Animal world

I love animals. I've got two pets, a guinea pig and a pet snake. What about you? Do you know how to take care of animals? Whose dog is this? Is it your friend's pet?

Look up the word **bird** in your Itchy Feet Glossary. What information is there about this word? Can you use it in a sentence?

Discuss the photos below. Then, choose your favourite photo and describe it.

**Key vocabulary**

Read the list below very carefully. Make a list of words and phrases that you already know in your notebook and save it for later.

- adopt
- alligator
- bat
- bee
- bird
- butterfly
- calf
- carry young
- cat
- chick
- cow
- crocodile
- cub
- cuckoo
- deer
- diet
- dog
- donkey
- duck
- duckling
- elephant
- female
- foal
- frog
- gazelle
- giraffe
- give birth
- goat
- goldfish
- goose
- gorilla
- gosling
- habitat
- hen
- horse
- kangaroo
- kid
- kitten
- lamb
- lion
- lizard
- male
- mammal
- monkey
- owl
- pet
- pig
- pigeon
- piglet
- puppy
- rabbit
- rooster
- seahorse
- sheep
- size
- snake
- spider
- tamer
- tiger
- tortoise
- turtle
- vet
- weigh
- whale
- young
- zoo keeper
1. Jack and Kate’s schoolmates are talking about pets. Read the dialogues below. Then, listen to the conversations and point to the right picture.

**A**

Ben: Hi, Jack. Have you got a pet?
Jack: Hi, Ben. Yes, I’ve got a rabbit.
Ben: You’re so lucky. My Mum doesn’t want to buy me a pet. What do you call it?
Jack: Spooky.
Ben: What does it eat?
Jack: Usually, it eats grass and carrots.
Ben: What colour is it?
Jack: Mostly grey, but it has two little white spots around the eyes.
Ben: I would really like to see it.
Jack: Come round some time. We can play with it.

**B**

Monica: Hi, Hayley. Have you got a pet?
Hayley: Hi. No, I haven’t. But I would like to have a puppy. What about you?
Hayley: I would like to have a spider. But my Mum is afraid of them.
Monica: My Mum is not afraid of puppies but she thinks I can’t take good care of animals.
Hayley: I know. Parents always say that. What should we do?
Monica: Should we go to the Pet Shop round the corner and choose a pet?
Hayley: Yeah. We can ask our Mums to come to see them later. They can’t say no to a cute little pet.
Monica: You’re right. Let’s do it.
Hayley: Yes, let’s do it. See you later. Bye.
Hayley: Bye.

**C**

Fiona: Hi.
Sara: Hi, Fiona. What lovely kittens!
Are they your pets?
Fiona: Yes, they’re my birthday present from my parents.
Sara: What are their names?
Fiona: Their names are Fluffy and Bluffy.
Sara: What nice names! How old are they?
Fiona: They’re only six weeks old.
Sara: They’re so cute. Look, they’re black and they’ve got white paws.
Fiona: What about you? Have you got a pet?
Sara: Yes, I’ve got a goldfish.

2. Role-play the dialogues above. Then, talk about a different pet. Change roles.
Jack's Safari Guide

1. Read this page from Jack's Safari Guide. Then, listen to him and point to the parts of the pictures. Finally, read the texts again and check your answers.

My Safari Guide

**Elephant**

The elephant is the largest land mammal on Earth. It is very intelligent. Its trunk is grey. The elephant starts using its tusks when it is 2 years old. It peels bark off trees with them, digs for roots, drills for water and even fights with them.

Males are 6 to 7 m long and weigh up to 6,000 kilos. Females are shorter than males. They also weigh less than males.

Elephants can live 50 to 60 years. They can survive in nearly any habitat with enough food and water. They eat for about 16 hours a day. Their diet includes grass, leaves, twigs, bark and fruit.

The female carries its young for almost 2 years. It gives birth every 3 to 4 years.

**Giraffe**

Giraffes are the tallest mammals in the world. They have long necks, long legs, and a spotted body. They use their knobs on top of their head to protect the head in fights.

Male giraffes are very large. They are about 6 m tall and weigh about 1,200 kilos. Female giraffes are smaller than male giraffes.

Giraffes live about 25 years. They live in savannas. They use their long necks to eat leaves from tall trees. They can survive several days without water because the leaves are moist.

The female carries 1 calf for 15 months, then, it gives birth.

2. Now, ask your classmate questions about elephants and giraffes. Change roles.

A: Why do the elephants need their trunks?
B: They peel bark off trees with them, dig for roots, drill for water and fight with them.
Let's get **RICH**

**Animals**

1. First, read the words in the box carefully. Make a list of animals that you already know in your notebook. Then, compare it with your classmate. Look up the other words in a monolingual or bilingual dictionary. Check their meanings.

   bat  butterfly  crocodile  cuckoo  deer  gazelle  kangaroo  lizard  monkey  pigeon  seahorse  snake  tortoise  turtle  whale

2. Copy the chart into your notebook. Then, classify the animals in the box above. Add them to the chart. Finally, read *Inside Stories* again. Add more words to your chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amphibians</th>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Insects</th>
<th>Mammals</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
<th>Fish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frog</td>
<td>duck</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>alligator</td>
<td>goldfish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Your classmate has to choose a column in Exercise 2. You have 3 minutes to memorise the animals in that column. Then, name as many animals from that column as possible. Change roles. Who can remember more animals?

