

6

Welcome To The Jungle

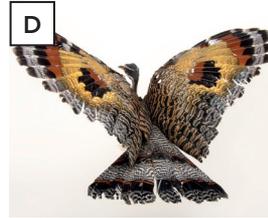
- Reading:** matching, reading the completed dialogue
- Vocabulary:** nouns and adjectives for animals, word completion, identifying the topic area
- Grammar:** comparative adjectives, making comparisons, using adjectives, multiple-choice cloze, reading before & after
- Listening:** multiple-matching, listening for false information
- Speaking:** asking & answering about pets, talking about pets, giving reasons
- Writing:** a fact file, writing facts, expressing animal facts, asking about animals, checking your spelling



An imperial moth hiding in leaves at Yasuni National Park, Ecuador

6 Welcome To The Jungle

Reading



A Work with a partner. Look at the photos. Which is the strangest?

B Read the comments. Match them to the photos. Do you agree?

- 1 It looks like a monkey!
- 2 It looks like a leaf!
- 3 It looks like a ball!
- 4 It looks like a star!
- 5 It looks like a butterfly!
- 6 It looks like a snake!

I don't agree. I think it looks like a small bear.

C Try to match each animal with its photo in A.

- 1 The Southern three-banded armadillo. _____
- 2 The snake-necked turtle. _____
- 3 The sunbittern. _____
- 4 The leaf-tailed gecko. _____
- 5 Linne's two-toed sloth. _____
- 6 The greenbottle blue tarantula. _____

D Read the introduction. Why does Joel Sartore want to photograph animals in zoos?

E Write an animal from C as a heading for paragraphs 1–6.

Word Focus

endangered species: a type of animal that is close to disappearing from our planet

camouflage: a disguise to help an animal hide

predator: an animal that kills and eats other animals

prey: an animal that other animals attack to eat

poison: when you harm or kill a person or animal with a substance

claws: sharp nails on an animal's foot

UNUSUAL ANIMALS!



Photographer, Joel Sartore, is visiting zoos around the world to take pictures of 12,000 **endangered species** as part of a new project called PhotoArk. He photographs the animals up close on black or white backgrounds because he wants to get our attention and make a small animal look as big as an elephant! He is photographing as many animals as he can before they disappear and hopes his photos make people want to save these species.

1 _____
This is a **reptile** that is very good at hiding. Its home is in Madagascar, and it is not easy to see with its amazing **camouflage**. When it is in danger from a **predator**, it can lose its tail to trick the predator and help it get away.

2 _____
This **mammal** is native to South America. It is a **herbivore** and it's nocturnal, so it comes out at night. It moves very slowly, just one or two metres a day, then rests for 20 hours! Its toes help it to hang upside down in trees.

3 _____
This animal lives in the waterways of Australia. Its neck is as long as its shell and helps it to get food. It has webbed feet, the same as a duck, and these help it to swim.

4 _____
This spider is native to Venezuela. It is very colourful with bright blue legs, and turquoise and orange body hairs. It is bigger than an average spider and some can be 15cm long. They are **carnivores** and like to jump on their **prey** to **poison** it.

Exam Close-up



Reading the completed dialogue

- Think about possible responses for the dialogue before looking at the options.
- Make sure you read the line after the gap as well as the line before.
- After you choose your answers, read through the whole dialogue and check that it makes sense.

F Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read the dialogue in the *Exam Task* and think about possible responses. Don't look at the options A–H yet.

G Now complete the *Exam Task*. Remember to read through the whole dialogue after you have chosen your answers.

Exam Task

Complete the dialogue between two friends. What does Chloe say to Liam? Choose the correct answer A – H. There are three letters you do not need to use.

Liam: Look! There's a photo competition in the local newspaper.

Chloe: (1) _____

Liam: Yes, you have to take an interesting animal photo.

Chloe: (2) _____

Liam: No, it must be an animal that doesn't live with you.

Chloe: (3) _____

Liam: Good idea! There are birds and frogs there.

Chloe: (4) _____

Liam: No, I haven't. Have you?

Chloe: (5) _____

Liam: Oh no!

