

UNIT 1

Pre-Reading Task

1. How big and how small do you think a dinosaur could be?
2. Why did dinosaurs die out?

The Age of the Dinosaur

1. Imagine the earth 200 million years ago. Much of the land was very warm and moist all year. This heat and wet air caused thick bushes, twisting vines, and tall trees to cover the land. In this jungle, remarkable animals began to appear.
2. Dinosaurs were a group of egg-laying animals that ruled the land for about 140 million years. Some dinosaurs were as tall as a three-story building. Others were as small as cats.
3. No one has ever seen a dinosaur alive. Dinosaur footprints, bones, and teeth were preserved, or saved, in the ground. These fossils are often found in rocks that were once the mud in which the dinosaur walked.
4. Studying fossils gives us facts about dinosaurs. The shape of a dinosaur's teeth gives us information about whether it ate meat or plants. The skull of a dinosaur tells us what its head looked like. We have found that many dinosaurs looked like huge lizards. They had long tails and scaly skin.
5. Why did dinosaurs disappear from the earth? Many people believe that dinosaurs became extinct because of a change in the earth's weather. The climate might have cooled suddenly, killing the dinosaurs. The cause of this sudden change is unknown. However, we do know that dinosaurs were some of the most interesting animals ever to roam the jungles of our earth.

I. Comprehension Check

1. What was the climate like on the earth 200 million years ago?
 - a. All the land was warm and wet all year.
 - b. It was dry and hot.

- ☒ c. Much of the earth was hot and wet all year.
 d. It was not so warm and humid.
2. For how long did dinosaurs roam the jungles of the earth?
 a. 200 million years ☒ b. 140 million years
 c. 60 million years d. no one ever knows
3. What was the cause of the appearance of the jungles?
☒ a. heat and moisture b. change in the earth's weather
 c. remarkable animals d. roaming dinosaurs
4. What do we know about the size of dinosaurs?
 a. They were the size of a cat.
☒ b. They ranged from very small to very big.
 c. They were as large as tall buildings.
 d. They ranged from the size of a bush to the size of a tree.
5. Which one of the following does **not** describe the dinosaurs?
 a. They had long tails. b. They looked like lizards.
 c. They ate meat or plants. ☒ d. They disappeared from the earth.

II. Vocabulary Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the words from the list.

mud 5	climate 2	imagine 7	preserved 1
cover 4	remarkable 3	scale	roam
extinct 5	thick 6		

- Bones of Dinosaurs were preserved in wet earth that became rocks later.
- This part of our country has variable climate.
- Mr. Hamidi, our math teacher, is remarkable for his being very serious.
- A heavy snow cover the ground this morning.
- If we continue to destroy the countryside, many more animals will be extinct.
- Two soldiers were lost in a/an thick forest.
- Can you imagine what it would be like without electricity?
- Rain turns dust into mud.

B. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Match the words in the box with their antonyms listed below. Write each word on the line.

extinct 3	moist 2	preserved 1	innate 4
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2. dry
3. living
4. desert

.....moist.....
extinct.....
jungle.....

C. Fill in the blanks in the following sets of sentences using appropriate forms from the table.

Verb	Adverb	Noun	Adjective
imagine	imaginatively	imagination	imaginative
moisten	_____	moisture	moist
remark	remarkably	remark	remarkable
preserve	_____	preservation	preservable
inform	informatively	information	informative
extinguish	_____	extinction	extinct

1. a. The art teacher remarks on Hamid's painting.
 b. He said that the painting was remarkably.
 c. Some students in class also made a few remarks.
 d. The headmaster added that Hamid's work was remarkably good.
2. a. Use your imagination to find an answer.
 b. Imagine yourself rich and famous.
 c. Jules Verne, the French novelist, was a/an imaginative writer.
 d. He wrote very imaginatively.
3. a. You must water the plant regularly to keep the soil moist.
 b. His eyes moisten with tears when he thought of his dead mother.
 c. The wind from the sea brings moisture with it.
4. a. Many volcanoes which were active once are now extinct.
 b. We may live to see the extinction of the whale.
 c. Parents should not extinguish hope in their young children.
5. a. John informed the police that some money was missing.
 b. It was a very useful piece of information.
 c. I learned a lot from this book. It was very informative.
 d. Mrs. Johnson spoke very informatively.
6. a. You cannot keep this fruit for a long time. It is not really preservable.
 b. In other words, its preservation is not possible.
 c. Can't we preserve it by freezing?

