

تمارين وأنشطة الوحدة الثالثة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

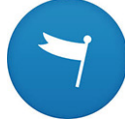
موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

I Am Who اختبار الوحدة الرابعة

1

Wonders Scientific اختبار الوحدة الثالثة

2

اختبار الوحدة الثانية: الفضاء

3

Ocean The الأولى اختبار الوحدة الأولى

4

Grade 8 English Booklet

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



3A

Why are some mountains and rocks interesting shapes?

ENGLISH

Think about a time you traveled to another emirate or another country in the world.

- What was the most amazing thing you saw? What made it so amazing?
- Was it a natural place or something made by people?

SPEAKING

- 1 With a partner, discuss what force changes water:

From ice to water?

From water to ice?

From water to steam (gas)?

LISTENING

- 2 Listen to Bader's podcast about a trip he took to Canada. Choose the best title a-d.

- a Why Visiting Canada is Fun!
- b The Bay of Fundy's Amazing Rocks!
- c Bader Loves to Travel!
- d Amazing Facts about the Ocean!

- 3 Listen again and answer the questions below.

Where did Bader visit?

.....

What are the tides?

.....

How do the tides change the rocks' shapes?

.....

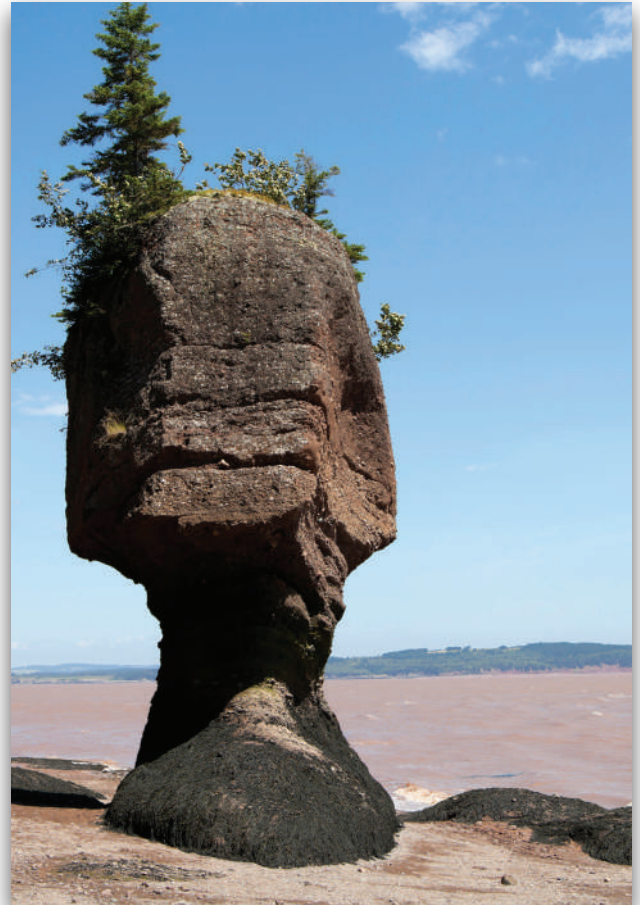
What changes the rocks in the UAE?

.....

The Bay of Fundy at low tide



The Bay of Fundy at high tide



Listening Tip

When listening for gist, you are listening for the main idea. If you describe what you heard in one or two sentences, you are giving the gist of the recording.

- 4 You listened to Bader talk about rock erosion in Canada. Now read this short text about erosion.
- Write a title that gives the gist of the information you read.
 - Underline the three forces that cause erosion.

Title:

Erosion is a force that shapes rocks and mountains very slowly. It can take millions of years of erosion to change the shape of a rock. There are three kinds of forces that erode rock. The first is water force. The water force from rivers slowly erodes the rock around it. The water force from ocean tides also cuts into the rock. The second is wind force. In dry places like deserts, the force of the wind and the sand slowly changes the rocks into interesting shapes. The third is gravity force. Gravity force pulls down loose rocks from the top of mountains. Over millions of years, gravity slowly changes the shape of the mountains.

Speaking Tip

When listening to someone speak, you can show that you are listening by backchanneling: **"Yeah"**

"Oh really?"

"Interesting."

SPEAKING

- 5  Think of an amazing or interesting place you have visited in the Emirates and prepare to share it with your classmates. Use the graphic organizer in your workbook to help prepare your presentation.
- 6 Deliver your presentation to your group. As you listen to your group's presentations, use the phrases from the Speaking Tip box to sound interested in what your classmate is talking about.
- 7 Listen to your classmates' presentations. Write one or two sentences to give the gist of each presentation you listen to.
- 8 When every person in your group has finished their presentations, decide as a group which place is the most amazing. Tell the class why this place is the most amazing place in the UAE.

- 9  Think about your presentation and answer the questions.

