



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 Build your vocabulary
Příloha	4.1. Build your vocabulary U1

1. Read the vocabulary

hello	[ˈheləʊ]	ahoj, nazdar	dragonfly	[ˈdræɡənˌflaɪ]	vážka
everybody	[ˈevriˌbɒdi]	každý, všichni	white stork	[waɪt stɔːk]	čáp bílý
name	[neɪm]	jméno, název	black stork	[blæk stɔːk]	čáp černý
my	[maɪ]	můj	daddy	[ˈdædi]	táta, tatínek
your	[jɔː]	tvůj, váš	mummy	[ˈmʌmi]	máma, maminka
What...?	[wət]	co, jaký, jaká	nest	[nest]	hnízdo
is	[ɪz]	je	tree	[triː]	strom
freshwater droplet	[ˈfref.wɔː.təˈdrɒplɪt]	kapka, kapička (sladká voda)	I	[aɪ]	já
Where...?	[weə]	kde	you	[juː]	ty, vy
From	[frəm]	z, od	he	[hiː]	on
the Beskydy Mountains	[ðɪˈbeskɪdiˌmaʊntɪnz]	Beskydy	she	[ʃiː]	ona
town	[taʊn]	město	it	[ɪt]	to, ono
egg	[eg]	vejce	we	[wiː]	my
beak	[biːk]	zobák	you	[juː]	ty, vy
of - předložka pro 2. pád	[əv]	z	they	[ðeɪ]	oni, ony, ona
in	[ɪn]	v	bird	[bɜːd]	pták
the Czech Republic	[ðɪˈtʃek rɪˈpʌblɪk]	Česká republika	birds	[bɜːds]	ptáci
are	[aː]	jsi, jste, jsou, jsme	ladybird	[ˈleɪdiˌbɜːd]	slunéčko sedmitečné
Poland	[ˈpəʊlənd]	Polsko	bat	[bæt]	netopýr
Slovakia	[sləʊˈvækɪə]	Slovensko	branch	[brɑːntʃ]	větev
Ukraine	[juːˈkreɪn]	Ukrajina	the	[ðɪ]	ten, ta, to
badger	[ˈbædʒə]	jezevec	fir	[fɜː]	jedle
fox	[fɒks]	liška	beech	[biːtʃ]	buk
seed	[siːd]	semínko	beechnut	[biːtʃnʌt]	bukvice
frog	[frɒɡ]	žába	spider	[ˈspaɪdə]	pavouk
trout	[traʊt]	pstruh	stone	[stəʊn]	kámen
too	[tuː]	také, příliš	mouse	[maʊs]	myš
fly	[flaɪ]	moucha	water	[ˈwɔːtə]	voda
child	[tʃaɪld]	dítě	river	[ˈrɪvə]	řeka



Remark:

Where are you from?

What's your name?

And you?

1.1. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U1.

Example: fly from the Beskydy Mountains

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Attention 1:

a glass of milk
an album of photos
a cup of tea

1.2. Write other examples.

1.
2.
3.
4.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Language Point
Příloha	4.2 Language point: PluralNouns

Attention 1:

1 child x 2,3...children

1 mouse x 2,3 ...mice

1. Do you know other examples of irregular nouns?

1 2, 3, 4

1 2, 3, 4

2. Form plurals of words in bold from U1.

Example:

one egg – *two eggs*

one duck – *a lot of ducks; four ducks; many ducks*

one beak -

one frog -

one fox -

3. It is your turn now. Write singular and plural form of a noun from U1.

a) -

b) -

c) -

d) -

e) -

f) -

g) -

h) -



4. Form singulars or plurals.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 egg	2 eggs	1 ladybird	a lot of
1 seed	a lot of	1 beech	more
1	10 badgers	1	many firs
1 branch	5	1 child	3
1 fly	many	1	7 towns
1	more mice	1	many bats
1 nest	6	1 stone	a lot of

5. Choose the correct word from the box, form plural form and write under the picture.

frog ladybird dragonfly tree
water branches bird river







Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 The Beskydy Mountains
Příloha	4.3. The Beskydy Mountains

1. Read the dialogue Hello everybody!



Hello. My name's Ursík. I'm a bear. What's your name?



Hello: My name's Alex. And I'm an eagle. Where are you from, Ursík?



I'm from the Beskydy Mountains in the Czech Republic. And you? Where are you from?



*I'm from the Beskydy Mountains in Ukraine. You are from the Beskydy Mountains,
too?*



Yes, I'm from the Beskydy Mountains.

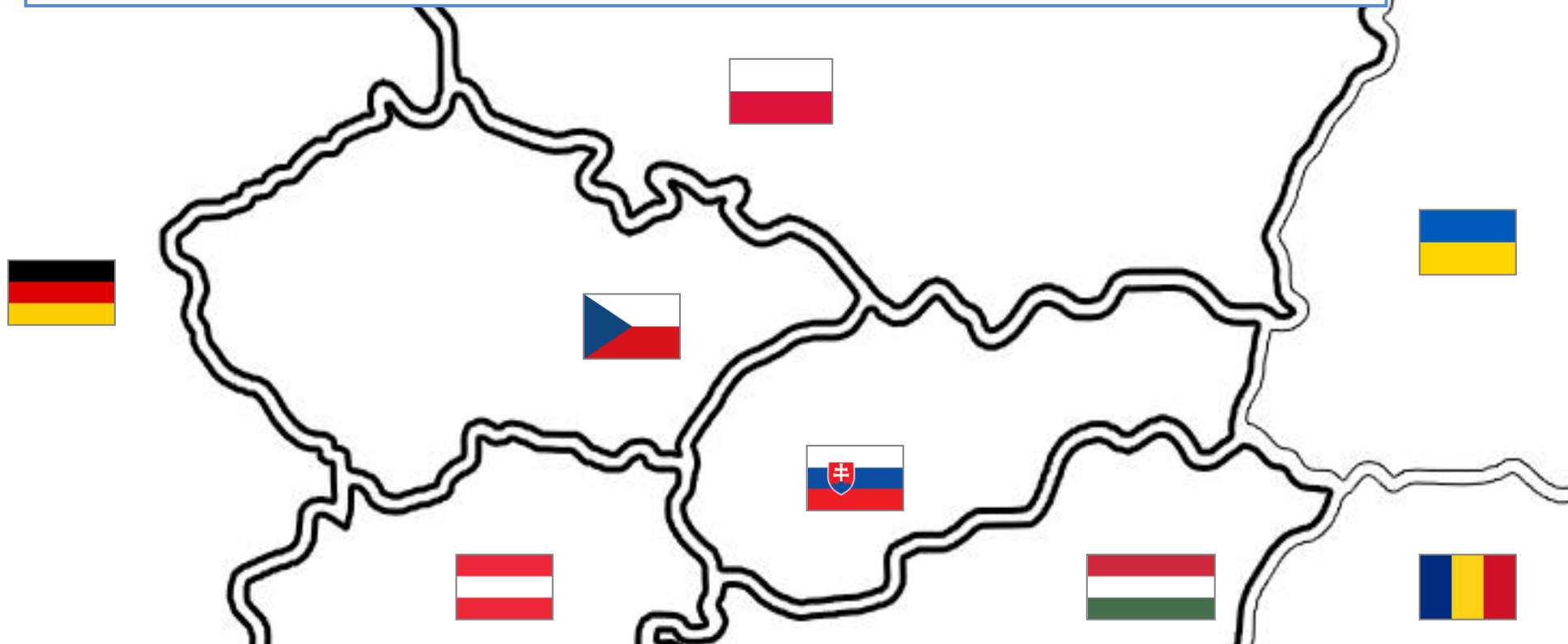


2. Study the map and fill in the chart.

Where are the Beskydy Mountains?

The Beskydy Mountains are situated in 4 countries. These are:

1. 2. 3. 4.





3. Where are the animals from?



.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
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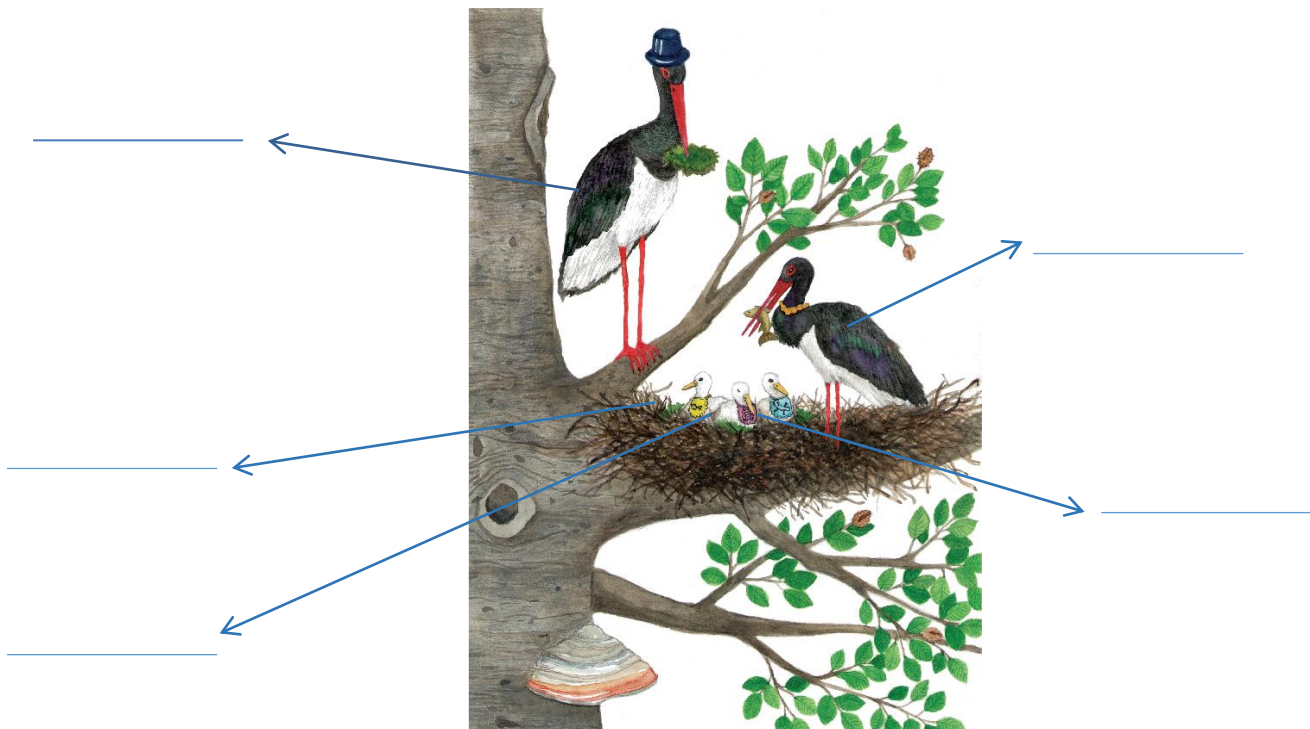
Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 The Black Stork Family
Příloha	4.4. The Black Stork Family

1. Reading. An article about the Black Stork family.

Hello. We are the Black stork family from the Beskydy Mountains. This is daddy stork. His name is Josef. This is mum stork. Her name is Hanka. These are little birds. Their names are Rozárka, Ondrášek and Matouš. Rozárka is between her brothers, Ondrášek and Matouš. She has a purple bib with the picture of a frog. Ondrášek is near the mum. He has a blue bib with a salamander. Matouš has a yellow bib with a fish.

2. Fill in the names.

We are the Black Stork family
from the virgin forest of Mionší.





3. Answer the questions.

1. Where are the Black stork family from?

.....

2. Where are they now?

.....

3. What tree is it?

.....

4. Where is daddy Josef?

.....

5. Where is mum Hanka?

.....

6. Where are the little birds?

.....

7. What are the names of the little birds?

.....

8. What fruit is it on the tree?

.....

4. What are the names of your family members? Write their names and where they are now.

Example: *My mum is Zuzana. She is at work now.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 5 This is my family
Příloha	4.5. Who am I?

1. Study the table.

	Affirmative
singular	<i>I am</i> Freshwater Droplet. = <i>I'm</i> Freshwater Droplet. <i>You are</i> Rozárka. = <i>You're</i> Rozárka. <i>She is</i> Hanka. = <i>She's</i> Hanka. <i>He is</i> Josef. = <i>He's</i> Josef. <i>They are</i> little birds. = <i>They're</i> little birds.
plural	<i>We are</i> black storks. = <i>We're</i> black storks. <i>You are</i> white storks. = <i>You're</i> white storks. <i>They are</i> storks from Mionší. = <i>They're</i> storks from Mionší.

2. Match parts of sentences 1-8 with a-h.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I | a. are in the nest. |
| 2. Matouš | b. is very old. |
| 3. Another stork family | c. are stork family. |
| 4. We | d. are from Ukraine. |
| 5. Hanka | e. am 2 weeks old only. |
| 6. Ondrášek and Rozárka | f. is my mum. |
| 7. You | g. is a little boy bird. |
| 8. Granpa Lojza | h. are my siblings. |

Study the table

another	[ə'nʌðə]	další
nest	[nest]	hnízdo
old	[əʊld]	starý
only	[ˈəʊnli]	jenom, pouze
siblings	[ˈsɪblɪŋ]	sourozenec



**3. Make contractive form of the sentences in 1.1.
If possible, replace the noun with a personal pronoun.**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

4. Who am I? Choose the correct word from the box and fill in into the text.

mountains am is (1x) are (2x) my family from

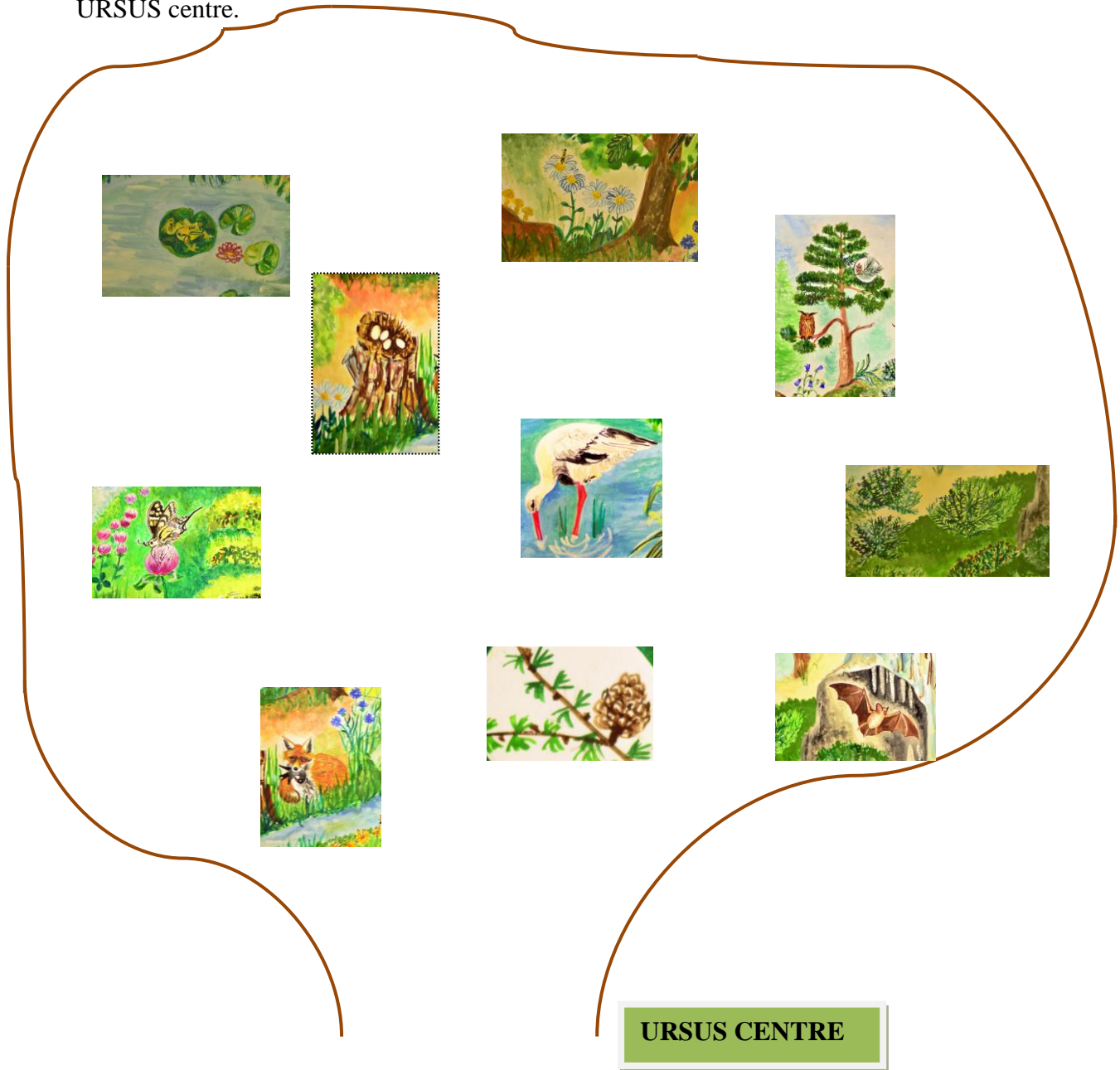
This is my _____. We are ____ Mionší. Mionší is a virgin forest in the Czech Beskydy ____.
Hanka ____ my mum. Ondrášek and Matouš ____ my brothers. Josef is ____ daddy. Black stork
familyUkraine are my friends. I ____ in the nest now.

