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Level 3 – 9th February, 2021

World's smallest reptile discovered in Madagascar

FREE online quizzes, mp3 listening and more for this lesson here:

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

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Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have discovered what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind of chameleon and is the size of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually around 35-40cm long. Scientists found two of the tiny lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just 22mm long from nose to tail. The length of the male's body is 13.5mm. At first, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, but later realised they were fully-grown adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but "despite great effort" could not find any others.

Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have originated there. However, the chameleon's survival is threatened by deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chameleons are lucky to survive. He said: "The nano-chameleon's habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was placed under protection recently, so the species will survive." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change" stated that nearly all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's unique species in danger.

Sources: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/05/seed-sized-chameleon-madagascar-world-tiniest-reptile>
<https://www.dw.com/en/worlds-smallest-reptile-discovered-in-madagascar/a-56478001>
<https://www.yahoo.com/lifestyle/mysterious-chameleon-may-smallest-reptile-151728681.html>

WARM-UPS

1. REPTILES: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about reptiles. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

scientists / reptile / size / sunflower / seed / lizard / mountains / adults / miniature / home / species / survival / lucky / habitat / deforestation / protection / rainforest

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. NEW SPECIES: Students A **strongly** believe governments should spend a lot more money trying to discover new species; Students B **strongly** believe they shouldn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. REPTILES: What do you know about these reptiles? What do you want to know? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What I Know	What I Want To Know
Chameleons		
Alligators		
Snakes		
Turtles		
Gecko		
Komodo dragon		

5. SUNFLOWER: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "sunflower". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. THREATS: Rank these with your partner. Put the biggest threats to animals at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Deforestation
- Plastic
- Trade in animal parts
- Global warming
- Invasive species
- Fur trade
- Hunting
- Disease

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. kind | a. Very small. |
| 2. tiny | b. Anything about women or animals that can give birth. |
| 3. male | c. A group of people or things that are very similar. |
| 4. female | d. An animal, but not a human being. |
| 5. juvenile | e. Young birds or animals. |
| 6. creature | f. Lots of work. |
| 7. effort | g. Anything about men; the opposite of female. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 8. species | h. Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else. |
| 9. originated | i. Continue to live, even in difficult conditions. |
| 10. threatened | j. The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other living thing. |
| 11. survive | k. A group of living things that are similar and can produce young together. |
| 12. habitat | l. Created something or started somewhere. |
| 13. deforestation | m. The action of cutting down trees in a wide area. |
| 14. unique | n. Be at risk of totally disappearing or dying out forever. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Scientists discovered tiny chameleons the size of sunflower seeds. **T / F**
- b. The chameleons were just 35mm long. **T / F**
- c. Scientists found two chameleons - one was male and one was female. **T / F**
- d. Both of the chameleons were juveniles. **T / F**
- e. Around two-thirds of the world's chameleons live in Madagascar. **T / F**
- f. A scientist said the chameleon's future survival is in great danger. **T / F**
- g. Madagascar could lose all of its rainforest by 2070. **T / F**
- h. Deforestation could endanger many of Madagascar's unique species. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. kind | a. emerged |
| 2. tiny | b. in spite of |
| 3. juvenile | c. natural surroundings |
| 4. creatures | d. adolescent |
| 5. despite | e. die out |
| 6. originated | f. animals |
| 7. threatened | g. type |
| 8. habitat | h. special |
| 9. disappear | i. very small |
| 10. unique | j. endangered |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. discovered what could be the | a. world's chameleon species |
| 2. the size of a sunflower | b. nose to tail |
| 3. Chameleons are usually around | c. change |
| 4. They are just 22mm long from | d. 35-40cm long |
| 5. they were fully- | e. protection recently |
| 6. home to two-thirds of the | f. smallest reptile in the world |
| 7. chameleons are lucky | g. species in danger |
| 8. the area was placed under | h. to survive |
| 9. climate | i. seed |
| 10. put many of the island's unique | j. grown adults |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have discovered what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind of chameleon and is the (1) _____ of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually around 35-40cm long. Scientists found two of the (2) _____ lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in (3) _____ Madagascar. They are just 22mm long from nose to (4) _____. The length of the male's body is 13.5mm. At first, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were (5) _____, but later realised they were (6) _____-grown adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but "(7) _____ great effort" could not find any (8) _____.

