

AT THE SAFARI



NAME

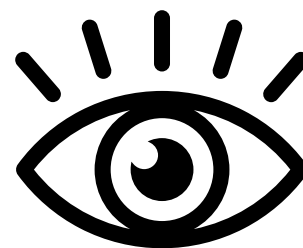
CLASS

GROUP MEMBERS

WE START LEARNING SITUATION 1: AT THE SAFARI

WHAT DO I SEE?

LOOK AT THE PICTURE, VIDEO, ETC. WHAT DO YOU SEE?



WHAT DO I THINK?

WHAT DO YOU THINK?



WHAT DO I WONDER?

CREATE QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU WANT TO LEARN.



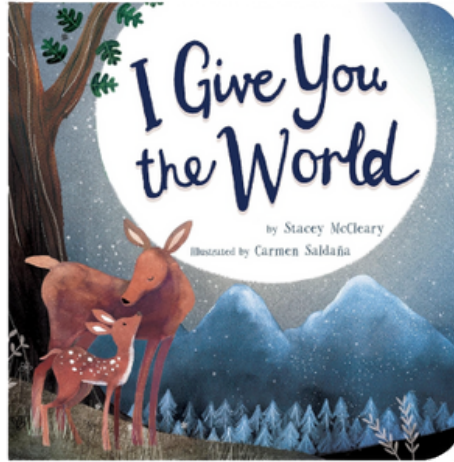
WHAT DID I LEARN?


NUMBER ALL THE THINGS YOU LEARNED.



WE START LEARNING SITUATION 1: AT THE SAFARI

- Why do you think our learning situation related to this book?



- Storytelling time 
- Let's take a look at the WORLD. What is the world for you?
Can you make comparisons between things in the world?
- Let's watch the video. What do you think is happening?



LESSON 1

ACTIVITY BOOK-VOCABULARY WORDS

SAFARI OR ZOO?

FREE ANIMALS



- A zoo is a place where animals, like a bear, a camel or a crocodile, live in cages or enclosures. You can see many different animals, sometimes even a kangaroo or a giraffe! In the zoo, elephants are bigger than monkeys. The giraffe is the tallest animal, and sometimes the lion is the strongest.
- A safari is very different. In a safari, animals like a zebra, a lion, an elephant or a camel walk freely. Their homes are bigger, sunnier and cooler than the small enclosures in the zoo. On safari, the crocodile can be hotter and the snake can be longer than in the zoo. The zebra is usually happier, and the monkey is sometimes the cleverest.

So, in the zoo, animals live in smaller spaces, but you can see them easily. In a safari, animals live in bigger, better, and more natural places.

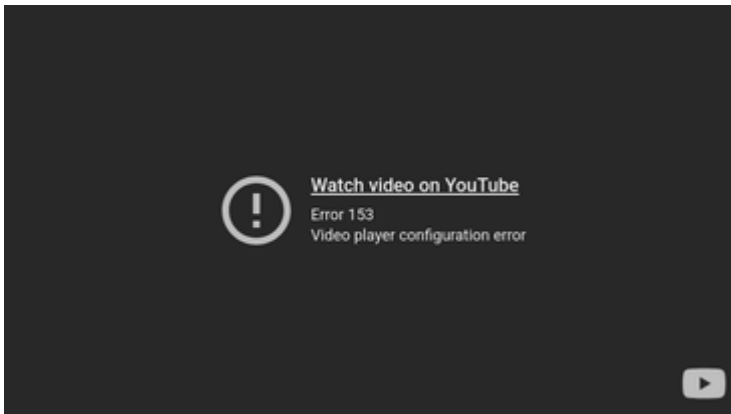
Which do you think is the best place for animals: the zoo or the safari?

HOW MANY CELLS DO YOU KNOW?

Animals like lions or elephants have animal cells, which do not have a green part. Plants like trees and grass have plant cells, which have a green part called chloroplast and a strong wall. Animal cells help animals move and eat. Plant cells make food with sunlight.



