

Задание 1. (Задание из учебника Spotlight, 10 класс, рабочая тетрадь. Стр. 32)

List the animals in the correct categories.

- eagle • elephant • lizard • crocodile
- horse • dog • fly • whale • salmon
- bee • robin • monkey • snake • cat
- crow • panda • turtle

Insect	Reptile	Mammal	Fish	Bird
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Задание 2. Сопоставьте существительные и прилагательные и их перевод.

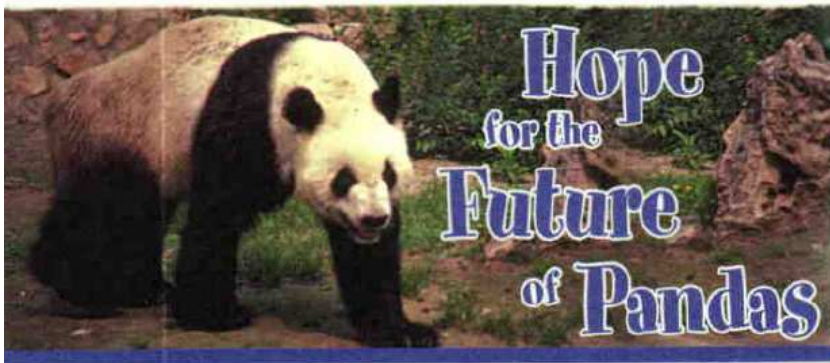
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| an average | в неволе |
| collar | вид |
| conservationist | воротник |
| deforestation | среднее |
| endangered | гигантский |
| giant | движение |
| habitat | защитник природы |
| in captivity | исчезающий |
| movement | обезлесение, вырубка леса |
| species | угроза |
| threat | место обитания |

Задание 3. Сопоставьте глаголы и их перевод.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| bark | выжить |
| befriend | вырастить |
| breed | выяснить |
| destroy | заново ввести |
| head into | кормить |
| improve | лаять |
| make sure | направиться в |
| raise | организовать |
| reintroduce | освободить, выпустить |
| release | подружиться |
| set up | разрушить |
| shrink | убедиться, удостовериться |
| survive | улучшать |
| work out | уменьшаться |

RNE Reading

Read the article, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-7.



Giant pandas, found only in China, are one of the world's most endangered species. There are only about 1600 left in the wild and another 200 in captivity. The female panda has an average of only about 7 cubs (baby pandas) in her lifetime. This is why it is extremely important that we protect these beautiful animals.

In April 2006, a four-year-old male panda called Xiang Xiang was released into the wild. He was the first panda born in captivity to be set free. This was more than 40 years after the birth of the first giant panda in captivity. Xiang Xiang, whose name means 'lucky', has a radio collar so scientists can follow his movements. When released, he barked like an angry dog and ran towards photographers before heading into the forest!

Xiang Xiang began training to be a wild panda from the age of two. He was raised at the Panda Centre in the Wolong Nature Reserve where more than a hundred pandas live (more than half of the pandas in captivity!). Xiang Xiang's habitat training began in a five acre open space. He later went to a much larger area that was more like a natural panda habitat. There, Xiang Xiang learned to build a place to live and to eat bamboo. He started to become aggressive towards humans and make noises like a wild panda. Also, his health improved and he began to have more energy.

The area around the Wolong Nature Reserve is the largest giant panda habitat in the world. Scientists will work out how many more pandas can live in this area, then they will release that number into the wild. Xiang Xiang was released into the western end of the Wolong Nature Reserve. There, he may meet other pandas. However, will they befriend him or not? If they do, then in the future pandas will be released in eight or ten different locations. The plan is to double the number of pandas in the wild by releasing around 15 each year.

Conservationists hope many more pandas like Xiang Xiang will be released back into their natural habitat. However, the giant panda's habitat has been shrinking more and more due to deforestation for wood and farming. This is the greatest threat of all to pandas. For this reason, the Chinese government has decided to protect 28 natural areas. They have also set up centres like the Chengdu Research Base. This research base started with six pandas whose habitat had been destroyed. Today it has 33 and they plan to reintroduce some of them to the wild in the future.

It is important to breed pandas and to release them into the wild. However, protecting their habitat is the most important step. This is the only way to make sure they survive.