Fill in the name: I'm



5. Read the text

Anežka and Jiřík are excited about walking in the Beskydy Mountains to see the animals living freely in the nature. They use a map to see all of the animals. They start their route at URSUS centre.



URSUS CENTRE

Activate: Follow Anežka and Jiřík route. Write the names of the animals, natural phenomena and other things they can see on their route.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.



6. My favourite route in the countryside/forest.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 6 Revision
Příloha	4.6. Revision of Unit 1

1. Translate

Example:

Vydry jsou v řece.

Otters are in the river.

Jsou v řece. (ty vydry).

They are in the river.

Jak se jmenuješ?

Rozárka je moje sestra.

Je moje sestra. (ona Rozárka).

Motýl je na květině.

Je na květině. (ten motýl)

Dědeček je z Polska.

Vajíčka jsou v hníždě.

Jsou v hníždě. (ta vajíčka).

Jsme z České republiky.

Alex a Máša jsou z Ukrajiny.

Jsou z Ukrajiny.



2. Replace the noun with a personal pronoun. If possible, make the contractive form.

Example:

Mionší is a virgin forest in the Czech Beskydy Mountains.

It's a virgin forest in the Czech Beskydy Mountains.

This is my stork family. OK (tick)

We are from Mionší. _____

Hanka is my mum. _____

Ondrášek and Matouš are my brothers. _____

Josef is my daddy. _____

Rozárka is my sister. _____

Stork family from Ukraine are my friends. _____

She is with her children in the nest. _____

I am in the nest now. _____

Daddy is near the nest. _____

3. Direct English

Where is the stork family from? What is Mionší? Where is Mionší? Who is Hanka? Who are Ondrášek and Matouš? What tree is it? What fruit does the tree have? What colour is the trunk? Who is Josef? Where are the little birds? Who is Rozárka? Where is Rozárka now? What colour of a bib does Ondrášek have? What does daddy have in his beak? Where is Matouš? What does mum have in her beak?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 In the Nature
Příloha	4.7. Build your vocabulary U2

1. Read the vocabulary

bear	[beə]	medvěd	can't	[kɑ:nt]	nemoci, neumět
eat	[i:t]	jíst	eagle	[ˈi:gəl]	orel
honey	[ˈhʌni]	med	sleep	[sli:p]	spát
butterfly	[ˈbʌtə,flaɪ]	motýl	lizard	[ˈlɪzəd]	ještěr(ka)
hare	[heə]	zajíc	clean	[kli:n]	čistý, čistit
woodpecker	[ˈwʊd,pekə]	datel	grass	[grɑ:s]	tráva
hunt	[hʌnt]	lovit	have a rest	[hæv ə rest]	odpočinout si
fly	[flaɪ]	moucha	deer	[diə]	jelen
insect	[ˈɪnsekt]	hmyz	hedgehog	[ˈhedʒ,hɒg]	ježek
trunk	[trʌŋk]	kmen	watch	[wɒtʃ]	sledovat
lynx	[lɪŋks]	rys	watch for	[wɒtʃ fə]	dívat se na
look for	[lʊk fə]	hledat	wetland	[ˈwetlənd]	mokřad, mokřina
wolf	[wʊlf]	vlk	leafy trees	[ˈli:fi tri:s]	listnaté stromy
above	[əˈbʌv]	nad, přes	coniferous trees	[ˈkɒnɪfərəs ti:s]	jehličnaté stromy
meadow	[ˈmedəʊ]	louka	salamander	[ˈsælə,mændə]	mlok
sky	[skaɪ]	nebe	speak	[spi:k]	mluvit
in the sky	[ɪn ðɪ skaɪ]	na obloze	under	[ˈʌndə]	pod
cave	[keɪv]	jeskyně	next to	[nekst tə]	vedle
in the cave	[ɪn ðɪ keɪv]	v jeskyni	opposite	[ˈɒpəzɪt]	naproti
sun	[sʌn]	slunce	walk	[wɔ:k]	jít (pěšky)
jump	[dʒʌmp]	skočit, přeskočit	grow	[grəʊ]	růst
tail	[teɪl]	ocas	pick	[pɪk]	vybrat si, sbírat
these	[ði:z]	tito, tyto	lie	[laɪ]	ležet
wing	[wɪŋ]	křídlo	endangered	[ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd]	ohrožený
swim	[swɪm]	plavat	have	[hæv]	mít, vlastnit
can	[kən]	moci, umět	has	[hæz]	mít, vlastnit (3. os.)
otter	[ˈɒtə]	vydra	pack	[pæk]	smečka
hedge	[hedʒ]	živý plot	boar	[bɔ:]	divočák
whisker	[ˈwɪskə]	vousy	footprint	[ˈfʊt,prɪnt]	stopa



Remark:

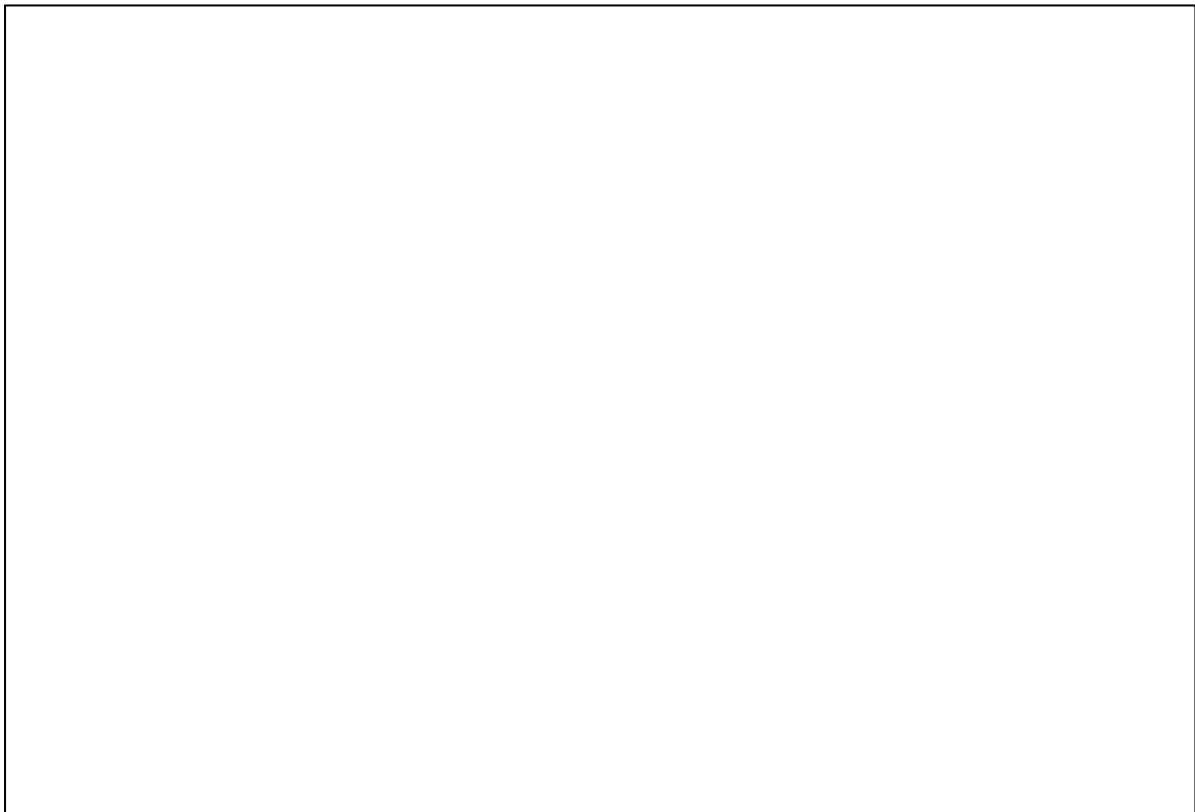
in the sky
in the cave
at/by the river
look for

2. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U2.

Example: sun in the sky

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Draw the picture





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 In the Nature
Příloha	4.8. Are you ...?

1. Study the chart.

	Question	Short answer positive	Short answer negative
singular	<i>Am I</i> Freshwater Droplet?	<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No,</i>
	<i>Are you</i> Rozárka?	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>No, you are not.</i>
	<i>Is she</i> Hanka?	<i>Yes, she is.</i>	<i>No,</i>
	<i>Is he</i> Josef?	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>No, he is not.</i>
	<i>Is it</i> a little bird?	<i>Yes, it is.</i>	<i>No,</i>
plural	<i>Are we</i> black storks?	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>No, we are not.</i>
	<i>Are you</i> white storks?	<i>Yes, you are.</i>	<i>No,</i>
	<i>Are they</i> storks from Mionší?	<i>Yes,</i>	<i>No,</i>

2. Make questions.

Example:

This is my stork family.

Is this my stork family?

1. We are from Mionší.

2. Dragonfly is near the river.

3. Frog and trout are in the river.

4. This is stork Ondra.



5. My sisters are in the nest.

6. Fir seeds are in the cone.

7. She is near the beech tree.

8. Blue butterflies are on the flower.

9. These are birds from Slovakia.

10. Black storks are on a branch.

11. Grey mouse is near the fox hole.

3. Form a question from the following words.

Example:

Is trout in the river? (in, the, trout, is, river)

1.....? (in, seeds, are, cone, the)

2.....? (brother, is, Matouš, my)

3.....? (from, are, Janusz, and, Poland, Urszula)

4.....? (near, is, dragonfly, river, the)

5.....? (daddy, is, Josef, my)

6.....? (frogs, black, the, are, storks, near, the)



7.....? (is, sister, Eliška, your)

8.....? (are, in, white, the, meadow, the, storks)

4. Use the map and form questions:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 Animal behaviour
Příloha	4.9. What is it like?

1. Wolf lives in a pack.

a) Wolf is a/an animal.

Wolves can hunt red deer.

b) Wolves are animals.



a)

b)

2. Lynx can run up to 60 kms/hour.

a) Lynx is a/an animal.

Lynx kittens like playing.

b) Lynx kittens are animals.



a)

b)

3. Butterfly has various colours.

Butterfly is a/an animal.



4. Snails can walk up to 5m/hour.

Snails are very animals.





5. Trout do not live in the salt waters.

Trout areanimals.



6. Dragonfly is 25 mm long.

Dragonfly is a/an animal.



7. Wild animals are afraid of predators

Wild animals are animals.

Wild animals, e.g. red deer, wolves, often fight.

Wild animals are animals.



a)

b)

8. There are 5 bears in the Beskydy Mountains.

Bears are very animals.

Bears sleep during winter.

Bears are animals.



a)

b)



5. Fox can build more dens to protect their little-babies.

Fox is a/an or animal.

It is difficult to see a fox.

Fox can hide very well before predators.

Fox is a/an animal.



a)

b)

6. Bear cubs look lovely.

Bear cubs are veryanimals.

Bears have claws to kill the animal.

Bears have very claws.



a)

b)



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Wild animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Příloha	4.10. Parts of animals

1. Study the table and fill in the missing parts.

	Positive Contractive	Negative	Negative Contractive
singular	I'm a spider.	I am not an ant.	I'm not an ant.
	You're a butterfly.	You are not a dragonfly.	You aren't a dragonfly.
	She's a fox.	She is not a deer.	She .....a deer.
	He's a badger.	He .....an otter.	He isn't an otter.
	They're geese.	They are not ducks.	They .....ducks.
plural	We're woodpeckers.	We white storks.	We aren't white storks.
	You're black storks.	You are not bats.	You bats.
	They're salmon.	They trouts.	They aren't trouts.

2. Choose the correct words in the first part and in the second part use the correct form of be and suitable adjectives.

Example:

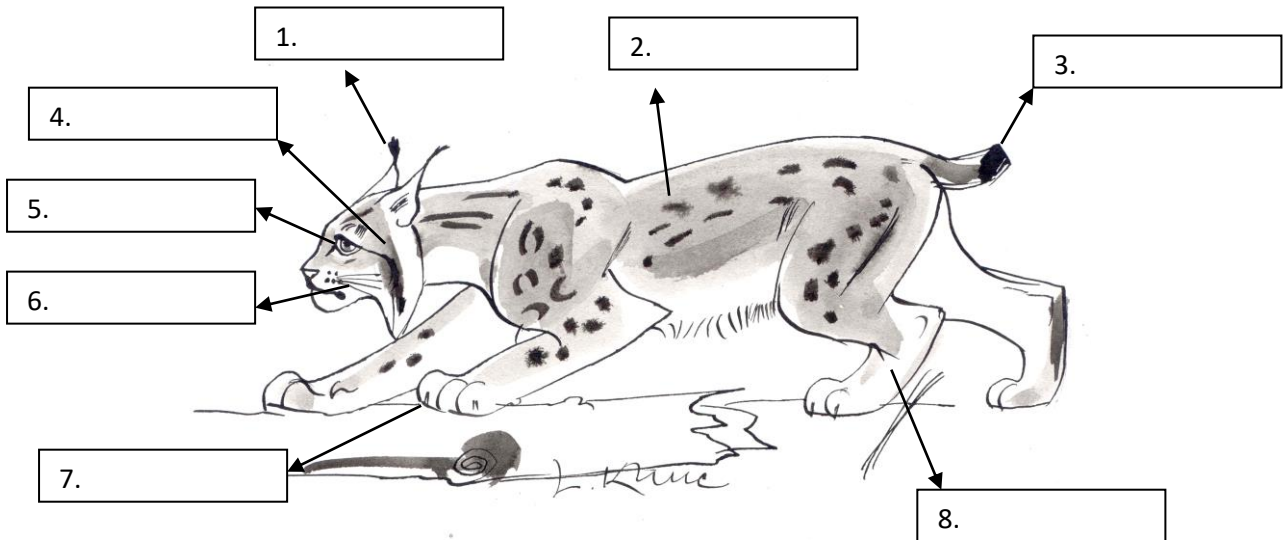
Butterfly **isn't/aren't** ugly. It **is** *beautiful*.