WILDLIFE IN AUSTRALIA



- DO YOU KNOW A TYPICAL ANIMAL FROM AUSTRALIA?
- DETECT THE ANIMALS THAT ARE TYPICAL IN AUSTRALIA



- IN PAIRS, you need to choose 2 animals, typical of Australia, then try to compare them. You can use some adjectives like big, small, tall, short, high, ...



NAME:

NAME:

- TRY TO MAKE THE SOUND
- THEN, THE REST OF THE CLASS NEED TO GUESS THE ANIMAL

1 Danny is at the zoo with his best friends, Andrew and Emma.

Our zoo has got the happiest animals because when it closes at five o'clock, we let them out of their enclosures.



Make sure you're back here at five o'clock. Have a good time!

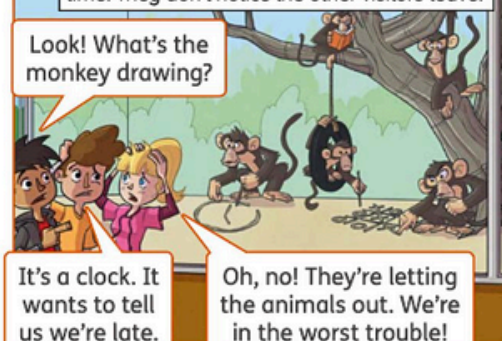
OK, Mum. See you later.

2 The children go to see the lions and the giraffes. Andrew doesn't like the snakes.



Let's go and see the monkeys!

3 The children watch the monkeys for a long time. They don't notice the other visitors leave.



Look! What's the monkey drawing?

It's a clock. It wants to tell us we're late.

Oh, no! They're letting the animals out. We're in the worst trouble!

4 The children aren't here. Don't let them out.



I'm sorry, it's too late. We let the animals out five minutes ago.

How can we escape?

The snakes!

The lions! What can we do?

5 We can't get out. Can you understand me?



Of course. But please don't tell anyone we can talk.

6 We can help you. We need the strongest and tallest animals.



This elephant is the biggest and strongest animal in the zoo.

7 The children slide down the giraffes.



Thank you. You're the cleverest monkeys in the world!



8

There you are! Are you OK?

Yes, we're fine. What an amazing zoo! Can we come again tomorrow?

No way!

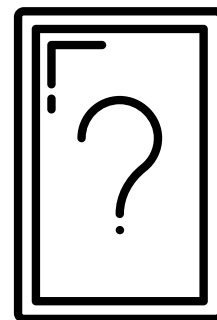
LS 1:

AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE

- COMPARISONS IN ENGLISH (ADJECTIVE -ER + THAN)
- SUPERLATIVE IN ENGLISH (THE + ADJECTIVE -EST)

SECRET MISSION GAME

You will receive a card with a situation, you need to create 3 sentences with have to, different subjects, and clothes depending on the situation. We will use the colour coding for constructing sentences in English.



