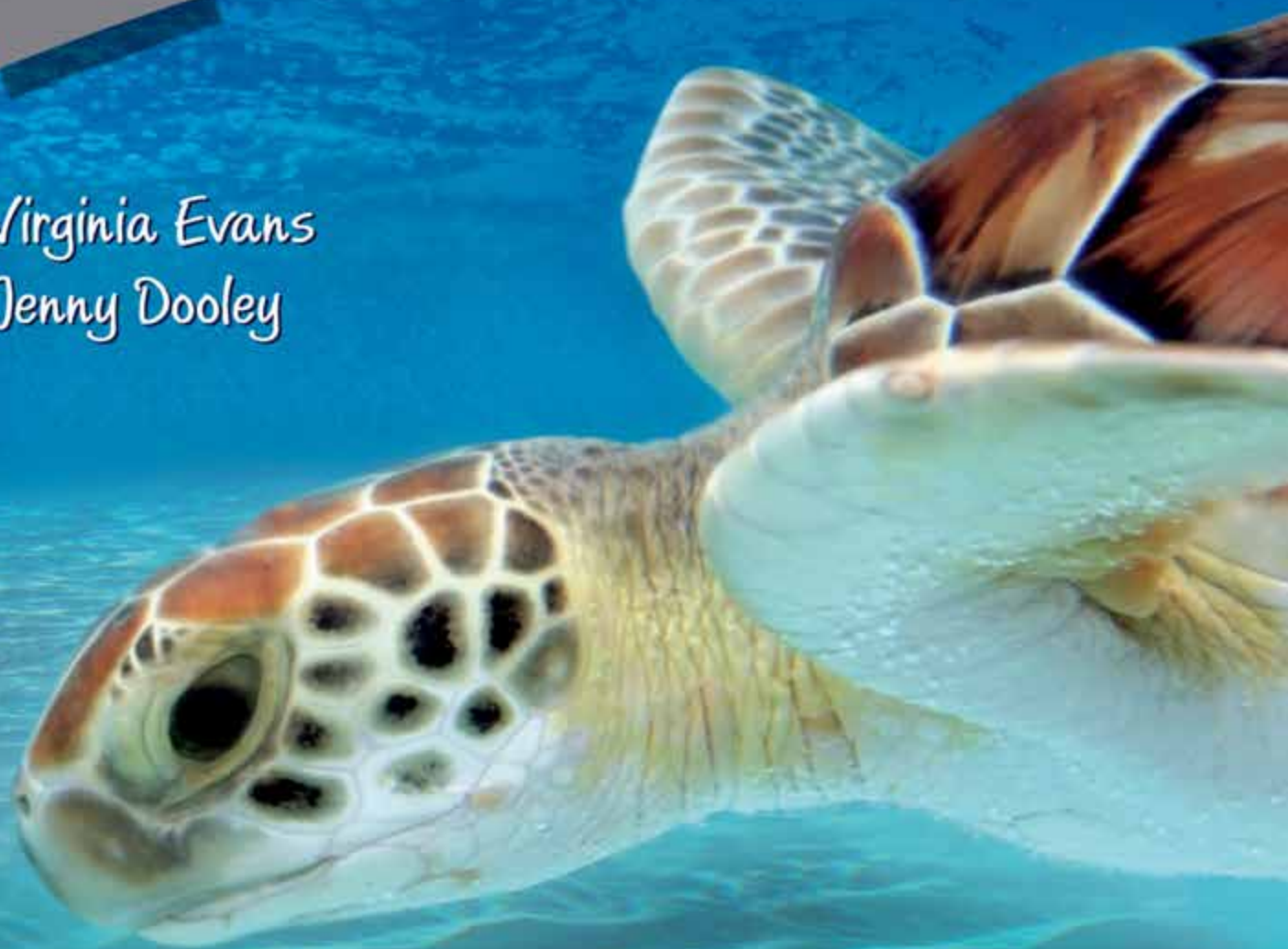




CLIL READERS

The Loggerhead

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Express Publishing

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Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are one of Earth's most ancient creatures. They are marine reptiles which are found throughout most of the world's warm and temperate oceans. Some turtles travel between oceans, while others are only found in specific places.

