



# The Natural World

Multiple matching: nature experiences | Cambridge IGCSE ESL 0510/0511

## 1. Lead-in discussion

Talk with a partner before you read.

1. What can people learn from visiting natural places?
2. Should nature activities be quiet or adventurous?
3. How can tourism protect or damage natural places?
4. What natural place would you like to visit?

### Exercise 2 at a glance

Read four short descriptions. For each statement, choose the correct experience, A-D. One experience may be used more than once. Read the whole detail carefully before you choose.

## 2. Read for overall understanding

Read the four texts. Which experience would teach people most about nature? Give a reason.

### Learning from Nature

#### A Dawn bird walk

The dawn bird walk starts before sunrise, when the reserve is still quiet. Visitors are asked to walk slowly and speak only when necessary, because sudden noise can disturb nesting birds. The guide does not promise rare species; instead, she teaches people to recognise common calls and notice small movements in the trees. Some visitors are disappointed at first because they expect dramatic photographs. By the end, many say they enjoyed listening more carefully. Numbers are limited, and paths are closed during part of spring to protect breeding areas. The guide lends binoculars, but asks visitors not to leave the marked path.

#### B Rock-pool survey

The rock-pool survey takes place on a beach at low tide. Families search shallow pools and record animals such as crabs, sea snails and small fish. Children can touch some creatures gently, but everything must be returned to the same pool. The activity feels like a game, although the information is used by marine scientists who monitor changes along the coast. The leader explains that taking shells home can remove shelter for tiny animals. The survey is cancelled if waves are strong, even when the weather looks sunny. Results are compared with older surveys from the same beach.

#### C Forest shelter course

The forest shelter course teaches teenagers how to build a simple shelter from fallen branches. Participants are not allowed to cut living trees, and they must take the shelter apart before leaving. The aim is to understand how people can use natural materials without damaging the woodland. Some students expect survival training with fires and knives, but the course focuses on planning, teamwork and respect for the forest. In wet weather, the task becomes harder because branches are heavier and the ground is slippery. Leaders check each shelter before it is dismantled.

#### D Night sky camp

The night sky camp is held in a remote valley where there is very little light pollution. Visitors learn to identify constellations and use telescopes to look at the moon. The organisers ask everyone to cover phone screens with red filters so their eyes stay adjusted to the dark. Clouds can spoil the view, so the camp also includes talks about navigation, weather and the history of astronomy. It is not a luxury camp; people sleep in simple tents. Many visitors say the most memorable moment is realising how many stars city lights usually hide. A quiet rule starts after midnight so people can listen for wildlife nearby.

### 3. Strategy focus

#### Check action and impact

Nature texts may describe what visitors do and how the place is affected. Match the statement to the action or the impact, not just the setting.

### 4. Exam-style matching questions

For each statement, write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, on the line.

No.	Which experience...	A-D
1	limits visitor numbers to protect animals at a sensitive time	.....
2	collects information that contributes to scientific monitoring	.....
3	teaches people to use natural materials without harming living plants	.....
4	helps visitors notice what artificial light normally prevents them from seeing	.....
5	may disappoint people who expect unusual wildlife or dramatic photos	.....
6	requires everything found to be put back where it came from	.....
7	uses a rule about phones to protect people's ability to see clearly	.....
8	is cancelled because of sea conditions, not simply because of rain	.....
9	must be removed before participants leave the area	.....

### 5. Vocabulary notebook

Underline five useful words or phrases. Check their meaning, then record them in your vocabulary notebook.

### 6. Follow-up tasks

1. Discussion: What safety rules would visitors need for each experience?
2. Strategy: Highlight the sentence where you found each answer. Label it with the question number.
3. Writing: Write advice for visitors to a natural place.
4. Vocabulary: Circle words and phrases connected to wildlife, landscapes and conservation.

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## 2. Read for overall understanding

Suggested answer: Students' own answers, but they should refer to one or more details from the texts.

## 4. Exam-style matching questions

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C

## Notes for checking

Learners should match the statement to the exact detail in the text.

An option may be used more than once.

If learners disagree, ask them to highlight and label the sentence that proves their answer.