

Worksheet 1: Life in the jungle

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises rainforest words: *creeper, beak, toucan, sloth, branch, anaconda, pool, jaguar, anteater, beetle*.
- Students work individually or in pairs and use the clues to help them find the words. Check that they know the word *syllables* and how to identify the number of syllables in a word.
- Students then read the sentences and decide whether they are true or false.

KEY: Activity 1: **2** jaguar / jungle, **3** beak, **4** pool / pond, **5** creeper, **6** branch, **7** anaconda, **8** anteater, **9** toucan, **10** beetle; Activity 2: **2** f Toucans can fly. **3** f Anteaters like eating ants. **4** t, **5** f Anacondas are very large/big snakes. **6** f Creepers aren't part of a tree and they don't have the same roots.

Optional follow-up activity: Demonstrate how to play Find new words (see Introduction). Write *the Amazon rainforest* on the board. Ask students to work in pairs and use the letters to make new words, e.g. *star, train*. The pair of students who find the most new words win. Ask this pair to choose another word or phrase from the unit and write it on the board for the class to play again.

Worksheet 2: Numbers

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises large numbers.
- Students work individually or in pairs to complete the activity. Encourage them to think carefully and logically to work out the rule governing each of the number sequences.
- Students then write words for the numbers that were missing in Activity 1.

KEY: Activity 1: **2** 1,000,000; **3** 5,000; **4** 200,000; **5** 15,000; **6** 1,000,000; Activity 2: **2** one million, **3** five thousand, **4** two hundred thousand, **5** fifteen thousand, **6** one million

Optional follow-up activity: Demonstrate how to play Hit the number (see Hit the word in the Introduction). Before starting this game, write about 20 large numbers on the board in random places. Put students into two teams. Invite the teams to come up to the front of the class near the board. Give the first person in each team a rolled-up newspaper. Say one of the numbers on the board. The first student to hit the number with the newspaper wins a point for their team. The newspaper passes to the second person in each team. Continue until you have said all the numbers. The team with the most points at the end of the game wins.

Worksheet 3: Crazy house rules

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises *have to* and *had to*.
- Students work individually or in pairs to write sentences about the aliens, Splodge and Murdle.
- They then work in small groups and write their own crazy house rules in the present tense using *have to*. Encourage students to be imaginative.

KEY: Activity 1: **2** had to eat a sandwich with his/her feet. **3** had to cut the grass with scissors. **4** had to clean the floor with a/the/his/her dog. **5** had to sleep under the/his bed. **6** had to do his/her homework in/with ketchup.; Activity 2: Students' own answers.

Optional follow-up activity: Students present their crazy house rules to the class. The class take a vote on which of the rules they think is the craziest.

Worksheet 4: Which ecosystem?

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet helps students reinforce and extend their knowledge about ecosystems, using key *Think and learn* vocabulary.
- Explain to students that they need to use both the worksheet and their Student's Books for this activity.
- Students read about the two new ecosystems on the worksheet. Then they complete the grid about five ecosystems using the information from the worksheet (rainforest and coral reefs) and from their Student's Book (tundra, wetlands and grasslands).
- They then cut out the 15 information cards and the five ecosystem name cards. They place the five name cards face up on the table. They shuffle the rest of the cards and put them face down on the table. Students then take turns to turn over an information card, say which ecosystem it describes, and place it under the correct name card.
- They get a point for each correct answer. If they answer incorrectly, then they lose a turn. The student with the most correct answers wins.

KEY:

Tundra: very cold and windy; snow and ice most of the year; no trees, but small plants; some flowers in summer; bears, sheep, seals, foxes, birds and some insects

Wetlands: cold or hot; can be wet all year, or rainy and sunny; lots of water; plants with long roots sit on the water; some trees grow in the water; lots of fish, insects, snakes, frogs and water birds; sometimes crocodiles

Grassland: hot and dry for half of the year, wet for half of the year; lots of grass but not many trees; some trees with long roots to get water from under the ground; lots of herbivores like giraffes, zebras and elephants; carnivores like lions and snakes

Rainforest: lots of rain and very hot; thousands of trees and flowers, ancient forest trees, colourful orchids; reptiles like snakes and lizards, amphibians like frogs and toads, birds like parrots and toucans, big mammals like jaguars and monkeys

