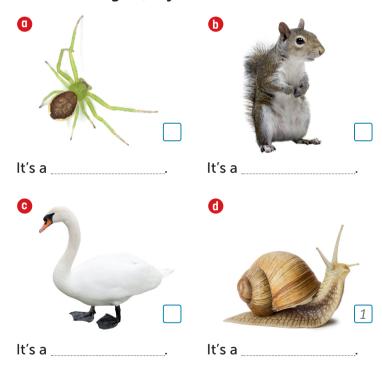




- 2 Listen and answer. How many different animals does Serkan talk about?
- Match the numbers with the words.
 Then listen, check and repeat.

bat	fly	squirrel	
beetle	insects	swan	
butterfly	snail	tortoise	
eagle 1	spider	wolf	

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



5 Imagine you're in another part of the forest What can you see?

We can see an insect.	
	It's black and
it's walking	1
in the grass	very slowly!



Language 1

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	Comparative and superlative adverbs
Squirrels are noisier than tortoises. Which is the biggest animal in the world?	A squirrel can run faster than us! Which animal can run the fastest?
Butterflies are more colourful than flies. It's the most amazing sound. Parrots are the best at talking.	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.

This spider is 5 millimetres long.
This beetle is 1 centimetre long.
This snail is 3 centimetres long.

short long

This butterfly is two days old.
This snail is three days old.
This fly is four days old.

old young

This squirrel weighs 400 grams.
This wolf weighs 45 kilograms.
This tortoise weighs 200 kilograms.

heavy light

The ... is shorter than the ...

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

Walt Wolf runs faster than ...

... runs the fastest.

	Walt	Wendy	Wanda
run fast	11	1	111
howl loudly	✓	111	11
walk quietly	111	11	✓



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

lona heavy high fast

Favourite 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 heavier than bats, but swans are than bats, but swans are of these three. They weigh an average of 10 kilograms. Eagles are usually about 90 centimetres long, so they are

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! - about 150 centimetres. They're 4



creatures. Next are swans at 10.

They fly 6 than bats at 10 tha



And how high can they go? Eagles fly 7 reaching 3,000 metres. Swans usually fly at 2,000 metres. Swans

than bats, which can go up to 1,500 metres.





Rap with Ronnie

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 🗿 Read and listen. How many kinds of insect are there in the world?



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		

2 State and write numbers.

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

3 Look again at Activity 2. Ask and answer.

How tall is the tallest giraffe?

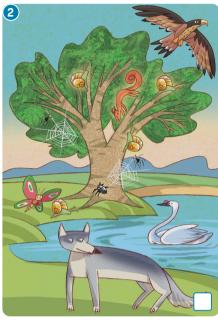
It's 5.7 metres.

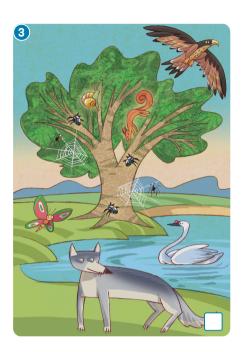




Listening and Speaking







- 2 Listen again. Complete the answers with one word.
 - **1** What's Dad's favourite creature in the picture? It's the <u>wolf</u>.
 - 2 What's Louise's favourite creature? She likes _____ more than any other
 - 3 Why does Louise like these creatures? She likes them because they swim and fly more

creature.

- 4 What's the name of Louise's forest? It's called ______ Forest.
- F What's Lavise's misture for 2
- 5 What's Louise's picture for? It's for a school _____ project.

Let's talk

Giving compliments



That's brilliant! It's / That's lovely / beautiful! Well done!

You're an amazing writer / artist! That's really funny / a really funny (story / picture)!

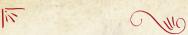
- **3** What can you draw or show to the class? Give your classmates compliments.
- 4 Take turns with a partner. Use the phrases in the box.



This is my story about a bat and a snail.

That's ...! Well done! You're an amazing ...!

- f 1 A fable is a traditional story with a message. What fables about animals do you know in your language(s)?
- Read and listen. How does the mouse help the lion?



