

Science Writing Skills 1A

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Unit exercise Unit 1 Introducing science

A Key terms

Listen to the
English terms



Write down the following terms in English. You may check them out in your textbook.

1		科學	18		滅火氈
2		實驗	19		急救箱
3		發現	20		洗眼瓶
4		發明	21		通風櫥
5		科學探究	22		實驗室安全守則
6		假說	23		危險警告標記
7		結論	24		火三角
8		公平測試	25		儀器
9		自變量	26		試管
10		因變量	27		大試管
11		控制變量	28		燒杯
12		尋找規律	29		錐形瓶
13		分類	30		試劑瓶
14		實驗室	31		本生燈
15		安全眼鏡	32		隔熱墊
16		滅火筒	33		三腳架
17		滅火沙桶	34		鐵絲網

35		試管架	45		量筒
36		試管夾	46		彎液面
37		試管刷	47		頂載天平
38		玻璃棒	48		電子天平
39		滴管	49		溫度計
40		刮勺	50		秒錶
41		漏斗	51		回擊
42		架和夾	52		光焰
43		米尺	53		無光焰
44		誤差			

B

Common misspelt words

Correct

- ✓ science
- ✓ invention
- ✓ experiment
- ✓ laboratory

Wrong

- ✗ scince
- ✗ invection
- ✗ experient
- ✗ laboratry

Correct

- ✓ Bunsen burner
- ✓ wire gauze
- ✓ stand and clamp
- ✓ luminous

Wrong

- ✗ Bunson burner
- ✗ wire gauce
- ✗ stand and cramp
- ✗ lumious

C

Grammar practice

I Adjectives (形容詞) and adverbs (副詞)

- 形容詞用來修飾名詞，副詞用來修飾動詞

e.g. The burner gives **strong** heat. (strong 是形容詞)

Heat the substance **strongly**. (strongly 是副詞)

- 許多副詞由相應的形容詞加 **ly** 構成

e.g. slow 慢 (adjective) slowly 緩緩地 (adverb)

immediate 立即的 (adjective) **immediately** 馬上 (adverb)

- 拼寫時應注意：

(a) 詞尾的 **y** 變為 **i**

e.g. happy 愉快 (adjective) **happily** 愉快地 (adverb)

(b) 詞尾的 **e** 大多數保留不變

e.g. safe 安全的 (adjective) **safely** 安全地 (adverb)

(c) 詞尾為 **l** 的形容詞按常例加 **ly**

e.g. careful 小心的 (adjective) **carefully** 小心地 (adverb)

final 最後的 (adjective) **finally** 最終 (adverb)

Practice 1.1

Fill in the blanks with either the adjective or adverb provided.

1 careful, carefully

Scientists often study others' work (a) _____.

2 careful, carefully

Scientists ask a question after making (b) _____ observations.

3 easy, easily

Scientists could not find out the answer at first but they did not give up

(c) _____.

4 proper, properly

Scientific discoveries and inventions can be harmful if they are not used

(d) _____.

5 proper, properly

Washing the eye with an eye wash bottle is a (e) _____ way to treat chemicals that enter the eye.

6 safe, safely

Read the hazard warning symbols can ensure that we can do experiments

(f) _____.

7 slow, slowly

We should open the air hole (g) _____ when lighting a Bunsen burner.

8 final, finally

Read the (h) _____ volume of the solution in the measuring cylinder.

II Countable and uncountable nouns (可數與不可數名詞)

- 可數名詞 (countable noun) 通常指可以數算的物件

眾數時，字尾加 s 或 es

e.g. scientist → scientists beaker → beakers

discovery → discoveries gas → gases

Special cases:

hypothesis → hypotheses phenomenon → phenomena

- 不可數名詞 (uncountable noun) 是無法數算的事物，這類名詞通常是液體、氣體、粉狀物，或抽象的概念

e.g. water (液體) *solutions 為例外

air (氣體) *gases 為例外

sugar, sand (粉狀物)

knowledge (抽象概念)

Practice 1.2

Are the nouns below countable or uncountable? For countable nouns, write down the plural form. Write 'U' for uncountable nouns.

