

TOP DECK 2 – UNIT 4

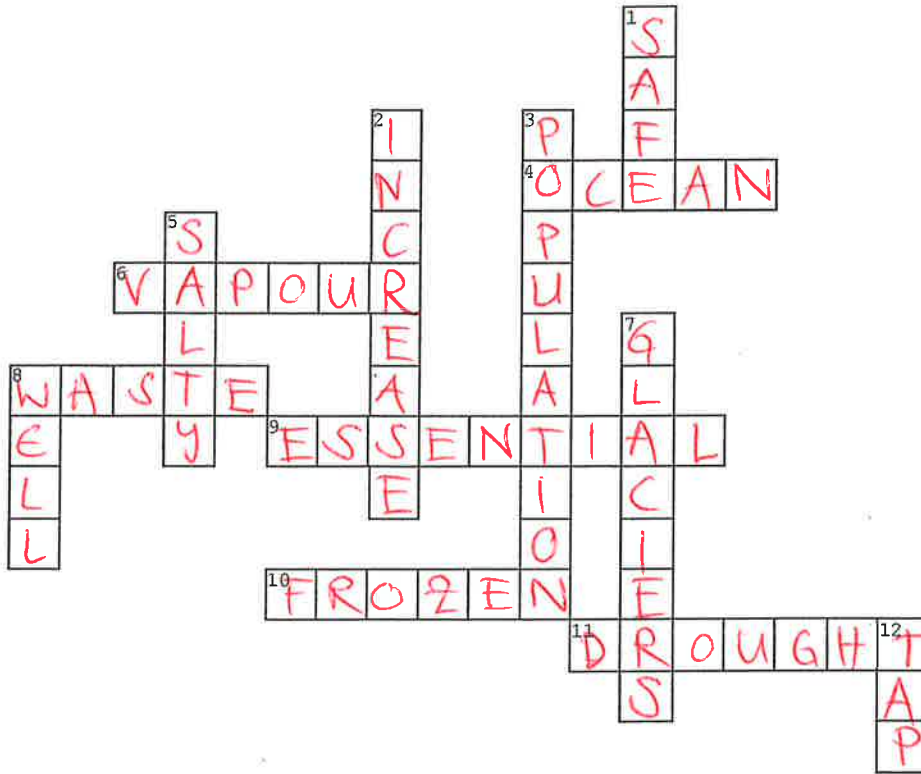
WATER ON EARTH

Name : _____

Rev
packet

Water on Earth

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Maker](http://www.theteacherscorner.net)

Across

4. Another word for sea.
6. water which is in the air.
8. verschwenden
9. Water is _____ for life.
10. Ice is _____ water.
11. When it doesn't rain for a long period of time.

Down

1. Sometimes it is not _____ to drink
2. The population is growing. So there is an _____ of people.
3. all people
5. Water which you shouldn't drink. It consists of 5 letters.
7. The frozen reservoir of fresh water
8. It produces water or you can get the ground water.
12. You turn it on, if you want to get water.

STORY

Complete the text with words from the box

building record important education wells out access
materials collect consequence wood even sanitation salty
repair much grow organization repairs

Before people had wells, life was hard. They needed a long time to collect water, sometimes even 5 hours.

The water they got was dirty, unsafe to drink and people got ill as a consequence.

Regional governments started building wells but they soon ran out of money. WaterAid is an organization that helps people have sanitation and access to clean and safe water. Using GPS technology, they create a record of the existing wells. This is called mapping water.

After collecting this information, WaterAid builds wells in the villages. These wells are simple and made of materials like stone, wood, rope, a wheel and a bucket. They use these materials because they are easy to find and the repairs cost nothing. People can also repair the wells themselves.