- A No, mine's broken.
- B Can I take my camera?
- C Which newspaper?
- D Let's look by the river.
- E That sounds interesting!
- F I don't like animals.
- G I've got lots of photos of my dog!
- H Have you got a camera?

H These words are underlined in the text. Find them think about what they might mean and then circle the correct animals.

- 1 reptile snake / dolphin
- 2 mammal chicken / elephant
- 3 herbivore crocodile / horse
- 4 carnivore lion / giraffe
- 5 amphibian frog / tortoise

5 _____
This animal is native to Brazil and Bolivia. Its hard shell bends so that it can roll up into a ball for protection. It has a scaly shell but it is a mammal. It can walk on its back legs with only its front claws touching the ground.

6 _____
This bird has long legs and a long neck, but a small head. The red and black feathers on its open wings look like eyes. This helps the bird to look scary to its predators. It likes to feed on fish and small amphibians.



- Which animal would you choose to be? Why?
- Is it better to take photos of animals in their natural habitat? Why? / Why not?

Ideas Focus



6 Welcome To The Jungle

Vocabulary

A Match the types of animal (1–5) with the correct picture.
Write your own example of each type of animal.

1 amphibian: _____

2 bird: _____

3 fish: _____

4 mammal: _____

5 reptile: _____



B Work with a partner. Do you know these words?
Try to label these photos with the words.

beak claw feather fin fur shell scales
skin tail wing

C Write sentences to describe five different animals using words from B.

A dolphin has a tail and fin.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

D Cross out the wrong form of the plurals. The first one is done for you.

- 1 The farm has six ~~gooses~~ / geese and 20 ~~sheeps~~ / sheep.
- 2 Help! There are two ~~mice~~ / mouses in the kitchen.
- 3 We sometimes ride ~~horseses~~ / horses when we're on holiday.
- 4 ~~Beeses~~ / Bees and ~~butterflies~~ / butterflys are important for flowers.
- 5 Rabbits' ~~teeth~~ / tooths never stop growing.
- 6 ~~Ostrichs~~ / Ostriches can run faster than you or me!
- 7 Do ~~monkies~~ / monkeys have four ~~feet~~ / foots?
- 8 Cows have ~~babies~~ / babys called ~~calfs~~ / calves.

E Complete the information with the words.

amphibian babies bodies feet finger skin tail water

Frog Facts

A frog is an (1) _____, which means it can live on land and in (2) _____. A frog lays its soft eggs in water but when the (3) _____ are born they don't look like the adult frog.

Baby frogs are called *tadpoles* and have a big head and a long (4) _____. As they grow, their tail disappears and they develop legs and (5) _____. They also have lungs so they can breathe outside of the water. They can drink water through their (6) _____. There are many different types of frog. Some are smaller than the end of your (7) _____ and some have very colourful (8) _____ but are very poisonous!



F Write an animal from below next to each description. Then add your own animal to each description. Compare with a partner.

puppy leopard frog snake tarantula

- 1 It's furry and cute: _____, _____
- 2 It's dangerous: _____, _____
- 3 It's poisonous: _____, _____
- 4 It's fast: _____, _____
- 5 It's ugly and scary: _____, _____
- 6 It's tiny: _____, _____
- 7 It's colourful: _____, _____
- 8 It's heavy: _____, _____

G Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read the *Exam Task* and underline the topic.

H Now complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task

Read the descriptions of some words for animals. What is the word for each one? The first letter is already there. There is **one** space for **each letter** in the word.

- 1 This type of animal has scales and fins. f _ _ _
- 2 This type of animal has wings and feathers. b _ _ _
- 3 Snails and turtles have this. s _ _ _ _
- 4 This animal can live on land and in water. f _ _ _
- 5 Dogs and cats have this on their bodies. f _ _

Exam Close-up



Identifying the topic area

- Underline the topic in the instructions.
- Read the definitions of the words carefully.
- Make sure all your answers connect to the topic.
- Check your spelling.

- Which animal would you choose as a pet? Why?
- Some people have exotic animals like snakes and tarantulas. Do you think they make good pets? Why? / Why not?

