

UNIT 6

Under threat

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Guess and answer as many of these quiz questions as you can.

Sand gazelle quiz

a Which region does the sand gazelle live in?

A South America	C Europe
B North America	D Arabian Gulf and North Africa

b What is the sand gazelle's natural habitat?

A Desert	C Forests
B Mountains	D Zoo

c What is the top speed of a sand gazelle?

A 50 km per hour	C 95 km per hour
B 80 km per hour	D 120 km per hour

d What is the natural diet of a sand gazelle?

A Desert plants	C Fish
B Ants	D Small mammals

e How much does a sand gazelle weigh?

A Up to 15 kg	C Up to 10 kg
B Up to 20 kg	D Up to 25 kg

f What are the two main threats to the gazelle?

A Predation by larger mammals and disease	C Loss of habitat and hunting
B Loss of habitat and disease	D Hunting and predation by larger mammals

Read

Match these words with their meanings.

يتجمع	a congregate	3 come together, often in a large group
انقراض	b extinction	1 the death of a type of animal
يتجنب	c evade	5 escape or avoid
مفترس	d predator	4 an animal that kills and eats other animals
ضحل	e shallow	2 without depth

The Sand Gazelle

- A. **(LOCATION)** The sand gazelle, or goitered gazelle, is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Originally found in all Arab countries, it is now extinct in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen and endangered everywhere else, including Syria.
- B. **(TYPICAL LIFESTYLE)** In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they congregate in larger herds. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators.
- C. **(SPECIAL ABILITIES)** Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.
- D. **(DIET)** Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day – consuming the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of desert plants – around a third of their overall bodyweight. They drink 3 litres of water per day and in the hottest season dig shallow pits and lie on the cooler soil.
- E. **(SAVING THE SAND GAZELLE)** The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to habitat loss and hunting. However, there have been some efforts to save them, and some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild. There have been some successes, but the battle to save them and other native species continues. In Syria, there is an increasing awareness about the importance of saving wild animals.

غزال (ظبي) الرمل

- A. **(الموقع)** إن غزال الرمل أو الغزال ذو الغدة هو حيوان ذو قرون يعيش في أرجاء الخليج العربي و شمال إفريقيا . يوجد بشكلٍ أصلي (أساسي) في كل البلاد العربية ، و هو الآن منقرض في العراق ، الكويت و اليمن و هو مهدد بالانقراض في كل مكان آخر بما فيها سوريا .
- B. **(نمط الحياة النموذجي)** في أشهر الصيف يعيش غزال الرمل في مجموعات عائلية صغيرة من حوالي عشر أفراد. تتجمع خلال الشتاء في قطعان أكبر . إنها تتكيف (تناسب) بشكل مثالي مع بيئة الصحراء برؤوسها البيضاء و أجسادها ذات اللون الرملي . ذلك يسمح لها بالتماهي (الامتزاج) مع الصحراء مموهةً إياها لخداع المفترسات .
- C. **(مقدرات خاصة)** إن غزالان الرمل هي ثدييات صغيرة تزن فقط عشرين كيلوغراماً . و (بأي حال) مع ذلك هي سريعة جداً و معروف عنها وصولها لسرعة تصل إلى ١٠٠ كم/سا تقريباً . إنها وثابة ممتازة . و تستخدم سرعتها و رشاققتها لتتلمص (تتفادى) من اهتمام (انتباه) المفترسات .
- D. **(الحمية- الغذاء)** تأكل غزالان الرمل حوالي ٦ كيلوغرامات من النباتات في اليوم - (مستهلكة) و هي تستهلك براعم ، جذور و أوراق و سيقان النباتات الصحراوية - و هذا يبلغ ثلث وزن جسمها الإجمالي تقريباً . و هي تشرب ٣ لترات من الماء في اليوم . و في المواسم (الفصول) الأكثر حرارة تحفر حفراً ضحلة و تستلقي على التربة الأبرد .

E. (إنقاذ غزال الرمل) إن غزال الرمل مهدد بالانقراض و ذلك بسبب نقص الموطن و الصيد بشكلٍ رئيسي . و بأي حال ، كان هناك بعض الجهود لإنقاذها ، و بدأت بعض البلدان باستيلائها لإطلاقها في البرية . لقد كان هناك بعض النجاحات ، و لكن المعركة لإنقاذها هي و فصائل محلية أخرى تستمر (مستمرة) . في سوريا هناك و عي متزايد لأهمية إنقاذ الحيوانات البرية .

