STEVE BACKSHALL is a wildlife expert whose love of animals and adventure has taken him all over the world. He was born in England in 1973.

Steve has been interested in animals since he was a child – he grew up on a farm, where he was surrounded by animals from an early age. After university, he travelled to many countries and enjoyed observing wild animals. He became especially interested in predators and the prey that they hunt.

In 1998, he travelled to the jungle in Colombia, bought a video camera and made a video about snakes. He took it to a TV producer, who gave him his first job. Soon he was producing, filming and presenting nature programmes. In 2003, he joined the BBC's Natural History Unit, where he took part in challenging trips to wild places.
In 2009, he and his team explored Mount Bosavi, a volcano in Papua New Guinea, where they discovered a new species – a woolly rat as big as a cat! As a TV presenter, he’s caught snakes and swum with sharks. He also makes exciting nature programmes for children. Deadly 60 is all about predators.

Steve has also written five books about animals and is now studying for a degree in biology so he can learn more about animals. He believes that TV and books are a great way to help people appreciate nature and understand that animals are not frightening.
Lesson 2  Reading comprehension

1  Read the biographies on pages 8–9 again and complete the table. Be a star! ★

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Steve Backshall</th>
<th>Mireya Mayor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV programme name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of books written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2  Write T (True) or F (False). Then read again and check your answers.

1  Steve only became interested in animals when he was an adult. F
2  Steve studied biology at university before he worked with wildlife. __
3  Steve believes TV helps people understand animals and nature. ___
4  Mireya has done research in the jungle. ___
5  Mireya believes we will lose some animals if we don’t protect their habitats. ___
6  Mireya thinks we should only save small animals. ___

3  Which skills do you think are useful for a wildlife expert?
   Underline, then add two more ideas.
   • making maps   • taking photographs   • understanding science
   • knowing about weather   • speaking different languages

Working with words

Compound nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. This is usually a noun + a noun:
rainforest = rain + forest
wildlife = wild + life

Match the words to make compound nouns.

1  ear
2  camp
3  life
4  back
5  paint
6  star

a  site
b  brush
c  fish
d  bone
e  phones
f  boat
Lesson 3  Grammar

1 Look and read.

She's taken photos since 2012.
She's taken lots of photos of wildlife.
She took this photo last winter.

2 Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1 Mateusz Piesiak has been / was interested in wild birds since he was a baby.
2 He's only 16, but he has won / won many photography prizes.
3 Last year, he won / has won Young Wildlife Photographer of the Year.
4 His parents helped / have helped him travel to wild places.
5 He has travelled / travelled to four different continents last year.
6 He has come / came back from Siberia three weeks ago.
7 While he was there, he took / has taken thousands of photos of birds.
8 He has taken / took photos of other animals since then, too.

3 Take turns asking and answering with a partner. Be a star!

1 What are you interested in?
2 How long have you been interested in it?
3 When did you start doing it?
4 Have you bought any equipment?

What are you interested in?
I love playing volleyball.
I've played since ...

Unit 1  Use the present perfect and past simple to talk about experiences and events
WB: page 10
Lesson 4 Language in use

1 1.3 Listen and say.

Listen to the conversation about a visit to the wildlife park. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

- Have you ever visited the wildlife park?
- Yes, I have. I loved it!
- When did you go?
- I went with my mum last year.
- What did you do there?
- I watched an expert put a ring on a bird’s leg to record where it goes. Look, I took a photo.
- What kind of bird is that?
- It’s a swift. They migrate from China every year. They fly over 120,000 kilometres.
- That’s unbelievable! How long have you been interested in birds?
- For about six years.

2 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs.

1 Have you ever visited (visit) the wildlife park? Yes, I have.
2 When (go) last summer?
3 What (do) there? I watched the monkeys.
4 (take) any photos? No, I didn’t.
5 How long (be) interested in animals? Since I was five.

3 Think of places you could visit to see animals and what you could do there. Use your own ideas and the ideas in Activity 2 to make a new dialogue. Be a star!

Have you ever visited the wildlife park?
Yes, I have. I loved it.
When did you go?

Have you ever visited the bird sanctuary?
Yes, I have. I loved it!
When did you go?
I went with my mum last year.
What did you do there?
I watched an expert put a ring on a bird’s leg to record where it goes. Look, I took a photo.
What kind of bird is that?
It’s a swift. They migrate from China every year. They fly over 120,000 kilometres.
That’s unbelievable! How long have you been interested in birds?
For about six years.
Lesson 5  Listening

1 🔊 Look at the photos and answer the questions.
   1 What animals can you see? Where are they?
   2 What do the photos have in common?

2 🔊 1.4 Listen and check your ideas in Activity 1. Be a star! ⭐

3 What is ‘mutualism’? Tick (✓) the correct definition.
   a When predators work together to catch prey. ☐
   b When animals from different species work together to help each other. ☒
   c When animals of the same species protect each other from predators. ☐

4 🔊 1.4 Listen again and complete the notes.