northern
juveniles
despite
size
tiny
others
tail
fully

Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon (9) _____. Scientists believe they may have originated there. However, the chameleon's survival is (10) _____ by deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chamelons are lucky to survive. He said: "The nano-chameleon's (11) _____ has unfortunately been (12) _____ to deforestation, but the area was placed under protection (13) _____, so the species will survive." A study published by the (14) _____ "Nature Climate Change" stated that nearly all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could (15) _____ by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's (16) _____ species in danger.

recently
threatened
journal
unique
subject
species
disappear
habitat

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

- 1) It is a kind of chameleon and is the size of _____
 - a. a sunflower seeds
 - b. a sunflower speed
 - c. a sunflower seed
 - d. a sunflower swede
- 2) a male and a female - in the mountains _____
 - a. in north turn Madagascar
 - b. in north urn Madagascar
 - c. in northern Madagascar
 - d. in northerly Madagascar
- 3) They are just 22mm long from nose to tail. The length of the _____ 13.5mm
 - a. male's body is
 - b. male's bodily is
 - c. male's bodice
 - d. male's bodies
- 4) At first, the scientists thought the tiny _____
 - a. reptiles were dew vials
 - b. reptiles were dew files
 - c. reptiles were due van aisles
 - d. reptiles were juveniles
- 5) tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but despite great _____
 - a. affect" could not
 - b. affront" could not
 - c. effect" could not
 - d. effort" could not
- 6) Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's _____
 - a. chameleon specimens
 - b. chameleon speech is
 - c. chameleon specials
 - d. chameleon species
- 7) Scientists believe they may have _____
 - a. originated there
 - b. originate it there
 - c. origin ate it there
 - d. original did there
- 8) One of the scientists said the nano-chamelons are _____
 - a. lucky to survives
 - b. lucky to survived
 - c. lucky to survival
 - d. lucky to survive
- 9) habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was _____
 - a. placed blunder protection
 - b. placed asunder protection
 - c. placed under protection
 - d. placed wonder protection
- 10) This would put many of the island's unique _____
 - a. species on danger
 - b. species an danger
 - c. species sin danger
 - d. species in danger

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have discovered (1) _____ the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind of chameleon and is the size of (2) _____. Chameleons are usually around 35-40cm long. Scientists found two of (3) _____ - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just 22mm long from nose to tail. The (4) _____ male's body is 13.5mm. At first, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, (5) _____ they were fully-grown adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but "despite great effort" could not (6) _____.

Madagascar (7) _____ two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have originated there. However, the chameleon's survival (8) _____ deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chamelons are (9) _____. He said: "The nano-chameleon's habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was placed under protection recently, so the (10) _____." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change" stated that (11) _____ Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's (12) _____ danger.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

1. What does the article compare the size of the new chameleons to?
2. How long are chameleons, usually?
3. Where in Madagascar were the tiny chameleons found?
4. How long was the body of the male chameleon?
5. What did the scientists call the tiny chameleons?
6. How many of the world's chameleon species are in Madagascar?
7. What is the survival of the chameleons being threatened by?
8. What did a scientist say the chameleons were lucky to do?
9. By when might Madagascar lose its eastern rainforests?
10. What position would climate change put unique species in?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

