



APEX ENGLISH

Your voice. Global.

B2 · GENERAL ENGLISH

UNIT 4 · 4B

Saving the wild

Theme · Wild Planet



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Saving the wild

Theme: Wild Planet



Learning objectives

- Use the zero conditional (if + present, present) for general truths and cause–effect in nature.
- Use the first conditional (if + present, will/won't) for real future possibilities.
- Handle future time clauses correctly with when, as soon as, until, before, after, once.
- Use natural expressions with 'take' (take action, take responsibility, take a step, take care of...).
- Link words smoothly in connected speech: consonant-to-vowel, 'r'-linking and intrusive /w/ /j/.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



Class Book

Warm-up · endangered or bouncing back?

Look at the six animals below. In pairs, decide: is each one (a) endangered and struggling, (b) recovering, or (c) already extinct? You have two minutes.

the Bengal tiger

the mountain gorilla

the giant panda

the Amazon river dolphin

the Tasmanian tiger (thylacine)

the humpback whale

followUp: Answers: tiger — recovering; gorilla — recovering slowly; panda — recovering; river dolphin — endangered; thylacine — extinct since 1936; humpback — recovering strongly. Today's grammar: if we protect them, they recover; when we stop, they disappear.

Lead-in: cause & effect in the wild

Match each cause to a natural effect. Then, in pairs, form ONE sentence using 'If...' for each match.

1. Bees disappear from a region...
2. A forest loses its top predator...
3. Ocean temperatures rise by 2 °C...
4. Villagers earn money from tourism to see gorillas...
5. A ranger patrols a park at night...
6. Plastic gets into a river...
 - a) ...corals bleach and die.
 - b) ...poaching drops dramatically.
 - c) ...crops fail because there is no pollination.
 - d) ...fish eat it and end up on our plates.
 - e) ...deer populations explode and eat all the young trees.
 - f) ...they protect the gorillas themselves.

- 1 → c · If bees disappear from a region, crops fail because there is no pollination.
2 → e · If a forest loses its top predator, deer populations explode and eat all the young trees.
3 → a · If ocean temperatures rise by 2 °C, corals bleach and die.
4 → f · If villagers earn money from tourism to see gorillas, they protect the gorillas themselves.
5 → b · If a ranger patrols the park at night, poaching drops dramatically.
6 → d · If plastic gets into a river, fish eat it and end up on our plates.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



followUp: Notice: 'if + present, present' — this is the ZERO conditional. It describes cause and effect that is generally, scientifically true. In a moment we'll shift to real future possibilities: 'If we act now, we WILL save the reef.'

Reading: the return of the wild

For most of the twentieth century, the story of wildlife on this planet was a story of loss. Tigers vanished from most of Asia. Wolves were hunted out of nearly every European country. Whales, gorillas, elephants — all pushed to the edge. If governments hadn't intervened, many of these species would already be extinct.

But something has begun to change. In the past two decades, wild tiger numbers have risen by more than seventy per cent. Wolves have returned to Germany, France and even the Netherlands. Humpback whales, once down to a few thousand individuals, now number over a hundred thousand. When protection works, life comes back with astonishing speed.

The most important lesson from these stories is simple: conservation succeeds when local people benefit from it. In Rwanda, families near the mountain gorillas receive a share of the tourism income. As soon as a gorilla family is threatened, the whole village takes action. In India, villagers around Ranthambore reserve report poachers because tiger tourism now pays their wages. When people take responsibility for the wild, the wild takes care of itself.

Technology is helping too. Rangers in Kenya use drones and thermal cameras to track poachers at night. In the Amazon, indigenous guardians upload satellite images of illegal logging directly to their phones. Once the location is confirmed, teams can arrive in less than an hour. Twenty years ago, this would have been science fiction.

None of this means the crisis is over. If deforestation continues at today's rate, the Amazon will begin to dry out within a generation. If the oceans keep warming, half of all coral reefs may disappear before 2050. But the recent good news matters — it proves that when we take a real step, nature meets us halfway. As one biologist put it, 'Nature doesn't need us to save it. It just needs us to stop killing it.'

1. What was the overall story of wildlife in most of the 20th century?
 - (A) A story of steady recovery.
 - (B) A story of loss and decline.
 - (C) A story of scientific discovery only.
2. According to the text, wild tiger numbers...
 - (A) have fallen by 70% in the last twenty years.
 - (B) have risen by more than 70% in the last twenty years.
 - (C) have stayed exactly the same.
3. What is presented as the KEY reason conservation succeeds?
 - (A) Rich foreign donors giving large amounts of money.
 - (B) Local people benefiting from protecting the wildlife themselves.
 - (C) Fencing off huge areas and keeping people out completely.

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4. How is technology helping conservation, according to the text?
- (A) Zoos are becoming completely digital.
 - (B) Rangers use drones and satellite images to catch poachers and loggers.
 - (C) AI decides which animals to save first.
5. The biologist's final quote suggests that...
- (A) nature is too damaged to recover.
 - (B) if we simply stop harming nature, it can recover itself.
 - (C) only humans can save nature by intervening constantly.

Wildlife vocabulary in context

Find these words in the text and match them to the closest meaning.

