

Temat: Around the world Culture: nature reserves. Lekcja kulturowa na temat rezerwatów przyrody/parków narodowych.

Ćwiczenie 1. Przeczytaj poniższe teksty. Znajdź i podkreśl nazwy zwierząt w tekstach i sprawdź w słowniku co one oznaczają. Przepisz do zeszytu.

Przykład: elk - łoś

<p>Białowieża National Park</p>  <p>This national park is on the border between Poland and Belarus. The forest is home to many animals, from large animals such as elks and wolves to smaller animals such as beavers. It's famous for the 600 or more European bison that live in the park. There are also some endangered animals, such as the white-backed woodpecker. Part of the national park is the oldest forest in Europe – it's one of the most important scientific sites in the world. Up to 150,000 tourists visit this national park every year. One of the most popular attractions there is the European bison Show Reserve, where they can get close to the enormous bison.</p> <p>European bison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the largest land animal in Europe• up to 3.5 m long and 1.95 m tall• up to 920 kg	<p>St Kilda</p>  <p>St Kilda is a group of small islands on the west side of Scotland. It's an important nature reserve because of the rare birds, sheep and butterflies that live there. One of the most popular features at St Kilda are the puffins. Every summer about 270,000 puffins come to St Kilda. Puffins are sometimes called sea clowns because they look funny, with their brightly-coloured beaks and orange feet. They walk in a funny way, and they fly in a funny way. They can use their wings to swim underwater, like penguins. Tourists love to watch them.</p> <p>Atlantic puffins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• up to 32 cm long• with wingspan of 53 cm• up to 380 g• they only visit the UK in summer• in winter, their beaks turn black
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Glossary

- border – granica
- brightly-coloured – jaskrawy
- nature reserve – rezerwat przyrody
- show reserve – rezerwat pokazowy
- site – miejsce

Ćwiczenie 2. Przeczytaj teksty i zakreśl odpowiednie wyrazy.

- 1 Wildebeests make a *short / long* journey across the Serengeti every *month / year*.
- 2 A wildebeest is *heavier than / as heavy as* a platypus.
- 3 At Flinders Chase National Park, visitors come to see the animals *in the sea / on the land and in the sea*.
- 4 Platypuses eat food from *land / water*.

Serengeti National Park is in Tanzania, Africa. 90,000 people visit the park every year to see its amazing animals. There are lions, rhinoceros, cheetahs and elephants, zebras and giraffes. It's most famous for the wildebeests that travel north across the Serengeti, looking for food. More than one and a half million wildebeests make the one thousand kilometre journey every year. Wildebeests live in large groups and they are:

live in large groups and they are:

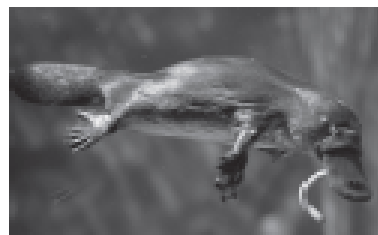
- also called gnu,
- up to 1.4 metres high,
- up to 225 kg.



Flinders Chase National Park is on Kangaroo Island in Australia. Visitors come here to see the kangaroos, wallabies, koalas and platypus and to watch sea lions, seals and whales in the sea.

The platypus is a very strange-looking animal. It's got a beak like a duck's beak, feet like duck's feet, a tail like a beaver's tail, and dark brown fur. It's a mammal, but it lays eggs like a bird! It lives on land but it's a very good swimmer and it finds its food at the bottom of rivers or lakes. Visitors to Flinders Chase National Park often go on a special platypus walk to see this amazing animal! Platypuses sleep in the day and hunt at night. They are:

- also called duckbills,
- up to 50 centimetres long,
- up to 1.4 kg.



Ćwiczenie 3. Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat rezerwatów przyrody. Napisz B (Białowieża National Park) lub SK (St Kilda).

Quiz – Nature reserves

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat rezerwatów przyrody. Napisz B (Białowieża National Park) lub SK (St Kilda).

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|--|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Many puffins live here. | ___ | 4 It's in Scotland. | ___ |
| 2 150,000 tourists come here every year. | ___ | 5 There are rare butterflies here. | ___ |
| 3 The oldest forest in Europe is here. | ___ | 6 People come here to see the bison. | ___ |

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Na podstawie: Beare Nick. Brainy klasa 6. Macmillan Education 2019.