TEACHER'S NOTES

rewilding

Overview: Suggestions for using the **Macmillan Dictionary *BuzzWord*** article on *rewilding* and the associated worksheets.

Total time for worksheet activities: 35 minutes

Suggested level: Intermediate and above

1. If you intend to use the worksheet in class, go to the *BuzzWord* article at the web address given at the beginning of the worksheet and print off a copy of the article. Make a copy of the worksheet and the *BuzzWord* article for each student. You might find it helpful not to print a copy of the Key for each student but to check the answers as a class.
2. If the members of your class all have internet access, ask them to open the worksheet before they go to the *BuzzWord* article link. Make sure they do not scroll down to the Key until they have completed each exercise.
3. Encourage students to read through the questions in Exercise 1 before they look at the *BuzzWord* article. Ask them to read through the whole article carefully and answer the questions. Tell them to compare their answers with a partner. Then check the answers as a class.
4. In Exercise 2, make sure that the students know that the words in the exercise are in the same order in which they appear in the text.
5. When your students have completed Exercise 3, ask them to correct the false statements. See the Key for the corrections.
6. Ask students to try to complete Exercise 4 without looking back at the text. When they have completed the exercise, they can check their answers in the text.
7. In Exercise 5, ask students to complete the exercise and then discuss their answers with a partner. Check the answers as a class. Note that *coin a term* means to use a word or phrase that no-one has used before e.g. The *term* 'rewilding' was *coined* in 1990 by environmental activist Dave Foreman.
8. Encourage students to use an English-English dictionary or an online dictionary such as Macmillan Dictionary to check the noun forms in Exercise 6. Point out that a hyphen is often used after the prefix *re-* if the word it precedes begins with a vowel, e.g. *re-examination*.
9. As a wind-up activity, ask students to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of *rewilding*. Ask them to think of other ways of protecting the environment and preserving animal habitats. Refer them to a previous *BuzzWord* article on *ecocide*: http://www.onestopenglish.com/skills/vocabulary/macmillan-english-dictionary-resources/macmillan-dictionary-buzzword-ecocide/552687.article

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rewilding

Go to the **Macmillan Dictionary *BuzzWord*** article at:
http://www.macmillandictionary.com/buzzword/entries/rewilding.html

1 Find the information

Read the *BuzzWord* article on the word *rewilding* and answer these questions.

1. What is the ultimate aim of *rewilding*?
2. What classic example of *rewilding* is given in the article?
3. What is Pleistocene *rewilding*?
4. When was the Pleistocene era?
5. What is the aim of introducing predators in *rewilding* programmes?
6. When did the term *rewilding* first appear?

2 Find the word

Look at the text and find the following words. The first letters of the words or phrases are given. The words are in the order in which they appear in the text.

1. a noun meaning *the type of place that an animal normally lives in* h_____
2. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *to remove something quickly by pulling hard* r_____ o_____
3. a verb meaning *to kill all the animals of a particular type in an area* e_____
4. a verb meaning *to grow well and be healthy* f_____
5. a verb meaning *to become four times bigger than before* q_____
6. a noun meaning *the process of making a person or animal healthy again so that they can return to a normal life* r_____

3 Comprehension check

Are these statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text?

1. The most important element of *rewilding* is the reintroduction of animal species into areas where they were once native to that environment.
2. The reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park helped to increase the deer population.
3. Beaver dams create habitats for animals, fish and reptiles.
4. *Rewilding* can also be used to refer to the process of returning animals to the wild after a period of captivity or rehabilitation.
5. There is only one form of this word – the noun form *rewilding*.
6. The prefix *re-* means ‘convert’ or ‘change’.

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4 Order the events

Put the events below from the Yellowstone National Park *rewilding* programme in the correct order from 1-6.

a. Beavers began to flourish along the riverbanks and their dams created habitats for otters, fish, frogs and reptiles.

b. The wolves reduced the deer population.

c. The return of the trees altered the course of the rivers.

d. The change in the course of the rivers created more pools and rapids.

e. Trees began to regrow in valleys which had previously been bare.

f. The reduction in the deer population meant that the riverbanks flourished again.

5 Verb + noun collocations

Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the nouns and noun phrases in the right-hand column to make expressions from the text.

1. reverse	a. a habitat
2. turn back	b. an ecosystem
3. create	c. a term
4. have	d. the clock
5. coin	e. the effects of something
6. kick-start	f. an effect

6 Other examples of the prefix *re-*

Form nouns beginning with the prefix *re-* followed by the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. _____ [INTRODUCE]
2. _____ [DISCOVER]
3. _____ [EXAMINE]
4. _____ [ELECT]
5. _____ [NEW]
6. _____ [PLACE]

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KEY

1 Find the information

1. to restore habitats to what they once were
2. the reintroduction of grey wolves into Yellowstone National Park in North America
3. the reintroduction of animals which are descendants of species from the Pleistocene era
4. 10,000 to 13,000 years ago
5. to kick-start the ecosystem again
6. 1990

2 Find the word

1. habitat
2. rip out
3. exterminate
4. flourish
5. quadruple
6. rehabilitation

3 Comprehension check

1. T
2. F. It helped to reduce the deer population.
3. T
4. T
5. F. There is the transitive verb *rewild* and the participle adjective *rewilded*.
6. F. It means 'again'.

4 Order the events

1. b
2. f
3. e
4. a
5. c
6. d

5 Verb + noun collocations

1. e
2. d
3. a
4. f
5. c
6. b

6 Other example of the prefix *re-*

1. reintroduction
2. rediscovery
3. re-examination
4. re-election
5. renewal
6. replacement

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