

Summary of:

Unit **Two**: Creature Features

(CB & SB)

Grade: 8A
(2020/2021)

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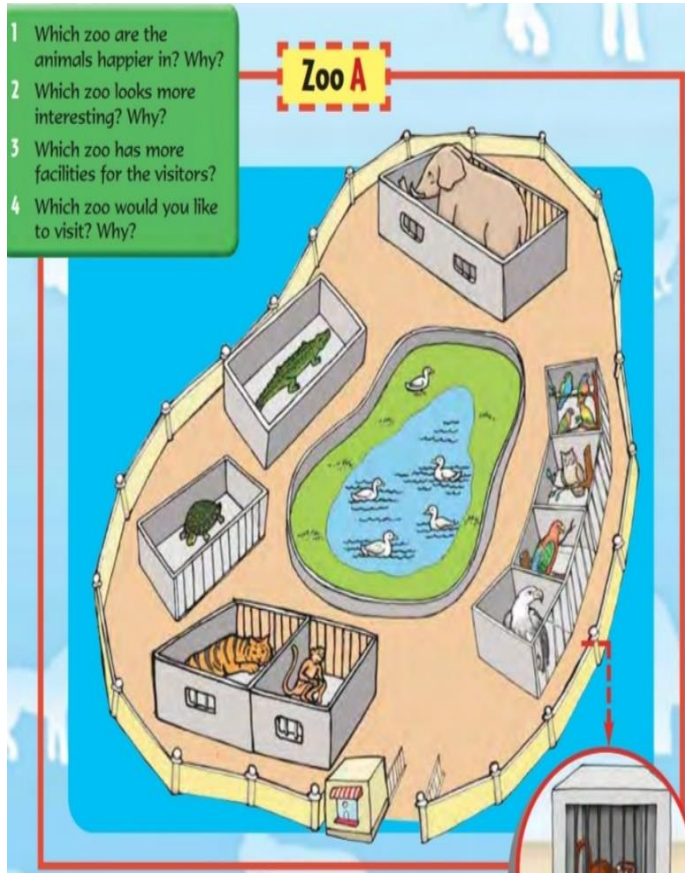
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Classbook (CB)

1. Compare between Zoo A and Zoo B



Name	Zoo A
Type of zoo	Old / traditional
Contents	Animals and birds
Animals & birds	*5 animals *12 birds
Cages	*6 small concrete boxes/cages. * an enclosure for ducks.
Services for visitors	No services

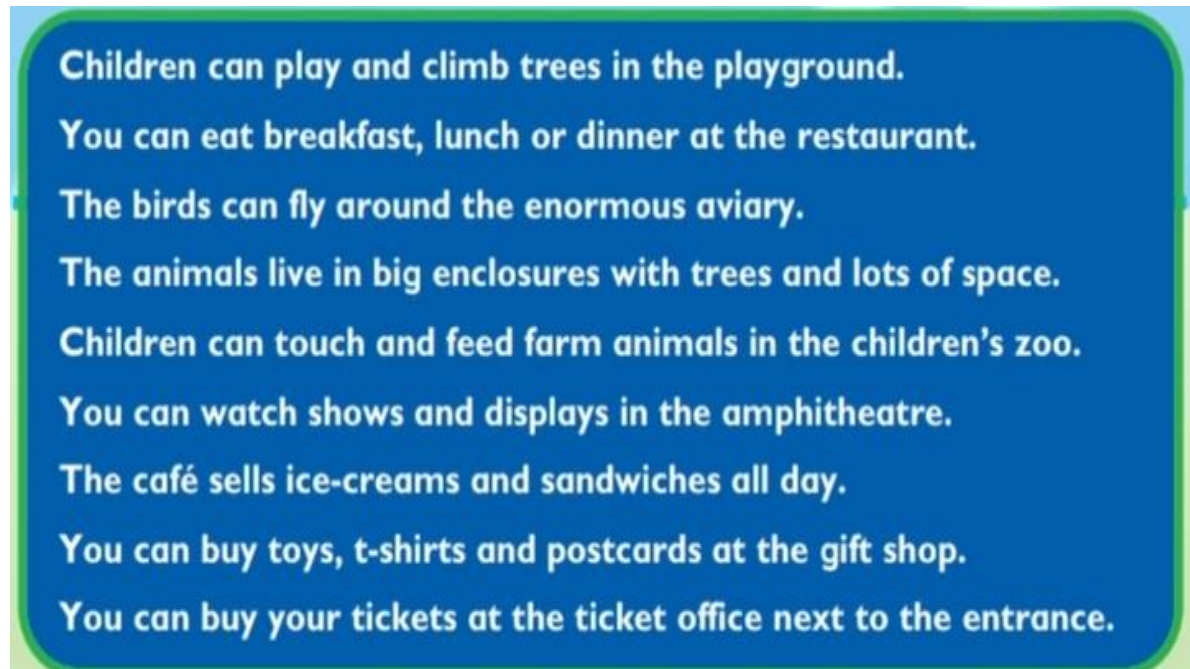
Describe Zoo A:



