

The Animal Kingdom

UNIT
5



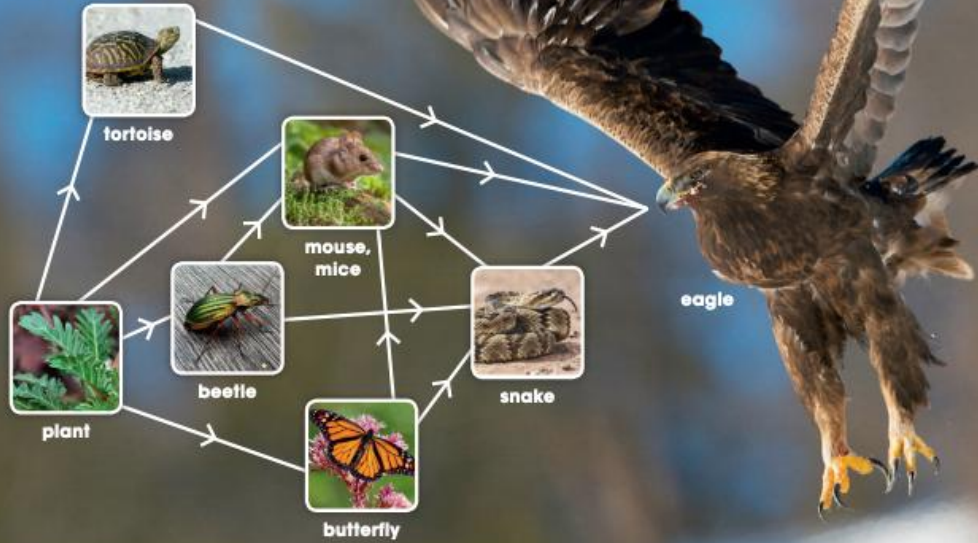
Goats climbing trees
in Morocco

Look at the photo. Discuss the questions.

1. Where are these animals?
2. Why do you think they are there?
3. Can you think of another caption for the photo?

LESSON 1 Vocabulary

1 Listen, point, and repeat. TR: 33



2 Complete the text with words from Activity 1.

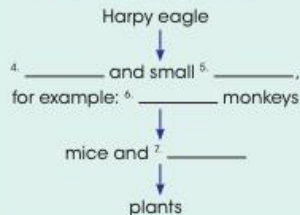
All living things need food. A food chain or a food web shows us who is eating who. Food chains always start at the bottom with 1. _____.

Insects, like butterflies and 2. _____, get their food from plants. Small **mammals** like 3. _____ eat insects and plants. 4. _____ eat insects and small mammals. 5. _____ are at the top of the food chain. They eat other birds, mice, snakes, and 6. _____.

3 Listen and complete the notes about the harpy eagle. TR: 34

Home: Rainforest in 1. _____
 Weight: 2. _____ kilograms
 Wingspan : 3. _____ meters

Harpy eagle food chain



4 Work in pairs. Make a food chain diagram for another animal.



LESSON 2 Grammar

1 Study the grammar box.

Comparison

We use comparative and superlative adjectives to compare things.

A harpy eagle is **heavier than** a golden eagle.

The ostrich is **the biggest** bird in the world.

We can also use (not) as...as to compare things.

A harpy eagle's wingspan is **two meters**. A lion is **two meters long**.

A harpy eagle's wingspan is **as long as** a lion.

A cheetah can run at a speed of 120 kilometers per hour. A lion can run at a speed of 80 kilometers per hour. A lion isn't **as fast as** a cheetah.



