Unit 6 : The Earth's Voice

Climate Change and Animal Survival



Vocabulary and Grammar Revision

U.6-L.1 The Earth's warning signs

p. 31

1 **mainly**
(adv.)



2 **release**
(v.)



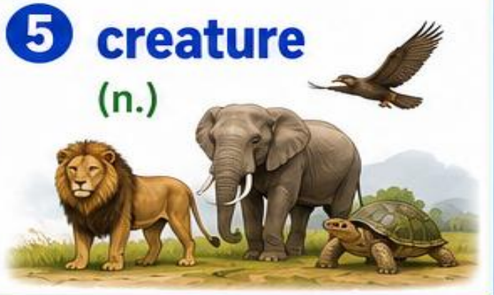
3 **global**
(adj.)



4 **temperature**
(n.)



5 **creature**
(n.)



6 **region**
(n.)



7 **flood**
(n.)



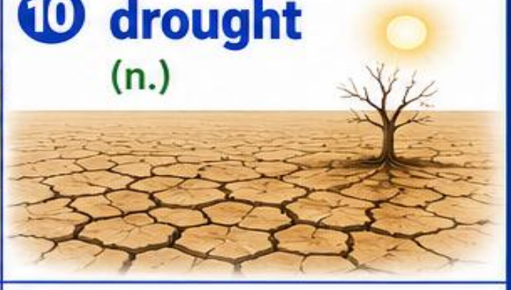
8 **damage**
(v.)



9 **coastal**
(adj.)



10 **drought**
(n.)



11 **produce**
(v.)



12 **crop**
(n.)



13 **expensive**
(adj.)



14 **occur**
(v.)



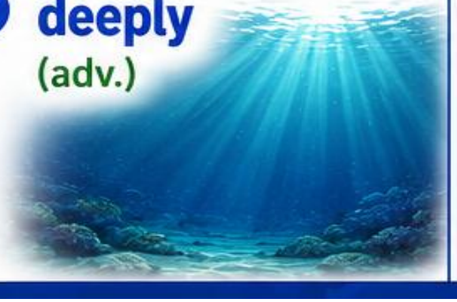
15 **destroy**
(v.)



16 **suffer**
(v.)



17 **deeply**
(adv.)



18 **disturb**
(v.)



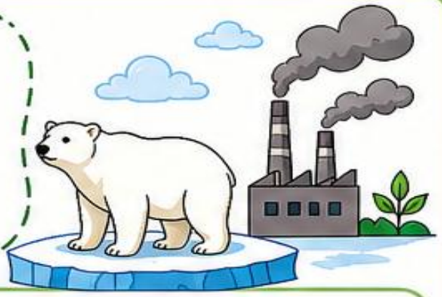
19 **unpredictable**
(adj.)





U.6-L.1 The Earth's warning signs (p. 31)

The Earth's Warning Signs



1. Polar bears live in cold areas because this is their natural ..... .

a. store b. distance c. habitat d. population



2. Many animals can ..... with changes in temperature over time.

a. edge b. shame c. cope d. occur



3. Global warming causes the ..... to rise all over the world.

a. temperature b. region c. area d. crop



4. The factory was forced to ..... harmful gases into the air.

a. release b. recover c. cope d. produce



5. The oil spill ..... damaged marine life in the coastal zone.

a. severely b. securely c. mainly d. further





U.6-L.1 The Earth's warning signs (p. 31)

The Earth's Warning Signs



6. The river began to ..... because of the long dry season.

a. occur b. dry up c. lay d. disappear



7. Pollution makes the water ..... and unsafe to drink.

a. expensive b. polluted c. chemical d. unpredictable



8. The sudden storm was ..... and shocked everyone.

a. native b. unpredictable c. harsh d. coastal



9. Many wild creatures live in this protected ..... .

a. zone b. store c. distance d. chemical



10. Turtles lay their eggs ..... in sand to protect them from danger.

a. securely b. deeply c. further d. mainly

U.6-L.5

Nature's Survivors

p.36

1 **habitat** (n.)



2 **adapt** (v.)



3 **store** (n.)



4 **distance** (n.)



5 **area** (n.)



6 **cope** (v.)



7 **harsh** (adj.)



8 **condition** (n.)



9 **severely** (adv.)



10 **native** (adj.)



11 **chemical** (adj.)



12 **population** (n.)