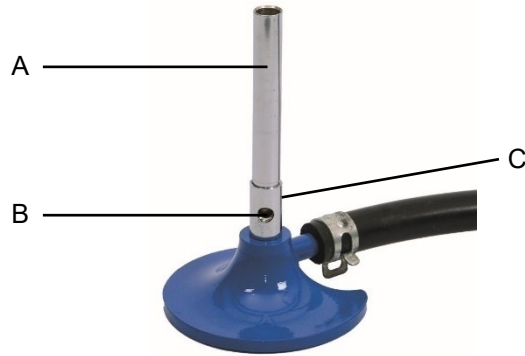
- | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------|----|-------------|-------|
| 1 | limitation | _____ | 2 | discovery | _____ |
| 3 | invention | _____ | 4 | variable | _____ |
| 5 | chemical | _____ | 6 | solution | _____ |
| 7 | fire | _____ | 8 | laboratory | _____ |
| 9 | test tube | _____ | 10 | time | _____ |
| 11 | stopwatch | _____ | 12 | observation | _____ |

D Language focus

Pay attention to the question words. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences in your answer.

1 **Name** the parts of the Bunsen burner in the photo below. (3 marks)

Name / Label
(寫出……的名稱)



A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

Describe (描述)
- 詳細地形容事物

Type: Sequence

2 **Describe** the appearance of the Bunsen flame when the air hole is (a) opened and (b) closed. (4 marks)

Sentence pattern When the air hole is ... , the Bunsen flame is

(a)

(b)

Suggest (建議) – 只需寫出用具名稱

State (指出)

- 3 **Suggest** a suitable instrument for measuring each of the following. **State** the symbol of the unit in each case. (8 marks)

Sentence pattern ... can be used to measure The symbol of the unit is

- (a) the length of a boiling tube



- (b) the time for a 100-m race



- (c) the temperature of boiling water

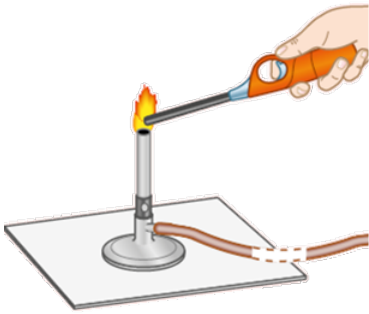
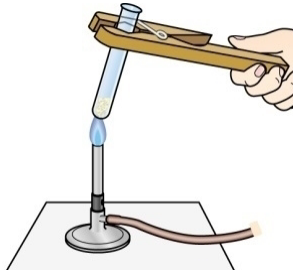


- (d) the volume of a glass of water



Type: Procedure writing

4 The steps of boiling water in a boiling tube are listed on the left below. Using similar sentence pattern, write down the steps of melting ice in a boiling tube. (8 marks)

Boiling water	Melting ice
<p>Procedure:</p> <p>① Add water to a boiling tube until the boiling tube is one-tenth full.</p>	<p>Procedure:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>② Light the Bunsen burner. Open the air hole to get a non-luminous flame.</p> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>③ Heat the bottom of the boiling tube over a Bunsen flame.</p> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<p>④ When the water boils, turn off the Bunsen burner. Put the boiling tube on a test tube rack.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>⑤ Measure the temperature of water with a thermometer.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Unit exercise

Unit 2 Water

A Key terms

Listen to the
English terms



Write down the following terms in English. You may check them out in your textbook.

1		物態	20		溶液
2		氣態	21		可溶的
3		液態	22		不可溶的
4		固態	23		溶解速率
5		水汽	24		飽和
6		蒸汽	25		溶解度
7		熔化	26		雜質
8		熔點	27		微生物
9		凝固	28		沉積法
10		凝固點	29		過濾法
11		沸騰	30		蒸餾法
12		沸點	31		淨化
13		蒸發	32		明礬
14		凝結	33		沉積物
15		水循環	34		過濾器
16		蒸發速率	35		過濾柱
17		溶解	36		濾紙
18		溶劑	37		濾液

19		溶質	38		殘餘物
39		餾液	45		加氟處理
40		氯	46		節約用水
41		濾水廠	47		水污染
42		臭氧	48		污染物
43		紫外光	49		微塑膠
44		氟化物	50		污水處理廠

B Common misspelt words

Correct

✓ filter

✓ distillation

✓ fluoridation

Wrong

✗ filtre

✗ distilation

✗ flouridation

Correct

✓ dissolve

✓ stirring

✓ crush

Wrong

✗ disolve

✗ stiring

✗ cruch

C

Grammar practice

Type: Compare and Contrast

Comparative (比較級) and superlative (最高級) of adjectives (形容詞)

原級 (positive)	比較級 (comparative)	最高級 (superlative)
dark	darker	darkest
tall	taller	tallest
useful	more useful	most useful

- 單音節形容詞在構成比較級和最高級時，在該詞原級後分別加詞尾 **er** 和 **est**

e.g. high higher highest

Science 常用
句式例子

The solubility of salt is **higher than** that of sugar.

