

19 Read and circle the short vowels.

1	been	meet	web	free
2	time	five	fin	mine
3	take	hat	make	date
4	rose	note	sock	toe

20 Read and circle the long vowels.

- 1 Ken told me the same tale.
- 2 Can Pam make a hat?
- 3 Tim ate the cake.
- 4 John wrote with his pen.

21 Write words in the table. Then read.

LONG vowel	SHORT vowel
a → hate	a → hat
e → Pete	e → pet
i → time	i → Tim
o → note	o → not
u → music	u → cup

22 Write four sentences. Use the short and long sound of the vowel in the same sentence.

- 1 That's the not that I hate!
- 2 Please do not write me a note.
- 3 Pete has got a beautiful pet.
- 4 Sam has the same T-shirt.

23) Read and write. There are four words that you do not need.

extinct dinosaur fossil Marine marine archaeologist  
palaeontologist Palaeontology structure

- 1 A fossil is the remains of an ancient animal or plant that has left an impression in the earth or rock.
- 2 palaeontology is the scientific study of past life by analysing fossils.
- 3 A palaeontologist is a person who studies fossils.
- 4 dinosaur fossils are found under the sea.

24) Read and write *True*, *False* or *I don't know*.

My name is Simon. I'm 12 years old and I'm a fossil collector! I live in Dorset on the south coast of the United Kingdom. This part of the country is called the Jurassic Coast because there are so many fossils here. I often go fossil hunting with my family on the beach near my house. I take a small hammer with me and a bag to put the fossils in. I have over 50 fossils now. They are mostly of ammonites, which is a type of sea snail. I've also found some fossils of fish. We have great fun fossil hunting, but we have to be very careful. We only go when the weather is good and when the sea is out. Also, we're careful near the cliffs around the beaches because sometimes rocks fall down. When I grow up, I want to be a palaeontologist so that I can get paid to study fossils!



- 1 Simon collects fossils. True
- 2 He has been hunting for fossils since he was eight years old. I dk
- 3 When he goes hunting, he takes a knife and a box. F
- 4 He has more than 50 fossils. T
- 5 He has never found any fish fossils. F
- 6 His grandfather used to be a palaeontologist. I dk
- 7 The cliffs around the beaches can be dangerous. T

25) Would you like to go fossil hunting? Why or why not?

Yes, because it is so interesting to know about past.

26 Read and circle the best summary of the text.

- 1 City animals are exactly the same as country animals.
- 2 The brains and behaviour of city animals have changed because of the city environment.
- 3 City animals have developed into new species.

Scientists want to find out if living in a city changes an animal's brain and behaviour. Studies have had interesting results:

- Some city animals have developed bigger brains than the same animals living in the country, for example mice and squirrels. Scientists believe that this is because they have had to change to live in a new environment.
- City animals are usually bolder when they are in danger than country animals.
- City animals are also usually less aggressive when they are around humans.
- City animals don't get as stressed as country animals. Scientists believe that this is because they have had to learn how to live with all the noise in cities.

Some scientists believe that these changes could in time lead to new species of city animals, which will be different from those living in the country.



27 Complete the sentences with *city animals* or *country animals*.

- 1 The brains of some city animals have become larger than those of country animals.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are not as afraid of danger as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ are usually more aggressive than \_\_\_\_\_ when they see humans.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ get less stressed than \_\_\_\_\_ when they hear noise.
- 5 Scientists think that in the future \_\_\_\_\_ may develop into new species.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ have changed because they have had to learn to live in a new environment.

### Lesson 9 Culture (City animals)