

7

AMAZING ANIMALS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

I can ...

- understand texts about animals
- ask for and respond to information
- write a mini biography
- understand how to use different past tense forms
- talk about and describe animals
- categorise animal vocabulary and identify word forms
- make a scrapbook

WATCH VIDEO 7.1

- Before you watch, guess three animals from the video.
- Watch and check. Which other animals can you see?
- Which animal is your favourite? Why?



KICK-OFF! 7.1



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GRAMMAR IN ACTION 7.2



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GRAMMAR IN ACTION 7.3



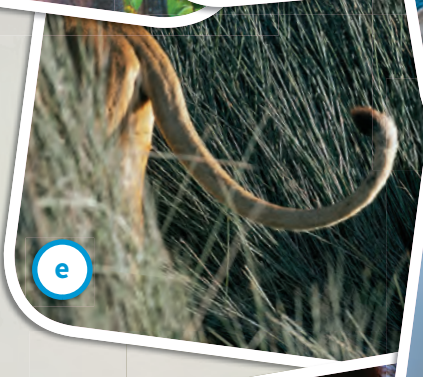
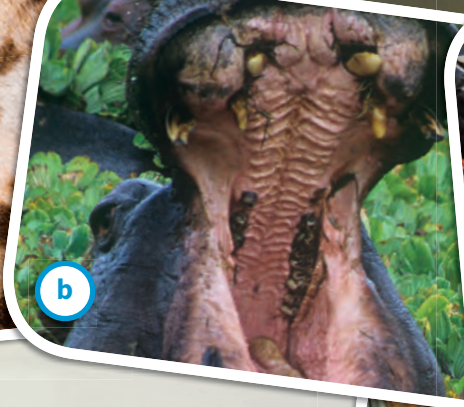
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EVERYDAY ENGLISH 7.4



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GLOBETROTTERS 7.5



VOCABULARY

Animals

1 Match ten of the animals in the box with the photos. Then listen, check and repeat. Which animals are not in the photos?

bear crocodile donkey duck
eagle giraffe hippo horse lion
monkey mouse parrot snake whale

a giraffe

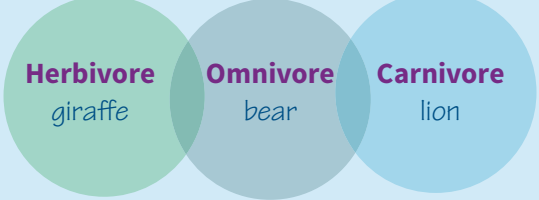
2 Listen to the noises. Write the animals you hear from Exercise 1.

LEARN TO LEARN

Word groups

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

3 Complete the word groups with animals from Exercise 1. Then think of two more animals for each group.



4 **COLLABORATE** Guess the extra animals in your partner's word groups.

5 **Use it!** Write new word groups for the animals. Tell your partner the animals but not the groups. Can they guess the group?

Category 1: mouse, parrot, snake

Is your group 'pets'?

Explore it!

Guess the correct answer.

A blue whale's tongue is as heavy as ...



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


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



READING

Fact files

-  1 Tell your partner two things you know about gorillas, elephants and tigers.
- 2 Look at the photos. What is unusual about Snowflake, Nómade and Artico?
-  3 Read and listen to the fact files. Check your answers to Exercise 2 and find out two more things about each of the animals.

-  4 Choose the correct answer.

Which animals ...

elephants tigers gorillas


- 1 build nests? *gorillas*
- 2 can hear with their feet?
- 3 are carnivores?
- 4 live in Southeast Asia?
- 5 are the heaviest?
- 6 live in African forests and mountains?

- 5 Find words in the fact files for the headings below. Think of two more words for each heading.

Animals: *gorilla*

Things animals eat:

Habitats:

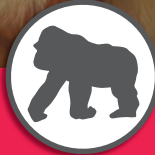
-  6 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do you think tigers have stripes?
- 2 Why do you think gorillas build a nest every night?
- 3 Why do you think some elephants are born without tusks?