Among substances A, B and C, the solubility of C is **the highest**.

- 三個或三個以上音節的形容詞在構成比較級和最高級時，在該詞原級前分別加 **more** 和 **most**

e.g. interesting **more** interesting **most** interesting
effective **more** effective **most** effective

Science 常用
句式例子

Using ozone is **more effective than** using chlorine in disinfection of water.

Among methods X, Y and Z, which method is **the most effective**?

- 不規則的比較等級變化：

e.g. bad worse worst
good better best
little less least

Science 常用
句式例子

e.g. Beaker A contains **less residue than** beaker B.

many/much more most

Science 常用
句式例子

e.g. **More** substance P can be dissolved in water **than** substance Q.

Practice 2.1

The positive form of the adjective is given in bracket. Fill in the blanks with either the comparative or superlative.

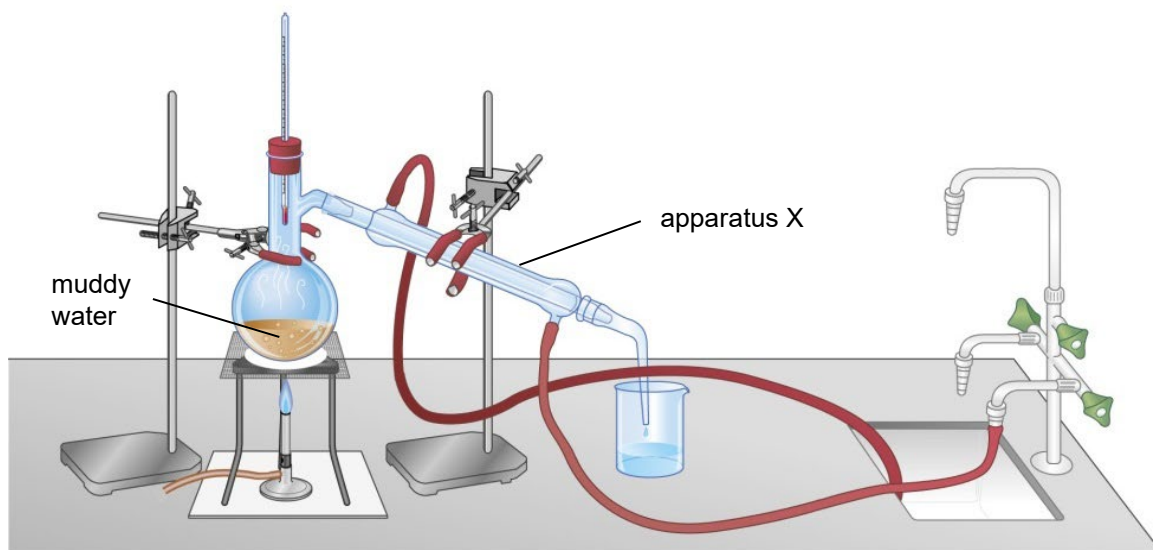
- 1 Adding alum can help the fine suspended solids in water to settle (a) _____ (fast).
- 2 If the size of a substance is (b) _____ (large) than the pores of a filter, the substance cannot pass through the filter.
- 3 Among sedimentation, filtration and distillation, the water obtained from distillation is the (c) _____ (clear).
- 4 Ozone is (d) _____ (powerful) than chlorine in killing microorganisms.
- 5 Adding ozone is less commonly used in water treatment works in Hong Kong because it is (e) _____ (expensive) than chlorination.
- E** 6 The rate of evaporation of water is higher when the surface area exposed to air is (f) _____ (large).
- 7 To reduce water pollution, we can use (g) _____ (little) detergent when washing dishes.
- 8 Showerheads with a Grade 1 Water Efficiency Label is the (h) _____
_____ (efficient) in terms of water usage among showerheads of different grades.
- 9 A solute dissolves faster when the temperature of the solvent is (i) _____ (high).
- E** 10 In a fixed amount of water at the same temperature, the amount of substance A that dissolves is greater than that of substance B. We say that the solubility of substance A is (j) _____ (high) than that of substance B.



D Language focus

Answer the following questions. Write complete sentences in your answer.

- 1 The set-up below is used to purify muddy water by distillation.



Name / Label (寫出……的名稱)

- (a) (i) **Name** apparatus X.

