

## Super English Unit 10 - Earth Lesson 2





#### globe: a spherical map of the Earth (n)

Englie



### The students tried to find different countries on the globe.

### Earth - Vocabulary



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#### The boat slowly drifted around the lake.

### Earth - Vocabulary



## to explain something (n)





He has a theory that the light in the sky was from an alien spacecraft.



#### rift: a large crack in the ground or in rock (n)

UDE

Englie



The earthquake formed a huge rift in the ground.



#### Super English

#### Earth's Grand Jigsaw Puzzle: The Story of Continents

Next time you look at a globe, notice the seven big chunks of land. These are called continents. Think of them as the giant puzzle pieces of our Earth. There are seven of them in total. From biggest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.





Each continent is like a large family home, divided into smaller rooms called countries. Australia is a unique case – it's both a continent and a country! It's also part of a larger neighborhood called Oceania. Then there's Antarctica at the bottom of the globe. Some countries say they own parts of it, but nobody actually lives there permanently, except for penguins!

nali

Now, let's take a time machine back to 240 million years ago. Back then, the continents were all cuddled up together into one supersized continent named Pangaea. This mega continent was wrapped by a huge ocean named Panthalassa. But as millions of years passed, they slowly drifted apart to form the world map we see today. This is called continental drift.



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It was a curious scientist named Alfred Wegener who first came up with this theory in 1912. He noticed things like similar fossils, rocks, and plants on different continents, which made him believe they were once joined. This theory is now supported by a lot of evidence.

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Continental drift eventually evolved into a more detailed understanding, known as plate tectonics. Our Earth is like an onion, made of many layers. The outer layer, the crust, is broken into pieces, like a giant jigsaw puzzle. These pieces are called tectonic plates.

These plates don't just sit still. They like to dance, moving towards each other, away from each other, or sliding side by side. These moves help to form mountains, create deep valleys (rifts), or even cause earthquakes. They shuffle around at about the same speed your fingernails grow roughly 10 cm a year!





Scientists think that in about 250 million years, the continents might get tired of their solo adventures and cuddle up into a supercontinent once again. The dance of the continents is slow, but it never stops. So next time you see a globe, think about the amazing journey each continent is on!

# Let's do Grammar!





## Direct/Indirect Objects

### **Direct Object**

A direct object receives the action of a verb. A direct object answers the questions "who" or "what."

### **Indirect Object**

An indirect object receives the action of the direct object, answering the questions "to or for whom or what."

## The girl throwsMike the ball.(subject)(verb)(IO)(DO)





In some words, "k" doesn't make a sound. We call it a "silent k." In the letter combination "kn," the "k" is silent.

> know knob knee knit knife kneel knuckle



known knight knock knead knelt knave knowledge

# Super English

See You Next time!

