

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje wyrazami z ramki.

beaver ■ crab ■ kangaroo ■ octopus
ostrich ■ owl ■ penguin ■ polar bear



1



5



2



6



3



7



4



8

2 ★★ 18 Posłuchaj nagrania i odgadnij, o jakich zwierzętach jest w nim mowa.

1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐

A camel B shark C chimpanzee D bat

4 ★★★ Napisz cztery zdania o zwierzęciu widocznym na ilustracji. Użyj wyrazów z ramki.



intelligent ■ can
can't ■ beautiful
ugly ■ swim ■ fly
poisonous ■ tree



Phonics twister

19 Posłuchaj nagrania. W każdej parze wyrazów zaznacz ten, w którym występujący na początku dźwięk **ch** wymawia się tak jak w słowie **chimpanzee**.

1 A ☐ B ☐4 A ☐ B ☐2 A ☐ B ☐5 A ☐ B ☐3 A ☐ B ☐6 A ☐ B ☐

Reading

3 Przeczytaj teksty na temat trojga zwierząt oraz zdania 1–4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A There are two different species of beavers – the North American beaver and the European beaver. They like to live near water and use trees to build houses in rivers and lakes. Beavers usually sleep in the day and go out at night. They can't run very fast but they are very good at swimming.

B Kangaroos live in Australia and New Zealand. They can hop, jump very high, swim and walk, but they can't run very fast. A baby kangaroo, or 'joey,' stays with its mother for about ten months. Kangaroos eat grass, plants and leaves from trees but they don't eat meat.

C Polar bears live in the Arctic. They can run fast and they are very good at swimming. Baby polar bears, or cubs, stay in snow houses called dens, for four or five months after they are born. They are very small when they are born – just 30cm long – but they grow very fast.

This animal

- 1 doesn't leave its mother for nearly a year after it is born. ☐
- 2 makes its own home from pieces of wood. ☐
- 3 can run fast and swim well. ☐
- 4 doesn't sleep at night. ☐



Life skills: Finding information on the Internet

Przeczytaj adresy stron internetowych. Którym stronom można zaufać?

- 1 www.mos.gov.pl ☐
- 2 www.myfavouriteanimalsblog.co.uk ☐
- 3 www.joes-animal-site.com ☐
- 4 www.worldwildlife.org ☐

1 ★ Zakreśl odpowiednie wyrażenia.

- Cats are *bigger than* / *as big as* mice.
- Dolphins *aren't as dangerous as* / *are more dangerous than* sharks.
- Kangaroos and ostriches can run at 48 kilometres per hour. Kangaroos are *as fast as* / *faster than* ostriches.
- Beavers *aren't as heavy as* / *are heavier than* elephants.
- Tigers are *more endangered than* / *as endangered as* horses.
- Bats *aren't as small as* / *are smaller than* ostriches.

2 ★★ 20 Posłuchaj nagrania i napisz zdania, używając odpowiednich form przymiotników.

Coco / as ... as / big / Milo
Coco isn't as big as Milo.

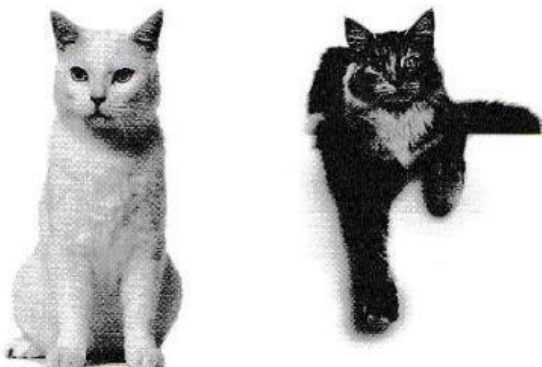
- 1 Milo / big / Coco
- _____

- 2 Milo / intelligent / Coco
- _____

- 3 Milo / as ... as / fast / Coco
- _____

- 4 Coco / as ... as / cute / Milo
- _____

- 5 Milo / old / Coco
- _____



3 ★★★ Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki. Podpisz ilustracje.

as fast as ■ as intelligent as ■ as tall as
 better ■ heavier than ■ longer



There are two different types of camel – Bactrian camels with two humps, and dromedaries with one hump. Bactrian camels are *as intelligent as* dromedaries but they aren't 1 dromedaries: dromedaries are about 2 metres tall and Bactrian camels are about 1.8 metres tall. However, Bactrian camels are 2 dromedaries – they weigh up to 1000 kilogrammes and dromedaries weigh up to 600 kilogrammes. Bactrian camels are 3 dromedaries – all camels can run at 40 kilometres per hour. Both types of camel can live in very hot places like deserts because they don't need a lot of water, but Bactrian camels are 4 at living in cold places because their hair is 5.