Ideas Focus



Grammar

Comparative Adjectives

A Read the sentences. Circle the adjective and underline the comparative adjectives. The first one is done for you.

- 1 A bee is small. It's smaller than a bird. _____
- 2 A goose is noisy. It's noisier than a duck. _____
- 3 An ostrich is big. It's bigger than a chicken. _____
- 4 A snake is dangerous. It's more dangerous than a tortoise. _____
- 5 A cat is a good pet. But I think a dog is better than a cat. _____
- 6 I think tarantulas are bad pets. They're worse than rats! _____

B Match the rules with a sentence in A. One rule matches two sentences.

- a change -y to -i and add -er
- b it's irregular
- c add *more* before the adjective and *than* after the adjective
- d just add -er
- e double the last consonant and add -er

C Look at the sentences in A again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 We use *than* before each comparative adjective. _____
- 2 We use *than* after each comparative adjective. _____
- 3 We use *more* before all adjectives in the comparative. _____
- 4 We use *more* before adjectives with three syllables or more in the comparative. _____

D Read the sentences. Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

A cow is **as big as** a horse.

A cat is **not as big as** a lion.

- 1 We use *as + adjective + as* to show that two things are **the same / different**.
- 2 We use *not as + adjective + as* to show that two things are **the same / different**.

▶ Grammar Focus pp. 164 & 165 (6.1 to 6.2)

E Complete the sentences with *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

- 1 A tiger is _____ dangerous _____ a lion.
- 2 A butterfly is _____ scary _____ a tarantula.
- 3 A cat is _____ friendly _____ a dog.
- 4 A hippopotamus is _____ heavy _____ a rhinoceros.
- 5 A crocodile is _____ soft _____ a rabbit.
- 6 A tortoise is _____ fast _____ a horse.

F Complete the sentences with a comparative adjective and an animal of your choice.

- 1 A polar bear is _____ (cute) than a/an _____.
- 2 A tiger is _____ (scary) than a/an _____.
- 3 An elephant is _____ (heavy) than a _____.
- 4 A giraffe has a _____ (long) neck than a/an _____.
- 5 A parrot is _____ (colourful) than a/an _____.
- 6 A zebra is _____ (fast) than a/an _____.
- 7 A brown bear is _____ (dangerous) than a/an _____.
- 8 A polar bear is a _____ (good) swimmer than a/an _____.



Grammar

Making Comparisons

G Read the two examples. Answer the questions.

- a Molly's dog is the same as my dog!
 - b Amphibians are different from/to reptiles.
- 1 Which sentence shows that two things are not the same? _____
 - 2 Which sentence shows that two things are the same? _____

Using Adjectives

H Underline the verbs and then complete the rules.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 It looks tiny. | 4 It sounds like a bird. |
| 2 It looks like a bee. | 5 It feels hard and dry. |
| 3 It sounds beautiful. | 6 It feels like scales. |
- We use adjectives after the verb to say how something looks, _____, and _____.
 - We use *looks like*, _____, or _____ + *noun* to compare something new to something you know.

I Read the sentences and then choose the correct word to complete the rule.

- 1 How tall is a giraffe?
 - 2 How big is an elephant?
 - 3 How old is your tortoise?
 - 4 How long is a killer whale?
 - 5 How fast is a cheetah?
- We use *How* + **comparative adjective / adjective** to ask for more information.

J Match these answers with a question in I.

- a It can run up to 120 kilometres an hour.
- b It's about 30 metres long!
- c It can grow up to six metres tall.
- d It's very big, but not as big as the blue whale.
- e It's ten years old.

▶ Grammar Focus p. 165 (6.3 to 6.4)

K Circle the correct words.

- 1 Birds are different **from / as** mammals.
- 2 The eagle's claws feel **like / very** sharp.
- 3 Listen! It sounds **as / like** a bear.
- 4 **How / What** fast is a racehorse?
- 5 A crocodile is as dangerous **as / than** a lion.
- 6 Is a parrot's beak the same **from / as** a toucan's beak?

L Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read the text in the *Exam Task* to get the general idea.

M Now complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Close-up

Reading before & after

- Read the whole text to get the general idea before you look at the options.
- Read the whole text after choosing your answers.
- Make sure the text makes sense.