Sea turtles' shells are perfectly designed for gliding through the sea. Unlike other turtles, sea turtles can't pull their head and legs back into their shell. Their colour varies from species to species, but they are most often yellow, green or black.



**Prehistoric sea turtle
at the Museum
of Natural History NYC**

There are currently seven species of sea turtles living in our seas, including the Flatback sea turtle, Green sea turtle, Hawksbill sea turtle, Kemp's Ridley sea turtle, Leatherback turtle, Loggerhead turtle and the Olive Ridley sea turtle. From reading the list you might think that there are a lot of turtles in our seas, but unfortunately all seven species are endangered, and some are critically endangered species.

Turtles face many threats to their survival from the moment they are born. After they hatch and as they make their way to the sea they are at risk from foxes, raccoons and seagulls. Even as adults, they are hunted by sharks, seals and whales in the sea. But probably their biggest threat of all is man. With so many predators to watch out for, it is no surprise that the turtle population is getting smaller.

We must work hard to try to conserve sea turtles. Not only are they beautiful and ancient creatures, but their survival helps maintain ecosystems in the ocean and on the coast.

Kemp's Ridley sea turtle: the rarest and smallest of the sea turtles



Green Turtle: named for the greenish color of its skin



Leatherback: the largest and most active of the sea turtles



Hawksbill sea turtle: named for its narrow head and hawk-like beak



The Loggerhead Turtle

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The loggerhead sea turtle, also known as *Caretta caretta*, is probably the most well – known species of sea turtle. They get their name from their large head. Loggerhead turtles first appeared around forty million years ago and belong to the ancient turtle superfamily called *Cheloniidae*. Loggerhead turtles are the world's largest hard-shelled turtle. The largest one on record weighed a massive 545 kilos!

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An Important Journey

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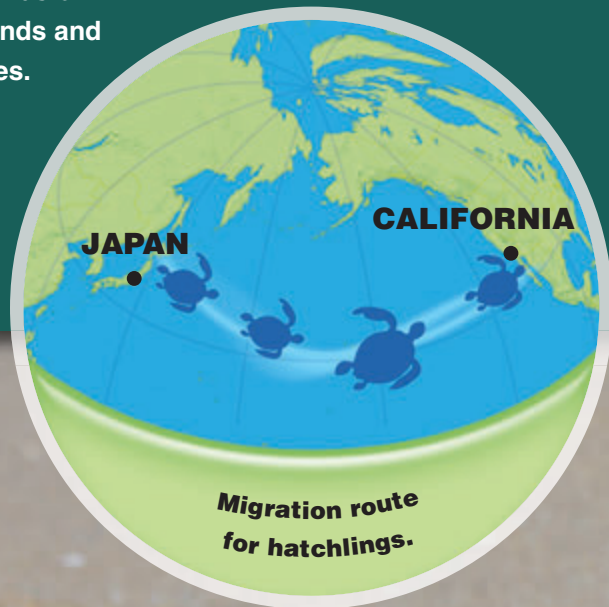
Loggerhead sea turtles live in all of the world's oceans apart from the polar regions. There are loggerhead turtles in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and in the Mediterranean Sea. This loggerhead turtle has spent her life in the Pacific Ocean. For the past few years, she has swum in the waters off the coast of California, USA. This area is a popular feeding ground for Pacific loggerheads. But now, the female turtle is making an important journey. She is swimming across the Pacific Ocean to the coast of Japan, to the place where she was born.

She glides through the water of the Pacific Ocean. She is a beautiful creature with a large, light orange head, a reddish-brown shell called a carapace and a pale yellow plastron underneath. She is 90 centimetres long and weighs about 180 kilograms. Her large front and back flippers move slowly back and forth to push her body gracefully through the deep, dark waters of the ocean.

Loggerhead turtles can swim at speeds of up to 24 km an hour.



Female sea turtles make an incredible journey every two to four years. They return to the place where they hatched to make a nest of their own. Female loggerheads sometimes swim for thousands of kilometers to return to their nesting grounds and lay eggs, which will hatch into baby turtles. When the female baby turtles become adults, they will make this journey, too. Throughout the centuries, generation after generation of sea turtles will be born in exactly the same place.