(1 mark)

State (指出)

- 不需解釋

- (ii) **State** the use of apparatus X.

(1 mark)

Name / Label (寫出……的名稱)

- (iii) **Label** 'water in' and 'water out' on apparatus X in the diagram above. (2 marks)

Compare (比較)
- 相同和相異點都要列出

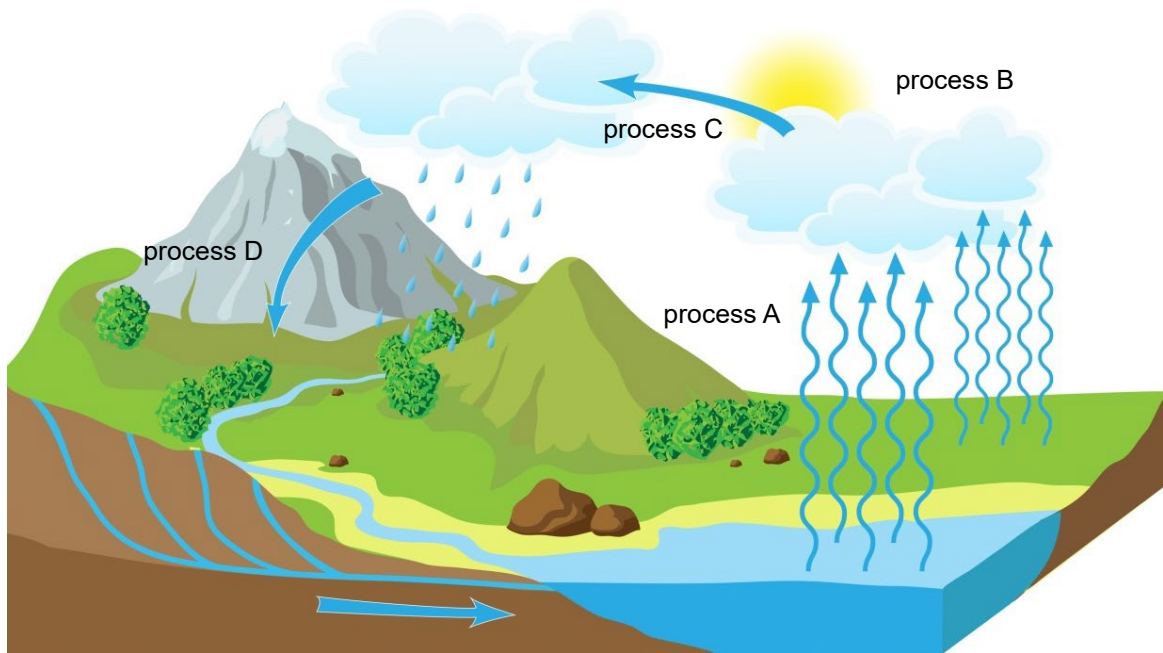
Type: Compare and Contrast

(b) **Compare** the distillation method with the filtration method. Give **ONE similarity** and **ONE difference** between these two methods. (4 marks)

Similarity: Sentence pattern Both ... and ... can remove ...

Difference: Sentence pattern ... can remove but ... cannot

2 The diagram below shows the water cycle.



Name / Label (寫出……的名稱)

(a) **Name** processes A, B, C and D. (4 marks)

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

D: _____

Describe (描述)
- 詳細寫出過程

Type: Sequence

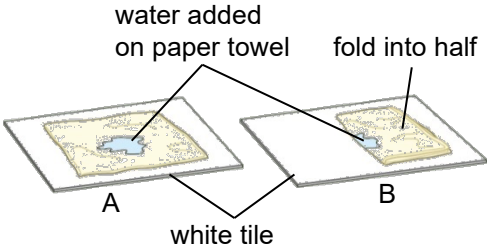
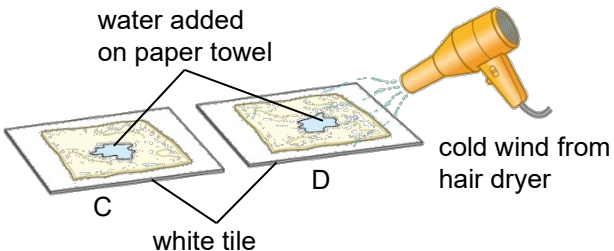
(b) **Describe** how clouds are formed. (4 marks)

Words to use

warm air / rise / water vapour / cools down / condense / water droplets / join together

Type: Procedure writing

E 3 Cherry is going to study the factors affecting the rate of evaporation of water. The steps of studying the effect of exposed surface area are listed below. Write down the steps of studying the effect of air speed. (8 marks)

Effect of exposed surface area	Effect of air speed
	
<p>Procedure:</p> <p>① Put two pieces of paper towel (A and B) separately on two white tiles.</p>	<p>Procedure:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<p>② Add three drops of water to the centre of each piece of paper towel.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>③ Fold paper towel B into half. Leave paper towel A open to air.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>④ Record which piece of paper towel dries more quickly.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Unit exercise

Unit 3 Looking at living things

A Key terms

Listen to the
English terms



Write down the following terms in English. You may check them out in your textbook.

