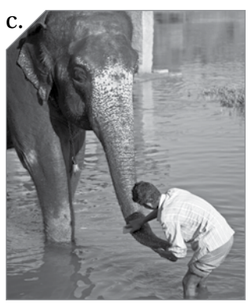
Unit 4

Part of Nature

1 **Complete each sentence with a word from the box.** Then match the photos with the sentences. Write the number.

area	captivity	conservation	costumes	endangered	forest	grow	~~wild~~	workers

1. There aren't many red pandas left in the wild. [d]
2. The Amazon rain forest covers a huge area of Brazil. [h]
3. The scientist is looking for birds in the forest. [a]
4. Water conservation projects are especially important in dry countries. [f]
5. Scientists sometimes wear costumes when they work with animals. [e]
6. The sanctuary has a team of workers that washes the elephants. [c]
7. Some of the animals are kept in captivity so they can breed. [b]
8. Palm trees grow in hot and humid climates. [g]

a.
b.
c. 
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

2 **Listen.** Read and write **T** for *True* and **F** for *False*.
Then rewrite the false statements to make them true. **TR: 29**

1. There are now only 20 whooping cranes in the wild. F
2. Crane chicks are born in captivity every year. T
3. Today, workers don't wear costumes or use puppets. T
4. Adult cranes learn to look after the chicks. T
5. The cranes learn to live with humans. F
6. The young cranes stay at the center for five years. F

1. There are over 400 whooping cranes in the wild.
5. The cranes learn to live in the wild.
6. The young cranes stay at the center for five months.

3 **Complete the sentences about giant pandas.** Use the words from the box.

big	captivity	endangered	forests	leopards	the wild	workers

1. Giant Pandas live in bamboo forests in China.
2. There are 1,800 in the wild.
3. They live on big areas of land.
4. The workers try to teach the pandas how to live in the wild.
5. The Sichuan Giant Panda sanctuaries also help snow leopards.
6. Today, the number of giant pandas is growing. This means they aren't endangered.

4 **Answer the questions.**

1. What do red pandas and snow leopards have in common? They're endangered animals.
2. Where does bamboo grow? in the forests around the mountains in China
3. Where are animals and plants protected? in a reserve

GRAMMAR

Quantifiers: Talking and asking about quantity

How much ...?	**How much** water do plants need?	There are plants that need **a lot of** water.
		Other plants need **little** water.
		Few plants need no water at all.
How many ...?	**How many** types of leopard are there?	**A lot**. About eight or nine, I think.

We use quantifiers to talk about the quantity, or number, of something. When asking about quantities, we use *How much* with noncount nouns, and *How many* with count nouns.

We use *a lot of* with count and noncount nouns.
We use *few* with count nouns:
*There are **few** poisonous snakes. = There **aren't many** poisonous snakes.*
We use *little* with noncount nouns:
*There's **little** interest in the subject. = There **isn't much** interest in the subject.*

5 **Complete the questions using *How much* or *How many*.**

1. How much honey can these bees make?
2. How many bees live in the hive?
3. How many eyes does a bee have?
4. How many flowers does a bee visit in one day?
5. How much time does a bee spend on each flower?
6. How many eggs does a queen bee lay?

6 **Listen.** Write the words you hear. **TR: 30**

This is really exciting! I'm walking through the rain forest in Puerto Rico. I can hear (1) a lot of different sounds, but I can see very (2) few animals! Listen! I can hear insects, mammals, and (3) a lot of birds, way up in the trees. However, I can see very (4) few of them. It's dark here on the forest floor. Very (5) little sunlight reaches the forest floor. There are (6) a lot of good hiding places for the animals that live here. There's (7) little chance of staying dry here—everything is soaking wet. There's (8) a lot of rain in the forest! Look! What's that? I think it's a snake. I don't know exactly (9) how many snakes there are in the wild here, but I know there are a (10) few .