1



2



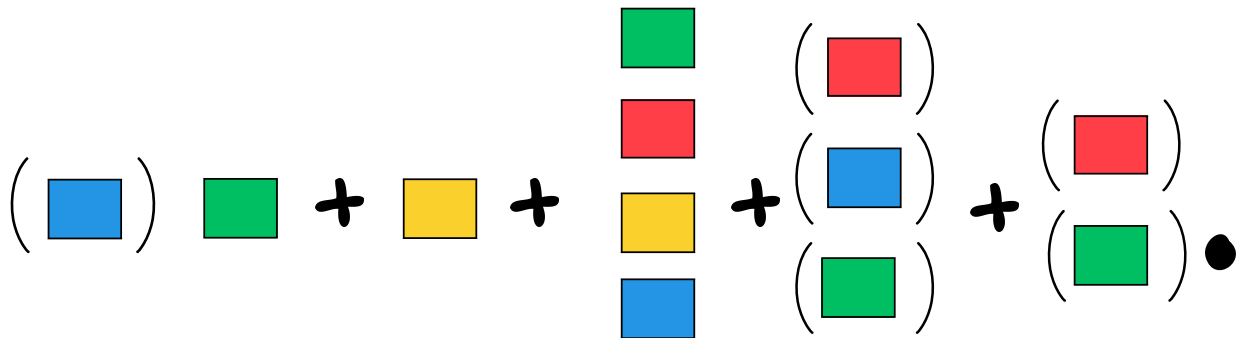
3



SENTENCE BUILDERS



COLOUR CODING CONSTRUCTIONS



PERSONAL PRONOUNS (I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY)

VERB OR AUXILIAR (LIKE, DON'T LIKE, EAT, DOESN'T LIKE, DOESN'T IT, AM LISTENING, IS EATING,...)

ADJECTIVES (CLEAN, BIG, SMALL, TWO, THEREE, NUMBERS, GREEN...)

SENTENCE MARKERS
?, . , ... !

NOUNS (BANANAS, BREAD, TENNIS, BASKETBALL, VIDEOGAMES MONDAY, WEEKEND...)

CONJUNCTIONS (BUT, AND, NEXT TO, OPPOSITE TO, THAN)

QUANTIFIERS (SOME, MANY, MUCH)

DETERMINANTS (A, AN, THE, THESE, THIS, THOSE, THAT)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (MY, HER, HIS, YOUR, THEIR, OUR, ITS, OUR)

PREPOSITIONS (TO, IN, AT, NEAR TO, THAN...)

EXAMPLE

A DOLPHIN IS BIGGER THAN A MOUSE .
THE DOLPHIN IS THE CUTEST .

()

IT CAN BE OR NOT.
THIS TYPE OF COLOUR CAN BE IN THE SENTENCE OR NOT. IT IS NOT MANDATORY.








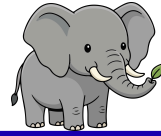




IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE COLOUR, YOU CAN CHOOSE THE BEST, DEPENDING ON YOUR TYPE OF WORD AND YOUR SENTENCE.



SUMMARY LS 1:

AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE



a bear		a camel	
a kangaroo		a lion	
a crocodile		an elephant	
a giraffe		a snake	
a zebra		a monkey	

Comparative adjectives

The African elephant	is better / worse at holding things	than	the Asian elephant.
The Asian elephant	is taller / shorter		the African elephant.
The savannah	is hotter / cooler	than	the jungle.
The jungle	is rainier / sunnier		the savannah.



Superlative adjectives

My	best	friend is ...
I'm	the happiest	when ...
The	tallest shortest	person in my class is ...
	saddest	story I know is ...
	worst	day of the week is ...

Collage Challenge: Discover Your Animal. (THREE/FOUR STUDENTS)

1. Choose one animal to learn about:

Animal: _____

2. Find pictures of:

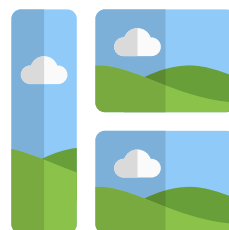
- The animal
- Its habitat
- Its cells (animal or plant cells)



3. Cut and paste the pictures to make your collage.

4. Describe your animal and its habitat:

- Type of cell in your animal (choose one):
 - Animal cell
 - Plant cell (if it is a plant)



Climate of the habitat: _____

5. Write one sentence using a comparative to describe your animal compared to another:

Example:

The [animal] has bigger cells than many other animals.

Your sentence: _____

6. Write one sentence using a superlative about your animal:

Example:

The [animal] has the largest cells of all.

The [animal] is the biggest of birds/fish/mammals.

Your sentence: _____

7. Climate comparison:

Which animal has the coolest or the hottest habitat?

Compare the climate of your animal's habitat with that of another animal using comparatives and superlatives.

Your sentence: _____

8. Share your collage and explain your sentences to your class.