water in their stems.

5 The word *which* in paragraph 5, line 16 refers to
- a sticky substance.
- b horse chestnut trees.
- c wet paint.

4 Complete the following table with the necessary information from the text on page 38.

Type of plant	protects itself with / by
Cactus	sharp thorns
Nettle	Injecting painful and irritating substances
Acacia	ants
Horse chestnut	a sticky substance
Venus flytrap	consuming I insects

5 Answer the following questions.

Students' own answers

a Which of the pictures on page 38 is not mentioned in the text? Do you know anything about it?

Nightshade is not mentioned

b Which plant do you think has the best chance of surviving animal attacks? Why?

c How do you think plants can be beneficial to human beings?

6 Using your notes in exercise 4, make a summary of the types of plants and the different ways in which they protect themselves.

Students' own answers

Over to you

7 It has been observed that plants promote thinking and creativity. Discuss.

Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Choose the correct phrases to complete these sentences.

a Aubergines grow ***on plants / under the ground***.
b Tea grows ***on trees / on bushes***.
c Dates grow ***on the ground / on trees***.
d Potatoes grow ***on the ground / under the ground***.

2 Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

a Cactuses are dependent (*of / on*) their thorns for protection.
b The Venus flytrap is famous (*for / with*) being able to catch insects. This makes it different (*for / from*) most ordinary plants.
c I've always been interested (*for / in*) plants and trees, but I'm not keen (*in / on*) insects.
d My Encyclopaedia of Nature is full (*from / of*) interesting facts about plants.

Self-assessment

3 Write sentences to explain these situations, using the words in brackets.

a The phone is ringing. It's probably your brother; he usually rings at this time. (*It might ...*)
It might be my brother – he usually rings at this time.

b Someone's ringing our bell. You're sure it's the postman; he always comes at this time. (*It must ...*)
It must be the postman (at the door). He always comes at this time.

c There's an important football match in your town tonight. You think the roads will probably be very busy. (*The roads might ...*)
The roads might be very busy tonight. There's an important football match in town.

d Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. You are sure she has not forgotten. (*She can't ...*)
She can't have forgotten to phone me.



e Someone waves to you from a car. It looks like your friend's car. (*It might ...*)
It might be my friend. It looks like his car.

f Your sister has worked very hard. You feel sure that she has got good grades in her exams. (*She must ...*)
She must have got good grades in her exams. She has worked very hard.

g You hear a car approaching, but you know it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't have the same sound. (*It can't ...*)
It can't be my uncle's car. It doesn't have the same sound.

h A new building is going up in your neighbourhood. You think it is probably a school. (*They might ...*)
They might be building a new school.

4 Complete the sentences with one of the connectors in the box.

although despite but unlike

a Unlike most plants which lose their leaves in autumn, an evergreen plant keeps its leaves over the winter.
b Some plants, despite being short and low to the ground, take two years to complete their life cycle.
c Some plants only bear leaves and flowers once, then they die, but a perennial is a plant that bears leaves and perhaps flowers every year.
d Although some plants have no roots, stems or leaves, they possess tissues that specialise in the internal transportation of water.

5 Write questions to the following answers.

a How long have you been working on this project?
I've been working on this project for five hours continuously.

b How many books have you read by George Eliot?
I've read three books by George Eliot.

c How often do you go to the library?
I go to the library twice a week.

d How tall is your brother now?
Well, my brother is now taller than me.

e How much progress have you made?
I've made some good progress lately.

6 Read these sentences. All of them contain at least one incorrect spelling, missing word or punctuation error. Write out the corrected sentences underneath.

a Plants are contiually under attack from animals and insects, Because of this, they have developed ways of defendin themselves and ensuring there survival.
continually
defending
their

b Some plants cover themselves with a sticky substance; this help to prevent predators from eating them.
helps

c Have you ever tried to pick flower and found that the sharp thornes make it impossible!?These thorns are part of the plants sophisticated defense system.
thorns plant's
defence

d Plants have ways of protecting themselves from manny different threats. Not only do cactuses have spikes to ward off enemies, they also store water to ensure their in the harsh dry conditions of the desert.
survival

7 What would you say in the following situations?

a You are enquiring on the phone about the date of your entrance exam at university.
I'm calling to find out when the university entrance exam will be held.

b You are advising your colleague not to work too hard.
I don't think you should work so hard

c You are suggesting to your friend that he / she asks his / her brother for help.
Why don't you ask your brother for help?

d You're telling your friend politely that you can't stay for dinner because you've got homework to do.
I'd love to stay for dinner, but I've got homework to do.