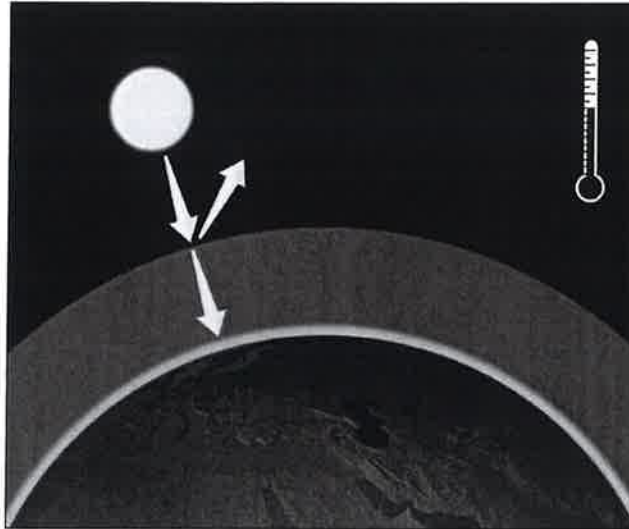
The water quality in villages with wells is much better than before. People need a shorter time to collect water, sometimes only 10 minutes. They use the extra time to grow vegetables in their gardens and sell them in the local market. With this money they can pay for education for their children.

Wells provide not only access to clean and safe water but a better life quality as well.

About water on Earth

Complete the text with the words from the box

atmosphere	burn	carbon dioxide	cutting	greenhouse
heats	oil	plastic	releases	



Why is the Earth getting warmer?

The atmosphere is a thick blanket around the Earth. The sun heats¹ the Earth and natural greenhouse gases – water vapour, ozone, carbon dioxide – in tiny amounts in the atmosphere keep the Earth and everything on it warm. We know this as the greenhouse² effect.

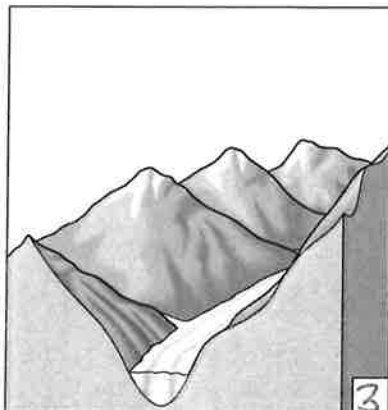
Industries burn³ fossil fuels – coal, oil⁴ and natural gases – to make plastic⁵ and other products and to make electricity in power stations. This releases⁶ more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Cutting⁷ down and burning trees also releases carbon dioxide⁸. But too much of this gas means that the atmosphere⁹ becomes thicker and the Earth gets warmer. That's the cause of global warming – the increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.