- Bears **isn't/aren't** tiny. They
- I'm **not/isn't** 16 years old. I
- Ladybird **isn't/aren't** green. They
- Deers **aren't/am not** slow. They
- Spider **is/am** very tiny. Itnot.....

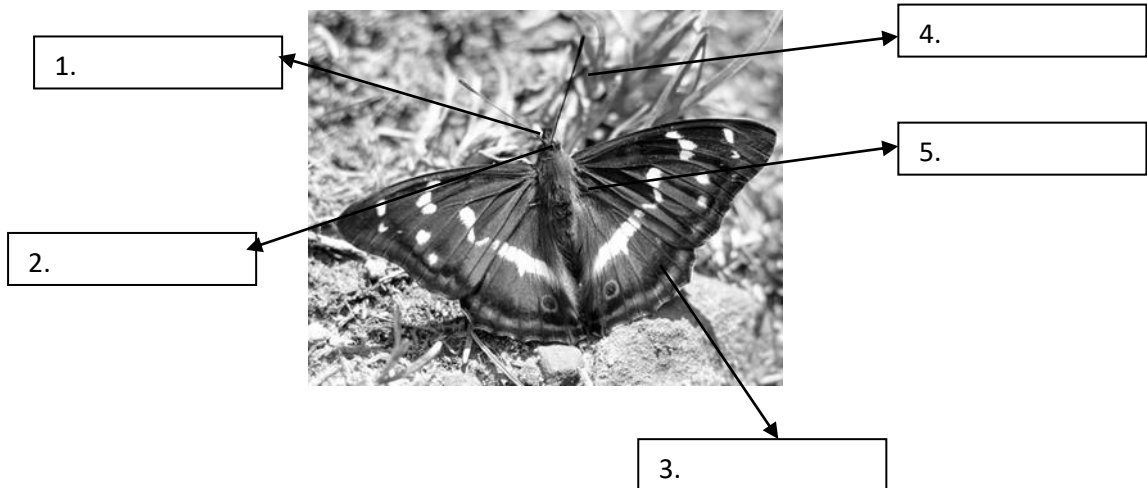


3. Fill in the boxes with the parts of the body.

a) tail head fur eyes leg claws ear whiskers



b) wing body antennas compound eyes head





4. Fill in the boxes with the parts of the body and match with the arrow.

c)

tail head whiskers webbed fingers body
leg ear claw

1.

2.

3.



5.

6.

7.

4.

8.



5. Read the texts

RED FOX



Red fox is not very big. It is **as** big **as** a badger. It is fast and very clever. It is 3 years old. Its body is slim. It is red, only down part of its head, belly and the end part of its tail is yellow-white. Fox house/den is not near the river, but it is in the underground far from the river.

LADYBIRD



Ladybird is a tiny beetle. It is oval. It is not yellow, but it is red. It has 7 spots. It is a predator, because it eats aphides. It is not dangerous and it is very useful. It is not 5 or 7 years old. It is 1 year old only.

6. Chose one animal, write sentences and draw a picture of the animal.



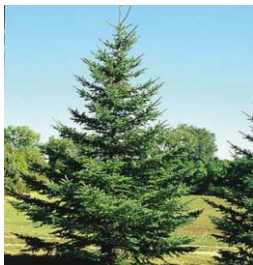
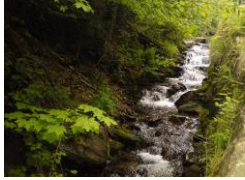


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SPRING WALK IN THE BESKYDY MOUNTAINS

Observe the Nature Around





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Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 The Story of the Beskydy Mountains II
Příloha	4.12.1 Quiz on the exposition

1. What animal can you see inside the cave?

Draw the animal here

The animal has 2 webbed It sleeps during

... and it hunts its food at

It loves hunting

It sleeps with its down.

During the it hibernates.



2. How many fish does kingfisher need to hunt per day?

- a) 5 b) 15 c) 10

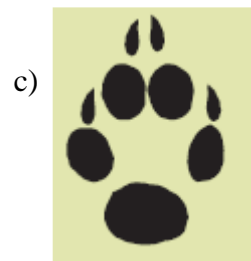
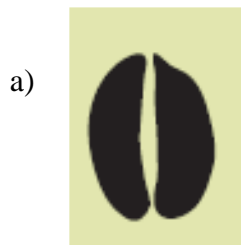
3. Where does black stork nest?

- a) on the meadow b) in the forest c) on a chimney

4. What does black stork like eating?

- a) snake, frog, salamander, fish b) snake, frog, salamander, mouse c) frog, snake, mole, mouse

5. Which footprint belongs to the otter?



Give a reason for your reply: Otter has and



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains II
Téma	Téma č. 6 The story of the Beskydy Mountains II
Příloha	4.13 Looking for the Beskydy Grail

1. Fill in the chart: Find the numbers.

Under each number there is a task you need to solve.

Number	Answer
1.	a) b)
2.	a) b)
3.	a)
4.	a)
5.	a) b)
6.	a)
7.	a)
8.	a) b)
9.	a)
10.	a)
11.	a)



Number	Question
NO. 1	<p>a) How many coniferous trees are there in the garden?</p> <p>b) If any, what coniferous trees are there?</p>
NO. 2	<p>a) Where is the pool?</p> <p>b) What is around the pool?</p> <p>Use there is x there are and the prepositions, e.g.: on, in, under, above, near, next to, opposite</p>
NO. 3	<p>a) What is it?</p>
NO. 4	<p>a) What countries does the Beskydy Mountains</p>
NO. 5	<p>a) How many leafy trees are there in the garden?</p> <p>b) Match the trees and the vocabulary</p>
NO. 6	<p>a) What is it? See the enclosure</p>
NO. 7	<p>a) What parts does a tree consist of?</p>
NO. 8	<p>a) Compile the word of these letters: <i>T I B O P O E</i></p> <p>b) The word means: <i>This is an area where specific plants and animals live.</i></p>



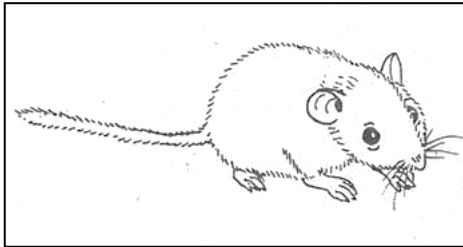
NO. 9	a) What parts does a fly consist of?
NO. 10	a) What is it? <i>It is one of the water indicators. You can see it after the rains. It loves wet and clear/impolluted areas. It is quite small, has four legs and a long tail. It is usually of a dark blue colour with yellow spots. It loves eating insects.</i>
NO. 11	a) What animals and plants belong to the river biotope?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 7 Revision
Příloha	4.13 Description of an Animal

Revision

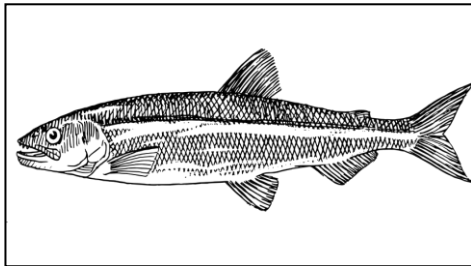
1. small, long, grey, fur, soft, fast



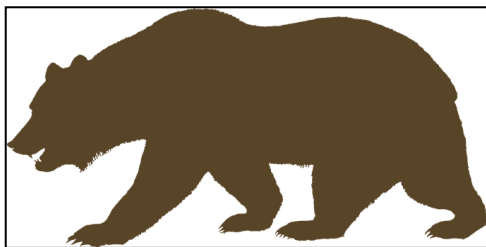
Example:

Mouse is a very small animal. It has grey, soft fur. It has a long tail. It can run very fast.

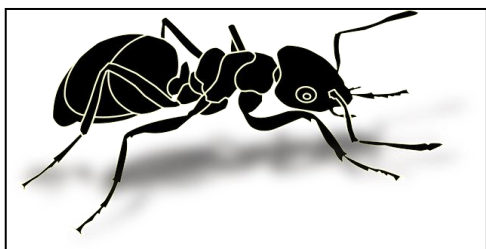
2. long, running waters, sharp, glittering



3. giant, soft, strong, sharp, sleepy, brown



4. fast, brown or black, tiny, busy





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Nature around us
Téma	Téma č. 1 Build your vocabulary
Příloha	4.14 Build your vocabulary U3

1. Read the vocabulary

a	[ən]	nějaký, jakýsi	in the garden	[ɪn ðɪ 'gɑ:dən]	na zahradě
above	[ə' bʌv]	nad	in the sky	[ɪn ðɪ skaɪ]	na obloze
any	['eni]	žádný, kterýkoli, každý	leaf	[li:f]	list
apple tree	[æpəl tri]	jabloň	leafy trees	['li:fi tri:s]	listnaté stromy
around	[ə'raʊnd]	kolem, okolo	leaves	[li:vz]	listy
at the river	[æt ðɪ 'rɪvə]	u řeky	meadow	['medəʊ]	louka
beside	[bi'saɪd]	vedle	messy	['mesi]	nepořádný
branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]	větev	near	[nɪə]	blízko
bush	[bʊʃ]	keř, křoví	next to	[nekst tə]	vedle
clear	[kliə]	čistý, zřejmý	on	[ɒn]	na, v, při
clouds	[klaʊd]	mraky	on the meadow	[ɒn ðɪ medəʊ]	na louce
coniferous trees	[kɒ'nɪfərəs tri:s]	jehličnaté stromy	opposite	[ɒpəzɪt]	naproti, protější, opačný
cow	[kaʊ]	kráva	path	[pæθ]	cesta, stezka
crown	[kraʊn]	koruna	pigeons	['pɪdʒɪns]	holubi
door	[dɔ:]	dveře	pools	[pu:ls]	kaluže
fence	[fens]	plot, ohrada	rain	[reɪn]	děšť, pršet
filthy	['fɪlθɪ]	špinavý, hnusný	roof	[ru:f]	střecha
fir	[fɜ:]	jedle	rubbish	['rʌbɪʃ]	odpad(ky), smetí
forest	['fɒrɪst]	les	sheep	[ʃi:p]	ovce
fruit trees	[fru:t tri:s]	ovocné stromy	shrub	[ʃrʌb]	křovina, keř
grass	[grɑ:s]	tráva	some	[səm]	nějaký, některý, několik
hill	[hɪl]	kopec, pahorek, vrch	spruce	[spru:s]	smrk
hole	[həʊl]	díra, jáma	stump	[stʌmp]	pařez
horse	[hɔ:s]	kůň	sun	[sʌn]	slunce
how many	[haʊ 'meni]	kolik	trunk	[trʌŋk]	kmen, kufr
chimney	[tʃɪmni]	komín	twigs	[twɪɡz]	větvičky
in	[ɪn]	v, uvnitř	typha or cattail	['taɪfə/] or ['kæt- tɑɪl]	orobinec
in the forest	[ɪn ðɪ fɒrɪst]	v lese	under	['ʌndə]	pod



Remark:

in the forest
in the garden
on a horse
on the meadow
at/by the river

2. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U3.

Example: pigeons on the roof

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Where is it?

Where is the otter?

.....

Where are the eggs?

.....

Where is the wolf?

.....

Where is the bat?

.....

Where is the hare?

.....

Where are the hedgehogs?

.....

Where are the ants?

.....

Where is the crayfish?

.....



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Describe the place
Příloha	4.15 Describe the Place: There is x There are

1. Study and fill in the chart. Then write four sentences about the classroom and use *there is, there isn't, there are, there aren't, a, some, any*:

	Affirmative
singular	There is a dog near the house.
plural	There some birds on the roof.

	Negative
singular	There isn't a dog near the house.
plural	There any birds on the roof.

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. **Correct the sentences**

1. There *aren't* a white stork in the pond.
2. There *is* some birds on the roof.
3. There aren't *some* ducks in the pond.
4. There *are* a cow on the meadow.
5. There are *any* geese at the pond.
6. There is *some* cock next to the path.
7. There isn't *any* elephant around the house.
8. There *are* any goats on the meadow.



3. Look at the picture and describe it. Use sentences with *there is, there are, a, an, some, any and prepositions of places*.

Example: There is a cat near the house.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

4. Answer the questions:

1. How many ducks are there?
2. How many dogs are there?
3. How many apples are there?
4. How many butterflies are there?
5. How many sheep are there?
6. How many windows are there?
7. How many wolves are there?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Nature to Nature
Příloha	4.16 Nature to Nature: Let's talk

1. Let's talk about these photos. Use *there is, there are, a, an, some, any* and *vocabulary from the box*.

The Beskydy Mountains	Other places
<p>a lot of trees quiet place beautiful find some animals any people I think</p>	<p>a lot of people noisy place any animals too much rubbish any clear ponds, rivers I don't think</p>





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 Description of animals
Příloha	4.17 What do the animals look like?

1. Study the chart. Then write four sentences about the animals, see the example.
Use *have* (2x) and *has* (2x) in the sentences.

	Affirmative
singular	<p>I have a long beak. You have a short beak. She has long legs. He has small ears. It has a short tail.</p>
plural	<p>We have a big nest. You have a small nest. They have neat wings.</p>

Example:

Squirrel has a long tail.

Bears have claws.

1.
2.
3.
4.



2. Read and retell.

2.1. Frog



Frog is quite small. It usually has brown or green colour. Frog has four legs and usually big eyes. Frog doesn't have a tail. Forelegs have 4 fingers and the hind legs have 5 toes.

The forelegs are shorter than the hind legs. Frogs can swim very well and jump. They eat insects a lot. They usually live near waters such as rivers, ponds, wetlands. Black storks love eating frogs.

Note: love eating

2.2. What is the difference between the hind toes of common frog and tree frog?

This is common frog.



This is tree frog.





2.3. Wolf



Wolf is a **wild** animal that lives in **packs**. It has long legs and tail. Wolf has very strong teeth. It has 42 teeth. Wolf has grey and brown colour, **the belly** is usually white. Wolf can run very fast. The speed is up to 60 km/hour. It can see and smell very well. Wolf usually lives in the forests where it can find its food such as deer, wild boar, fox and many other animals. Wolf is an **endangered species** because people love hunting them.

Note: love hunting

2.4. What is the difference between the wolf footprint and lynx footprint?

Do you know why?

This is a footprint of a wolf.



.....

This is a footprint of a lynx.



.....