- extinct** — no longer existing as a species
- poacher** — someone who hunts animals illegally
- endangered** — at serious risk of dying out
- reserve** — a protected area where wildlife is safe
- deforestation** — the cutting down of large areas of forest
- conservation** — the protection of nature and species

Vocabulary: expressions with TAKE

intro: 'Take' is one of the most common verbs in English — and one of the most flexible. At B2, you can lift almost any conversation about the environment, decisions and daily life just by mastering a handful of collocations.

1. **label:** TAKE + action / responsibility (elevated)

2. **label:** TAKE + care / a break (elevated)

3. **label:** TAKE + step / part / place (elevated)

4. **label:** TAKE + idiomatic (elevated)

practice

Complete each sentence with the correct expression from the box (correct form).

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1. We can't wait any longer — governments must ____ on climate now.

2. Who's going to ____ the dog while you're away?

3. Let's ____ — I'm exhausted. Ten minutes and a coffee.

4. The concert will ____ on Saturday at the Central Park.

5. The photo really ____ me — I never expected to see her there.

6. You shouldn't ____ your parents' support — many people don't have that.

7. OK, everyone, please ____ speaking — one at a time.

8. If you're serious about the environment, ____ against fast fashion.

Practice 2 — collocations & rewrite

Rewrite each sentence replacing the underlined phrase with ONE word from this lesson's vocabulary. Keep the meaning identical.

1. The minister decided to <u>step in to fix</u> the crisis before it worsened.

2. She agreed to <u>accept the duty for</u> the whole department's mistakes.

3. He was chosen to <u>lead and direct</u> the new conservation project.

4. Volunteers <u>participated in</u> the beach clean-up every Saturday.

5. Don't <u>fail to value</u> how much support your team gives you.

Practice 3 — discursive writing

prompt: Reflect on a moment when you, or someone you know, took real responsibility for protecting something — an animal, a place, or a cause. What changed as a result?

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class

Use at least FOUR of the target words from this unit.

Vary sentence length; include one relative clause.

Aim for a reflective, cohesive C1 register.

sample: A few years ago, a neighbour of mine decided to spearhead a small campaign to clean up the river behind our street, a stretch of water that most people had simply learned to ignore. At first, only a handful of us agreed to partake, but as soon as she began to advocate publicly for the project, more volunteers appeared each weekend. What struck me was how naturally she seemed to shoulder responsibility, never waiting for someone else to intervene first. We had underappreciated, I think, how much difference a single committed person could make. Within a year, herons had returned to nest along the bank, and the whole street had quietly begun to take pride in a place we had previously overlooked.



Grammar focus: zero & first conditionals + future time clauses

1. Zero conditional — if + present, present — For general truths, scientific facts and cause–effect relationships. • If temperatures rise, ice melts. • If bees disappear, crops fail. • Trees grow faster if they get enough rain. 'When' can replace 'if' with the same meaning: • When you heat water to 100 °C, it boils.

2. First conditional — if + present, will/won't — For REAL possibilities in the future. • If we act now, we will save the reef. • If it rains tomorrow, we won't go hiking. Also with 'unless' = 'if...not': • Unless we act, the tigers will disappear. Other modals are common: might, may, could, should, must. • If we don't hurry, we might miss the ferry.

3. Future time clauses — After 'when, as soon as, before, after, until, once, the moment, by the time', use the PRESENT tense — never 'will' — for the future. • I'll call you WHEN I ARRIVE. (NOT 'when I will arrive') • As soon as the storm PASSES, we'll leave. • We won't leave UNTIL the rain STOPS. • Once the results ARE OUT, I'll text you.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



4. Common time signals — when / as soon as / the moment · immediately after (something happens) before / by the time · earlier than a future point until · up to a future point after / once · following a future point

5. Word order — 'if' clause first or second? — Both orders are correct. Use a comma only when the 'if / when' clause comes FIRST. • If we act now, we will save it. • We will save it if we act now.

6. Common mistakes — ✗ If it will rain tomorrow, I stay home. → ✓ If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay home. ✗ I'll call you when I will arrive. → ✓ I'll call you when I arrive. ✗ We won't leave until you will call. → ✓ We won't leave until you call.

Exercise A — zero or first conditional?

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. If you (heat) ice, it (melt).

2. If it (rain) tomorrow, we (cancel) the picnic.

3. Bees (die) if farmers (use) too many pesticides.

4. If we (not act) now, half the reefs (disappear).

5. Water (boil) if you (heat) it to 100 °C.

6. I (help) you with your project if I (have) time on Sunday.

Exercise B — future time clauses

Choose the correct verb form. Remember: after when / as soon as / until / before / after / once, use the PRESENT — never 'will'.

1. I'll text you as soon as I ____ (arrive).

2. We won't start dinner until they ____ (get) here.

3. By the time you ____ (read) this, I'll be on a plane.

4. Once the storm ____ (pass), we'll head out.

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5. Call me the moment the results ____ (be) out.

6. Before you ____ (leave), please switch off the lights.

Exercise C — spot & fix the mistake

Each sentence has *ONE* mistake. Rewrite it correctly.