About water on Earth

2.07 Listen and put the pictures in the correct order. Write 1-7 in the boxes

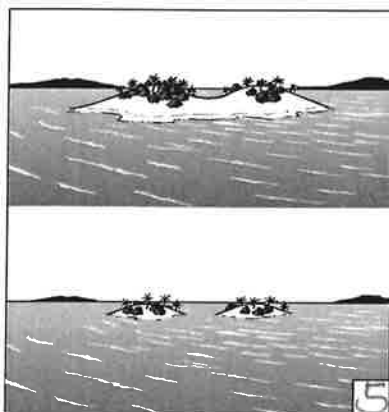
a



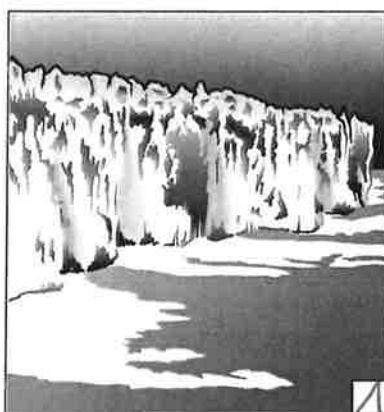
b



c



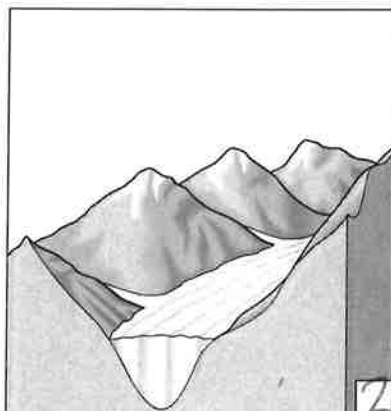
d



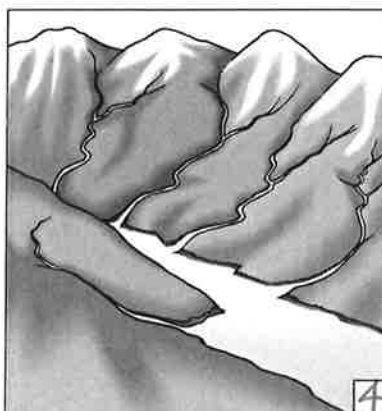
e



f



g



Useful phrases

- I heard the word 'continental glacier'. This picture is a continental glacier.
- This picture is number (1).

About water on Earth

Read and match. Write a–l in the boxes

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The sun heats the Earth
<input type="text" value="e"/> | a melted in the past ten years. |
| 2 Global warming is
<input type="text" value="k"/> | b high mountain valleys around the world. |
| 3 Continental glaciers
<input type="text" value="d"/> | c makes the atmosphere thicker and the Earth gets warmer. |
| 4 Industries burn fossil fuels
<input type="text" value="j"/> | d cover large areas of the Arctic and Antarctic. |
| 5 Alpine glaciers are in
<input type="text" value="b"/> | e and natural greenhouse gases in tiny amounts in the atmosphere keep the Earth warm. |
| 6 Fossil fuels are
<input type="text" value="g"/> | f some islands and coastal cities will disappear. |
| 7 12% of Swiss glaciers
<input type="text" value="a"/> | g coal, oil and natural gas. |
| 8 Burning fossil fuels
<input type="text" value="i"/> | h is the increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. |
| 9 When glaciers melt
<input type="text" value="l"/> | i releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. |
| 10 Too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
<input type="text" value="c"/> | j to make plastic and electricity in power stations. |
| 11 When sea levels rise
<input type="text" value="f"/> | k causing glaciers to melt. |
| 12 The cause of global warming
<input type="text" value="h"/> | l the water flows into the rivers, lakes and oceans. |

Useful phrases

- Number (3) matches letter ...
- I don't think (g) makes sense with number ...

Questions with to do
present simple/past simple

KEY

	present simple		past simple	
	+	-	+	-
I	<i>do</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
you	<i>do</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
he	<i>does</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
she	<i>does</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
it	<i>does</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
we	<i>do</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
you	<i>do</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>
they	<i>do</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>didn't</i>

A Present simple: Write the questions and give a short answer
(+ = positive, - = negative)

1. you — like — the colour green? (+)

Do you like the colour green? – Yes, I do.

2. the trousers — look — ok? (-)

Do the trousers look ok? – No, they don't.

3. we — need — help? (+)

Do we need help? – Yes, we do.

4. Kate — want — running shoes? (-)

Does Kate want running shoes? – No, she doesn't.

5. she — like — the jacket? (+)

Does she like the jacket? Yes, she does.

6. Bert — play — basketball? (-)

Does Bert play basketball? – No, he doesn't.

7. she — do — her homework? (+)

Does she do her homework? – Yes, she does.

8. you — get up — late? (-)

Do you get up late? – No, I don't.

B Did you have nice holidays? Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form.

7. *Did* you have nice holidays ? - No, *I/we didn't*.
8. *Did you* stay at a hotel ? - Yes, *I/we did*.
9. *Did it* rain a lot ? - Yes, *it did*.
10. *Did* your parents take you for long walks ? - Yes, *they did*.
11. *Did* you like those walks ? - No, *I didn't*.
12. *Did* your baby sister tease you often? - Yes, *she did*.

C Present simple or past simple ? Write the missing word to complete the question. Give a short answer.

9. *Do* you usually turn off the tap when you clean your teeth ?

