Lesson 1 They lived many years ago

1 Read the encyclopedia entries and answer the questions. See Grammar support 9.

1 Which animal can you see in the zoo?
2 Which animal can you see only in a book?
3 Which animal lives now?
4 Which animal lived many years ago?

Woolly rhinoceros
The woolly rhinoceros lived in Siberia over ten thousand years ago and was a huge dangerous animal about two metres high. It was up to four metres long. It was a plant eater. It lived at the same time as early man, who hunted and ate it.

Rhinoceros
The rhinoceros lives in Africa and Asia. It is a large animal with a very thick grey skin and one or two horns. It cannot see well but can hear very well. It eats leaves and grass. People hunt it for the meat and horns. It is an unfriendly animal. It is also an endangered animal.

2a Listen to the guide and put the pictures in the same order as the guide talks about the animals.

C Mammoth
D Sabre-toothed tiger

2b Read and choose the right words to complete the Museum web page.

THE PREHISTORIC ANIMAL MUSEUM

Earth before Time
During the last Ice Age, there were many (1) small / large animals, like the sabre-toothed cats, woolly rhinos, and mammoths. These animals disappeared about (2) ten thousand / million years ago.
Mammoths were (3) plant eaters / meat eaters and had a long (4) tail / nose, and long (5) tusks / ears.
The sabre-toothed tiger was a (6) friendly / dangerous animal. It was a (7) meat eater / plant eater, of course.
Archaeologists think that mammoths and sabre-toothed tigers lived long (8) after / before dinosaurs.
Listen to the guide again and check your answers in Ex. 2b.

Study the two LOOK boxes and answer these questions. See Grammar support 11.

1. What time are we talking about?
2. Why do we use it?
3. Why do we use they?

The sabre-toothed tiger was a large animal. It was a dangerous animal. Sabre-toothed tigers were large animals. They were dangerous animals.

Fill in the entries for the exhibits in the museum with they were and it was.

Mammoth
Mammoths lived between 2 million years ago and 9,000 years ago. The mammoths could live in very cold weather.
(1) … huge and hairy animals.
(2) … dangerous animals with long tusks.
(3) … plant eaters.

Sabre-toothed tiger
The sabre-toothed tiger lived in the North and South Americas and in Europe. (4) … a dangerous meat eater. The sabre-toothed tiger was shorter than the lions we see today. But (5) … more frightening. It used its sabre-teeth to kill big animals like horses and buffaloes.

Read the example and ask more questions about the woolly rhinoceros and other animals.

Example: Was the woolly rhinoceros a big animal?

big small dangerous huge
friendly unfriendly frightening large

Role play Welcome to the Prehistoric Animal Museum.
Pupil A: Choose a prehistoric animal and be a guide.
Look at page 151.
Pupil B: You are a visitor. Ask the guide about the animal.
Look at page 153.

Write about a prehistoric animal.
• Use Ex. 1 as a model.
Lesson 2  Native Americans

1a Read and answer the questions.
1  Did the Native Americans hunt mammoths?
2  Do the have relatives in Siberia?

The first Native Americans travelled to North America from Siberia during the Ice Age. Today Siberia is a part of Russia. They travelled across the Bering Sea when there was dry land between Alaska and Russia. Archaeologists know that the Native American people had hundreds of different tribes that could speak many different languages. They hunted and fished and had many different customs (обычай).

Christopher Columbus visited America in 1492.
The Europeans who arrived later killed many Native Americans and took their lands.

1b Match the words with the pictures.

| 1 tribe [traɪb] | 4 teepee [ˈtiːpiː] | 7 soldier [ˈsəʊldər] |
| 2 buffalo [ˈbʌfləʊ] | 5 hunter [ˈhʌntər] | 8 farmer [ˈfɜːmər] |
| 3 smoke signal [ˈsmɔʊk ˈsɪgnəl] | 6 fisherman [ˈfɪʃmən] | 9 horseman [ˈhɔːsmən] |

2a Read the example in the LOOK box and answer the questions. See Grammar support 13.

1  When was it? In the past or in the present? How do you know?
2  What happens to the word visit?
3  How do we make the past form of visit?

2b 🎧 Listen and put the verbs into the right columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[t]</th>
<th>[d]</th>
<th>[id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| used | collected | travelled | hunted | farmed | killed | visited | fished | lived | played |

Ved
Christopher Columbus visited America in 1492.
3a Listen to the interview with a Native American and match the tribes with the pictures in Ex. 1b.

A The Iroquois [ˈɪrəkwɔɪs]
B The Comanche [kəˈmæntʃi]
C The Lenape [leˈnæpə]

3b Listen to the interview again and answer the questions.
1 Was the Native Americans’ life easy or difficult? Why?
2 What did these Native Americans do really well?
3 Where did these Native Americans live?
4 What did they hunt?

4 Read the examples in the LOOK box and answer the questions. See Grammar support 13.
1 What is did?
2 What happens to the words visit and hunt in the question?
3 Can we have did and visited or hunted in the question?

5 Read the smoke signals and ask your partner about the tribe. Example: Were they soldiers?
   Did the Lake people collect plants and nuts?
   Pupil A: Use these cards.
   Pupil B: Go to page 152.