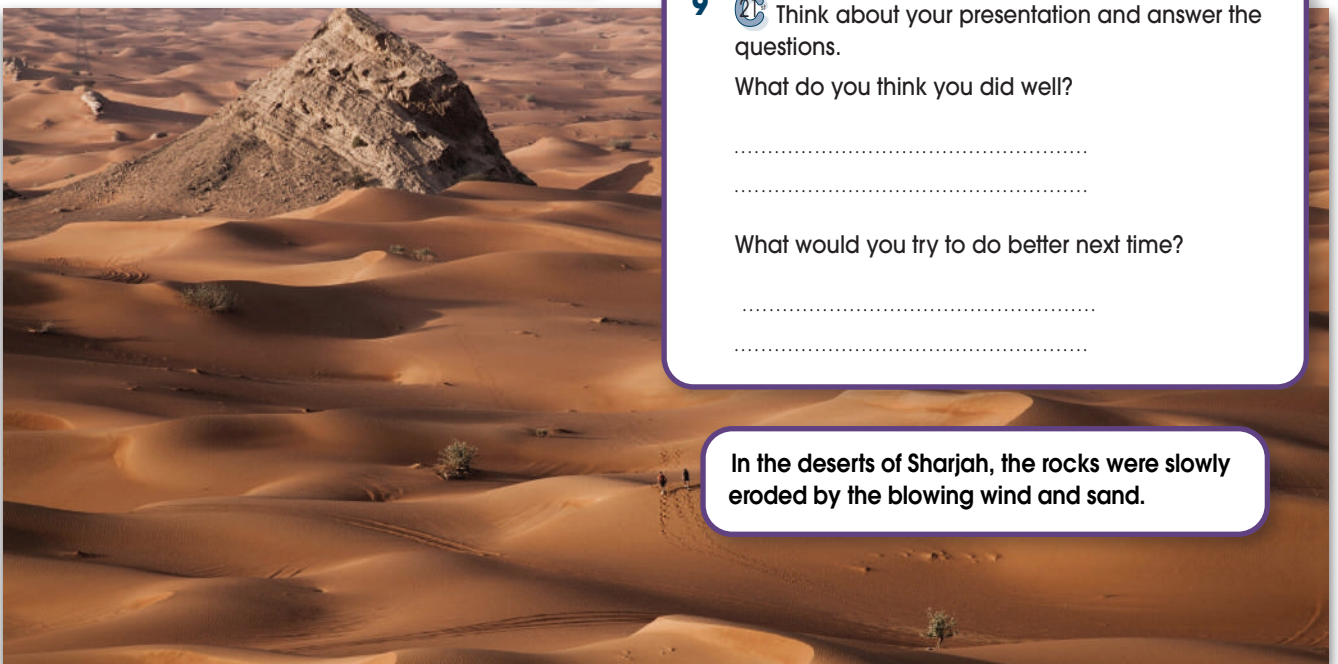
What do you think you did well?

.....
.....

What would you try to do better next time?

.....
.....

In the deserts of Sharjah, the rocks were slowly eroded by the blowing wind and sand.





3A

Scientific Wonders

1 Complete the word search puzzle. The first letter for each word has been given.

R	G	V	D	O	O	V	D	E	C	S	I	R	D	M	Q	E	A
I	R	E	T	A	D	Z	A	Y	K	I	N	Q	X	O	S	D	M
S	L	L	B	A	Z	G	N	H	W	A	T	L	B	I	N	G	A
E	O	S	E	R	O	S	I	O	N	U	E	S	A	X	M	I	Z
S	Q	I	P	V	H	A	Y	A	U	I	R	Y	H	B	O	T	I
K	Z	Z	L	Y	V	V	R	R	R	T	E	I	M	A	G	F	N
U	U	B	K	E	G	R	O	C	K	I	S	B	H	W	P	V	G
M	L	E	I	Q	T	E	U	O	C	D	T	V	Z	F	W	E	P
P	K	U	B	V	C	W	T	T	W	E	I	D	P	H	U	W	Y
B	Q	F	T	N	F	D	D	O	E	I	N	H	C	E	N	X	B
F	A	N	G	G	R	Y	V	H	G	U	G	X	C	P	I	P	H
S	K	R	E	A	W	M	I	L	L	I	O	N	E	C	R	P	R

1 A solid brown or gray object from the earth:

R _ _ _

2 The force that slowly wears away at rocks:

E _ _ _ _ _

3 Something that keeps your attention:

I _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4 A number that has seven digits or more:

M _ _ _ _ _ _

5 When something goes higher:

R _ _ _ _

6 Something incredible:

A _ _ _ _ _ _

7 The form of something:

S _ _ _ _

8 When ocean water rises and falls:

T _ _ _

2 Use the words from Activity 1 to complete the text.

The ¹..... in the Bay of Fundy have
²..... shapes. This is because ³.....
wears away at the rock over ⁴..... of years. This force
comes from the strong ocean ⁵..... that
⁶..... and fall over the day. The water rubs away at the
rock, which gives them interesting ⁷..... Visitors come from
all over the world to take pictures of the ⁸..... scenery.

- 3 Read the short descriptive text in Activity 4 on page 54. Answer the following questions and complete the table.

What are three forces that cause erosion?	Where are these forces strong enough to erode?
1	
2	
3	

- 4 Work with a partner. Draw diagrams showing how each of the forces in Activity 3 erode rock. Use arrows to show the movement of erosion.

- 5 Think about an amazing natural place in the UAE or the GCC. Prepare to discuss this place with your group. Draw a sketch or include some pictures of the place.

Where is it?

.....

Why is this place so amazing?

.....

.....

What can people see there?

.....

.....

What can people do there?

.....

.....

My favorite place in the UAE is

.....



3B

What do you know about the wonders of the natural world?

ENGLISH

- What is the Grand Canyon?
- Where is it?

READING

- 1 Read the fact file. Why is the Grand Canyon a wonder of the natural world?

The Grand Canyon	
Where is it?	Arizona, USA
What is it?	A canyon
When did it form?	6 million years ago
How did it form?	From a river cutting through rock over millions of years
Who was it first seen by?	Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas
What dimensions does it have?	±446km long, between 160m and 29km wide, over 1.5km deep at some points
Why is it so amazing?	It shows millions of years of geological history and it is beautiful to look at.
What can you do there?	Walk, hike, climb, take pictures, camp, raft



- 2 Read a presentation on the Grand Canyon. Find the information from the table above and underline it. Is there any extra information?



