

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Unless we reduce (reduce) pollution, climate change will get (get) worse.
- If we use (use) solar power, we will reduce (reduce) carbon dioxide.
- We won't reduce (not reduce) waste unless we recycle (recycle) more.
- If we protect (protect) wildlife, more endangered species will survive (survive).
- We will destroy (destroy) a lot of marine life if we don't do (not do) something soon.

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2 Rewrite the sentence so that it has the same meaning, using the word or phrase in brackets.

- If you don't leave now, you will miss the bus. (unless)
Unless you leave now, you will miss the bus.
- If it's sunny tomorrow, we will swim in the sea. (won't swim)
We won't swim in the sea tomorrow unless it's sunny.
- If you don't want to go swimming, you won't need your costume. (unless)
You won't need your costume unless you want to go swimming.
- Unless you visit the caves at night, you won't see bats. (will see)
If you visit the caves at night, you will see bats.
- If you walk along this path, you will get to the bay. (unless)
Unless you walk along this path, you won't get to the bay.

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3 Correct the mistakes in the second conditional sentences.

- If we recycle our plastic bottles, the oceans would to be cleaner.
If we recycled our plastic bottles, the oceans would be cleaner.
- What happen if there were more carbon dioxide in the air?
What would happen if there was more carbon dioxide in the air?
- If plastic bags was illegal, people not use them.
If plastic bags were illegal, people wouldn't use them.
- If we not produce so much carbon dioxide there will be less pollution.
If we didn't produce so much carbon dioxide, there would be less pollution.
- Would buy an electric car if you have enough money?
Would you buy an electric car if you had enough money?

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4 Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be choose get go not do

- FREYA Look! If we ¹ don't do something soon to protect the environment, the planet will get in real trouble.
- OLIVIA So, if you could go to any place to help, where ² would you go?
- FREYA If I had the money for the flight, I ³ would choose Madagascar, in Africa.
- OLIVIA Really? So ... if you ⁴ are sure about this, why don't you save some money to go next summer?
- FREYA Yes, I'll do. If I work part-time at the library, I ⁵ 'll get some money.

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VOCABULARY

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 If we had more electric cars, there wouldn't be so much pollution.
- 2 Many endangered species live in the Amazon rainfores t in South America.
- 3 Plastic is a big problem for marine life in the ocean.
- 4 We saw dolphins swimming in the ocean. They came right into the small bay.
- 5 Energy from the sun is called solar power.

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6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs *produce*, *protect*, *reduce* or *destroy*.

- 1 Solar power produces a lot of energy, and it's cheap.
- 2 Plastic in our oceans is destroying a lot of marine life.
- 3 It might be possible to protect the planet if we make changes now.
- 4 Humans have produced a lot of waste, which is polluting the planet.
- 5 Unless we significantly reduce carbon dioxide levels, climate change will continue.

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7 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 The south coast of Turkey is famous for its beautiful beaches.
- 2 Large parts of the ocean are covered with plastic waste. It's horrible.
- 3 Tourists can't go too close to the volcano because it is so hot and there are clouds of smoke from the eruption.
- 4 A lot of wildlife, like polar bears, elephants and tigers, might die out.
- 5 Lots of seabirds build their nests on the high, steep cliffs next to the beach.

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LISTENING

8 Listen to a class discussion about animal conservation. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the first group's idea?
They think we should encourage people to spend time outdoors.
- 2 What is Connor's group's idea?
Their idea is to get people to join or start a wildlife group.
- 3 What does Emma's group wants people to get interested in?
Emma's group wants people to get interested in animals in other countries.
- 4 What does Emma's group think young people would like to do?
Her group thinks young people would like to volunteer to work abroad.
- 5 What does the last group want to encourage people to do?
The last group wants to encourage people to buy products that help the environment.

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9 Listen again. Complete the notes.

Layla's group

- 1 People get more interested in wildlife if they can experience it.

Connor's group

- 2 People get interested in local environmental issues and tell their neighbours and friends about them.

Emma's group

- 3 People feel more connected to wildlife in other countries if they can travel to those places.
- 4 Young people would be encouraged to go to those places if it wasn't very expensive.

Jonah's group

- 5 People think carefully about what they buy and the impact of their choices on the environment.

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READING

The Great Barrier Reef

It is one of the seven wonders of the natural world, bigger than the Great Wall of China and the only living thing on the planet that is visible from space. The Great Barrier Reef is over 3,000 km long and runs along the north-east coast of Australia. This underwater 'garden' of brightly-coloured coral is home to a wealth of marine life. (1) (c) Whales and dolphins swim in the ocean around the reef, as well as several endangered species, including the Dugong (Sea Cow) and large Green Sea Turtle. This World Heritage Site truly is one of the world's great wonders.

(2) (e) Scientists were shocked to discover that in 2016, 30% of coral was destroyed when sea temperatures across the Great Barrier Reef were hotter than ever before. The destruction was worse than scientists originally thought, with 29% of the 3,863 mini-reefs that make up the Great Barrier Reef losing two-thirds or more of their corals. Scientists agree that the higher water temperatures are the result of climate change. (3) (a) If the water temperature drops again, the corals regain their colour slowly. (4) (d). However, it takes an extremely long time for the coral to recover.

Scientists agree that if we quickly reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, then we might be able to reverse the situation. (5) (b)

10 Read the text. Put the sentences a–e in the correct place 1–5 in the text.

- The warm water causes the coral to lose its colour and die.
- But they warn that if the situation doesn't change, then recovery could be difficult.
- In fact, there are over 400 types of coral and 1,500 species of fish and 200 types of birds.
- The main problem is that the coral died in a very short period of only 2–3 weeks.
- But a recent study has found that higher sea temperatures are affecting this incredible structure.

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11 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- Why is the Great Barrier Reef so important?
It's important because it's home to so many sea animals, fish and birds.
- Why were scientists shocked?
They were shocked because, in 2016, 30% of coral was destroyed.
- What caused the destruction?
A rise in sea temperatures caused the destruction.
- What did the scientists discover about the scale of the problem?
They discovered that the problem was worse than they thought.
- How can the problem be solved?
The problem can be solved by quickly reducing climate change so the water cools down.

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12 Find words and phrases in the text that mean the following.

- something very strange, beautiful or surprising
wonders
- a type of marine life that looks like rock
coral
- to become normal again after being damaged
recover
- gases such as carbon dioxide that cause warming of the Earth's atmosphere
greenhouse gases
- to get something back
reverse

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WRITING

13 Useful language. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 In my opinion, we must act now.
- 2 To sum up, we should all do something.
- 3 Some people believe that the government should help.
- 4 In addition to this, we should recycle plastic more.
- 5 The problem is serious. However, we can solve it.

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14 Write an opinion essay with the title 'How to help protect wildlife'. Use the prompts below to help you.

Write at least 120 words.

- Paragraph 1: an introduction with a question for the reader to think about.
- Paragraph 2: the main idea and examples to support your opinion.
- Paragraph 3: a second idea to support your main opinion.
- Paragraph 4: a conclusion to summarise your opinion.

Students' own answers

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TOTAL SCORE

100