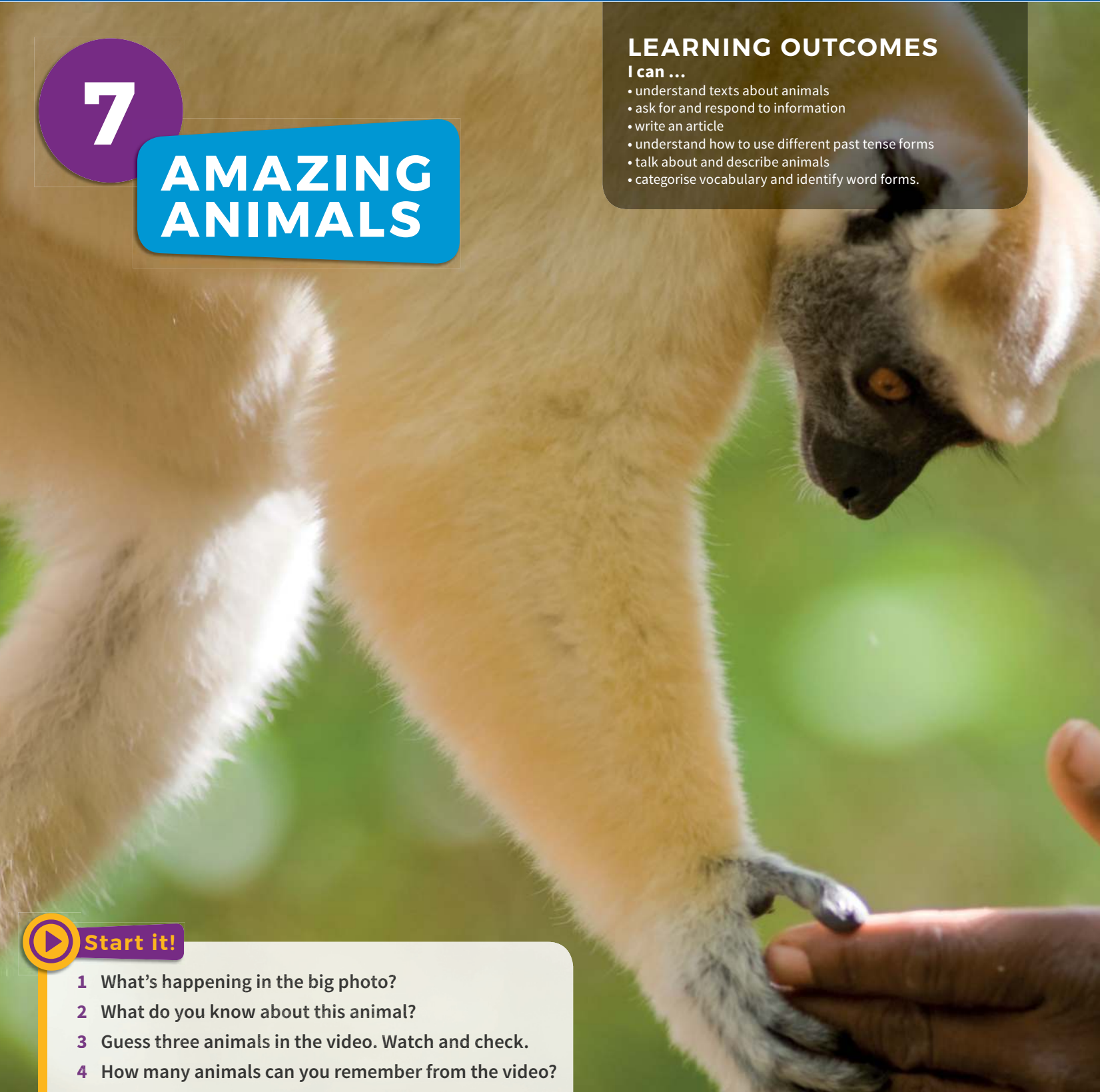


7

AMAZING ANIMALS

LEARNING OUTCOMES
I can ...