Exam Task

Read the description of two birds. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

Puffins and penguins

Last summer I heard puffins on an island in Scotland. They sound (1) _____ soft police sirens! People say that a puffin (2) _____ a penguin but it's different (3) _____ a penguin in many ways. A puffin's beak is more colourful (4) _____ a penguin's beak; it's bright orange, yellow and red. Its wings are (5) _____ than a penguin's wings because it can fly. Puffins can flap their wings up to 400 times a minute ... that's really fast! (6) _____ fast can you flap your arms? It's not (7) _____ easy as you think! Penguins have got heavier bodies than puffins, so they can't fly. A puffin can swim, like a penguin, but it can't stay as long as a penguin under water. All the same, they are (8) _____ swimmers than many other birds!

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A likes | B like | C as |
| 2 A looks | B look like | C looks like |
| 3 A from | B as | C - |
| 4 A than | B that | C to |
| 5 A strong | B stronger | C more strong |
| 6 A What | B How | C that |
| 7 A as | B - | C more |
| 8 A good | B better | C best |



6 Welcome To The Jungle

Listening

A Work with a partner. Look at the photo and answer the questions.

- 1 What part of the world is this?
- 2 What is the name of the animal?
- 3 Why do you think these animals are useful?

B 6.1 ▶▶ Listen and circle the words you hear.

- 1 Feel that **fur / shell!** How **hard / soft.**
- 2 Listen to that **bird / bee!** How **noisy / lovely!**
- 3 Look at that **gecko / snake!** How **beautiful / scary!**
- 4 Look at that **dog / rabbit!** What **cute / long** ears!
- 5 Listen to that **mammal / reptile!** What **an ugly / a strange** sound!

C 6.2 ▶▶ Read the questions. Listen and tick the correct answer.

- 1 How far does the sloth move?
a one metre a day b one kilometre a day
- 2 How old is the dog?
a eleven months old b eleven years old
- 3 How heavy is a baby elephant?
a 3,500 kilograms b 6,000 kilograms
- 4 How tall is his brother?
a one metre twenty b one metre twenty-five

D Read the *Exam Close-up*. Underline the question in the *Exam Task*.

E 6.3 ▶▶ Now listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task

Listen to two students talking. Why are these animals important?
For questions 1 – 5, write a letter A – G next to each item. You will hear the conversation twice.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Camel | <input type="checkbox"/> | A For riding |
| 2 Horse | <input type="checkbox"/> | B For racing |
| 3 Bear | <input type="checkbox"/> | C For milk |
| 4 Alpaca | <input type="checkbox"/> | D For scarves |
| 5 Eagle | <input type="checkbox"/> | E For a special gift |
| | | F For coats |
| | | G For food |

F 6.4 ▶▶ Listen again and check your answers.



Peruvian girls in traditional clothing, Chinchero, Peru

Exam Close-up

Listening for false information

- When you listen, notice any false information you hear. The speaker will correct it and this will help you choose your answer.
- Underline the question in the instructions. Remember the answers will come in the same order as the numbers.

Speaking

A Work with a partner. Use words from the two lists to compare the pets in the photos. Give reasons.

big cute dangerous friendly funny
heavy scary small soft

dog cat rabbit parrot snake mouse

A: A mouse is cuter than a snake.

B: Why?

A: Because it's small and soft!

B Work with a partner. Read sentences 1–5. Which pet from A do you think is being talked about? Do you agree with the sentences? Why? / Why not?

- 1 This is a good pet for a grandmother because it's good company.
- 2 This is a good pet for a young child because it's fun and soft, and it's not dangerous.
- 3 I think this is a good pet for a teenager because it also sleeps a lot!
- 4 This is a good pet for a busy person because it doesn't need a lot of exercise.
- 5 I think this is a good pet for you because it's easy to look after.

Yes, I agree. / No, I don't agree. I think X is a better pet because...

C Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then work with a partner and take turns to tell each other your favourite animal and why you like it.