- 1) What does the article compare the size of the new chameleons to?
 - a) beetles
 - b) fingernails
 - c) sunflower seeds
 - d) microchips
- 2) How long are chameleons, usually?
 - a) 35-40cm
 - b) 40-45cm
 - c) 30-35cm
 - d) 30-40cm
- 3) Where in Madagascar were the tiny chameleons found?
 - a) mountains in the north
 - b) rivers in the south
 - c) beaches in the east
 - d) farms in the west
- 4) How long was the body of the male chameleon?
 - a) 23mm
 - b) 22mm
 - c) 13.5mm
 - d) 24mm
- 5) What did the scientists call the tiny chameleons?
 - a) Bob and Jane
 - b) amazing
 - c) just the cutest
 - d) nano-chameleons
- 6) How many of the world's chameleon species are in Madagascar?
 - a) two-fifths
 - b) two-thirds
 - c) three-quarters
 - d) a third
- 7) What is the survival of the chameleons being threatened by?
 - a) deforestation
 - b) geckos
 - c) coronavirus
 - d) Bob
- 8) What did a scientist say the chameleons were lucky to do?
 - a) grow so long
 - b) change colour
 - c) survive
 - d) find each other
- 9) By when might Madagascar lose its eastern rainforests?
 - a) 2080
 - b) 2100
 - c) 2090
 - d) 2070
- 10) What position would climate change put unique species in?
 - a) a dangerous position
 - b) upside-down
 - c) a difficult one
 - d) right-side up

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Role A – Deforestation

You think deforestation is the biggest threat to animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): global warming, plastic or deforestation.

Role B – Global Warming

You think global warming is the biggest threat to animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): deforestation, plastic or deforestation.

Role C – Plastic

You think plastic is the biggest threat to animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): global warming, deforestation or deforestation.

Role D – Hunting

You think hunting is the biggest threat to animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): global warming, plastic or deforestation.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'reptile' and 'size'.

reptile	size

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• could• seed• mountains• length• fully• others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• home• there• lucky• placed• nearly• slow
--	---

REPTILES SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Write five GOOD questions about reptiles in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

REPTILES DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'reptile'?
3. What do you know about reptiles?
4. What reptiles do you like?
5. How are reptiles different from other animals?
6. What do you think of the nano-chameleon?
7. How important is this discovery?
8. Would you like to be a scientist?
9. Would you like to see the nano-chameleons?
10. Should more money be spent on finding more nano-chameleons?

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REPTILES DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'discover'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you think about reptiles?
15. What do you know about chameleons?
16. How can we reverse the effects of deforestation?
17. What do you think of animals becoming endangered?
18. How would you feel if rainforest disappeared?
19. How can we stop animals from dying out?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have (1) _____ what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind of chameleon and is the (2) _____ of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually around 35-40cm long. Scientists found two of the (3) _____ lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just 22mm long from nose to tail. The (4) _____ of the male's body is 13.5mm. At first, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, but later realised they were (5) _____-grown adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but "despite (6) _____ effort" could not find any others.

Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have (7) _____ there. However, the chameleon's survival is threatened by deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chameleons are lucky (8) _____ survive. He said: "The nano-chameleon's habitat has unfortunately been (9) _____ to deforestation, but the area was placed (10) _____ protection recently, so the species will survive." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change" stated that (11) _____ all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's unique species (12) _____ danger.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) discovered | (b) discovery | (c) discovers | (d) discover |
| 2. | (a) amount | (b) small | (c) size | (d) long |
| 3. | (a) tinny | (b) tinted | (c) tiny | (d) tin |
| 4. | (a) long | (b) longs | (c) longing | (d) length |
| 5. | (a) full | (b) filled | (c) fully | (d) filling |
| 6. | (a) grate | (b) great | (c) greet | (d) greatly |
| 7. | (a) original | (b) originated | (c) origins | (d) origin |
| 8. | (a) of | (b) to | (c) for | (d) as |
| 9. | (a) object | (b) pronoun | (c) subject | (d) verb |
| 10. | (a) over | (b) rather | (c) instead | (d) under |
| 11. | (a) nearest | (b) near | (c) nears | (d) nearly |
| 12. | (a) of | (b) as | (c) to | (d) in |

SPELLING

Paragraph 1

1. the size of a sfroewnul seed
2. in ernhtonr Madagascar
3. The lneght of the male's body
4. the tiny reptiles were senuivelj
5. the aniertmiu creatures
6. peesidt great effort