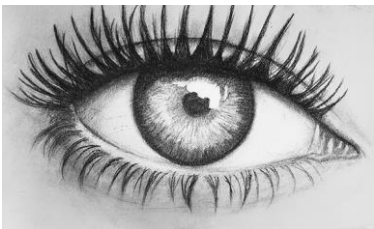


2.5. Butterfly



Butterfly is an **insect**. It has a head, long body and 6 legs. There are two **antennas** on the head and a long **sucker**. The eye of a butterfly has thousand smaller eyes. Butterfly has 4 wings. The wings have a lot of **scales**. Butterflies are very beautiful because their wings are very colourful. Butterflies can fly very well. They love eating nectar.

2.6. What is the difference between a human eye and butterfly eye?



Eye of a man

Eye of an insect



3. Yes/No questions

Example: *Frog has a tail.* **NO**

1. Frog has 4 fingers.
2. Frogs can jump very bad.
3. Wolves live in packs.
4. Wolf has small and weak teeth.
5. Wolves can't see very well.
6. Wolves are very fast animals.
7. Butterfly is an insect.
8. Butterfly has 3 pairs of legs.
9. Butterflies have very colourful wings.
10. Butterflies can't fly very well.

4. Answer the questions:

1. How many legs does frog have?
2. How many fingers do frogs have?
3. What do frogs love eating?
4. Where do frogs live?
5. Does wolf have a short tail?
6. How many teeth does wolf have?
7. What does wolf eat?
8. Can wolf run fast?
9. Why is wolf an endangered species?
10. Is butterfly a fish?
11. Does butterfly have 4 wings?
12. What do butterflies love eating?



5. Study the chart and complete the Question columns. Examples in exercise no. 8 and short answers in the chart help you.

	Question	Short answer	Negative
singular	..... I have a long beak?	Yes, I do.	I don't have a long beak.
	..... you have a short beak?	No, I don't.	You don't have a short beak.
	..... she has long legs?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.	She doesn't have long legs.
	..... he has small ears?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	He doesn't have small ears.
	..... it has a short tail?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.	It doesn't have a short tail.
plural	..... we have a big nest?	Yes, we do.	We don't have a big nest.
	..... you have a small nest?	No, we don't.	You don't have a small nest.
	..... they have neat wings?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.	They don't have neat wings.

6. Make questions with do or does. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1. a duck/webbed fingers?
2. How many legs/an ant?
3. Where/otters/whiskers?
4. hedgehogs/spines?
5. you/any wild animals in your surroundings?
6. How many fingers/bears?
7. a frog/tail?



8. birds/wings?

7. Write short article about a dragonfly. Use the clue words from the box.



insect	doesn't	wings	colour	antennas
legs	near waters	compound eyes	can't	fly
	see very well	little insects		

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**8. Write an article about the animal of the Beskydy Mountains.
Use is/isn't, can/can't, doesn't, wide range of vocabulary.**

.....

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MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Natural Heritage of the Moravian-Silesian Beskydy Mountains
Příloha	4.18 Natural Heritage of the Moravian-Silesian Beskydy Mountains

LOOK AT THE MAP. YOU ARE HERE ●

1. What is the name of the village where URSUS centre is?			
2. What are 6 closest peaks to URSUS centre? 3. How high are they?	Name: _____ m	Name: _____ m	Name: _____ m
	Height: _____ m	Height: _____ m	Height: _____ m
4. What is the highest peak of Lomná valley and how high it is?	Name: _____ m		
	Name: _____ m		
5. What is the lowest peak of Lomná valley and how high it is?	Name: _____ m		
	Name: _____ m		
6. What is the closest village/town to URSUS centre?			
7. What rivers flow to the Lomná river?			
8. Do you know where the closest train stop is?			
9. What is the name of the National Natural Reservation in the Lomná area?			
10. What is the name of the PLA where URSUS centre is?			

NPR (Národní přírodní rezervace) = National Natural Reservation
CHKO (Chráněná krajinná oblast) = Protected Landscape Area

PR (Přírodní rezervace) = Natural Reservation



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Products of Nature
Příloha	4.19 Products of Nature: Explore the Nature

1. Explore the nature

Name of the product of nature	What are the characteristics of the product?		Specify the product of nature (size, colour, place you can find, what product it is from, etc.)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			



2. Draw one of the products of nature and describe it.





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area I
Příloha	4.20 Map of the Lomná Area

1. Match the symbols to the vocabulary

river pond waterfall wetland church peak meadow house stream



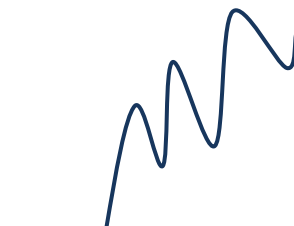
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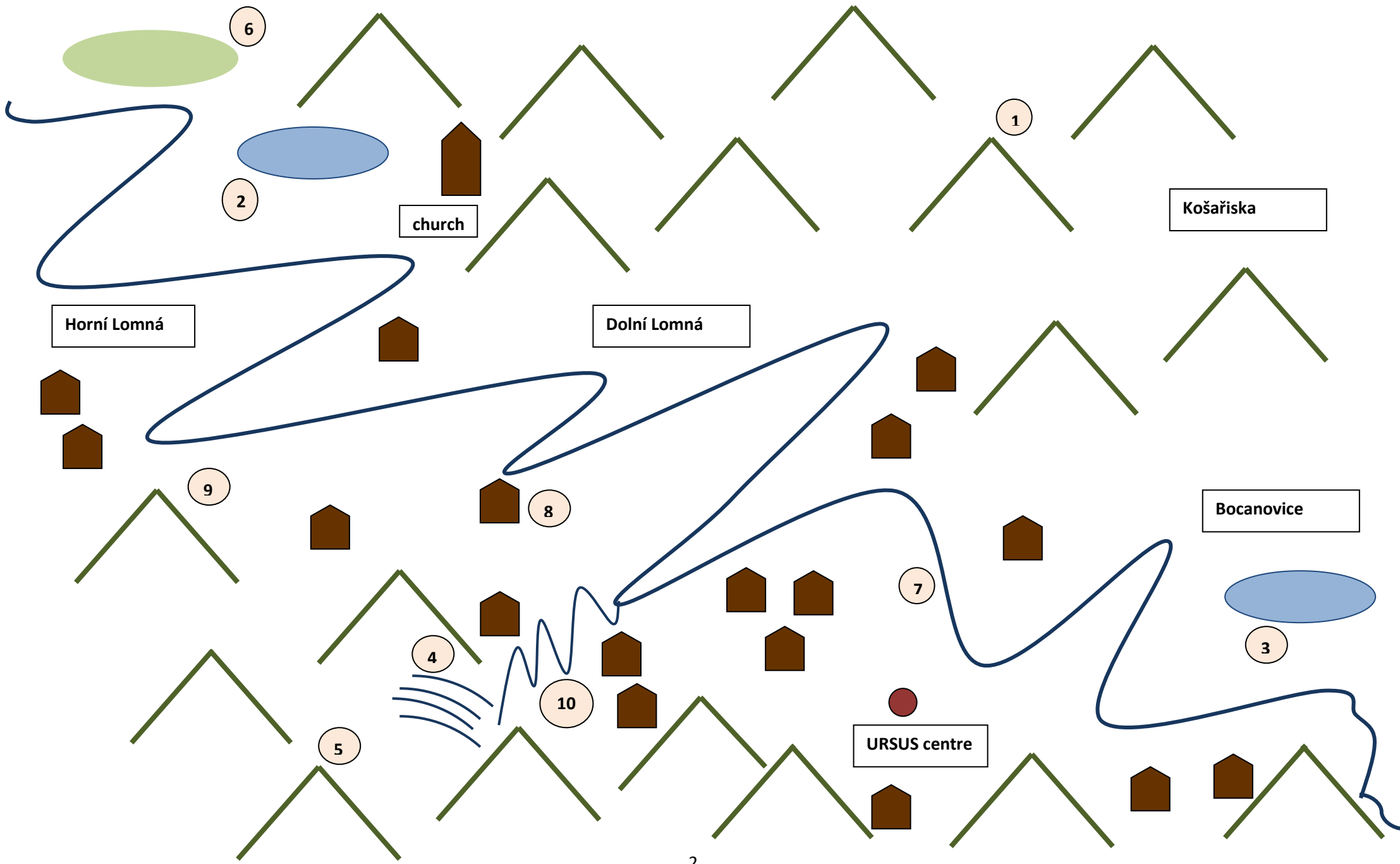
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Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	4.21 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area

1. Match the numbers with the places in the box.

Mionší Virgin Forest Jestřábí Waterfall the Lomná river

Upalone wetland Kozubová peak Pond in Bocanovice

Velký Kyčmol meadow Jestřábí stream Velký Polom peak

Information centre of Mionší Virgin Forest

Clues to the map:

1. Kozubová peak is near the village of Košařiska or Bocanovice.
2. Upalone wetland is between Velký Kyčmol meadow and church.
Velký Kyčmol meadow is at the end of the village of Horní Lomná.
3. Velký Polom peak is above the Jestřábí waterfall.
Jestřábí waterfall flows into the Jestřábí stream. There are some family houses nearby.
4. Mionší Virgin Forest is opposite the information centre.
Information centre is very close to the river of Lomná.
5. The pond is just in the village of Bocanovice.
6. The river of Lomná is in front of the URSUS centre.

No.1		No.6	
No.2		No.7	
No.3		No.8	
No.4		No.9	
No.5		No.10	



2. Read the dialogue.

Frog: Excuse me.

Salamander: Yes. Can I help you?

Frog: Is there a clear river nearby with a lot of water insects?

Salamander: A clear river with a lot of water insects? Oh, yes. There's Jestřábí potok.

Frog: How far is it?

Salamander: I think it's about 150 jumps.

3. How far is it?

1. How far is Velký Kyčmol meadow?
2. How far is the information centre at Mionší Virgin Forest?
3. How far is Kozubová peak?
4. How far is Lomná river?
5. How far is Velký Polom peak?
6. How far is the pond in the village of Bocanovice?
7. How far is Upalone wetland?
8. How far is Jestřábí waterfall?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	4.22 Leaflet on my village/town area

1. A leaflet about the place of nature in your neighbourhood or your favourite one.

Write a leaflet 90-120 words. Follow the questions in the writing guide.

1. Where is the river/meadow/peak/wetland/interesting place of beauty.....?
2. What's the name of the river/meadow/peak.....?
3. What town, facility or important point is nearby?
4. How far is it from the town centre, facility or important point?
5. What can a visitor find there? (*coniferous/deciduous forests, biotopes, waterfall, rare species of fauna or flora, natural phenomena, caves... or any other such as chalet, educational trail...?*)
6. How can a visitor get there?
7. What other interesting places are there? How far are these interesting places?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	4.23 Revision

1. Translate:

1. Čáp má 2 nohy.

.....

2. Pstruh není v řece, ale je na břehu.

.....

3. Sova nerada spí ve dne.

.....

4. Má kuna srst?

.....

5. Kachny nemají srst, ale mají peří.

.....

6. Salamandři mají žluté skvrny na těle.

.....

7. Had nemá nohy.

.....

8. Kolik tykadel má motýl?

.....

9. Mravenci nemají 2 páry nohou, ale mají 3 páry.

.....

10. Mají jeleni parohy?

.....



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 Build your vocabulary
Příloha	5.1. Build your vocabulary U1

1. Read the vocabulary

hello	[ˈheləʊ]	ahoj, nazdar	dragonfly	[ˈdræɡənˌflaɪ]	vážka
everybody	[ˈevriˌbɒdi]	každý, všichni	white stork	[waɪt stɔ:k]	čáp bílý
name	[neɪm]	jméno, název	black stork	[blæk stɔ:k]	čáp černý
my	[maɪ]	můj	daddy	[ˈdædi]	táta, tatínek
your	[jɔ:]	tvůj, váš	mummy	[ˈmʌmi]	máma, maminka
What...?	[wət]	co, jaký, jaká	nest	[nest]	hnízdno
is	[ɪz]	je	tree	[tri:]	strom
freshwater droplet	[ˈfref.wɔ:təˌˈdrɒplɪt]	kapka, kapička (sladká voda)	I	[aɪ]	já
Where...?	[weə]	kde	you	[ju]	ty, vy
From	[frəm]	z, od	he	[hi:]	on
the Beskydy Mountains	[ðɪ bɛskɪdɪˌˈmaʊntɪnz]	Beskydy	she	[ʃi:]	ona
town	[taʊn]	město	it	[ɪt]	to, ono
egg	[eg]	vejce	we	[wi:]	my
beak	[bi:k]	zobák	you	[ju]	ty, vy
of - předložka pro 2. pád	[əv]	z	they	[ðeɪ]	oni, ony, ona
in	[ɪn]	v	bird	[bɜ:d]	pták
the Czech Republic	[ðɪ tʃek rɪˈpʌblɪk]	Česká republika	birds	[bɜ:ds]	ptáci
are	[a:]	jsi, jste, jsou, jsme	ladybird	[ˈleɪdɪ bɜ:d]	slunéčko sedmitečné
Poland	[ˈpəʊlənd]	Polsko	bat	[bæt]	netopýr
Slovakia	[sləʊˈvækɪə]	Slovensko	branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]	větev
Ukraine	[ju:ˈkreɪn]	Ukrajina	the	[ðɪ]	ten, ta, to
badger	[ˈbædʒə]	jezevec	fir	[fɜ:]	jedle
fox	[fɒks]	liška	beech	[bi:tʃ]	buk
seed	[si:d]	semínko	beechnut	[bi:tʃnʌt]	bukvice
frog	[frɒɡ]	žába	spider	[ˈspaɪdə]	pavouk
trout	[traʊt]	pstruh	stone	[stəʊn]	kámen
too	[tu:]	také, příliš	mouse	[maʊs]	myš
fly	[flaɪ]	moucha	water	[ˈwɔ:tə]	voda
child	[tʃaɪld]	dítě	river	[ˈrɪvə]	řeka



Remark:

Where are you from?

What's your name?

And you?

1.1. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U1.

Example: fly from the Beskydy Mountains

1. Badger/fox/Birds from Ukraine/Poland/the Czech Republic
2. Birds on the beech tree
3. Trout in the river
4. Spider on the stone
5. Eggs in the nest

Attention 1:

1.2. Write other examples.

1. a bottle of milk/juice/water
2. a bar of chocolate
3. a cup of milk/cocoa
4. a box of sweets



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Language Point
Příloha	5.2. Language point: Plural nouns

Attention 1:

1 child x 2,3...children

1 mouse x 2,3 ...mice

1. Do you know other examples of irregular nouns?

1 man 2, 3, 4 men

1 postman 2, 3, 4 postmen

1 woman 2, 3, 4 women

1 foot 2 feet

2. Form plurals of words in bold from U1.

Example:

one egg – *two eggs*

one duck – *a lot of ducks; four ducks; many ducks*

one beak – **many beaks**

one frog – **a lot of frogs**

one fox – **three foxes**

3. It is your turn now. Write singular and plural form of a noun from U1.

a) black stork - **two black storks**

b) badger – **five badgers**

c) fir – **many firs**

d) ladybird – **a lot of ladybirds**

e) stone – **a lot of stones**

f) beechnut – **many beechnuts**

g) dragonfly – **three dragonflies**

h) branch – **a lot of branches**

i) bat – **three bats**

j) seed – **many seeds**



4. Form singulars or plurals.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 egg	2 eggs	1 ladybird	a lot of ladybirds
1 seed	a lot of seeds	1 beech	more beeches
1 badger	10 badgers	1 fir	many firs
1 branch	5 branches	1 child	3 children
1 fly	many flies	1 town	7 towns
1 mouse	more mice	1 bat	many bats
1 nest	6 nests	1 stone	a lot of stones

5. Choose the correct word from the box and write under the picture.

frog ladybird dragonfly trees
water branches bird river



ladybird



bird



frog



water



branches



river



dragonfly



trees



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 The Beskydy Mountains
Příloha	5.3. The Beskydy Mountains

1. Read the dialogue Hello everybody!



Hello. My name's Ursik. I'm a bear. What's your name?