The lion and the mouse



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!'



Read again. Complete the summary with he, she, mouse and lion.

The <u>mouse</u> wakes	the ² ³	catches the mouse, but 4pro	mises to help
him one day. The 5	lets the 6	go. Another day, the ⁷	hears
the lion. 8's roaring lo	udly because ⁹ 's in a	net. The ¹⁰ goes to h	elp. 11eats
through the net and the 12	escapes.		



How can you help your friends? How can you help at home? What can you do in your community?

I sometimes ...

I helped ... last week with ...

One of our neighbours ...

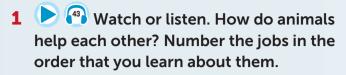




Luna presents ... CLIL: Natural science



Animal partnerships



a cleaning another animal's teeth

b seeing and smelling danger

c looking after another animal's home

d eating insects from an animal's hair

e protecting another animal



2 🌇 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

4 Bees carry pollen on their legs.

T/F

2 Bees help honey badgers open the beehives. T/F

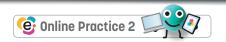
5 All plants need animal pollination.

T/F

3 Bees eat pollen.

- T/F
- 6 Bees are very important for humans. T/F
- What other partnerships in nature do you know? Tell the class.





Imagine, research and present

PROJECT: A wildlife garden



1 Listen and tick (✓) the animals that they want in their wildlife garden. Then imagine your garden. Draw and write in the bubble.









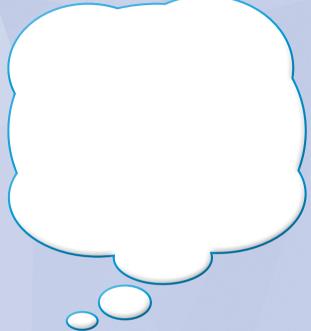








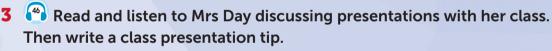






2 Make groups. Then go to Activity Book page 22. Think, research and plan.







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

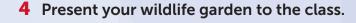
audience stop trying to listen.

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!





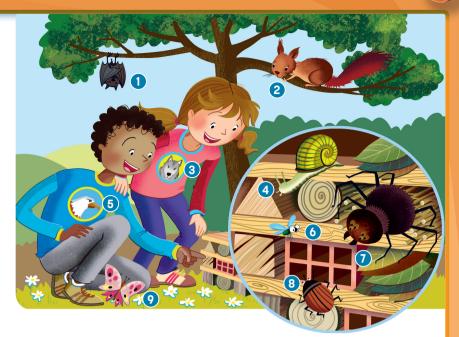


Go to page 104. Review your presentation.



-				
7	100	٠l،	204	VALUE +
-	LOC)K	arıu	write

- **1** b a **t**
- **2** q
- **3** o
- **4** __ n ____
- 5 ____l
- 6 ____y
- 7 d
- 8 ____e
- 9 ___u ____



2 Look at Activity 1. Read and complete.

quickly bigger more biggest most

- Laura: Look at the animals in our bug hotel! This snail is 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_____wonderful little
 - creatures in the whole world!

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

Nought point five!

One!

Two!

Four!

Eight!

Sixteen!

Now I can ...

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



Activity Book p.23

Ready for Unit 3?













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

1 Indonesia is a very large island.

T/F 2 Indonesia has got a lot of volcanoes.

3 There are some animals and plants that only live there. T/F

T/F 4 There are 70 different languages in Indonesia.

T/F 5 There's one important style of Indonesian cooking.

Read and listen. Then read and match.



Shadow puppets



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.

T /(F)



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.

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











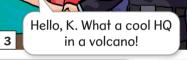
Look down there. That's the Borobudur temple. It's more than 1,000 years old.



I've no idea. But at the moment my question is ... why are we flying into a volcano?





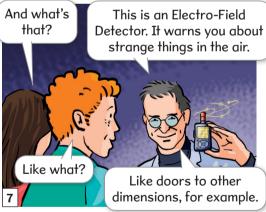












There's one more person who I want you to 'meet'.



I hope we can catch him.