1		生物	19		維管植物
2		非生物	20		非維管植物
3		重要功能	21		維管組織
4		刺激	22		種子植物
5		排泄	23		無種子植物
6		生殖	24		有花植物
7		微生物	25		無花植物
8		生物多樣性	26		生境
9		分類	27		檢索表
10		主要特徵	28		可持續發展
11		脊柱	29		滅絕
12		脊椎動物	30		瀕危物種
13		無脊椎動物	31		過度獵殺
14		魚類	32		過度開發
15		兩棲類	33		外來物種
16		爬行類	34		原生物種
17		鳥類	35		污染
18		哺乳類	36		保育

B Common misspelt words

<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>	<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>
✓ excrete	✗ excret	✓ vertebrate	✗ vetebate
✓ variety	✗ varity	✓ reptile	✗ reptle
✓ habitat	✗ habit	✓ extinct	✗ extint
✓ vascular	✗ vasculer	✓ adaptation	✗ adaption

C Grammar practice

Articles (冠詞) — ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’

‘a’ 和 ‘an’ 用於以下情形：

- ‘a’ 用在第一次提到的東西，置於單數可數名詞前

‘an’ 用在以元音（響音）開始的名詞前

e.g. **a** man **a** university **an** apple **an** umbrella

‘the’ 用於以下情形：

- 名詞所表示的東西是特別指明的，或在上文已提及過的

e.g. Observe **a** tortoise with a hand lens. Pay attention to the external features of **the** tortoise.

- 用於某些海洋、河流、羣島、山脈名稱，以及複數形式的國家名稱

e.g. **the** Polar regions **the** Maldives **the** United States

- ‘the’ + 單數名詞可以代表一類人、動物或東西

e.g. **The** whale is in danger of becoming extinct.

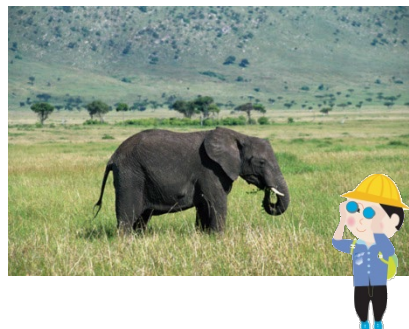
- 用於機構名稱前

e.g. **the** Hong Kong Observatory **the** World Wide Fund for Nature

Practice 3.1

Fill in the blanks below with 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

- 1 Look! There is (a) _____ elephant on the grassland.



- 2 Sandy keeps (b) _____ rabbit as a pet. She observes the eating habit of (c) _____ rabbit carefully every day.

- 3 (d) _____ Emperor Penguin lives in (e) _____ South Pole. (f) _____ Polar Bear lives in (g) _____ North Pole.



- 4 (h) _____ natural environment where (i) _____ living thing lives is called (j) _____ habitat.

- 5 (k) _____ Giant Panda is (l) _____ endangered species.

- 6 Humans have destroyed (m) _____ natural habitats of many living things.

- 7 (n) _____ Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department is responsible for managing (o) _____ country parks in Hong Kong.

D Language focus

Answer the following questions. Write complete sentences in your answer.

State (指出)
- 不需解釋，不需例子

- 1 **State** the seven vital functions of living things. (2 marks)

Explain (解釋)
- 按分數列出原因

Type: Cause and effect

- 2 **Explain** why dolphins are classified as mammals. (3 marks)



Sentence pattern ... because ...