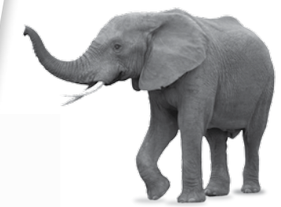
7 **Look at the photos.** Read and label the fact cards. Then use the information on each card to answer the questions.

elephant **giraffe** **jaguar**

Animal: jaguar
Height: 60–80 centimeters
Tail length: 80 centimeters
Weight: 100–160 kilograms
Diet: mammals, fish, reptiles

Animal: elephant
Height: 3–4 meters
Tail length: 1–1.5 meters
Weight: up to 8,000 kilograms
Diet: grass, plants
Water per day: 190 liters

Animal: giraffe
Height: 4–6 meters
Tail length: 1 meter
Weight: 790–1,200 kilograms
Diet: leaves
Water per day: 45 liters



1. How tall is a giraffe? A giraffe is 4–6 meters tall.
2. How much water does a giraffe drink? A giraffe drinks 45 liters of water per day.
3. How much does a jaguar weigh? A jaguar weighs 100–160 kilograms.
4. How long is a giraffe's tail? A giraffe's tail is 1 meter long.
5. How much water does an elephant drink? An elephant drinks 190 liters of water per day.
6. How tall is an elephant? An elephant is 3–4 meters tall.
7. How long is a jaguar's tail? A jaguar's tail is 80 centimeters long.
8. How much does an elephant weigh? An elephant weighs up to 8,000 kilograms.

8 **Choose an animal.** Research some facts and write your own fact card. Then ask and answer questions with a friend. Think about the questions below. Answers will vary.

How tall is the animal?
How long is the animal's tail?
How much does the animal weigh?
What does the animal eat?
How much water does the animal drink?

Animal: _____

9 **Listen and read.** As you read, think about the sequence of events. **TR: 31**

Saving Ghana's Giant Squeaker Frogs

Gilbert Baase Adum holding an African tiger frog

Gilbert Baase Adum doesn't hunt frogs anymore. In fact, he helps save them. Today, he is a leading conservationist and an expert in Africa's frogs. Some frogs are endangered in Ghana. A lot of people thought the giant squeaker frog was extinct, too. But thanks to Gilbert's work, these frogs have a second chance.

The land where the frogs live provides the local community with food, fuel, and water. However, some people cut down the trees, which is against the law, to use the land for farming. Some local people even burn down the trees to look for bees. The bees make wild honey. When people find the honey, they sell it at local markets.

In 2009, Gilbert found a small population of giant squeaker frogs. Now, he works with his organization, *Save the Frogs Ghana!*, to protect them. He talks to local farmers and persuades them to find different ways to earn money. He plants trees so that the frogs can return to the area again. He wants the local community to look after the frogs. He visits schools to tell children how important the frogs are to the community.

Giant squeaker frog

Gilbert knows how important the frogs are. They eat mosquitoes that spread malaria. Malaria is a disease that kills hundreds of thousands of people, including many children, every year. So, Gilbert says that if we save the frogs, we save the world.

10 **Read *Saving Ghana's Giant Squeaker Frogs* again.** Complete the flow chart with the sentences in the box to show the correct sequence of events.

Gilbert finds giant squeaker frogs.
Gilbert teaches people about giant squeaker frogs.
Gilbert is now an expert on African frogs.
Gilbert helps save giant squeaker frogs.
Gilbert creates an organization to protect giant squeaker frogs.

1 People think giant squeaker frogs are extinct.

2 Gilbert finds giant squeaker frogs.

3 Gilbert creates an organization to protect giant squeaker frogs.

4 Gilbert teaches people about giant squeaker frogs.

5 Gilbert is now an expert on African frogs.

11 **Complete the sentences.**

1. Cutting down trees to use the land for farming is against the law.
2. Some people want to find honey to sell at local markets.
3. Gilbert plants trees so that the frogs can return to the area again.
4. Saving the frogs means saving the world.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of manner

Adjective	Adverb
The giant squeaker frog has a **loud** squeak.	The giant squeaker frog squeaks **loudly**.
Mountain goats are **good** climbers.	Mountain goats can climb **well**.
It is **easy** for leopards to find prey.	Leopards can find prey **easily**.