1 Ostriches can’t 1 __________ hear ______ or 2 __________ very well. Zebras can’t 3 __________ very well. Ostriches can 4 __________ danger from far away. Zebras can 5 __________ and 6 __________ it. So when one of them 7 __________, the other one 8 __________ too.

2 Oxpeckers are 1 __________. They 2 __________ parasites from a rhino’s 3 __________. Parasites 4 __________ rhinos and 5 __________ their blood. Rhinos can’t get the 6 __________ off their backs so the birds 7 __________ them. This helps the rhino, and the birds get 8 __________.

5 🔊 Discuss the questions.
   1 Which animals do you think are a danger to ostriches and zebras?
   2 What’s the difference between mutualism and the predator–prey relationship?
Lesson 6  Writing

1 📝 Look at the texts on pages 8–9 again. Answer the questions.
   a What is a biography?
   b What information do you expect to find in a biography?

2 Use the texts to number the paragraphs of a biography in order (1–4).
   a early life and start in profession
   b who the person is and date and place of birth
   c other achievements and beliefs
   d working life, experiences and discoveries

3 📝 Read the notes from a biography of the conservationist Jane Goodall. Number them in order.

   a has also written many books
   b born 1934, England
   c has helped countries in Africa protect wildlife
   d 1956 – travelled to Kenya to visit friend; met famous scientist Louis Leakey
   e while working with Leakey discovered chimpanzees can make and use tools
   f believes that animals are clever and we should take care of them
   g 1960 – went to Tanzania to study chimpanzees by sitting with them
   h Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour
   i as a child, observed birds and animals – made notes and drawings
   j Leakey gave her a job as researcher on chimpanzees
4 Which section of the biography would each sentence in Activity 3 appear in? Match paragraphs 1–4 in Activity 2 to letters a–j.

Paragraph 1 _______ h, b _______ Paragraph 3 _______
Paragraph 2 _______ Paragraph 4 _______

5 Work in pairs to write a biography of Jane Goodall. Use the notes in Activity 3 and the texts on pages 8–9 to help you. Be a star!

Jane Goodall is a world-famous conservationist and writer on animal behaviour. She was born in England in 1934.
As a child, she observed birds and animals, and ...

Learning to learn
Research information online
The internet is a great place to look for information – but it can be difficult to find exactly what you’re looking for. Follow these tips to find the right information!

• Are you using the right keywords? You want to research predators in the ocean, but typing predators gives you a lot of responses that aren’t useful. Make your search more detailed, e.g. predators ocean.

• Are you using the best websites? The websites that appear first are usually the most useful – but check who wrote them and when. Look for websites you can trust, for example, a site like National Geographic will give you better information than a company trying to sell you a holiday.

• Is the information correct? If you’re not sure whether you can trust the website, look at information on another website. Is it the same?

Try searching for further information about Jane Goodall to include in your biography.
Lesson 7  Speaking

1 🎧 Look at the photo. What can you see? What do you think is happening?

2 🎧 1.5 Listen and complete the description. How is it similar / different to your ideas in Activity 1?

The main focus of the photo is a 1 turtle and some 2 fish. They are swimming together in the ocean. In the background there are some black fish. At the 3 of the photo you can see some 4 . It looks like the fish are on 5 of the turtle. It’s possible that they are 6 it – perhaps they are 7 the turtle. I really like this photo because it shows 8 working together to 9 each other. It also has beautiful, bright 10 .

3 Number the stages of describing a photo in the same order as Activity 2.

a say what you think is happening  d give your opinion of the photo  
b describe the general situation  e describe other details in the photo  
c describe the main focus  

4 Choose one of the photos. Prepare a short description of it. Use the phrases and Activities 2 and 3 to help you.

5 📸 Describe your photo to the class. Listen to other descriptions of the photo. Were your ideas the same or different? Be a star! ★
Lesson 8

Think about it!

1. Match fact files 1–4 to the photos.

- **golden eagle**
- **crocodile**
- **penguin**
- **giraffe**

1. **General:** reptile, needs to live near water, cold-blooded so can’t keep itself warm
   - **Food:** fish, birds, small mammals
   - **Young:** eggs in nest on land

2. **General:** mammal, needs land where it can run, doesn’t need to drink often
   - **Food:** trees – usually acacia trees
   - **Young:** babies can run when an hour old

3. **General:** bird, spends 75% of its time in cold water, can’t fly
   - **Food:** fish, squid
   - **Young:** eggs in nest on ice

4. **General:** bird, flies high, can see prey very far away
   - **Food:** birds, small mammals
   - **Young:** eggs in high nest

2. Think and choose the best habitat for each animal. Label the photos with the animals in Activity 1.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

3. Research another animal. Tell the class about its habitat and lifestyle.