

We can make adjectives from 'day', 'month', 'year', etc., by adding **ly** to the end.

Task 1

Choose one word from the box and complete the following sentences.

daily *	hourly	monthly
yearly	weekly	nightly

* note the spelling change.

- 'La Jornada' is one of the _____ newspapers in Mexico.
- You must take your medicine _____ during the whole day.
- There is a _____ flight to Arequipa that leaves every Monday.
- Most laborers receive a _____ increase in salary.
- Bank statements and most household bills are received _____.

7 Natural phenomena

Time to read! (1)

equipment / error

e-quip-ment (i-kwip'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of equipping or the state of being equipped. 2. That with which a person, organization, or thing is equipped; furnishings.
e-qui-polse (i-kwi'pouz, i-kwi'pou) *n.* 1. Balance, equilibrium. 2. A counterbalance.
equi-ta-ble (i-kwi'tə-bəl) *adj.* Exhibiting equity, impartial; just. —**equi-ta-bly** *adv.*
equi-ta-tion (i-kwi'tā-shən) *n.* The learning and practice of riding a horse; horsemanship.
equi-ty (i-kwi'tē) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. The state, ideal, or quality of being just, impartial, and fair. 2. The residual value of a business or property beyond any liability therein. 3. A system of jurisprudence supplementing common law. [
e-quiv-a-lence (i-kwiv'ə-ləns) *n.* Also **e-quiv-a-lent-ly** *adv.* The state or condition of being equivalent; equality.
e-quiv-a-lent (i-kwiv'ə-lənt) *adj.* Equal; similar in effects; practically equal; tantamount. —*n.* That which is equivalent. [
e-quiv-o-cate (i-kwiv'ə-kāt) *v., -cated, -cating.* To speak in ambiguities; hedge. —**e-quiv-o-cation** *n.* —**e-quiv-o-ca-tor** *n.*
-er', -r. *comb. form.* 1. One that performs the action indicated by the root verb: **blender**. 2. Geographic origin or residence: **westerner**. [
-er', -r. *comb. form.* Used to form the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs: **slower**. [
Er erbium.
era (i-rə, i-rā) *n.* 1. A period of time that utilizes a specific point in history as the basis of its chronology. 2. A distinctive or notable period of time. 3. The longest division of geologic time comprising one or more periods. [
ERA Equal Rights Amendment.
e-rad-i-cate (i-rād'i-kāt) *v., -cated, -cating.* 1. To uproot; destroy. 2. To remove all traces of; erase. 3. To pull up or tear up by the roots. [
eradic-a-tion *n.* —**er-rad'i-ca-tor** *n.*
e-rase (i-rās) *v., -erased, -erasing.* 1. To remove; rub, wipe, scrape, or blot out; efface. 2. To remove all traces of. [
Erasmus (i-rāz'məs), **Desiderius**. 1466?-1536. Dutch humanist.
er-bl-um (i-rē-bē-əm) *n.* Symbol Er A soft, mal-

16726. [
ere (i-rē) *archaic prep.* Previous to; before. —*conj.* 1. Before. 2. Rather than. [
e-rect (i-rikt) *adj.* Directed or pointing upward; standing upright; vertical. —*v.* 1. To raise, as a building; construct. 2. To raise upright; set on end. 3. To put together; assemble. 4. To set up; establish. 5. **Physiol.** To become rigid and upright. [
er-e-mite (i-rē'mit) *n.* A hermit, esp. a religious recluse. [
erg (i-rg) *n.* A unit of energy or work equal to the work done by a force of one dyne acting over a distance of one centimeter. [
er-go (i-rgō, i-rē) *conj. & adv.* Consequently. [
er-gos-ter-ol (i-rgōs'tə-rōl', -rōl', -rōl) *n.* A crystalline compound, C₂₈H₄₈O, synthesized by yeast from sugars or derived from ergot.
er-got (i-rgōt, -gōt) *n.* 1. A fungus that infects cereal plants. 2. The dried black filaments of such a fungus, used medicinally. [
Erie, Lake (i-rē). The fourth largest of the Great Lakes.
er-mine (i-rmin) *n.* 1. A weasel with fur that turns white in winter. 2. The white fur of this animal. [
e-rod-e (i-rōd) *v., -eroded, -eroding.* To wear away by or as if by erosion. [
er-ros (i-rōs, i-rē). Greek god of love, son of Aphrodite.
e-ro-sion (i-rō'zhan) *n.* The group of natural processes including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, corrosion, and transportation by which earthy or rock material is removed from any part of the earth's surface.
e-rot-ic (i-rōt'ik) *adj.* Of or concerning sexual love and desire; amatory. [
err (i-ri, i-rē) *v.* 1. To deviate from proper course or aim. 2. To make an error. 3. To sin. [
er-rand (i-rənd) *n.* 1. A short trip taken for a specific purpose. 2. The purpose of such a trip. [
er-rant (i-rənt) *adj.* 1. Roving, esp. in search of adventure. 2. Straying from a proper course or standard; erring. [
er-ra-ta (i-rā'tā, i-rā'tā) *pl.n.* Sing. -um (i-rā'tum) A list of corrections appended to a book. [
er-rat-ic (i-rā'tik) *adj.* 1. Without a fixed or regular course; inconsistent. 2. Unconventional, eccentric. [
er-ro-ne-ous (i-rō'nē-əs) *adj.* Mistaken; false. —**er-ro-ne-ous-ly** *adv.* —**er-ro-ne-ous-ness** *n.*

