5th year of Primary Education (Third cycle)

If you want to have a printed version of these notes with more details of each section, you can print the file animal_world_teacher_notes.pdf in the root directory of the unit. You can also find an extra activity worksheet, animal_world_extraactivities.pdf, to use in your lessons, it’s in the text folder of the unit and also on the Malted web.

- Understanding oral and written texts about animals.
- Speaking and writing about animals.
- Using the present simple correctly.
- Recognising auxiliary and main verbs.

Listening comprehension

- Understanding descriptions of animals, their body parts, habitats and the food they eat.
- Recognising sentences and texts in simple present: affirmative, negative sentences and questions.
- Making a difference between auxiliary verbs and main verbs.

Reading comprehension

- Understanding written texts involving descriptions of animals.
- Guessing meaning from written hints.

Writing

- Building guided texts following a simple pattern using present simple.
Speaking

- Producing short oral messages about the animals in the unit.
- Asking and answering questions about them.
- Pronouncing the vocabulary of the unit properly.

1. Listening and speaking

Verbal and non-verbal answers in communicative contexts.

Listening to obtain information about animals.

2. Reading and writing

Reading and writing specific vocabulary and very simple sentences.

Associating writing, meaning and pronunciation of words and very simple sentences.

3. Language knowledge

3.1. Linguistic knowledge

Speaking about amazing animals.

Describing animals.

3.2. Reflection about language

To show confidence in one’s own capacity to learn English through the activities in the unit.

3.3. Topics and vocabulary

Animals: ostrich, walrus, seal, dromedary, swallow, deer, cheetah, squirrel, wild boar, fox.
**Body parts:** tusk, horn, wings, beak, feather, fur, skin, fin, hump.

**Habitats:** the poles, the savannah, the jungle, the woods, the Arctic.

**Verbs:** live, eat, use, have, be, fly, run, jump, hop.

**Miscellaneous:** metres long, metres tall.

4. **Socio-cultural aspects and intercultural awareness**

Nature.

Positive attitude towards English.

This unit consists of three parts: **animals**, **describing animals** and **animal world**. The activities and exercises are distributed according to the principle of increasing difficulty. Since the unit is addressed to young learners, all the activities are guided and as simplified as possible, to encourage them and keep them interested. Besides, the graphic appearance of the unit, the feedback, the effects, and so on, try to catch the students' attention and make the activities motivating.

You can move around any part of the unit easily by using the menu (home), which is accessible from all the activities. If you want to know what you have to do you have to click on the TASK button. You can go back pressing the left arrow and forward pressing the right arrow. The HOME button will take you to the main screen.

The structure of the unit is as follows:

**Introductory screen**

Through this screen you can access the menu, the credits screen (if you want to know who has made this unit, or if you would like to contact the author) and this document. On this screen, students can choose the chapter (Animals, Describing animals or Animal world) that they will work with.
Part 1: Animals

1. Animals
   In this activity, the students will listen to the pronunciation of the animals described. They will learn not only pronunciation, but also writing and meaning.

2. Multiple choice
   Students will listen to the name of an animal and they must choose the correct animal from three options.

3. Matching
   In this task, our students have to match words and images.

4. Hangman
   Students will have to guess the words playing the traditional game called hangman. You can erase the results by clicking on the CLEAR button. If you press the SOLVE button you will see the solution.

5. Crossword
   Students will complete the crossword looking at the pictures.

6. Memory game
   This activity consists of learners having to find pairs (pictures and words).

7. Pronunciation
   Our learners can now listen to the pronunciation of the animals and then repeat. They can listen to themselves and compare their pronunciation with the sample.

8. Self-evaluation
   At the end of this part there is a revision task in which the students can check their progress and then, either revise this part again or play some games.

Part 2: Describing animals

1. Descriptions
   Students will listen to the information about the different
animals. They will learn not only pronunciation, but also writing and meaning.

2. **Who is who?**
   Now, our learners have to drop the correct animal into the gap. They can listen and read the text about the missing animal.

3. **Habitats**
   Now it’s time for students to drop animals into their habitats.

4. **Food**
   Students match animals with the food they usually eat.

5. **Gap filling**
   Students will listen to a text and complete the missing words.

