



Užduočių bankas

Temos pavadinimas „Saving animals. Verb tenses“

Medžiagos naudojimo tikslumas: teksto apie pandas skaitymas ir suvokimas. Veiksmažodžių laikų Simple/Perfect taisyklingas vartojimas. Užduotis pateikta su atsakymais.

Užduotį sudarė anglų kalbos mokytoja metodininkė Alma Vanagienė, remiantis nuoroda:

<https://en.islcollective.com/download/english-esl-worksheets/vocabulary/animals/reading-1-what-do-you-know-about-giant-pandas/14714>

Pandas: Cuddliest of all Bears

Beware: Dangerously Cute Exercise



What do you know about giant pandas? Read and complete the article to find out more about these cuddly black and white bears. Circle the correct words. Underline words you don't know.



Introduction

The giant panda has a distinctive (a) *black*/ (b) *white* head with (a) *black*/ (b) *white* eye patches, ears and shoulders.

Unlike other bear species, giant pandas are (a) *carnivorous*/ (b) *herbivorous* spending up to 12 hours a day chewing bamboo shoots and roots. Because of poaching and habitat loss, they are extremely (a) *common*/ (b) *extinct*/ (c) *rare*, occurring in small populations in the bamboo forests of China. Despite being the subject of major international conservation efforts, wild populations of giant pandas (a) *can*/ (b) *may*/ (c) *must* not be enough to save this species.

Panda's Territory: Where do pandas come from?

Giant pandas (a) *live*/ (b) *are living*/ (c) *have lived* in the bamboo forests of China for millions years and have been honored by the Chinese for a very long time. In fact, giant pandas (a) *appear*/ (b) *are appearing*/ (c) *have appeared* in Chinese art for thousands of years. Because the giant panda is considered a national treasure in China, it is protected by law so that it (a) *becomes*/ (b) *becomes not*/ (c) *does not become* extinct.

Although giant pandas have long been known to the Chinese, they (a) *are*/ (b) *do*/ (c) *have* a recent discovery for people living outside of China. The first westerner to observe a live giant panda in the wild (a) *is*/ (b) *was*/ (c) *had been* a German zoologist named Hugo Weigold. In 1916, he (a) *bought*/ (b) *has bought*/ (c) *had bought* a cub while he was on expedition.



At Panda's Place: Where do pandas live?

There is only one place where giant pandas (a) *live*/ (b) *lived*/ (c) *were living* in the wild: high in the mountains of central China. There, they (a) *live*/ (b) *are living*/ (c) *have lived* in cold and rainy bamboo forests that are often misty and shrouded in heavy clouds. Once upon a time, giant pandas (a) *lived*/ (b) *have lived*/ (c) *had lived* in lowland areas. However, as people (a) *builded*/ (b) *built*/ (c) *had built* more and more farms and cities on that land, the giant pandas were forced up into the mountains. Today, they (a) *live*/ (b) *lived*/ (c) *have lived* at elevations of 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

Panda's Lunch: What do pandas eat?

In the wild, a giant panda's diet is 99% bamboo. Bamboo is a giant grass that **(a) grows/ (b) is growing/ (c) has grown** in the mountains of China. Because bamboo is so low in nutrients, an adult giant panda **(a) eats/ (b) is eating/ (c) has eaten** between 20 and 40 or more pounds of it each day. It eats the stems, shoots, leaves and all.



There are about 25 different types of bamboo that wild pandas will eat. Some nutritionists **(a) think/ (b) are thinking/ (c) have thought** that giant pandas need to eat not only different parts of the bamboo, but also different kinds of bamboo in order to get proper nutrition. In addition to bamboo, giant pandas **(a) ate/ (b) eat/ (c) have eaten** other grasses, insects and occasionally, small rodents.

In zoos, giant pandas eat bamboo too, but they **(a) have/ (b) may/ (c) would** also eat sugar cane, rice gruel, carrots, apples and sweet potatoes.

Panda Cubs: How are baby pandas born?

(a) If/ (b) while/ (c) when a giant panda is first born, it is tiny. It **(a) measures/ (b) tallies/ (c) weighs** between four and six ounces and is about the size of a stick of butter. At birth, it is pink, blind, helpless and hairless. During this time, the mother cares for it closely, often cradling it in her paw and keeping it close to her chest. The cub **(a) opens/ (b) doesn't open/ (c) opens not** its eyes until it is six week old and it **(a) walks/ (b) doesn't walk/ (c) walks not** until it is three months.