Hi. My name is Joe and I would like to tell you a little bit about the Grand Canyon. Did you know that it was first seen by Europeans in 1540 by an expedition which was led by the Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas? Now, the Grand Canyon is in the northern part of the state of Arizona, in the southwest of the United States. As its name says, the Grand Canyon is exactly that – a canyon – which is a deep gorge or valley with a river at the bottom. It is close to 450 kilometers long, between 160 meters and 29 kilometers wide, and over a kilometer and a half deep at some points. It was formed about 6 million years ago because the river eroded the rock, and because of this, you can observe geological history. The Grand Canyon is a wonder of the natural world, not only because of its geological importance, but also because it is a beautiful sight to see. In fact, here is a picture of it. You can enjoy the Grand Canyon by walking, going hiking, climbing, camping, rafting, and of course, taking pictures! Thank you for listening and I hope that you have learned something today. Any questions?

LANGUAGE TIP

In English, the passive voice is often used when the object of a sentence is the most important or most interesting part.

The Grand Canyon was first seen by Europeans during an expedition which was led by Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas.

Did You Know?

Although there are many fossils in the Grand Canyon, none of them are from dinosaurs!

- 3 Find the following phrases in the text on page 57 and circle them.

Hi. My name is ...
 Any questions?
 Thank you for listening...
 In fact, ...
 I would like to tell you about ...
 Did you know ...?
 Here's a picture of ...

- 4 Read the fact files about other wonders of the natural world.



	The Great Barrier Reef	Parícutin	Victoria Falls
Where is it?	off the Northeastern coast of Australia	state of Michoacán, Mexico	the Zambezi River, on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe
What is it?	a group of reefs and islands	a volcano	a waterfall
When did it form?	coral began growing 15,000 years ago	February 20, 1943	2 million years ago
Who was it first seen by?	Captain James Cook	Mexican farmer Dionisio Pulido	Scottish explorer David Livingstone
What dimensions does it have?	area of 348,000 sq km	2,808 m tall	Over 2 km wide; 108 m tall
Why is it so amazing?	because of its beauty and biodiversity	scientists could study a volcano from beginning to end for the first time	its size
What can you do there?	go boating, snorkeling, scuba diving	go hiking/climbing; visit the ruins of a building half buried in lava	view the falls, hike, swim

SPEAKING

- 5  Prepare to talk about one of the wonders. Use the phrases from Activity 3.

I would like to tell you about ...

Here's a picture of ...

Did you know ...?

Any questions?

Thank you for listening.



3B

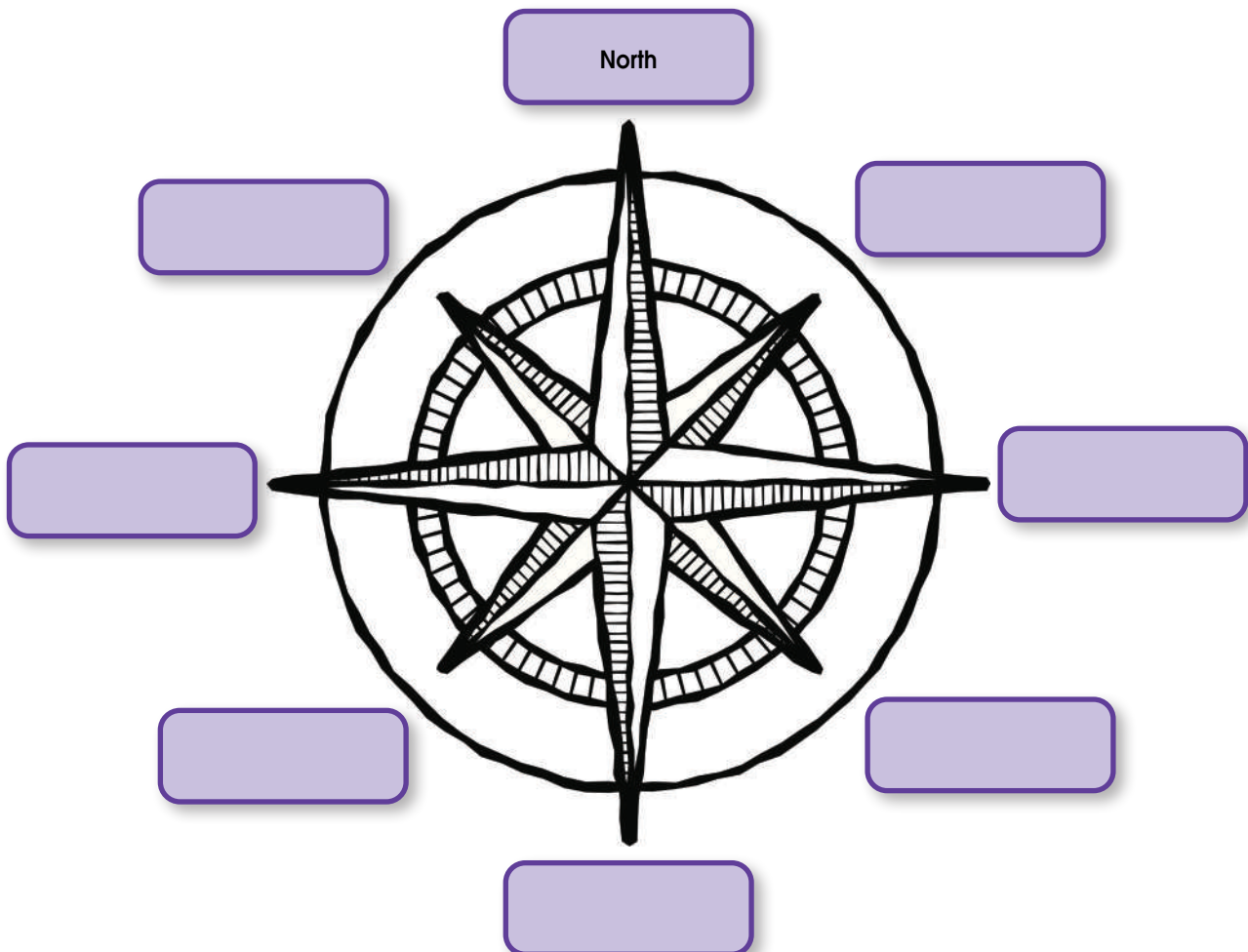
What do you know about the wonders of the natural world?