Adverbs of manner tell us how something is done. They are usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective: *He talks quiet**ly**. She sings happi**ly**.*

When an adjective ends in *y* (*happy, angry*), we change the *y* to *i* before adding *-ly*: *The lion roared angr**ily**.*
Some words don't change their form: *The cheetah ran **fast**. They worked very **hard**.*

12 Look at these adjectives. Write the adverb of manner.

1. happy happily
2. good well
3. bad badly
4. quick quickly
5. safe safely
6. easy easily
7. fast fast / quickly
8. beautiful beautifully
9. healthy healthily
10. slow slowly

13 Read the sentences on the left. Then complete the sentences on the right with the adverb of manner.

1. Most dogs are good at swimming. Most dogs can swim well.
2. Snakes are very quiet when they move. Snakes move very quietly.
3. Nature photographers are very patient. Nature photographers wait patiently.
4. Cheetahs are fast runners. Cheetahs can run very fast / quickly.
5. Sam's homework is always neat. Sam always does his homework neatly.
6. Joe thinks it's easy to speak English. Joe speaks English easily.
7. An elephant's call is very loud. Elephants call very loudly.
8. Honey bees are hard working. Honey bees work very hard.

14 Read the letter from Leon's grandma. Circle the correct words. Then listen and check.

TR: 32

Dear Leon,

I hope you're (1) **happy** / **happily** at your new school. Here's some (2) **helpful** / **helpfully** advice for you.

- Make sure you eat (3) **healthy** / **healthily**.
- Do your homework (4) **neat** / **neatly**. (5) **Good** / **Well** handwriting is important.
- Speak (6) **clear** / **clearly** when you talk to your teachers.
- Learn your spelling words every week! It's important to be able to spell (7) **correct** / **correctly**.
- Be (8) **polite** / **politely**. Don't behave (9) **bad** / **badly**.
- Be (10) **kind** / **kindly** to people.
- Play football (11) **good** / **well** and make sure you run (12) **fast** / **fastly**!

I hope it works out (13) **perfect** / **perfectly** for you.

Lots of love,
Grandma

15 Do word math. Write **T** for *True* and **F** for *False*. Answers will vary.

	A	B	C
1	Cats	swim	well
2	Giraffes	jump	fast
3	Parrots	fly	easily
4	Lions	shout	quietly
5	Frogs	roar	loudly

1. A1 + B3 + C1 = Cats fly well. F
2. A2 + B4 + C5 = Giraffes shout loudly. F
3. A5 + B2 + C3 = Frogs jump easily. T
4. A4 + B5 + C4 = Lions roar quietly. F

16 Now make two true sentences about the animals in the chart or any others you know.
Answers will vary.

1. _____
2. _____

WRITING

When we write a fact sheet, it's important to make sure we check all the facts carefully.

We want the information in a fact sheet to be clearly presented to readers so that it's easy for them to read. Separate the facts into different sections. Use subheadings or bullet points to do this.

17 Organize.

1. Write a fact sheet about an animal. You can choose an animal from your book, or any other animal. First, decide which animal you want to write about. Write its name on the line below.

   Answers will vary.

   Now look at the list of subheadings below. Use the library or Internet to find out facts about your animal. Write your facts in the table below.

Color	
Size (height / weight / length)	
Diet	
Habitat	
Fun facts	

2. Plan your writing. Look at the information in the chart above. Think about how to organize your facts. Remember, if you have more than one fact under a heading, you can use bullet points. You also need to include a good introductory sentence. This might include some of your general facts, for example, *The . . . is a large, hairy mammal.* Look at the information above and write your own introductory sentence.

   Answers will vary.

18 Write.

1. Go to p. 89 in your book. Reread the model text.
2. Write your first draft. Check for organization, content, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.
3. Write your final draft. Share it with your teacher and classmates.