Train your brain!

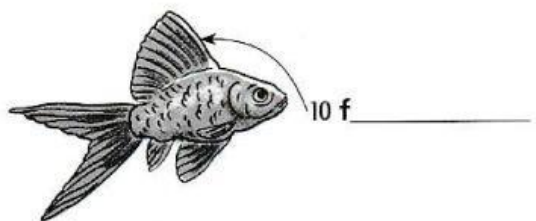
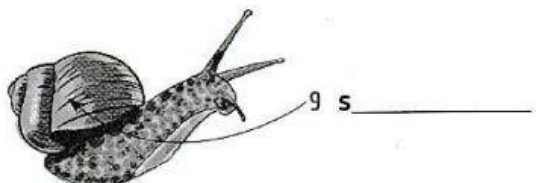
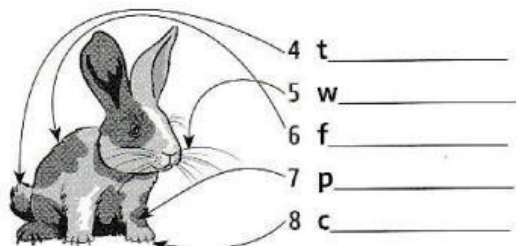
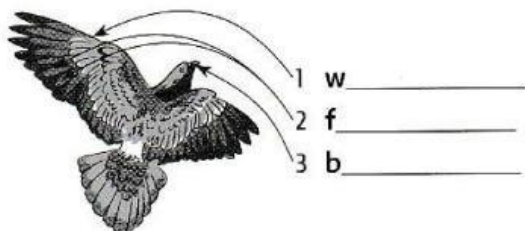
Przeczytaj zdania i połącz imiona chłopców z odpowiednią informacją o ich wzroście.

Mark isn't as tall as Jack, but he's taller than Zac. Zac isn't as tall as Bill. Bill isn't taller than Jack, but he's taller than Mark.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| • Mark | • 1.65 |
| • Jack | • 1.75 |
| • Zac | • 1.80 |
| • Bill | • 1.85 |



1 ★ Podpisz elementy ilustracji.



2 ★★ Przeczytaj opisy i połącz je z odpowiednimi ilustracjami zwierząt.



- 1 This animal has got wings but it hasn't got feathers, it's got fur. It's got two feet with claws. ☐
- 2 This animal has got a shell and four legs. It hasn't got wings. ☐
- 3 This is a kind of fish. It's got two very big fins that look like wings and a long tail. ☐
- 4 This animal has got soft fur, big paws and whiskers. ☐

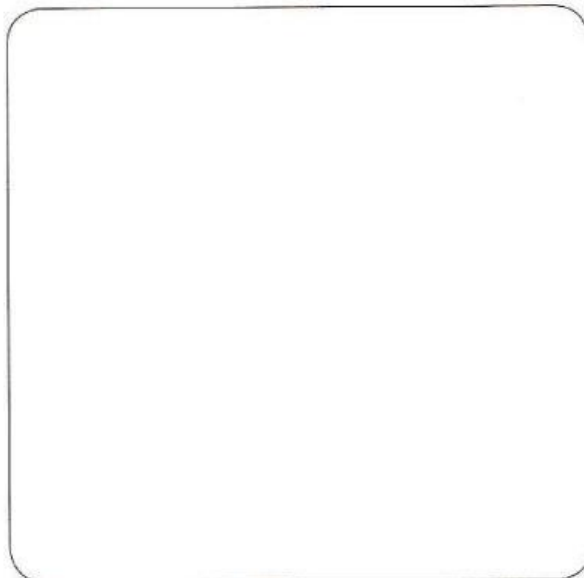
3 ★★★ Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki.

bigger ■ catch ■ eat ■ endangered
fur ■ number ■ paws ■ tail

The grey wolf has got thick grey-brown ¹ _____, a long nose and yellow or orange eyes. Its ² _____ is very long – up to 50 cm long. It has big ³ _____, which help it to walk on snow. It's about 1.7 m long and it weighs between 35 and 55 kilogrammes. It lives in North America and Asia and there are also a few grey wolves in Europe. Wolves live in packs of six to ten animals. They ⁴ _____ meat, including deer, beavers and rabbits. When they want to ⁵ _____ an animal, they all work together.

