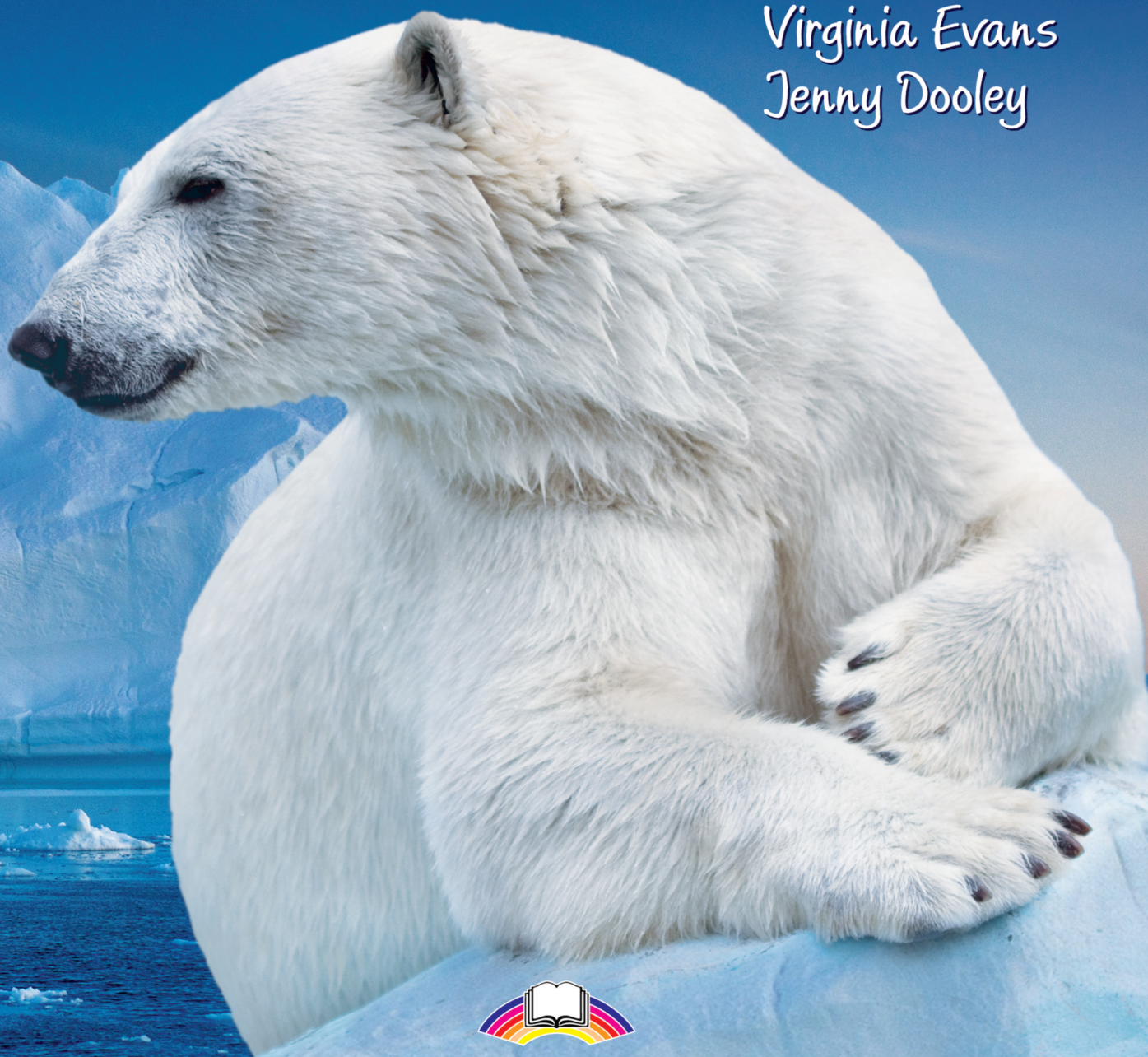




CLIL READERS

THE POLAR BEAR

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Express Publishing

Bears

The Earth is home to a variety of different plant and animal species. Each living thing is suited to life in its environment, from the freezing Arctic to the tropical rainforest. In the deepest oceans, and on the highest mountains, the ability of different organisms to adapt to their surroundings is one of the wonders of life.





Bears are among the largest and most impressive predators in the world, and live in many different habitats. Most species of bears live in the Northern Hemisphere; in North America, Europe, and Asia. Each species of bear has special characteristics to allow it to survive in different conditions. Although they are apex predators, bears are omnivores – they eat both plants and animals. In fact, the diet of most bears consists mainly of plants. However, there is a bear that relies almost entirely on hunting other animals to survive: the polar bear.

The most common species of bear in the world is the brown bear, or 'ursus arctos' – which means 'bear bear'!



The Endangered Species Act (ESA) has put the polar bear on the list of protected species threatened by the effects of climate change. The Act tries to ensure the safety and continuation of endangered species. It does this by establishing certain limits and requirements, whose purpose is to reduce the greenhouse gases and pollution poisoning the atmosphere.