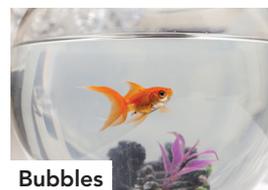
D Work with a partner and complete the *Exam Task*. Use the *Useful Expressions* to help you.



Exam Task

1 Student A look at some information about your pet.

- goldfish called Bubbles
- smaller than an orange
- swims round and round
- fun to watch / relaxing



Bubbles

2 Student B look at some information about your pet.

- rabbit called Tobey
- very easy to look after
- sleep / box in bedroom
- eat / vegetables and seeds
- soft and warm / good company



Tobey

Student B turn to page 183. You don't know what pet to get. Ask Student A questions about his / her pet.

Student A turn to page 183. You are going to look after Student B's pet. Ask questions about what you need to do.

Exam Close-up

Giving reasons

- Extend your answers by giving reasons with *because*.
- Practise explaining why you like, do or think something.
- You can use *I agree / I don't agree* to respond to other people's reasons and opinions.

Useful Expressions

Talking about pets

It's easy to look after.
It doesn't need a lot of attention.
It needs exercise.

It's fun / soft / cute.
It's not dangerous.
It's good company.
It's a good pet because ...
It's better than ... because ...

- What's the perfect pet for you? Why?
- Do all animals make good pets? Why? / Why not?

Ideas Focus



Baby mountain gorilla in a nest.
Rwanda, Africa



Writing: a fact file

Learning Focus

Writing facts

- Make sure that any facts you write are correct.
- Use the Present Simple to talk about things that are true.
- In formal writing, don't use contractions, i.e. use *It has got* NOT *It's got*.
- Often when we include facts in our writing we explain why something is the way it is. We can use *because* to give a reason. For example: *A puffin needs strong wings because it uses them to fly and swim.*



A Which of these interesting facts did you already know? Tick the boxes.

- 1 Did you know that the heart of a blue whale is as big as a car?
- 2 Did you know that hippos are born under water?
- 3 Did you know that gorillas sleep in a nest?
- 4 Did you know that a crocodile carries her babies in her mouth?
- 5 Did you know that a baby kangaroo is as small as a paper clip?
- 6 Did you know that some butterflies have ears on their wings?

B Write your own interesting fact about anything you like. How many of your classmates know it?

Did you know that _____?

C Complete this description using information from the Fact File and the *Useful Expressions* box to help you. Use *because* where possible.

The panther chameleon

A panther chameleon is a (1) _____. It has a green and yellow (2) _____ and big (3) _____. It lives in the (4) _____ of Madagascar. We know it is a carnivore (5) _____ it eats crickets, worms and other insects. It (6) _____ 63 centimetres long. A male panther chameleon (7) _____ between 140 and 180 grams, and a female (8) _____ between 60 and 100 grams. Chameleons are interesting (9) _____ their tongues are as long as their bodies! They have a long tongue (10) _____ they need it to catch insects.

FACT FILE

NAME:

Panther chameleon

TYPE OF ANIMAL:

Reptile

DESCRIPTION:

Green and yellow but changes colour. Big eyes.

COUNTRY:

Forests of Madagascar.

ANIMAL DIET:

Carnivore.

SIZE:

63 cms long.

WEIGHT:

Male: 140 – 180 grams

Female: 60 – 100 grams

INTERESTING FACT:

A chameleon's tongue is as long as its body! This helps it to catch insects.



D Choose an animal. Do some research and complete the Fact File.

FACT FILE	
NAME:	_____
TYPE OF ANIMAL:	_____
DESCRIPTION:	_____
COUNTRY:	_____
ANIMAL DIET:	_____
SIZE:	_____
WEIGHT:	_____
INTERESTING FACT:	_____

Useful Expressions

Expressing animal facts

- It is native to ...
- It lives in ...
- It has (got) ...
- It weighs ... kilograms.
- It is ... centimetres long / tall.
- It can run ... kilometres per hour.

Asking about animals

- How long can it live?
- What does it eat?
- Is it poisonous / dangerous?
- How big / long / heavy is it?

E Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then look back at the text in C. Can you find any words that are difficult to spell? Write them in your notebook.

F Now complete the *Exam Task*. Remember to check your spelling.