Compare (比較)
- 相同和相異點都要列出

Type: Compare and Contrast

3 **Compare** the way of movement and the way of obtaining food between the plant and the animal in the photos below. (4 marks)

Sentence pattern However, ...



sunflower



kingfisher

Way of movement:

Way of obtaining food:

4 Six animals are shown below.

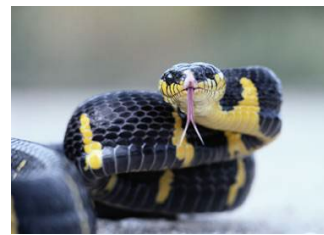
A



B



C



D



E



F



以題目提供的 ABC... 作答，不用寫出名稱

Using the letters provided, identify the animal(s) that is / are reptiles. (1 mark)

Type: Procedure writing

- 5 Chloe is going to identify the vascular tissues responsible for transporting water in celery.
Write down the steps of the experiment using the words provided. (7 marks)

Procedure:

① _____

Words to use pour / about 100 cm³ / water / beaker

② _____

Words to use add / five drops / red food colouring / water / mix / glass rod

③ _____

Words to use cut / end / celery stalk / knife

④ _____

Words to use put / celery stalk / red solution

⑤ _____

Words to use leave / set-up / well-ventilated / bright environment / about 30 minutes

⑥ _____

Words to use take out / celery stalk / cut across / bottom end

⑦ _____

Words to use observe / cut end / hand lens / vascular tissues / marked / red

Notes Understanding questions

Note the questions words to give the right answer.

What (甚麼)	Why (為甚麼)	Where (在哪裏)	When (哪時)
How (怎樣)	State (指出)	Describe (描述)	Suggest (建議)
Explain (解釋)	Compare (比較)	Calculate (計算)	Name / Label (寫出……的名稱)

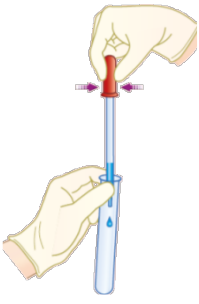


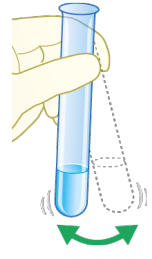
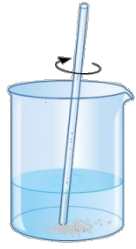

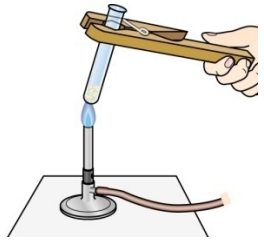
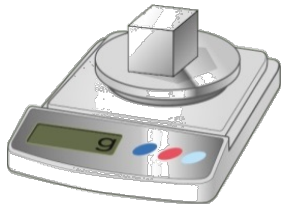
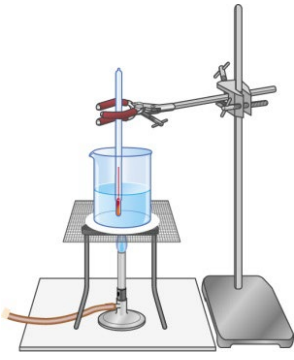
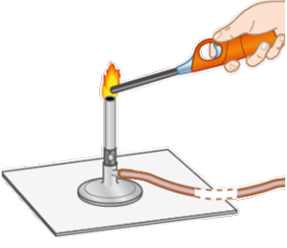

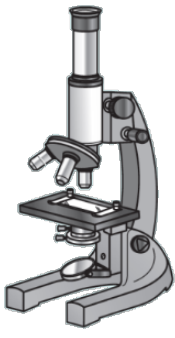
Notes Common sentence patterns

Type	Sentence pattern	Example (Taken from Unit 1)
Definition (定義)	... is called is known as ...	The variable that we change is called the independent variable.
Give example (提供例子)	For example, such as is an example of ...	For example , scientists discovered microorganisms with the use of microscopes in the 17th century.
Classifying (分類)	... is divided into ... There are ... types of is a type / kind of ...	In a fair test, there are three kinds of variables.
Description (描述事物 成分／作用)	... has is located at contains is made up of is made of is used for / to forms ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatula is used for transferring small solids. Fuel, oxygen and high temperature form the fire triangle.

Type	Sentence pattern	Example (Taken from Unit 1)
Sequence (描述次序)	... before / after ... When ... Firstly ... Secondly ... Then ... Next ... Finally ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flame of a candle goes out when the wax is used up. Write the independent variable first, then the dependent variable.
Cause and effect (因果關係)	... because ... Since / As ... Therefore ... As a result so ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We spray water to put out a fire because water can lower the temperature. Do not touch the chimney and collar as they will be very hot!
Compare and contrast (比較)	Both ... and but is ... than is the same as / different from ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temperature of non-luminous flame is is higher than that of a luminous flame. Both the slope of the slide and the mass of the ball are different.

