BÀI GIẢNG: LOOKING BACK & PROJECT
CHUYÊN ĐỀ: UNIT 8. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 GLOBAL SUCCESS
BIÊN SOẠN: BAN CHUYÊN MÔN TUYENSINH247

Pronunciation

Underline the parts where assimilation occurs. Listen and check. Then practise saying these sentences in pairs.

1. Have you been to the new conservation park in town?
2. Animals are brought to the park from different places.
3. My sister follows a special diet and doesn't eat red meat.
4. We got back home from a trip to the animal rescue centre.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers to complete these sentences.

1. To *survive/rescue*, the young cubs should be released into the wild when they are aged eight to ten months.
2. Many volunteers are participating in a campaign to *conserve/degrade* the rainforests.
3. The animals looked so weak because they were kept in *captivity/extinction* for a long time.
4. Many species of animals are becoming *extinct/common* because of habitat loss.

Hướng dẫn giải:

1. survive **2. conserve** **3. captivity** **4. extinct**

Grammar

Choose the sentence that best combines each pair of the following sentences.

1. People continue to buy clothes made of wild animal skins. This will encourage poaching and illegal trade in body parts.

A. If people continue to buy clothes made of wild animal skins, this will encourage poaching and illegal trade in body parts.

B. If poaching and illegal trade in body parts are encouraged, people will continue to buy clothes made of wild animal skins.

C. Unless people continue to buy clothes made of wild animal skins, this will encourage poaching and illegal trade in body parts.

D. Unless people are encouraged to poach and trade body parts illegally, they will continue to buy clothes made of wild animal skins.

2. Sharks are not dangerous. People think they are dangerous.

A. Sharks are as dangerous as people think. B. Sharks are not as dangerous as people think.

C. Sharks are more dangerous than people think. D. Sharks are thought to be more dangerous.

3. We should try our best to conserve wildlife in the area. Otherwise, many wild animals may not survive.

A. Unless many wild animals survive, we will try our best to conserve wildlife in the area.

B. If we try our best to conserve wildlife in the area, many wild animals may not survive.

C. Unless we try our best to conserve wildlife in the area, many wild animals may not survive.

D. If we do not try our best to conserve wildlife in the area, many wild animals may survive.

4. The baby gibbon grew very quickly. We didn't expect that.

A. The baby gibbon didn't grow quickly as we expected.

B. The baby gibbon grew as quickly as we expected.

C. The baby gibbon expected that it would grow quickly.

D. The baby gibbon grew more quickly than we expected.

Hướng dẫn giải: **1. A** **2. B** **3. C** **4. D**

Project

Protecting endangered species

Work in groups. Make a poster about an endangered species and suggest ways to protect it. Present your poster to the class. Use these questions as cues for your poster and presentation.

- What is the species?
- What are the threats facing these animals?
- What IUCN level of conservation are they in?
- What should be done to protect them?

Hướng dẫn giải:

Species: Amur Leopard

Threats: Habitat loss, poaching, prey depletion

IUCN level: Critically Endangered

Protect by:

- Donating to organizations working to protect Amur leopards and their habitat.
- Educating friends and family about the Amur leopard's plight.
- Minimizing your environmental impact to ensure healthy ecosystems for wildlife.

AMUR LEOPARD

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

THE WHO

SCIENTIFIC NAME Panthera pardus orientalis

A.K.A Amur Leopard, Far Eastern Leopard

HEIGHT 2.1-2.6 feet tall

WEIGHT Male: 70-110 lbs. Female: 55-95 lbs.

LIFESPAN 10-15 years (in the wild)

ORIGIN LOCATION Souteastern Russia
Northeastern China

POPULATION (WILD) 57 Individuals

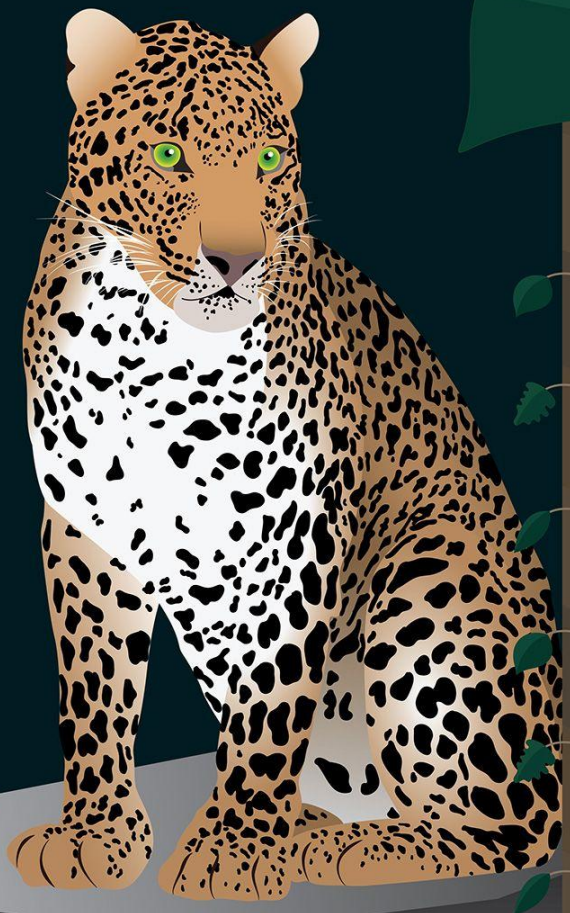
MAIN FACTORS OF ENDANGERMENT

LOSS OF TERRITORY



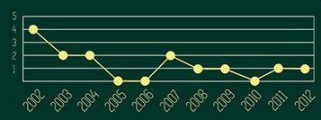
LOSS OF PREY DUE TO TERRITORY CHANGE





POACHERS

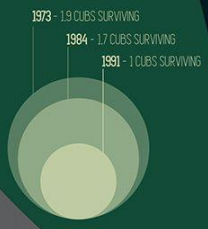
AMOUNT OF REPORTED POACHING INCIDENTS FROM 2002-2012



Though there are only minimal amounts of cases that are reported/fined for poaching, the Amur Leopard is also being maliciously killed by farmers for intruding on their land and hunting their cattle due to scarcity in their natural food sources.

INBREEDING

Due to loss of territory and steady decline of the Amur Leopard population, the mating options for the leopards has declined. This has caused an increase in inbreeding, which has affected the diversity of the gene pool and health of the new-born cubs. Most cubs born in these conditions experience severe heart murmurs and other birth defects. Due to this, the percent of cub survival rate has been steadily declining since 1973.



THE STORY OF THE AMUR LEOPARD

1857
Hermann Schlegel discovered and first described the Amur Leopard based on a skin hide from Korea.

1967
The last Amur Leopard in South Korea was captured on the slopes of the Odo Mountain.

1996
The Amur Leopard and Tiger Alliance begins talks about reintegrating the leopard back into the wild.

2007
A census taken shows that there are 30 Amur Leopards living in the wild in Russia.

2011
As of December, 173 Amur Leopards can be found in zoos across the world.

2015
A census taken shows that there are now 57 Amur Leopards living in the wild in Russia, with 8-12 also moving into China.

ORIGIN AND REINTRODUCTION MAP

The Amur Leopard and Tiger Alliance have gained proficient funding to begin research and planning for the reintroduction of the leopards into the wild. There are proposed potential areas for reintegration in their origin location, new primary large locations, and new secondary small locations.



SOUTWEST PRIMORYE &
SOUTHERN SIKHOTE-ALIN REGION

ORIGIN LOCATION

PRIMARY LOCATIONS

SECONDARY LOCATIONS