Sea Turtles: The Loggerhead Turtle

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Word Bank

(pp. 4-5)

ancient (adj) = very old

creature (n) = a living being

marine reptiles (phr) = cold-blooded animals that live in the sea

temperate (adj) = mild

specific (adj) = particular

shell (n) = the hard covering on a turtle's body

perfectly designed (phr) = ideal for the purpose it was made for

glide (v) = to move smoothly

vary (v) = to differ

species (n) = the animals of a particular group

critically (adv) = extremely seriously

endangered species (phr) = animals in danger of extinction

face (v) = to confront

threat (n) = a danger

survival (n) = the act of continuing to exist

hatch (v) = (of an animal) to come out of an egg

at risk (phr) = in danger

fox (n) =



raccoon (n) =



seagull (n) =



adult (n) = a fully-grown person or animal

predator (n) = a carnivorous animal that preys on other animals

watch out (for) (phr v) = to be careful of

turtle population (phr) = the number of turtles living

conserve (v) = to save; to protect

maintain (v) = to keep sth as is

ecosystem (n) = a system involving interactions between a community of living organisms in a particular area and its non-living environment

coast (n) = the area of land next to the sea

rare (adj) = not common

skin (n) = the natural layer that covers a human or an animal

active (adj) = moving around a lot

narrow (adj) = not wide

hawk-like (adj) = being like a hawk (a large bird that hunts birds and animals)

(pp. 6-7)

on record (phr) = recorded

weigh (v) = to have a particular number of kilos

massive (adj) = very big

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Which of the sentences below do you think are true about sea turtles?

- 1 Sea turtles live in cold waters.
- 2 They struggle to **survive** from the time they are born.
- 3 Man is probably the biggest **danger** that they face.
- 4 The leatherback is the smallest of all turtles.
- 5 Sea turtles play a **major** role in helping maintain two ecosystems.
- 6 The loggerhead turtle is probably the most **famous** of all the turtle species.

b) Listen and read to find out.

While-Reading activities

2 Which of the options A, B, C or D best expresses the meaning of the following statement?

"With so many predators to watch out for it is no surprise that the turtle population is declining."

- A The threats that turtles face aren't responsible for their reducing numbers.
- B Turtles don't have many predators so it's a surprise that they're an endangered species.
- C Turtles are in danger due to the many threats they face to their survival.
- D Man is the only real threat to turtles.

3 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Most turtles are able to pull their **tails/heads and legs** back into their shells.
- 2 The **shell/skin** of the Green Turtle is a bright green color.
- 3 While at sea, turtles are attacked by **seagulls/seals** and other animals that hunt them for food.
- 4 The Hawksbill sea turtle gets its name from the shape of its **beak/head**.
- 5 Another name for the Loggerhead is the **Caretta caretta/Kemp's Ridley** sea turtle.
- 6 The Loggerhead is the **biggest/oldest** species of hard-shelled sea turtle in existence.

4 Use these words and phrases to complete the sentences: marine, ecosystems, varies, predators, perfectly designed, record, threats, watch.

- 1 The color of turtles according to their species.
- 2 Their shells are to help them glide through the water with ease.
- 3 The biggest loggerhead on weighed more than 500 kilos.
- 4 Turtles have to out for danger from the time they are born.
- 5 Sea turtles are important in maintaining the in the oceans and on the coast.
- 6 Foxes, raccoons and sharks are some of the that hunt turtles for food.
- 7 The number of turtles is getting smaller because of all the that they face.
- 8 Turtles are animals that are found in oceans all over the world.

After-Reading activities

- 5 Use these words to complete the summary:** *population, ancient, conserve, hatch, survival, temperate, endangered species, face.*



Sea turtles are one of the most **1)** creatures on Earth. They live in **2)** oceans around the world. They come in different colors and there are seven species but they are all **3)** The loggerhead turtle is probably the most well known. Turtles **4)** many threats to their **5)** from the moment they **6)** and so the turtle **7)** is getting smaller. We must all try hard to help **8)** turtles.

- 6 ICT** Collect information about the various species of sea turtles. Prepare a poster. Decorate your poster with photographs.