Hello: My name's Alex. And I'm an eagle. Where are you from, Ursik?



I'm from the Beskydy Mountains in the Czech Republic. And you? Where are you from?



*I'm from the Beskydy Mountains in Ukraine. You are from the Beskydy Mountains,
too?*



Yes, I'm from the Beskydy Mountains.



2. Study the map and fill in the chart in exercise 3.

Where are the Beskydy Mountains?

The Beskydy Mountains are situated in 4 countries. These are:

1. the Czech Republic..... 2.Slovakia..... 3. Poland..... 4.Ukraine.....

The map shows the Beskydy Mountains region, which is shaded in green. The region is bordered by four countries: the Czech Republic to the west, Slovakia to the south, Poland to the north, and Ukraine to the east. The flags of these four countries are placed near the corresponding borders. Other countries shown on the map include Germany to the west, Austria to the south, Hungary to the south, Romania to the east, and Bulgaria to the east.



3. Where are the animals from? Write the animals below the flag.



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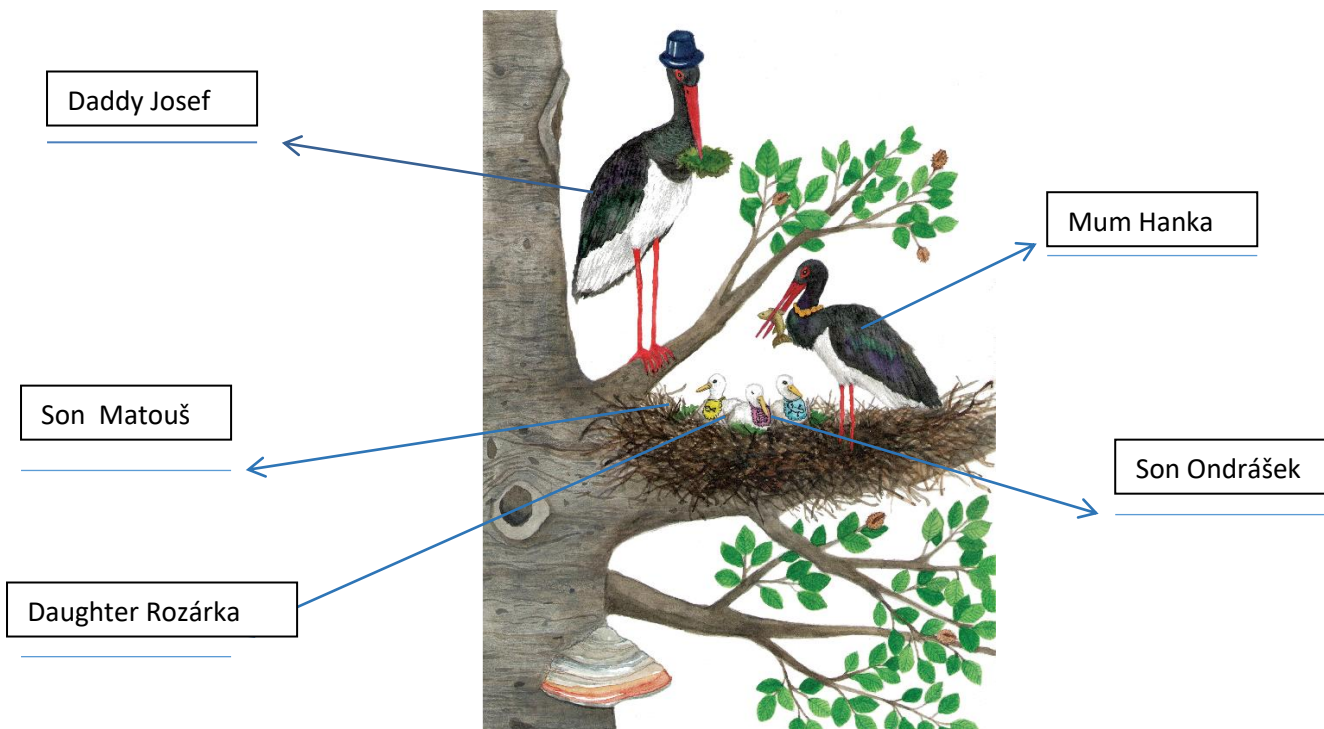
Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 The Black Stork Family
Příloha	5.4. The Black Stork Family

1. Reading. An article about the Black Stork family.

Hello. We are the Black stork family from the Beskydy Mountains. This is daddy stork. His name is Josef. This is mum stork. Her name is Hanka. These are little birds. Their names are Rozárka, Ondrášek and Matouš. Rozárka is between her brothers, Ondrášek and Matouš. She has a purple bib with the picture of a frog. Ondrášek is near the mum. He has a blue bib with a salamander. Matouš has a yellow bib with a fish.

2. Fill in the names.

We are the Black Stork family
from the Virgin Forest of Mionší.





3. Answer the questions.

1. Where are the Black stork family from?

The Black stork family are from the Beskydy Mountains/Virgin forest of Mionší.

2. Where are they now?

Now they are in the Virgin forest Mionší/in the nest.

3. What tree is it?

It is a beech tree.

4. Where is daddy Josef?

Daddy Josef is above the nest on a branch.

5. Where is mum Hanka?

Mum Hanka is in the nest with her little birds.

6. Where are the little birds?

The little birds are in the nest.

7. What are the names of the little birds?

Their names are Ondrášek, Rozárka and Matouš.

8. What fruit is it on the tree?

It is a beechnut.

4. **What are the names of your family members? Write their names and where they are now.**

Example: *My mum is Zuzana. She is at work now.*

Examples depend on each of the pupil's family.

1. My mum Renáta is at work/at home/in the garden/in a shop.

2. My daddy Pavel is at work/at home/in the garden/in a shop/in the mountains.

3. My sister Ema is at school/in the kindergarten/in an afternoon club/with other friends.

4. My little brother Jeník is in a bed/in a pram/in the playground.



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Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 5 This is my family
Příloha	4.5. Who am I?

1. Study the table.

	Affirmative
singular	<i>I am</i> Freshwater Droplet. = <i>I'm</i> Freshwater Droplet. <i>You are</i> Rozárka. = <i>You're</i> Rozárka. <i>She is</i> Hanka. = <i>She's</i> Hanka. <i>He is</i> Josef. = <i>He's</i> Josef. <i>They are</i> little birds. = <i>They're</i> little birds.
plural	<i>We are</i> black storks. = <i>We're</i> black storks. <i>You are</i> white storks. = <i>You're</i> white storks. <i>They are</i> storks from Mionší. = <i>They're</i> storks from Mionší.

2. Match parts of sentences 1-8 with a-h.

1. e) I am 2 week old only
2. g) Matouš is a little boy bird.
3. d) Another stork family are from Ukraine.
4. c) We are stork family.
5. f) Hanka is my mum.
6. h) Ondrášek and Rozárka are my siblings.
7. a) You are in the nest.
8. b) Granpa Lojza is very old.



3. Make contractive form of the sentences in 2.2. If possible, replace the noun with a personal pronoun.

1. I'm 2 week old only
2. He's a little boy bird.
3. They're from Ukraine.
4. We're stork family.
5. She's my mum.
6. They're my siblings.
7. You're in the nest.
8. He's very old.

4. Who am I?

mountains am is (1x) are (2x) my family from

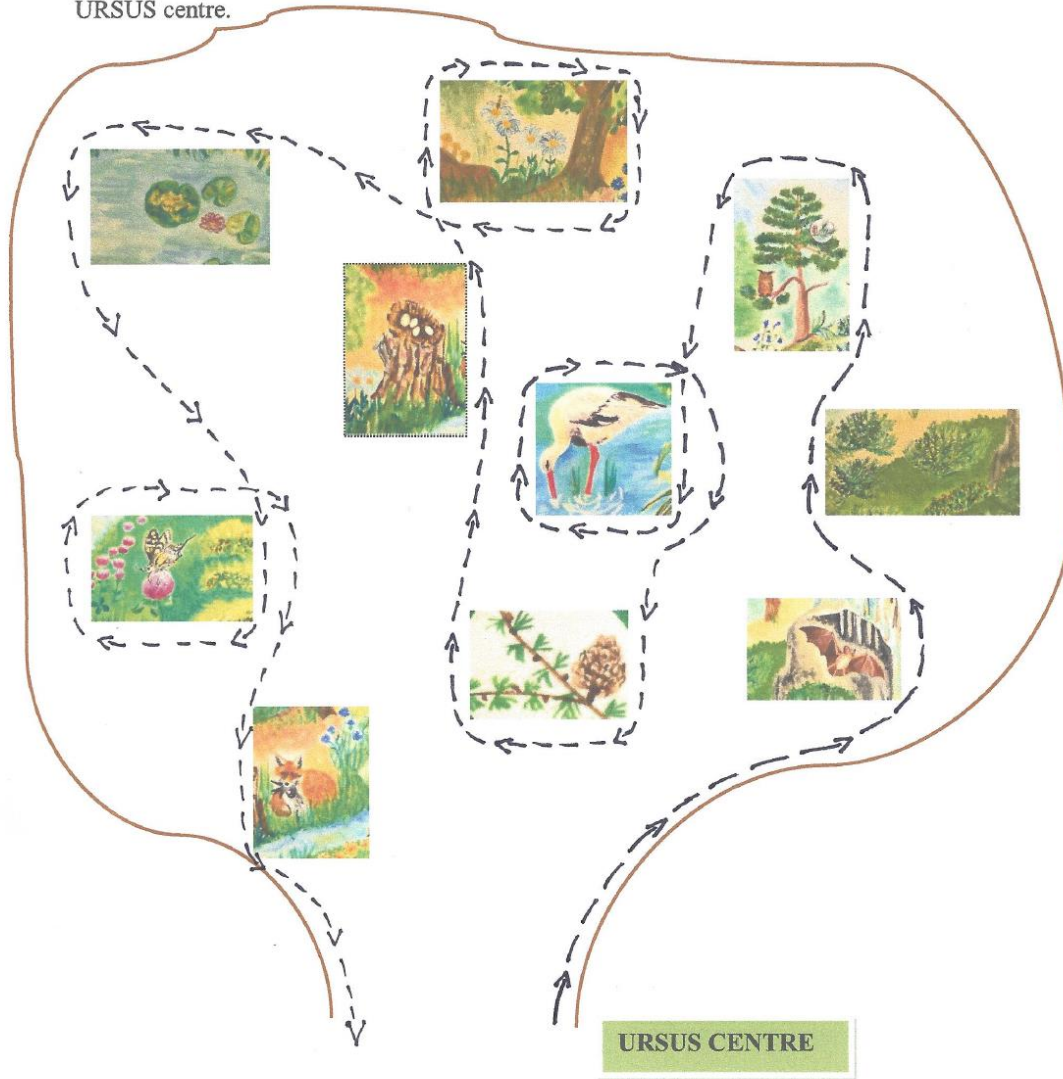
This is my **family**. We **are** from Mionší. Mionší is a Virgin Forest in the Czech Beskydy **Mountains**. Hanka **is** my mum. Ondrášek and Pepík **are** my brothers. Josef is **my** daddy.
Black stork family **from** Ukraine are my friends. I **am** in the nest now.

Fill in the name: I'm **Rozárka**.



5. Read the text

Anežka and Jiřík are excited about walking in the Beskydy Mountains to see the animals living freely in the nature. They use a map to see all of the animals. They start their route at URSUS centre.



Activate: Follow Anežka and Jiřík route. Write the names of the animals, natural phenomena and other things they can see on their route.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |



6. My favourite route in the countryside/forest.

There are various options depending on pupils' attitude to work out the task.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 1 Hello the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 6 Revision
Příloha	Revision of Unit 1

1. Translate

Example:

Vydry jsou v řece.

Otters are in the river.

Jsou v řece. (ty vydry).

They are in the river.

Jak se jmenuješ?

What's your name?

Rozárka je moje sestra.

Rozárka is my sister.

Je moje sestra. (ona Rozárka).

She is my sister. She's my sister.

Motýl je na květině.

Butterfly is on the flower.

Je na květině. (ten motýl)

It is on the flower. It's on the flower.

Dědeček je z Polska.

Grandpa is from Poland.

Vajíčka jsou v hnízdě.

Eggs are in the nest.

Jsou v hnízdě. (ta vajíčka).

They are in the nest. They're in the nest.

Jsme z České republiky.

We are from the Czech Republic.

We're from the Czech Republic.

Alex a Máša jsou z Ukrajiny.

Alex and Máše are from Ukraine.

Jsou z Ukrajiny.

They are from Ukraine. They're from Ukraine.



2. Make contractive form. If possible, replace the noun with a personal pronoun.

Example:

Mionší is a virgin forest in the Czech Beskydy Mountains.

It's a virgin forest in the Czech Beskydy Mountains.

This is my stork family.

OK.

We are from Mionší.

We're from Mionší.

Hanka is my mum.

She's my mum.

Ondrášek and Matouš are my brothers.

They're my brothers.

Josef is my daddy.

He's my daddy.

Rozárka is my sister.

She's my sister.

Stork family from Ukraine are my friends.

They're my friends.

She is with her children in the nest.

She's with her children in the nest.

I am in the nest now.

I'm in the nest now.

Daddy is near the nest.

He's near the nest.

