

Herbert Puchta with Anna Osborn



2 Listen and answer. How many different animals does Serkan talk about?

320 Match the numbers with the words. Then listen, check and repeat.

| bat | $\square$ | fly | $\square$ | squirrel | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| beetle | $\square$ | insects <br> in | $\square$ | swan | $\square$ |
| butterfly | $\square$ | snail <br> sertoise | $\square$ |  |  |
| eagle | 1 | $\square$ | spider | $\square$ | wolf |

4.24 Listen and number the pictures. Then listen again, say the word and write.
a



It's a
d


It's a $\qquad$ It's a $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5 Imagine you're in another part of the forest. What can you see?

We can see an insect.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {... it's walking } \\
& \text { in the grass ... }
\end{aligned}
$$

It's black and ...
... very slowly!

## 1 Read and listen. What's Tina's favourite animal?

Kim: I'm doing my project about squirrels! Did you know squirrels can run very fast?
Zak: Really? With those little legs? I couldn't run fast when I was small!
Kim: But a squirrel can still run faster than we run now! They can run 30 kilometres per hour!
Tina: Wow! I'm doing my project about giant tortoises. I like them best. They're really, really big ... they're enormous!
Kim: Yes, they're huge! But squirrels make really fun sounds. They're noisier than tortoises! They can run faster than tortoises, too!
Tina: That's true!
Zak: Well, mine's about wolves. I think they're the noisiest animals
of all! OK, our dog howls, but when wolves howl, it's the most amazing sound. And they can run 60 kilometres per hour. So, they can run the fastest of the three animals, too!


## Comparatives and superlatives

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

Squirrels are noisier than tortoises.
Which is the biggest animal in the world?
Butterflies are more colourful than flies. It's the most amazing sound.
Parrots are the best at talking.

## Comparative and superlative adverbs

A squirrel can run faster than us!
Which animal can run the fastest?
Wolves howl more noisily than dogs.
Wolves howl the most noisily.
I like them (the) best.

- Find out more on page 100.


## 2 Read and make sentences. Use comparative and superlative adjectives.

(1) This spider is 5 millimetres long. This beetle is 1 centimetre long. This snail is 3 centimetres long.
(2) This butterfly is two days old. This snail is three days old. This fly is four days old.
(3) This squirrel weighs 400 grams. This wolf weighs 45 kilograms.

This tortoise weighs 200 kilograms.
heavy light
heavy light

The ... is shorter than the ...

3 Look and make sentences. Use comparative and superlative adverbs.

[^0]... runs the fastest.
old young


4 Read and complete. Use the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs in the box.

## long heavy high fast

## Eavourite flying creatures

Here are the top three creatures from our readers' survey. Eagles, swans and bats are all amazing creatures, but how do they compare? Let's see!

Eagles are ${ }^{1}$ heavier than bats, but swans are ${ }^{2}$ of these three. They weigh an average of 10 kilograms. Eagles are usually about 90 centimetres long, so they are 3
than most common bats in the world. (The bat in our photo is about 9 centimetres long, for example - but 18 centimetres when it opens its wings.) However, swans win again! They're ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ - about 150 centimetres.

How fast can these creatures fly? At $10 \div$
5


They fly ${ }^{6}$ than bats at


And how high can they go? Eagles fly ${ }^{7}$ reaching 3,000 metres. Swans usually fly at 2,000 metres. Swans fly ${ }^{8}$ than bats, which can go up to 1,500 metres.


## Language and pronunciation

## Listen and look at the blue words.

Watch or listen and join in.

A beetle's the heaviest insect And flies are lighter than bees. Snails are heavier than flies, But lighter and slower than me!

Swans fly faster than parrots.
Ducks fly more slowly than flies.
Eagles fly the fastest.
Look at them high in the sky!
$1{ }^{38}$ Read and listen. How many kinds of insect are there in the world?

Mina: Is that book from the school library?
Jack: Yes, I got it out again. It's amazing - there's a page here with 133 different kinds of beetle!
Mina: Really?
Jack: Yes ... here, look at all the different colours! But did you know that there are over 4,000 different kinds of beetle in the UK?
Mina: Wow! So how many different kinds are there in the world?
Jack: Erm, hang on ... page 95 ... here we are. There are between 300,000 and 400,000 different kinds of beetle in the world!
Mina: And that's only beetles! So in the whole world, how many different kinds of insect are there?
Jack: OK, I don't need to check that answer! Scientists think that there are more than a million! And the smallest is ... wait for it ... 0.325 millimetres, yes, millimetres!


