

## Unit 10 – The Law of the Jungle

### VOCABULARY

#### Domestic animals

a goat  
a cow  
a dog  
a horse  
a cat / kitten  
a mule  
an ox

#### Birds

a vulture  
an eagle  
a dove  
an owl  
a falcon  
a pigeon  
an albatross  
an ostrich  
a peacock

#### Wild animals

a lion  
a kangaroo  
an elephant  
a tiger  
a monkey  
a cheetah  
an antelope  
a giraffe  
a snake  
a bear  
a fox  
a bat  
a mouse  
a whale  
a salmon

#### Punctuation

a capital letter  
a full stop  
inverted commas  
a question mark  
an exclamation mark  
a small letter

#### Animal expressions

as strong as a lion  
as stubborn as a mule  
as quiet as a mouse  
as blind as a bat  
as weak as a kitten  
as free as a bird  
as proud a peacock  
as sly as a fox  
as wise as an owl  
as brave as an ox

#### Reporting verbs

promise  
complain  
suggest  
explain  
say  
ask  
reply  
beg

There are two possibilities for word order with the reporting verbs above.

**subject + reporting verb:** *she said, he replied ...*

"I'm hungry," she **said**.

"So am I," he **replied**.

**reporting verb + subject:** *begged Jane, asked Joe ...*

"Please, can we stop to rest?" **begged** Jane.

"What time do you want to leave?" **asked** Joe.

## GRAMMAR

### Past simple vs. past continuous

We use the past simple to describe a finished action in the past.

We use the past continuous to describe actions in progress at a moment in the past.

The sun **was shining**. (past continuous)

So **I decided** to go to the beach. (past simple)

Question: **Was** it **raining** when you arrived?

Affirmative: It **was raining** when we arrived.

Negative: It **wasn't raining** when we arrived.

### Sequencers

Sequencers are used to join ideas together.

**First**, we went to the supermarket, and **then** we went to the clothes shop; **finally**, we went home.

*Beginning*: first

*Middle*: next / then / after that

*End*: finally

### Adverbs

Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

"No, you fool. I was in the cage," said the tiger **angrily**.

And very **quickly** he closed the door of the cage.

Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to the adjective form.

sad → **sadly**

patient → **patiently**

slow → **slowly**

proud → **proudly**

However, some adverbs are spelt differently.

With adjectives ending in *-le*, the *-le* is replaced by *-ly*.

gentle → **gently**

With adjectives ending in *-y*, the *-y* is replaced by *-ily*

happy → **happily**

## USEFUL PHRASES

### Asking for clarification

What do you mean?

Could you say that again, please?

Could you explain why, please?

Could you write it down for me, please?

What does *weekdays* mean?