III. Cloze

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the passage with the given paragraph numbers.

The word dinosaur is made up of two parts: dino- = terrible and -saur=lizard. (3) Fossils have been found that give us (4) information about how dinosaurs lived and what they (4) look like. Some dinosaurs were very (4) huge and weighed about 30 tons. Some were (2) small and had wings to fly. Some dinosaurs ate animals and some ate only (4) plants. When the climate on earth changed and plants did not grow, plant-eating dinosaurs died out. Then the (4) plant-eating dinosaurs had no food to eat. They also died and became (5) extinct.

IV. Mapping Activity

Read the passage carefully again and complete the following table about the dinosaurs.

Shape	Size		Manner of reproduction
	biggest	smallest	

UNIT 2

Pre-Reading Task

1. What are rain forests?
2. What do you know about the plants and animals in a rain forest?
3. How do rain forests differ from jungles?

A World below the Trees

1 You are walking near the edge of a tropical rain forest. The jungle plants are so thick, so close together, that you must slowly push your way through. Then the jungle ends, and you enter the rain forest itself. Here the distance, or space, between the plants is greater.

2 A tropical rain forest is made up of different levels. The top level is a ceiling of treetops. Measured from the ground up, the treetops reach 100 to 200 feet in height. The middle level is made up of shorter trees and bushes. Here, many animals and insects live. The number of different kinds of insects alone is well over one thousand. Plants at the lowest level, the forest floor, are about a meter high.

3 Jungles often grow at the edge of rain forests. But if you compare the two, you see that they are not alike. Many plants crowd the sunny jungle. Plants are not as numerous on the rain forest floor since it is shaded by the treetops.

4 Today, rain forests are changing. People cut down trees and use the land to grow crops. As people increase their use of the land, rain forests get smaller.

5 We must try to protect these rain forests. Not only are they home to many animals and plants, but they also help supply the earth with oxygen. Rain forests give up clean air to breathe.

I. Comprehension Check

1. The main subject of this passage is
a. animals and insects in a rain forest b. jungles
☒ c. rain forests d. the changing of rain forests
2. The passage mentions different levels which make up a tropical rain forest.
a. two b. four
☒ c. three d. five
3. Animals and insects live in level.
a. the top ☒ b. the middle
c. the low d. the ground
4. The height of plants at the floor of the forest is about
☒ a. one meter b. well over a meter
c. 30 meters d. 60 meters
5. The reason why rain forests are changing is that
a. there is a ceiling of treetops over them
b. plants don't grow on their floor
c. thousands of animals and insects live there
☒ d. people use the land for cultivation
6. When we compare jungles and rain forests, we find out that
☒ a. they are not quite alike
b. plants on the rain forests are as plenty as they are in the jungles
c. jungles are higher than rain forests
d. the distance between the plants in a jungle is greater

II. Vocabulary Practice

- A. Find words from the passage to match the meanings with the given paragraph numbers.
1. many (3) *numerous*
 2. how tall something is (2) *height*
 3. to get larger in amount or size (4) *increase*
 4. a measure (2) *foot*
 5. to give something needed (5) *supply*
 6. how far it is between things; space (1) *distance*
 7. to see how things are alike (3) *compare*
 8. having things close together (1) *thick*
 9. measures of height (2) *feet*

B. Complete the sentences below with a word or phrase from the list.

space 2	crop	bush	protect 4
well over 3	thick 1	crowd 6	cut down
edge	tropical 5	numerous 7	supply 8

1. A large number of people went to see the match and the crowd was thick at some parts of the stadium.
2. The space between these words is more than necessary.
3. There were well over 300 people on the plane.
4. You need warm clothes to protect you against the cold.
5. Can you imagine life in a/an tropical climate?
6. Please don't crowd here; there is no room for all these people.
7. He has friends all over the world.
8. Last year we had a good numerous of rice in these fields.