Notes Procedure writing

Below are some sentence patterns commonly used in writing experimental procedures.

 <p>Add 10 drops of solution A to a test tube.</p>	 <p>Fill a beaker with solution A to one-third full.</p>	 <p>Pour the substance from the test tube into an evaporating dish.</p>	 <p>Shake the test tube. Mix the solutions well.</p>
 <p>Stir the solution with a glass rod.</p>	 <p>Cover the beaker with a watch glass.</p>	 <p>Heat the bottom of a test tube over a Bunsen flame.</p>	 <p>Measure the mass of a block with an electronic balance.</p>
 <p>Hold a thermometer in a beaker of water with stand and clamp.</p>	 <p>Light a Bunsen burner / wooden splint.</p>	 <p>Put a burning splint near the mouth of the test tube.</p>	 <p>Observe the slide under a microscope.</p>

Answers

Unit 1

A Key terms (p. 2)

1 science	2 experiment	3 discovery
4 invention	5 scientific investigation	6 hypothesis
7 conclusion	8 fair test	9 independent variable
10 dependent variable	11 controlled variable	12 pattern seeking
13 classifying	14 laboratory	15 safety spectacles
16 fire extinguisher	17 sand bucket	18 fire blanket
19 first aid box	20 eye wash bottle	21 fume cupboard
22 laboratory safety rule	23 hazard warning symbol	24 fire triangle
25 apparatus	26 test tube	27 boiling tube
28 beaker	29 conical flask	30 reagent bottle
31 Bunsen burner	32 insulating mat	33 tripod
34 wire gauze	35 test tube rack	36 test tube holder
37 test tube brush	38 glass rod	39 dropper
40 spatula	41 funnel	42 stand and clamp
43 metre rule	44 error	45 measuring cylinder
46 meniscus	47 top pan balance	48 electronic balance
49 thermometer	50 stopwatch	51 strike back
52 luminous flame	53 non-luminous flame	

C Grammar practice

Practice 1.1 (p. 5)

(a) carefully	(b) careful	(c) easily	(d) properly
(e) proper	(f) safely	(g) slowly	(h) final

Practice 1.2 (p. 6)

1 limitations	2 discoveries	3 inventions	4 variables
5 chemicals	6 solutions	7 U	8 laboratories
9 test tubes	10 U	11 stopwatches	12 observations

D Language focus (p. 7)

- 1 A: chimney (1) B: collar (1) C: air hole (1)
- 2 (a) When the air hole is opened, the flame is blue in colour. (1)
It is regular in shape and is non-luminous. (1)
- (b) When the air hole is closed, the flame is yellow in colour.(1)
It is irregular in shape and is luminous. (1)

- 3 (a) A half-metre rule can be used to measure the length of a boiling tube. (1)
The symbol of the unit is cm. (1)
- (b) A stopwatch can be used to measure the time for a 100-m race. (1)
The symbol of the unit is s. (1)
- (c) An alcohol thermometer can be used to measure the temperature of boiling water. (1)
The symbol of unit is °C. (1)
- (d) A measuring cylinder can be used to measure the volume of a glass of water. (1)
The symbol of unit is mL. (1)
- 4 ① Put several ice cubes into a boiling tube. (2)
- ② Light a Bunsen burner. Open the air hole to get a non-luminous flame. (2)
- ③ Heat the bottom of the boiling tube over a Bunsen flame. (2)
- ④ Move the boiling tube away from the flame when all ice cubes melt. Turn off the Bunsen burner.
Put the boiling tube into a test tube rack. (2)
- ⑤ Measure the temperature of water with a thermometer. (2)

Unit 2

A Key terms (p. 11)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 physical state | 2 gas state | 3 liquid state |
| 4 solid state | 5 water vapour | 6 steam |
| 7 melting | 8 melting point | 9 freezing |
| 10 freezing point | 11 boiling | 12 boiling point |
| 13 evaporation | 14 condensation | 15 water cycle |
| 16 rate of evaporation | 17 dissolve | 18 solvent |
| 19 solute | 20 solution | 21 soluble |
| 22 insoluble | 23 rate of dissolving | 24 saturated |
| 25 solubility | 26 impurity | 27 microorganism |
| 28 sedimentation | 29 filtration | 30 distillation |
| 31 purification | 32 alum | 33 sediment |
| 34 filter | 35 filtration column | 36 filter paper |
| 37 filtrate | 38 residue | 39 distillate |
| 40 chlorine | 41 water treatment works | 42 ozone |
| 43 ultraviolet light | 44 fluoride | 45 fluoridation |
| 46 water conservation | 47 water pollution | 48 pollutant |
| 49 microplastic | 50 sewage treatment works | |