3. Direct English

1. Where is the stork family from? **The stork family is from the Beskydy Mountains.** 2. What is Mionší? **Mionší is a Virgin Forest.** 3. Where is Mionší? **Mionší is in the Beskydy Mountains/in the Czech Republic.** 4. Who is Hanka? **Hanka is mum./Hanka is Rozárka's mum.** 5. Who are Ondrášek and Matouš? **Ondrášek and Matouš/They are Hanka's children/Rozárka's siblings, etc.** 6. What tree is it? **It is a beech tree.** 7. What fruit does the tree have? **The tree has beechnuts.** 8. What colour is the trunk? **The trunk is grey.** 9. Who is Josef? **Josef is children's daddy/Ondrášek, Matouš and Rozárka's daddy/Hanka's husband.** 10. Where are the little birds? **The little birds are in the nest now.** 11. Who is Rozárka? **Rozárka is Ondrášek and Matouš's sister./Hanka's and Josef's daughter.** 12. Where is Rozárka now? **Rozárka is in the nest now.** 13. What colour of a bib does Ondrášek have? **Ondrášek has a blue bib.** 14. What does daddy have in his beak? **Daddy has moss in his beak.** 15. Where is Matouš? **Matouš is next to Rozárka./in the nest with Rozárka and Ondrášek.** 16. What does mum have in her beak? **Mum has fish in her beak.**



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 In the Nature
Příloha	5.7. Build your vocabulary U2

1. Read the vocabulary

bear	[beə]	medvěd	can't	[kɑ:nt]	nemoci, neumět
eat	[i:t]	jíst	eagle	[ˈi:gəl]	orel
honey	[ˈhʌni]	med	sleep	[sli:p]	spát
butterfly	[ˈbʌtə,flaɪ]	motýl	lizard	[ˈlɪzəd]	ještěr(ka)
hare	[heə]	zajíc	clean	[kli:n]	čistý, čistit
woodpecker	[ˈwʊd,pekə]	datel	grass	[grɑ:s]	tráva
hunt	[hʌnt]	lovit	have a rest	[hæv ə rest]	odpočinout si
fly	[flaɪ]	moucha	deer	[diə]	jelen
insect	[ˈɪnsekt]	hmyz	hedgehog	[ˈhedʒ,hɒg]	ježek
trunk	[trʌŋk]	kmen	watch	[wɒtʃ]	sledovat
lynx	[lɪŋks]	rys	watch for	[wɒtʃ fə]	dívat se na
look for	[lʊk fə]	hledat	wetland	[ˈwetlənd]	mokřad, mokřina
wolf	[wʊlf]	vlk	leafy trees	[ˈli:fi tri:s]	listnaté stromy
above	[əˈbʌv]	nad, přes	coniferous trees	[ˈkɒnɪfərəs ti:s]	jehličnaté stromy
meadow	[ˈmedəʊ]	louka	salamander	[ˈsælə,mændə]	mlok
sky	[skaɪ]	nebe	speak	[spi:k]	mluvit
in the sky	[ɪn ði skaɪ]	na obloze	under	[ˈʌndə]	pod
cave	[keɪv]	jeskyně	next to	[nekst tə]	vedle
in the cave	[ɪn ði keɪv]	v jeskyni	opposite	[ˈɒpəzɪt]	naproti
sun	[sʌn]	slunce	walk	[wɔ:k]	jít (pěšky)
jump	[dʒʌmp]	skočit, přeskočit	grow	[grəʊ]	růst
tail	[teɪl]	ocas	pick	[pɪk]	vybrat si, sbírat
these	[ði:z]	tito, tyto	lie	[laɪ]	ležet
wing	[wɪŋ]	křídlo	endangered	[ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd]	ohrožený
swim	[swɪm]	plavat	have	[hæv]	mít, vlastnit
can	[kən]	moci, umět	has	[hæz]	mít, vlastnit (3. os.)
otter	[ˈɒtə]	vydra	pack	[pæk]	smečka
hedge	[hedʒ]	živý plot	boar	[bɔ:]	divočák
whisker	[ˈwɪskə]	vousy	footprint	[ˈfʊt,prɪnt]	stopa



Remark:

in the sky
in the cave
at/by the river
look for

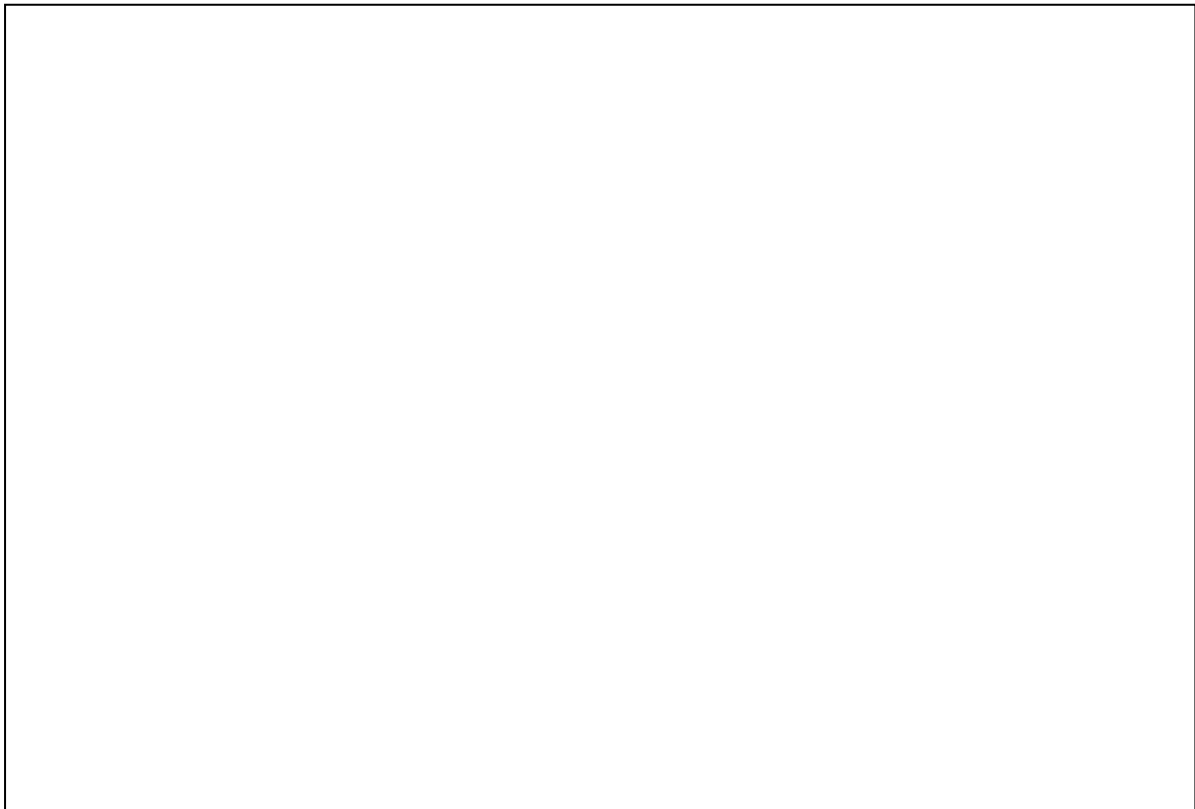
2. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U2.

Example: sun in the sky

There are a lot of options depending on pupil's fantasy and inventiveness.

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Draw the picture





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 In the Nature
Příloha	5.8. Are you ...?

1. Study the chart.

	Question	Short answer positive	Short answer negative
singular	<i>Am I</i> Freshwater Droplet?	<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, I am not.</i>
	<i>Are you</i> Rozárka?	<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, you are not.</i>
	<i>Is she</i> Hanka?	<i>Yes, she is.</i>	<i>No, she is not.</i>
	<i>Is he</i> Josef?	<i>Yes, he is.</i>	<i>No, he is not.</i>
	<i>Is it</i> a little bird?	<i>Yes, it is.</i>	<i>No, it is not.</i>
plural	<i>Are we</i> black storks?	<i>Yes, we are.</i>	<i>No, we are not.</i>
	<i>Are you</i> white storks?	<i>Yes, you are.</i>	<i>No, you are not.</i>
	<i>Are they</i> storks from Mionší?	<i>Yes, they are.</i>	<i>No, they are not.</i>

2. Make questions.

Example:

This is my stork family.

Is this my stork family?

1. We are from Mionší.

Are we from Mionší?

2. Dragonfly is near the river.

Is dragonfly near the river?

3. Frog and trout are in the river.

Are frog and trout in the river?

4. This is stork Ondřej.

Is this stork Ondřej?

5. My sisters are in the nest.

Are my sisters in the nest?



6. Fir seeds are in the cone.
Are fir seeds in the cone?
7. She is near the beech tree.
Is she near the beach?
8. Blue butterflies are on the flower.
Are blue butterflies on the flower?
9. These birds are from Slovakia.
Are these birds from Slovakia?
10. Black storks are on a branch.
Are black storks on a branch?
11. Grey mouse is near the fox hole.
Is grey mouse near the fox hole?

3. Form a question from the following words.

Example:

Is trout in the river? (in, the, trout, is, river)

1. **Are seeds in the cone?** (in, seeds, are, cone, the)
2. **Is Matouš his brother?** (brother, is, Matouš, his)
3. **Are Janusz and Urszula from Poland?** (from, are, Janusz, and, Poland, Urszula)
4. **Is dragonfly near the river?** (near, is, dragonfly, river, the)
5. **Is Josef your daddy?** (daddy, is, Josef, your)
6. **Are the frogs near the black storks?** (frogs, black, the, are, storks, near, the)
Or **Are the black storks near the frogs?**
7. **Is Eliška her sister?** (is, sister, Eliška, her)
8. **Are the white storks on the meadow?** (are, on, white, the, meadow, the, storks)

4. Use the map and form questions:

Various options.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 Animal behaviour
Příloha	5.9. What is it like?

1. Wolf lives in a pack.

a) Wolf is a **social** animal.

Wolves can hunt red deer.

b) Wolves are **strong** animals.



a) **social**

b) **strong**

2. Lynx can run up to 60 kms/hour.

a) Lynx is a **fast** animal.

Lynx kittens like playing.

b) Lynx kittens are **playful** animals.



a) **fast**

b) **playful**

3. Butterfly has various colours.

Butterfly is a **beautiful** animal.



beautiful

4. Snails can walk up to 5m/hour.

Snails are very **slow** animals.



slow



5. Trouts do not live in the salt waters.

Trouts are **freshwater** animals.



freshwater

6. Dragonfly is 25 mm long.

Dragonfly is **a tiny** animal.



tiny

7. Wild animals are afraid of predators

Wild animals are **shy** animals.

Wild animals, e.g. red deer, wolves, often fight.

Wild animals are **strong** animals.



a) **shy**

b) **strong**

8. There are 5 bears in the Beskydy Mountains.

Bears are very **rare** animals.

Bears sleep during winter.

Bears are **sleepy** animals.



a) **rare**

b) **sleepy**



5. Fox can build more nora to protect their little-babies.

Fox is a **smart** or **intelligent** animal.

It is difficult to see a fox.

Fox can hide very well before predators.

Fox is a **careful** animal.



a) **smart, intelligent**

b) **a careful**

6. Bear cubs look lovely.

Bear cubs are very **cute** animals.

Bears have claws to kill the animal.

Bears have very **sharp** claws.



a) **cute**

b) **sharp**



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Wild animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Příloha	5.10. Parts of animals

1. Study the table and fill in the missing parts.

	Positive Contractive	Negative	Negative Contractive
singular	I'm a spider.	I am not an ant.	I'm not an ant.
	You're a butterfly.	You are not a dragonfly.	You aren't a dragonfly.
	She's a fox.	She is not a deer.	She isn't a deer.
	He's a badger.	He is not an otter.	He isn't an otter.
	They're geese.	They are not ducks.	They aren't ducks.
plural	We're woodpeckers.	We are not white storks.	We aren't white storks.
	You're black storks.	You are not bats.	You aren't bats.
	They're salmon.	They are not trouts.	They aren't trouts.

2. Choose the correct words in the first part and in the second part use the correct form of be and suitable adjectives.

Example:

Butterfly **isn't/aren't** ugly. It **is** *beautiful*.

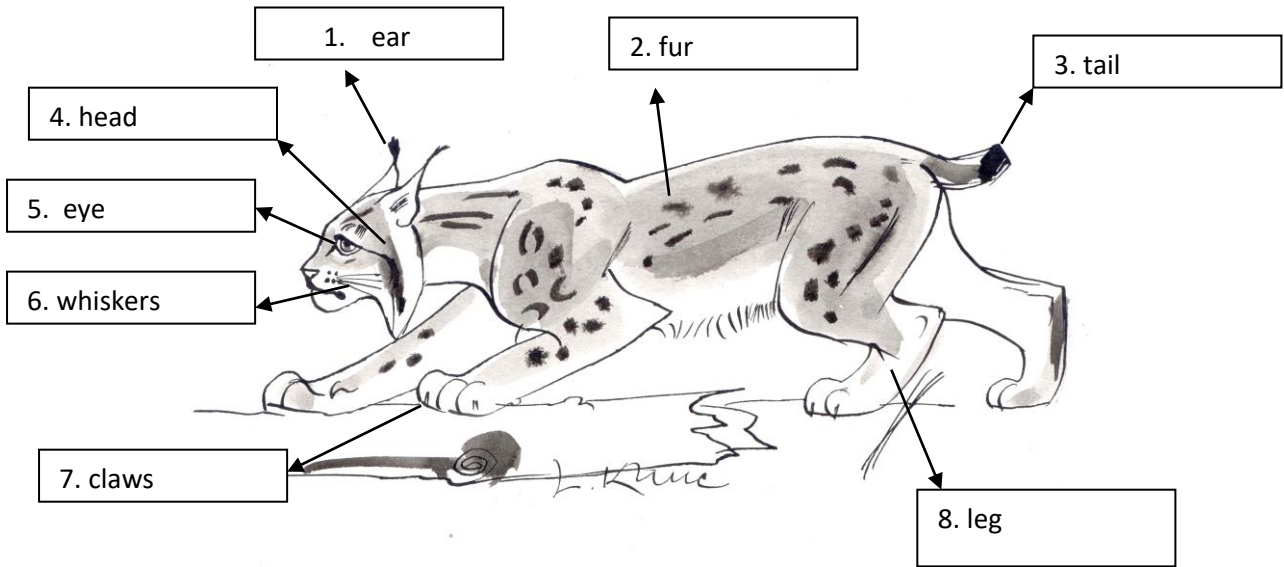
- Bears **aren't** tiny. They **are** *huge/big/enormous*.
- I'm **not** 16 years old. I'm
- Ladybird **isn't** green. They **are** *red (with 7 black dots)*.
- Deers **aren't** slow. They **are** *(very) fast*.
- Spider **is** very tiny. It **is** not *big*.



