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Take a piece of paper. Find the mistakes in the text below. Then, scroll down to see the corrected and upgraded versions below.

# **Passage 3: Emperor Pinguins Life**

Emperor penguins is the biggest of all penguin species. They lives in Antartica, where the weather are very cold and windy. These birds have adapted to survive in harsh environments, but they still faces many challenges. During winter, the male penguins keep the eggs warm by standing still for weeks without eating nothing. The females go to find food in the ocean, swimming far distances and returning with fishes. Their bodies is covered with thick feathers that helps them stay warm. Emperor penguins walks in groups called huddles to protect themselfs from the cold. Sometimes, predators like seals and birds tries to attack them or steal their eggs. The baby penguins is born with fluffy gray feathers and depends on their parents for food and protection. Scientists studies them to learn more about climate change and animal behaviors. Emperor penguins are a amazing example of survival in extreme conditions.

# Corrected Version: "Emperor Penguins' Life"

Emperor penguins are the biggest of all penguin species. They live in Antarctica, where the weather is very cold and windy. These birds have adapted to survive in harsh environments, but they still face many challenges. During winter, the male penguins keep the eggs warm by standing still for weeks without eating anything. The females go to find food in the ocean, swimming far distances and returning with fish. Their bodies are covered with thick feathers that help them stay warm. Emperor penguins walk in groups called huddles to protect themselves from the cold. Sometimes, predators like seals and birds try to attack them or steal their eggs. The baby penguins are born with fluffy gray feathers and depend on their parents for food and protection. Scientists study them to learn more about climate change and animal behavior. Emperor penguins are an amazing example of survival in extreme conditions.

## **Upgraded version**

### **Emperor Penguins: Masters of Survival in Antarctica**

Emperor penguins are the largest of all penguin species, uniquely adapted to endure the brutal conditions of Antarctica. In a land of relentless cold and fierce winds, these remarkable birds have evolved strategies that allow them to thrive where few others can.

During the harsh Antarctic winter, **male emperor penguins perform an extraordinary act of dedication**. After the female lays a single egg, the male incubates it by balancing it on his feet and covering it with a flap of skin called a brood pouch. He stands motionless for weeks, enduring sub-zero temperatures and blizzards—without food—while the female travels vast distances across icy waters to hunt for fish and other marine life.

Their bodies are insulated by **dense layers of feathers and fat**, providing critical warmth. To conserve heat, emperor penguins gather in tightly packed groups called **huddles**, rotating positions so each bird gets a turn in the warmer center. This communal behavior is essential for survival during the coldest months.

Despite their resilience, emperor penguins face threats from **natural predators** such as leopard seals and giant petrels, which may attack adults or steal eggs. The chicks, born with soft gray down, rely entirely on their parents for nourishment and protection until they grow strong enough to fend for themselves.

Scientists closely study emperor penguins to gain insights into **climate change and animal behavior**. As ice patterns shift and food sources become less predictable, these birds serve as indicators of environmental health in polar regions.

Emperor penguins are a powerful symbol of endurance, cooperation, and adaptation. Their life cycle and behaviors offer a compelling glimpse into the challenges of surviving in one of Earth's most extreme habitats.

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