1. If it will rain tomorrow, we'll stay home.

2. I'll call you when I will arrive at the hotel.

3. We won't leave until the storm will stop.

4. Unless we don't act, the tigers will disappear.

5. If you heat water, it will boil.

6. As soon as I will finish the report, I'll send it to you.

Exercise D — the ranger's letter

Complete the letter with *ONE* verb from the box in the correct form (present OR will + infinitive).

Word bank: leave · will patrol · arrives · will call · get · will disappear · act · stops · will lose · learns · will send

Hi everyone,

Just a quick update from the reserve. If the rain (1) ____ tonight, the road up to camp will finally be passable, so please (2) ____ your car at the visitor centre and walk the last kilometre with your backpack — it's easier.

As soon as the sun (3) ____ tomorrow morning, our team (4) ____ the northern trail together. We won't head into the forest until everyone (5) ____ the safety briefing — that's non-negotiable.

One last thing. If any of you (6) ____ separated from the group, don't panic. Stay where you are. I (7) ____ you on the walkie-talkie every ten minutes and (8) ____ someone to your location within the hour.

This work matters. If we don't (9) ____ now, this forest (10) ____ half its species in twenty years. But if we do — if every visitor really (11) ____ something and shares it — then, honestly, we still have a chance.

See you at dawn.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



stops
leave
arrives
will patrol
gets
get
will call
will send
act
will lose
learns

Listening: the volunteer

Two friends meet for coffee. One of them has just been accepted onto a wildlife ranger volunteer programme in Kenya, and they discuss the trip, the risks and what conservation actually looks like day to day.

Before you listen

Would you ever volunteer for something dangerous but meaningful? Why / why not?

Predict: what will one of the speakers be MOST worried about?

First listen — gist

1. What has one of the speakers signed up for?

2. What will the volunteer's main daily job be?

3. What do the two friends agree to do when the volunteer gets back?

Second listen — detail

1. Who takes care of compensation if a farmer loses a crop to elephants?

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2. Why is that compensation so important, according to the volunteer?

3. What does the other speaker want to do after finishing their exams?

4. What is the volunteer most worried about — the animals or people?

5. What does the volunteer say about panic near a big elephant?

6. What promise do they make BEFORE the trip?

A: So, are you actually going to do it? Sign up for the ranger programme?

B: I think so. If they accept me, I'll fly out to Kenya in September.

A: That's incredible. What will you actually be doing out there?

B: Mostly tracking elephants. When a herd approaches a village, we take steps to steer them away from the farms.

A: And if a farmer loses a crop? Does anyone take responsibility for that?

B: The project takes care of small compensation payments. If people don't feel supported, they won't protect the animals.

A: That's a good point. As soon as I finish my exams, I want to volunteer somewhere too.

B: You should. Once you see it, everything else takes a back seat, honestly.

A: Aren't you nervous, though? I'd be terrified the first time an elephant took a step toward me.

B: A bit. But if you don't panic, they usually just walk past. It's the poachers I'm more worried about.

A: Right. Well, before you leave, we're taking a proper photo. I want to frame the 'before' version of you.

B: Deal. And when I get back, I'll take you out for the biggest coffee in the city.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



Speaking: 'if I could save one species...'

You have *ONE* minute to defend *ONE* species you would save if you could. In your talk, you *MUST* use at least: (a) *TWO* first conditionals ('If we protect them, they will...'), (b) *ONE* future time clause ('as soon as...', 'until...'), (c) *ONE* expression with *TAKE*, (d) *ONE* piece of wildlife vocabulary. Judge listens and gives ■ for each one used naturally.

1. **label:** Which species & why · **hint:** Name it in one sentence. Emotional hook.

2. **label:** What will happen if we do nothing · **hint:** First conditional — negative outcome.

3. **label:** What will happen if we act · **hint:** First conditional — positive outcome.

4. **label:** One concrete action + time clause · **hint:** 'As soon as governments...', 'until we...'.
5. **label:** Your closing appeal · **hint:** One TAKE expression — take action, take responsibility, take a stand.

example: If I could save one species, it would be the mountain gorilla. There are fewer than 1,100 of them left, all in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. If we don't act, they will simply disappear within our lifetime. But — and this is the amazing part — if we take responsibility now, they will recover, because their birth rate is already going up in protected areas. As soon as tourism income reaches the villages around the parks, poaching drops almost immediately. We don't need a miracle; we just need to take a step every year in the right direction. So my appeal is simple: don't take the natural world for granted — take a stand for it.

challenge: ■ Extra ■ if you use 'unless' naturally: 'Unless we act now, ...'

Writing mini-task — 'a letter to a decision-maker' (100–120 words)

Write a short polite letter to your mayor or a local politician, asking them to protect *ONE* piece of nature near you (a park, river, forest, coast). You *MUST* use: at least 2 first conditionals, 1 future time clause, 2 TAKE expressions. Underline every grammar target you use.

Wrap-up · the promise ladder

Climb the ladder: three real promises you can make *TODAY*, *this MONTH*, and *this YEAR*. Share yours with a partner and vote on which is the most likely to actually happen.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



1. **label:** 1 promise — today · **prompt:** Something tiny (first conditional): 'If I go out, I'll take my reusable bottle.'