Paragraph 2

7. they may have ogretiidna there
8. the chameleon's varvilus
9. dtteahnree by deforestation
10. The nano-chameleon's btihtaa
11. the area was placed under opctorntie
12. the island's euuqni species

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () of the tiny lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just
- () protection recently, so the species will survive." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change"
- () Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have
- () thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, but later realised they were fully-grown
- () adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find
- (**1**) Scientists say they have discovered what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind
- () of chameleon and is the size of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually around 35-40cm long. Scientists found two
- () island. One of the scientists said the nano-chameleons are lucky to survive. He said: "The nano-chameleons
- () more of the nano-chameleons, but "despite great effort" could not find any others.
- () stated that nearly all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate
- () habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was placed under
- () originated there. However, the chameleon's survival is threatened by deforestation on the
- () 22mm long from nose to tail. The length of the male's body is 13.5mm. At first, the scientists
- () change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's unique species in danger.

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

1. the the smallest It world . in is reptile
2. sunflower the It size a of seed . is
3. the two lizards . of found tiny Scientists
4. were juveniles . thought scientists tiny The reptiles the
5. chameleons . more tried scientists The to find
6. chameleon of Home the to two-thirds world's species .
7. survival deforestation . chameleon's The by is threatened
8. area under placed was The recently . protection
9. slow down . climate not If change does
10. many in the of danger . Put unique species

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have *discovered* / *discovery* what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a *sorts* / *kind* of chameleon and is the size of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually *abound* / *around* 35-40cm long. Scientists found two of the *tiny* / *tinny* lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just 22mm *length* / *long* from nose to tail. The length of the male's body is 13.5mm. At *firstly* / *first*, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, but later *realise* / *realised* they were fully-grown *adults* / *adult*. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientists tried to find *more* / *much* of the nano-chameleons, but "despite great *effort* / *effect*" could not find any others.

Madagascar is *home* / *homing* to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have *origin* / *originated* there. However, the chameleon's survival is *threat* / *threatened* by deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chamelons are *luckily* / *lucky* to survive. He said: "The nano-chameleon's *habitat* / *habit* has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was placed *over* / *under* protection recently, *so* / *such* the species will survive." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change" stated that *nearly* / *near* all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 *but* / *if* deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's unique species *in* / *on* danger.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Sc__nt_sts s_y th_y h_v_ d_sc_v_r_d wh_t c__ld b_ th_ sm_ll_st rpt_l_ _n th_ w_rld. _t _s _ k_nd _f ch_m_l__n _nd _s th_ s_z_ _f _ s_nfl_w_r s__d. Ch_m_l__ns _r_ _s__lly _r__nd 35-40cm l_ng. Sc__nt_sts f__nd tw_ _f th_ t_ny l_z_rds - _ m_l_ _nd _ f_m_l_ - _n th_ m__nt__ns _n n_rth_rn M_d_g_sc_r. Th_y _r_ j_st 22mm l_ng fr_m n_s_ t_ t__l. Th_ l_ngth _f th_ m_l_'s b_dy _s 13.5mm. _t f_rst, th_ sc__nt_sts th__ght th_ t_ny rpt_l_s w_r_ j_v_n_l_s, b_t l_t_r r__l_s_d th_y w_r_ f_lly-gr_wn _d_lts. Th_ sc__nt_sts c_ll_d th_ m_n__t_r_ cr__t_r_s n_n_-ch_m_l__ns. Th_ sc__nt_sts tr__d t_ f_nd m_r_ _f th_ n_n_-ch_m_l__ns, b_t "d_sp_t_ gr__t _ff_rt" c__ld n_t f_nd _ny _th_rs.