C. Fill in the blank with a word from the passage that is a synonym of the boldface word in each sentence.

1. The size of a tree increases when it **grows**.
2. There are **so many** trees and plants in a jungle that they are too numerous to count.
3. Rain forests **give** animals a place to live and supply the earth with oxygen.
4. How many **stages** or levels are there in a rain forest?
5. The gardener was told to **fell** two trees in the small garden, so he cut them down.

D Word formation: Supply the correct form of the given word for the blank space in each sentence as in the example:

thick: The book is 5 cm in thickness.

1. **tropical:** The climate is very hot at the tropic.
2. **distance:** We could see the flash of lightning in the distant horizon.
3. **compare:** It is often useful to make a comparison between two things.
4. **crowd:** Buses are crowded early in the morning when many people go to work.
5. **measure:** In the Islamic Republic of Iran we use the metric system of measurement.
6. **increase:** People are increasingly realizing that our basic problems are not economic ones.

III. Cloze

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the following list.

numerous ⁴

century ⁵

number ²

purposes ⁶

tropical ³

jungle

crops

rainfall ¹

important

A rain forest is a type of forest that is found in areas of high ^{rain fall} and typically contains a vast ^{number} of plant and animal life. The best known are the ^{tropical} rain forests of South America and Asia, but there are ^{numerous} temperate rain forests, such as those in the NWUS, Chile, and New Zealand. In the late 20th ^{century} the clearing of these areas for logging, agriculture, and other ^{purposes} has caused erosion and species loss and perhaps rapid global warming. ^{تربايش}

IV. Mapping Activity

Read the passage carefully again and complete the following table about the rainforests.

Levels and their characteristics	Uses of rain forests	Differences between rain forests and jungles
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.		

UNIT 3

Pre-Reading Task

1. What kind of animals would you classify as cats?
2. Name some circus animals.
3. What factors are needed for an animal to be trained?

Showtime

- 1 Animals are an important part of the circus. The animal trainers work hard to put their acts together. Trainers have dangerous jobs. They work with animals that are wild and could turn on them suddenly. That is why the trainers must tame the animals.
- 2 Most trainers teach their animals to follow commands. Lion trainers work with lions, tigers, and leopards. The trainers often yell out commands and crack a whip. When they have new cats, the trainers may hold a chair for protection. Much caution is used when working with the big cats. A trainer's back must never be turned toward these animals.
- 3 It is always fun to watch the circus elephants. These huge animals are very intelligent. They learn new tricks quickly. Elephants can be taught to walk and dance on their hind legs. But like other wild animals, they can be very dangerous.
- 4 It is easy to forget that monkeys are wild animals. They are very cunning, and can be taught to behave just like people.
- 5 Dogs have been good companions for people throughout the ages. In many homes, dogs are considered a part of the family. But dogs can also be trained to entertain circus audiences. When commands are taught over and over using rewards, the dogs eagerly respond. Just like the other animals, when it's showtime, they are at their best.