2. **label:** 2 promises — this month · **prompt:** One for you, one for someone you care about.

3. **label:** 3 promises — this year · **prompt:** One about nature, one about learning, one about a habit you'll change.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



Workbook — home practice



Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class

Saving the wild - Workbook

Extra practice for home study · with answer keys

1. Vocabulary - expressions with TAKE

Choose the option that best completes each sentence.

1. We have to ____ now - the situation is getting worse.
(A) pause
(B) intervene
(C) transpire
2. Please ____ my plants while I'm away.
(A) tend to
(B) partake in
(C) scrutinise
3. The conference will ____ in Berlin next October.
(A) partake
(B) transpire
(C) adopt
4. You shouldn't ____ your health.
(A) underappreciate
(B) startle
(C) alternate
5. The children have to ____ using the computer.
(A) progress
(B) alternate
(C) capture

2. Vocabulary - take + preposition

Complete each sentence with ONE preposition from the box.

BOX: over · up · off · on · in · after

1. She's decided to take ____ yoga next month.
2. My daughter really takes ____ her grandmother - same laugh.
3. Please take your shoes ____ before you come in.
4. I'll take ____ the presentation if you're too tired.
5. Are you going to take part ____ the marathon this year?
6. Don't take ____ too many projects at once.

3. Vocabulary - discursive writing

'Humans have a moral obligation to intervene and protect endangered species, regardless of the cost.' Discuss.

Checklist:

- ☐ Use at least 4 expressions with TAKE or wildlife vocabulary
- ☐ Maintain a formal, discursive register
- ☐ Use cohesive devices to link your arguments

[] Check for varied C1-level grammatical structures

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. On the left side, there are several short, dark vertical marks, possibly from a binder or staple. The paper appears to be part of a notebook or a set of loose-leaf papers.

4. Grammar - zero or first conditional?

Choose the correct form.

1. If it ____ tomorrow, we'll cancel the trip.
(A) rains
(B) will rain
(C) rain
2. Water ____ if you heat it to 100 °C.
(A) will boil
(B) boils
(C) is boiling
3. If we don't protect them, tigers ____ within decades.
(A) disappear
(B) will disappear
(C) disappeared
4. Plants ____ if you don't water them.
(A) will die
(B) die
(C) died
5. I'll call you as soon as I ____ home.
(A) will get
(B) get
(C) am getting
6. Unless the government ____, the reef will disappear.
(A) will act
(B) acts

(C) acted

5. Grammar - put the verb in the correct form

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (present OR will + infinitive).

1. If it (rain) ___ tomorrow, we (stay) ___ home.
2. As soon as the film (finish) ___, I (call) ___ you.
3. Ice (melt) ___ if you (leave) ___ it in the sun.
4. We (not leave) ___ until the storm (pass) ___ .
5. If you (heat) ___ metal, it (expand) ___ .
6. Once the results (be) ___ out, they (send) ___ an email.

6. Grammar - put the sentence in order

Put the words in the correct order.

1. we / will / if / act / save / now / them / we
2. call / arrive / when / I / I'll / you
3. the reef / disappear / unless / act / will / we
4. boils / if / it / heat / water / you / to 100 °C
5. the storm / until / we / leave / stops / won't

7. Grammar - find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Rewrite it correctly.

1. If it will rain tomorrow, we'll stay home.
2. I'll text you as soon as I will arrive.
3. Unless we don't act, the tigers will disappear.
4. If you heat water, it will boil.
5. We won't leave until the rain will stop.
6. When I will get home, I'll cook dinner.

8. Reading - true / false / not given

Read the short article and mark each statement T, F or NG.

In the small mountain kingdom of Bhutan, the constitution requires that at least sixty per cent of the country remains covered by forest - forever. Today, the figure is actually above seventy per cent, and rangers patrol these forests to protect one of the healthiest tiger populations on Earth. If a tiger attacks livestock, farmers are compensated by the government within days, and if a village reports a poacher, they receive a share of any fine. As soon as young Bhutanese finish school, many take part in national tree-planting days, sometimes planting more than a hundred thousand trees in a single hour. Tourism is strictly limited, and every visitor must pay a daily fee that funds education and healthcare across the country.

1. Bhutan's constitution requires at least 60% forest cover. [T / F / NG]
2. Bhutan's current forest cover is below 60%. [T / F / NG]
3. Farmers wait months to be compensated for lost livestock. [T / F / NG]
4. Villages that report poachers receive a share of any fine. [T / F / NG]

5. Young Bhutanese sometimes plant over 100,000 trees in an hour. [T / F / NG]
6. The daily tourist fee is the highest in Asia. [T / F / NG]

9. Writing - guided task

Write 80-100 words: 'If I ran a nature reserve for one day, I would...'. Include at least: 3 first conditionals, 1 future time clause, and 2 expressions with TAKE.

Checklist:

- ☐ 80-100 words
- ☐ 3 first conditionals
- ☐ 1 future time clause (when / as soon as / until / before...)
- ☐ 2 expressions with TAKE

[illegible]

10. Listening - marine biologist interview

Listen to the short interview. Two voices - a reporter and a marine biologist. Answer the questions. Play it twice if you need to.

