

START IT!

7.1 Faster, stronger, older

Welcome to the wonderful world of animals. Find out what it is like to be an animal! Their world looks, sounds and smells different! Can you smell the air with your tongue? Or look for food with your face? Or see in the dark? Animals really are amazing. They are real 'super-animals'. Do you know which is one of the strongest animals? Almost. It's a rhinoceros, but not this kind. It's a rhinoceros beetle! This beetle can lift something that is 100 times heavier than its own body weight. Try lifting a car! Snow leopards have very strong legs. They can jump farther than any other animal, more than 15 metres. That's longer than a school bus. Some animals are really fast. The cheetah is the fastest land animal. It can run up to 98 kilometres per hour! That's as fast as a car! Other animals don't hurry ever. Like this three-toed sloth. It's the slowest animal on earth! It sleeps most of the day and doesn't move very much. In the wild, it can live up to 16 years. But can you guess which animal lives the longest? It's the deep-sea sponge! Yes, sponges are animals, too. Some are thousands of years old. They can live longer than the Greenland shark, one of the world's largest carnivores. It *only* lives 400 years. Some animals are very clever: the lyrebird from Australia can copy any sound it hears. It's better than a recording. Listen. Do you know the sound? Pretty amazing, don't you think?

LANGUAGE IN ACTION 1

7.2 Baby animals

In science class, we're studying different animals. There was a lesson about baby animals. Here are some interesting ones. Look at this kangaroo! I think he goes to the gym! It's difficult to believe he was a little baby once. How about these toads? Once upon a time, they were little babies called tadpoles. There weren't any baby butterflies to see because they start out as these caterpillars! Or how about this adult flamingo? He's pink! But he wasn't pink as a baby. Oh no, he was grey. His parents weren't worried about that. All baby flamingos are grey! There were cute baby animals, too. Like this tapir from South America. But in my opinion, there wasn't a cuter baby animal than this seal. That's all for today! Bye!

Language in action

was/were, there was/were

Which language does the vlogger use? We use *was/were* to talk about how people or things were before now.

He was a little baby once.
They were little babies called tadpoles.

We use *there was/there were* to talk about situations in the past.

There was a lesson about baby animals.
There were cute baby animals, too.

The negative past tense of the verb *to be* is *wasn't/weren't*

But he wasn't pink as a baby. His parents weren't worried about that.
There wasn't a cuter baby animal than this seal.
There weren't any baby butterflies.

Use it!

Use the pictures and words to make sentences.

There was an eagle.

There wasn't a parrot.

Now you try.

There wasn't a monkey.

There was a mouse.

There weren't any giraffes on the farm.

There were horses.

There were lions at the wildlife centre.

There weren't any bears.

LANGUAGE IN ACTION 2

7.3 The wildlife centre

Hey guys! We're studying different kinds of animals in science class. Our class visited a wildlife centre last week. There were many animals at the centre. We didn't see any elephants, but we saw a mother bear and two baby bears. The mother bear was huge! She was the same size as a small car. I took this picture before they ran away. We saw a grey parrot. My friend Lily said, 'What a beautiful parrot!' And the parrot said, 'What a beautiful parrot!' Everyone laughed. Parrots are so clever! We saw a bunch of other animals, too. Like *this* long snake. The wildlife guide let us touch it. Ew! I didn't touch it, but my friend Ben did. It was an amazing trip! That's all. Bye!

Language in action

Past simple

Which language does the vlogger use? We use the past simple to talk about actions that happened in the past. To form the past simple of regular verbs, we add *-ed*.

Everyone laughed.

To form the past simple of irregular verbs, we use different words such as, *take/took* and *run/ran*.

I took this picture before they ran away.

To form the negative past simple, we use *did not* plus the infinitive without *to*.

I didn't touch it.
We didn't see any elephants.

We often use past time expressions with the past simple.

Our class visited a wildlife centre last week.

They didn't go to the centre yesterday.

Use it!

What happened? Change the sentences to past tense.
*The lion **ran** this morning.*

Now you try.

*The monkey **ate** a banana yesterday.*

*We **saw** a koala sleeping yesterday.*

*The whales **didn't swim** by the boat last month.*

distances and carried lots of things. People bought and sold goods with the help of their camels. They were the trains and the ships of the land. Today camels are in festivals and they run in races like this one. They are still very important to people of many cultures. They have lots of special qualities. Did you know camels can drink 150 litres in ten minutes, survive without water for several weeks and live in -50°C, or +40°C, day or night? They can move fast and carry heavy loads. Even their milk is really good for you, but it's not in shops yet! What else do you know about the camel? What other animals were important to people in the past? Are they still important today?

GLOBETROTTERS

🎧 Four-legged friends

7.5

Animals. In the air. On land. In the sea. They are strong ... and funny. They are beautiful ... and clever. They do amazing things ... and very silly things! And people need them now and in the past. Long ago they explored new places with us and took us on exciting journeys. Horses were very important in daily life. People used them for trade and for transport. But there is another animal, a curious animal, a strong animal - the camel. The relationship between humans and the camel started 3,000 years ago in the Arabian Peninsula. People needed camels for many things: for food, for clothes, for transport. These large animals helped people and gave them joy. Camels were also in other parts of the world like Africa and Asia. They were there during important times in history and big discoveries. For many years, camels travelled along the Silk Road. They walked long