Check your understanding

4- Discuss the following questions

a- How do sand gazelles change their habits in different seasons?	a. In summer they live in small family groups and in winter they congregate in larger herds.
b- How does the body of a sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?	b. Sand gazelles can escape predators because they are small and light; they can run very fast and are agile, being excellent jumpers. Their white heads and sand-coloured bodies can camouflage them from predators.
c- Is anything being done to save the gazelles? Explain.	c. In countries across the Middle East, sand gazelles are being bred for release into the wild.
d- What do the words <i>they</i> (line 5) and <i>their</i> (line 9) in bold in the text above refer to?	d. 'They' refers to sand gazelles. 'Their' refers to sand gazelles.

6- Complete these sentences with information from the article.

- The colouring of the sand gazelle makes it ideally suited to ... **the desert environment.**
- The sand gazelle digs shallow pits in the ground and ... **lies on the cooler soil.**
- The sand gazelle lives in larger groups during ... **the winter.**
- Sand gazelles are in danger due to ... **habitat loss and hunting.**

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Vocabulary - Animals

1- Match the correct definition a-c below with each of the three animal types in this diagram.

- They have warm blood and fur or hair. They feed their young with milk. **Mammals**
- They have dry skin and cold blood. Most of them lay eggs with soft shells. **Reptiles**
- They have warm blood and feathers. Most of them can fly. **Birds**

2- Add the names of these animals to the correct part of your diagram.

- **Birds:** eagle, owl, parrot, vulture, ostrich, hawk
- **Mammals:** bat, camel, mouse, rabbit, alligator, chameleon
- **Reptiles:** lizard, snake, turtle, lion, cat, gorilla

P – 49 Grammar

1- Note the passive verbs in these sentences.

- Sand gazelles **are protected** from predators by camouflage. **present simple**
- They are excellent jumpers and their speed and agility **are used** to evade the attention of predators. **Present simple**
- If sand gazelles **are being threatened**, they can run away. **Present continuous**
- In recent decades, efforts **have been made** to save endangered species in Syria. **present perfect**

3- Discuss these questions with a partner.

- In which two sentences **1a-d** do we know who or what performs the actions?
- **sentences a and b**
- Who or what do you think performs the actions in the other two sentences?
- **c: enemies / predators; d: the authorities / government / environmental organisations**
- Why do you think the writer does not mention who or what performs the actions in those two sentences?
- **They are not as important as the actions themselves / They are obvious.**

4 Rewrite sentences 1a-d using active verbs. You will have to think of a subject for some of the active verbs.

- Sand gazelles are excellent jumpers, and they **use** their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.
- If enemies **are threatening** sand gazelles, they can run away.
- Camouflage **protects** sand gazelles from predators.
- In recent decades, environmental organisations **have made** efforts to save endangered species in Syria.

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Write a report to the council making recommendations about where to build houses

Finding vacant spaces will be the most challenging aspect of building in my town. In fact, there are two reasons why I think we should utilize the northern part of our town for construction purposes. The first one is that it will make our town modernize and expand towards the city. secondly, this site is near the highway, so there will be no extra cost making ways to the area. I hope our officials will take this into consideration .

إن إيجاد مساحات شاغرة سيكون مظهر التحدي الأكبر بالنسبة للبناء في بلدتي . في الواقع ، هناك سببين لماذا يجب أن نستخدم الجزء الشمالي من بلدتنا لأغراض البناء . الأول هو أنه سيجعل بلدتنا تصبح أكثر حداثة و تتوسع باتجاه المدينة . ثانياً ، هذا الموقع قريب من الطريق العام ، لذلك لن يكون هناك تكاليف إضافية في شق طرق إلى المنطقة . أمل أن يأخذ مسؤولونا هذا بعين الاعتبار .

Writing

A report

Organisation of small businesses and the council housing project

1. Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to comment on the projected housing development for the local area, with respect to the business community in particular.

2. Why build on the wetland?

We recognise the needs of the burgeoning population and so, by consensus, are convinced of the need

to utilise undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes.

As a result:

- building here will increase demand for services, which the members of our organisation provide.
- any windfall from them will have a knock-on effect on the town and will help to improve the local economy.

3. Why not build elsewhere?

Equally, we are concerned that building the new houses out of town may represent a missed opportunity for this town to expand and modernise. Out-of-town housing will:

- require new shops and so increase competition for local businesses.
- direct investment away from our town at a time of economic recession.