Name	Zoo B
Type of zoo	New / modern
Contents	Animals, birds and people
Animals & birds	*11 animals *lots of birds
Cages	*No cages *5 enclosures And one aviary for birds
Services for visitors	*Playground *theatre *a Café *a restaurant *Toilets *sitting chairs *Gift shop

Describe Zoo B:

Q1. Read the following sentences. Do the questions.



Q.2: Underline verbs in each sentence.

Study the table below.

Places	Roles
1.playground	Children play + climb trees
2.restaurant	Visitors eat breakfast, lunch or dinner
3.Birds aviary	Birds fly around it
4.Enclosures	Animals live in big enclosures
5.Children's zoo	Children touch +feed farm animals.
6.amphitheatre	Visitors watch shows + displays
7.cafe	It sells ice creams + sandwiches
8.Gift shop	Visitors buy toys, t-shirts and postcards
9.Ticket Office	Visitors can buy tickets from it

Q.3: Where can visitors eat food in new zoo? _____

Q.4: Where can you buy ice cream? _____

Q.5: Where can children play? _____

Q.6: Give examples of farm animals?

Study the table below.

Words	Meanings
Climb (v)	يتسلق
enormous (adj.)	ضخم – كبير جدا
Space (n)	فراغ
feed (v)	يطعم
displays (v)	يعرض
Office (n)	مكتب
entrance (n)	مدخل
Around (adv.)	حول
Toys (n)	العاب

2. What do people think about zoos?

People **like** zoos.
(Why?)

- Zoos protect endangered animals.
- Zoologists can observe and learn about animals.
- People can go and look at animals.
- Zoos are educational.
(talks / lectures)

People **don't like**
zoos.

- Animals are put in small cages.
- Animals feel bored and lonely.
- Animals live in smelly parks/cages.
- Some zoos are too big and boring.
- It's too tiring walking around them.

Q1. Write your opinion about zoo? Why?

3. An example of modern zoo: [\(Sharjah Zoo\)](#)

Sharjah Zoo

Watching a video: [\(Yeng Amor Channel\) / Youtube](#)

- Sharjah Zoo = Arabian Wildlife Centure
- It has over 100 species
- It opened in September 1999
- It is the only zoo that exhibits all the Arabian animals naturally.
- Visitors : learn about endangered animal and plant species.
- **Tours:**
 1. video (main enternace)
 2. See reptile/fish/insect house/snakes/lizards/scorpions and spiders
 3. Bird aviary: (songbirds-flamingoes)
 4. A cave : (bind fish from Oman)
 5. Houses : (Caracal lynix wildcat-sand cat)
 6. Mammals : (foxes – hedgehogs –rodent)

4. Animals International Organizations (5)

1. **Whale Coast Oman**

www.whalecoastoman.com

* It **collects information** about whales and dolphins.

* It **rescues them** from fishing nets.

Volunteer's Role:

* I make a **report** when I saw whales/dolphins.

* I can **buy** t-shirts/posters/wheel

2. **Greenpeace**

www.greenpeace.com

• It save the ocean environment.

Volunteer's Role:

• I work on a **boat** called "Rainbow warrior"

• I paid a **subscription fee** and receive a monthly magazine.

• I can buy t-shirts and gifts.

3. Lifewatch

www.Londonzoo.co.uk

- * It's run by London zoo and it **conserve** animals.

Volunteer's Role:

- * I can **adopt** an animal.
- * I can **pay some money** to after my animal.

4. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

www.worldwildlife.org

- * It protects the **world's wildlife** and environment.
- * It has a lot of **information** about : over-fishing and climate change.

Volunteer's Role:

- * I can **read** facts sheets on their website about important conservation issues.

5. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

www.rspb.org

- It protects **wild birds** and their environment.
- It buys lands and keep them as **nature reserves**.

Volunteer Role:

* I paid a **membership fee** to get a monthly magazine and free entry.