She **can't**
protect them
from **global**
warming!



The pika, a small, mouse-like animal found in the Rocky Mountains, is the only other mammal that the Endangered Species Act protects from the dangers of climate change.



People are becoming more and more aware of the consequences of polluting the Earth. This knowledge is helping to change how governments think about the environment. More and more countries are creating laws that protect not only animals, but their habitats as well. By controlling the use of harmful chemicals and reducing greenhouse gases, we can begin to change the effects of global warming, and polar bear populations may stop falling. Perhaps, in time, the polar bear will no longer be a vulnerable species, and will thrive in the Arctic once again.



Adaptations

Word Bank

(pp. 10-11)

adaptation (n) = a change that makes sb/sth better suited to their environment

sex (n) = the state of being either male or female

hind (adj) = back, rear

female (adj) = relating to women or girls

male (n) = a man or a boy

rise up (phr v) = to be very tall

on all fours (phr) = with hands and feet on the ground

paw (n) = an animal's foot

effectively (adv) = successfully

frighten (v) = to make sb/sth scared

enemy (n) = sb you want to fight or who wants to fight you

maximum (adj) = the largest possible

constellation (n) = a group of stars which looks like sth

landscape (n) = scenery

bitterly (adv) = extremely

(pp. 12-13)

hold your breath (phr) = to stop breathing for a short time

dive (v) = to go underwater

slightly (adv) = a little bit

webbed feet (phr) = (of animals) feet with skin flaps connecting the toes

paddle (n) = 

seal (n) = 

mate (n) = a partner to have babies with

claw (n) = (of an animal or a bird) a nail

diameter (n) = the width of sth

snowshoe (n) = 

spread (v) = to cover all parts of sth

evenly (adv) = distributed widely

toe pad (n) = the part of the toe that touches the ground when walking

callous (n) = hardened

sole (n) = the bottom of the foot

naked (adj) = uncovered

prevent (v) = to stop sth from happening

tiny (adj) = very small

tail (n) = the body part that sticks out at an animal's back

conserve (v) = to use sth slowly so it does not run out

rounded (adj) = curved

flat (adj) = low and level

resistance (n) = the act of making sth more difficult to do

(pp. 14-15)

neck (n) = the part that connects the head to the body

prey (n) = an animal which is hunted and killed by another animal

valuable (adj) = very important

blend in with (phr v) = to mix with and become indistinguishable from

translucent (adj) = see-through

absorb (v) = to take in

optical illusion (phr) = a trick of the eye

compact (adj) = very thick

undercoat (n) = the layer of fur close to an animal's skin that is covered with a topcoat

guard hairs (phr) = a layer of hairs covering and protecting the soft underfur of some animals

waterproof (adj) = able to repel water

blubber (n) = a layer of fat under the skin of some animals

penguin (n) = 

interact (v) = to meet or have an affect on each other

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Decide which of the following sentences are *T* (true), or *F* (false).

- 1 Female polar bears are taller than male ones.
- 2 The polar bear's scientific name means 'sea bear'.
- 3 The polar bear cannot stay underwater for more than two minutes.
- 4 Polar bears can swim 11 miles per hour.
- 5 The coat of a polar bear is made up of two layers.

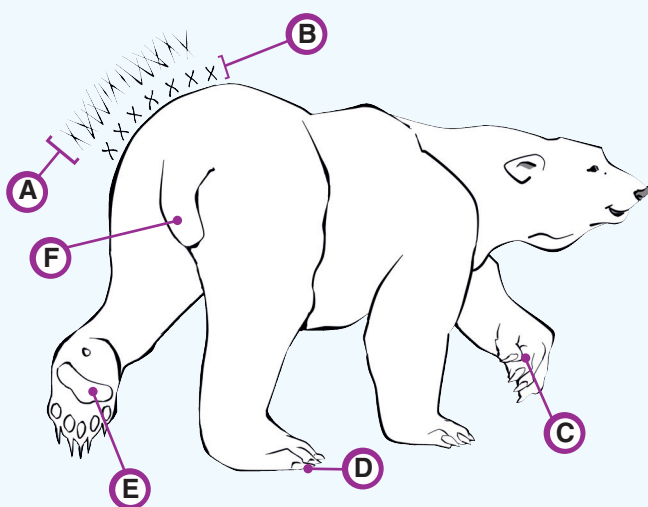
b)  Listen, read, and check if your answers were correct.

While-Reading activities

2 Read the text, and choose the best answers from A, B, C, or D.

- Its webbed paws help the polar bear
 - dive deeper.
 - swim farther.
 - hunt better.
 - move faster.
- The polar bear's swimming speed allows it to
 - travel long distances.
 - break through ice.
 - hunt seals successfully.
 - stay underwater longer.
- The polar bears' toe pads
 - look like paddles.
 - are naked.
 - act like snowshoes.
 - cannot conserve heat.
- A single hair from a polar bear's coat is
 - black.
 - white.
 - see-through.
 - thin.

