



State of Libya
Ministry of Education
Curriculum and Educational Research Centre

21st CENTURY

English for Libya

Secondary 2

Scientific Section
(القسم العلمي)

الاسبوع الرابع عشر

المدرسة الليبية بفرنسا - تور

العام الدراسي

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Garnet
EDUCATION

Unit 3 Lesson 7: The Arabian Oryx

A When did the oryx become extinct in the wild? Find the answer in the article as quickly as you can.

The oryx is back

The oryx is a beautiful antelope with two long horns. It is one of the few big animals that can live in the desert. It gets most of its water from plants; it eats at night when there is some water on the leaves. It walks hundreds of kilometres to find food.

In the 1960s the population of oryx in the Arabian Peninsula was very small. The animal was endangered because of hunting. It was hunted for two reasons: the local Bedouin people hunted it for meat, and city people hunted it for sport. In the past, when the hunters were on horses, the oryx survived. But hunters in big four-wheel-drive cars were able to follow the oryx everywhere – it could not get away from them. In 1972 the last wild oryx was shot.

But, happily, that was not the end of the story. Zoos around the Middle East had quite a good number of oryx. They got the animals to breed, to build up their numbers. Then in 1982 they put some oryx back into the wild in Oman. The programme was a success, and in 1990 they did the same thing in Saudi Arabia. Of course, hunting the oryx is no longer allowed. Today the wild population of these wonderful animals is about 900. Experts say it will probably soon be 1,000.



B Now do Exercises A and B on pages 42 and 43 of the Workbook.

C We use contractions when we speak more than when we write. Read the examples in the Functional Grammar box.



Contracted forms of speech: Using contractions

• We usually write:

It is one of the few big animals ...

... it could not get away.

... it will probably soon be 1,000.

• But we usually say:

It's one of the few big animals ...

... it couldn't get away.

... it'll probably soon be 1,000.

D Now do Exercises C to E on page 43 of the Workbook.

Lesson 8: The Aswan Dam

A Look at the pictures and read the captions. What do you know about the Nile and the Aswan Dam? Do you understand the headline of the article?



B Now read the article. Can you guess the meaning of the headline?

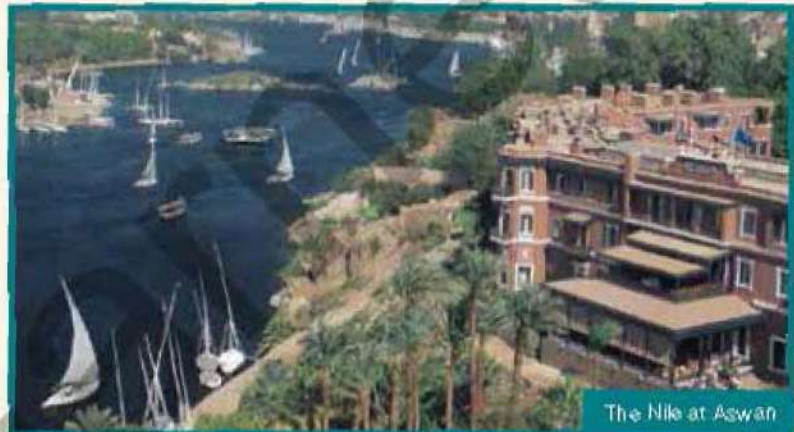
The Aswan Dam: Triumph or Tragedy?

From our Environment correspondent Natasha Ward



I am standing by the Nile in the wonderful town of Aswan in Southern Egypt. The air is clean and hot, and the cool water of the Nile is flowing silently past me. It looks beautiful. But is everything as perfect as it looks?

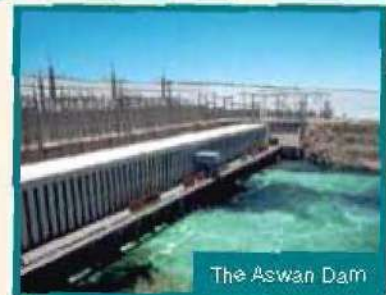
In the 1960s the Aswan Dam was built, and it changed the ecology of the Nile dramatically. Before then, the river used to flood in the summer every year. The water brought earth, which was very good for the farmers. The land was rich, and it was easy to grow food. Now farmers have to use chemical fertilizer on their land – that costs money, and is not as good as the earth from the river. On the other hand, farmers are happy that the river is always the same: before, there was sometimes too much water, and sometimes not enough.



The Nile at Aswan

The dam caused other problems. The river also used to carry food for fish. After the dam was built, there were fewer fish in the river and in the sea along the coast of Egypt. And of course it was terrible for the people who lived south of the dam – they lost their homes when Lake Nasser was created.

But let's not forget the best thing about the Aswan Dam: its hydroelectric power station



The Aswan Dam

produces lots of 'clean' electricity for Egyptian people and their industries. And it will continue to do so for many years.

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C Now do Exercises A to E on pages 44 and 45 of the Workbook.

Unit 3: Round up

A  Here are some of the things you practised in Unit 3. Discuss each item with a partner. Take it in turns to give another example.

Now you can:

- **describe things using adjectives in the correct order: general + colour + material**

An interesting, white, concrete building

A lovely, blue and yellow cotton dress

- **make predictions about the future, using the first conditional**

If we **can't** find your house, we **will** call you on your mobile phone.



- **talk about the future, using different verb forms and adverbs**

This animal **will** become extinct.



My English **is** definitely **getting** better.

- **use adjectives to describe places**

The oasis is **quiet** and **beautiful**. A **sparkling** pool of cool water is shaded by a group of **lovely**, **tall** palm trees. Some **beautiful**, **brown** camels sit nearby.



- **make offers**

Shall I make you some coffee?

Would you **like** us to wait for you?

• use contractions in spoken English

I'm going to be a bit late.

What's wrong?