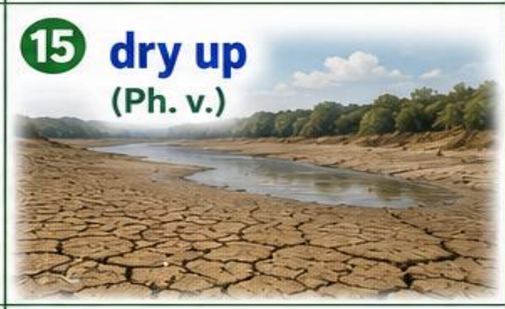
13 **recover** (v.)



14 **polluted** (adj.)



15 **dry up** (Ph. v.)



16 **lay** (v.)



17 **disappear** (v.)



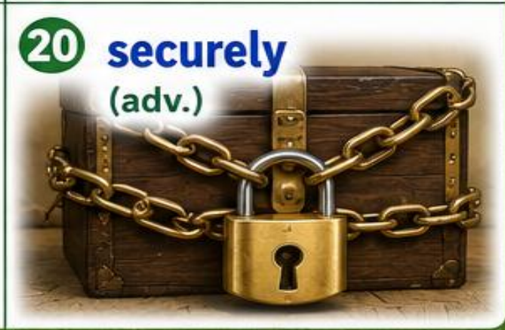
18 **further** (adv.)



19 **zone** (n.)



20 **securely** (adv.)



1. Many animals lose their natural ..... because of pollution and deforestation.

a. habitat b. distance c. zone d. condition



2. Some desert animals can ..... to hot weather very easily.

a. recover b. disappear c. adapt d. lay



3. We keep extra food in a large ..... during the winter season.

a. population b. habitat c. area d. store



4. The ..... between Kuwait City and Jahra is not very long.

a. condition b. crop c. zone d. distance



5. Farmers could not ..... with the lack of rain this year.

a. cope b. destroy c. lay d. disappear







52. Every ..... has a different personality and opinion.

a. individual b. steady c. proper d. main

53. The coach asked each ..... to support the others.

a. teammate b. nutrient c. balance d. concentration

54. Too much pressure may lead to ..... .

a. growth b. strength c. failure d. balance

55. Athletes must ..... their emotions during competitions.

a. perform b. repair c. control d. limit

56. Prices may ..... next month due to high demand.

a. rise b. function c. perform d. repair

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

COMPARATIVE

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things.

Short adjectives adjective + er	tall → taller fast → faster
Long adjectives more + adjective	beautiful → more beautiful expensive → more expensive

SUPERLATIVE

We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more things.

Short adjectives the + adjective + est	tall → the tallest fast → the fastest
Long adjectives the most + adjective	beautiful → the most beautiful expensive → the most expensive

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

good → better → best | bad → worse → worst | far → further → furthest

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

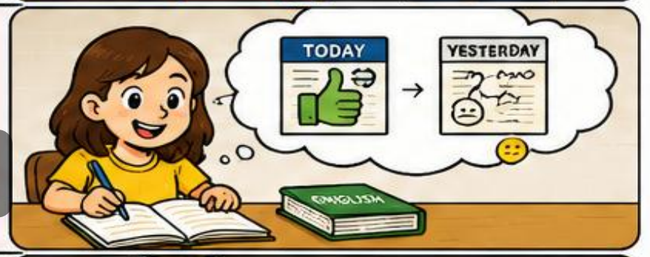
1 Summer is ..... than winter in my country as the weather is very hot.