Animals with a difference

Snowflake

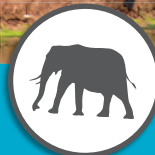
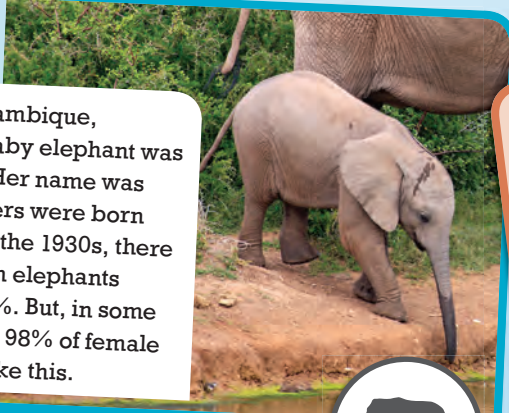
From 1964 until 2003, there was a special gorilla in Barcelona Zoo. His name was Snowflake, and he was born in Africa. Snowflake was a celebrity in the zoo. He wasn't the same as the other gorillas because he was white. He was the world's only white gorilla.



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!

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.



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.

Artico

In 2004, a Bengal tiger called Artico was born in a wildlife centre in Alicante, Spain. 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.



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



GRAMMAR IN ACTION

Was/were, there was/were



Watch video 7.2
How many animals were there?
What colour was the baby flamingo?

	Singular	Plural
+	His name was Snowflake.	They were orange with black stripes.
	There was a special gorilla.	There were many African elephants.
-	Artico wasn't like his parents.	His parents weren't white.
	There wasn't a white elephant.	There weren't any black tigers.
	Was Artico white? Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .	Were they tigers? Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .
?	Was there a gorilla? Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't .	Were there any elephants? Yes, there were . / No, there weren't .

> Grammar reference p125

1 Find information in the fact files to correct the sentences.

- Snowflake and Artico were black.
They weren't black. They were white.
- Snowflake was from Barcelona.
- Nómade was born in Spain.
- Nómade was an Indian elephant.
- Artico was a lion.

2 Remember the information from the fact files. Write sentences with *there was(n't)* and *there were(n't)*.

There was a special gorilla in Barcelona until 2003.

3 COLLABORATE Swap your sentences with a partner. Check your partner's sentences with the text. Are they correct?

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

50,000 years ago on the Indonesian 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... like modern humans. 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!


5 Use it! Write questions with *was/were*. Then ask and answer with a partner.


- Where / you born? *Where were you born?*
In Ankara. Where were you born?
- What / your favourite subject at primary school?
- What / your favourite animal / when / you / six?
- What / your favourite film / when / you / eight?
- Who / your best friend / when / you / nine?
- Where / you / at six o'clock on Sunday evening?

 Finished? p97


VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Adjectives

 **1** Choose words to describe photos 1–6. Then listen, check and repeat. Can you guess the meaning of the other adjectives?

 **2** Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 1. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 1 Lions run at 80 km per hour. They are very *fast*.
- 2 Hippos kill 2,900 people each year in Africa. They're Be careful!
- 3 The blue whale is very Other animals can hear it from 800 km away!
- 4 Giraffes are tall, but they're also They weigh up to 1,400 kg.
- 5 Koalas are ... animals. They spend most of their day sleeping in trees.
- 6 Mice can sing but we can't hear them. They are very ... animals.

3  **Use it!** Think of three animals. Write two adjectives to describe each one. Tell a partner your adjectives. Can they guess the animal?


It's quiet and tiny.

Is it a mouse?