Review

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Listening Activities

1  **Listen to a dialogue about loggerhead turtles. For questions 1-4 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

- 1 What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A Threats to loggerhead turtles **C** Where loggerhead turtles live
B What loggerhead turtles look like **D** What loggerhead turtles eat
- 2 Why does the man say, 'Do you know why they are called loggerhead turtles?'
A To introduce a description of the loggerhead turtle
B To find out how much the woman knows about the subject
C Because he doesn't know the answer
D Because he has forgotten the answer
- 3 According to the woman, what is a carapace?
A A turtle's tail **B** A turtle's back **C** A scientist **D** A turtle's shell
- 4 Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A Loggerhead turtles are an endangered species.
B Loggerheads get their name from their small head.
C Loggerheads are beautiful creatures.
D Loggerheads have big flippers.

2  **Listen to a lecture about loggerhead turtles. For questions 1-4 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

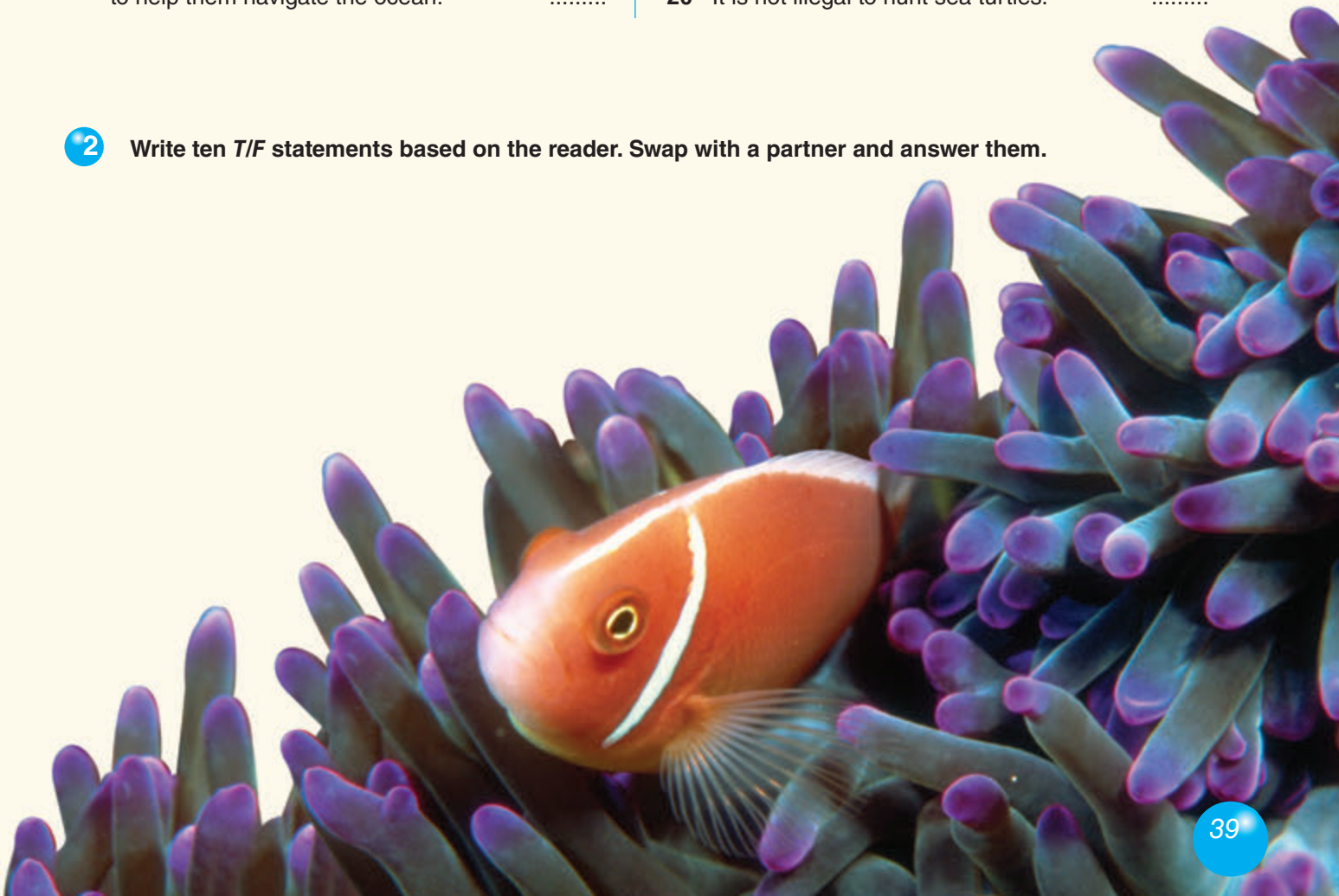
- 1 What is the main topic of the lecture?
A The feeding habits of turtles. **C** The swimming habits of turtles.
B The nesting habits of turtles. **D** The hunting habits of turtles.
- 2 According to the speaker, how many eggs do loggerheads usually lay?
A 70 **B** 45 **C** 25 **D** 80
- 3 Why does the speaker say, "Does anybody know how the baby turtles find their way to the water?"?
A Because she doesn't know the answer.
B To find out how much her students know about the subject.
C Because she can't remember the answer.
D To review what she has already told the students.
- 4 Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A That turtle eggs usually hatch during the night.
B There are many animals that prey on baby turtles.
C Turtle eggs take around two months to hatch.
D Turtles can lay eggs when they reach 45 years old.