1 Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 natural wonder | a referring to geology, which is the study of the history of the earth told through rocks |
| 2 explorer | b parts left of old buildings or structures |
| 3 expedition | c a rare, beautiful place on Earth |
| 4 erode | d hot, liquid rock from a volcano |
| 5 geological | e a deep, narrow valley or gorge with a river at the bottom |
| 6 canyon | f a person who travels the world searching for something |
| 7 lava | g to slowly be destroyed |
| 8 ruins | h a trip taken by explorers |

2 Label the compass rose.

North	• Southwest	• Northwest	• West
Northeast	• East	• Southeast	• South



3 Plan your presentation in the space provided.

- Hi. My name is ...
- I would like to tell you about ...
- Did you know ...
- In fact, ...
- Here's a picture of ...
- Thank you for listening. Any questions?

Speaking Tip

When giving a presentation, use the following phrases:

Introduction:

- *Hi. My name is ...*
- *I would like to tell you about ...*

Body:

- *Did you know ...?*
- *In fact, ...*
- *Here's a picture of ...*

Conclusion:

- Thank you for listening.
- Any questions?

[illegible]

4 Listen to other presentations and take notes.

	1	2	3
Where is it?			
What is it?			
When did it form?			
Who was it first seen by?			
What dimensions does it have?			
Why is it so amazing?			
What can you do there?			



Who discovered how blood moves around the body?

- What is blood?
- How does blood move around the body?

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to an interview with a doctor. What is he talking about?
Read the text while you listen and write the missing words.

What is blood?

Blood is ¹
plasma and three different types of blood cells.
Plasma is a mixture of 90% water and it gives
the body energy. Red blood cells carry oxygen
around the body. White blood cells clean the
blood and fight viruses. Platelets help stop
bleeding.

How does blood move through the body?

Blood ²
through the body by blood vessels: arteries and
veins. When the heart beats, it pumps blood
through the blood vessels. Blood
³ into the heart and then it
⁴ to the
lungs to get oxygen. The oxygenated blood is
sent back to the heart and then it is pumped
through the arteries. The blood sends oxygen to
cells around the body and then it is carried back
to the heart through the veins. When it arrives
at the heart it ⁵ more oxygen
from the lungs and then repeats the cycle.

Who discovered how blood moves around the body?

In the past, it was believed that William Harvey
discovered how blood moves around the body.
In the 1600s, he wrote a book to explain that
blood circulates from the heart to the lungs,
and from the heart to the body. Actually, it
⁶ by Ibn
al-Nafis 300 years earlier. He explained that
blood moves from the right side of the heart to
the lungs and back to the left side of the heart
in a cycle and he described how blood moves
around the body. Before this, it
⁷ wrongly
⁸ that blood travels directly
from the left to the right side of the heart.



Use of English

We use the **passive voice** to focus on the action in a sentence or when we don't know the subject.

Active: Blood vessels **carry** blood.

Passive: Blood **is carried by** blood vessels.

Form: subject + **be** + **past participle**

We make the **passive voice** by changing the verb **to be** for the tense we want to use. Then we add the **past participle**.

We use to say who or what does the action.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

2 Look at the text and find five verbs.

Write the verb and its past participle below.

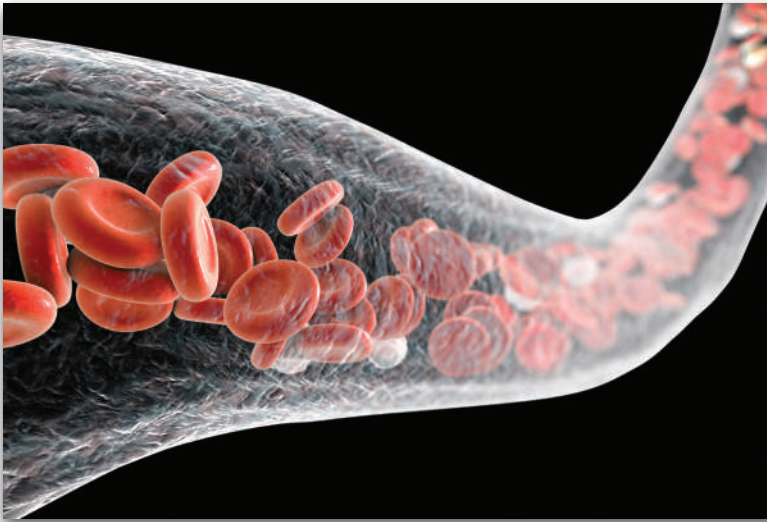
	verb	past participle
1	give	given
2		
3		
4		
5		

3 Look at the interview and find examples to complete the table.

Verb Tense	Subject	Verb	Object
Present Active			
Passive	Blood	is carried	by blood vessels.
Past Active			
Passive			

4 Change the sentences into passive sentences.

- The doctor chose a volunteer.
.....
.....
- An Emirati woman wrote the book.
.....
.....
- The teacher asks the students many questions.
.....
.....
- People made this bag in Sri Lanka.
.....
.....
- People make this tea in a factory in Jebel Ali.
.....
.....