2 Look at the animal information chart. Then read sentences 1-5. Circle the correct answer.



	White rhinoceros	African elephant	Hippopotamus	African lion
Weight (kilograms)	3,600	5,000	3,600	180
Height (meters)	1.85	4	1.6	1.2
Length (meters)	3.65	6.9	5	2
Speed (kilometers per hour)	50	40	23	80

1. An African elephant is *longer than* / *as long as* a hippopotamus.
2. A white rhinoceros *isn't as fast as* / *is faster than* an African lion.
3. A hippopotamus *is as tall as* / *isn't as tall as* a white rhinoceros.
4. A white rhinoceros *is as heavy as* / *isn't as heavy as* a hippopotamus.
5. A hippopotamus *is slower than* / *is faster than* an African elephant.

3 Work in pairs. Make sentences about animals with comparatives, (not) as...as, and the adjectives from the box.

big dangerous fast heavy interesting light small

A kitten isn't as dangerous as a lion.

A lion is more dangerous than a kitten.

LESSON
3 Reading

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo and the title of the text. Discuss the questions.

1. Why do you think this place is called "the roof of the world"?
2. Do you think it is difficult to live in this place?
3. What helps this animal to live here?

2 Listen and read. TR: 35

The Roof of the World

Welcome to "the roof of the world." This beautiful place is almost five kilometers above sea level, between the Himalayan and the Kunlun mountains. The **view** is amazing, but it isn't easy to live on the roof of the world. The wind is very cold and the light from the sun is very strong. There are a lot of rocks on the ground. In the winter, it's difficult to find water. However, even here, there is life. This is the home of the yak.

Yaks look like very big, **furry** cows and they are perfectly **adapted** to live here. Their short legs are strong enough to walk on the rocks. They eat dry plants and can get enough water from the snow and ice. During the cold winter months, when temperatures are sometimes -40° Celsius, the yaks stay warm because of their **thick fur**. Their thick fur also stops the sun from burning them. In fact, they don't like warmer temperatures because they get too hot!

The roof of the world is too cold, too rocky, and too dry for most animals, but it's a perfect home for yaks.

New words: view furry adapted thick fur

3 Read again. Then check three more correct sentences about the yaks' home. Explain how the yak is adapted for each problem.

1. It's difficult to walk on the rocks.
They have short, strong legs.
2. It's near the ocean.
3. It's very cold in the winter.
4. The sunlight is very strong.
5. There isn't a lot of water in the winter.
6. There aren't any plants.

4 Work in pairs. Think of other animals that live in extreme places. How are they adapted?

VALUE Understand nature.
Workbook, Lesson 6

Yaks in the Himalayas

Grammar
LESSON
4

1 Study the grammar box.

too and enough

We use **too** + adjective to mean "more than we need."

It's **too cold** for most animals.

We use adjective + **enough** and **enough** + noun to mean "as much as we need."

Their fur is **thick enough** to keep them warm.

They get **enough water** from the snow and ice.

We often use **not** + adjective + **enough** and **not enough** + noun to mean "not as much as we need."

The lion isn't **fast enough**. It can't catch the giraffe.

There isn't **enough food** for the animals. They are hungry.

2 Complete the text with the words **too** or **enough**.

It's difficult to live in the Sahara desert. During the day, it's ¹_____ hot for many animals. It doesn't rain very often, so there isn't ²_____ water to drink.



The sand boa snake stays under the sand or a rock during the day, and comes out in the evening when it's cool ³_____. It eats small birds, mice, and insects. Other animals, like the sand cat, are ⁴_____ big for the snake to eat. Sometimes, when there isn't ⁵_____ food in the desert, the snake doesn't eat for a year!

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions with **too** or **not enough** and your own ideas.

1. Why didn't you finish your homework?
2. Why are you wearing a coat in the classroom?
3. Why don't you play basketball?
4. Why didn't you share the cake with us?
5. Why doesn't your little brother go to school?

Why didn't you finish your homework?

It was too difficult! I didn't have enough time.

LESSON 5 Song



- 1 Work in pairs. What do you know about the animal in the photo? Discuss.
- 2 Listen and read. Look back at Unit 5. Match each verse with a photo from the unit. TR: 36
- 3 Listen and act. TR: 37
- 4 Listen and sing. TR: 38 and 39

Where Do You Live?

