7

AMAZING ANIMALS

VOCABULARY
Animals

1. Find 13 more words for animals in the word search.

```
C R O C O D I L E D E Y
H I P P O B D O N K E Y
J L S I S W A Y U K A G
P H W B C N G D N T G I
A M H E K M A N I J L R
R Q O A V I D K T H E A
R K R R P L U Z E B C F
O R S O E N C D W V E F
T X E G T W K M O U S E
Z F W H A L E S K S B A
A N F M P B M O N K E Y
L I O N S T C N U I J X
```

2. Circle the animal in each category which is not correct. Then add a different animal to each category in the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Mammals</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>eagle</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hippo</td>
<td>giraffe</td>
<td>bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parrot</td>
<td>lion</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Read the descriptions and write the names of the animals from Exercise 1.

1. This animal is a mammal. It usually lives in forests and cold places. It’s very big and has lots of hair.
   __________

2. This animal lives in water in hot countries. It’s a reptile with a big mouth and lots of big teeth.
   __________

3. This is a bird. It eats plants and it can swim and fly. It usually lives near water.
   __________

4. This animal likes cheese a lot but it doesn’t like cats! It’s usually grey and has lots of babies.
   __________

5. This animal eats meat. It hasn’t got any legs. Some of them can kill other animals and sometimes people, too.
   __________

6. This is a very large sea mammal. It has a hole on the top of its head.
   __________

4. Choose another animal from Exercise 1 and write a definition.

1. This animal is __________

Explore it!

Guess the correct answer.

Which bird sometimes sleeps with an eye open?

a. duck          b. parrot      c. eagle

Find another interesting fact about birds. Then send a question in an email to a classmate or ask them it in the next class.
READING
Fact files
1 Read the fact file below and circle the correct answers.
1 Polar bears weigh …
   a about 360 kg.  b about 560 kg.
2 Polar bears live in …
   a the Arctic.  b the Antarctic.
3 Polar bears eat … of seal in a week.
   a about 35 kg  b about 55 kg

POLAR BEAR
Weight: about 360 kg
Habitat: the Arctic
Food: seals
Fact: Polar bears can smell a seal 32 km away!
They can eat 55 kg of seal in a week.

2 Read the article. What’s special about the town of Churchill?

3 Read the article again and underline these words. Then check their meaning in a dictionary and complete the sentences.

   attack  escape  hunt  ice  male  prison

   1 In winter, there is ______ ice ______ on the river.
   2 A female animal is a girl and a __________ is a boy.
   3 People can go to __________ for killing an elephant.
   4 Hungry lions are dangerous and they sometimes __________ people.
   5 Whales often __________ other mammals, like seals, at night.
   6 The man saw the polar bear in the street and ran into a shop to __________.

4 Read the article again. Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)? Correct the false sentences.
1 Polar bears visit the town every August. ___
   F Polar bears visit the town from October to December.
2 The polar bears go to the town because it’s colder there. ___
   3 When the polar bears are angry, people can hide in cars. ___
   4 When the polar bears attack people, they go to prison. ___

5 Answer the questions with your own ideas.
1 What do you think the polar bears eat in Churchill?

2 Do you think the food they eat in Churchill is good for them? Why / Why not?
LANGUAGE IN ACTION
was/were, there was/were

1 □ Circle the correct options.
   1 The polar bears was / were in Churchill in November because (there wasn’t / there weren’t) enough food for them to eat in the river.
   2 In the past, the weather was / were always cold in November and there was / there were a lot of ice on the river.
   3 When it was / were colder, there was / there were seals for the polar bears to eat in the river.
   4 In the past there was / there were more ice because the temperatures wasn’t / weren’t as high.

2 □ Match the questions with the answers.
   1 Was it hotter in the past? □ a Yes, there were.
   2 Were they wild animals? □ b No, there wasn’t.
   3 Was there ice in summer? □ c Yes, they were.
   4 Were there seals? □ d No, it wasn’t.

3 □ Complete the text with was(n’t) / were(n’t).

Thousands of years ago there were mammoths in Europe. They 1 were large mammals with very big tusks. They 2 were very strong. They 3 like the elephants we see today because they 4 much bigger and had fur. The sabre-toothed tiger also lived in Europe at the same time. It 5 really a tiger, it 6 a big cat. Its teeth 7 very long and it 8 a very dangerous animal.

4 □ Complete the text with the correct form of there was or there were.