- understand texts about animals
- ask for and respond to information
- write an article
- understand how to use different past tense forms
- talk about and describe animals
- categorise vocabulary and identify word forms.



Start it!

- 1 What's happening in the big photo?
- 2 What do you know about this animal?
- 3 Guess three animals in the video. Watch and check.
- 4 How many animals can you remember from the video?



Watch video 7.1



Language in action 7.2 p85



Language in action 7.3 p87



Everyday English 7.4 p88



Globetrotters 7.5 p90

VOCABULARY

Animals

1 Match ten animals with the photos. Listen, check, and repeat. Which four animals are not in the photos?

bear	<input type="checkbox"/>	crocodile	<input type="checkbox"/>	donkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	giraffe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
hippo	<input type="checkbox"/>	horse	<input type="checkbox"/>	lion	<input type="checkbox"/>
monkey	<input type="checkbox"/>	mouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	parrot	<input type="checkbox"/>
snake	<input type="checkbox"/>	whale	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

2 Listen to the noises. Which animals do you hear from Exercise 1?

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____

3 Which of the animals have:
 1 a tail? 2 feathers? 3 fur?

LEARN TO LEARN

Word categories

When you learn new words, put them into categories. This helps you remember the meaning.

4 Complete the categories with animals from Exercise 1. Add two more animals for each category.



Use it!

- Work with a partner. Guess the extra animals in each of your partner's categories.
- Write new categories for the animals. Tell your partner the animals but NOT the categories! Can your partner guess your new categories?

Category 1: mouse, parrot, snake

Is your category 'pets'?

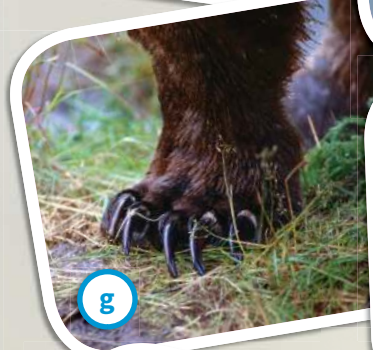
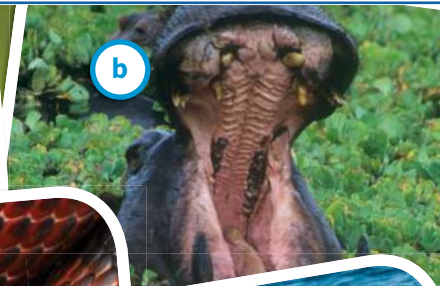
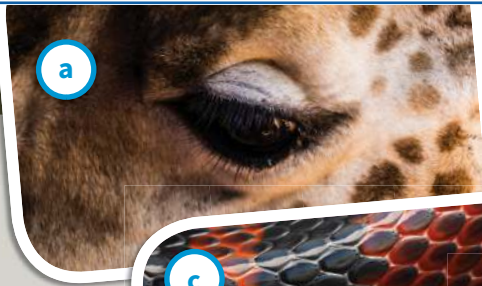
Explore it!

Guess the correct answer.

A blue whale's tongue weighs the same as ...

a a crocodile. b an elephant. c a giraffe.

Find an interesting animal fact. Write a question for your partner to answer.



Animals with a **Difference**

Snowflake

From 1964 until 2003, there was a special gorilla in Barcelona Zoo. His name was Snowflake, and he was born in Africa. Snowflake was a celebrity in the zoo. He wasn't the same as the other gorillas because he was white. He was the world's only white gorilla.



Nómade

In the 1990s, in Mozambique, southern Africa, a baby elephant was born without tusks. Her name was Nómade. Her 11 sisters were born without them, too. In the 1930s, there weren't many African elephants without tusks, only 1%. But in some areas of Africa today, 98% of female elephants are born like this.



Artico

In 2004, a Bengal tiger called Artico was born in a wildlife centre in Alicante, Spain. But Artico wasn't like his parents. He was white with no stripes, but his parents weren't. They were orange with black stripes. Today, there are only about 20 Bengal tigers without stripes in the world.