6. **The chart**
   In this activity, our learners will have to complete the blanks looking at the info shown in a chart. They will have to drag and drop the correct option into the corresponding space provided.

7. **Writing**
   A guided activity for students to put into practice what they have learned so far.

8. **Self-evaluation**
   At the end of this part there is a revision task in which the students can check their progress and then, either revise this part again or play some games.

**Part 3: Animal world**

1. **Present simple**
   In this activity, the students will study the present simple.

2. **Ordering words**
   Students will have to order the words to make correct sentences.

3. **Present simple 2**
   Our students have to complete the sentences (affirmative, negative and interrogative forms) using the present simple.
4. **Reading**
   Students will have to choose the right answer taking into account the text previously read.

5. **Dialogue 2**
   In this activity, our learners can listen to the pronunciation of the animals and then repeat. They can listen to themselves and compare their pronunciation with the model.

6. **Translate**
   The learners have to translate sentences with help, so they can drop the words in order.

7. **Self-evaluation**
   At the end of this part there is a revision task in which the students can check their progress and then, either revise this part again or play some games.

**Ending**
This is the last screen. When students arrive here, they will have completed all the activities.

Below, there is an answer key with audio scripts to help teachers.
Part 1: Animals

2. Multiple choice
Audio /ostrich/
Audio /walrus/
Audio /seal/
Audio /dromedary/
Audio /swallow/
Audio /deer/
Audio /cheetah/
Audio /squirrel/
Audio /wild boar/
Audio /fox/

3. Matching
ostrich = aveSTRUZ
walrus = morsa
seal = foca
dromedary = dromedary
swallow = golondrina
deer = ciervo
cheetah = guepardo
squirrel = ardilla
wild boar = jabali
fox = zorro

4. Hang man
ostrich = aveSTRUZ
walrus = morsa
seal = foca
dromedary = dromedary
swallow = golondrina
deer = ciervo
cheetah = guepardo
squirrel = ardilla
wild boar = jabali
fox = zorro

5. Crossword
ACROSS
1. fox
2. swallow
4. wildboar
5. cheetah
6. seal

DOWN
2. squirrel
3. deer
7. ostrich
8. walrus
9. dromedary

6. Memory game
ostrich = avestruz
walrus = morsa
seal = foca
dromedary = dromedary
swallow = golondrina
deer = ciervo
cheetah = guepardo
squirrel = ardilla
wild boar = jabalí
fox = zorro

Part 2: Describing animals

2. Who is who?

Audio / This is a small mammal, with soft fur, a bushy tail and large eyes. It lives in almost every habitat, avoiding only the high polar regions and the driest of deserts. It is mainly herbivorous, and many members of this family live in tree holes in the woods, where they feed on leaves, seeds and nuts; but there are also prairie and even ‘flying’ sub-species./ This is the SQUIRREL.

Audio / This is a member of the cat family and the fastest land animal, reaching speeds of up to 120 km/h. It can accelerate from 0 to over 100 km/h in only three seconds, but it can’t stand
long-distance running – it is a sprinter. It is a carnivore and lives on the African savannah, where it hunts herbivores. Its head is small, its chest is deep and its waist is narrow. Its coarse, short fur is tanned with round black spots. It weighs from 36 to 65 kilograms. Its total body length varies from 115 to 135 cm, and its tail can measure up to 84 cm. / This is the CHEETAH.

Audio / This is a large marine mammal. It has prominent tusks, whiskers, flippers, and a great bulk. It lives in social groups in the Arctic oceans. It is a carnivore, feeding mainly on molluscs. Males can weigh as much as two thousand kilograms, and their tusks can measure up to one metre long. This species is very important for the Arctic ecosystems, but it has been heavily hunted for its meat, skin, fat and tusks. / This is the WALRUS.

Audio / This animal has a long neck, one hump on its back and thin, long legs. It grows up to a height of 2 metres and its weight is about 500 kilograms. It is a herbivore and native to semi-deserted areas in Arabia. It can live without water for long periods in high temperatures. This is why it has been used regularly to transport people and commercial goods across the desert. / This is the DROMEDARY.