Consult the dictionary page to answer the following questions.

- What are the guide words for the page?
- What nouns can you find in the page?
- Which symbol tells you it is a noun?
- What verbs can you find on the page? What is the symbol for verb?
- What synonym can you find for *erratic*?

Task 1

Read the following text on pages 167, 168 as quickly as you can and answer.

- 1 What is the text about? _____
- 2 Who was it written by? _____
- 3 Who was it written for? _____
- 4 What is the writer's intention? _____
- 5 Do you like it? _____

Task 2

The following "topic sentences" (in this case, the first sentences of each paragraph) have been removed from the text on page 167, 168 (**The changing face of the Earth**), write the corresponding paragraph number for each topic sentence.

- a) Soil erosion by wind is a greater problem in some parts of the country than in the erosion by water.
- b) Roots of growing plants will also split rocks.
- c) Heating and cooling can cause erosion by cracking pieces off rocks.
- d) Sometimes a great storm along the coast greatly changes the seashore in a few hours.
- e) The constant beating of waves also wears away high cliffs of solid rock.
- f) Water changes the surface of the Earth in still another way.

Task 3

Tick (✓) which of the following statements are true or false and re-write the false ones according to the text.

- | t | f | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 Erosion by water is more serious than erosion by wind. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 The surface of the Earth changes very quickly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Plants help in the work of erosion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 The washing away of soil is called erosion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Only heating can cause erosion. |

The Changing Face of the Earth

1) Have you ever stopped to think how the face of the earth is constantly changing today? One small change may take your entire life-time. Imagine then, the many changes that have been made during the millions of years that the world has been in existence!

2) When rain falls upon the earth, some of it sinks in the ground, some of it evaporates into the air, but much of it flows along the surface of the land. As the water moves rapidly down hills and mountains, it washes up bits of soil and loose rocks and carries them along. When it reaches level ground, the water moves more slowly and much of its load of soil and rocks drops down. In the last two or three hundred years, the rain has washed away much topsoil from the lands of America. This washing away of the soil is called *erosion*.

3) _____ You probably know that an iron pipe will burst when the water in it freezes. Freezing water can also split rocks of mountainsides and break them into tiny pieces. In winter, water will seep down into small openings or cracks in rocks. When it freezes, it splits the rocks apart. The smaller rocks are cracked in this way, and are finally broken up into rock powder.

4) _____ If you put a cold rock into a fire or plunge a hot rock into cold water, the rock will crack and pieces will chip off. When a rock is heated by the sun and then cooled by a sudden shower or by a frost at night, it chips off in much the same way.

5) _____ . Even a tree will sprout in the cracks of rocks if there is the smallest amount of soil and water there. At first its roots are very small. But, as they increase in size and number, they split the rocks apart.

6) In every part of the land, the wind carries with it some dust and sand. As it blows over or around rocks, it scours them with this scratchy material. The harder the wind blows, the deeper the particles cut and chisel. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, the Columbia River Gorge, and many other wide, rocky canyons and pictured rocks have been scoured by wind-blown sand.

7) Glaciers are lakes, rivers, or seas of ice. They are formed in the far North or in high mountains where the sun does not melt all the snow that falls. As glaciers move forward, they scrape down the mountain slopes, gouge out valleys, and scratch and scour the land. They often break off large pieces of rock and pick up any loose materials that come in their way. Glaciers, then, are another force of erosion, like wind and water, that carves and changes the surface of the earth.

8)

Where once there was a wide sandy beach, a little bay now lies. Cottages along the ocean front must often be moved back because the waves have worn away the sand on which they were built.

9) _____ . As waves pound away at a cliff, pieces of rock break away and fall into the ocean below. There they are tossed back and hammered to pieces by the waves. With the same constant pounding, waves slowly carve out caves along rocky shores.

10) In the day when Indians and buffaloes roamed the plains and prairies of the USA, the land was covered with deep-rooted grass. This grass held the soil in place during winter and summer, during wet seasons and dry seasons. But when the white settlers came, they plowed up the grass in order to plant crops.