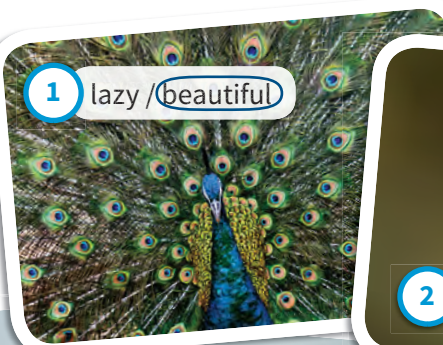
A podcast

4 Discuss the questions with a partner.

- a What can parrots do?
- b Are parrots good pets? Why / Why not?

 **5** Look at the photos. What do you think the podcast is about, a, b or c? Listen and check.

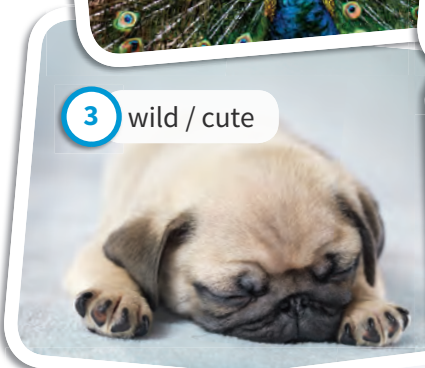
- a A hungry parrot
- b A dangerous parrot
- c A clever parrot



1 lazy / beautiful



2 tiny / large



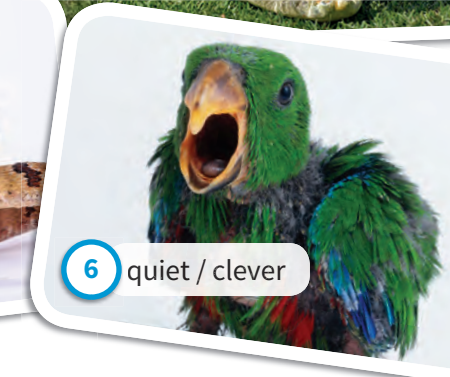
3 wild / cute



4 dangerous / noisy



5 long / heavy





6 quiet / clever

LEARN TO LEARN


Preparing to listen

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

6  **COLLABORATE** Work with a partner. Read the questions in Exercise 7 and find the question words.

 **7** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 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. Who can remember the most information about the story?

There was a parrot.

There was a girl called Hannah.

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

Past simple: regular and irregular



Watch video 7.3
Where was the school trip?
How many bears were there?

	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
+	They lived in Denver.	They did lots of things together.
-	She didn't want to wait.	Meagan didn't have any children.
Past time expressions	It happened more than ten years ago . You shared some great stories with us last week .	We heard this amazing story yesterday .

Grammar reference p125

Pronunciation p143

1 Complete the sentences. Then correct three of the facts about the listening.

Meagan ...

- 1 and Samantha *studied* (study) in Denver.
- 2 ... (not hear) Willie.
- 3 ... (not make) Hannah some toast.
- 4 ... (leave) the toast on the table.
- 5 ... (see) Hannah's face was blue.
- 6 and Willie ... (not save) Hannah's life.

3 Write five true or false sentences about you. Use the past simple (see p144) and the past words below.

yesterday ago
last week/month/year/summer/Friday

I went to Brazil on holiday three weeks ago.

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

2 Complete the text. Then listen and check.


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.