4. Conclusion

This group vociferously supports the building of new houses on local wetlands. Whilst we are aware of environmental concerns, the town's economic vitality must precede environmental issues.

جمعية (منظمة) الشركات الصغيرة و مشروع إسكان المجلس (البلدي)

١. الغاية من التقرير

الغاية من هذا التقرير هو التعليق على (تسليط الضوء) مشروع تطوير الإسكان للمنطقة المحلية فيما يتعلق بعالم الأعمال على وجه التحديد (الخصوص).

٢. لماذا البناء في منطقة الأرض الرطبة (المستنقعات)؟

نحن ندرك احتياجات النمو السكاني و لذلك نحن بالإجماع مقتنعين بحاجة الاستفادة من (استخدام) الأراضي الرطبة النامية (غير المتطورة) لأغراض البناء و كنتيجة لذلك :

- سيزيد البناء هنا الطلب (الحاجة) على الخدمات التي يقدمها أعضاء جمعيتنا .
- إن أية مكاسب مفاجئة منه (المشروع) سيكون لها تأثير تسلسلي (تباعاً) على البلدة و سيساعد في تطوير (تحسين) الاقتصاد المحلي .

٣. لماذا لا يكون البناء في مكان آخر ؟

بصورة متساوية (على حد سواء) نحن مهتمين أن بناء المنازل الجديدة خارج البلدة قد يمثل فرصة (ضائعة- لا تفوت) فائتة لهذه البلدة كي تتوسع و تتحدث . إن البناء(مشروع الإسكان) خارج البلدة سوف :

- يتطلب متاجر جديدة و بالتالي يزيد المنافسة بين الشركات المحلية .
- يوجه الاستثمار بعيداً عن بلدتنا في فترة ركود اقتصادي .

٤. الخاتمة :

تؤيد هذه المجموعة بشكل صاخب (بالصوت العالي و على الملأ) بناء المنازل الجديدة على الأراضي الرطبة المحلية . و بينما نحن مدركين للشؤون البيئية (الهموم) ، فإن الحيوية (النشاط) الاقتصادية للبلدة يجب أن تسمو على (تعلو-تسبق) القضايا البيئية .

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Review 2, units 4-6

Grammar and vocabulary

- 1- Answer these questions using the information given in brackets. In each answer you should include one of these words or phrases:

because - in order to - so that – to

a. Why are forests being cut down? (need more farming land)
Forests are being cut down because we need more farming land.
b. Why do some countries need extra farming land? (grow / food / growing populations)
They need extra farming land (in order / so as) to grow food for the growing populations.
c. Why do people move away from desert areas? (find food and water)
They move away from desert areas (in order) to find food and water.
d. Why do we need to protect some animals? (not become extinct)
We need to protect some animals (so that / in order that) they do not become extinct.
e. What is the purpose of places like the Eden Project? (show / our dependence / plants)
The purpose of places like the Eden Project is to show our dependence on plants.
f. Why are some animals like the sand gazelle under threat? (people / destroy / habitat)
Some animals like the sand gazelle are under threat because people are destroying their habitat.
g. Why is the ice in the polar areas melting? (climate change / global warming)
Ice in the polar areas is melting because climate change is causing global warming.

2- Rewrite these sentences to include the modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers.

a. I know it's true that the world is getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting. (must be)
The polar ice must be melting because the world is getting warmer.
b. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once. (must have been)
The ground is wet here. There must have been a lake here once. / It must have been a lake once.
c. I'm not sure but I think some parts of the desert were covered in plants and trees. (might have been)
Some parts of the desert might have been covered in plants and trees.
d. I'm sure that bats aren't birds – they don't have feathers. (can't be)
Bats can't be birds - they don't have feathers.
e. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)
These people are very thin, they can't have eaten much food lately.

3- Complete these sentences by adding the correct prepositions.

- a- Oranges are a different colour **from** / **to** lemons.
- b- Plants and animals are dependent **on** a regular supply of water.
- c- The Syrian people are aware **of** the need to protect their wildlife.
- d- Dmeir is famous **for** its watering system.
- e- Many people are interested in the future of endangered animals.

4- Complete this text by using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. You will need to use present and past tenses of active or passive verbs.