Reading Activities

1 Mark the sentences as *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Sea turtles are ancient creatures. | 11 The female loggerheads lay their eggs in the water. |
| 2 There are currently eight species of turtles in our seas. | 12 It takes the female an hour to dig her nest in the sand. |
| 3 Sea turtles are not an endangered species. | 13 It takes around eighty days for turtle eggs to hatch. |
| 4 The turtle population is slowly decreasing. | 14 If a turtle gets disturbed while nesting she may return to the sea without laying their eggs. |
| 5 Sea turtles can be found in most of the world's oceans. | 15 Adult loggerheads are a much darker color than the baby ones. |
| 6 Every two to four years female turtles return to the place where they were born. | 16 Baby sea turtles usually hatch in the day. |
| 7 Sea turtles can only stay underwater for fifteen to thirty minutes. | 17 Hot sand makes the turtles hatch faster. |
| 8 Loggerheads are more active in cold water. | 18 Female turtles often fight over access to feeding grounds. |
| 9 The turtle's journey across the Pacific Ocean is an easy one. | 19 Adult loggerhead turtles often get attacked by sharks and seals. |
| 10 Turtles use the Earth's magnetic field to help them navigate the ocean. | 20 It is not illegal to hunt sea turtles. |

2 Write ten *T/F* statements based on the reader. Swap with a partner and answer them.



Myths & Legends

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Pre-Reading activities

- 1 a) Decide if the following sentences are **T (true)** or **M (myth)**.
- The Sky People were the ancestors of the Native Americans.
 - In the past there were giant sea turtles.
 - Native Americans have great respect for nature.
 - North America is also known as 'Turtle Island'.
- b) Listen, read, and check.

Word Bank

legend (n) = a very old story which might be true

ancestor (n) = a person you are descended from

twins (n) = two children born from the same mother on the same day

tear up (phr v) = to remove a tree by pulling it violently

peer (into) (v) = to look at sth very hard because it is difficult to see

shove (v) = to push sb/sth very hard

toad (n) = an animal similar to a frog

mud (n) = wet soil

sapling (n) = a young tree

flint (n) = a type of stone

have a cold heart (phr) = (of a person) to be unfeeling

spoil (v) = to ruin

thorn (n) = a sharp point on a plant

give way to (phr) = to be replaced by sth

eventually (adv) = in the end

erupt (v) = (of a volcano) to explode

respect (n) = admiration

The Legend of Turtle Island

A long time ago the Native American people believed that their ancestors were the Sky People. They lived on an island floating in the sky. Everyone was happy and no one ever died or was born. One day one of the Sky Women discovered she was going to give birth to twins. She told her husband, who got angry and tore up a big tree, creating a huge hole in the middle of the island. When the woman peered into the hole, her husband shoved her into it and she fell through towards the waters far below.

Two birds saw the Sky Woman fall and they caught her on their backs and brought her to the animals that lived in the water.

They asked the toad to dive

to the bottom of the water and bring some mud. He did this many times and the animals took it and spread it on the back of a giant sea turtle that had offered to let them use this shell to create a land for the Sky Woman.