When I was a girl, I lived in South Africa. Around my house 1 a lot to do but 2 lots of animals to see because we lived next to a wildlife park. In my bedroom 3 a big window, and in the mornings, I could see lots of animals. 4 hippos in the water and 5 enormous elephants sleeping. 6 always a big giraffe next to a tree and a strange bird sitting on the tree that looked angry! My favourite animals are tigers, but 7 any tigers in the wildlife park. That’s because there are no tigers in South Africa. 8 a lot of time to see the animals because I was at school all day, but I remember all of them.

5 □ Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write answers for you in your notebook.
   1 were / Where / on Saturday / you / ?
      Where were you on Saturday?
   2 your / favourite / six / What / was / animal / when / you / were / ?
      What was your favourite animal when you were six?
   3 people / were / there / How / many / last year / your / class / in / ?
      How many people were there in your class last year?
   4 in 2011 / were / you / How / old / ?
      How old were you in 2011?
   5 your town / in / Was / there / were / you / when / young / a zoo / ?
      Was there a zoo in your town when you were young?

6 □ Find out about an animal from the past, like mammoths or sabre-toothed tigers. Write three sentences about them. Use was and were.

_____________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________

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VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Adjectives

1. Choose the correct letters to complete the adjectives.

a c d f g i l n r u v y

1. beauti_ful
2. cle_ er
3. _ute
4. dan_ erous
5. heav__
6. l_zy
7. wil__
8. no_ sy
9. ti_y
10. la_ge
11. q_iet
12. _ong

2. Complete the text with adjectives from Exercise 1.

I’ve got a ___ _beautiful_ little cat. He’s got a lovely face and I think he’s really ___ __________. He’s ___ __________ too and can do lots of tricks.

My mum likes him because he doesn’t make a lot of noise like some pets. She says he’s very ___ __________. He can’t run fast because his legs aren’t very ___ __________. I prefer small pets because some of my friends’ big pets are ___ __________ and they make me nervous.

3. Which pets have your family or friends got? Use the adjectives and your own ideas to write four sentences.

My best friend has got a tiny mouse. ___ 

A class discussion

4. Listen to a teacher talking about wolves with her class. Circle the correct answers.

1. The teacher is talking about wolves that live in ___ American park / English zoo.
2. There weren’t any wolves there for ___ 50 / 70 years.
3. There were about ___ 6 / 100 wolves there last year.

5. Listen again and answer the questions. Remember the Learn to Learn tip: look for the question words and think about the answers before you listen.

1. How does one student describe wolves?
   They are fast, dangerous and clever.

2. Why weren’t there any wolves in Yellowstone Park for 70 years?

3. How many wolves were in the park about 20 years ago?

4. Why was it difficult for the wolves at first?

5. Why is it difficult to see wolves in the park?

6. Which other wild animals do you think live in Yellowstone Park? Write some ideas below.
Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Flo, a dog from Northern Ireland, disappeared in October 2011. The Gallaghers, Flo’s family, 
1 looked (look) for her but they 2 not find (not find) her. They were very sad. Then in 2014, a volunteer at the local animal hospital 3 heard (hear) about a dog with no home. The dog 4 slept (sleep) in an old building about ten miles from the Gallaghers’ house. The volunteers at the hospital 5 not want (not want) the dog to stay there. They 6 went (go) to find her. Soon the dog 7 had (have) a new home at the animal hospital, and they 8 shared (share) photos of her on Facebook. The Gallagher family 9 saw (see) the photos and 10 became (become) very excited – it was Flo! The next day they 11 took (take) her home. They 12 gave (give) her a big dinner.
WRITING
A biography

1 Look at the photos and read the biography. Which animals did Jack help?

Jack Oliver

1 Jack Oliver was born in Australia in/on 1978. His family started an animal sanctuary to give animals a safe place to live. When/At Jack was five, he found a three-metre snake in his garden! It was injured! Jack and his parents decided to look after it. Jack helped at the sanctuary and he became an animal expert.

2 Jack met his wife Alison on 2003. They had a daughter called Ava. In/on 2005, Jack started to make TV programmes with a local TV channel. He filmed several series at his family’s sanctuary. He also went to other countries to find and help injured animals. He helped to make them better and find a safe place for them to live. In/on 25th September, 2012, Jack had an accident with a crocodile but he survived.

3 Jack’s wife and daughter help with his work. A few weeks when ago, Ava found an injured duck and decided to take it to her father’s sanctuary. She helped her father to look after it. Ava wants to be an animal expert one day, just like her father!