## Saying small and big numbers

| 0.09 | nought point nought nine / zero point zero nine | 926 | nine hundred and twenty-six |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.9 | nought point nine / zero point nine | 9,260 | nine thousand, two hundred and sixty |
| 9 | nine | 9.2 million | nine point two million |
| 92 | ninety-two |  |  |

## 238 Listen and write numbers.

1 How tall is the tallest giraffe in the world?
2 How wide is the world's biggest spider?
3 How heavy is the world's heaviest insect?
4 How many different species of bat are there?
5 How long is the world's smallest bat?
6 How many different species of jellyfish are there?
5.7 metres centimetres
grams
$\square$
-3.3 centimetres
more than


140 Listen and tick $(\sqrt{ })$ Louise's picture.


2 Listen again. Complete the answers with one word.
1 What's Dad's favourite creature in the picture? It's
It's the $\qquad$ wolf .

2 What's Louise's favourite creature?

3 Why does Louise like these creatures?

4 What's the name of Louise's forest?
5 What's Louise's picture for?

She likes $\qquad$ more than any other creature.

She likes them because they swim and fly more than any other bird.

It's called $\qquad$ Forest.

It's for a school $\qquad$ project.

3 What can you draw or show to the class? Give your classmates compliments.

4 Take turns with a partner. Use the phrases in the box.

This is my story about a bat and a snail.
That's ...! Well done! You're an amazing ...!

## 1 A fable is a traditional story with a message. What fables about animals do you know in your language(s)?

2 Read and listen. How does the mouse help the lion?

## 瓦

It was a beautiful, sunny day in the forest and there was an enormous lion asleep under a tree. A little mouse ran past him and the lion woke up. He put his large paw on the mouse.
'Please don't hurt me,' said the mouse. 'Let me go! One day I promise to help you!'
The lion laughed, 'YOU, a tiny mouse help ME, a huge lion? But you made me laugh, so you can go.' 'Thank you, lion,' said the mouse. 'And wait and see. I'm small, but I'm clever! Small friends can help big friends ... sometimes!'
The mouse ran away quickly before the lion changed his mind.
A few days later, the lion walked through the forest. Suddenly a trap caught him. So now he was in a net and he couldn't get out! He roared and roared - more loudly than all the other animals in the forest - but they were all too frightened to help him.
Then the mouse came along, but she wasn't frightened.
'Hello, lion,' she said. 'I'm here to help you!' 'It's no good,' said the lion. 'How can YOU, a tiny mouse, help ME, a huge lion escape from this net?' 'Lie still and watch!' replied the mouse.
She started to eat through the thick ropes of the net.
She had sharp teeth and soon the net broke and the lion escaped!
'Well done! That was amazing!' said the lion.
'So, you see, small friends can sometimes help big friends,' said the mouse.
'You're right,' said the lion. 'You're my smallest friend and my best friend, too!'


3 Read again. Complete the summary with he, she, mouse and lion.
The ${ }^{1}$ mouse wakes the ${ }^{2}$
3 catches the mouse, but ${ }^{4}$
promises to help him one day. The ${ }^{5}$ lets the ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ go. Another day, the ${ }^{7}$ hears the lion. ${ }^{8} \quad$ 's roaring loudly because ${ }^{9} \quad$ 's in a net. The ${ }^{10} \quad$ goes to help. ${ }^{11}$ eats through the net and the ${ }^{12}$ escapes.

## Luna presents ... CLIL: Nałural science

$1>$ Watch or listen. How do animals help each other? Number the jobs in the order that you learn about them.a cleaning another animal's teethb seeing and smelling dangerc looking after another animal's home
d eating insects from an animal's haire protecting another animal

2.44 Read and listen. Circle True (T) or False (F).

## How do animals help each other ... and help nature?

There are some interesting animal partnerships in nature. Some species live together to protect each other from danger. Others find food by cleaning other animals. What examples of helping do you know? Other animals help each other to find food. For example, honey badgers and honeyguides both love to eat honey. The honeyguide is a bird. It can find honey easily, but it can't get inside the beehive. But the honey badger can help! It breaks open the beehive and then there's plenty of honey for both species!


Animals are very important for plants, too. Bees make honey in the beehive, but they also help plants to grow. When bees visit flowers, they 'drink' nectar from inside the flower, but they also pick up pollen, using hairs on their legs. They carry the pollen to other flowers, where it helps to make seeds for new flowers.

