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LEXICOGRAMMATICAL

PENGUINS



Many animals are in danger of extinction in this dangerous world, but it seems the more attractive you are, the better chance you have of survival. This is why penguins could be luckier than other animals who lack their charm. Everyone loves penguins. They are used in commercials to advertise products from cheese to chocolate bars. The secret of penguins, of course, is that they seem so human. They stand upright, reminding us of waiters in a restaurant. They take part in human-type games, and tourists travel thousands of miles to see them play on the ice. Much of the money these tourists bring goes towards research on penguin protection. The sad fact is that although we love them, of the 17 species of penguins in the world, at least 10 of them are endangered. This is a direct result of overfishing and rising air and sea temperatures around the world - global warming, in other words. When are we going to get down to business and do something about the problem of global warming and its effects on wildlife?

A. VOCABULARY

Find words/phrases which mean:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. beautiful | : <i>attractive</i> | 5. participate | : <i>take part</i> |
| 2. not have | : <i>lack</i> | 6. study | : <i>research</i> |
| 3. TV ads | : <i>commercials</i> | 7. class of animals | : <i>species</i> |
| 4. goods | : <i>products</i> | 8. worldwide | : <i>global</i> |

STUDY: DANGER

DANGER - DANGEROUS - ENDANGERED

- Many animals are **in danger**.
- Gorillas are **in danger of** extinction.
- Gorillas are **dangerous** animals.
- They are **endangered** species.

B. MORPHOLOGY - PHONOLOGY & related words

Fill in with an appropriate word from the box.

- remember
- remind
- stare
- glance
- site
- sight
- take part
- take place

1. We're visiting an ancient *site* but I don't *remember* the name.
2. "Don't *stare* at that man." "But he *reminds* me of grandpa."
3. The *sight* of horses *reminds* me of my dad's ranch in Iowa.
4. I just *glanced* at the photo, but I couldn't *remember* anyone in it.
5. We *take part* in a contest which *takes place* here every year.

C. "GET" EXPRESSIONS

Fill in with an appropriate verb form and expression.

- rid of
- down to business
- mad
- in touch
- even
- on my nerves
- excited/bored
- pleasure from

1. Let's *get down to business* and not waste any more time. (*begin to get serious*)
2. I'll *get even* with you if it's the last thing I do! (*repay, get revenge*)
3. *Get in touch* with my brother if you go to Las Vegas. (*contact*)
4. She *got* really *mad* when he laughed at her. (*become angry*)
5. His rude behavior *gets on my nerves*. (*annoy*)
6. Let's *get rid of* that old car and buy a new one. (*dispose of*)

ITEMS



D. AMERICAN (AmE) OR BRITISH (BrE) ENGLISH?

1. Slow down.

- a. This **motorway** leads to a **roundabout**. BrE
 b. This **highway** leads to a **traffic circle**. AmE

2. Summer's here at last!

- a. Yes. **Do you have** any **vacation** plans? AmE
 b. Yes. **Have you got** any **holiday** plans? BrE



3. I don't feel like going...

- a. **anyplace** this **fall**. AmE
 b. **anywhere** this **autumn**. BrE

4. Is your son really eleven already?

- a. Yes. It's his last **term** in **primary school**. BrE
 b. Yes. It's his last **semester** in **elementary school**. AmE

E. PREPOSITIONAL COMBINATIONS

Fill in: **in, at**

1. at times 6. in danger
 2. in cash 7. at a glance
 3. at last 8. at first sight
 4. at risk 9. in trouble
 5. at least 10. in general

1. At times Leo puts himself in great danger.
 2. I knew at a glance that he was in trouble.
 3. At first sight I thought he was at least 50.
 4. At last he's paid me for all the work I did - and this time he paid me in cash.
 5. In general, women are more at risk of depression than men.

F. COLLOCATIONS: ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS Fill in: **formally, completely, direct, global**

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. global | 2. completely | 3. formally | 4. direct |
| warming, concern, problem, issue | wrong, different, hidden, lost | dressed, requested, approved, written | question, answer, method, flight, route |



A chimpanzee who (1)..... pleasure from smoking? At first (2)..... you'd think it was a joke, but you'd be (3)..... wrong. Her name is Feili, and she smokes at (4)..... 20 cigarettes a day, it seems. Her owners at the Chinese zoo

where she lives claim she gets (5)..... easily, so she picks up cigarettes that visitors throw to her. However, a number of local children (6)..... angry at the (7)..... of this animal with a cigarette hanging out of her mouth. These caring young people think it's wrong to let her continue with this habit and put her health in (8)..... They wrote to the zoo owners to protest - and good for them. Maybe we should (9)..... ourselves that (10)..... young people seem to show more concern over what is right and what is wrong than adults.