M_d_g_sc_r _s h_m_ t_ tw_-th_rds _f th_ w_rld's ch_m_l__n sp_c__s. Sc__nt_sts b_l__v_ th_y m_y h_v_ _r_g_n_t_d th_r_. H_w_v_r, th_ ch_m_l__n's s_rv_v_l _s thr__t_n_d by d_f_r_st_t__n _n th_ _sl_nd. _n_ _f th_ sc__nt_sts s__d th_ n_n_-ch_m_l__ns _r_ l_cky t_ s_rv_v_. H_ s__d: "Th_ n_n_-ch_m_l__n's h_b_t_t h_s _nf_rt_n_t_ly b__n s_bj_ct t_ d_f_r_st_t__n, b_t th_ _r__ w_s pl_c_d _nd_r pr_t_ct__n r_c_ntly, s_ th_ sp_c__s w_ll s_rv_v_." _ st_dy p_b_l_sh_d by th_ j__rn_l "N_t_r_ Cl_m_t_ Ch_ng_" st_t_d th_t n__rly _ll _f M_d_g_sc_r's __st_rn r__nf_r_st c__ld d_s_pp__r by 2070 _f d_f_r_st_t__n _nd cl_m_t_ ch_ng_ d__s n_t sl_w d_wn. Th_s w__ld p_t m_ny _f th_ _sl_nd's _n_q__ sp_c__s _n d_ng_r.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

scientists say they have discovered what could be the smallest reptile in the world it is a kind of chameleon and is the size of a sunflower seed chameleons are usually around 3540cm long scientists found two of the tiny lizards a male and a female in the mountains in northern madagascar they are just 22mm long from nose to tail the length of the males body is 135mm at first the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles but later realised they were fullygrown adults the scientists called the miniature creatures nanochameleons the scientists tried to find more of the nanochameleons but despite great effort could not find any others

madagascar is home to twothirds of the worlds chameleon species scientists believe they may have originated there however the chameleons survival is threatened by deforestation on the island one of the scientists said the nanochamelons are lucky to survive he said the nanochameleons habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation but the area was placed under protection recently so the species will survive a study published by the journal nature climate change stated that nearly all of madagascars eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down this would put many of the islands unique species in danger

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210209-reptile.html>

Scientists say they have discovered what could be the smallest reptile in the world. It is a kind of chameleon and is the size of a sunflower seed. Chameleons are usually around 35-40 cm long. Scientists found two of the tiny lizards - a male and a female - in the mountains in northern Madagascar. They are just 22 mm long from nose to tail. The length of the male's body is 13.5 mm. At first, the scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles, but later realised they were fully-grown adults. The scientists called the miniature creatures nano-chameleons. The scientist tried to find more of the nano-chameleons, but "despite great effort" could not find any others. Madagascar is home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species. Scientists believe they may have originated there. However, the chameleon's survival is threatened by deforestation on the island. One of the scientists said the nano-chameleons are lucky to survive. He said: "The nano-chameleon's habitat has unfortunately been subject to deforestation, but the area was placed under protection recently, so the species will survive." A study published by the journal "Nature Climate Change" stated that nearly all of Madagascar's eastern rainforest could disappear by 2070 if deforestation and climate change does not slow down. This would put many of the island's unique species in danger.

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. REPTILES: Make a poster about reptiles. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. DEFORESTATION: Write a magazine article about governments planting many new forests. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on reptiles. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on reptiles. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. c 2. a 3. g 4. b 5. e 6. d 7. f
8. k 9. l 10. n 11. i 12. j 13. m 14. h

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a T b F c T d F e T f F g F h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. g	2. i	3. d	4. f	5. b
6. a	7. j	8. c	9. e	10. h

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Sunflower seeds
2. 35-40cm
3. Mountains in the north
4. 22mm
5. Nano-chameleons
6. Two-thirds
7. Deforestation
8. Survive
9. 2070
10. A dangerous position

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. It is the smallest reptile in the world.
2. It is the size of a sunflower seed.
3. Scientists found two of the tiny lizards.
4. The scientists thought the tiny reptiles were juveniles.
5. The scientists tried to find more chameleons.
6. Home to two-thirds of the world's chameleon species.
7. The chameleon's survival is threatened by deforestation.
8. The area was placed under protection recently.
9. If climate change does not slow down.
10. Put many of the unique species in danger.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. a

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)