This is called pollination and it's very important. In fact, about $90 \%$ of wild plants and $75 \%$ of farmers' crops - the fruit and vegetables that we eat - need animal pollination. So bees help plants to grow and they help to make food for us and other animals, too!
1 The honeyguide finds beehives.
(T)/F
2 Bees help honey badgers open the beehives. T / F
3 Bees eat pollen.
T/F
4 Bees carry pollen on their legs.
T/F
5 All plants need animal pollination. T/F
6 Bees are very important for humans. T / F

3 What other partnerships in nature do you know? Tell the class.

## Imagine, research and present

## PROJECT: A wildlife garden

$14^{45}$ Listen and tick $(\Omega)$ the animals that they want in their wildlife garden. Then imagine your garden. Draw and write in the bubble.


2 Make groups. Then go to Activity Book page 22. Think, research and plan.

3.46 Read and listen to Mrs Day discussing presentations with her class. Then write a class presentation tip.

Mrs Day: Today, let's think about how to use our voices when we present. Elisa, what's your idea?
Elisa: It's really important not to speak too quietly.
Mrs Day: That's right, because everyone needs to hear.
Yes, Serkan? What did you want to say?
Serkan: Presenters sometimes speak too quickly.
Mrs Day: Yes and ... Freya, you've got your hand up?
Freya: When it's hard to hear or to understand, the audience stop trying to listen.
Mrs Day: Very good point! And ... Max?
Max: I think some presenters are actually too loud.
Mrs Day: That's true. We don't need to shout at our audience!

4 Present your wildlife garden to the class.


## 1 Look and write.



2 Look at Activity 1. Read and complete.
than quickly bigger more biggest most

Laura: Look at the animals in our bug hotel! This snail is ${ }^{1}$ bigger than the fly and the beetle, but that spider is huge - easily the ${ }^{2}$ !
Mario: The spider can move more ${ }^{3}$
than the snail, too.
Laura: Of course it can! But can a spider move faster ${ }^{4}$ a fly ... or other insects?
Mario: Hmm, that's ${ }^{5}$ difficult! I'm not sure!
Laura: And what's your favourite creature here?
Mario: In our bug hotel? Oh, I love the snail.
Laura: So do I. Its shell is amazing! I think snails are the ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ wonderful little creatures in the whole world!

3 Say the sequence with a partner. How high can you go?


## Now I can ...

- talk about animals $\square$
- compare things. $\square$
- use small and big numbers. $\square$

Ready for Unit 3?

## Round the world Indonesia

## 1 Watch or listen. Circle True (T) or False (F).

## 1 Indonesia is a very large island.

2 Indonesia has got a lot of volcanoes.
3 There are some animals and plants that only live there. T / F
4 There are 70 different languages in Indonesia. T / F
5 There's one important style of Indonesian cooking. T / F
248 Read and listen. Then read and match.



Indonesia is famous for its traditional shadow puppets, which come from Java and are also popular on Bali and other islands in the country. The puppeteer sits behind a large cloth screen and holds up the shadow puppets on long bamboo sticks. A light behind the puppeteer creates shadows on the screen. The audience sit down in front of the screen to watch the shadows move.

The puppeteers make the puppets from leather and use them to tell traditional stories. These are sometimes very long, from three to eight hours! Different puppets are the different characters in the story, such as kings and queens, and there's sometimes more than one puppet for important characters. As well as moving the puppets, the puppeteers have to use their voices very cleverly to tell the story in an exciting way. They also direct the orchestra. At a shadow puppet performance, a gamelan orchestra plays traditional music on special round metal instruments.


Some young people start learning the tradition from older puppeteers in their family when they are still at primary school. Both Indonesian families and tourists love to go and watch the shadow puppets and listen to the music.

| $\mathbf{1}$ traditional | $\square$ | a a flat surface where we show pictures |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ shadow | $\square$ | b the material that we sometimes use to make shoes |
| $\mathbf{3}$ leather | $\square$ c a large group of musicians |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ screen | $\square$ | d a person in a story |
| $\mathbf{5}$ orchestra | 1 | e from old ideas in a country's culture |
| $\mathbf{6}$ character | $\square$ | f a dark shape that an object makes when there's light behind it |

## Episode 1

The International Crime Fighters are flying to Indonesia.


I can't believe we're on our first ICF mission! It's so exciting.

Yes, and right now we're flying over Java. It's amazing.


Look down there. That's the Borobudur temple. It's more than 1,000 years old.

So, what's our mission in Indonesia?
I've no idea. But at the moment my question is ... why are we flying into a volcano?


Ah, wait and see! It's a very special volcano!

Nick and Lucy, welcome to the ICF headquarters. I'm K and I'm your new boss.



This watch translates any language in the world into English.



There's one more person who I want you to 'meet'.



[^0]:    Walt Wolf runs faster than ...