Yes, I do. or: No, I don't.

10. *Did* you turn off the tap last night?

Yes, I did. or: No, I didn't.

11. *Did* you eat Spaghetti for dinner last week?

Yes, I did. or: No, I didn't.

12. *Do* you like this English lesson?

Yes, I do. or: No, I don't.

13. *Does* your neighbour like this English lesson?

Yes, he/she does. or: No, he/she doesn't.

14. *Did* you do your homework yesterday?

Yes I did. or: No, I didn't.

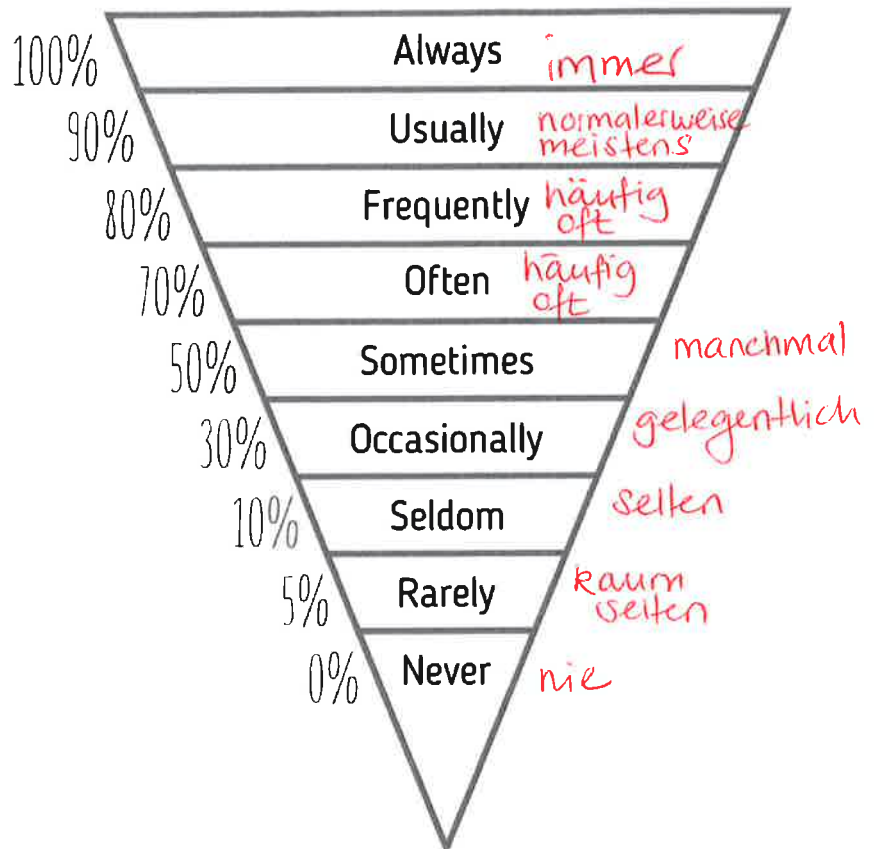
15. *Did* your neighbour go skiing around Christmas?

Yes, he/she did. or: No, he/she didn't.

16. *Did* we finish unit 3 a few weeks ago ?

Yes, we did.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



A Study p. 77/ no. 5 of your activity book.

B Translate these adverbs of frequency to German.

C Answer the questions below. Write 10 sentences using each adverb of frequency.

D Talk to a partner. Ask similar questions. Use adverbs of frequency to answer.

How often do you....

- play computer games?
- play tennis?
- watch a movie?
- breathe?
- eat sushi?
- go to the library?
- go to the forest?
- drink water?
- eat vegetables?

How often are you...

- late for school?
- home alone?
- hungry?

Example : *I rarely play computer games.*

→ I often play tennis. → adverb of frequency before verb.