Al Ain, an ancient oasis city, is the second biggest city in Abu Dhabi. It (1) **is located** (locate) 160 km east of the capital and (2) **is linked** (link) to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways. It (3) **takes** (take) about 90 minutes to drive between the two cities. Al Ain's International Airport, which (4) **was opened** (open) in 1994, (5) **has** (have) over half a million passengers each year. In the past, Al Ain was famous for its traditional system of watering the land. Water (6) **was directed** (direct) through man-made tunnels to local farms. Now, its modern system (7) ensures (ensure) that an area of 100 square km around Al Ain (8) **is covered** (cover) in trees and other plants. Even the six-lane roads in the city (9) **are lined** (line) with many different kinds of trees and other plants. Everything (10) **is watered** (water) by a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water. Many salad crops (11) **are produced** (produce) by farmers in the area around the city. These (12) **include** (include) tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and strawberries

إن مدينة العين الموجودة في واحة قديمة هي ثاني أكبر مدينة في أبو ظبي ، تقع على بعد ١٦٠ كم شرق العاصمة و ترتبط مع مدينة أبو ظبي بطرق سريعة . تستغرق القيادة بين المدينتين حوالي ٩٠ دقيقة . إن مطار العين الدولي و الذي افتتح عام ١٩٩٤ يستقبل أكثر من نصف مليون مسافر كل عام . في الماضي كانت العين مشهورة بنظام سقاية الأرض التقليدي . لقد تم توجيه المياه عبر قنوات من صنع البشر إلى المزارع المحلية . حالياً يضمن النظام الحديث أن تكون منطقة مساحتها ١٠٠ كم مربع حول العين مغطاة بالأشجار و النباتات الأخرى . حتى الطرق ذات السنته مسارات (حارات) في المدينة مرصوفة (مزروعة -مكسوة) بأنواع مختلفة من الأشجار و النباتات الأخرى . و يتم سقاية كل شيء بمزيج من المياه المكررة (مياه الصرف الصحي) و المياه المحلاة (من مياه البحر) كما ينتج العديد من محاصيل (خضار) السلطة من قبل المزارعين في المنطقة حول العين . و هذا يتضمن الطماطم ، الخيار ، الخس و الفراولة.

5- Copy and complete these definitions with words from this list. You do not need to use all of the words.

Alone climate dust habitat originally

Permanent protect soil structure survive

- a- **Originally** means ‘at first’ or ‘in the beginning’.
- b- If we **protect** something or someone, we stop it from being damaged or harmed.
- c- The opposite of ‘temporary’ is **permanent** .
- d- The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its habitat .
- e- To **survive** means to stay alive, especially in difficult situations.
- f- Plants grow in **soil** .
- g- We use the word **climate** to refer to the weather conditions that are typical of a country or region.

6- Choose the verb with the appropriate prefix to complete these conversations.

a

A: I thought you said we’d meet at 8.30 p.m.

B: I said 9.30 p.m. You must have misread / *reread* my email.

b

A: I didn’t think I’d spend so much money. I haven’t got enough left.

B: The shop assistant must have overcharged / *undercharged* you.

c

A: Why aren’t you eating those potatoes?

B: They’re too hard. We obviously *overcooked* / undercooked them.

d

A: Be careful. Those chemicals are very dangerous.

B: They’re only dangerous if you misuse / *reuse* them.

e

A: I want to listen to that side of the cassette again.

B: Then you’ll have to *overwind* / rewind it.

Students' Book – P 54

Write a leaflet aimed at people of your age to make people aware of the need to protect the environment

The state of the environment is one of the most pressing issues in our time . Human activities have a negative impact on the environment . There are so many things we can do to protect the environment . We can use public transportation , buy sustainable products and we can conserve non – renewable sources of energy . Besides , we have to recycle our rubbish . In short , we can make an important impact with small changes .

إن حالة (وضع) البيئة هي واحدة من بين أكثر المسائل الملحة في عصرنا . النشاطات البشرية لها تأثير سيء على البيئة . هناك أشياء عديدة نستطيع أن نعملها لحماية البيئة . نحن نستطيع أن نستخدم المواصلات العامة ، نشترى منتجات مستدامة و بإمكاننا أن نحافظ على موارد الطاقة الغير متجددة . بالإضافة إلى ذلك يجب علينا أن نعيد تصنيع نفاياتنا . باختصار نستطيع أن نحدث تأثيراً هاماً بتغييرات صغيرة .