Audio / This is a member of the cervid family. There is a wide variety of species, extensively distributed in all continents, except Antarctica and Australia. It is a herbivore and usually lives in woodland and forests. Males grow and shed new antlers each year, which they use to fight for territory and females during the mating season. Its weight ranges from 30 to over 250 kilograms. It is hunted for its meat and also as a hunting trophy. / This is the DEER.

Audio / This is a small to medium-sized canid, characterised by possessing a long, narrow snout and a bushy tail. It can weigh up to 6 kilograms. It can live in the desert, in the Arctic and in the woods, where it can climb trees. It is omnivorous, feeding mostly on rodents, birds, eggs, insects, fruit and berries. It digs small caves, where females give birth to average litters of 4-5 pups. It is a clever and cautious animal. It is valued for its fine fur. / This is the FOX.

Audio / This is the wild ancestor of the domestic pig. Its body is compact, its head is large and its legs are short. Its fur consists
mostly of stiff bristles. Its colour usually varies from dark grey to black or brown. It is between 120 and 180 cm in length, and its average weight goes from 50 to over 100 kilograms. Adult males grow prominent tusks which serve as weapons and tools. It is omnivorous and lives in the woods. It is valued for its meat and as a hunting trophy. / This is the WILD BOAR.

Audio / This is the largest species of bird - it can weigh somewhere between 60 and 130 kilograms - so it can't fly. It is native to the African savannahs. It has a strong beak, a long neck, long and powerful legs, and the ability to run at about 70 km/h, the top land speed of any bird. It is basically a herbivore, but it can also eat some invertebrates. The female lays the largest eggs of any living bird. Its meat is appreciated. Males are also valued for their feathers, mostly black and white, used for decoration. / This is the OSTRICH.

Audio / This is a diverse group of semi-aquatic marine mammals. This animal has a small head, sensitive whiskers and flippers. It can swim and dive very well, but it is clumsy on land or ice. It can live from the Arctic polar regions to the southern oceans and even the Mediterranean Sea. It is a carnivore, feeding mostly on fish. Its average weight is about 100 kilograms. It is heavily hunted for its meat and/or its fur, which is very prized. / This is the SEAL.

Audio / This is mostly a long-distance migrant bird. It lives in all the continents, except Antarctica. It is capable of reaching speeds of 50-65 km/h when travelling. Its body length ranges from 10-24 cm. and it can weigh from 10-40 g. Its wings are long and pointed, its tail is forked, and it has short legs. It is an insectivore and feeds catching insects in the air. It usually nests in holes and under roofs. / This is the SWALLOW.

3. Habitats
1
walrus = Arctic oceans
dromedary = desert
ostrich = savannah

2
seal = oceans
deer = woods
fox = the Arctic

3
squirrel = woods
seal = poles
cheetah = savannah

4
walrus = Arctic oceans
dromedary = desert
wild boar = woods

4. Food
walrus = carnivore
ostrich = herbivore
swallow = insectivore
seal = carnivore
dromedary = herbivore
cheetah = carnivore
deer = herbivore
squirrel = herbivore

5. Gap filling

Walrus: Audio / This is a large marine mammal. It has prominent tusks, whiskers, flippers, and a great bulk. It lives in social groups in the Arctic oceans. It is a carnivore, feeding mainly on molluscs. Males can weigh as much as two thousand kilograms, and their tusks can measure up to one metre long. This species is very important for the Arctic ecosystems, but it has been heavily hunted for its meat, skin, fat and tusks. /

Ostrich: Audio / This is the largest species of bird - it can weigh somewhere between 60 and 130 kilograms -, so it can’t fly. It is native to the African savannas. It has a strong beak, a long neck, long and powerful legs, and the ability to run at about 70 km/h, the top land speed of any bird. It is basically a herbivore, but it can also eat some invertebrates. The female lays the largest eggs of any living bird. Its meat is appreciated. Males are also valued for their feathers, mostly black and white, used for decoration. /
**Seal:** Audio / This is a diverse group of semi-aquatic marine mammals. This animal has a small head, sensitive whiskers and flippers. It can swim and dive very well, but it is clumsy on land or ice. It can live from the Arctic polar regions to the southern oceans and even the Mediterranean Sea. It is a carnivore, feeding mostly on fish. Its average weight is about 100 kilograms. It is heavily hunted for its meat and/or its fur, which is very prized. /