GORILLA FACT FILE

WEIGHT Up to 270 kg
HABITAT African forests and mountains
FOOD Fruit, leaves and plants
FACT Gorillas are the largest mammals to build nests. They make a new nest every night.



AFRICAN ELEPHANT FACT FILE

WEIGHT Up to 6,000 kg
HABITAT African savannah and forests
FOOD Grass, leaves, trees, fruit and plants
FACT Elephants use their feet to listen.



BENGAL TIGER FACT FILE

WEIGHT Up to 230 kg
HABITAT Forests and mountains in South-East Asia
FOOD Deer, buffalo, antelopes and other animals
FACT There aren't two tigers with the same stripes.



READING Fact files

- 1 Tell your partner two things you know about gorillas, elephants and tigers.
- 2 Look at the photos. What is different about Snowflake, Nómade and Artico?
- 7.03 3 Read the text and the fact files. Check your answers to Exercise 2. Find out two things about each of the animals.
- 4 Read the sentences and write *R* (right), *W* (wrong) or *DS* (doesn't say).
 - 1 Gorillas build nests. R
 - 2 Elephants can hear with their feet.
 - 3 Tigers are heavier than gorillas.
 - 4 All tigers look different.
 - 5 Only female elephants are born without tusks.
 - 6 Gorillas are the heaviest animal.
 - 7 There are more than 20 Bengal tigers without stripes.
- 5 Find words in the fact files for each of these categories. Think of two more words for each category.
 Animals: gorilla
 Things animals eat: _____
 Habitats: _____
- Voice it!**
- 6 Why do you think ...
 - 1 tigers have stripes?
 - 2 gorillas build a nest every night?
 - 3 some elephants are born without tusks?



Watch video 7.2
 What colour was the flamingo when it was a baby?
 What animals were there?

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

was/were, there was/were

was/were	there was/there were
His name ¹ <i>was</i> Snowflake.	There ² _____ a special gorilla in the zoo.
They ³ _____ orange with black stripes.	There were lots elephants in the zoo.
Artico ⁴ _____ like his parents.	There wasn't another gorilla like him.
Were Artico's parents white? No, they ⁵ _____.	Were there other white gorillas? No, there weren't .

1 Complete the examples in the table above. Use the text on page 84 to help you.

2 Find information in the text to correct the sentences.

1 Snowflake and Artico were black.
They weren't black. They were white.

2 Snowflake was from Barcelona.
He

3 Nómade was born in Spain.
She

4 Nómade was an Indian elephant.
She

5 Artico was a lion.
He

Use it!

4 Write questions with *was/were*. Ask and answer with a partner.

1 Where / born?
Where were you born?

2 What / favourite subject at primary school?

3 What / favourite animal / when / you / six?

4 What / favourite film / when / you / seven?

5 Who / best friend / when / you / eight?

6 Where / you / at six o'clock on Sunday evening?

7 When / your last holiday?

Finished? p124 Ex 2

3 Complete the text with *was(n't)/were(n't)* or *there was(n't)/there were(n't)*.

GIANT DRAGONS!

In the past, on the Island of Flores, ¹ *there were* animals like elephants. But ² _____ one difference: they ³ _____ very small. ⁴ _____ also Komodo dragons and huge rats on the island. ⁵ _____ people on Flores?
 Yes, ⁶ _____, but they ⁷ _____ very tall.
 They ⁸ _____ only about one metre tall.
 That's the size of a three-year-old! And their brain ⁹ _____ the size of an orange!



VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Adjectives

- 1** Circle words to describe photos 1–6. Listen, check and repeat. Can you guess the meaning of the other adjectives?
7.04
- 2** Write opposite adjectives from Exercise 1 for the words below.
- 1 short _____ *long* _____
 - 2 light _____
 - 3 huge _____
 - 4 quiet _____
 - 5 safe _____

Use it!

- 3** Think of three animals. Write two sentences to describe each one. Tell your partner. Can they guess the animal?

It's quiet and fast. It sometimes lives in houses.

Is it a mouse?