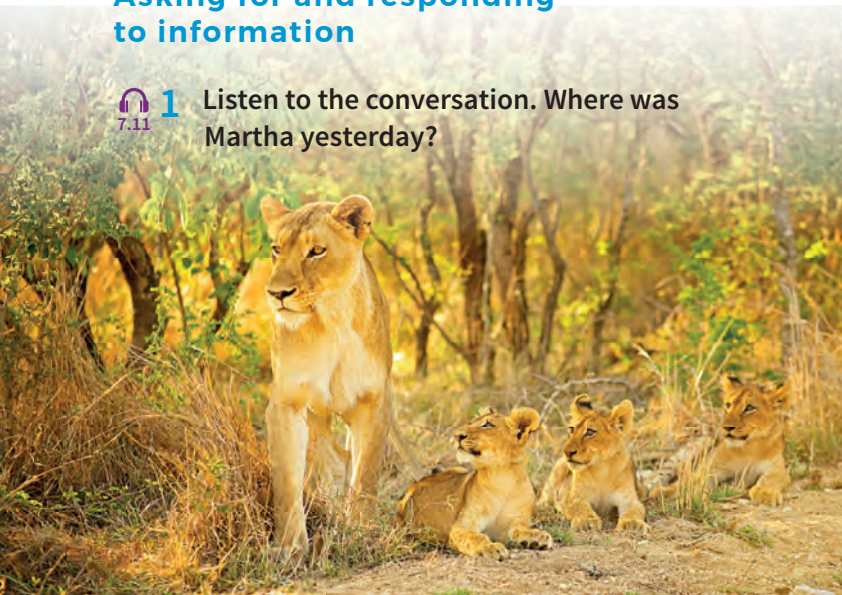



Finished? p97

SPEAKING

Asking for and responding to information

-  **1** Listen to the conversation. Where was Martha yesterday?
7.11



-  **2** Complete the conversation with phrases from the *Useful language* box. Then listen again and check.
7.11

Useful language

How was (the school trip)? What about (lions)?
It was (amazing)! What was (it) like?

- 3** Look at the *Everyday English* box. How do you say these phrases in your language?



Watch video 7.4
Everyday English

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

- 4** Daniel uses some of the phrases in the *Everyday English* box to react to what Martha says. Can you think of any other phrases to do this?



DANIEL



MARTHA

- DANIEL:** Hey, Martha. ¹... yesterday?
MARTHA: It was really cool. We went to a safari park.
DANIEL: Really? ²... ?
MARTHA: ³... 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!

TASK

Plan your own conversation

PLAN

- 5** Work with a partner. Decide where you went and which animals you saw. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.

bird sanctuary sea life centre
wildlife park


SPEAK

- 6** Practise the conversation.

CHECKLIST Remember to use:

- the past simple and past time expressions
- the vocabulary from this unit
- the *Useful Language* and *Everyday English* phrases.

CHECK

- 7**  **COLLABORATE** Work with another pair. Listen to their conversation and write examples of language they use from the **CHECKLIST**. Name two animals they saw.

WRITING

A biography

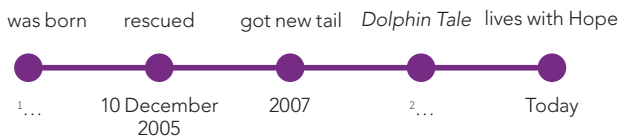
Winter the Dolphin

By Daniel Watson



- 1 In October 2005, Winter the dolphin was born. On 10 December, when she was about two months old, fisherman Jim Savage, found her. Winter couldn't swim or catch fish because she had a problem with her tail. Jim called a rescue team and they took her to an animal hospital.
- 2 Vets at the hospital wanted to help Winter. Finally, in 2007 they gave her a new tail. Winter was a clever dolphin and she learnt to swim quickly. In September 2011 she was the star of a film about her life called *Dolphin Tale*.
- 3 Today Winter lives with another rescue dolphin called Hope. A few years ago Hope starred in *Dolphin Tale 2*, the story of her life.

- 1 Look at the photo. Why is Winter the dolphin special? Read Daniel's biography and check.
- 2 Match headings a–c with paragraphs 1–3.
a Main events b Now c Early Life
- 3 Read Daniel's biography again. Copy and complete the timeline.



- 4 Complete the *Useful language* box with time expressions from Daniel's biography.

Useful language

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1... 10 December 2005 | 3... 2007 |
| 2... she was two months old | A few years 4... Today |

Get it right!

We use **on** not **in** with dates.

