### Teaching Ideas

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

### Incredible Earth

#### Incredible Places Around the World

After completing Project 2, students do research, using books or the Internet, about incredible places in another country, or about a type of place. They display their findings on a poster with pictures, maps, charts, etc. Students can write about their places like this:

*This is [Name]... It’s a type of place... It’s in [Country]... It’s incredible because... Students can work in groups, and posters can then be displayed together.

#### An Incredible Tour

Using the information from the Reader and/or information from books or the Internet, students plan a tour of five or ten incredible places around the world. They can use a copy of the world map on page 7 to show their tour. They can write and talk about it like this:

*First, we’re going to visit... In... It’s a... We’re going to see... Then... Next... After that... Finally... Then they can present their tour to the rest of the class, or all the tours can be displayed together. Then students can vote for the best tour.

### Activities Answers

**Pages 28–29**

1. mountain 2 waterfall 3 rainforest 4 river 5 South America 6 hard 3 mountains 4 through 5 anacapa 1 kilometer 2 rock 3 snake 4 mountain 5 Amazon 6 1 ocean 2 Amazon 3 rainforest 4 Brazil 5 Iguazu Falls 6 anacapa

1. The river in rivers comes from rain or snow. 2 When a river goes over rocks, it makes waterfalls AND/OR rapids. 3 Iguazu Falls is a South American waterfall. 4 The Amazon begins in the mountains in Peru. 5 The Amazon goes through a big rainforest. 6 You can find snakes in the Amazon.

**Pages 30–31**

1. glacier 2 mountain 3 slowly 4 icebergs 5 ice 6 incredible 2. Hot: Amazon Rainforest, coral reef, volcano, melted rock; Cold: glacier, ice, iceberg, snow. 3. 1. Glacier move very slowly. 2. Glaciers are rivers made of ice. 3. Icebergs are dangerous for boats. 4. Ilulissat is one of the coldest places. 5. When do glaciers begin? They begin when snow falls. 2. What are glaciers made of? They are made of ice. 3. Why are icebergs dangerous? Because most of the ice is under the water. 4. Where is Ilulissat? It’s near the North Pole. 5. How long is the glacier at Ilulissat? It’s about 40 kilometers long.

**Pages 32–33**

1. rain 2 snow 3 geyser 4 pool 5 steam 6 waterfall 1 true 2 false 3 false 4 false 5 true 6 true 1. Under a geyser there is a lot of hot rock. 2. Geyser makes a loud noise. 3. The water in a geyser is very hot. 4. Don’t go near a geyser. 5. The cliffs at Pamukkale look like waterfalls. 6. Pamukkale is in Turkey. 4. 1. Deep under the ground, there is hot rock. 2. When water boils, it makes steam. 3. The monkeys at Jigokudani sit in the warm water. 4. In the water there are minerals. 5. The cliffs at Pamukkale look like waterfalls. 6. Don’t go near geysers because they are very hot.

**Pages 34–35**

1. mountain chain 2 moved 3 slowly 4 highest 5 deepest 6 rivers 1 water 2 rainforest 3 mountain 4 top 5 very 6 Earth 3. What is the highest mountain in the world? Mount Everest. 2. What is the deepest lake in the world? Lake Baikal. 3. What is the biggest mountain chain in the world? The Himalayas. 4. What is the biggest river in the world? The Amazon. 4. free answers

**Pages 36–37**

1. near 2 move 3 caves 4 Borneo 5 rock 6 pictures 2. 1. Caves are usually wet. 2. Limestone is a soft rock. 3. There are often caves in limestone. 4. People drew pictures on cave walls. 5. Now most people don’t live in caves. 3. 1. Where is the Sarawak Chamber? It’s in Borneo. 2. Is limestone very hard? No, it’s soft. 3. Are caves usually wet? Yes, they are. 4. What are stalactites made of? They are made of rock. 5. Why did people draw on cave walls? Because they didn’t have books or paper. 6. Do you like caves? free answer

**Pages 38–39**

1. earthquake 2 flood 3 building 4 tsunami 5 tree 6 wave 7 house 8 ocean 2. 1 moves 2 buildings 3 under 4 ocean 5 in 3. false 2 true 3 true 4 false 5 true 6 false 4. 1. Earth’s crust moves a few millimeters every year. 2. Big earthquakes are very dangerous. 3. Earthquakes under the ocean sometimes make tsunamis. 4. A tsunami is a giant wave. 5. After a tsunami, there are often floods.

**Pages 40–41**

1. sand 2 stones 3 salt 4 rocks 5 rain 6 lake 7 desert 8 ground 2. Some deserts are made of sand. 3. It doesn’t rain often in Antarctica. 4. The Sahara Desert is bigger than Australia. 3. Animals in the desert don’t drink very often. 5. In Bolivia, there is a desert made of salt. 6. The Salar de Uyuni is an incredible place. 3. Deserts are usually hot. 2. Deserts are very dry places. 3. The Sahara Desert is in Africa. 4. It’s very cold in Antarctica. 5. Many people visit the Salar de Uyuni. 4. 1. How much of the land on Earth is desert? About 20 percent. 2. What is the biggest hot desert on Earth? The Sahara Desert. 3. Where is Bolivia? In South America. 4. Why do many people visit the Salar de Uyuni? Because it’s an incredible place.

**Pages 42–43**