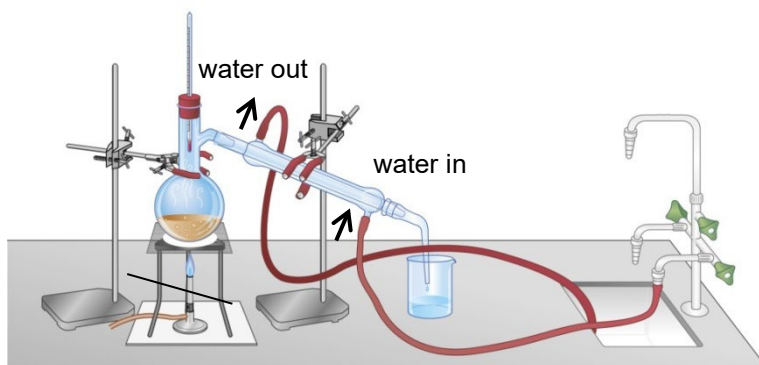
C Grammar practice

Practice 2.1 (p. 14)

- (a) faster (b) larger (c) clearest (d) more powerful
 (e) more expensive (f) larger (g) less (h) most efficient
 (i) higher (j) higher

D) Language focus (p. 14)

- 1 (a) (i) condenser (1)
 (ii) Apparatus X is used to cool down and condense steam to water droplets. (1)
 (iii) Correct labels (1)



- (b) Similarity: Both distillation and filtration methods can remove insoluble impurities. (2)
 Difference: Distillation can remove soluble impurities and microorganisms but filtration cannot. (2)
- 2 (a) A: Evaporation (1) B: Condensation (1)
 C: Transportation (1) D: Raining /precipitation (1)
- (b) When the sun heats up the water in oceans, rivers and on land, (1)
 the water evaporates and become water vapour. (1)
 As the upper part of the sky is cooler, water vapour cools down and condenses to small water droplets. (1)
 Water droplets join together to form clouds. (1)
- 3 ① Put two pieces of paper towel (C and D) separately on two white tiles. (2)
 ② Add three drops of water to the centre of each piece of paper towel. (2)
 ③ Leave paper towel C in still air. Blow cold air from a hairdryer onto paper towel D. (2)
 ④ Record which piece of paper towel dries more quickly. (2)

Unit 3

A Key terms (p. 19)

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 living thing | 2 non-living thing | 3 vital function |
| 4 stimulus | 5 excrete | 6 reproduce |
| 7 microorganism | 8 biodiversity | 9 classification |

10	key feature	11	backbone	12	vertebrate
13	invertebrate	14	fish	15	amphibian
16	reptile	17	bird	18	mammal
19	vascular plant	20	non-vascular plant	21	vascular tissue
22	seed plant	23	seedless plant	24	flowering plant
25	non-flowering plant	26	habitat	27	key
28	sustainable development	29	extinct	30	endangered species
31	overhunted	32	overexploited	33	foreign species
34	native species	35	pollution	36	conservation

C Grammar practice

Practice 3.1 (p. 21)

(a) an	(b) a	(c) the	(d) The	(e) the
(f) The	(g) the	(h) The	(i) a	(j) a
(k) The	(l) an	(m) the	(n) The	(o) the

D Language focus (p. 22)

- Living things have ways to obtain food and air. They also move, grow, react to stimuli, excrete and reproduce. (2)
- Dolphins are classified as mammals because they breathe with lungs. (1)
They have mammary glands (1)
and they can maintain a constant body temperature. (1)
- Way of movement: The sunflower moves to face the sun slowly. However, the kingfisher moves quickly. It flies to find food and escape from enemies. (2)
Way of obtaining food: The sunflower makes its own food by photosynthesis. However, the kingfisher takes in food from the surroundings. (2)
- B, C, E, F (1)
- Pour about 100 cm³ of water into a beaker. (1)
 - Add five drops of red food colouring to the water. Mix well with a glass rod. (1)
 - Cut off the end of a celery stalk with a knife. (1)
 - Put the celery stalk in the red solution. (1)
 - Leave the set-up in a well-ventilated and bright environment for about 30 minutes. (1)
 - Take out the celery stalk and cut across it near the bottom end. (1)
 - Observe the cut end with a hand lens. The vascular tissues are marked red. (1)