4. Adult and young animals have different names. Find 10 pairs in snake and write them in your notebook.

5. You have 3 minutes to memorise the pairs in the snake. Name as many pairs as you can remember. Change roles. Who can remember more pairs?

6. What pet do you have? What pet would you like to have? Write it on the blackboard. Which pet is the winner?

   **Can you adopt an animal at Ljubljana Zoo? Ask the zookeepers.**

7. Ask your teacher for the Bingo-Animals card and play Bingo.

   **Do you still remember the animals’ sounds?**
1. Read Ms Taylor’s article about a wild duck carefully. Do not use a dictionary yet!

**A Wild Duck**

A wild duck is a bird. The male is called a drake. It has a green head. Its neck is white and has a ring. There is a blue patch on the top side of its wings. There is also a white line around it. It has got orange feet. The female is called a hen. It is brown. It has orange feet, too.

Wild ducks live in marshes, lakes, swamps, rivers, streams and ponds. They eat meat very rarely because they are 90% vegetarian. They mostly eat plants. Occasionally they also eat insects, worms, small fish, frogs or snails.

They build nests on the ground near water. Females lay 8 to 15 eggs. After about a month the eggs hatch. The young are called ducklings. They soon leave their nest. They can fly already after 49 to 60 days.

2. Read the text again and study the picture. Try to guess the meaning of the underlined words. Finally, read the entries for the underlined words that you still do not understand and check your answers.

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3. Look at your Itchy Feet Glossary on page 168 and choose a word. Your classmate has to find the entry of the word. Time him/her. Change roles. Who is faster?
1. What pet has Watty got? Write your own ending of the story in your notebook.

2. Role-play the story in front of your class.
The Possessive case

1. Study the texts carefully. When do we use ’s and ’?

This is Kate’s Cookery book. When you turn to different pages of this book you can find interesting recipes. There are her grandma’s recipes, her Mum’s recipes and her friends’ recipes. Kate’s favourite recipe is the scones recipe. She also likes Maja’s recipes, especially the potica recipe.

This is Jack’s Safari Guide. When you turn to different pages of this guide you can find a lot of information about different animals. Jack often compares his safari guide book to the twins’ animals’ book. He believes that his book is more interesting. The twins’ favourite animal is the crocodile. They think the crocodiles’ long, slender snouts are very funny.

This is Maja’s personal diary. She also writes about the children’s hobbies. In her opinion Kate’s Cookery book and Jack’s Safari Guide are the best books in the world.

2. Whose books, notebooks, pencils ... are there in your classroom? Make a list in your notebook and compare it with your classmate.

There is my teacher’s book. There are Matej’s pencils ...
Comparison of adjectives

1. Read Jack’s Safari Guide and study the information.

**LIFE SPAN**
Giraffes can live for about 20 years. Koalas can live as long as giraffes. Dolphins can live longer than giraffes and koalas. They can live up to 50 years. But elephants can live longer than all of these animals. They can live up to 60 years. They can live the longest.

**WEIGHT**
Koalas are quite heavy. They weigh about 11 kilos. But they are not as heavy as dolphins are. Dolphins are heavier than koalas. They weigh about 80 kilos. Elephants are the heaviest. They weigh about 6 tonnes.

**INTERESTING FACTS 1**
Lions are easy-going. They sleep for about 11 hours at night. Dolphins are less easy-going than lions but more easy-going than elephants. Dolphins sleep for about 5 hours and elephants for about 4 hours at night.
Elephants are the most easy-going.

**INTERESTING FACTS 2**
Giraffes are good runners. They can run very fast. They can run at about 48 kph. Kangaroos are better runners. They can run faster than giraffes. They can run at about 65 kph. Which animal is the best runner and can run the fastest?

2. Now, surf the internet and find the missing information. Then, ask your classmate questions about these animals. Change roles.

A: Which animals can live the longest?
B: Elephants can.

This/these – that/those

1. This is Jane’s photo of the safari game drive. Listen to Maja and point to the picture.

2. Now, use this/these and that/those to describe the picture above to your classmate. Change roles.
ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY

**STEP 1**
Study Ljubljana zoo/a zoo. Find out which/how many animals there are, what they eat, how people there take care of the animals, etc. Find out about the price of tickets, the opening times, special offers, etc.

**STEP 2**
Think of your own zoo. Draw a plan of your zoo and your animals. Prepare a list of the zoo keepers’ duties. Prepare a list of the animals’ food. Define the feeding time. Prepare a programme for visitors, etc.

**STEP 3**
Present your zoo to the class. Why not write a report and show it to your teacher and your classmates?

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**Kate’s Advice**

Here are two tricky games for you.