Exam Close-up



Checking your spelling

- Check your spelling after you transfer information from the two texts; it's easy to make mistakes when you are in a hurry.
- Review irregular forms of verbs and plural nouns.

Exam Task

Read the advert and webpage. Fill in the information in the Fact File.

Looking for a new home

Looking for a new home for Slinky my corn snake because I'm moving to Italy. She's three years old. She's 100 cms long and isn't poisonous. She's easy to look after if you don't have a lot of free time. She eats mice. Slinky also has a cage/aquarium. If interested, please contact: 5822 3941.

FACT FILE

ANIMAL:
COUNTRY / CONTINENT:
COLOUR:
MAXIMUM AGE:
SIZE:
DIET:

Corn snake

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Corn snakes ↗



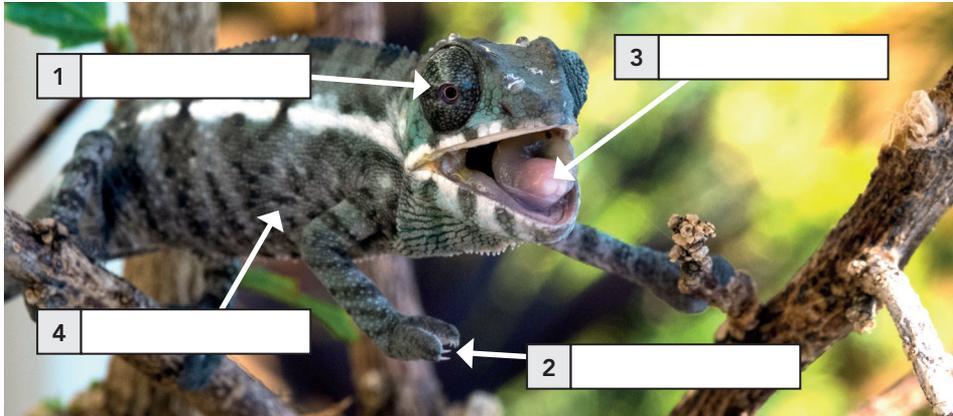
Corn snakes (or red rat snakes as they are also called) are reptiles that are native to North America. They are very pretty with their orange scales. They are very timid animals and are not dangerous. They live in fields and forests and they like climbing. Corn snakes can live for between five and eight years.



Before you watch

A How are these body parts important for the panther chameleon? Label the photo.

tongue foot scales eye



While you watch

B Watch the video. Circle the correct information.

- 1 The panther chameleon can turn its **head** / eye 180°.
- 2 The panther chameleon's tongue is long and **fast** / poisonous.
- 3 The Komodo dragon is the world's largest **reptile** / amphibian.
- 4 It uses its **tongue** / skin to smell its prey.
- 5 The horned lizard loves **scorpions** / ants.
- 6 The horned lizard sprays blood from its **eye** / mouth to protect itself.

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

blood deserts island Madagascar prey
reptiles smell snake's

Some (1) _____ have amazing ways of hunting their (2) _____ and protecting themselves.

In (3) _____, the panther chameleon can easily see bugs and has a long tongue with a sticky tip to capture them.

The Komodo dragon lives on the (4) _____ of Komodo in Indonesia. It has a tongue like a (5) _____ tongue. It uses this to (6) _____ its prey, which can sometimes be 2 or 3 kms away.

The horned lizard lives in the (7) _____ of North America. It is also good at protecting itself from wild animals. It can spray its enemy with (8) _____.



Ideas Focus

- Which reptile would you like to see in real life? Why?
- 'Animals are cleverer than humans.' Do you agree?



Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with a compound noun. Choose a word from each box.

boat foot fun hill snow sun wild

animal board path rise run top trip

- 1 My favourite _____ is the polar bear.
- 2 Aaron's school is organising a 7 km _____ in the park.
- 3 Why don't we go on a _____ to the island of Formentera?
- 4 We can walk along the _____ that goes round the lake.
- 5 I love watching the _____ in the morning and the sunset in the evening.
- 6 You can take your own _____ to the snow park.
- 7 The Romans built the castle on the _____ so it was difficult to attack.