8 Match sentences a-e to their function. There are two extra functions.

a I'm sorry to have to say this, but your work isn't good enough. 6
b Perhaps he needs some time off work. 5
c If it were up to me, I'd take a holiday instead of staying at home all this time. 1
d What can I do for you? 3
e Could you tell me when the next train leaves? 2

1 Stating a preference
2 Asking for information
3 Offering help
4 Demanding explanations
5 Guessing
6 Making complaints
7 Giving warning

Writing Essays: presenting both sides of an argument

1 Read this essay on the pros and cons of land reclamation. Is the writer of the essay for or against land reclamation?

The writer of the essay is neither for nor against land reclamation.

The arguments for and against land reclamation



Many governments have started to take land from the sea or from marshes in order to create farmland, housing, resorts and even shopping centres. This process is known as land reclamation. Such schemes are popular because they create idyllic settings, such as the Palm Islands in UAE, and are amazing engineering achievements. However, some people believe taking land from the sea is wrong and actually has an adverse effect on the world. In this composition, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against land reclamation.

I will start by considering two arguments in favour of land reclamation. First of all, many people view land reclamation as a vital procedure for continuing human development. There are many places in the world where the population exceeds the ability of the land to sustain it. In these places, taking land from the sea alleviates issues such as overcrowding and sanitation and increases human contentment. Secondly, some countries are unable to produce enough food to feed their populations. Therefore, governments take the decision to drain swamp and marshland in an attempt to create new agricultural areas. This process alleviates hunger and has other positive effects, such as helping to reduce populations of disease-spreading insects like mosquitoes.

I will now move on to the arguments against land reclamation. The main objection to reclaiming land is that it disrupts local environments. The damage that can occur, for example to coral reefs and other underwater habitats, has profound effects upon the oceans. There are many threatened species that rely on rare habitats, or which only live in one area, and any changes to their surroundings can have devastating consequences. Even land reclamation projects that drain swamps can adversely affect species such as rare migratory birds.

Personally, I do not have strong feelings about land reclamation. I believe that such procedures can help to alleviate problems in cities and improve our quality of life, but I also think it is wrong to unnaturally alter and destroy eco-systems simply so people have a pleasant place in which to live, shop or visit.

2 Read the essay again and make a note of the phrases the writer uses to structure the essay and to present his or her ideas. Example: *In this composition, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against land reclamation.*

In this composition, I will discuss ... / I will start by considering ... / First of all, ... / Secondly, ... / Therefore, ... / I will now move onto ... / Personally, .. . / I believe ... / I think ...

3 The essay is written in quite formal language. Match these formal words and phrases from the essay with their meanings. There are more meanings than you need.

a	consider	8	1 argument against
b	overcrowding	2	2 too many things or people in one area
c	alleviate	7	3 derogatory comment
d	objection	1	4 progress and growth
e	development	4	5 a state of happiness
f	contentment	5	6 see / watch
g	sustain	9	7 make less severe
			8 examine and discuss
			9 support and provide for

4 Write your essay, in 200–220 words, including arguments for and against. Choose one of these titles: Students' own answers

The arguments for and against protecting marine wildlife; The arguments for and against reclaiming swamps; The arguments for and against building new cities.

Follow this paragraph plan:

1 Introduction outlining the issues
2 Arguments for
3 Arguments against
4 Conclusion, including your own ideas.

Use the same or similar expressions to structure your essay and to express your ideas as the writer of the essay above. Refer to the list you made in exercise 2.

Progress test 2

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

be	because	been	for	from	if
is	of	on	this	to	too

Greenhouse gases: good or bad?

We usually think that greenhouse gases are harmful, but without these gases the climate of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars: **(1)** too cold for human beings to survive. Greenhouse gases, which include carbon dioxide and methane, keep the heat of the sun in and ***prevent*** our planet **(2)** from freezing. However, **(3)** for the last 200 years people have **(4)** been using enormous quantities of fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil. When these fuels are burnt, they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and **(5)** this keeps more of the sun's heat in. The result is that the temperature of the Earth **(6)** is rising year by year. This is leading **(7)** to more extreme weather: high winds and heavy rain which produce storms and flooding.

The problem is made worse by the fact that we are destroying the world's rainforests. Trees naturally consume carbon dioxide, but **(8)** because there are fewer trees, more carbon dioxide is ***released*** into the atmosphere. Because **(9)** of the increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this is causing sea levels to rise. Eventually, many areas of land which are now **(10)** on the coast will **(11)** be flooded. Leading scientists are warning that **(12)** if the authorities don't introduce new laws to reduce greenhouse gas increases now, the results could be disastrous for life on Earth.