3. Fill in the boxes with the parts of the body.

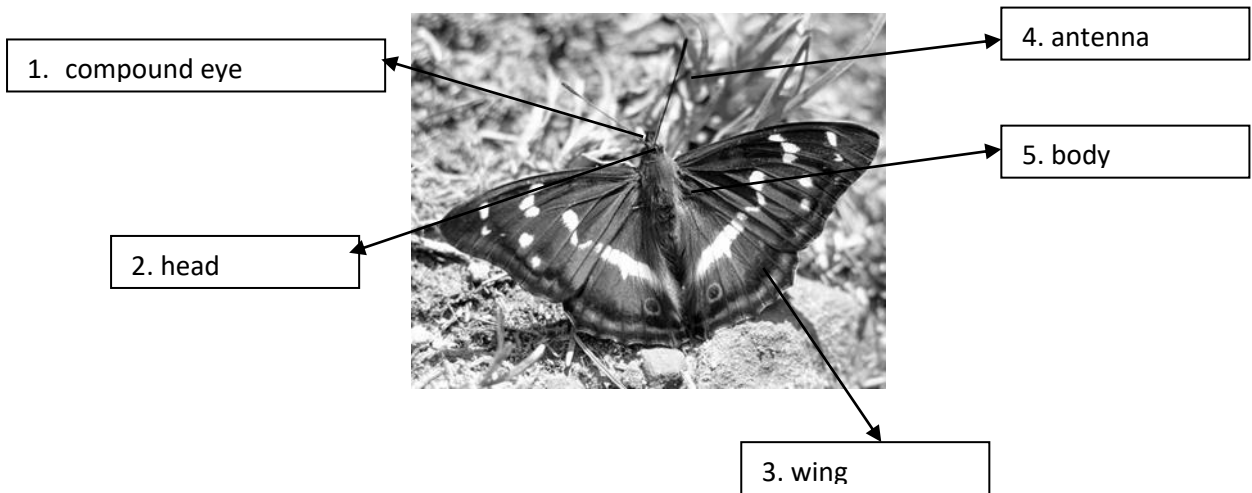
a)

tail head fur eye leg claws ear whiskers



b)

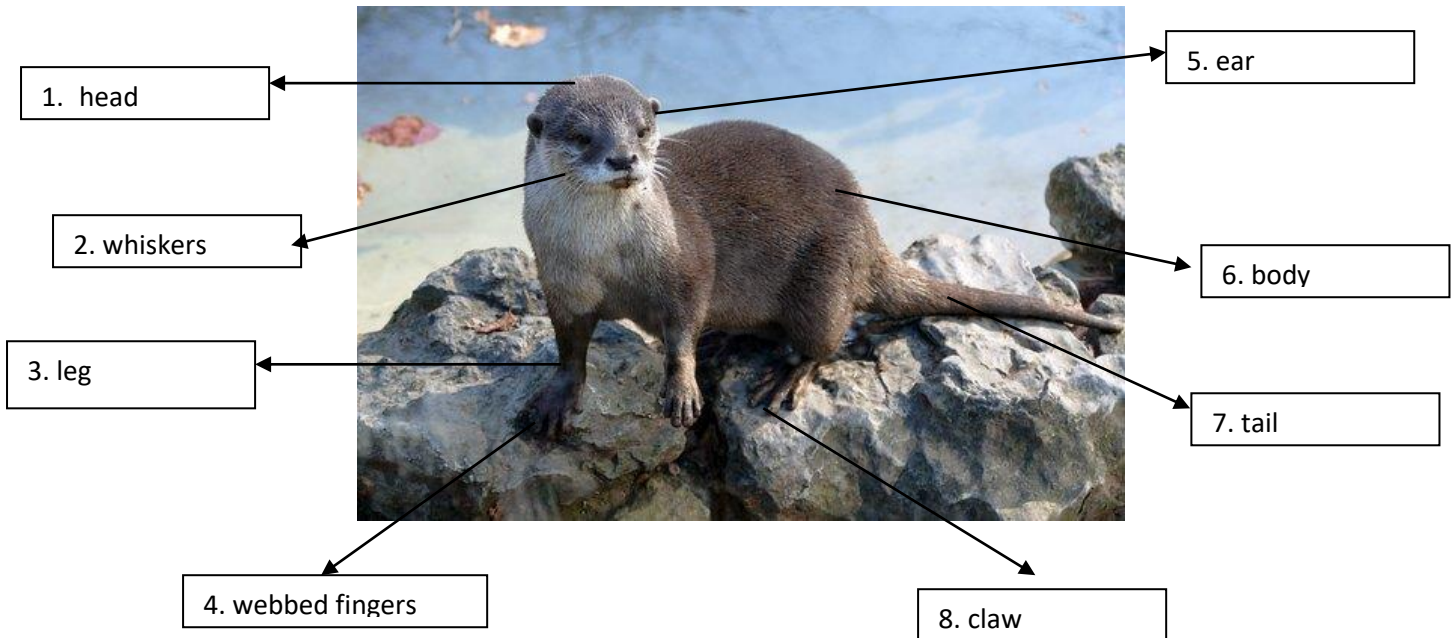
wing body antenna compound eye head





c)

tail	head	whiskers	webbed fingers	body
		leg	ear	claw





4. Read the texts

RED FOX



Red fox is not very big. It is **as** big **as** a badger. It is fast and very clever. It is 3 years old. Its body is slim. It is red, only down part of its head, belly and the end part of its tail is yellow-white. Fox house/den is not near the river, but it is in the underground far from the river.

LADYBIRD



Ladybird is a tiny beetle. It is oval. It is not yellow, but it is red. It has 7 spots. It is a predator, because it eats aphides. It is not dangerous and it is very useful. It is not 5 or 7 years old. It is 1 year old only.

5. Chose one animal, write sentences and draw a picture of the animal.



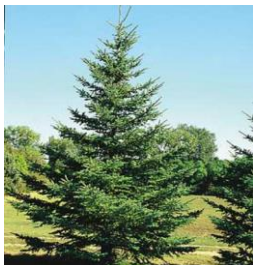
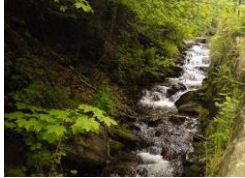


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SPRING WALK IN THE BESKYDY MOUNTAINS

Observe the Nature Around





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MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 3 The Story of the Beskydy Mountains II
Příloha	5.12.1 Quiz on the exposition

1. What animal can you see inside the cave?

Draw the animal here

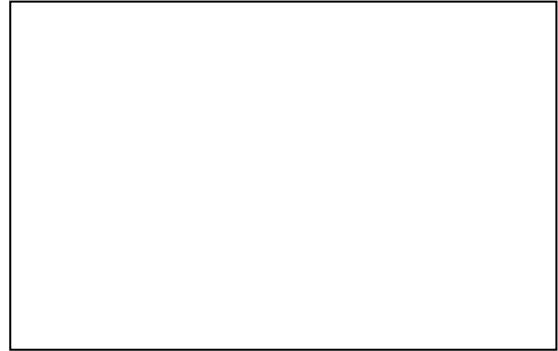
The animal has 2 webbed **wings**. It sleeps during

the day and it hunts its food **at night**.

It loves hunting **mices, spiders, insects**.

It sleeps with its **head** down.

During **the winter** it hibernates.



2. How many fish does kingfisher need to hunt per day?

- a) 5 b) 15 c) **10**

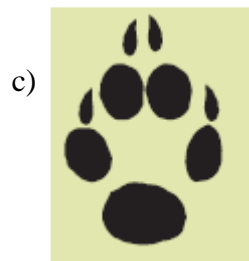
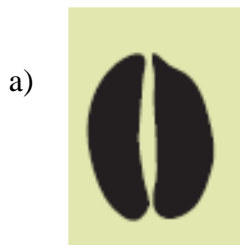
3. Where does black stork nest?

- a) on the meadow b) **in the forest** c) on a chimney

4. What does black stork like eating?

- a) **snake, frog, salamander, fish** b) snake, frog, salamander, mouse c) frog, snake, mole, mouse

5. Which footprint belongs to the otter?



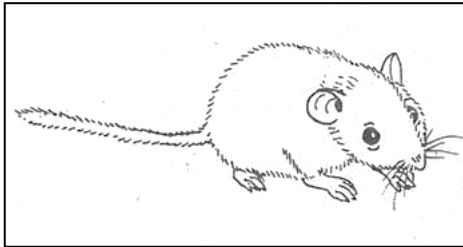
Give a reason for your reply: Otter has **claws** and **webbed fingers**.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 2 Animals of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 7 Revision
Příloha	5.13 Revision Description of an Animal

Revision

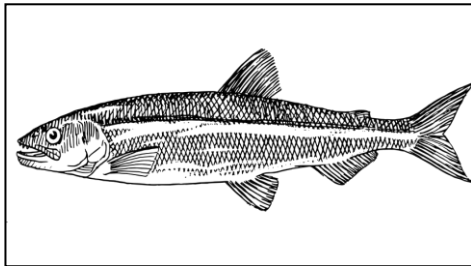
1. small, long, grey, fur, soft, fast



Example:

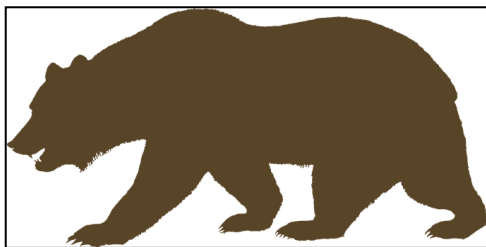
Mouse is a very small animal. It has grey, soft fur. It has a long tail. It can run very fast.

2. long, running waters, sharp, glittering



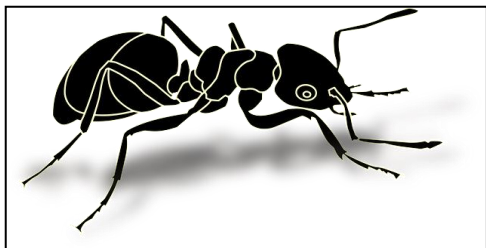
Example: Trout/fish has a long body. It lives in running waters. It has sharp teeth and glittering scales.

3. giant, soft, strong, sharp, sleepy, brown



Example: Bear is a giant animal. It has brown soft fur. It has strong teeth and sharp claws. It loves sleeping during the day and in winter.

4. fast, brown or black, tiny, busy



Example: Ant is a tiny animal. It is (can be) brown or black. It is very fast and very busy animal.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Nature around us
Téma	Téma č. 1 Build your vocabulary
Příloha	4.14 Build your vocabulary U3

1. Read the vocabulary

a	[ən]	nějaký, jakýsi	in the garden	[ɪn ðɪ 'gɑ:dən]	na zahradě
above	[ə'bʌv]	nad	in the sky	[ɪn ðɪ skaɪ]	na obloze
any	['eni]	žádný, kterýkoli, každý	leaf	[li:f]	list
apple tree	[æpəl tri]	jabloň	leafy trees	['li:fi tri:s]	listnaté stromy
around	[ə'raʊnd]	kolem, okolo	leaves	[li:vz]	listy
at the river	[æt ðɪ 'rɪvə]	u řeky	meadow	['medəʊ]	louka
beside	[bɪ'saɪd]	vedle	messy	['mesi]	nepořádný
branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]	větev	near	[nɪə]	blízko
bush	[bʊʃ]	keř, křoví	next to	[nekst tə]	vedle
clear	[klɪə]	čistý, zřejmý	on	[ɒn]	na, v, při
clouds	[klaʊd]	mraky	on the meadow	[ɒn ðɪ medəʊ]	na louce
coniferous trees	[kɒ'nɪfərəs tri:s]	jehličnaté stromy	opposite	[opəsit]	naproti, protější, opačný
cow	[kaʊ]	kráva	path	[pæθ]	cesta, stezka
crown	[kraʊn]	koruna	pigeons	['pɪdʒɪns]	holubi
door	[dɔ:]	dveře	pools	[pu:ls]	kaluže
fence	[fens]	plot, ohrada	rain	[reɪn]	děšť, pršet
filthy	['fɪlθɪ]	špinavý, hnusný	roof	[ru:f]	střecha
fir	[fɜ:]	jedle	rubbish	['rʌbɪʃ]	odpad(ky), smetí
forest	['fɒrɪst]	les	sheep	[ʃi:p]	ovce
fruit trees	[fru:t tri:s]	ovocné stromy	shrub	[ʃrʌb]	křovina, keř
grass	[grɑ:s]	tráva	some	[səm]	nějaký, některý, několik
hill	[hɪl]	kopec, pahorek, vrch	spruce	[spru:s]	smrk
hole	[həʊl]	díra, jáma	stump	[stʌmp]	pařez
horse	[hɔ:s]	kůň	sun	[sʌn]	slunce
how many	[haʊ 'meni]	kolik	trunk	[trʌŋk]	kmen, kufr
chimney	[tʃɪmni]	komín	twigs	[twɪɡz]	větvičky
in	[ɪn]	v, uvnitř	typha or cattail	['taɪfə/] or ['kat-, tʌl]	orobinec
in the forest	[ɪn ðɪ fɒrɪst]	v lese	under	['ʌndə]	pod



Remark:

in the forest
in the garden
on a horse
on the meadow
at/by the river

2. Write vocabulary links. Use vocabulary from U3.

Example: pigeons on the roof

Example: butterfly on the meadow

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitudes.

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Where is it?

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitudes.

Where is the otter?

The otter is in the pond/near the pond.

Where are the eggs?

The eggs are in the nest on the stump.

Where is the wolf?

The wolf is under the (coniferous/fir) tree.

Where is the bat?

The bat is in the cave.

Where is the hare?

The hare is in the stump hole.

Where are the hedgehogs?

The hedgehogs are under/near the birch tree.

Where are the ants?

The ants are near/under the chestnut tree.

Where is the crayfish?

The crayfish is on the stone.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Describe the place
Příloha	5.15 Describe the place: There is x There are

1. Study the table. Then write four sentences about the classroom and use *there is, there isn't, there are, there aren't, a, some, any*:

	Affirmative
singular	There is a dog near the house.
plural	There are some birds on the roof.

	Negative
singular	There isn't a dog near the house.
plural	There aren't any birds on the roof.

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. **Correct the sentences**

1. There *aren't* a white stork in the pond. (*isn't*)
2. There *is* some birds on the roof. (*are*)
3. There aren't *some* ducks in the pond. (*any*)
4. There *are* a cow on the meadow. (*is*)
5. There are *any* geese at the pond. (*some*)
6. There is *some* cock next to the path. (*a*)
7. There isn't *any* elephant around the house. (*an*)
8. There *are* any goats on the meadow. (*aren't*)



3. Look at the picture and describe it. Use sentences with *there is, there are, a, an, some, any and prepositions of places.*

Example: There is a cat near the house.



There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

4. Answer the questions:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How many ducks are there? | There are two ducks. |
| 2. How many dogs are there? | There is one dog only. |
| 3. How many apples are there? | There are a lot of apples. |
| 4. How many butterflies are there? | There aren't any butterflies. /There are no butterflies. |
| 5. How many sheep is there? | There are three sheep. |
| 6. How many windows are there? | There are five windows. |
| 7. How many wolves are there? | There aren't any wolves. /There are no wolves. |

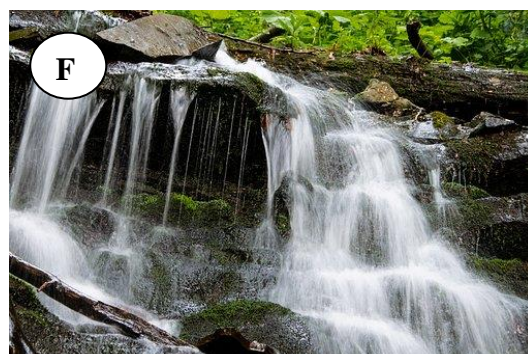


Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 3 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Nature to Nature
Příloha	5.16 Nature to Nature: Let's Talk

1. Let's talk about these photos. Use *there is, there are, a, an, some, any* and *vocabulary from the box*.

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

The Beskydy Mountains	Other places
<p>a lot of trees quiet place beautiful find some animals any people I think</p>	<p>a lot of people noisy place any animals too much rubbish any clear ponds, rivers I don't think</p>





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 1 Description of Animals
Příloha	5.17 What do the animals look like?

1. Study the chart. Then write four sentences about the animals, see the example.
Use *have* (2x) and *has* (2x) in the sentences.

	Affirmative
singular	<p>I have a long beak. You have a short beak. She has long legs. He has small ears. It has a short tail.</p>
plural	<p>We have a big nest. You have a small nest. They have neat wings.</p>

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

Example:

Squirrel has a long tail.

Bears have claws.

1.
2.
3.
4.