6 You came to America with Christopher Columbus. Write a diary page about Native Americans.

December, 12
When we first saw them, we were very surprised. They did a lot of exciting things. ...

play ball  hunt buffalo  farm the land  live in teepees
use smoke signals  fishermen  horsemen  hunters
collect plants and nuts
Lesson 3  On a dig

1a Look at the picture and say the names of the ancient countries.

1b Read the names of the ancient peoples in the LOOK box and say when they lived. See Grammar support 14.

2 Read the letter and answer the questions.
1  Where is Mark Brett?
2  Who is the letter about?

Dear Max and Victoria,

I’m on a dig in Greece. Last week I discovered a lot of interesting facts about the ancient Greeks. They studied maths and astronomy.

They went to the theatre, like us. They built houses with central heating, made wine and had parties. Athletes took part in the Olympic Games.

It’s all very interesting.

Where are you now? Write to me soon.

With best wishes,

Mark Brett

3a Find these words in the letter and fill in the second column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>went</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3b Read the words in the Ex. 3a, listen and learn to say them.
4. Read the examples in the LOOK box and answer the questions. See Grammar support 13.

1. When was it? In the past or in the present? How do you know?
2. What happens to the word take when it is used in the past?
3. Does it take -ed at the end of the word?
4. What happens to the word take in the question?

5. Read and ask the teacher for the information.

Example: Did the ancient Romans build theatres?
1. the ancient Romans / have houses with central heating?
2. the ancient Romans / make a lot of laws (законы)?
3. the ancient Romans / go to see gladiators’ fights (бои гладиаторов)?
4. the ancient Romans / build good roads (дороги)?
5. the ancient Romans / build public baths?
6. the ancient Romans / take part in the Olympic Games?
7. the ancient Romans / go to the theatre?
8. the ancient Romans / have a strong army?

6. Write a letter to Mark Brett about the ancient Romans or some other ancient civilisation.

Dear Mark,

I’m on a dig in…

Looking forward to seeing you.

Best wishes,
Lesson 4 Ancient Sparta

1 Read and make pairs.
   Example: run – ran

2a Listen to the radio programme and choose a title for the story.
   - Soldiers of Sparta
   - A Strong Boy

2b Listen again and put the sentences in the correct order.
   A He chose the child and took him away.
   B The man thought the child could make a fine soldier.
   C He saw that the boy was strong.
   D The tall man felt the arms and legs of the boy.

3a Read the newspaper interview with Professor Harris and find the answer to the question.
   - Why were the Spartans the strongest soldiers in ancient Greece?

Q.: So life in Sparta was different from life in other parts of ancient Greece?
   Professor H.: Absolutely. Sparta was a difficult place to live. People didn't have good food and good clothes. In fact the Spartans couldn't have gold or silver.

Q.: And how did they teach their children?
   Professor H.: Spartan soldiers chose boys and trained them a lot. The Spartan army was very strong. But it was a hard life. The boys had only one tunic a year. They had no baths, they could only wash in the river – which was icy cold in winter.

Q.: Did they have enough food?
   Professor H.: The food was simple and poor and there wasn't very much of it.

Q.: So, it was a really hard life, wasn’t it?
   Professor H.: It was. But they were great soldiers, strong and brave. We still use the word Spartan today to describe someone who lives a very strict and simple life.
Complete the Professor’s table with ✓ and ✗.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boys in ancient Sparta</th>
<th>Modern children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>train a lot to be soldiers</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>wear tunics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>have a lot of food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>have baths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>swim in the icy river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the examples in the LOOK box and explain the rules.

**LOOK**

Boys in ancient Sparta trained a lot to be soldiers. Modern children don’t train to be soldiers.
Boys in ancient Sparta didn’t have a lot of food. Modern children have a lot of food.

Look at the Professor’s table in Ex. 3b and say what modern children do / don’t do.

**Example:**
Modern children don’t train a lot to be soldiers.
Modern children have a lot of food.

Look at the Professor’s table in Ex. 3b and say what boys in ancient Sparta did / didn’t do.

**Example:**
Boys in ancient Sparta trained a lot to be soldiers. Boys in ancient Sparta didn’t have a lot of food.

Look at the cartoon strip and find what is wrong.

**Example:**
The ancient Spartans didn’t have a lot of good food.
Lesson 5  Meet the great

1a Read the words in the LOOK box and explain the rule.

1b Write the past form of the verbs, explain the rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>hunted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farm</td>
<td>farmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill</td>
<td>killed</td>
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<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>fished</td>
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<td>live</td>
<td>lived</td>
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<td>play</td>
<td>played</td>
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<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>studied</td>
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<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>trained</td>
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<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>liked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel</td>
<td>travelled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at the screens at the Interactive History Exhibition, listen to the computer and answer.

- become a king
- live in a palace
- train to be a soldier
- study history
- build new cities
- make a lot of ships
- organise a strong army
Prince Peter was always a leader. He was a big, strong boy. His friends knew that one day he’d be King of Russia, so they did what he told them.

Peter liked games very much. He played soldiers with his friends. Because he was a prince, he could use real guns!