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Without greenhouse gases human beings couldn't live on Earth. ☐
True. Greenhouse gases keep the heat of the sun in.

b Human beings have been using fossil fuels for more than two hundred years. ☐
True. They've been using fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil.

c The temperature of the Earth is increasing because the sun is getting hotter. ☐
False. The temperature of the Earth is increasing because more of the sun's heat is being kept in by greenhouse gases.

d Flooding is an example of extreme weather. ☐
False. Flooding is the result of extreme weather like high winds and heavy rain.

e Trees and forests produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. ☐
False. Trees and forests consume carbon dioxide.

f Sea levels will rise if the ice at the poles melts. ☐
True. When the ice melts, its water flows into the sea, and thus the sea level rises.

g Scientists want every individual on Earth to take immediate action. ☐
False. Scientists want authorities to take immediate action .

3 Choose the right answer.

a The main idea of the text is:
1 Greenhouse gases are harmful.
2 Using fossil fuels affects the temperature of the Earth.
3 People are destroying a lot of trees.
4 Even though greenhouse gases are needed on Earth, their increase may lead to a catastrophe.

b *prevent* means
1 stop 2 change 3 try 4 present

c *released* means
1 gave 2 caused 3 emitted 4 reduced

Language practice

1 Complete sentences a–d with the following words.

because in order to so that

a In the future, sea levels will rise because the polar ice is melting.
b People are cutting down forests in order to have more land for growing food.
c Scientists are worried about climate change because it is a threat to life on Earth.
d Scientists are trying to produce new fuels so that people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.

2 Choose the correct modal verb in these conversations.

a A When are you next in town?
B I ***may be*** / ***must be*** coming next month. If I do, I'll let you know.
b A I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote to my uncle.
B Don't worry – if it's not here, you ***can't have posted*** / ***must have posted*** it.
c A You ***might be*** / ***must be*** exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
B I'm all right, thanks.
d A I've tried to contact Alia, but she isn't at home.
B You never know – she ***might have forgotten*** / ***can't have forgotten*** the meeting.

3 Complete these sentences about Kuwait City using the active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Verbs may be present or past.

a Kuwait City is located (*locate*) on the Arabian Gulf and is the capital city of Kuwait.
b It is quite an old city. It was first settled (*settle*) in the 18th century by many families including the Al-Sabah family, who are the rulers of Kuwait.
c They finished (*finish*) the first city wall by 1760.
d It was an important trade centre, with pearls exported (*export*) all over the world. The trading fleet of Kuwait City numbered (*number*) over 800 dhows during the 18th and 19th centuries.
e Today, Kuwait is a major economic power. Kuwait City has developed (*develop*) into a modern and successful place with the help of its resources.

4 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

a If you are very lucky, you may see the Giant Panda in its natural ***display*** / ***habitat***.
b Most of Africa has a very hot, dry ***climate*** / ***weather***.
c Some plants grow well here even though the ***dust*** / ***soil*** is poor and it hardly ever rains.
d Jaber doesn't want a ***permanent*** / ***temporary*** job; he wants a serious career as an engineer.
e We must do something about climate change to ***protect*** / ***survive*** our way of life.
f We thought the restaurant bill was too high. We were right; the waiter had ***overcharged*** / ***undercharged*** us.
g I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to send it to another country where it can be ***misused*** / ***re-used***.
h Farmers ***graze*** / ***greys*** their animals on grassland.
i Desertification can lead to ***renditions*** / ***conditions*** which produce strong winds and treacherous wildfires.

Writing A leaflet highlighting a problem

1 Write a leaflet detailing the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use.

Follow these guidelines: Students' own answers

1 Use a headline or a slogan which will attract people's attention.
2 Use bullet points (•) and punctuation (! ?).
3 Don't use too many words.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

2 Using the structures below, write a brief paragraph giving advice on how to prevent climate change. Then explain how following your advice will help. Use points you made in exercise **1** for inspiration.

in order to, because, to + infinitive, *so that, to the cause of, with the result that, to lead to*

Students' own answers

Learning log

1. Look at the outcomes on page 33 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

	easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
listening to a talk and a description?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
giving explanations and experiences?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
talking about cause and effect?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
reading for gist and detailed information?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
giving opinions and making decisions?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
presenting ideas and suggestions?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
writing an account?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Was the reading in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐
What was your favourite passage in this module?----------

3. Was the listening in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐
What was your favourite passage in this module?----------

4. Was the writing in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
What did you do to plan your writing? How can you improve?
---

5. Was the vocabulary in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?----------
---

6. Write your result from your Progress test ----------
What did you do well in?----------

What do you need to revise?--------
---

7. Was the grammar in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