- 1 Xiang Xiang was the first panda ...
A not born in the wild.
B released after 40 years in captivity.
C that lived in the forest.
D born in captivity, then released into the wild.
- 2 The radio collar ...
A tells scientists where Xiang Xiang is.
B plays music.
C makes Xiang Xiang bark.
D takes photographs.
- 3 Scientists at Wolong Nature Reserve will ...
A reduce panda numbers.
B release a certain number of pandas.
C move pandas out of the area.
D take more pandas into captivity.
- 4 Which of the following can you not find at the Panda Centre?
A Over 100 pandas
B Open spaces
C Bamboo
D Wild pandas
- 5 The greatest danger to pandas is ...
A the Chinese government.
B farming.
C decreasing habitats.
D conservationists.
- 6 The Chengdu Research Base ...
A is a natural environment for pandas.
B has 28 safe areas for pandas.
C only has 6 pandas.
D has a lot more pandas than when it was first opened.
- 7 It is most important to ...
A find more pandas.
B release pandas into the wild.
C protect panda habitats.
D stop keeping pandas in captivity.

Reading

- 1 **RNE** Read the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–7.

Disappearing World: The Arctic



Evidence of global warming is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore.

Latin America and Southern Asia are suffering from storms and floods more than ever before while Europe is experiencing unusual heat waves and forest fires. However, it is the Arctic that provides the clearest demonstration of mankind's effect on the global climate.

The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the planet and the bright white surface of polar ice is disappearing. Most of the sunlight that strikes the polar ice simply bounces back into space, but the dark ocean water absorbs the light and heat. As each square mile of ice melts, the total amount of reflecting white surface is reduced and the heat absorbing dark surface of the water is increased, so the remaining ice melts faster.

Furthermore, there is also the possibility that higher temperatures may release more methane from the Arctic and CO₂ from peat bogs, which will also speed up the warming process.

During the Earth's history, the climate has changed a lot and plant and animal life has adapted to survive. However, the climate is now changing so fast that many animals in the Arctic are facing disaster.

The Arctic is home to some of the world's most amazing mammals, millions of migratory birds and a rich community living on the ice-edge. Animals like walruses, ringed seals, caribou, reindeer, collared lemmings, Arctic foxes, muskoxen, narwhals, bowhead and beluga whales and polar bears live only here.

In the summer, the ice begins to melt and break up, and the polar bears have to swim between the floating ice to find food. However, as global temperatures have risen, the ice has melted more and the distances between the floating ice have increased. Of course, the polar bears don't know about this until they find themselves gradually becoming exhausted while swimming in open water. Sadly, researchers are now finding the dead bodies of drowned polar bears floating in the Arctic Ocean.

Scientists are now warning that the entire ecosystem of the Arctic region may be threatened. Plants that grow in cold conditions will either grow further north or die out, which will endanger the land animals that eat them. Consequently, animals such as reindeer, caribou and muskoxen may starve if they can't find enough to eat.

Life in the Arctic has always been a struggle for survival, but the added difficulties caused by global warming could soon make it almost impossible. Although no one knows for certain exactly what will happen in the future, we do know that any damage to this precious environment will affect the whole planet and we will be unable to change it back again.

- Global warming is causing the Arctic to ...
 - have terrible storms.
 - suffer from floods.
 - experience unusual heat waves.
 - warm twice as fast as elsewhere.
- The ice in the Arctic ...
 - reflects most of the sun's light and heat.
 - absorbs most sunlight.
 - is melting slower than before.
 - releases methane into the atmosphere.
- The Earth's climate ...
 - hasn't changed much.
 - is slowly changing.
 - is changing too quickly.
 - isn't changing quickly enough.
- The Arctic is the only place where you can find ...
 - beluga whales and grizzly bears.
 - penguins and narwhals.
 - buffaloes and polar bears.
 - caribou and collared lemmings.
- Polar bears ...
 - can't swim.
 - can't swim very well.
 - sometimes swim to find food.
 - sometimes swim to other polar bears.
- Reindeer in the Arctic may ...
 - stop hunting ringed seals.
 - lose their food supply.
 - threaten the entire ecosystem.
 - endanger other land animals.
- Damage to the Arctic environment will ...
 - have unpredictable results.
 - definitely destroy all life there.
 - only have an effect on local animals.
 - be easy to fix.