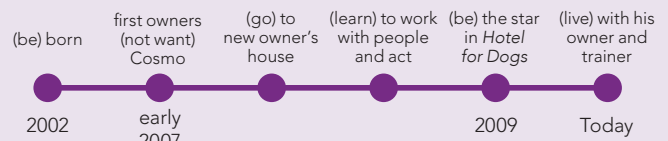
On Friday / On 10 December **NOT** *In Friday / In 10 December*

TASK

Write your own biography about a famous animal.

PLAN

- 5 Look at the timeline about Cosmo, or make your own timeline about another famous animal.



Put the facts in the correct paragraph.

- 1: Early life *He was born in 2002.*
- 2: Main events
- 3: Now




WRITE

- 6 Write your biography.

CHECKLIST Remember to include:


- the information from the timeline
- the past simple and time expressions
- the *Useful language* phrases
- three paragraphs.

CHECK

- 7  **COLLABORATE** Swap your biography with a partner. Have they got the items in the **CHECKLIST**? Why is your partner's animal special?

READING

An article

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

2 Read the article again and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false). Correct the false sentences.

- 1** Eagle hunting started in 1990.
F Eagle hunting started thousands of years ago.
- 2** In the past, only boys learnt to hunt with eagles.
- 3** Aisholpan didn't want to be an eagle hunter when she was young.
- 4** It was difficult to find a baby eagle to train.
- 5** Aisholpan's father taught her how to hunt with the eagle.
- 6** There were other girls in the competition in 2016.




Globetrotters

Watch video 7.5
Helpers with hooves

- Where can you find camels?
- How much water can camels drink in ten minutes?
- What's the hottest temperature camels can survive in?

3 Find adjectives in the text that mean:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 very big | <i>huge</i> | 3 very cold |
| 2 very old | | 4 very good |

4  **Voice it!** Discuss the questions.

- 1** Is there a similar competition in your country? Talk about it with your partner.
- 2** Aisholpan was determined to succeed. How does she show determination?
- 3** Is it important to be determined? Why?
- 4** Can you give an example of when you showed determination?

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 km per hour 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!

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.



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, -or, -tion, -ment, -ing* etc.

5 Copy and complete the table with words from the text.

verb	noun (person)	noun (thing)
¹ compete	competitor	² ...
hunt	³ ...	⁴ ...
achieve		⁵ ...
train	⁶ ...	
⁷ ...		learning

6  **COLLABORATE** Write sentences with words from the table. Take turns to say your sentences but do NOT say the word you chose. Can your partner guess your word?

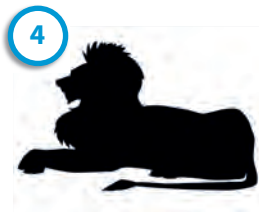
They (hunt) with eagles.

Is the word 'hunt'?



VOCABULARY

1 Write the names of the animals.



2 Complete the adjectives with the missing vowels. Then write a sentence using each one.

1 n _ _ _ sy

3 q _ _ _ t

5 l _ r g _

2 b _ _ _ t _ f _ l

4 d _ n g _ r _ _ s

6 cl _ v _ r

GRAMMAR

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

1 ... many animals? (?)

4 ... a large tiger. (✓)

2 ... two lions. (✓)

5 ... a donkey. (X)

3 ... an elephant with no tusks. (X)

6 ... a white gorilla? (?)



4 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.

Woolly mammoths ¹... (live) thousands of years ago. They ²... (die) because there ³... (not be) food for all of them.

They ⁴... (be) about 3.5 m tall and ⁵... (weigh) about 6,000 kg. Their tusks ⁶... (be) huge – sometimes nearly five metres long. Imagine that!

Mammoths ⁷... (be) herbivores, so they ⁸... (not eat) other animals. They ⁹... (eat) grass and other plants.



