Structure of a Teacher’s Book unit

The Teacher’s Book provides all of the support you need for planning and delivering your lessons, as well as for assessing students’ knowledge at the end of each term and at the end of the year. In each unit you will find:

- A programme of study, which gives a complete overview of the subject objectives and assessment criteria, as well as of the concepts, procedures and attitudes that will be covered in the unit.
- A table of basic competences, which indicates the basic competences and assessment criteria covered.
- An overview of the key vocabulary (nouns, verbs and adjectives) and language structures covered in the unit.
- A unit summary, which provides a schematic overview of the structure of the unit and the topics covered in it. It also includes cross-references to relevant worksheets for each section.
- A complete set of answers to the exercises in the Student’s Book, including transcripts for all of the listening activities.
Spain’s coast.

Put the syllables together to find the names of four Spanish islands.

Write on the map the names of the main mountain ranges in Spain.

What do we mean when we say that a species is in danger of extinction?

Where do the species described above live?

Since there has been life on Earth, many animal species have disappeared from our planet. Not only have new species appeared, but some have also become extinct. The extinctions of some species have been caused by natural phenomena, but in recent centuries it is mainly human activity that has put many animal species in danger of extinction. We can’t do something to stop it. Here are four animals that live in Spain whose survival is under threat.

Iberian lynx

This feline is under a greater risk of extinction than any other species. The Iberian lynx is considered a serious conservation problem in Spain. It has suffered from a drop in population in recent years due to illegal hunting, the destruction of its habitat and scrubland. It is in danger from rabbit traps, which are its main source of food. There are currently around 300 specimens left.

Iberian imperial eagle

The Iberian imperial eagle lives in mountainous areas. It does not have a special habitat but is found wherever it finds its prey. Its main threat is illegal hunting, the destruction of its habitat and accidental death from poisoning, electrocution or falling into traps. It is in danger from rabbit traps, which are its main source of food. There are currently around 3,000 specimens left.

Iberian wolf

The Iberian wolf lives mainly in holm oak forests, oak woods and scrubland areas. The main threat to it is illegal hunting, the destruction of its habitat and scrubland. It has been pursued by humans because it attacks livestock. In many areas of Spain, the wolf is considered a serious conservation problem. There are currently around 1,500 specimens left.

Mediterranean monk seal

The monk seal is the only seal that lives in the Mediterranean Sea, and the only one that spends much of its time on land. The main threats to the monk seal are the destruction of its habitat, accidental death from trawling and accidental death from fishing equipment. The monk seal population has fallen dramatically in recent years, and the species is now seriously endangered. There are around 3,000 specimens left.

Cantabrian coast.

The common vegetation in deciduous forests is beech trees, oak, moorland and grassland. This kind of vegetation is found in the Cantabrian coast. The forests of the Cantabrian coast have been suffering from a degeneration process, which has led to a decline in the number of flora and fauna. This has been caused by illegal hunting, the destruction of the forests and scrubland. The main threat to these forests is illegal hunting, the destruction of the forests and scrubland. The main threat to the Cantabrian coast is illegal hunting, the destruction of the forests and scrubland. The main threat to the Cantabrian coast is illegal hunting, the destruction of the forests and scrubland.

The rivers of the Cantabrian coast.

The rivers of the Cantabrian coast are its main source of water. The main river of the Cantabrian coast is the Miño. Other important rivers are the Duero, the Ebro, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana and the Turia.

Activities

1. Draw arrows to match the vegetation and fauna in the Cantabrian coast.

2. Put the syllables together to find the names of four Spanish islands.

3. Write on the map the names of the main mountain ranges in Spain.

4. Choose the correct answer.

   a) The rivers of the Mediterranean inland climate have cold winters, hot summers and scarce rainfall.

   b) The rivers of the Mediterranean inland climate have warm temperatures all year round and a lot of rain.

   c) The rivers of the Mediterranean inland climate have warm temperatures all year round and scarce rainfall.

5. The main vegetation in deciduous forests is beech trees, oak, moorland and grassland.

6. The Iberian lynx is under a greater risk of extinction than any other species.

7. The monk seal is the only seal that lives in the Mediterranean Sea.

8. The Iberian wolf is considered a serious conservation problem in Spain.

9. The Cantabrian coast is suffering from a degeneration process.

10. The main river of the Cantabrian coast is the Miño.

Answers

1. The rivers of the Mediterranean inland climate have warm temperatures all year round and a lot of rain.

2. The main vegetation in deciduous forests is beech trees, oak, moorland and grassland.

3. The Iberian lynx is considered a serious conservation problem in Spain.

4. The Cantabrian coast is suffering from a degeneration process.

5. The main river of the Cantabrian coast is the Miño.

Reinforcement and extension worksheets which have been specifically developed to accompany this course. All worksheets are accompanied by a complete answer key.

Topic and language assessment sheets for each unit and term, with answers.