

## UNIT 6: THE DIVERSITY OF LIFE

### REVIEWING UNIT 6.

Dear language assistant,

We can carry out a dictation-competition in order to review Unit 6. Here you have the underlined words but the students won't have them; they have to note them down while you dictate. Then they, in pairs, have to guess the solutions which are the words in brackets. After that, the winners should read the full sentence and we can write the more difficult words on the board. Finally you can remind them the ideas in brackets.

1. Because of the way they feed they are heterotrophic living beings but they don't move and they look like plants. They are..... (**fungi**. They are a kingdom apart from the Plant Kingdom. Remind fungus-fungi).
2. Animals and plants have them. They are very little but you can see them using a microscope. They are..... (**cells**. Every living being has cells and there are two kinds of living beings unicellular and pluricellular).
3. It is a kingdom that people don't usually know about. Living beings belonging to this group are always unicellular and their cells have no nucleus. Which kingdom is it? .....(**Monera Kingdom**. Bacteria belong to the Monera Kingdom; they are very very little and it's difficult to see them using school microscopes).
4. Animals and fungi are heterotrophic and they have to get their food from other living beings but plants can make their own food thanks to a process called..... (**photosynthesis**).
5. Plants and animals are different but they have two important things in common: they are both pluricellular living beings and their cells are....(**eukaryotic**).
6. Species are given different names in different countries but if you don't want to get confused you can use scientific names written in..... (**Latin**. Two names: the first one refers to the genus and the second one to the species).
7. During the ice-age trees that came to Spain from the North of Europe and became..... (**pinsapos**).
8. They are very little plants without stems and they don't produce seeds. They are... (**mosses**).
9. When we made a tree with our bodies, the bark was attacked by (**animals: insects, woodpecker**).
10. Leaves need three ingredients for photosynthesis: water, carbon dioxide and .... (**sunlight**).

11. Water from the roots has to arrive into the leaves, so it has to move through the..... (**stem**).
12. The flower is the reproductive organ of the plant but it has some elements which are not for reproduction; those elements are petals and..... (**sepals or calyx**)
13. Insect pollination occurs when insects move pollen from the male parts of a flower to the female parts and grains stick to the..... (**stigma**).
14. When you look inside the corolla of a flower you can see many filaments; one is the pistil and all the others are .....(**stamens**) .
15. Flowers have several mechanisms to attract insects: they produce nectar, scent and, above all, have very attractive..... (**petals**).
16. Fertilization occurs when the pollen nucleus moves down from the stigma to the ovary and joins with the ..... (**ovule**).
17. If the flower has no nectar and no coloured petals and it produces a lot of pollen that shows that pollination is achieved through ..... (**wind/wind pollination**).
18. After the fertilization the ovules turn into seeds and the ovaries grow and become.... (**fruit**).
19. Many seeds are dispersed by animals, little seeds can be dispersed by wind but coconuts use a different method. Which one? (**water dispersal**).
20. Next unit deals with living beings that are pluricellular, heterotrophic and the majority can move. Which kingdom do they belong to? (**Animal kingdom**)

Thank you

**Unit 6: Review**

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