Audio: Interview · marine biologist on coral reefs · ~1 min

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

11. Dictation - key conditional / time-clause forms

Listen again to the biologist and complete each line with the missing verbs.

Audio: Marine biologist - key structures

Transcript with gaps:

A: So, Doctor Evans, what's the outlook for coral reefs? Is it as bleak as some suggest?

B: It's challenging, but there's hope. If we keep global warming below 1.8 degrees, most reefs will survive.

A: That's a specific target. What about human involvement on the ground, or rather, in the water?

B: Absolutely crucial. We've seen that as soon as fishermen become part of the protection team, everything changes.

A: How so?

B: When they patrol the reef themselves, illegal fishing drops immediately. They have a vested interest.

A: And policy makers? Do they understand the urgency?

B: That's the key. Once policy takes conservation seriously, everything else gets easier. Funding, regulations, enforcement - it all aligns.

A: So, it's not too late?

B: No, not at all. If we act now, the oceans will be alive.

A: And if we don't?

B: If we don't, the oceans will be quieter, emptier and grey. The choice is ours.

1. If we ____ global warming below 1.8 degrees, most reefs will survive.
2. As soon as fishermen become part of the protection team, everything ____ .
3. When they ____ the reef themselves, illegal fishing drops immediately.
4. Once policy ____ conservation seriously, everything else gets easier.
5. If we act now, the oceans ____ alive.
6. If we don't, the oceans ____ quieter, emptier and grey.

12. ■ Challenge - sentence transformation

Rewrite the second sentence to mean the same, using 2-5 words including the KEYWORD.

1. 1. If we don't hurry, we'll miss the flight. → We'll miss the flight ____ hurry. (KEYWORD: UNLESS)
2. 2. I'll finish and then I'll call you. → I'll call you ____ I ____ . (KEYWORDS: SOON / FINISH)
3. 3. Water boils at 100 °C. → If you ____ water to 100 °C, it ____ . (KEYWORDS: HEAT / BOILS)
4. 4. We must protect them or they'll disappear. → If we ____ them, they ____ . (KEYWORDS: PROTECT / WON'T DISAPPEAR)
5. 5. Please don't leave before you finish. → Please ____ leave ____ you ____ . (KEYWORDS: DON'T / UNTIL / FINISH)

13. ■ Challenge - linking phrases

Mark the linking (consonant→vowel, /r/, /w/, /j/) between the underlined words. Then write which type it is: C-V, R, W, or J.

1. 1. take action
2. 2. far away
3. 3. go out

4. 4. the_end
5. 5. an_elephant
6. 6. do_it
7. 7. never_again
8. 8. my_own

14. ■ Challenge - odd one out

Three share a category. Pick the ODD ONE OUT.

1. 1. Wildlife nouns:
 - (A) poacher
 - (B) reserve
 - (C) extinct
 - (D) climate
2. 2. Take expressions (accepting duty):
 - (A) take action
 - (B) take responsibility
 - (C) take a stand
 - (D) take a break
3. 3. Take expressions (relaxing):
 - (A) take it easy
 - (B) take your time
 - (C) take a break
 - (D) take the blame
4. 4. Time-clause words (use present tense):
 - (A) when
 - (B) as soon as
 - (C) until
 - (D) will

15. ■ Challenge - extended writing

Write a 130-160 word open letter to your city's mayor asking for the protection of ONE local place (a park, a river, a beach, a forest). Use AT LEAST 4 first conditionals, 2 future time clauses, and 3 expressions with TAKE.

Checklist:

- ☐ 130-160 words
- ☐ 4+ first conditionals
- ☐ 2+ future time clauses
- ☐ 3+ expressions with TAKE

16. Self-check

Tick what you can now do confidently.

- ☐ I can use the zero conditional for general truths (if + present, present).
- ☐ I can use the first conditional for real future possibilities (if + present, will...).
- ☐ I use the present tense - not 'will' - after when, as soon as, until, before, after, once.
- ☐ I use 'unless' correctly (= 'if...not').
- ☐ I can use 8+ expressions with TAKE naturally.
- ☐ I can link words smoothly in connected speech (C-V, /r/, /w/, /j/).
- ☐ I can defend one species I would save and one local place I would protect.

Saving the wild — Workbook

Extra practice for home study · with answer keys

1. Vocabulary — expressions with TAKE

Choose the option that best completes each sentence.

1. We have to ____ now — the situation is getting worse.
(A) pause
(B) intervene
(C) transpire
2. Please ____ my plants while I'm away.
(A) tend to
(B) partake in
(C) scrutinise
3. The conference will ____ in Berlin next October.
(A) partake
(B) transpire
(C) adopt
4. You shouldn't ____ your health.
(A) underappreciate
(B) startle
(C) alternate
5. The children have to ____ using the computer.
(A) progress
(B) alternate
(C) capture

2. Vocabulary — take + preposition

Complete each sentence with ONE preposition from the box.