The Sky Woman gave birth to twin sons who were the complete opposite of each other. Sapling was kind and gentle, but his brother Flint had a cold heart. The brothers soon began creating things on the land. Sapling created animals, plants, rivers and fish. Flint tried to spoil Sapling's work. He created monsters and put thorns on his plants. He brought winter, but Sapling made it give way to spring.

One day the brothers had a fight and eventually Flint was beaten. As Flint could not die, he was forced to live forever under the Earth on the back of the giant sea turtle and the Native Americans believed they could feel his anger whenever a volcano erupted.

Native Americans have great respect for all animals and according to the legend, without them the Sky Woman may have sunk to the bottom of the sea and the land may not have been created. Some people still refer to North America as 'Turtle Island'.

While-Reading activities

2 Read the story and put the events in the order they happened.

- A** ☐ He pushed her through the hole.
- B** ☐ The toad brought up mud from under the water.
- C** ☐ The brothers had a fight.
- D** ☐ Some Native Americans still call America Turtle Island.
- E** ☐ A Sky Woman discovered she was going to have twins.
- F** ☐ The animals put the mud on his shell and created land.
- G** ☐ Her husband tore up a tree and made a hole in the island.
- H** ☐ A giant sea turtle said he would help the woman.
- I** ☐ Two birds caught the woman and took her to a toad.
- J** ☐ The Sky Woman had two sons.
- K** ☐ Flint had to live under the ground forever.
- L** ☐ The woman's sons put animals and plants on the land.
- M** ☐ One brother tried to spoil the other one's work.

3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Native Americans believed their **descendants/ancestors** lived in the sky.
- 2 They lived on an island **floating/flying** in the sky.
- 3 The Sky Woman's husband was very **happy/angry**.
- 4 The woman **shoved/peered** into the hole.
- 5 The **sea turtle/toad** brought the mud up from below the water.
- 6 The turtle **created/offered** his shell to help the woman.
- 7 The twins were very **similar/different** in character.
- 8 Flint created **animals/monsters**.
- 9 Sapling created **winter/spring**.
- 10 Native Americans have great respect for **turtles/animals**.

4 Choose the option that paraphrases each of the following statements.

- 1 'Everyone was happy and no one ever died or was born.'
- A** The Sky People did not fear death.
- B** The Sky People did not worry about their children.
- C** The Sky People were immortal.
- D** The Sky People were usually sad.
- 2 'She told her husband who got angry and tore up a big tree, creating a huge hole in the middle of the island.'
- A** The husband flew away taking a tree with him.
- B** The husband didn't want to have children.
- C** The husband became angry and violent.
- D** The husband wanted to leave the island.

After-Reading activities

5 Correct the summary of the story.

The Native **1) British** people believed that their ancestors were the Sky People. One day a Sky Woman found out she was going to have **2) a baby**. She told her husband. He got angry and pushed her so she fell towards the water far below. Two birds caught her on their backs and brought her to the **3) people** that lived in the water. A **4) turtle** brought mud from under the water and spread it on the back of a giant sea turtle to create a land for the Sky Woman. The Sky Woman's **5) daughters** were the complete opposite of each other. Sapling created animals, plants, rivers and fish. Flint created monsters and brought winter, but Sapling made spring. One day the **6) sisters** had a fight and Flint was beaten and forced to live forever under the Earth. The Native Americans believed they could feel his **7) happiness** whenever a **8) thunderstorm happened**. Native Americans have great respect for all animals and thanks to the legend some people still refer to **9) South Africa** as 'Turtle Island'.

6 **ICT** Find another legend about turtles. Tell the class.

Pre-Reading activities

- 1 a) Read the title of the article. What do you think happened to the turtles?
- b)  Listen and read to find out.

LUCKY LOGGERHEADS

Two loggerhead turtles which were washed up on the west coast of Britain six months ago have been released back into the wild.

The turtles were the only two survivors from twenty-three turtles which were found on the English and Irish coast this year. All of the turtles were carried from Gran Canaria by the sea's currents. They were travelling from the US to the Canary Islands when bad weather pulled them off course.

The two surviving turtles were rescued by experts from the Blue Reef Aquarium in Cornwall, who named the turtles Dink and James. The turtles were both very tired and ill when they were washed up on the coast. They had been fighting the sea's currents for a long time. Their rescuers didn't know if either of the turtles would survive.

