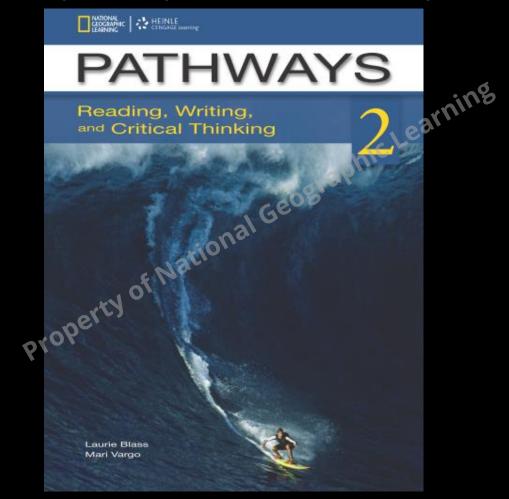
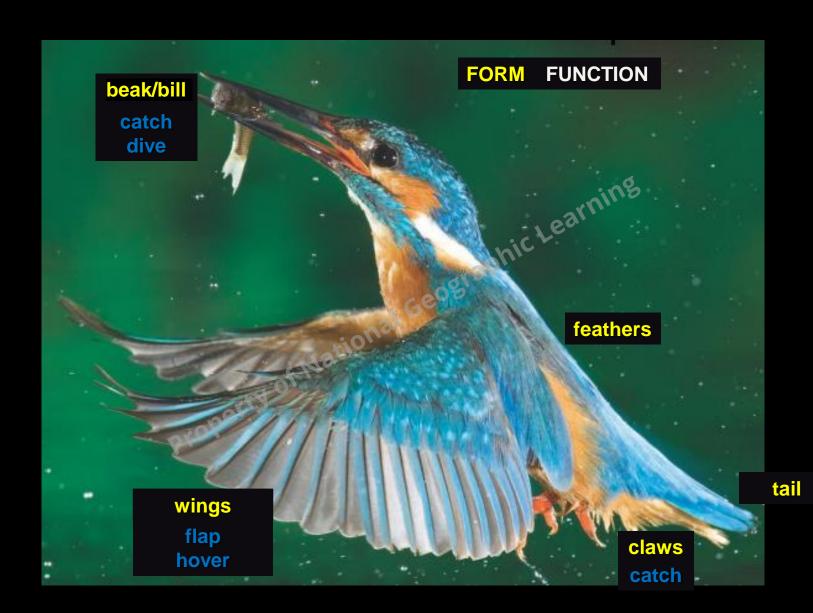


Pathways Reading, Writing and Critical Thinking Level 2, Unit 9



Beijing, China June, 2017 Mike McLoghlin Senior ELT Consultant





Do you know these words? What do they mean? Discuss with your partner

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ALL LIVING organisms are uniquely adapted to the environment in which they live. Scientists study their designs to get ideas for products and technologies for humans. This process is called biomimetics. Here are three examples—in the air, on land, and in the water.



Animal Part	Purpose	Product or Technology
toucanbill	rui pose	Saru
beetle	y of National Geograph.	
sharkpropert		bathing suits

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Toucan Bills and Car Safety

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Toucan bills are so enormous that it's surprising the birds don't fall on their faces. One species of toucan, the toco toucan, has an orange-yellow bill six to nine inches (15–23 centimeters) long. It's about a third of the bird's entire length. Biologists aren't sure why toucans have such large, colorful bills. Charles Darwin¹ theorized that they attracted mates. Others suggest the bills are used for cutting open fruit, for fighting, or for warning predators to stay away.

One thing scientists are certain of is that the toucan's beak is well designed to be both strong and light. The surface is made of keratin, the same material in human fingernails and hair. But the outer layer isn't a solid structure. It's actually made of many layers of tiny overlapping pieces of keratin. The inside of the bill has a foam-like structure—a network of tiny holes held together by light, thin pieces of bone. This design makes the bill hard but very light.

Marc André Meyers is an engineering professor at the University of California, San Diego. He thinks the automotive and aviation industries can use the design of the toucan bill to make cars and planes safer. "Panels that mimic toucan bills may offer better protection to motorists involved in crashes," Meyers says.

Animal Part	Purpose	Product or Technology
toucan <u>bill</u>	FightingWarming predators to stay awayCutting open fruit	Car panels to protect people in crashes
beetle <u>shell</u>	of National Geos	
shark scales		bathing suits

Animal Part	Purpose	Product or Technology
toucan <u>bill</u>	FightingWarming predators to stay awayCutting open fruit	Car panels to protect people in crashes
beetle <u>shell</u>	Collect water from desert air	 Inexpensive tent coverings Roofs that can collect water Farms in dry part of the world
shark scales	Protect sharkHelp shark to swim more quickly	bathing suits

Critical Thinking: Comparison/Analysis

Animal Part	Purpose	Product or Technology
toucanbill	FightingWarming predators to stay awayCutting open fruit	Car panels to protect people in crashes
beetle <u>shell</u>	Collect water from desert air	 Inexpensive tent coverings Roofs that can collect water Farms in dry parts of the world
shark scales	Protect sharkHelp shark to swim more quickly	bathing suits



Critical Thinking: Applying. Which of the following are examples of biomimetics? Which are not? Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1. using bird feathers in a jacket to stay warm in cold weather
- 2. inventing a material for making boats that has the same structure as a toucan bill
- 3. making a rain hat that mimics the structure of the Stenocara beetle's shell
- 4. attaching sharkskin to the bottom of a boat to make it go faster in the water

Critical Thinking: Evaluation

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Critical Thinking: Synthesizing. Look again at the first line of the reading: "All living organisms are uniquely adapted to the environment in which they live." Discuss this question in small groups: How is each organism described in this unit uniquely adapted to its environment?

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