2. Read and retell.

2.1. Frog



Frog is quite small. It usually has brown or green colour. Frog has four legs and usually big eyes. Frog doesn't have **a tail**. The **fore legs** have 4 fingers and the **hind legs** have 5 toes. The fore legs are shorter than the hind legs. Frogs can swim very well and jump. They **eat insects** a lot. They usually live near waters such as rivers, **ponds, wetlands**. Black storks love eating frogs.

Note: love eating

2.2. What is the difference between the hind toes of common frog and tree frog?

This is common frog.

This is tree frog.



The common frog had webbed fingers.

The tree frog does not have any webs.



2.3. Wolf



Wolf is a **wild** animal that lives in **packs**. It has long legs and tail. Wolf has very strong teeth. It has 42 teeth. Wolf has grey and brown colour, **the belly** is usually white. Wolf can run very fast. The speed is up to 60 km/hour. It can see and smell very well. Wolf usually lives in the forests where it can find its food such as deer, wild boar, fox and many other animals. Wolf is an **endangered species** because people love hunting them.

Note: love hunting

2.4. What is the difference between the wolf footprint and lynx footprint?

Do you know why?

This is a footprint of a wolf.



**Footprint of a wolf has claws permanently.
(and is narrower).**

This is a footprint of a lynx.



**The footprint of a lynx does not
have claws permanently.**

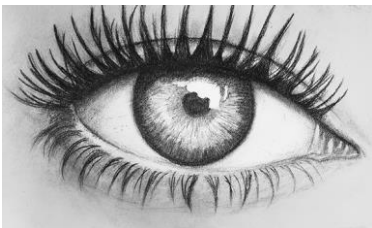


2.5. Butterfly



Butterfly is an **insect**. It has head, long body and 6 legs. There are two **antennas** on the head and a long **sucker**. The eye of a butterfly has thousand smaller eyes. Butterfly has 4 wings. The wings have a lot of **scales**. Butterflies are very beautiful because their wings are very colourful. Butterflies can fly very well. They love eating nectar.

2.6. What is the difference between human eyes and butterfly eyes?



Human has two eyes.



Insect has a lot of eyes because one insect eye has/consists of thousands little eyes.



3. Yes/No questions

Example: *Frog has a tail.* **NO**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Frog has 4 fingers at hind toes. | No. Frog has 4 fingers at forelegs. |
| 2. Frogs can jump very bad. | No. Frog can jump very well. |
| 3. Wolves live in packs. | Yes. |
| 4. Wolf has small and weak teeth. | No. Wolf has long and very strong teeth. |
| 5. Wolves can't see very well. | No. Wolf can see very well. |
| 6. Wolves are very fast animals. | Yes. |
| 7. Butterfly is an insect. | Yes. |
| 8. Butterfly has 2 pairs of legs. | No. Butterfly has 3 pairs of legs, 6 legs in total. |
| 9. Butterflies have very colourful wings. | Yes. |
| 10. Butterflies can't fly very well. | No. Butterflies can fly very well. |

4. Answer the questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. How many legs does frog have? | Frog has 4 legs. |
| 2. How many fingers do frogs have at fore legs? | Frogs have 4 fingers at forelegs. |
| 3. What do frogs love eating? | Frogs love eating insect. |
| 4. Where do frogs live? | Frogs live in rivers, ponds, wetlands. |
| 5. Does wolf have a short tail? | No. Wolf has a long tail. |
| 6. How many teeth does wolf have? | Wolf has 42 teeth. |
| 7. What does wolf eat? | Wolf eats deer, wild boar, fox and many other animals. |
| 8. Can wolf run fast? | Yes. Wolf can run very fast, up to 60 kms/hour. |
| 9. Why is wolf an endangered species? | Because people love hunting them. |
| 10. Is butterfly a fish? | No. Butterfly is an insect. |
| 11. Does butterfly have 4 wings? | Yes. |
| 12. What do butterflies love eating? | Butterflies love eating nectar. |



5. Study the chart and complete the Question columns. Examples in exercise no. 8 and short answers in the chart help you.

	Question	Short answer	Negative
singular	<p>Do I have a long beak?</p> <p>Do you have a short beak?</p> <p>Does she has long legs?</p> <p>Does he has small ears?</p> <p>Does it has a short tail?</p>	<p>Yes, I do.</p> <p>No, I don't.</p> <p>Yes, she/he/it does.</p> <p>No, she/he/it doesn't.</p>	<p>I don't have a long beak.</p> <p>You don't have a short beak.</p> <p>She doesn't have long legs.</p> <p>He doesn't have small ears.</p> <p>It doesn't have a short tail.</p>
plural	<p>Do we have a big nest?</p> <p>Do you have a small nest?</p> <p>Do they have neat wings?</p>	<p>Yes, we do.</p> <p>No, we don't.</p> <p>Yes, they do.</p> <p>No, they don't.</p>	<p>We don't have a big nest.</p> <p>You don't have a small nest.</p> <p>They don't have neat wings.</p>

6. Make questions with do or does. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- a duck/webbed fingers? **Does a duck have webbed fingers?**
- How many legs/an ant? **How many legs does an ant have?**
- Where/otter/whiskers? **Where does otter have whiskers?**
- hedgehogs/spines? **Do hedgehogs have spines?**
- you/any wild animals in your surroundings? **Do you have any wild animals in your surroundings?**
- How many fingers/bears? **How many fingers do bears have?**
- a frog/tail? **Does a frog have a tail?**
- birds/wings? **Do birds have wings?**



7. Write short article about a dragonfly. Use the clue words from the box.



insect	doesn't	wings	colour	antennas
legs	near waters	compound eyes	can't	fly
	see very well	little insects		

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 2 Natural Heritage of the Moravian-Silesian Beskydy Mountains – Lomná Area I.
Příloha	5.18 Natural Heritage of the Moravian-Silesian Beskydy Mountains – Lomná Area I.

LOOK AT THE MAP. YOU ARE HERE

1. What is the name of the village where URSUS centre is?	The name of the village is Dolní Lomná.		
2. What are 6 closest peaks to URSUS centre? 3. How high are they? There are more options. Babí Vrch (952m); Velká Polana (893m)	Name: Skalka Height: 932 m	Name: Malá Skalka Height: 798 m	Name: Kozubová Height: 982 m
	Name: Velká Kykula Height: 812 m	Name: Malá Kyčera Height: 745 m	Name: Úplaz Height: 950 m
4. What is the highest peak of Lomná valley and how high it is?	Name: Velký Polom 1 067 m		
5. What is the lowest peak of Lomná valley and how high it is?	Name: Malá Kyčera 745 m		
6. What is the closest village/town to URSUS centre?	The closest village to URSUS centre is Horní Lomná or Bocanovice. The closest town to URSUS centre is Jablunkov.		
7. What rivers flow to the Lomná river?	The rivers that flow to the Lomná river are e.g.: Jestřábí stream, Radošanka, Tatínky, Novina or Mostařanka.		
8. Do you know where the closest train stop is?	The closest train stop is in the village of Bocanovice.		
9. What is the name of the National Natural Reservation in the Lomná area?	The name of the National Natural Reservation is Mionší. It is a Virgin Forest.		
10. What is name of the PLA where URSUS centre is?	The name of PLA is the Beskydy Protected Landscape Area.		

NPR (Národní přírodní rezervace) = National Natural Reservation
CHKO (Chráněná krajinná oblast) = Protected Landscape Area

PR (Přírodní rezervace) = Natural Reservation



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Products of Nature
Příloha	5.19 Explore the Nature

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

1. Explore the nature

Name of the product of nature	What are the characteristics of the product?		Specify the product of nature (size, colour, place you can find, what product it is from, etc.)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			



2. Draw one of the products of nature and describe it.



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area I
Příloha	5.20 Map of the Lomná Area

1. Match the symbols to the vocabulary

river pond waterfall wetland church peak meadow house stream



1. peak



6. meadow



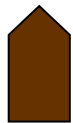
2. house



7. stream



3. pond

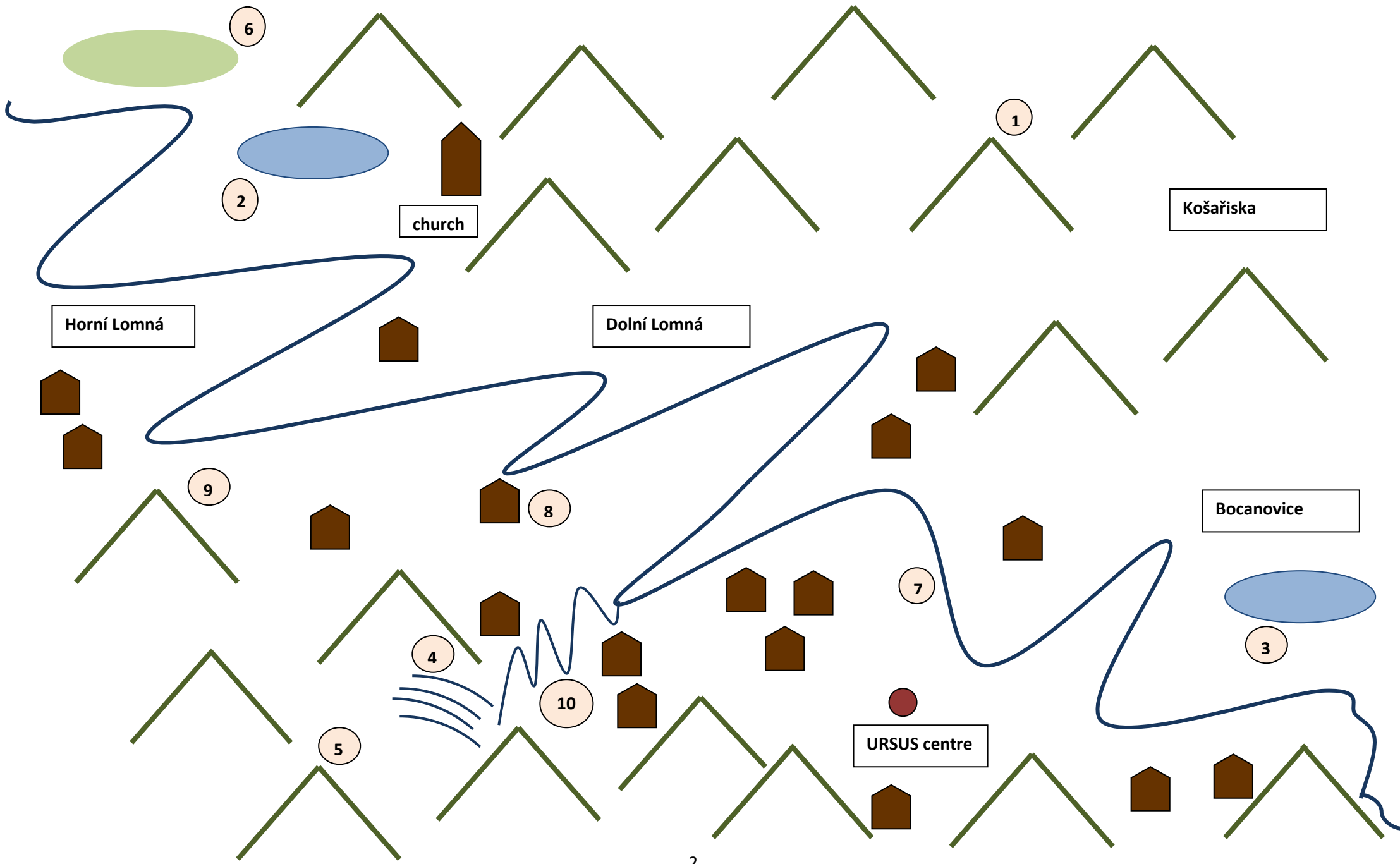


4. church

8. river



5. waterfall





Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	4.21 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area

1. Match the numbers with the places in the box.

Mionší Virgin Forest Jestřábí Waterfall the Lomná river

Upalone wetland Kozubová peak Pond in Bocanovice

Velký Kyčmol meadow Jestřábí stream Velký Polom peak

Information centre of Mionší Virgin Forest

Clues to the map:

1. Mionší Virgin Forest is opposite the information centre.
Information centre is very close to the river of Lomná.
2. Upalone wetland is between Velký Kyčmol meadow and church.
Velký Kyčmol meadow is at the end of the village of Horní Lomná.
3. Kozubová peak is near the village of Košařiska or Bocanovice.
4. Velký Polom peak is above the Jestřábí waterfall.
Jestřábí waterfall flows into the Jestřábí stream. There are some family houses nearby.
5. The pond is just in the village of Bocanovice.
6. The Lomná river is in front of the URSUS centre.

No.1	Kozubová peak	No.6	Velký Kyčmol meadow
No.2	Upalone wetland	No.7	The Lomná river
No.3	Pond in Bocanovice	No.8	Information centre of Mionší Virgin Forest
No.4	Jestřábí waterfall	No.9	Mionší Virgin Forest
No.5	Velký Polom peak	No.10	Jestřábí stream



2. Read the dialogue.

Frog: Excuse me.

Salamander: Yes. Can I help you?

Frog: Is there a clear river nearby with a lot of water insects?

Salamander: A clear river with a lot of water insects? Oh, yes. There's Jestřábí potok.

Frog: How far is it?

Salamander: I think it's about 150 jumps.

3. How far is it?

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

1. How far is Velký Kyčmol meadow?
2. How far is the information centre at Mionší Virgin Forest?
3. How far is Kozubová peak?
4. How far is Lomná river?
5. How far is Velký Polom peak?
6. How far is the pond in the village of Bocanovice?
7. How far is Upalone wetland?
8. How far is Jestřábí waterfall?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	4.22 Leaflet on my village/town area

There are more options. The result depends on each pupil's attitude.

1. A leaflet about the place of nature in your neighbourhood or your favourite one.

Write a leaflet 90-120 words. Follow the questions in the writing guide.

1. Where is the river/meadow/peak/wetland/interesting place of beauty.....?
2. What's the name of the river/meadow/peak.....?
3. What town, facility or important point is nearby?
4. How far is it from the town centre, facility or important point?
5. What can a visitor find there? (*coniferous/deciduous forests, biotopes, waterfall, rare species of fauna or flora, natural phenomena, caves... or any other such as chalet, educational trail...?*)
6. How can a visitor get there?
7. What other interesting places are there? How far are these interesting places?



Tematický blok	Tematický blok č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Beskydy Mountains
Téma	Téma č. 4 Natural Heritage of the Lomná Area II
Příloha	5.23 Revision

1. Translate:

1. Čáp má 2 nohy.

Stork has 2 legs.

2. Pstruh není v řece, ale je na břehu.

The trout is not in the river, but it is on the river bank.

3. Sovy nerady spí ve dne.

Owls do not like sleeping during the day.

4. Má kuna srst?

Does marten have fur?

5. Kachny nemají srst, ale mají peří.

Ducks do not have fur, but they have feathers.

6. Salamandři mají žluté skvrny na těle.

Salamanders have yellow dots on the body/their bodies.

7. Had nemá nohy.

Snake does not have legs.

8. Kolik tykadel má motýl?

How many antennas does a butterfly have?

9. Mravenci nemají 2 páry nohou, ale mají 3 páry.

Ants do not have two pairs of legs, but they have three pairs of legs.

10. Mají jeleni parohy?

Do deer have horns?

