G. SMOKING CHIMPANZEE: CLOZE TEST

1. a. gives b. makes c. gets
 2. a. sight b. look c. eye
 3. a. deeply b. highly c. completely
 4. a. less b. last c. least
 5. a. bored b. even c. in touch
 6. a. got b. made c. had
 7. a. site b. sight c. glance
 8. a. risk b. danger c. trouble
 9. a. remind b. think c. remember
 10. a. on time b. at times c. by the time

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preparing for READING

SNIFFER ANIMALS



A. TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Is advanced technology used in police work?
2. Are dogs important in police work?
3. Do you think dogs look for only drugs?
4. Do drugs and explosives have a very strong smell?
5. Do dogs get addicted to the drugs they are looking for?
6. Do dogs get a reward for the work they do?
7. Do dogs become attached to their owners?
8. Can you train other animals to find drugs or explosives?



explosives



drugs



train



sniff



dig



scratch

B. EXPRESSIONS/PHRASES: TASTE - SMELL

1. This soup **tastes** like dishwater. (*has the flavor of*)
2. Vacations give us a **taste** of freedom. (*brief experience*)
3. His story **smells** very fishy, in my opinion. (*seems/sounds*)
4. Harold's joke was in very bad **taste** (*judgment*)
5. Let's get out of here. I **smell** trouble. (*detect/sense*)
6. They **smelled** danger and left the country. (*detect/sense*)
7. We have the same **taste** in clothes and music. (*liking*)
8. Her angry words left a bad **taste** in my mouth. (*feeling*)



I smell a rat!

C. EXPRESSIONS/PHRASES: MISS - LOSE

MISS the bus, a class,
a meeting, a target,
home, friends, a chance

LOSE my watch, money,
keys, tickets, a
game, time, interest, weight,
one's temper/mind/way

1. He often gets angry and **loses** his temper.
2. He's very fat. He needs to **lose** weight.
3. Steve never **misses** his favorite TV program.
4. I like my new school, but I **miss** my old friends.
5. I'm always sad when my team **loses** a game.
6. We rarely **miss** a chance to see a good movie.
7. Hurry up! There's not a minute to **lose** !
8. I'm beginning to **lose** interest in this book.

STUDY

ADVANCED...

- technology
- level
- stage

BE ADDICTED TO...

- drugs
- alcohol
- computer games/TV

REWARD

- He was **rewarded with** a car.
- They gave him a car **as a reward**.
- There's **a \$10,000 reward** for information.

READING: SNIFFER ANIMALS



Today, even though we have advanced technology, police dogs are more important than ever in the battle to find drugs and explosives. A dog's nose is a thousand times more sensitive than a human's. However, people often think dogs are mistreated and sniff out drugs because they are addicted to them. This is not true. What they are actually doing is looking for their favorite toy. The one most often used is a white towel. To begin the training, the police trainer simply plays a game with the dog, who tries to take the towel from the trainer's hand. The towel has been carefully washed so there is no smell at all.

Later, the trainer puts a bag of marijuana inside the towel. After playing for a while, the dog starts to recognize the smell of marijuana as the smell of his favorite toy. The trainer then hides the towel, with the drugs, in various places. Whenever the dog smells the drugs, he gets excited and digs and scratches, trying to get at his toy. He soon learns that when he finds the drugs, his reward is a game. Now scientists say that rats could also work as sniffer animals. They have very good noses too, they do not miss their owners like dogs, and do not need individual trainers to look after them.



A. FIND WORDS/PHRASES

which mean:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. fight | : | <i>battle</i> |
| 2. badly treated | : | <i>mistreated</i> |
| 3. find by smelling | : | <i>sniff out</i> |
| 4. can't live without | : | <i>be addicted to</i> |
| 5. teaching/learning | : | <i>training</i> |
| 6. (short) period of time | : | <i>while</i> |
| 7. (be able to) reach | : | <i>get at</i> |
| 8. take care of | : | <i>look after</i> |

B. RELATED VOCABULARY - Match

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. advanced | d | a. protection |
| 2. drug | f | b. training |
| 3. scientific | e | c. race |
| 4. police | a | d. technology |
| 5. rat | c | e. experiment |
| 6. basic | b | f. addict/dealer |

C. M.C.Q.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The writer states that sniffer dogs are ... | 3. A dog tries to find the hidden drugs because ... |
| a. using the latest technology. | a. he wants to please his master. |
| b. hard to train. | b. otherwise he will be punished. |
| c. necessary to the police in their work. | c. he'll get something he likes afterwards. |
| d. not as useful as technology. | d. he wants to destroy them. |
| 2. Many people believe that the dogs ... | 4. Rats would make good sniffer animals because they ... |
| a. need a long period of training. | a. have a better sense of smell than dogs. |
| b. are not allowed to have toys. | b. would be less attached to their owners. |
| c. enjoy their training. | c. are less afraid than dogs. |
| d. are given drugs to help them train. | d. can be trained more quickly than dogs. |