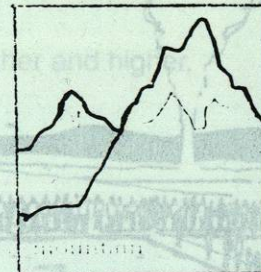
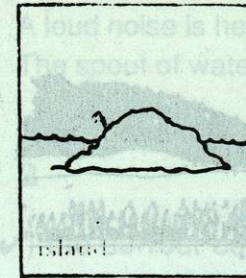
11) Year after year more and more land is plowed in order to raise more food for the increasing population. The summers are still hot and dry. The sun beats down on the upturned soil, which dries and crumbles and becomes fine, powdery dust.

12) Great windstorms sweep across the plains; they pick up this light, dry soil and carry it hundreds of miles away. Sometimes the light of the sun is blotted out by dust clouds for days at a time. The erosion caused by the wind is great. As years pass, these dust storms have become a real threat to once fertile areas.

13) _____ . The best way to stop or control it is to replant grass, whose roots will hold the soil the year round and keep it from blowing away. People also provide windbreaks by planting rows of trees. They help to break the force of the wind as it drives across open field.

14) Soil that has been blown or washed away can never be put back, but every good farmer is doing all he can to save the soil he has. Soil erosion, however, is as important to people who live in the city as it is to the farmers, for city people depend upon the soil for their food.

Time to read!(2)

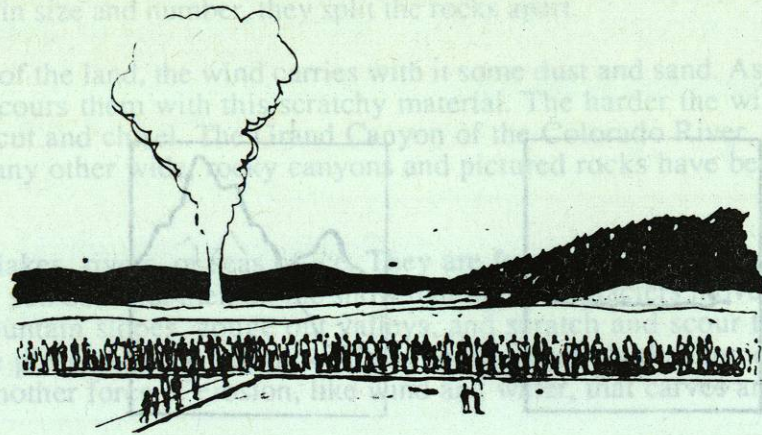


Read the following text as quickly as you can and answer.

- Tick (✓) the picture which illustrates the text.
- How many times does the word "erupt" (s) (ed) (tion) occur in this text? _____
- This text deals with:

- volcanic activity.
- a famous theme park.
- the description of a natural phenomenon.

Old Faithful



Almost everyone has heard of Old Faithful. It is the most famous geyser in the world. It is also one of the most dependable. Usually it erupts about every 65 minutes. But the schedule is not always regular. Sometimes there have been only 30 minutes between eruptions, and sometimes the eruptions have been as long as an hour and a half apart.

A geyser is a spring of water. But unlike most springs, it builds up steam, and the pressure of the steam makes it erupt. There are about 200 geysers in Yellowstone. The Giant Geyser throws water about 175 feet into the air, but it doesn't erupt regularly. No one knows when it will erupt. Some geysers erupt several times an hour. Some do not erupt for months. And some haven't erupted for years.

Let's pretend we're watching Old Faithful. It's time for the geyser to erupt again. The ground here is gray and flat. Suddenly we hear a strange noise. At first we see only a little spout of water. Gradually it rises higher and higher. For about four minutes Old Faithful sends a 100-foot column of water into the air. Then it gradually dies down.

Old Faithful is not as faithful as it used to be. But it is still an impressive sight. Every year thousands of people come from all over the world to see this famous geyser.

Task 1

Arrange the following sentences in the correct sequence according to the text.

- _____ For about four minutes Old Faithful sends a 100-foot column of water into the air.
- _____ A tiny spout of water appears.
- _____ The column of water dies down.
- _____ A loud noise is heard.
- _____ The spout of water rises higher and higher.

Task 2

Tick (✓) the correct completion

- 1 A geyser is
 - a stream
 - a volcano
 - a spring of water
- 2 Old Faithful erupts
 - about every 30 minutes
 - about every 65 minutes
 - about every hour and a half
- 3 In Yellowstone Park there are
 - 200 geysers
 - 175 geysers
 - 100 geysers
- 4 A geyser erupts because of
 - volcanic pressure
 - an underground stream
 - the pressure of the steam
- 5 A spout is
 - a list of events
 - a stream of liquid
 - a spring that sends up steam
- 6 Yellowstone Park is in
 - Canada
 - the USA
 - England

Find out if there are any geysers in Mexico. If so, where are they?