Turtles which are washed up on British beaches are often injured. Some have fishing hooks stuck in their flesh and others are caught up in fishing nets or plastic bags. Some are damaged by oil or pollution and others have been injured by boats. The experts

at the Blue Reef Aquarium try to help these turtles, but many do not survive once they have been injured.

Dink and James were very lucky. They were warmed up slowly by increasing the water temperature in their tanks. James was given medicine to cure an infection and was fed through a tube. After two weeks, he began to eat on his own, so his rescuers knew that the worst was over.

Dink and James were flown to Gran Canaria and both turtles were microchipped before being released back into the sea. If they are seen by fishermen, or washed up on the shore again, the microchips in their flippers can be used to identify them. However, Matt Slater from the Blue Reef Aquarium hopes that this won't happen. "Hopefully, we won't be seeing you again," he said to Dink and James as they were released into the ocean to continue their amazing journey. "Have many, many happy years of swimming in the ocean."



Word Bank

be washed up (phr v) = to be left on shore by the tide

release (v) = to let go

the wild (phr) = a natural area away from people

current (n) = a tide

off course (phr) = away from a chosen route

surviving (adj) = still living

name (v) = to give a name to

rescuer (n) = sb who saves sb else

fishing hook (n) = a small, curved piece of metal used for catching fish

stuck (pp) = fixed tightly

flesh (n) = the soft part of the body between the bones and the skin

warm up (v) = to make hotter slowly

increase (v) = to make sth grow in number or amount

tank (n) = a large container for liquid

medicine (n) = a substance which can cure or treat an illness or health problem

cure (v) = to cause an illness to disappear

infection (n) = a disease caused by germs or bacteria

tube (n) = a long hollow object like a pipe

microchip (v) = to fit an animal with a small electronic part which carries information on it

While-Reading activities

2 Read the text and mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

- Twenty-three turtles were found on UK beaches last year.
- The turtles' rescuers knew they would survive.
- Around half the turtles that get rescued survive.
- One of the turtles was given medicine through a tube.
- Once James started eating on his own they took him back to the sea immediately.
- The turtles can now be identified.
- The staff at the aquarium would prefer not to see the turtles again.

3 Circle the correct word.

- The turtles were carried off course by the sea's **coast** / **currents**.
- Turtles sometimes get fishing **nets** / **hooks** stuck in their flesh.
- Some turtles are injured by **oil** / **boats**.
- The microchips are put into the turtles' **shells** / **flippers**.
- When the turtles had recovered the experts **rescued** / **released** them back into the ocean.
- The microchips can be used to **identify** / **name** them in the future.
- The rescuer gave the turtles medicine to **survive** / **cure** an infection.
- The turtles recovered in a **tube** / **tank**.

After-Reading activities

4 Read the text again and put the events into the order they happened.

- ☐ The turtles had a microchip put into their flippers.
- ☐ Experts found the turtles and took them to an aquarium.
- ☐ The turtles started to swim from the USA to Gran Canaria.
- ☐ The turtles were released into the ocean.
- ☐ The sea's currents took the turtles off course.
- ☐ The turtles were washed up on a beach in Britain.
- ☐ The turtles were slowly warmed up and given medicine.

5 Choose the title that makes the best alternative title for the text.

- Loggerheads in Distress
- Life Cycle of the Loggerhead
- An Amazing Journey

Amazing facts

Did you know?

The first turtle-like animals are thought to have
1) about
260 million years ago.

Sea turtles have no teeth,
just very powerful jaws.

Turtles
can move
through the water at
3) of up
to 24 km an hour.



Sea turtles have special
2) which
help them to remove salt from
the water they drink.

The turtles' lower
4) is called
the plastron.

The loggerhead used to be
hunted at one time for its
5) , which was
used in cosmetics and some
medication.



Loggerhead
turtles can
live to be
over 100
years old.



A 6) of
loggerheads is called a 'flotilla'.

- 1 Read the Amazing Facts and fill in: *glands, speeds, group, shell, fat, lived.*
- 2 **ICT** In groups collect more facts about turtles. Prepare a Yes/No quiz.