**Dromedary:** Audio / This animal has a long neck, one hump on its back and thin, long legs. It grows up to a height of 2 metres and its weight is about 500 kilograms. It is a herbivore and native to semi-deserted areas in Arabia. It can live without water for long periods in high temperatures. This is why it has been used regularly to transport people and commercial goods across the desert. /

**Swallow:** Audio / This is mostly a long-distance migrant bird. It lives in all the continents, except Antarctica. It is capable of reaching speeds of 50-65 km/h when travelling. Its body length ranges from 10-24 cm. and it can weigh from 10-40 g. Its wings are long and pointed, its tail is forked, and it has short legs. It is an insectivore and feeds catching insects in the air. It usually nests in holes and under roofs. /

**Deer:** Audio / This is a member of the cervid family. There is a wide variety of species, extensively distributed in all continents, except Antarctica and Australia. It is a herbivore and usually lives in woodland and forests. Males grow and shed new antlers each year, which they use to fight for territory and females during the mating season. Its weight ranges from 30 to over 250 kilograms. It is hunted for its meat and also as a hunting trophy. /

**Cheetah:** Audio / This is a member of the cat family and the fastest land animal, reaching speeds of up to 120 km/h. It can accelerate from 0 to over 100 km/h in only three seconds, but it can’t stand long-distance running – it is a sprinter. It is a carnivore and lives on the African savannah, where it hunts herbivores. Its head is small, its chest is deep and its waist is narrow. Its coarse, short fur is tanned with round black spots. It weighs from 36 to 65 kilograms. Its total body length varies from 115 to 135 cm, and its tail can measure up to 84 cm. / This is the CHEETAH.
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**Fox:** Audio / This is a small to medium-sized canid, characterised by possessing a long, narrow snout and a bushy tail. It can weigh up to 6 kilograms. It can live in the desert, in the Arctic and in the woods, where it can climb trees. It is omnivorous, feeding mostly on rodents, birds, eggs, insects, fruit and berries. It digs small caves, where females give birth to average litters of 4-5 pups. It is a clever and cautious animal. It is valued for its fine fur. / This is the FOX.

6. The chart
The ostrich is a herbivore and it lives on the savannah. The walrus and the seal are carnivores and they can live at the poles. The dromedary is a herbivore and it can live in the desert. The swallow is an insectivore. The deer and the squirrel are herbivores and they live in the woods. The cheetah is a carnivore and it lives on the savannah. The wild boar is an omnivorous and it lives in the woods. The fox can live in the desert, in the woods and in the Arctic.

7. Writing
Students’ own answers

Part 3: Animal world

2. Ordering words
The walrus weighs up to 2.000 kg.
The ostrich lives on the savannah.
The seal swims very well.

The dromedary doesn’t live at the poles.
The swallow doesn’t eat meat.
The deer and the cheetah don’t live in the desert.

Does the squirrel live in the desert? No, it doesn’t.
Do the wild boar and the fox live in the woods? Yes, they do.

3. Present simple 2
The ostrich lays the largest eggs.
The seal swims very well.
Cheetahs accelerate from 0 to 103 km/h in 3 seconds.
The swallow reaches speeds of between 50-65 km/h.
The fox and the squirrel climb trees.

Wild boars don’t live on the savannah.
The dromedary doesn’t eat meat.
The fox doesn’t weigh so much.
Deer don’t grow to a height of 2 metres.
The seal doesn’t climb trees.

Do ostriches and dromedaries live on the savannah?
Does the deer weigh about 200 kilograms?
Does the squirrel avoid high polar regions?
Do foxes and wild boars live in the woods?
Does the cheetah reach speeds up to 120 km/h?

5. Reading
1. Tanzania.
2. The Big Five.
4. Cheetahs, ostriches and eagles.

6. Translate
1. Squirrels live in the woods.
2. The dromedary doesn't eat bananas.
3. Do you live on the savannah?
4. Swallows are long-distance migrants.
5. We don’t see dromedaries every day.