BOX: over · up · off · on · in · after

1. She's decided to take ____ yoga next month.
2. My daughter really takes ____ her grandmother — same laugh.
3. Please take your shoes ____ before you come in.
4. I'll take ____ the presentation if you're too tired.
5. Are you going to take part ____ the marathon this year?
6. Don't take ____ too many projects at once.

3. Vocabulary — discursive writing

'Humans have a moral obligation to intervene and protect endangered species, regardless of the cost.' Discuss.

Checklist:

- Use at least 4 expressions with TAKE or wildlife vocabulary
- Maintain a formal, discursive register
- Use cohesive devices to link your arguments

- Check for varied C1-level grammatical structures

[illegible]

4. Grammar — zero or first conditional?

Choose the correct form.

1. If it ____ tomorrow, we'll cancel the trip.
(A) rains
(B) will rain
(C) rain
2. Water ____ if you heat it to 100 °C.
(A) will boil
(B) boils
(C) is boiling
3. If we don't protect them, tigers ____ within decades.
(A) disappear
(B) will disappear
(C) disappeared
4. Plants ____ if you don't water them.
(A) will die
(B) die
(C) died
5. I'll call you as soon as I ____ home.
(A) will get
(B) get
(C) am getting
6. Unless the government ____, the reef will disappear.
(A) will act
(B) acts

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(C) acted

5. Grammar — put the verb in the correct form

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (present OR will + infinitive).

1. If it (rain) ___ tomorrow, we (stay) ___ home.
2. As soon as the film (finish) ___, I (call) ___ you.
3. Ice (melt) ___ if you (leave) ___ it in the sun.
4. We (not leave) ___ until the storm (pass) ___ .
5. If you (heat) ___ metal, it (expand) ___ .
6. Once the results (be) ___ out, they (send) ___ an email.

6. Grammar — put the sentence in order

Put the words in the correct order.

1. we / will / if / act / save / now / them / we
2. call / arrive / when / I / I'll / you
3. the reef / disappear / unless / act / will / we
4. boils / if / it / heat / water / you / to 100 °C
5. the storm / until / we / leave / stops / won't

7. Grammar — find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Rewrite it correctly.

1. If it will rain tomorrow, we'll stay home.
2. I'll text you as soon as I will arrive.
3. Unless we don't act, the tigers will disappear.
4. If you heat water, it will boil.
5. We won't leave until the rain will stop.
6. When I will get home, I'll cook dinner.

8. Reading — true / false / not given

Read the short article and mark each statement T, F or NG.

In the small mountain kingdom of Bhutan, the constitution requires that at least sixty per cent of the country remains covered by forest — forever. Today, the figure is actually above seventy per cent, and rangers patrol these forests to protect one of the healthiest tiger populations on Earth. If a tiger attacks livestock, farmers are compensated by the government within days, and if a village reports a poacher, they receive a share of any fine. As soon as young Bhutanese finish school, many take part in national tree-planting days, sometimes planting more than a hundred thousand trees in a single hour. Tourism is strictly limited, and every visitor must pay a daily fee that funds education and healthcare across the country.

1. Bhutan's constitution requires at least 60% forest cover. [T / F / NG]
2. Bhutan's current forest cover is below 60%. [T / F / NG]
3. Farmers wait months to be compensated for lost livestock. [T / F / NG]
4. Villages that report poachers receive a share of any fine. [T / F / NG]

5. Young Bhutanese sometimes plant over 100,000 trees in an hour. [T / F / NG]
6. The daily tourist fee is the highest in Asia. [T / F / NG]

9. Writing — guided task

Write 80–100 words: 'If I ran a nature reserve for one day, I would...'. Include at least: 3 first conditionals, 1 future time clause, and 2 expressions with TAKE.

Checklist:

- 80–100 words
- 3 first conditionals
- 1 future time clause (when / as soon as / until / before...)
- 2 expressions with TAKE

[illegible]

10. Listening — marine biologist interview

Listen to the short interview. Two voices — a reporter and a marine biologist. Answer the questions. Play it twice if you need to.

■ **Audio:** Interview · marine biologist on coral reefs · ~1 min

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

11. Dictation — key conditional / time-clause forms

Listen again to the biologist and complete each line with the missing verbs.

■ **Audio:** *Marine biologist — key structures*

Transcript with gaps:

A: So, Doctor Evans, what's the outlook for coral reefs? Is it as bleak as some suggest?

B: It's challenging, but there's hope. If we keep global warming below 1.8 degrees, most reefs will survive.

A: That's a specific target. What about human involvement on the ground, or rather, in the water?

B: Absolutely crucial. We've seen that as soon as fishermen become part of the protection team, everything changes.

A: How so?

B: When they patrol the reef themselves, illegal fishing drops immediately. They have a vested interest.

A: And policy makers? Do they understand the urgency?

B: That's the key. Once policy takes conservation seriously, everything else gets easier. Funding, regulations, enforcement – it all aligns.

A: So, it's not too late?

B: No, not at all. If we act now, the oceans will be alive.

A: And if we don't?

B: If we don't, the oceans will be quieter, emptier and grey. The choice is ours.

