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Anticipation-Reaction Guide - H/R Guide -
Paper A 4

Before - 2 min, After - 6 min

Before	Statements	After
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	

1	F
2	F
3	T
4	F
5	T
6	T
7	T
8	T

Compare the columns Before and After.

What has changed?

What statements are the most important to you? Why?

Timed Round Robin - 30 sec.

P 1 starts

Group discussion

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Reading - 5 min

Comparing - face partners

Rally Robin - 1 min

A starts

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Listen-Check

1 F
2 G
3 D
4 A
5 C
6 E

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Rally Table - 4 min

Matching - shoulder partner

B starts

- 1 virtually: almost
- 2 tremendous: enormous
- 3 limestone: whitish-coloured rock
- 4 lemur: monkey-like animal
- 5 beady: round and bright
- 6 getting to: reaching
- 7 struggle: difficult task
- 8 adapt: adjust
- 9 investigated: examined

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Filling in

Simultaneous Rally Table - 2 min

Group writing

$\frac{1}{4}$ paper A4

- 1 Sharp peaks
- 2 Wildlife habitats
- 3 Extreme conditions
- 4 Burning heat
- 5 Scientific expedition
- 6 Towering cliffs
- 7 Nature reserves
- 8 Rocky landscapes

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Making sentences

MIX PAIR SHARE

Mixing

RALLY ROBIN - 1 MIN

Talking

- 1 Tsingy Bemaraha has a strange landscape with rocks that form sharp peaks.
- 2 The park serves as a wildlife habitat for a wide variety of species.
- 3 The writer knew it would be difficult to work in the extreme conditions of Madagascar.
- 4 It is difficult for plants to grow in the burning heat.
- 5 The writer has travelled all over the world on scientific expeditions.
- 6 The high towering cliffs of Madagascar must be an amazing sight.
- 7 Tsingy Bemaraha is one of the most isolated nature reserves in the world.
- 8 The rocky landscape of the island makes it hard to get around.

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Rally Robin - 3 min

Face partners

A starts

SA: Does Nick Leaver enjoy his job?

SB: Yes, he does. He's visited many different countries.

SA: What's so special about Madagascar?

SB: Madagascar is the oldest island in the world and has many plant and animal species that are not found anywhere else.

SA: How does the government protect the plants and animals?

SB: They have created about fifty national parks.

Tsingy is one of the most beautiful.

SA: What's the landscape in Tsingy National Park like?

SB: It's spectacular. There are forests and swamps and huge limestone cliffs.

SA: How tall are the cliffs?

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SB: Some are over 150 feet tall and they are very difficult to climb. On the top they have thorny plants that can survive without much water.

SA: Which animals did Nick talk about?

SB: He talked about reptiles, birds and frogs and also the aye-aye, which is the world's largest nocturnal primate. He said that it has beady eyes and a strange expression.

SA: How many plant species have scientists found in Tsingy, so far?

SB: They have found 650 to date.

SA: Why do botanists do research on these plants?

SB: They are hoping to find cures for illnesses and diseases.

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Think- Write-Round Robin

Thinking and writing - 3 min

Discussing - 3 min

P 2 starts

Home work

Wb 2-4 p 33, a letter

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nancy who writes:

... I know you had your birthday yesterday. Where and how did you celebrate it this year? What presents did you get and which of them did you like most? How do you plan to share photos from the party, if at all?

Oh, by the way, my elder sister has moved to New York ...

ask 3 questions about her sister's new accommodation

Reflection

2 questions about the topics

On the foldable

2 min

Mon 24th April

It's my first day here in Tsingy. Today has been a difficult day. We have been collecting plant samples from the floors of the canyons. Carrying all our equipment is quite difficult as it can be very wet and slippery.

I'm really tired, but I'm also very excited. This place is amazing and tomorrow we will begin climbing up the cliffs to find the plants that grow up there. I'm so happy that I was chosen to come on this trip.

I hope that while I am here I will be able to find plants that can be used to help cure diseases. I feel very lucky to have the chance to be involved in this kind of work and to be able to do my work in such a beautiful and fascinating place.

Project

From the text I learnt where Madagascar is and how big the island is. I also learnt how the island used to be part of the Indian subcontinent until about 100 million years ago, which makes it the oldest island in the world.

I would like to know more about the medicinal value of plants found on the island.

I would like to know more about the animals on Madagascar.

I would like to know more about the lemurs.

Madagascar is famous for its rare turtles and tortoises. Nine species have been identified and five of these are endangered. There are many extraordinary creatures on the island of Madagascar including a tear-sucking moth that feeds on birds' eyes.

Project

Our group are particularly interested in lemurs. We have discovered that there are nearly 90 kinds of lemurs in Madagascar and they are unique to the island. Some examples include the mouse lemur which is as small as a mouse, the indri which sings like a whale and the sifaka which dances on the sand like a ballerina. The aye-aye is a nocturnal lemur and the ring-tailed lemurs are striking in appearance with their long, bushy, black and white striped tails.

Conservation programmes have been set up to protect the lemurs. The changing lifestyle of the local people has meant that their environment is changing. More domestic animals on the island have brought diseases that affect the lemurs and they are also hunted by people as well as wild cats and dogs. Lemurs are also at risk from climate change and deforestation

Project

It is hoped that ecotourism can be encouraged to provide an income for local people. In this way the deforestation can be stopped and the lemurs can be better protected.

Our group are also interested in the medicinal value of plants found on the island of Madagascar. We have discovered that one group of researchers are studying the diet of lemurs to see if they are protected from malaria by something they eat. Malaria is a disease caused by mosquitoes that kills millions of people annually. A separate study is investigating whether a plant used by traditional Madagascan healers could be used to treat the disease and save lives.