The prince didn’t make castles out of boxes, or use toy ones. He had a real castle where he could play.

3a Look at the pictures and find the objects from the box below.

A

I am the king!

B

C

3b Look at the pictures again, read the cartoon stories and find a mistake in each picture.

Example: There is a mistake in the picture because … .

4 Complete the history book.

Alexander the Great (1) ... (be) the son of King Philip of Macedonia.
Alexander (2) ... (live) in a beautiful palace. He (3) ... (train) to be a soldier, like his father. He (4) ... (study) the history of wars.

Alexander (5) ... (be) very strong and brave. He (6) ... (play) soldiers with his friends and (7) ... (swim) in the river. Also Alexander (8) ... (like) horses very much. His favourite horse (9) ... (be) Bucephalus.

King Alexander (10) ... (be) a great soldier.
Lesson 6  Time travel

1. You are going to be time travellers and visit different times and places in a Time Machine.
   - Make up groups of four
   - Read the role cards and choose your roles

   **Role card 1**
   **Navigator**
   You are the navigator in your team. Your job is to collect information about the time.

   **Role card 2**
   **Archaeologist**
   You are the archaeologist in your team. Your job is to collect information about the place.

   **Role card 3**
   **Historian**
   You are the historian in your team. Your job is to collect information about the people who lived in the place.

   **Role card 4**
   **Captain**
   You are the Captain in your team. Your job is to help the other members of the team collect the information and to write the report for the Time Travel Centre.

2. Listen to the Time Travel Centre, look at the time line and find out where your team is.

   **TIME LINE**
   - 2,500 years ago
   - 2,330 years ago
   - 2,000 years ago
   - 500 years ago
   - 300 years ago

3. Read the questions and find the answers in Lessons 1–5 in this unit.

   **Questions for the Navigator:**
   1. What time did you visit?
   2. Was it before or after the Ice Age?
   3. Who lived then?
   4. What did the people do?

   **Questions for the Archaeologist:**
   1. Where were you?
   2. What was the place like?
   3. Who lived there?
   4. Where did the people live?
   5. What did the people do?

   **Questions for the Historian:**
   1. Who lived there?
   2. What did the people do?
   3. What did the people make?
   4. What did the people build?
   5. What did the people have?

   **Task for the Captain**
   Prepare a report for the Time Travel Centre. See Ex. 4.
4 Report in your teams and help the Captain to fill in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• live in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your choice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Report to the Time Travel Centre and complete the big chart.

6 Decide which teams:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collected a lot of facts</th>
<th>Made an interesting report</th>
<th>Spoke good English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Complete the captain’s logbook about your travels.

We were in the time ... years ago.
We were in ....
It was fantastic! We saw ....
Lesson 7 Progress page

1a ✉️ Listen and choose who the programme is about.
A  the ancient Greeks
B  the ancient Romans

Score __ / 4

1b 🎤 Listen again and tick what is mentioned.
They:
a) built baths  
  [ ]
b) had a strong army  
  [ ]
c) took part in wars  
  [ ]
d) went to the theatre  
  [ ]

Score __ / 8

2 Write the time.

Example: ◆ — 300 years ago.

Score __ / 4

3 Put the verbs into the right columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[t]</th>
<th>[d]</th>
<th>[id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>used</td>
<td>collected</td>
<td>hunted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmed</td>
<td>killed</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fished</td>
<td>travelled</td>
<td>lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>played</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score __ / 10

4 Name the people who lived in the place.

Example: ancient Greece — the Greeks

a) ancient Rome
b) ancient Sparta
c) ancient Egypt
d) ancient China

Score __ / 4

5 Write questions for these answers.

Example:
A: Yes, it did. The woolly rhinoceros lived in Siberia about 10,000 years ago.
Q: Did it live in Siberia?
1 A: Yes, they were. Sabre-toothed tigers were dangerous animals.
2 A: Yes, they did. The ancient Greeks studied maths and astronomy.
3 A: Yes, he did. Alexander the Great lived about 2,330 years ago.
4 A: Yes, he was. Peter the Great was about 2 metres tall.
5 A: Yes, they did. Boys in ancient Sparta swam in the icy river.

Score __ / 10

6 Write five sentences for a history book. Choose the topic you like best.

- the animals of the Ice Age
- the ancient Greeks
- the Native Americans
- the ancient Romans
- Peter the Great

Score __ / 10

Total __ / 50
Lesson 8 Project

Let’s be archaeologists

1 Prepare at home.
   1 Choose a time and a place to go on a dig.
   2 Collect information and pictures.
   3 Draw a map of the place.
   or
   4 Draw pictures of what you found there: people, animals, houses, other things from the past.
   5 Think what you can say about them.

2 In your group.
   1 Talk about your findings (находки).
   2 Write your group page for a history book with a map, a time line, pictures and a text.
   3 Prepare five questions about your time and place for the other groups.
   4 Put your page on the board or on the wall.
   5 Talk about your findings and ask your questions.
   6 Listen to the other groups and answer their questions.

3 Did you answer most of the questions right?
   • If yes, you get an Archaeology Certificate.