A podcast

- 4** Discuss the questions with a partner.
- 1 What can parrots do?
 - 2 Are parrots good pets? Why / Why not?
- 5** Listen to the podcast and circle what it's about.
7.05
- a A hungry parrot
 - b An intelligent parrot
 - c A dangerous parrot



LEARN TO LEARN

Preparing to listen

Thinking about the questions before you listen can help you hear the correct answers.

- 6** Underline the question words in Exercise 7.
- 7** Listen again and answer the questions.
7.05
- 1 How old was Hannah? _____
 - 2 Who was really noisy? _____
 - 3 Who wasn't at home on the day of the story?

 - 4 Why was Hannah's toast on the table?

 - 5 Where was Meagan when Hannah ate the toast?

- 8** Work in pairs. Take turns to tell the story.

There was a parrot.

There was a little girl called Hannah.

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs



Watch video 7.3
 Which animals
 ran away?
 Who touched a
 snake?

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs	Past time expressions
They ¹ <u>lived</u> in Denver.	Meagan had a pet parrot.	We heard the story yesterday .
They ² _____ together at college.	Meagan didn't ³ _____ any children.	It happened more than ten years ⁴ _____.

Irregular verbs p143

Pronunciation p142

1 Complete the examples in the table above.

2 Complete the sentences. Correct three of the facts about the listening on page 86.

Meagan ...

- didn't hear (not hear) Willie.
- _____ (not make) Hannah toast.
- _____ (leave) the toast on the table.
- _____ (see) Hannah's face was blue.
- and Willie _____ (not save) Hannah's life.

3 Complete the text. Listen and check.
 7.09

A Croc's Best Friend

Gilberto 'Chito' Shedden was a fisherman from Costa Rica. One day, he ¹ saw (see) a crocodile in the river. It ² _____ (have) an eye problem, so Chito ³ _____ (decide) to take the crocodile home. He ⁴ _____ (feed) the crocodile and ⁵ _____ (give) it medicine. He called it Pocho. Chito ⁶ _____ (not leave) Pocho, and at night they ⁷ _____ (sleep) in the same room. When Pocho was healthy again, Chito ⁸ _____ (take) him to the river. But Pocho ⁹ _____ (not want) to stay in the river, so he ¹⁰ _____ (follow) Chito home! Pocho and Chito ¹¹ _____ (become) best friends until Pocho ¹² _____ (die) a few years ago.

Use it!

4 Write sentences with *ago*. Change the words in **bold** so that the sentences are true for you. Work with a partner and say your sentences. Are any the same?

- This lesson start / **thirty minutes**
 This lesson started forty-five minutes ago.
- I / get up / **four hours**

- I / start / school / **seven years**

- I / have / lunch / **an hour**

- I / meet / my English teacher / **six months**

5 Write three true and three false sentences about you. Use the past simple and past time expressions.

6 Take turns to say your sentences. Can your partner guess which are true and which are false?

I went to Brazil on holiday last week.


False! You were at school last week.

Finished? p124 Ex 3



SPEAKING

Talk about a day out

 **1** Listen to the conversation.
 7.10 Where was Martha yesterday?




DANIEL



MARTHA

DANIEL Hey, Martha. ¹ How was the school trip yesterday?
MARTHA ² _____ really cool!
 We went to a safari park.
DANIEL Really? ³ _____ ?
MARTHA It was amazing!
DANIEL Were there any elephants?
MARTHA Yeah, there were, but I didn't see them.
DANIEL I can't believe you didn't see any elephants. ⁴ _____ lions?
MARTHA Yeah, there was a family of lions. One of them looked inside our car.
DANIEL Wow! No way!
MARTHA Yup. It did. Then it climbed in the window and ate my lunch.
DANIEL You're joking!
MARTHA Of course I'm joking!



 **2** Complete the conversation with the phrases from the *Useful language* box. Listen and check.

Useful language

How was (the school trip)?	It was (really cool).
What about (lions)?	What was (it) like?

3 Look at the *Everyday English* box. Find and underline the phrases in the conversation.



Watch video 7.4
 Everyday English

No way! Really?
 Wow! You're joking!