Cubs nurse for about nine months but they stay with their mothers for a long time after that. In fact, it **(a) can/ (b) must/ (c) should** be up to three years before a giant panda cub strikes out on its own.

Panda's Day Out: How does a panda spend the day?

In the wild, giant pandas **(a) spend/ (b) are spending/ (c) have spent** most of their time resting, eating or looking for food. Unlike other bear species, giant pandas do not hibernate during the winter months. They also **(a) build/ (b) do not build/ (c) have not built** permanent dens. Instead, they shelter in caves and trees.

Pandas are good climbers. They **(a) can/ (b) could/ (c) should** also swim, though they spend most of their time on land. Although they might seem pretty quiet, giant pandas **(a) are/ (b) do/ (c) have** make a lot of growling and honking sounds.



Pandas in Peril: Why are pandas endangered?

Today, giant pandas *(a) are/ (b) have been/ (c) will be* at risk of becoming extinct. Only about 1,000 giant pandas are left in the wild. All of these *(a) inhabit/ (b) are inhabiting/ (c) have inhabited* a small area in the bamboo forests of China. About 150 live in captivity. This is why the giant panda *(a) listed/ (b) has listed/ (c) is listed* as endangered in the World Conservation Union's Red List of Threatened Animals. It is one of the most severely *(a) dangerous/ (b) endangered/ (c) extinct* species in the world.

Pandas in Pounds: How big are pandas?

Giant pandas are about the size of an American black bear. When they *(a) are standing/ (b) stood/ (c) have been standing* on all four legs, giant pandas are two to three feet tall at the shoulder. They can be up to six feet long. Males *(a) are/ (b) have been/ (c) will be* usually larger than females. Males can weigh 250 pounds or more in the wild. Females usually *(a) grow/ (b) measure/ (c) weigh* less than 220 pounds.

Pandas' Political Importance: What do pandas symbolize?

In China, people *(a) believe/ (b) have believed/ (c) had believed* for thousands years that pandas are special. It is said that ancient emperors of China *(a) kept/ (b) have kept/ (c) had kept* giant pandas as pets. Chinese books over two thousand years old show giant pandas with mystical powers. People *(a) think/ (b) thought/ (c) were thinking* that they *(a) can/ (b) could/ (c) are able* to ward off evil spirits and natural disasters. Today, pandas *(a) believe/ (b) are believed/ (c) have been believed* to be a symbol of peace and good fortune.

I beg your panda?

The 6th Finger: The giant panda has five fingers plus a "thumb," which isn't a real thumb but a modified bone that *(a) allow/ (b) allows/ (c) has allowed* the panda to grasp bamboo. **Docile or dangerous?** Typically thought of as docile and harmless, the giant panda can be as dangerous as any other bear when provoked and *(a) has been known/ (b) was known/ (c) will have been known* to attack humans on occasion.

Fast Facts

Type: Mammal

Diet: Bamboo shoots and roots

Average life span in the wild: 20 years

Size: 4 to 5 ft (1.2 to 1.5 m)

Weight: 300 lbs (136 kg)

Protection status: Endangered

Major Threats: Habitat loss, poaching and human encroachment

Habitat: Mountainous regions where bamboo is present

Location: Central China

Size relative to a 6-ft (1.8m) man: (see picture)



Answer Key

1. (b) *white* head
2. (a) *black* eye patches
3. (b) *herbivorous*
4. (c) *rare*
5. (b) *may*
6. (a) *live*
7. (c) *have appeared*
8. (c) *does not become*
9. (a) *are*
10. (b) *was*
11. (a) *bought*
12. (a) *live*
13. (a) *live*
14. (a) *lived*
15. (b) *built*
16. (a) *live*
17. (a) *grows*
18. (a) *eats*
19. (a) *think*
20. (b) *eat*
21. (b) *may*
22. (c) *when*
23. (c) *weighs*
24. (b) *doesn't open*
25. (b) *doesn't walk*
26. (a) *can*
27. (a) *spend*
28. (a) *build*
29. (a) *can*
30. (b) *do*
31. (a) *are*
32. (a) *inhabit*
33. (c) *is listed*
34. (b) *endangered*
35. (a) *are standing*
36. (a) *are*
37. (c) *weigh*
38. (b) *have believed*
39. (a) *kept*
40. (b) *thought*
41. (b) *could*
42. (b) *are believed*
43. (b) *allows*
44. (a) *has been known*