1. If we ____ global warming below 1.8 degrees, most reefs will survive.
2. As soon as fishermen become part of the protection team, everything ____ .
3. When they ____ the reef themselves, illegal fishing drops immediately.
4. Once policy ____ conservation seriously, everything else gets easier.
5. If we act now, the oceans ____ alive.
6. If we don't, the oceans ____ quieter, emptier and grey.

12. ■ Challenge — sentence transformation

Rewrite the second sentence to mean the same, using 2–5 words including the KEYWORD.

1. 1. If we don't hurry, we'll miss the flight. → We'll miss the flight ____ hurry. (KEYWORD: UNLESS)
2. 2. I'll finish and then I'll call you. → I'll call you ____ I ____ . (KEYWORDS: SOON / FINISH)
3. 3. Water boils at 100 °C. → If you ____ water to 100 °C, it ____ . (KEYWORDS: HEAT / BOILS)
4. 4. We must protect them or they'll disappear. → If we ____ them, they ____ . (KEYWORDS: PROTECT / WON'T DISAPPEAR)
5. 5. Please don't leave before you finish. → Please ____ leave ____ you ____ . (KEYWORDS: DON'T / UNTIL / FINISH)

13. ■ Challenge — linking phrases

Mark the linking (consonant→vowel, /r/, /w/, /j/) between the underlined words. Then write which type it is: C-V, R, W, or J.

1. 1. take action
2. 2. far away
3. 3. go out

4. 4. the_end
5. 5. an_elephant
6. 6. do_it
7. 7. never_again
8. 8. my_own

14. ■ Challenge — odd one out

Three share a category. Pick the ODD ONE OUT.

1. 1. Wildlife nouns:
 - (A) poacher
 - (B) reserve
 - (C) extinct
 - (D) climate
2. 2. Take expressions (accepting duty):
 - (A) take action
 - (B) take responsibility
 - (C) take a stand
 - (D) take a break
3. 3. Take expressions (relaxing):
 - (A) take it easy
 - (B) take your time
 - (C) take a break
 - (D) take the blame
4. 4. Time-clause words (use present tense):
 - (A) when
 - (B) as soon as
 - (C) until
 - (D) will

15. ■ Challenge — extended writing

Write a 130–160 word open letter to your city's mayor asking for the protection of ONE local place (a park, a river, a beach, a forest). Use AT LEAST 4 first conditionals, 2 future time clauses, and 3 expressions with TAKE.

Checklist:

- 130–160 words
- 4+ first conditionals
- 2+ future time clauses
- 3+ expressions with TAKE

16. Self-check

Tick what you can now do confidently.

- I can use the zero conditional for general truths (if + present, present).
- I can use the first conditional for real future possibilities (if + present, will...).
- I use the present tense — not 'will' — after when, as soon as, until, before, after, once.
- I use 'unless' correctly (= 'if...not').
- I can use 8+ expressions with TAKE naturally.
- I can link words smoothly in connected speech (C-V, /r/, /w/, /j/).
- I can defend one species I would save and one local place I would protect.



Answer key — Class Book

Reading: the return of the wild

1. (B) A story of loss and decline.
2. (B) have risen by more than 70% in the last twenty years.
3. (B) Local people benefiting from protecting the wildlife themselves.
4. (B) Rangers use drones and satellite images to catch poachers and loggers.
5. (B) if we simply stop harming nature, it can recover itself.

Vocabulary: expressions with TAKE

1. intervene
 2. tend to
 3. pause
 4. transpire
 5. startled
 6. underappreciate
 7. alternate
 8. advocate
1. The minister decided to intervene before it worsened.
 2. She agreed to shoulder responsibility for the whole department's mistakes.
 3. He was chosen to spearhead the new conservation project.
 4. Volunteers partook in the beach clean-up every Saturday.
 5. Don't underappreciate how much support your team gives you.

Grammar focus: zero & first conditionals + future time clauses

1. heat / melts
 2. rains / will cancel
 3. die / use
 4. don't act / will disappear
 5. boils / heat
 6. will help / have
1. arrive
 2. get
 3. read
 4. passes
 5. are
 6. leave
1. If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay home.
 2. I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.
 3. We won't leave until the storm stops.
 4. Unless we act, the tigers will disappear.
 5. If you heat water, it boils.
 6. As soon as I finish the report, I'll send it to you.

Listening: the volunteer

1. A wildlife ranger volunteer programme in Kenya, starting in September.
 2. Tracking elephants and steering them away from farms and villages.
 3. Meet up for the biggest coffee in the city.
1. The project itself — small compensation payments.
 2. If local people don't feel supported, they won't protect the animals.
 3. Volunteer somewhere similar.
 4. The poachers, not the elephants.
 5. If you don't panic, they usually just walk past.
 6. To take a proper photo — the 'before' version of the volunteer.