Coral reefs: warm all year, water is never cold; plants like plankton, algae, sponges and seaweed; larger animals like jellyfish, sharks, octopus and crabs; sometimes mammals like dolphins

Optional follow-up activity: In pairs students choose one of the ecosystems and draw a picture of it. They draw the landscape with the plants and animals mentioned in the worksheet / Student's Book and number them. They then show their drawing to another pair and ask them to name the things in it, for example, Pair 1: *What's number 1?* Pair 2: *Is it a toucan?* Pair 1: *Yes, it is!*

Name:

Class:

1 Write the word for something in the picture that ...



1 has five letters.

sloth

2 starts with the letter j.

3 is a bird's mouth.

4 is a small area of water.

5 grows round a tree.

6 ends in the letters ch.

7 has four syllables.

8 does what its name says.

9 starts with the letters to.

10 is a small insect.

2 Read and write *t* (true) or *f* (false). Correct the false sentences.

1 Sloths move very quickly.

☒ fSloths move very slowly.

2 Toucans can't fly.

☐

3 Anteaters do not like eating ants.

☐

4 Jaguars are part of the cat family.

☐

5 Anacondas are very small snakes.

☐

6 Creepers are part of a tree and have the same roots.

☐

Vocabulary: Rainforest life

Name:

Class:

1 Write the missing numbers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | 100 | 200 | 300 | <u>400</u> | 500 |
| 2 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | _____ |
| 3 | 500,000 | 50,000 | _____ | 500 | 50 |
| 4 | 300,000 | 275,000 | 250,000 | 225,000 | _____ |
| 5 | 27,000 | 21,000 | _____ | 9,000 | 3,000 |
| 6 | 125,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | _____ | 2,000,000 |

2 Write the missing numbers from Activity 1 in words.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <u>four hundred</u> | 4 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 5 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 6 | _____ |



Language focus 1: Numbers 100–1,000,000

Name:

Class:

1 Read and look. Then complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Splodge and Murdle live in a crazy house and they have lots of crazy house rules. This is what they had to do yesterday.



~~wear~~ cut sleep
do homework eat clean

ketchup ~~bath~~ dog bed grass floor
~~shoes~~ sandwich scissors feet

- 1 Yesterday, Splodge had to wear his shoes in the bath.
- 2 Yesterday, Murdle _____.
- 3 Yesterday, Splodge _____.
- 4 Yesterday, Murdle _____.
- 5 Yesterday, Splodge _____.
- 6 Yesterday, Murdle _____.

2 Write your own everyday crazy house rules!

- 1 In our house you have to wear your trousers on your head.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Language focus 2: Have to / Had to revision

Name:

Class:

1 Read and write. Then cut out and play.



RAINFOREST ECOSYSTEMS

Scientists believe that tropical rainforests are the oldest living ecosystems in the world. It rains a lot there and the climate is very hot. Thousands of trees and flowers live in the rainforest. Some are

tall and strong with deep roots, like the ancient forest trees. Others are small and colourful, like the orchids. Many ingredients in modern medicine come from the plants in rainforests. A lot of different types of animals live in rainforests too: reptiles like snakes and lizards, amphibians like frogs and toads, birds like parrots and toucans, and big mammals like jaguars and monkeys.

CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS

Reefs are the forests of the sea, but the corals that form them are not plants, they're animals, and they can change colour! Coral reefs have a warm climate in all the seasons and the water is never cold. Plants like plankton, algae, sponges and seaweed live in coral reefs. They help feed the fish that live there. Larger animals like jellyfish, sharks, octopus and crabs also live in reefs, and sometimes mammals like dolphins come to feed there.



| Ecosystem | Climate | Plants | Animals |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| Tundra | Very cold and windy. Snow and ice for most of the year. | No trees, but there are often small plants. Some flowers in summer. | Bears, sheep, seals, foxes, birds and some insects. |
| Wetlands | Cold or hot. Can be wet all year or rainy and sunny. Lots of water. | | Lots of fish, insects, snakes, frogs and water birds. Sometimes crocodiles too. |
| Grassland | | Lots of grass but not many trees. | |
| Rainforest | | | |
| Coral reefs | | | |