4 Work with a partner. Practise the conversation.

PLAN

5 Work with a partner. Plan a conversation about a day out. Decide ...

where you went. _____
 what you saw. _____
 what you didn't see. _____
 what happened. _____

SPEAK

6 Practise the conversation with your partner. Remember to use verbs in the past and expressions from the *Useful Language* and *Everyday English* boxes.

CHECK

7 Work with another pair. Listen to their conversation and complete the notes.

Place: _____
 What they saw: _____
 What they didn't see: _____
 What happened: _____

WRITING

An article

Skateboarding dog

By Lidia Watson

- 1 Can you skateboard? Tillman, a dog from California in the USA, could. He could skateboard 100 metres in 20 seconds!
- 2 In 2007, millions of people watched a video of him skateboarding. Soon, he became an international star. Tillman also liked other sports. He could snowboard and surf. Several years ago, he won first place in a surfing competition. On 27 October, 2015, Tillman died. He was 10 years old.
- 3 Now there are many skateboarding, snowboarding and surfing dogs. Some even have their own websites! Do you know any animals with amazing abilities?



1 Look at the photo. Why do you think this dog is different? Read the article and check your ideas.

2 Match topics a–c with paragraphs 1–3.

- a Description of things Tillman did
- b Introduction to the subject
- c Conclusion that asks a question

3 Read the article again and complete the notes.



Skateboarding dog

Who Tillman

What _____

Where _____

4 Look at the *Useful language* box. Find and underline the time expressions in the article.

Useful language

In 2007 On 27 October, 2015 Several years ago

Get it right!

We use *on* for days and dates. *On Friday* / *On 27 October*.

We use *in* for months and years. *In October* / *In 2007*.

Write your own article about a famous animal.

PLAN

5 Read the notes about a dog called Betsy. Use the notes to write an article or make your own notes about a famous animal.

Most intelligent dog

Who Betsy

What understands more than 340 words

Where Vienna, Austria



Decide what information to include in each paragraph. Use the information in Exercises 2 and 3 to help you.

WRITE

6 Write your article. Remember to include three paragraphs, the past simple and time expressions.

CHECK

- 7 Do you ...
- introduce the animal in the first paragraph?
 - describe what the animal did?
 - use time expressions?






AROUND THE WORLD

READING

An article

1  Look at the photo. Where do you think the girl is from? Why is she special? Read the article to check your answers.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How old are boys when they learn to hunt with eagles? _____
- 2 How fast can eagles fly? _____
- 3 Where was Aisholpan's baby eagle when she found it? _____
- 4 Who was Aisholpan's trainer?

- 5 Who was the youngest person in the 2016 Golden Eagle Festival competition?



Globetrotters

Watch video 7.5
Four-legged Friends

- Where can you find camels?
- How much water can camels drink in ten minutes?
- What temperatures can camels survive in?

Voice it!

3 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do you think only boys usually hunt with eagles?
- 2 Why do you think Aisholpan won the competition?
- 3 Do you want to learn to hunt with eagles? Why / Why not?
- 4 Do you have any competitions like this in your country?

The Girl and the Golden Eagle

Can you imagine riding a horse in temperatures of -50°C with a huge eagle on your arm?

The ancient tradition of eagle hunting started thousands of years ago in Mongolia. Traditionally, it was only for boys in Mongolia and this tradition continues today. Boys learn to hunt when they are only 13. They use eagles because they can fly up to 320 kph and can see animals from more than four kilometres away. There are about 400 male eagle hunters today. But no 13-year-old girls ... until now.

The 2016 film, *The Eagle Huntress*, tells the story of Aisholpan. When she was young, Aisholpan took care of her father's eagle but she really wanted to be an eagle hunter

like her father. So she went to the high Altai Mountains with her father to find a baby eagle to train. It wasn't easy. The climb to the eagle nest was difficult and dangerous. But Aisholpan did it. She found her baby eagle!

Aisholpan's father became her trainer. But was Aisholpan strong enough to hunt with the huge bird in freezing temperatures? Yes, because she was determined to succeed.