2 Circle the correct prepositions (1–6) in the biography.

3 Read the biography again and write the events in the box in the timeline below.

- met Alison
- born
- found a snake
- crocodile attack
- TV programmes

1 born 3 5 2 4

4 Match headings a–c with paragraphs 1–3.
- a Now
- b Early life
- c Main events

Write a biography about a person who works with animals.

PLAN

5 Think of a famous person who works with animals. Look for information on the internet and create a timeline about his or her life. Use Exercise 3 to help you.

6 Decide what information to include in each paragraph. Use Exercise 4 to help you.

WRITE

7 Write your biography. Remember to include three paragraphs, the past simple and time expressions and the Useful language expressions (see Student’s Book, p89).

CHECK

8 Do you …
- give information from the timeline of your famous person?
- do you write about the events in their life in the correct order?
VOCABULARY

1. Complete the crossword. Use the pictures.

ACROSS
1. [Picture 1]
2. [Picture 2]
3. [Picture 3]
4. [Picture 4]
5. [Picture 5]
6. [Picture 6]
7. [Picture 7]
8. [Picture 8]
9. [Picture 9]
10. [Picture 10]
11. [Picture 11]
12. [Picture 12]
13. [Picture 13]
14. [Picture 14]

DOWN
1. [Picture 15]
2. [Picture 16]
3. [Picture 17]
4. [Picture 18]
5. [Picture 19]
6. [Picture 20]
7. [Picture 21]
8. [Picture 22]
9. [Picture 23]
10. [Picture 24]
11. [Picture 25]
12. [Picture 26]

2. Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box.

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

1. Kodiak brown bears are very _______ animals, but their babies are _______ – they are only about 23 centimetres long and they weigh only 450 gm.
2. Hippos are very _______ animals. They kill a lot of people.
3. My snake doesn’t make much noise. He is very _______.
4. When blue whales are born, they weigh about 2,700 kg. That’s _______.
5. Male lions are _______. They sleep and the female lions hunt.
6. African grey parrots can learn 1,000 words. They are really _______.
7. Howler monkeys are very _______. You can hear them from 4km away!
8. Baby lions look _______, but be careful! They are _______ animals, not pets, and can attack you.
9. Oh, I love looking at photos of tigers! I think tigers are really _______ animals.

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

3. Circle the correct options in the dialogue.

A. 1 Was / Were you at school yesterday?
B. No, I wasn’t / weren’t. 2 There were / I was on a school trip to an aquarium.

A. 3 Was it / Was there good?
B. Fantastic! There was / were hundreds of different fish. My favourites were / was the parrot fish and the clown fish. 4 There was / It was a dolphin area, too.

A. 5 Were there / There was any sharks?
B. Yes, 6 they were / there were, but there wasn’t / weren’t time to go and see them. The aquarium’s really big!
4. Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Last year I 1 (want) a pet, but I 2 (not have) any money so I 3 (go) to an animal rescue centre. At the centre I 4 (see) a lot of animals, but I 5 (not know) which one I 6 (like) best. Then I 7 (hear) a noise in a corner. A tiny white cat 8 (look) up at me with his big blue eyes. He 9 (was) really cute. I 10 (take) him home, and he 11 (become) my best friend.

CUMULATIVE LANGUAGE

5. Complete the conversation with the missing words. **(Circle) the correct options.**

ISA Hi, Adela! How 1 ______ your weekend?
ADELA 2 ______ really nice, thanks! On Saturday morning I 3 ______ basketball with my team – we 4 ______ our match.
ISA No way! Your team always wins!
ADELA I know, but it 5 ______ fun to play and we are still at the top of the league table. Anyway on Saturday afternoon I 6 ______ to a football match with my cousins and my uncle – my team 7 ______ so I 8 ______ really happy!
ISA Wow! Lucky you!
ADELA Yes, then on Sunday afternoon, I 9 ______ my friends and we went to the cinema. 10 ______ a great film! The best bit was the burger we 11 ______ in a restaurant near the cinema after the film. It was delicious!
ISA Really? Where’s the restaurant?
ADELA On George Street. Let’s go now!

1 a was b are c were
2 a There was b There were c It was
3 a plays b did play c played
4 a lost b lost c loses
5 a were b weren’t c was
6 a was b go c went
7 a wins b won c win
8 a wasn’t b aren’t c was
9 a meet b met c met
10 a It was b It weren’t c It wasn’t
11 a eat b eated c ate