SPEAKING

5 Think about the scientific discoveries from this unit. Who discovered them? Share your ideas with a partner.





Who discovered how blood moves around the body?

1 Choose words from the box to complete the sentences.

heart • blood • body • discovered
arteries • blood vessels • veins

How does blood move around the body?

The ¹..... moves ²..... around the body.

Blood travels through our ³..... The ⁴.....
carry oxygenated blood around the body. The ⁵..... carry
blood back to the heart. The way blood moves in the ⁶.....
was ⁷..... by Ibn al-Nafis in the 13th century.



2 Read the sentences and write the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- 1 The movement of blood **was** discovered by Ibn al-Nafis.
- 2 Yesterday, I told to finish the science project.
- 3 We given three days to finish the homework.
- 4 The pyramids in Egypt..... built thousands of years ago.
- 5 Many tools used by doctors invented by the 10th century Arabic doctor Al Zahrawi.
- 6 Today, many electronics made in China.

3 Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

- 1 Food serves / is served / serving in the restaurant.
- 2 I was given / was gave / gave a score of 10 on my test.
- 3 All of the food eats / was eaten / eaten.
- 4 The Burj Khalifa built / is build / was built in five years.
- 5 Umm Ali is made / make / were made with milk and sugar.
- 6 Books is made / are make / are made from paper.

4 Read the quiz and choose the best answer.

- 1 Most of the Earth's surface is covered by ...
 - a water
 - b ice
 - c sand
- 2 Which country is visited by the most tourists every year?
 - a Italy
 - b Kenya
 - c Oman
- 3 The oldest university in the world, al-Qarawiyyin, was started in ...
 - a Morocco
 - b Turkey
 - c Japan
- 4 Coffee was first discovered in ...
 - a China
 - b France
 - c Ethiopia
- 5 Many dates are grown in the...
 - a UK
 - b Ukraine
 - c UAE
- 6 Arabic is spoken by around ...
 - a 10 million people
 - b 250 million people
 - c 10 thousand people
- 7 The Burj Khalifa was built in ...
 - a 1 month
 - b 5 years
 - c 10 years
- 8 Spanish is spoken in ...
 - a Mexico
 - b China
 - c Russia

5 Make your own quiz questions and test your partner.

- 1
.....
a
b
c
- 2
.....
a
b
c
- 3
.....
a
b
c



- Look at the picture. What does it show?

READING

- 1 Read the first paragraph below. What topic is the author writing about?

- 1 Snowflakes
- 2 Smartphones
- 3 Fingerprints

Like snowflakes, no two **fingerprints** are the same. Fingerprints are important in our world. They help police officers **solve crimes**. People can use them to keep their homes safe. Why are they so important? They are important because every person's fingerprints are different. The science of fingerprints is important because it helps police identify criminals and helps keep people's **valuables** safe.

Fingerprints are very important for police. When someone commits a crime, the first thing police look for are fingerprints. If police find fingerprints, they can use them to **identify** people who were at the **crime scene**. Police take the fingerprints and put them into a computer program. Some countries have the fingerprints of everyone who lives there. The computer then looks for a fingerprint that matches the fingerprint from the crime scene. However, this doesn't always solve the crime. It just tells police who was at the crime scene. But without fingerprints, it would be much harder to find **criminals**.

Another reason why fingerprints are important is because they help people protect their money, jewelry, and important documents. Many banks use fingerprint **identification**. They use a machine that reads your fingerprint like a book. Also, many apartment buildings now use fingerprints on the front door. Therefore, only people who have the correct fingerprints can open the door.

In conclusion, fingerprints are very important today. It helps the police solve crimes. It helps people protect their valuables and keep their homes safe.



Reading Strategy

When reading for detail to answer questions, it is a good idea to read the questions first and underline key words. Then you know what you are looking for in the text.

VOCABULARY

- 3 Look at the words in bold from the text. Do you know what any of them mean? Read the information that comes before and after the words in bold to help you understand them. Work with a partner to note down your own definitions for the words.

- 2 Read the rest of the text and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Every person's fingerprints are the same.
- 2 Police find fingerprints at a crime scene and put them into a computer program.
- 3 Every country has the fingerprints of every person living in the country.
- 4 Police use fingerprints to identify people who were at the crime scene.
- 5 Fingerprints help people protect their money.
- 6 Only people with the wrong fingerprints are let into apartment buildings.

Language Tip

We can use the words **because**, **however** and **therefore** to connect two ideas.

Because gives a reason why something happens. It usually comes in the middle of a sentence.

*I did well on my exam **because** I studied hard.*

However gives contrasting information. It can come at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

*I was going to write my essay; **however**, my movie was on the television.*

Therefore is used to give the result of an action. It usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

*I worked hard on my essay. **Therefore**, I received a good grade.*

4 Complete the sentences with words from the Language Tip box.

- 1 They are important
every person's fingerprints are different.
- 2 , this doesn't
always solve the crime.
- 3 , only people
who have the correct fingerprints can open the
door.

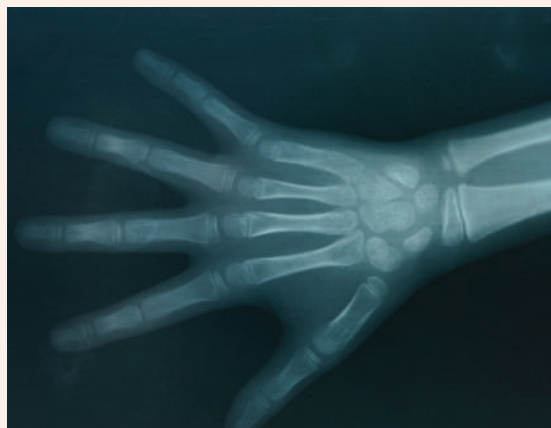
5 Look at the text in Activity 1 again. Which of the following sentences told you what the essay was going to be about?