B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Ellie **visited** / **took part** in a spelling competition and won!
- 2 What do you prefer? **Going** / **Attending** on a roller coaster or a water slide?
- 3 Did you **take part** / **have** a good time at the water park?
- 4 I'm hot. Let's **have** / **take** an ice cream.
- 5 The children are **having** / **taking** turns to go on the water slide.
- 6 I want to **take** / **go on** the London Eye. It's an enormous Ferris Wheel.
- 7 Two thousand people **attended** / **visited** the concert last night!

C Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 A fish swims by using its f_ _ _ and t_ _ _.
- 2 Most mammals have f_ _ to keep their bodies warm.
- 3 A bird has a b_ _ _ for a mouth and f_ _ _ _ _ _.
- 4 W_ _ _ _ help a bird fly.
- 5 A reptile, like a snake or crocodile, has s_ _ _ _ _ all over its body.
- 6 A frog is an amphibian and has moist or wet s_ _ _.
- 7 An owl has sharp c_ _ _ _ to help it catch small animals.

D Circle the correct words.

- 1 A snake's bite can be **ugly** / **poisonous** and kill you!
- 2 Did you know that an ostrich is a **furry** / **fast** animal?
- 3 I don't like roller coasters. They are too **scary** / **fun** for me!
- 4 Looking after animals in a wildlife park can be a **dangerous** / **ugly** job.
- 5 Chris has got a new white rabbit. It's so **colourful** / **cute**.
- 6 My dog, Sasha, is so **tiny** / **heavy**, I can't pick her up anymore!

E Write the plural of the words in brackets.

- 1 Two _____ (baby) born at the same time are called 'twins'.
- 2 _____ (butterfly) always visit my mum's garden.
- 3 The dentist said my _____ (tooth) were very healthy!
- 4 There are lots of crabs on _____ (beach) in the morning.
- 5 The _____ (mouse) lived under the farm _____ (house).
- 6 Can we have a rest? My _____ (foot) hurt.
- 7 My perfect day was full of _____ (surprise).
- 8 Three _____ (bus) go to the amusement park every hour.



Review 3

Units 5 & 6

Grammar

A Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- A: Hi, Gaby. Did you (1) _____ (have) a good weekend.
B: Yes, I (2) _____ (have) a fantastic weekend.
A: What did you (3) _____ (do)?
B: I (4) _____ (go) to a beautiful hotel in the countryside to celebrate my granny's 80th birthday.
A: (5) _____ (be) it a surprise?
B: Yes! My granny (6) _____ (arrive) with my granddad and we (7) _____ (be) all at the hotel waiting. My granny didn't (8) _____ (stop) smiling the whole weekend.
A: Did you (9) _____ (take) lots of photos?
B: My brother (10) _____ (take) lots of photos. It was great. We (11) _____ (dance), (12) _____ (eat) lots of cake and (13) _____ (drink) champagne.
A: It sounds like you (14) _____ (enjoy) yourselves!

B Write the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective.

- 1 a plane / fast / ship _____
2 a computer / heavy / a smartphone _____
3 a blue whale / big / a dolphin _____
4 a lion / dangerous / cat _____
5 a waterpark / good / a snow park _____
6 a rollercoaster / scary / a waterslide _____

C Choose the correct answer, a, b, or c.

- 1 Lucy has the same type of dog ___ you.
a that b than c as
- 2 My school is different ___ my sister's school.
a from b than c -
- 3 For me, Mondays are worse ___ Fridays.
a to b than c that
- 4 A tree frog is ___ poisonous as a snake.
a so b as c same
- 5 Driving is ___ so easy as riding a bike.
a not b as c more
- 6 ___ fast can an ostrich run?
a Where b How much c How
- 7 'What does your new pet look ___?' 'It's tiny, cute and furry.'
a as b about c like
- 8 '___ you like to go on a picnic on Sunday?' 'That's a great idea!'
a Do b Would c Shall
- 9 '___ you like dogs?' 'No, I prefer cats.'
a Do b Did c Would
- 10 Bryan ___ going to wildlife parks. He loves wild animals.
a are b like c likes