

afaq

StartUp 5

Listening

Unit1 – Lesson3

Page11

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



TRAP

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



CROPS

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.





MAGENTIC

Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the video once to do the task.



B 01-17 **Read the Listening Skill. Listen or watch again. How does the speaker answer each of these questions? Write a short answer.**

1. Problem solved. But have you created a new problem? With no wolves around, deer invade the nearby hills. And the deer _____
2. Most countries have laws that limit hunting and fishing. Isn't that enough? _____ . Though hunting laws are great, _____ .

LISTENING SKILL Listen for questions

Speakers sometimes ask questions and then answer them. This is a way to highlight important ideas or transitions. Listen for questions to understand the important ideas in a talk.

C 01-18 Listen or watch again. Complete the chart.

Animal	Problem	Solution
	moving out of the jungle	tracking collars
	caught by mistake	magnetic fishhooks
monkeys		
turtles		turtle tunnels
bees	too many tall buildings.	

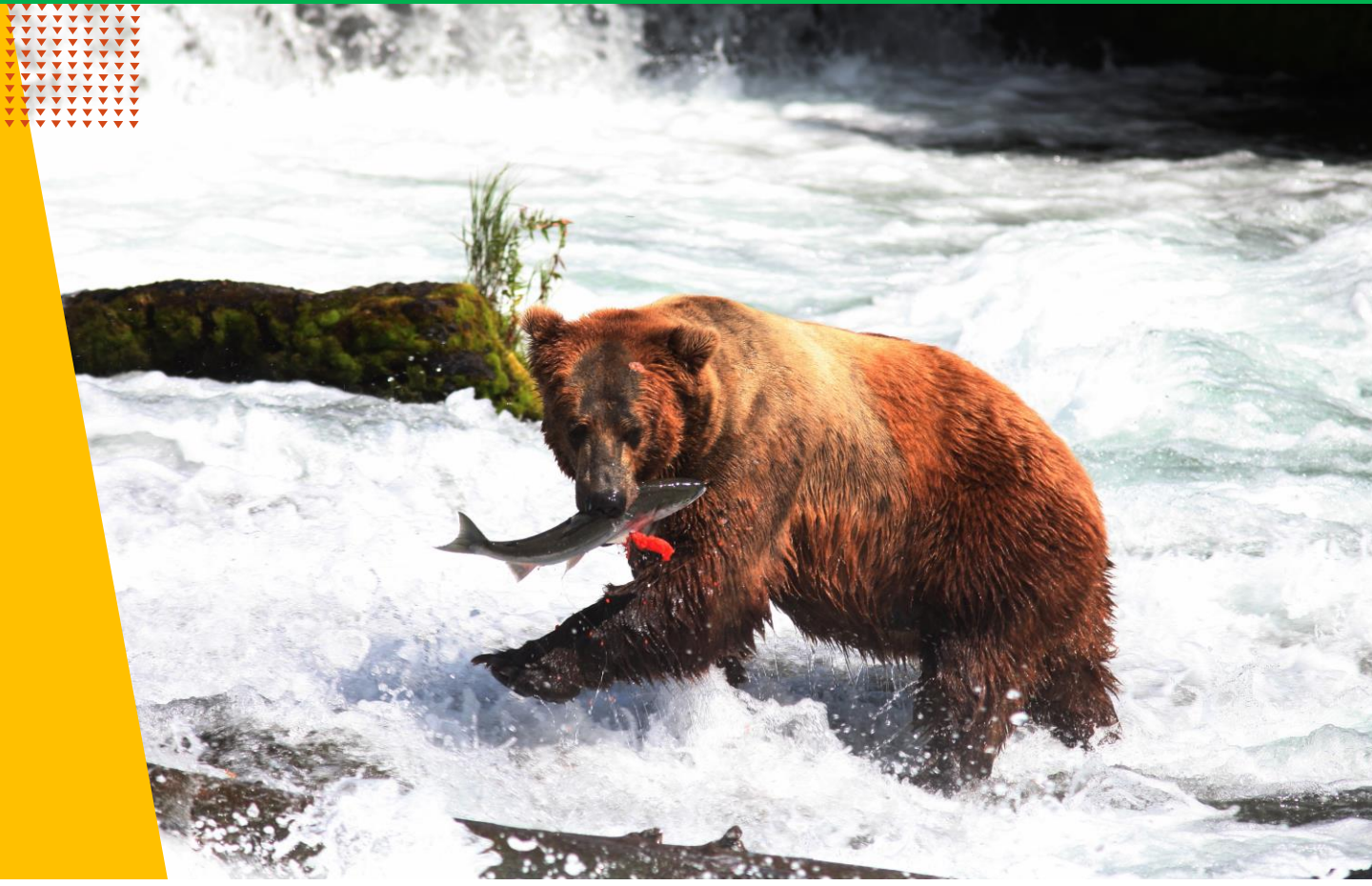
Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.