- 1 The science of fingerprints is important because it helps police identify criminals and helps to keep people's valuables safe.
- 2 One of the most important pieces of evidence that police use to solve a crime is fingerprints.
- 3 Another reason why fingerprinting is important is because it helps people protect their money, jewelry, and important documents.
- 4 In conclusion, fingerprints are very important today.

6 Read an example of an introduction and body paragraph. In pairs, decide what key essay feature in each paragraph is missing. Then, underline the key feature that is present.

A: X-rays do many things for people all over the world. A hospital would be different without an x-ray to help people with broken arms and legs. It might not take as long to go through an airport. However, then people wouldn't be safe. These are just some of the many ways that x-rays are used to help people in the worlds every day. In my paper, I will talk about the importance of x-ray machines for both doctors in hospitals and to keep people safe on long flights.

- 1 hook
- 2 thesis statement



B: Doctors in these hospitals help many patients with broken arms and legs. Before x-rays, doctors would try to put the arm or leg back in the right place. Sometimes, this didn't work very well. Some people's arms and legs were never fixed. When the x-ray was first created, it was very important. Doctors could look at the broken arms and legs and see how to fix them. The x-ray has become very important for everyone.

- 1 topic sentence
- 2 supporting sentence

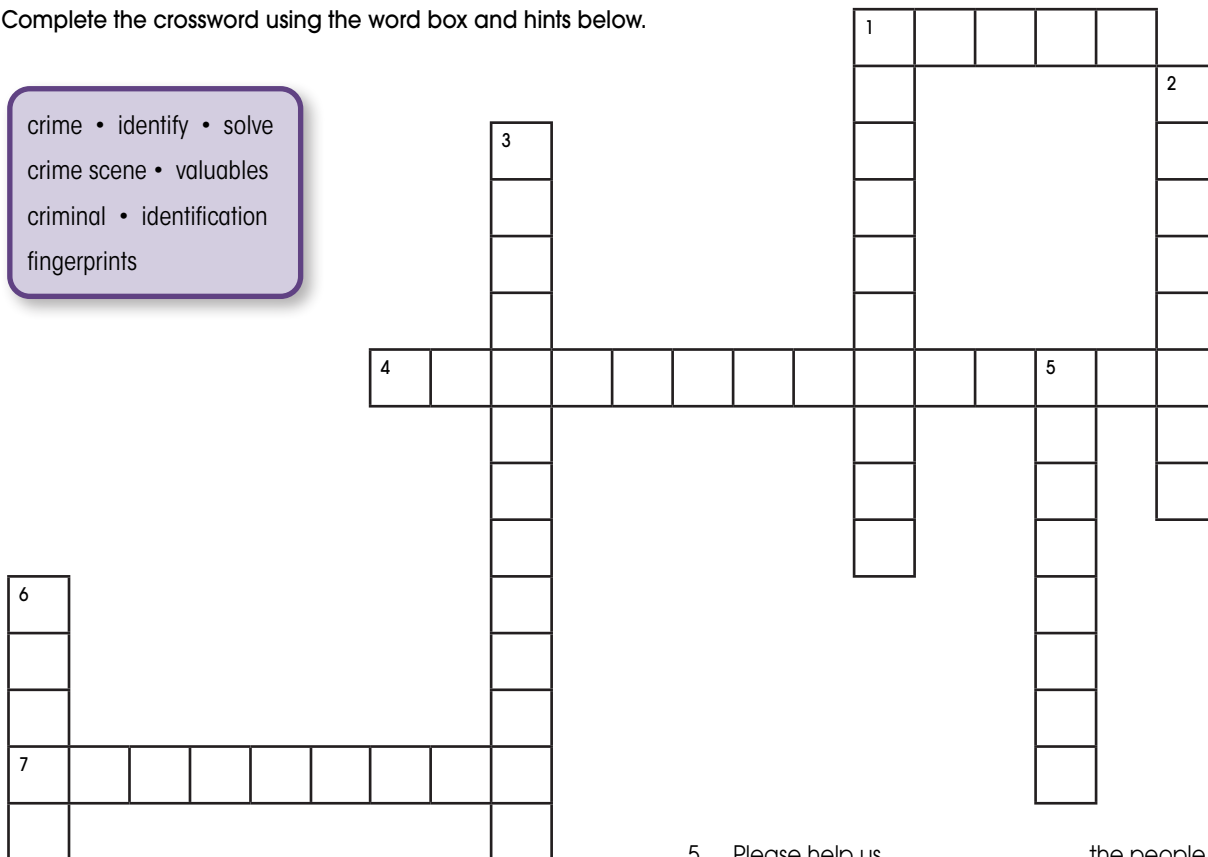


3D

Why are fingerprints special?

1 Complete the crossword using the word box and hints below.

crime • identify • solve
crime scene • valuables
criminal • identification
fingerprints



ACROSS

- 1 Something someone does that is unlawful.
- 4 Something that helps you find who you are looking for
- 7 Something that is worth a lot of money, or is important to someone.

DOWN

- 1 A place where unlawful things have happened.
- 2 Someone who does unlawful things.
- 3 The design on the top of your fingers.
- 5 To find someone you are looking for.
- 6 To find an answer to something.