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class



Answer key — Workbook

Ask the teacher — notes to bring to class

Saving the wild - Workbook — Answer Key

1. Vocabulary - expressions with TAKE

1. **(B)** *intervene*
2. **(A)** *tend to*
3. **(B)** *transpire*
4. **(A)** *underappreciate*
5. **(B)** *alternate*

2. Vocabulary - take + preposition

1. **up**
2. **after**
3. **off**
4. **over**
5. **in**
6. **on**

3. Vocabulary - discursive writing

Sample answer

The question of whether humans should intervene to protect endangered species is one of the most pressing ethical dilemmas of our time. Many argue that because human activity is often the primary cause of extinction, we have a moral obligation to take responsibility and reverse the damage. We often underappreciate the complex interdependencies within our ecosystems; the loss of a single species can have unforeseen consequences that transpire over decades. Therefore, we must take a stand for biodiversity, even when the economic costs are high. This might involve creating large-scale nature reserves or implementing strict international regulations. While some believe that nature should be left to its own devices, the current rate of species loss suggests that without active human intervention, many of the world's most iconic creatures will vanish forever.

4. Grammar - zero or first conditional?

1. **(A)** *rains*
2. **(B)** *boils*
3. **(B)** *will disappear*
4. **(B)** *die*
5. **(B)** *get*
6. **(B)** *acts*

5. Grammar - put the verb in the correct form

1. *rains / will stay*
2. *finishes / will call*
3. *melts / leave*
4. *won't leave / passes*
5. *heat / expands*
6. *are / will send*

6. Grammar - put the sentence in order

1. *If we act now, we will save them.*
2. *I'll call you when I arrive.*
3. *Unless we act, the reef will disappear.*
4. *If you heat water to 100 °C, it boils.*
5. *We won't leave until the storm stops.*

7. Grammar - find and fix the mistake

1. *If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay home.*
2. *I'll text you as soon as I arrive.*
3. *Unless we act, the tigers will disappear.*
4. *If you heat water, it boils.*
5. *We won't leave until the rain stops.*
6. *When I get home, I'll cook dinner.*

8. Reading - true / false / not given

1. **T**
2. **F**
3. **F**
4. **T**
5. **T**
6. **NG**

9. Writing - guided task

Sample answer

If I ran a nature reserve for one day, I would take responsibility very seriously. As soon as the visitors arrived, I'd give a proper safety briefing - no phones, no shouting, no plastic. If a guest broke the rules, I would politely ask them to leave. If we collected any rubbish, we'd sort it on the spot. If a young ranger showed interest, I'd take them with me on the afternoon patrol so they could learn from the older guides. Before I locked the gate at dusk, I'd take a photo of the sunset and post it - because if people see the beauty, they take it more seriously.

10. Listening - marine biologist interview

1. *The colour - reefs used to explode with colour and are now increasingly bleached.*
2. *Yes - if we keep global warming below 1.8 °C, most reefs will survive in some form.*
3. *Illegal fishing drops almost immediately.*
4. *Eat less seafood (or check its origin), take shorter showers, and vote.*
5. *The oceans will still be alive.*
6. *The oceans will be quieter, emptier and grey.*

11. Dictation - key conditional / time-clause forms

1. *keep*
2. *changes*
3. *patrol*
4. *takes*
5. *will be*
6. *will be*

12. ■ Challenge - sentence transformation

1. *unless we*
2. *as soon as / finish*
3. *heat / boils*
4. *protect / won't disappear*
5. *don't / until / finish*

13. ■ Challenge - linking phrases

1. C-V ($k \rightarrow \text{æ}$)
2. R (f■■r...)
3. W (g■■w-a■t)
4. J (ði-j-end)
5. C-V ($n \rightarrow e$)
6. W (du■-w-■t)
7. R (nev■■r...)
8. J (ma■-j-■■n)

14. ■ Challenge - odd one out

1. **(D)** *climate*
2. **(D)** *take a break*
3. **(D)** *take the blame*
4. **(D)** *will*

15. ■ Challenge - extended writing

Sample answer

Dear Mayor, I'm writing about the small river that runs through our neighbourhood. If nothing changes, it will disappear under concrete within a decade - and if we lose it, we lose the herons, the frogs and the only shaded walk in the whole district. If your office takes responsibility now, we can turn things around quickly. As soon as the council bans single-use plastic within 200 metres of the water, pollution will fall. When local schools take part in monthly clean-ups - my daughter already wants to - the river will start to breathe again. If we plant native trees along the banks before the summer heat arrives, the water temperature will drop, and the fish will come back. Please, don't take our small river for granted. Take a stand for it. Once your name is on this project, thousands of us will take a step with you. Yours sincerely, a hopeful neighbour.

16. Self-check

Self-assessment — no fixed answers.

Saving the wild — Workbook — Answer Key

1. Vocabulary — expressions with TAKE

1. **(B)** *intervene*
2. **(A)** *tend to*
3. **(B)** *transpire*
4. **(A)** *underappreciate*
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3. **(B)** *will disappear*
4. **(B)** *die*
5. **(B)** *get*
6. **(B)** *acts*

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7. Grammar — find and fix the mistake

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2. *I'll text you as soon as I arrive.*
3. *Unless we act, the tigers will disappear.*
4. *If you heat water, it boils.*
5. *We won't leave until the rain stops.*
6. *When I get home, I'll cook dinner.*

8. Reading — true / false / not given

1. **T**
2. **F**
3. **F**
4. **T**
5. **T**
6. **NG**

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5. C-V ($n \rightarrow e$)
6. W (du■-w-■t)
7. R (nev■■r...)
8. J (ma■-j-■■n)

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