Where do you live?

I live near the sky,
next to some mountains,
way up high.
I can walk on the rocks.
I can drink from the snow.
I can eat the dry plants.
This is my home.

Where do you live?

Very near the North Pole.
It's dark here for months
and incredibly cold.
I have thick white fur
and I'm a great swimmer.
I wait by holes in the ice
when I'm looking for dinner.

Where do you live?

My home's very dry.
It's hot in the daytime
and cold at night.
I sleep under a rock
in the day, in the heat.
And then when it's cooler,
I go out to eat.

Where do you live?

In a very tall tree.
In a rainforest
where I can fly free.
I'm at the top of the food chain.
Nothing eats me.
You'd better watch out,
I'm feeling hungry!

GLOSSARY

heat high temperature
You'd better You should

LESSON 6

Writing A Fact File

- 1 Work in pairs. How much do you know about giraffes? Read sentences 1–4 and write T (true) or F (false). Then read the fact file and check.
 1. Giraffes are the tallest animals on land.
 2. They live in Asia.
 3. They eat insects and fruit.
 4. They don't drink a lot of water.



Animal Fact File: Giraffes

Giraffes are famous for their long necks, long legs, and big brown spots on their fur. They're the tallest land animals in the world.

Habitat

- Giraffes live on the savannahs of Africa.
- They like flat land with tall trees.

Diet

- Giraffes eat plants and leaves from tall trees.
- They don't eat other animals.

Size

- Adult giraffes can grow to 5.5 meters tall. That's as tall as three people!
- They weigh about 1,100 kilograms.

Speed

- Giraffes walk at the speed of 16 kilometers per hour.
- They run at the speed of 55 kilometers per hour.

Lifespan

- Giraffes usually live for about 25 years.

Interesting facts

- Giraffes usually live together in big groups.
- They don't drink water very often. They get enough water from the plants and leaves that they eat.
- They have very long blue or black tongues!

- 2 Read the information in the box. Then match questions 1–6 to the subheads in the giraffe fact file.

When we present information in a fact file, we often use subheads and bullets. We use subheads to separate the information into different sections. We use bullets for each fact.

This is a subhead: **Habitat**

This is a bullet: • They like flat land with tall trees.

1. What food do they eat?
2. Can you tell me some more information?
3. How big are they?
4. How fast are they?
5. How long do they live?
6. Where do they live?

- 3 Writing Skill Measurements

a. Read the information in the box.

When we write an animal fact file, we usually include measurements.

Use *meters* for height.

Use *kilograms* (or *kilos*) for weight.

Use *kilometers per hour* for speed.

b. Complete the giraffe chart with information from the giraffe fact file.

Giraffe

Height _____

Weight _____



Speed _____

- 4 Find out more about polar bears and make a fact file.

LESSON
7 Video



Giraffes in the
Maasai Mara,
Kenya

- 1** Look at the photo. Work in pairs. What facts can you remember about giraffes from Lesson 6? Make a list.
- 2** Watch the video. Circle the correct summary of the video (A, B, or C).  Video 6
 - The video tells us about giraffes in zoos around the world.
 - The video tells us about the first year in a baby giraffe's life.
 - The video tells us about the size, diet, and sleep habits of giraffes.
- 3** Watch the video again. Answer the questions.  Video 6
 - Which is taller—the male or the female giraffe?
 - Give two reasons why the giraffe's height is useful.
 - How many bones are in a giraffe's neck?
 - What do male giraffes sometimes do with their necks?
 - Give two reasons why giraffes need to stay awake for a long time.
- 4** Work in groups. Discuss the questions.
 - Have you ever seen a giraffe at a zoo or a wildlife park?
 - Can you think of some possible problems for giraffes because of their height?
 - Giraffes are famous for their long legs and long necks. Can you think of other animals that are famous because of how they look?