2 Use the words from Activity 1 to complete the sentences.

- 1 The tried to take all the money from the bank.
- 2 Banks use to protect people's money and other
- 3 The police try to find people who do
- 4 I used a calculator to the math problem. It was difficult, but I found the right answer.

- 5 Please help us the people who took your car. What did they look like?
- 6 The police found fingerprints at the and caught the criminals.
- 7 Fingerprint is important to keep apartment buildings safe.

3 Connect the two ideas using *however*, *therefore* and *because*.

- 1 It is easy to identify a person by their fingerprint.
Every fingerprint is different.
.....
.....
- 2 The police found fingerprints at the crime scene.
The police were able to identify the criminal from the fingerprints at the crime scene.
.....
.....
- 3 The criminal wanted to enter the apartment building. The apartment building had fingerprint identification on the door.
.....
.....

Writing Tip

An essay has many key features.

The general structure is:

- An introduction – the first paragraph; it tells the reader about the topic
- Body paragraphs – give more information about the topic
- Conclusion – reviews what has been said in the essay

A hook is the first sentence in an essay. It is usually interesting.

How does your finger tell people who you are?

Thesis statement: a thesis statement is usually the last sentence in an introduction. It tells the reader what the essay will be about. A thesis statement usually has

an argument and the ideas that will help support the argument.

*This paper will look at the importance of **fingerprint identification** by how they **help police find criminals** and **help banks keep valuables safe**.*

Topic sentence: a topic sentence is a sentence at the beginning of the main body paragraphs. It introduces one of the ideas that support the thesis statement.

Fingerprints are important for helping police solve crimes.

Supporting sentence: a supporting sentence provides examples that strengthen and enforce the topic sentence.

One way fingerprints help police solve crimes is by telling them who is at a crime scene.

4 Label the essay below with the correct words.

body paragraph 1 • introduction • topic sentence • supporting sentence • thesis statement
• conclusion • hook • body paragraph 2

The essay text is as follows:

Like snowflakes, no two fingerprints are the same. Fingerprints are important in our world. They help police officers solve crimes ... The science of fingerprints is important because it helps police identify criminals and helps to keep people's valuables safe.

Fingerprints are very important for police. When someone commits a crime, the first thing police look for are fingerprints. If police find fingerprints, they can use them to identify people who were at the crime scene ...

Another reason why fingerprints are important is because they help people protect their money, jewelry, and important documents. Many banks use fingerprint identification ...

In conclusion, fingerprints are very important today. It helps the police solve crimes. It helps people protect their valuables and keep their homes safe ...

There are eight numbered boxes for labeling:

- Box 1: Introduction
- Box 2: Body paragraph 1
- Box 3: Body paragraph 2
- Box 4: Conclusion
- Box 5: Topic sentence
- Box 6: Supporting sentence
- Box 7: Supporting sentence
- Box 8: Supporting sentence



What can science tell us about our world?

- How is science related to how the world works?
- How can science help us understand our oceans more?

READING

- 1  Read the text quickly and underline the three "secrets" mentioned.



Secrets of the Ocean

Have you ever wondered why we know more about outer space than we do our oceans? Our oceans have many secrets. They cover 71% of the Earth's surface and most are unexplored. I'm going to discuss mysterious things in our oceans that we know little about.

First, there is the Atlantis of Japan. It is at the bottom of the ocean, near a city called Yonaguni Jima, Japan. There are stone structures that look very much like an old city with a pyramid. There are straight lines and unusual things that are very strange. Second, the Marianas Trench is another mystery that we don't know much about. It is the deepest part of the ocean and is around 11,000 meters, or 36,000 feet, to the bottom. We haven't been able to swim to this part because it is too deep. Last, the Baltic Sea structure is another mysterious finding. This strange object is about 60 meters thick and doesn't look like any known sea structures in the area.

In conclusion, it will take a very long time to explore all our oceans. There are strange things and unknown ocean life that we may discover one day, but until then, it will remain an interesting mystery.



Did You Know?

"Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity, and is the torch which illuminates the world." Louis Pasteur

- 2 Look at the mind map. Fill in the spaces with supporting details from the text.

Atlantis of Japan

stone structures that look like an old city

straight lines and unusual formations

Ocean Secrets

The Baltic Sea Structure

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Marianas Trench

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Writing Tip

Informative Writing

- tells the reader about an idea/topic
- has a topic sentence and supporting details
- has linking words and phrases that guide the reader, for example, first or in conclusion

3 Look at the introduction paragraph.

- Circle the topic sentence.
- Underline the thesis statement.

Have you ever wondered why we know more about outer space than we do our oceans? Our oceans have many secrets. They cover 71% of the earth's surface and most of it is unexplored. I'm going to discuss mysterious things in our oceans that we know little about.

4 Look at the body paragraph.

- Circle the linking words.
- Put one line under each main idea
- Put two lines under the supporting details.

First, the "Atlantis of Japan" is what it's called. It is at the bottom of the ocean, near an island called Yonaguni Jima, Japan. There are stone structures that look very much like an old city with a pyramid. There are straight lines and unusual things that are very strange. Second, the Marianas Trench is another mystery that we don't know much about. It is the deepest part of the ocean and is around 11,000 meters, or 36,000 feet, to the bottom. We haven't been able to swim to this part because it is too deep. Last, the Baltic Sea Structure is another mysterious finding. This strange object is about 60 meters thick and doesn't look like any known sea structures in the area.

5 Look at the conclusion paragraph.

- Circle the linking words and phrases.
- What other linking words and phrases can you use instead?

In conclusion, it will take a very long time to explore all our oceans. There are strange things and unknown ocean life that we may discover one day but until then it will remain an interesting mystery.

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WRITING

- 6** Use the mind map in the workbook to plan a text about a topic of your choice. Then, write the text using your completed mind map for reference.