In 2016, Aisholpan competed in the Golden Eagle Festival. She was the first Mongolian girl to enter the competition. There were 70 competitors. She was the youngest and the only girl. And guess what? Her eagle won. What an amazing achievement!

LEARN TO LEARN

Noun and verb forms

When you learn a new word, try to learn some other forms of the word. This will help you to understand reading texts.

We can add different endings to verbs to make nouns, for example *-er, -ing, -or, -tion*, etc.

4 Complete the table with words from the text.

Verb	Noun (person)	Noun (thing)
1 <i>compete</i>	competitor	2 _____
hunt	3 _____	4 _____
train	5 _____	training
6 _____	climber	climbing
7 _____	learner	learning

5 Write sentences with words from the table in Exercise 4. Take turns to say your sentences but do NOT say the word you chose. Can your partner guess your word?

They (climb) a mountain every year.

Is the word 'climb'?

Explore it!



Guess the correct answer.

Eagle hunters use *male / female* eagles because they grow bigger and are more powerful.

Find three interesting facts about eagle hunters. Choose your favourite fact and write a question for your partner to answer.

OWN IT! The Culture Project Teacher's Resource Bank



7 REVIEW

VOCABULARY

1 Write the animals.

1



_____ monkey _____

2



3



4



5



6



2 Complete the adjectives with the missing vowels.

- 1 w _ i _ l _ d
- 2 t _ _ n _ y
- 3 n _ _ _ s _ y
- 4 b _ _ _ t _ _ f _ _ l
- 5 q _ _ _ t
- 6 l _ _ z _ y
- 7 d _ _ n _ g _ _ r _ _ _ s
- 8 h _ _ _ v _ y
- 9 c _ _ t _ _
- 10 l _ _ r _ g _ _
- 11 l _ _ n _ g
- 12 c l _ _ v _ _ r

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

3 Joe and Sylvie went to a wildlife park last week. Write sentences with the correct form of *there was/were*.

- 1 Were there many animals? (?)
- 2 _____ two lions. (✓)
- 3 _____ an elephant with no tusks. (X)
- 4 _____ a tiger with no stripes. (✓)
- 5 _____ a donkey. (X)
- 6 _____ a white gorilla? (?)

4 Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Mammoths ¹ lived (live) many, many years ago in Asia, Europe and North America. They ² _____ (die) because the weather ³ _____ (get) warmer and they ⁴ _____ (not can) find any food. They ⁵ _____ (be) about 3.5 m tall and ⁶ _____ (weigh) about 6,000 kg. Their tusks ⁷ _____ (be) very, very long – about five metres! They ⁸ _____ (be) herbivores, so they ⁹ _____ (not eat) other animals. They ¹⁰ _____ (eat) grass and plants and flowers.

Self-assessment

I can name fourteen animals in English.



I can use adjectives to describe animals.



I can use *was* and *were* to describe the past.



I can use regular and irregular verbs to talk about the past.





LEARN TO LEARN

LEARN TO ... USE MIND MAPS

Mind maps can help you think of ideas and plan how to organise them.

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What is a mind map?
- 2 Why do people make mind maps?
- 3 Do you use mind maps?

2 Ahmet made a mind map to help him with a presentation. What is the topic?

3 Complete Ahmet's mind map with the words and phrases below.

- 1 football
- 2 Where?
- 3 magazines
- 4 at the weekend

OWN IT!

4 Make a mind map about your favourite animal. Follow the instructions.

- 1 Write the topic in the middle.
- 2 Add three main ideas about the topic.
- 3 Write one or two questions about each main idea.
- 4 Write notes about your answers to each question.

5 Use your mind map to talk to your partner about your favourite animal.

6 Circle how you feel. Compare and discuss your answers with a partner.

The mind map helped me ...	agree	→	disagree
1 think of ideas.	5	4	3 2 1
2 organise my ideas.	5	4	3 2 1
3 remember to say all my ideas.	5	4	3 2 1
I enjoyed ...			
4 making the mind map.	5	4	3 2 1
5 using the mind map	5	4	3 2 1