Study the table below.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
organization (n)	منظمة	Climate change (n)	التغير المناخي
rescue (v)	ينقذ	Facts (n)	حقائق
subscription fee (n)	رسوم الاشتراك	Conservation (n)	المحافظة
volunteer (n)	متطوع	Issues (n)	قضايا
receive (v)	يستلم	Royal (adj)	سلطاني
Paid /pay (v)	يدفع مال	Society (n)	مجتمع
role (n)	دور	Protection (n)	حماية
adopt (v)	يتبنى	Lands (n)	اراضي
Wildlife (n)	الحياة البرية	Membership fee (n)	رسوم العضوية
Over-fishing (n)	الصيد البحري الجائر	Entry (n)	دخول

Skillsbook (SB) :

Grammar Rules:

First Conditional

Use / Meaning

*We use first conditional to talk about what we think will happen in the future.

The Form

- 1) **If** + present simple , **will ('ll) / won't** + infinitive
(If clause) (main clause)
- 2) **will ('ll) / won't** + infinitive + **If** + present simple

Examples

If + present simple , will /won't + infinitive (<u>with comma</u>)	will/won't + infinitive + if + present simple (<u>No comma</u>)
If we kill the snakes, the mice will grow .	The mice will grow if we kill the snakes.
If you close that window, it won't break .	It won't break if you close that window.
If you go to the zoo, you' ll see animals.	You' ll see animals if you go to the zoo.

Conjunctions: because & but

Use / Meaning

*We use conjunctions: **because** & **but** to join sentences.

***Because** gives **reasons** for the main clause.

***But** gives **contrast** to the main clause.

Position in sentences

- In the middle of sentences.

Examples

because	but
I went home early because I was ill.	I bought the bag , but it was very expensive.
He got excellent marks in spelling test because he learned his spellings.	It rained a lot , but I enjoyed my holiday.

Used to

Use / Meaning

* **used to** describes things that happened **regularly** in the past but don't happen now.

The Form

1. (...used to + infinitive) **or**
2. (...used to + infinitive , **but now** ... + present simple ...)

Examples

(...used to + infinitive)	(...used to + infinitive , but now ...+ present simple)
I used to walk to school.	I used to walk to school, but now I go by bus.
Animals used to live in small cages.	Animals used to live in small cages , but now they live in big enclosures.

Notes

present simple:

He/She/It + verb **-s/es**

I/they/you/we + verb

Comparatives & Superlatives

Use / Meaning

Comparatives: To **compare** between 2 people/animals/things.

Superlatives: To **compare** between 3 or more people/animals/things

The Form

1. Comparatives:

Short adjectives (1/2 syllables)	Long adjectives (3 /4 syllables)
adjective - er than	more/less + adjective + than

2. Superlatives:

Short adjectives (1/2 syllables)	Long adjectives (3 /4 syllables)
adjective - est	the most/least + adjective

Examples

1. Comparatives:

Short adjectives (1/2 syllables)	Long adjectives (3 /4 syllables)
<p>1. adjectives end with -e : Add -r</p> <p>e.g: wide → wider than</p> <p>large → larger than</p>	<p>more/less + adjective + than</p> <p>e.g: * Horses are more boring than zebra.</p>

2. adjectives with 1 vowel and ends with a consonant: double the consonant and add **-er**.

e.g: big \longrightarrow bigger **than**
thin \longrightarrow thinner **than**

3. adjectives with 1 vowel and ends with more than one consonant: we add **-er**.

e.g: cold \longrightarrow colder **than**
fast \longrightarrow faster **than**

4. adjectives ends with **-y**: take away **-y** and add **-ier**.

e.g: noisy \longrightarrow noisier **than**
hungry \longrightarrow hungrier **than**

* Frogs are **less** amazing **than** dinosaurs.

* This elephant is **more** expensive **than** that hippo.

2. Superlatives:

Short adjectives (1/2 syllables)	Long adjectives (3 /4 syllables)
<p>1. adjectives end with -e : Add st e.g: wide \longrightarrow the widest large \longrightarrow the largest</p> <p>2. adjectives with 1 vowel and ends with <u>a consonant</u>: double the consonant and add -est. e.g: big \longrightarrow the biggest thin \longrightarrow the thinnest</p>	<p><u>the most/least + adjective</u></p> <p>e.g: * Horses are the most <u>boring</u> animal.</p> <p>* Frogs are the least <u>amazing</u> animal.</p>

3. adjectives with 1 vowel and ends with more than one

consonant: we add **-est**.

e.g: cold → **the coldest**

fast → **the fastest**

4. adjectives ends with **-y**:

take away **-y** and add **-iest**.

e.g: noisy → **the noisiest**

hungry → **the hungriest**

* This elephant is **the most** expensive animal .