Now I Can . . .

- **talk about different things in nature.**

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Use the words from the box to write two sentences. Answers will vary.

captivity	conservation	giant panda	giant squeaker frog

1. _____
2. _____

- **use quantifiers to talk about quantity.**

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Complete these questions and answers. Use *How much / How many* in the questions, and *a lot, little,* and *few* in the answers.

1. How much rain is there in the desert? There's little rain in the desert.
2. How much water can a camel drink in 13 minutes? A lot !
3. How many wild Bactrian camels are there? Very few / Few .

- **use adverbs of manner.**

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Write three sentences using these words.

safely	badly	fast

Answers will vary.

- **write a fact sheet.**

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Complete the mini fact sheet. Check the details in your book.

Giant Pandas

Giant pandas live in bamboo forests in China.

Appearance: • Giant pandas have black and white fur.

Diet: • Giant pandas' favorite food is bamboo.

Population: • There are 1,800 giant pandas in the wild.

Choose an activity. Go to p. 107.

Units 3–4 Review

1 Read. Choose the word that best completes the sentences.

1. There are few rhinoceroses in the wild. They are an ____ species.
   a. endangered b. against the law c. engineering
2. Some pandas live in ____, where workers can look after them.
   a. the wild b. costumes c. captivity
3. Robotic cameras are used in ____ projects. They can see animals in certain areas.
   a. boring b. conservation c. control
4. Robots are also used in hospitals, to ____ people with pain.
   a. code b. grow c. help
5. The engineer is designing a robotic hand with ____ fingers.
   a. online
   b. movable
   c. wild
6. The baby leopard only weighs two ____.
   a. liters
   b. centimeters
   c. kilograms

2 Listen. Circle the correct response for each sentence you hear. **TR: 33**

1. a. No, the workers should return the robot.
   b. Yes, but I dream about robots cleaning my house.
2. a. Yes, it's a conservation project.
   b. Yes, they can return to this area.
3. a. No, they shouldn't cry.
   b. Yes, they can code very well.
4. a. That's fantastic!
   b. That's against the law.

3 Read the blog post. Decide which answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**) best fits each blank space.

Becoming a Great Photographer

I love taking photographs. I take photos of birds, plants, animals, and insects. Sometimes, I wait (1) __c__ for hours, just to see a bee land on a flower. Getting a great photo takes (2) __b__ of patience.

Do you want to be a photographer? Think about these ideas as you get started:

- You (3) __a__ think carefully about what you want to photograph.
- You (4) __c__ get great photos with the right location. Think about it: (5) __b__ different plants or birds can you photograph in one place? You don't want to choose a place with (6) __c__ interesting things to photograph.
- Think about (7) __a__ time you can spend taking photos.
- Do you have a good camera? The wrong camera can (8) __b__ make a photo come out (9) __a__.
- You (10) __c__ expect your first shot to be perfect!

1.	a. loudly	b. well	c. quietly	**6.**	a. a lot	b. little	c. few
2.	a. few	b. a lot	c. little	**7.**	a. how much	b. how many	c. how easily
3.	a. should	b. shouldn't	c. can't	**8.**	a. high	b. easily	c. well
4.	a. shouldn't	b. can't	c. can	**9.**	a. badly	b. good	c. little
5.	a. how much	b. how many	c. how well	**10.**	a. can	b. should	c. shouldn't

4 Match the questions with the answers. Write the letter on the line.

__d__ 1. How much time do you spend taking photos?	a. No, you can't.
__a__ 2. Can you easily photograph bees?	b. No, they can't.
__g__ 3. Should you be very loud at work?	c. Two.
__b__ 4. Can robots take better photos than people?	d. A lot!
__h__ 5. How does she work?	e. There are very few.
__f__ 6. Should you tell someone where you're going?	f. Yes, you should.
__c__ 7. How many cameras do you have?	g. No, you shouldn't.
__e__ 8. How many bees are in this area?	h. She works quietly.