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Exploring Our World

Subject Area

The Natural World

Topics & Curriculum Links

explorers and exploring (Geography; History)

places and countries (Geography)

plants and animals (Science)

natural resources (Science)

physical processes (Geography)

transportation (Technology)

directions and orientation (Geography; Technology)

sizes and measurements (Mathematics)

dates and events (History)

Vocabulary

explorers; places; transportation; plants; animals; materials; measurements; dates; numbers; countries; nationalities; continents

Grammar

present simple; present continuous; past simple; present perfect; past continuous; future simple; question forms; imperative; passive; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

Teaching Ideas

See also [pages 6–7](#) for general ideas that you can adapt. Or go to www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover

Exploring Research

After completing Project 1, students choose another explorer and do research using books or the Internet, to find out where, when, what, and how they explored. They can choose a famous explorer from their country, or an explorer who explored their country. Students then write about their findings and display the information. They can use a copy of the world map from page 7 to show where the explorer went.

An Exploring Quiz

Ask the class quiz questions, using facts from the Reader. Students can work in pairs or small groups. Then in pairs or small groups, students can ask their own questions, for example: *Who...? When did...? Where did...?*

An Exploring Debate

Students work in small groups. Ask each group where they would like to explore, why, what they would do there, etc. Then in turn each group presents their arguments for the place that they have chosen. Give a prize for the most convincing arguments.

Activities Answers

Pages 36–37 1 1 mountain 2 map 3 river 4 compass 5 forest 6 satellite
2 1 true 2 true 3 false 4 true 5 false 6 true 7 false 8 true
3 1 Early explorers wanted to find new places. 2 They explored deserts, rivers, and mountains. 3 They crossed land and explored oceans. 4 Explorers want to go somewhere a new way. 5 Some explorers look for new ways to travel. 6 Others want to be the fastest to do something. 4 1 stars 2 maps 3 mountains, rivers 4 compass 5 north 6 instruments

Pages 38–39 1 1 North America 2 Pacific Ocean 3 Atlantic Ocean 4 Europe 5 Africa 6 South America 7 Asia 8 Indian Ocean 9 Antarctica
2 1 Early people traveled around to look for rocks food. 2 Zhang Qian was an early explorer from Europe China. 3 Marco Polo traveled from Africa Europe to China. 4 Ibn Battuta explored North America North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. 3 1 In 1405, Zheng He traveled from China to East Africa. 2 In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias traveled from Europe to Africa. 3 In 1492, Christopher Columbus traveled from Europe to America. 4 In 1498, Vasco da Gama traveled from Europe to India. 5 In 1520, Ferdinand Magellan traveled from Europe to Asia. 6 In 1642, Abel Tasman traveled to New Zealand. 7 In 1773, James Cook traveled to the Antarctic. 8 In 1895, Henry Bull traveled from Europe to Africa. 4 free answers

Pages 40–41 1 1 understand 2 rocks 3 plates 4 an earthquake 5 fossils 6 animals 2 1 explore the past 2 make a mountain 3 earthquakes will happen 4 on Mount Everest 5 under the ocean 3 geologists, rocks, made; paleontologists, fossils, animals; archaeologists, wore 4 1 It helped them to understand the Ancient Egyptian alphabet. 2 in Egypt 3 About how the Mayan and Aztec people lived. 4 4,500 years old 5 cave paintings 6 in the Andes

Pages 42–43 1 1 30% 2 less 3 bigger 4 four 5 sandy 6 dry 7 hot
2 1 People have explored deserts for many years. 2 Some early desert explorers went to find new trade routes. 3 Some explorers want to learn about the people who live in deserts. 4 Some explorers want an adventure. 5 There can be salt, oil, or gold under deserts. 6 Archaeologists have found villages buried under the sand. 7 An American explorer found dinosaur bones in the Gobi Desert. 3 1 Many early desert explorers went to find deserts things to trade. 2 René Caillé traveled across the Sahara Desert by train with camels. 3 Camels can walk a long way without food or clothes water. 4 Francis Younghusband crossed the Australian Gobi Desert. 5 Robyn Davidson crossed the Sahara Australian Desert in 1977. 4 Good things: new, famous; Bad things: lost, hot 5 free answers

Pages 44–45 1 1 true 2 false 3 true 4 true 2 1 land 2 plants 3 flowers 4 rainforest 5 discover 6 climb 3 1 spices 2 sugar 3 chocolate 4 coffee 5 chewing gum 6 rubber 7 medicines 8 fruit 9 nuts
4 1 New types of plant or animal. 2 The Missouri River, in America. 3 Many new types of fish. 4 14,712 types of insect.

Pages 46–47 1 1 Antarctic 2 see 3 minerals 4 ends 5 quickly, vehicles
2 1 Antarctic 2 Antarctic 3 Arctic 4 Antarctic 5 Arctic 6 Antarctic 7 Arctic 8 Antarctic 3 1 In 1500, European explorers reached the Arctic. 2 In 1728, Vitus Bering sailed into the Northeast Passage. 3 In 1906, Roald Amundsen found the Northwest Passage. 4 In 1909, Robert Peary reached the North Pole. 5 In 1911, Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole. 6 In 1958, Vivian Fuchs crossed Antarctica. 7 In 2001, Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen were the first women to cross Antarctica. 4 free answers

Pages 48–49 1 1 Mountains are lower higher than the land around them. 2 Mountains cover about 50% 25% of Earth. 3 The smallest biggest mountain chain is the Himalayas. 4 Mount Everest is growing about 5 millimeters every week year. 5 The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is under the Pacific Atlantic Ocean. 6 The tallest longest mountain chain on land is the Andes. 2 Example answers 1 To learn more about how Earth was made. 2 To look for ancient remains. 3 To be the first to climb a mountain. 4 To win a prize. 3 1 stones 2 medicines 3 first 4 people 5 highest 4 1492: Mont Aiguille; 1786: Gabriel Paccard, Mont Blanc; 1953: Edmund Hillary; 1975: Everest; 1999: volcano; 2003: Ming Kipa Sherpa

Pages 50–51 1 1 enormous 2 five 3 half 4 flat 5 plains 6 higher 2 1 oil 2 salt 3 Pearls 4 fish 5 iron 6 seaweed 3 1 Oceans are full of amazing plants and animals. 2 Scientists find more than 100 new types of fish every year. 3 Early ocean explorers could only explore for as long as they could breathe. 4 In 1960, two explorers dived to the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean. 4 1 a small submarine 2 some new types of fish 3 more than 7,000 hours 4 Because they can send robots to explore places. 5 free answers