a. hot b. hottest **c. hotter** d. as hot



2 This English lesson is ..... the last lesson we studied yesterday.

a. easier b. easiest c. easy **d. easier than**



3 My brother is ..... than me, but I am better at playing football.

a. tallest **b. taller** c. taller than d. tall



4 English is ..... than science for many students at school.

a. interesting **b. more interesting** c. most interesting d. as interesting



5 This is the ..... movie I have ever watched with my family.

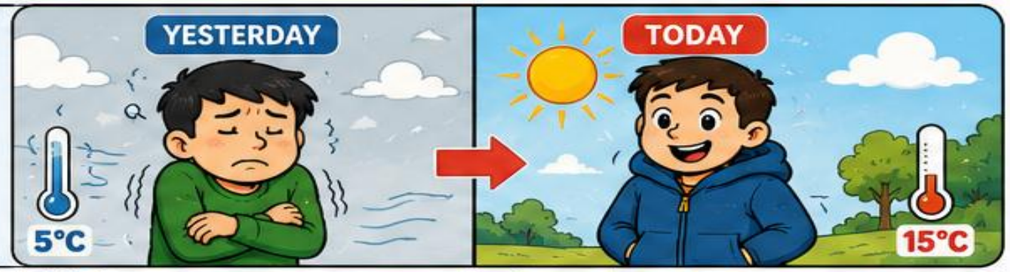
a. best b. better c. good d. more good



COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

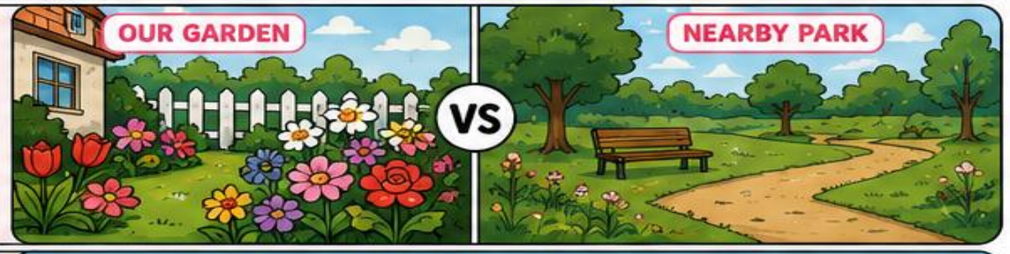
6 Today is ..... than yesterday, so I am wearing a jacket.

a. cold b. coldest c. colder than **d. colder**



7 This garden looks ..... than the park near our house.

a. more beautiful b. most beautiful c. beautiful d. as beautiful



8 My house is the ..... one in the street because it has three floors.

a. big b. bigger **c. biggest** d. the biggest



9 This game is ..... than the one we played last week.

a. exciting **b. more exciting** c. most exciting d. the most exciting



10 I feel ..... today than I felt yesterday because I am sick.

a. bad b. worst c. the worst **d. worse**





Grammar: Comparative and Superlative



16. My car is **(fast)** than my brother's car.

→ _____ (Correct)



17. Mountain Everest in the **(high)** mountain in the world.

→ _____ (Correct)



18. My house has three bedrooms. My friend's house has two bedrooms.

→ _____ (use: bigger)



19. This mountain is very high. That hill is much lower.

→ _____ (use: highest)



20. Sarah's bag is heavy. Emma's bag is light.

→ _____ (use: heavier)



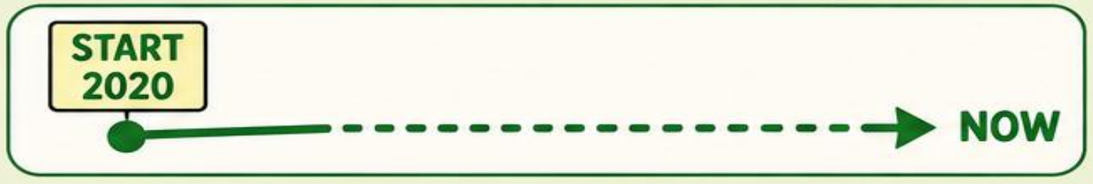
PRESENT PERFECT
(WITH SINCE & FOR)

FORM: Subject + have / has + past participle

- I have lived.
- She has studied.

SINCE

We use since with a starting point.



EXAMPLES:

- I have lived here since 2020.
- She has studied English since September.
- They have played football since morning.



FOR

We use for with a period of time.



EXAMPLES:

- I have lived here for five years.
- She has studied English for two months.
- They have played football for three hours.



THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



1 I have lived in this city ..... 2012.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



2 She has been working in the office ..... three years.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



3 We have been friends ..... childhood.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



4 He has been studying English ..... last September.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



5 They have been married ..... 15 years.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



6. I haven't seen him ..... last Monday.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



7. She has been learning to cook ..... six months.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



8. We have lived in this house ..... 2010.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



9. He has been playing football ..... he was ten years old.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever



10. They haven't contacted us ..... a long time.

a. since | b. for | c. just | d. ever

Grammar: Present Perfect Tense

1.



I have lived in this city since 2012.

→ _____



I have lived in this city since 2012.

2.



She has been working in the office for three years.

→ _____



She has been working in the office for three years.

3.



We have known each other since childhood.

→ _____



We have known each other since childhood.

4.



He has been studying English since last September.

→ _____



He has been studying English since last September.

5.



My brother has been traveling for two weeks.

→ _____



My brother has been traveling for two weeks.


THANK YOU..
WISH YOU
ALL THE BEST

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Designed by:

Mr Muhammad Ahmad Fathy