D **VOCABULARY EXPANSION** Read the sentences from the talk. What do the underlined expressions mean?

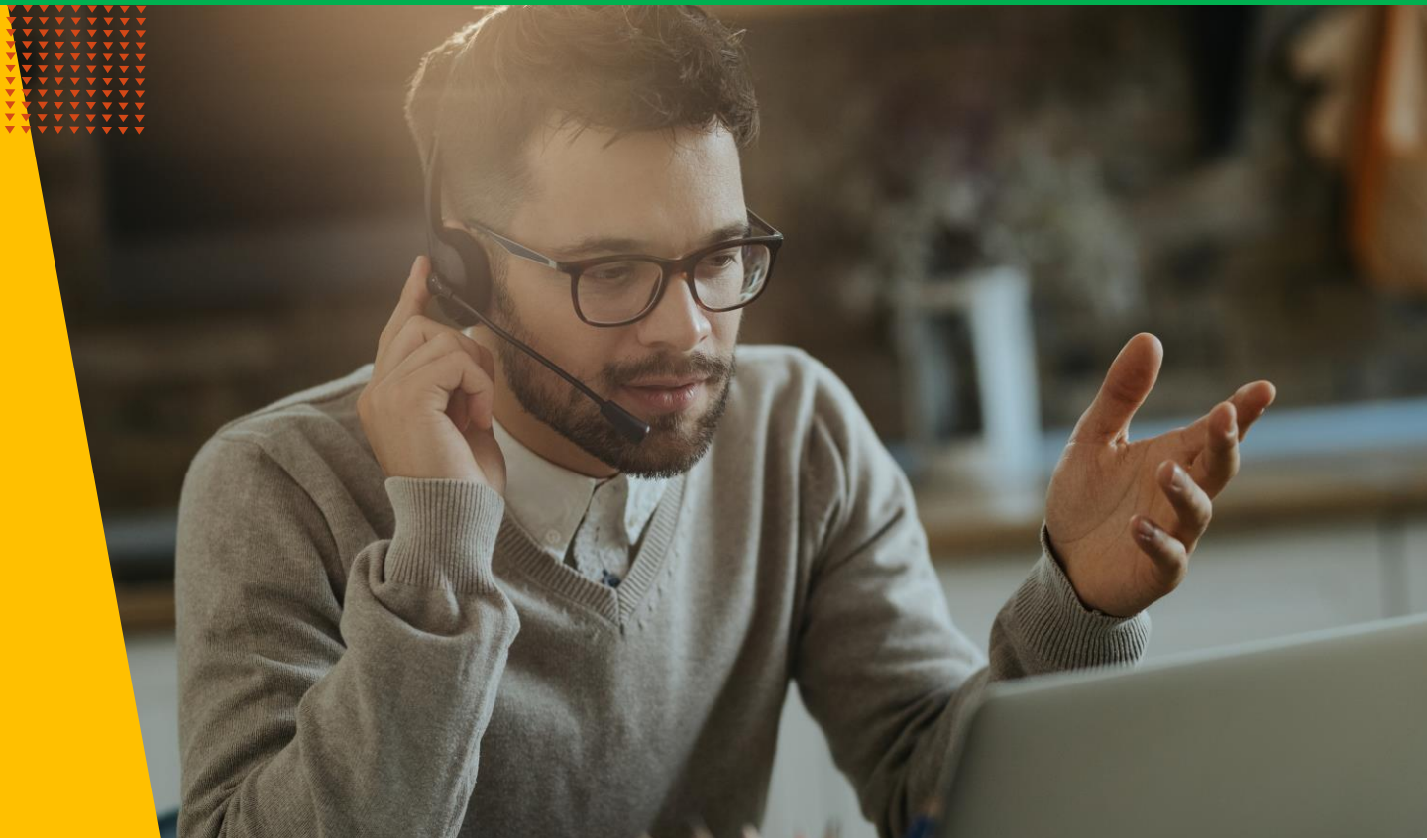
1. Every animal is part of <u>a complicated system</u>. If we allow whole species to disappear, no one can predict the result.
2. Although we can't predict the effects of allowing a specific animal to <u>die off</u>, we *do* know that our planet is stronger when there are many species of both animals and plants.
3. One way to save endangered animals is to <u>make sure</u> that people don't kill them. Most countries have laws that limit hunting and fishing.

Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.



A THINK Make a list of reasons why saving wildlife is important. Make a list of other things that money and effort could be spent on instead of helping animals.

Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and prepare your FEEDBACK.



B DISCUSS In small groups, talk about your ideas in 4A. Should the money and effort people are spending on animals be used in other ways? Why or why not?

Although it takes time and effort to save animals, it's worth it because ...
Though I understand why people want to save wildlife, I think ...

Nominate a couple of Ss to report. Then share your feedback with class.



C EVALUATE As a class, discuss the reasons why people want to spend money and effort on saving wildlife or on something else instead. Vote on the three most convincing reasons for each argument.

What happens when the wolves disappear?

Okay. I'm going to tell you a story. Try to imagine what happens next. You're a farmer, and wolves are stealing your chickens! So, you set traps and all the wolves die off. Problem solved.

But have you created a new problem?

With no wolves around, deer invade the nearby hills. And the deer eat all the hillside plants. So? Who cares? Well, you do. With no plants to hold it, the soil becomes very loose and no longer holds the rain. Instead, storm water races down and floods your field and wipes away your crops. Even though you thought you were a smart farmer, was it worth saving your chickens if it meant losing your whole farm?

So, why share this story? What's the point?

Well, what this story shows us is how every animal is part of a complicated system. If we allow whole species to disappear, no one can predict the result. And although we can't predict the long-term effects of allowing different animals to die off, we *do* know that our planet is stronger when there are many different species of animals and plants. And right now, there are more than 3,000–that's right, *3,000*–endangered species.

I know what you're thinking. One way to save endangered animals is to make sure people don't kill them. Most countries have laws that limit hunting and fishing. Isn't that enough? No. Though hunting laws are great, they're not enough. You see, hunting isn't the only danger that animals face.

Here are a few other dangers–and some creative solutions.

Indonesians are putting tracking collars on elephants. Why do that? Well, when elephants move out of the jungle and into areas where they can cause problems and get hurt, the collars allow people to track them and guide them to a safer place. Clever, right?

Here's another smart idea: a magnetic fish hook. Why magnetic? Surprisingly, it protects sharks. Sharks keep oceans healthy. When people fish, sharks caught by mistake are just thrown away. But, it turns out that sharks hate magnets! So they stay away from magnetic hooks. But what about other fish? It's okay. The hooks don't bother the fish people want for food. So, everyone wins. Well, except for the fish, of course.

Here's another problem and another idea. Imagine the Costa Rican jungle. Countless monkeys live there. One day, *zoom*, a new highway cuts through the jungle and, suddenly, the monkeys are getting hit by cars. What should we do? Here's a solution that I love: monkey bridges. Overhead ropes hang over the road so happy monkeys can swing safely across. Brilliant!

You want to hear another idea? Let's start with the problem. In Japan, turtles were getting stuck crossing the railroad tracks. Now, turtle tunnels let them go *under* the rails. Cool, huh?

Okay, smart collars, magnetic hooks, monkey bridges, turtle tunnels. What do you think a bee highway is? This is incredible. In Oslo, the capital of Norway, too many tall buildings meant bees were disappearing in the city. So they started creating a bee highway, made up of rooftop flower gardens and shelters that help bees survive as they travel across the city. Genius.

So, it's clear that with a little bit of effort and creativity, we *can* protect wildlife, but we need to do a lot more of it. Not all of the animals we need to save are big and beautiful like wolves and elephants. Some are tiny, or ugly, and some are even dangerous. But every animal is part of a complicated system. If we allow whole species to disappear, no one can predict the results.

READ THE SCRIPT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Homework

Provide the Ss with the audio link of the Listening. Highlight the page number of the script. Familiarize them with the concept of shadowing if necessary. Assign them to perform shadowing to the conversation.



Listen to the Listening using the link.

Perform shadowing by practicing the rhythm, intonation, and pace of the speakers.