I am never late for school. → adverb of frequency after to be. ←

Language stop

2.08 Listen and complete the chart (✓ = Yes, ✗ = No)

Name	turn off tap	last night / this morning	have a short shower
Victor	✓		
Eva	✓		
Robin	✓		
George	✓		
Karen	✓		
Mr Norman	✓		
Carla	✗	✗	
Ben	✗	✓	
Lucy	✗	✗	
Charlie	✗	✗	
Simon	✗		


Useful phrases

- Can we listen again?
- I think (Mr Norman) said (he always turns off the tap).
- I think the answer is yes/no.

Do you know that ...?

Find pairs to make six texts. Put the letters of each pair in the correct order

Pair 1 a d h k
 Pair 2 b e f
 Pair 3 c i
 Pair 4 j l
 Pair 5 m n
 Pair 6 o p

- a** In the developed world, a person uses an average of 150 litres of water a day for drinking, cleaning, washing and cooking.
- b** 75% of a baby's body weight is water. As the baby grows up, this changes to around 60% for men and 55% for women. Water helps us to stay healthy, and there is water in all of our organs. It keeps the body cool and keeps our blood thin.
- c** Water is one of the oldest sources of energy. It's also one of the cleanest and cheapest sources. The Greek word *hydro* means water, and hydropower is the energy that comes from the force of moving water. Ancient Greeks and Romans used water wheels to grind grain into flour.
- d** In the developing world, people who have access to a water source such as a well within one kilometre, but not in their house or garden, use between 10 and 20 litres a day.
- e** The koala bear is one of the few animals that don't drink water. Koalas live in the eucalyptus forests of eastern and south-eastern Australia.
- f** When power stations, factories, cars and lorries burn fossil fuels, they produce acid gases. Most of these gases go up very high into the atmosphere and mix with the clouds. When precipitation happens, the rain is acidic.
- g** Rain is the easiest way to water plants and crops in farmers' fields, but when there isn't enough rain, people use irrigation. This is an artificial way of watering plants and crops. There are different kinds of irrigation. Sprinklers spray water at high pressure over fields of crops.
- h** Today hydroelectric power plants use the energy of water falling from high dams – barriers built across rivers – to make electricity. The first hydroelectric power plant in the world was built in the late 19th century at Niagara Falls, on the border of Canada and the USA.

- i** Sub-irrigation is when water comes from a system of pipes below the plants to give them the drink they need to live. This system is common in greenhouses. Today, because we need to conserve water, modern irrigation means plants get just the right amount of water they need.
- j** They eat a lot of eucalyptus leaves to get the water they need.
- k** It also breaks down food. But our body loses water all the time. That's why it's important to drink a lot of water because our body can't work without it.
- l** Acid rain damages forests, lakes and rivers. Trees lose their leaves and can die, plants don't grow properly and fish and the birds that eat them can die, too.

Useful phrases

- I think 'a' matches 'j' because ...
- I think 'j' follows 'a'.
- I agree. / I disagree because ...

Do you know that ...?

Read the texts on pupil's book page 43 and answer the questions

1 What's the name of the energy that uses water?

It's name is hydropower.

2 What type of rain damages forests, lakes and rivers?

Acid rain damages forests, lakes and rivers

3 What is the name of an artificial way of watering plants?

It's called irrigation.

4 How much water does an average person in the developed world use every day?

An average person uses 150 litres every day.

5 How much of a baby's body weight is water?

75% of a baby's body weight is water.

6 Name two artificial ways of watering crops.

There are sprinklers and sub-irrigations.

7 How do koala bears get the water they need?

They eat a lot of eucalyptus leaves.

8 Find two ways that water helps our bodies.

It keeps the body cool and our blood thin.

9 What did the ancient Greeks and Romans use water wheels to do?

They used it to grind grains into flour.

10 How is acid rain formed?

Power stations, factories and cars produce acid gases which go up very high into the atmosphere.

11 How much water do people in the developing world use if they have a well within one kilometre?

They use around 10-20 litres a day.

12 How is electricity made using water today?

It's made in hydroelectric power stations using water energy falling from dams.