The grey wolf was ⁶ _____ in the past, but the ⁷ _____ of wolves is getting ⁸ _____. There are now more than 300 wolves in Yellowstone Park in the USA.

4 ★★★ Wybierz zwierzę, które żyje na terenie Polski. Narysuj je i opisz. Użyj wyrazów z ćwiczenia 1.



1 ★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami przymiotników.

1  The peregrine falcon is _____ (**fast**) bird in the world.

2  The ostrich is _____ (**big**) bird in the world.

3  The funnel web spider is _____ (**poisonous**) spider in the world.

4  The African giant land snail is _____ (**heavy**) snail in the world.

5  The African elephant has got _____ (**large**) ears in the world.

6  Moths have got _____ (**good**) hearing in the world. They can hear very high noises.

2 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki.

aren't as fast as ▪ the biggest
the cutest ▪ the fastest
the most dangerous ▪ the most intelligent

A: What are you doing, Ella?

B: I'm reading this magazine about sea animals. Did you know octopuses are one of ¹ _____ animals in the sea? They can hide under shells and they can change colour.

A: No, I didn't. What about dolphins?

B: Yes, they're also very intelligent. And I think they're ² _____ sea animals.

A: Are they fast?

B: They ³ _____ sailfish. Sailfish are ⁴ _____ animals in the sea. They can swim at 110 kilometres per hour.

A: Wow! Well, I know that the blue whales are probably ⁵ _____ animals in the sea, but what's ⁶ _____ animal in the sea?

B: Oh, that's the box jellyfish. It's very poisonous.

3 ★★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi, używając *whose* i odpowiednich zaimków dzierżawczych.

I have a bag. *Whose bag is it? It's mine.*

1 She has a pen. _____

2 They have a cat. _____

3 He has a car. _____

4 You have a bike. _____

5 We have a dog. _____

Useful!

Co powiesz w sytuacjach 1–3?

1 Podoba Ci się pomysł koleżanki.

S _____ o _____!

2 Podajesz koledze rzecz, której potrzebował.

T _____ y _____ a _____.

3 Nie jesteś zainteresowany/zainteresowana pomysłem koleżanki.

I c _____ 't c _____ l _____.

Train your brain!

Przeczytaj zdania i uzupełnij luki.



Frankie

I'm three years old.
I'm 5 cm long. I can swim very fast!



Felicity

I'm two years old.
I'm 6 cm long. I can't swim very fast!



Finlay

I'm four years old.
I'm 4 cm long. I can't swim very fast.

1 _____ is the fastest fish.

2 _____ is the longest fish.

3 _____ is the oldest fish.

Welcome to our
Language Gym!



1 ★ Z każdego zestawu wykreśl jeden niepasujący wyraz.

- 1 kangaroos / ostriches / penguins have wings
- 2 bats / penguins / owls can fly
- 3 cats / beavers / octopuses have whiskers
- 4 polar bears / sharks / dogs have paws
- 5 sharks / cod / crabs have fins
- 6 camels / ostriches / chimpanzees have fur

2 ★★ 21 Posłuchaj nagrania i zaznacz odpowiednie ilustracje.

1



a



b

2



a



b

3



a



b

3 ★★ Połącz pytania i odpowiedzi za pomocą strzałek. Zakreśl odpowiedni zaimek.

a

Is this umbrella ours?

b

No, it isn't. They don't like umbrellas. Is it yours?

c

No, it isn't. My umbrella's at home. Is it hers?

d

Yes it is!

e

No, it isn't. We haven't got an umbrella. Perhaps it's theirs.

f

No, it isn't. She never uses an umbrella. Is it his?

It's *our* / *their* / *his* / *her* / *my* umbrella.

4 ★★ Ułóż wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności. Zaznacz odpowiednią ilustrację.

1 heavier / It / monkey / than / is / a / .

2 a / intelligent / It / as / chimpanzee / as / isn't / .

3 big / It / elephant / as / isn't / as / an / .

4 animal / It / the / world / cutest / in / is / the / !

A



B



C