Vocabulary

Animals

bear	horse
crocodile	lion
donkey	monkey
duck	mouse
eagle	parrot
giraffe	snake
hippo	whale

Adjectives

beautiful	lazy
clever	long
cute	noisy
dangerous	quiet
heavy	tiny
large	wild

Grammar

Was/were, there was/were

Past simple: regular and irregular

A scrapbook

**How to design a scrapbook**

Remember to think about the following ideas.

- Make sure you use some bright colours.
- Remember to include photos and drawings.
- Decide on the format in your group.
- Choose a clear font (if you're doing it on a computer) or write neatly.
- Make sure you write full sentences to describe the photos and drawings in your scrapbook.

TASK

Make a scrapbook

PLAN

- 1 Work in groups. Imagine you visited a friend in another part of the world last week. Choose the place that you visited, then complete the steps below.
 - Decide on the design of your scrapbook: digital or paper?
 - Find photos of people, animals, buildings and monuments in the place you visited.

animals
reindeer
horses
eagles

Altai
Mountains

people
Batbayar and family

- Find out as much information as you can about your photos.
- Decide on who prepares each section.
- Prepare your section. Write sentences about each of the pictures, what the people are doing and what you saw.
- Give your section to someone in your group to check.
- Work in your group to put the scrapbook together.


PRESENT

- 2 Present your scrapbook to another group. Don't forget to include the items in the **CHECKLIST**.

CHECKLIST Remember to include:

- different photos of people, animals and places
- sentences to describe your photos
- the tips from *How to design a scrapbook*.

CHECK

- 3  **COLLABORATE** Look at your classmates' scrapbooks. Do they use the items in the **CHECKLIST**? Whose trip was the most exciting? Why?

Our trip to the Altai Mountains



The Altai Mountains are beautiful and very big. We stayed there for a week and had lots of fun! There was a lot of snow!



This is Ganzorig. He's four. We met him at the Golden Eagle Festival in the Altai Mountains. He played with the bird in the photo all day!



This is Enkhtuya's golden eagle. Enkhtuya is Ganzorig's sister and Batbayar's daughter. She is an eagle

huntress and she entered the competition last year. She wanted to win, but she didn't!



We ate with Batbayar's family every evening. The food was delicious. We didn't sit on chairs – we sat on the floor. There were about 30 people in Batbayar's house to eat. The people were very friendly.



The Altai Mountains were beautiful. There were lots of animals, like eagles and horses at the Golden eagle competition. Everyone had a good time.



There were also reindeer! They were very friendly!



1 Look carefully at the photo. What can you see?



2 Read and listen to the article and match the foods with what they represent in the photo.

1 broccoli 2 carrot and cheese 3 fruit

3 Are the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false)?

- 1 We need to look at the photo again to understand it.
- 2 The photo shows a dream.
- 3 Warner makes the photos with other people.
- 4 He doesn't eat all the food at the end of the session.

4 Check the meaning of the words in **bold** in the article.

Explore it!

Guess the correct answer.

Carl Warner also makes food photos of famous buildings. What is the main ingredient in his photo of the Taj Mahal?

a chicken b onions c bread

Find an interesting fact about food and art. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



Foodscapes

There are many works of art about food. But there are also times when art is food. Literally. Look at the photo. What can you see? There are some houses and trees. There is a tower, and there are a lot of balloons in the sky. It is a beautiful **landscape**!



Now look again. That isn't a tower ... it is a carrot on some cheese! Those aren't trees ... they are pieces of broccoli! And those balloons are all different types of fruit!

Don't worry, you are not dreaming. Photographer Carl Warner loves making landscapes out of food because he loves their connection with the natural world. He calls them 'foodscapes' and the results are amazing.

Warner takes three days to prepare a photograph. First, he decides which ingredients to use. Then he builds the **scene** with his team. Next, he takes photos in **layers**. There is a lot of **fresh** food, so he works quickly under the hot lights. What happens to the food at the end of a session? He shares it with his team, of course!

First, Warner wants to make people smile. However, he also wants to promote a good diet. With these **surreal** images, he makes us think about food in a different way.