I. Comprehension Check

1. Which of the following is **not** done by animal trainers?
 - a. They work hard to be successful.
 - b. They work with wild animals.
 - c. They try to make wild animals gentle.
 - ☒ d. They turn their back to big cats.
2. Circus trainers teach animals
 - a. to crack a whip
 - ☒ b. to obey their orders
 - c. to turn on them suddenly
 - d. to yell out
3. What animals are wild and cunning?
 - ☒ a. monkeys
 - b. cats
 - c. elephants
 - d. dogs
4. Which animals are called intelligent by the author?
 - a. tigers
 - b. monkeys
 - c. tamed dogs
 - ☒ d. elephants
5. The circus elephants can be taught the following EXCEPT
 - a. new tricks
 - ☒ b. dangerous acts
 - c. dancing on the back legs
 - d. walking on hind legs
6. According to the passage, monkeys
 - ☒ a. are among wild animals
 - b. can be taught to like people
 - c. easily forget things
 - d. are very intelligent
7. The writer says that dogs
 - a. are the best entertainers at the showtime
 - ☒ b. respond better if rewards are used
 - c. are the best companions of our age
 - d. can be taught to command circus audiences
8. A trainer must never turn his back to
 - a. circus elephants
 - b. cunning dogs
 - c. wild monkeys
 - ☒ d. big cats

II. Vocabulary Practice

A. Find words from the passage to match the meanings with the given paragraph numbers.

1. not safe (1) *dangerous*
2. people who teach animals (1) *trainers*
3. great care; interest in safety (2) *caution*
4. act of being kept from harm (2) *protection*
5. clever (4) *cunning*

6. to act or to answer (5) *respond*
7. those who go along and keep others company; friends (5) *Companion*
8. to make a wild animal gentle and teach it how to obey (1) *tame*
9. signals or orders (2) *commands*
10. smart, clever (3) *intelligent*

B. In the following sentences, the boldface words have antonyms in the passage. Find and write them in the spaces provided.

1. In this area, **wild** animals are protected and helped to live on. *tame*
2. One must be **stupid** to believe his lies. *intelligent*
3. This part of the beach is not **safe** for bathing. *dangerous*
4. Compared to his elder brother, John is rather **dull**. *entertaining*

C. Complete each sentence with an idiomatic expression from the text. Then give an equivalent for each expression in Persian.

1. He was yesterday evening and kept us all amused. *entertaining*
2. I've warned you not to do such silly things. *throughout*
3. The footballers were badly disorganized, and the coach was unable to *put their acts together*
4. The dog the child and bit him in the leg. *turn on / bit*

D. Fill in the blanks in the following sets of sentences using appropriate forms from the box.

Verb	Adverb	Noun	Adjective
endanger	dangerously	danger	dangerous
command	commandingly	command	commanding
entertain	entertainingly	entertainment	entertaining
accompany	_____	companion	_____
protect	protectively	protection	protective

1. a. The new developments in the country Hamid's chances of success. *endanger*
- b. Mr. Ahmadi's illness is serious and .. *dangerous*
- c. In war a soldier's life is full of .. *danger*
- d. Mr. Shirazi is .. *dangerous*
2. a. The president was by some members of the cabinet. *accompanied*
- b. The of the chancellor were two of his assistants. *accompanions*

protection

3. a. Very important persons travel under the of a bodyguard.
b. A mother naturally feels protective towards her children.
c. Young children must be protected from danger.
d. The soldier kept watch over the bridge protectively.
4. a. The officer commanded his men to fire.
b. Don't talk to me in such a/an commanding tone.
c. His commands were quickly obeyed.
d. The captain of the ship yelled out an order commandingly.
5. a. The circus clown entertains the audience by his tricks for over an hour.
b. The animals at the circus were really entertaining.
c. He fell into the water, much to the entertainment of the onlookers.
d. The monkey danced so that the audience burst into laughter.
entertainingly

III. Cloze

Find words in the passage to fill in the blanks with the given paragraph numbers.

Wild animals must be tamed before they can be shown in a circus. Wild animal (1) trainers do not have an easy job. They must move with (2) caution and show no fear. They have only a whip and a chair for (2) protection. The whip is used along with (2) commands that are shouted out. The animals learn to (5) respond to the commands. But a trainer must always be careful. Wild animals can be (4) taught. They do not make good (5) companions. They can be dangerous and may attack their trainers.