3 SUBJECT-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY: Label the body parts of a polar bear using: webbed foot, tail, guard hairs, toe pad, undercoat, claws.



- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A | D |
| B | E |
| C | F |

4 Use the correct form of the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

- The polar bear's ears are, and lie flat while it swims. **(ROUND)**
- Polar bears have developed many different in order to cope with the cold. **(ADAPT)**
- Walking on all fours allows polar bears to hunt more **(EFFECTIVE)**
- A polar bear standing tall on its hind legs can many enemies. **(FRIGHT)**
- The polar bear's thick coat is a very characteristic when it comes to staying warm. **(VALUE)**

After-Reading activities

5 Which of the following can be understood about polar bears from the chapter?

- Polar bears can survive in temperatures as low as -58° Fahrenheit.
- Male polar bears are much smaller than females.
- Polar bears have huge eyes, noses, ears, and tails.

6 Which of the following is NOT true about polar bears?

- Polar bears can swim at speeds of up to 6 miles per hour.
- Polar bears' paws are slightly webbed.
- Penguins are a main source of food for polar bears.

7 Which of the polar bear's adaptations do you find most impressive? Why? Tell the class.

Review

Listening Activities

- 1**  **Listen to a dialogue between two people. For questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

- 1 What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 - A the number of people in Nunavut
 - B different ways in which people kill bears in Canada
 - C Canadian law on killing polar bears
 - D why polar bears attack humans
- 2 According to the woman, who kills polar bears?
 - A people who think that there are too many polar bears
 - B the Canadian government
 - C sport hunters who are visiting Nunavut
 - D people who feel that the animals are dangerous
- 3 The government of Canada is the number of polar bears that can be killed.
 - A increasing
 - B decreasing
 - C not changing
 - D not worried about

- 2**  **Listen to a lecture about polar bears. For questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

- 1 What does the man think of the Inuit ceremonies?
 - A He thinks they are strange.
 - B He feels people outside the Inuit community find them unusual.
 - C He is not sure why the Inuit perform them.
 - D He believes that they make the Inuit very happy.
- 2 Tribes will put up the polar bear's head
 - A outside the hunter's hut.
 - B five days after the hunt.
 - C as a warning to other polar bears.
 - D as a gift for the best hunter.
- 3 According to the speaker, why do the Inuit use almost every part of the polar bear?
 - A To show that they are not afraid of it.
 - B So that they have enough meat to offer everyone in the tribe.
 - C To prove that they are successful hunters.
 - D To show it that they are thankful.

Reading Activities

- 1**  **a) Decide if the following sentences are T (true) or F (false).**

- 1 The polar bear is the oldest species of bear.
- 2 A polar bear's feet are slightly webbed.
- 3 The polar bear's coat is its most valuable characteristic.
- 4 John Downer made a documentary film about polar bears.
- 5 Male bears teach their offspring how to survive in the Arctic.
- 6 Most polar bear pregnancies result in more than 3 cubs.
- 7 The diet of polar bears is mostly made up of plants.
- 8 Nanook is the Inuit god that rules all the bears.
- 9 Few Inuit legends tell stories of people adopting animals.
- 10 Game hunters do not hunt polar bears.

b) Go through the reader to check your answers. Correct the false statements.

Amazing Facts

Did you know?

Polar bears have blue
1)

Polar bears learn to stay 2)
while their mother is hunting. If they
move, their mother 3)
them by hitting them on the head.

A
group of polar
bears is called a
4)

The polar bear was the official
5) of
the 1998 Winter Olympics in
Calgary, Canada.

Polar bears can become 6) easily, even in freezing
temperatures, because of their thick layer of blubber and their dense coats of
fur. Because of this, polar bears usually avoid running, unless they are hunting.

Polar
bears can eat up
to ten percent of their
7)
in one sitting.

Scientists discovered that heat-sensing infrared cameras cannot
8) polar bears, because so little heat escapes
from their bodies. The only features that show up on the cameras
are the bears' eyes and noses!

The belief that all polar bears are
9)-handed is false.

1 a) Fill in the gaps. Use:
*left, tongues, lifespan, still, body weight,
detect, celebration, punishes, mascot,
overheated.*

b)  Listen and check.

2  In groups, collect facts about
polar bears. Prepare a Yes/No quiz for
your classmates.

The average 10) of a
polar bear is around 25 years. However, one
polar bear in captivity lived to be 43 years old.

THE POLAR BEAR

Join the polar bear in its frozen, northern land! Amid the snow and ice, follow these magnificent animals as they grow up, hunt, have cubs, and even inspire myths among the local people. Through stories, pictures and facts, you will also learn about the threat polar bears face due to global warming and pollution, and how we might yet be able to save them.

Components

- Reader
- Multi-ROM

DIGI MATERIAL

cross-platform application
(iOS, Android, Windows, MacOSX)



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