1. Ask your classmate to name ten words from Module 6 that he/she can spell well. Then, ask him/her to write them down with both hands. Tell him/her to start in the middle and write to the left with his/her left hand and to the right with his/her right hand at the same time. Is he/she sure he/she can still spell these words perfectly?

Change roles. Who is the winner?

You can collect points in two ways:
- a) You get one point for each word that you can spell well.
- b) Find a word that you can both spell well. Count how long it takes to spell it. The one who does it faster gets a point.

2. Your classmate has to think of a word from Module 6 and write it on your back with his/her finger. Can you guess the word? Change roles. The one who guesses the most words is the winner.
Module 6

The Loch Ness Monster – Nessie

1. Do you know there is a monster in Scotland? Close your eyes and listen to Ms Taylor. Can you hear the waves? Can you imagine the monster? What does it look like?

2. Now, read Ms Taylor’s article silently. Then, draw Nessie in your notebook.

What about you?

Nessie

In Scotland there is a lake called Loch Ness. It is located in the north of Scotland. Many people believe there is a monster in the lake. They say it lives in the underwater caves. The monster’s name is the Loch Ness Monster. But most people call it Nessie.

When fishermen go fishing in the lake, they sometimes see it. They say: «Nessie is very big. It is about 12–15 m long. It has two humps, a tail, and a snakelike head. Its mouth is red. Sometimes it approaches our boats. Usually it throws water in the air. It is very dangerous. When it swims past the boats, our boats can turn over. We are afraid of the monster, especially at night.»

But the tourists are not afraid of Nessie. They often come to Scotland to see it and to take pictures of it. They wait by the lake for hours and hours. Unfortunately, they never see the real Loch Ness Monster. Many people believe that it hides in the deep loch in its underwater caves.

Loch is a Scottish word. It means lake.
2. Read the article again and match the words in the box with the paragraphs.

YOUNG
- The male or female usually do not care for their young.
- Most snake species lay eggs. They cannot escape the nest. Some snakes inherit characteristics from their parents. Other snakes hatch from their eggshells.

FOOD:
- Such as water, vertebrates, reptiles, and mammals.
- Tropical regions. They live in many parts of the world.

HABITAT:
- Forests, deserts, and prairies. Snakes do not hunt everyday. Most snakes hunt at night, but they do not hunt everyday. Snakes can go for up to a year without eating. Vipers and pythons, for example, can go without food for up to 5 years.

REPRODUCTION:
- They lay eggs, or give birth to live young.
- The smallest species are about 5 cm long but an anaconda can reach 2 m in length.

BEHAVIOR:
- Snakes can be quite old. In captivity, they can live up to 30 years.
- Snakes can eat a wide variety of prey, from small insects to large mammals. They eat their prey whole, as a matter of fact, they eat their prey while it is alive. Some snakes eat birds, frogs, small deer and other reptiles. Termites, for example, eat their prey alive. Snakes are reptiles. They usually have scales.

Snakes adapt to their surroundings. They change their color to match their surroundings. For example, a snake in the desert will have darker skin than a snake in the forest.
Finally, look at the pictures. Which animal idioms can you think of like them?

1. Which of the following animal idioms is like the squirrel?
   a) Oxford vs. Cambridge
   b) Fat cat
   c) Jumping jack
   d) Turkey

2. Which of the following animal idioms is like the crocodile?
   a) Olive-green or grey-green
   b) What do they eat?
   c) What do they look like?
   d) What does the female crocodile do with the eggs?
   e) What does the female crocodile do with the young?

3. The female crocodile
   a) Carries her eggs
   b) Buries them and guards the nest
   c) Hatches them in July or August

4. The crocodile builds a nest by the water in April or May. It lays 30 to 50 eggs.

5. They eat fish, birds, and other small mammals.

6. Crocodiles live in fresh and salt water.

7. Crocodiles grow to 6 to 8 meters. They live to 70 years.

8. Crocodiles have olive-green or grey-green skin.

Below in short:

4/5

5/5

Total: 14
2. Now, choose your favourite animal in Exercise 1 and describe it. Answer the questions below. Ask your teacher to assess your work.

**Questions**

(a) Which class does it belong to?
(b) Where does it live?
(c) Is it big/small?
(d) What does it eat?
(e) Where does it sleep?
(f) How long does it live?
(g) How does it breathe?
(h) Is there anything special about it?
1. Find 20 animals. Look vertically (↑) and horizontally (↔). Then, write them our (↑).
   Parte 20 shirak in shirip. Beside eltsa niyfrono (↑). Then, write them our (↑) and horizontally (↔). Then, write them our (↑).

2. Find the words that belong to the same group. Choose one from each column. Write them out.

   - Skuipne izipila inu: vurakon, stegon, polk; pesede iz dolomite.

3. Each column. Write them out.

   - Lizards, flies, mammals
   - Pigs, mice, lizards
   - Wings, cats, lizards
   - Kittens, butterflies, snakes
   - Ants, crocodiles, alligators
   - Dolphins, monkeys, monkeys

4. Find the words that belong to the
Itchy Feet