**Language Tip**

We use linking phrases to help structure our writing and our ideas. Linking words signal when we are moving on to a new point, and guide the reader through a text. Linking words like *First* and *Second*, can also be extended to linking phrases like, *First of all* and *Secondly*.



3E

What can science tell us about our world?

1 Unscramble the words and then match them to their definitions.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | actenin | ancient..... | a | the remains of a building, city, etc. that has been destroyed or left |
| 2 | inrus | | b | when something is done or made without the knowledge of others |
| 3 | stesecr | | c | anything that is visible and has a certain shape |
| 4 | inauart | | d | something built or constructed, like a building |
| 5 | explore | | e | to find an answer or solution to something |
| 6 | tojbec | | f | something that is unusual or odd |
| 7 | sgerant | | g | something that is created by nature |
| 8 | strructu | | h | something that is very old or from the past |
| 9 | selvo | | i | to look closely at or for something |

Writing Tip

Informative text structure review

Introduction:

- Topic Sentence
- Supporting details (of the topic sentence)
- Thesis statement (the main focus of your paper)

Body:

- Topic 1
 - Supporting details
- Topic 2
 - Supporting details
- Topic 3
 - Supporting details

Conclusion:

- Summarize the thesis statement
- Final thought(s)

2 Choose any topic from Units 1 or 2 and then decide on your three sub-topics. Write them below.

For example: Space Travel

- Mars
- Moon
- The Universe

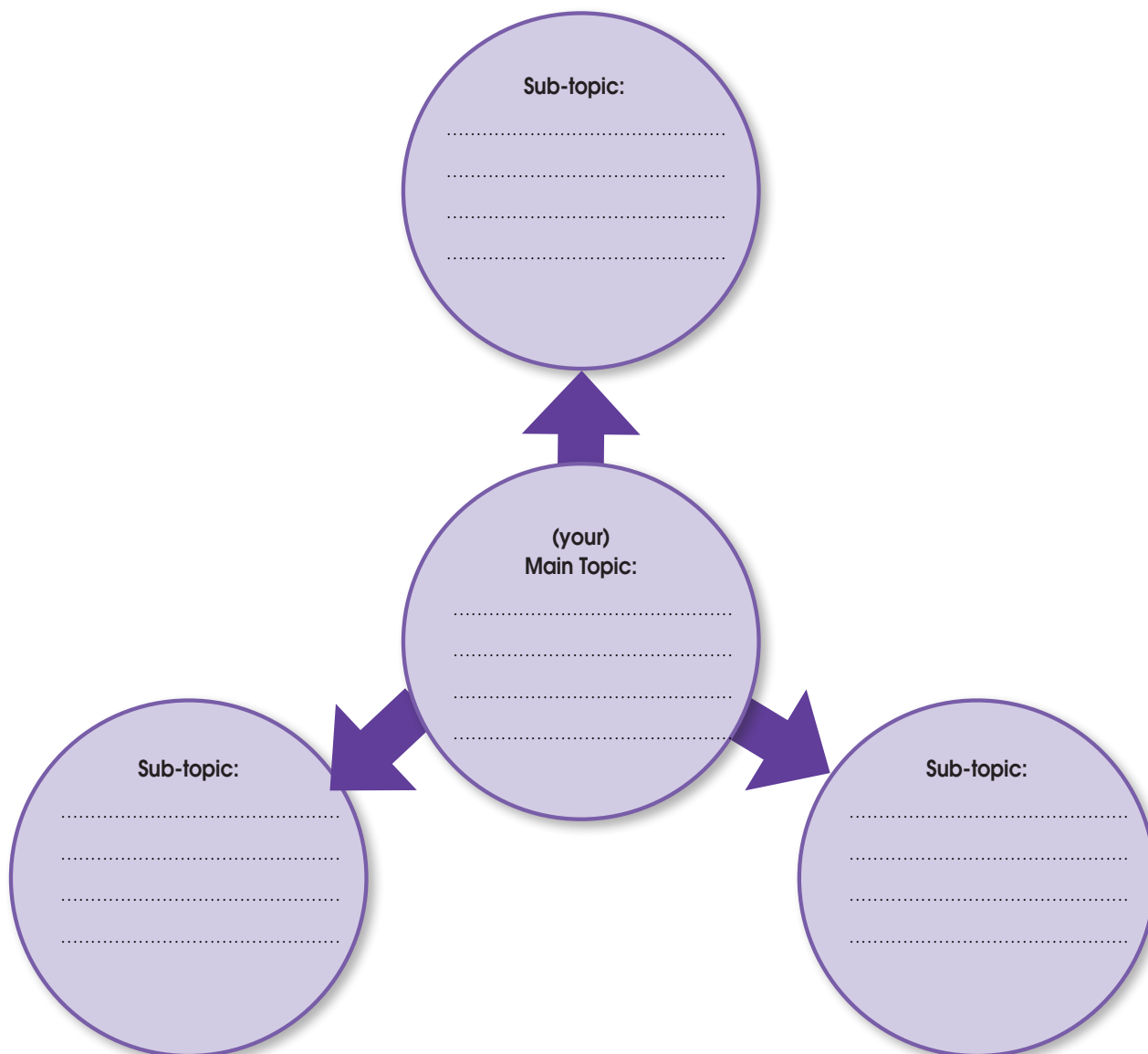
Your topic:

-

Your three main sub-topics:

-
-
-

- 3 Fill in the mind map for your own informative text, starting with your ideas from Activity 2.



- 4 Write an expository text about a topic of your choice. Remember to include an introduction, body, and conclusion, and to use linking words and phrases. You should write about 200 words.

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