

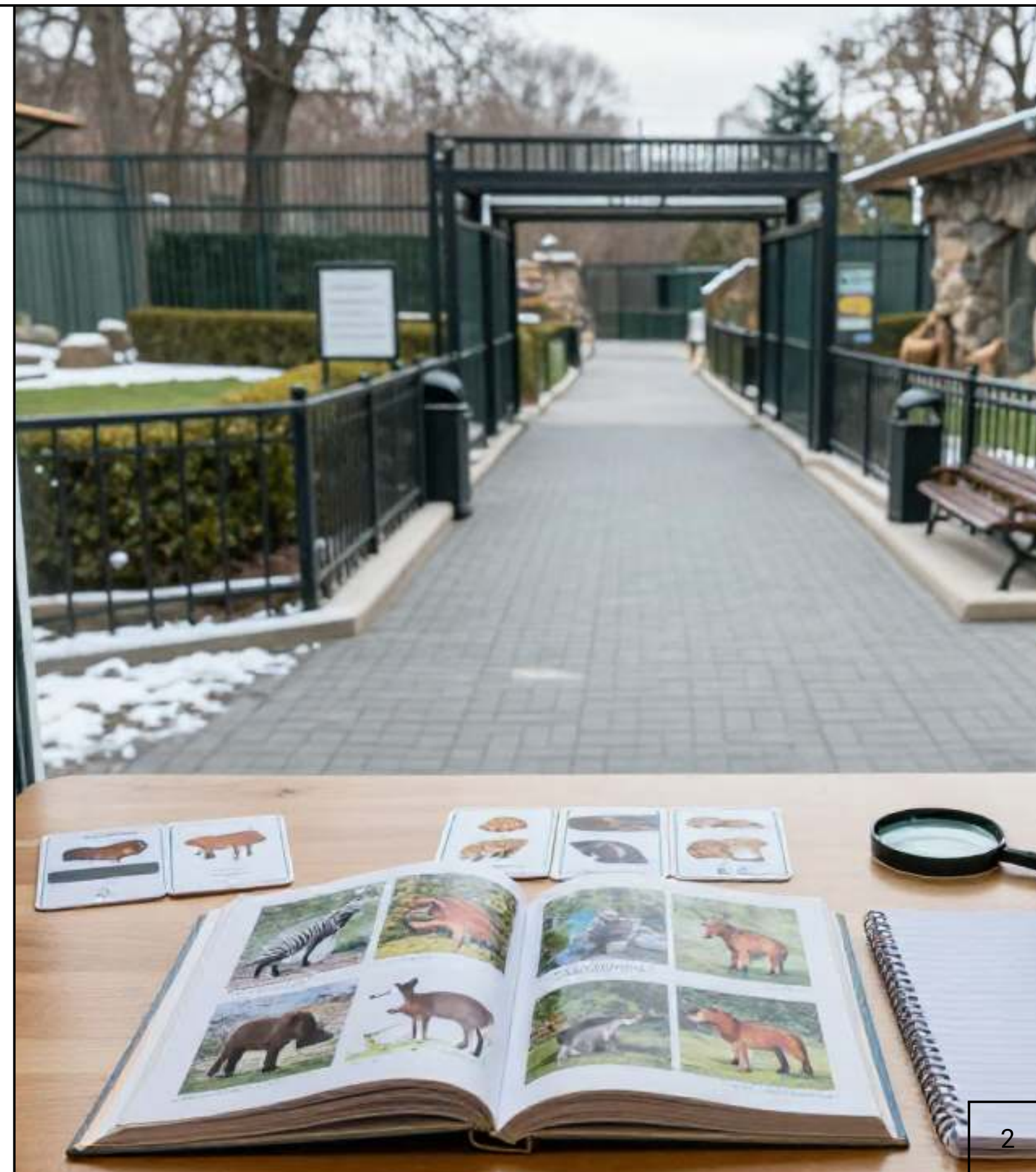
Moscow Zoo: тема урока английского языка в 6 классе

Московский зоопарк: учим английский через
животных и город.



Московский зоопарк на уроке английского

Тема знакома шестиклассникам и легко связывается с животными, городом и правилами поведения. На её основе удобно тренировать There is / There are, описания, простые действия и короткие ответы в парной работе.



English words for the zoo theme



Названия животных

В теме зоопарка ученики повторяют zoo, animal, bird, mammal, reptile, fish и insect. Эти слова помогают быстро распределять животных по группам и строить простые фразы о том, кто где живёт.



Места в зоопарке

Слова enclosure, habitat, cage, pond, path, map, ticket, visitor и guide делают описание территории понятным. С их помощью легко говорить, где находится животное и как посетители двигаются по зоопарку.



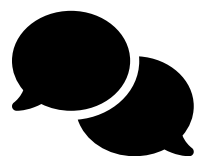
Действия животных

Глаголы live, eat, sleep, swim, run, climb, fly, hide, protect и visit нужны для предложений в Present Simple. Они позволяют описывать поведение животных коротко, точно и без сложных конструкций.



Признаки и сравнения

Прилагательные big, small, tall, wild, rare, dangerous, friendly, fast, slow и colourful помогают сравнивать животных и делать описание ярче. Для 6 класса особенно полезны модели a big tiger и a rare animal.



Полезные словосочетания

На уроке удобно сразу использовать готовые сочетания: a warm enclosure, a clean path, a friendly guide и a rare species. Такие выражения делают устный ответ проще и помогают говорить естественно.

Moscow Zoo in facts and pictures

Картинка для старта

Лучше всего подойдёт фото входа, центральной аллеи или карты территории. Такое изображение сразу показывает, что зоопарк — это большое городское пространство с маршрутами, посетителями и разными зонами.

Короткие подписи

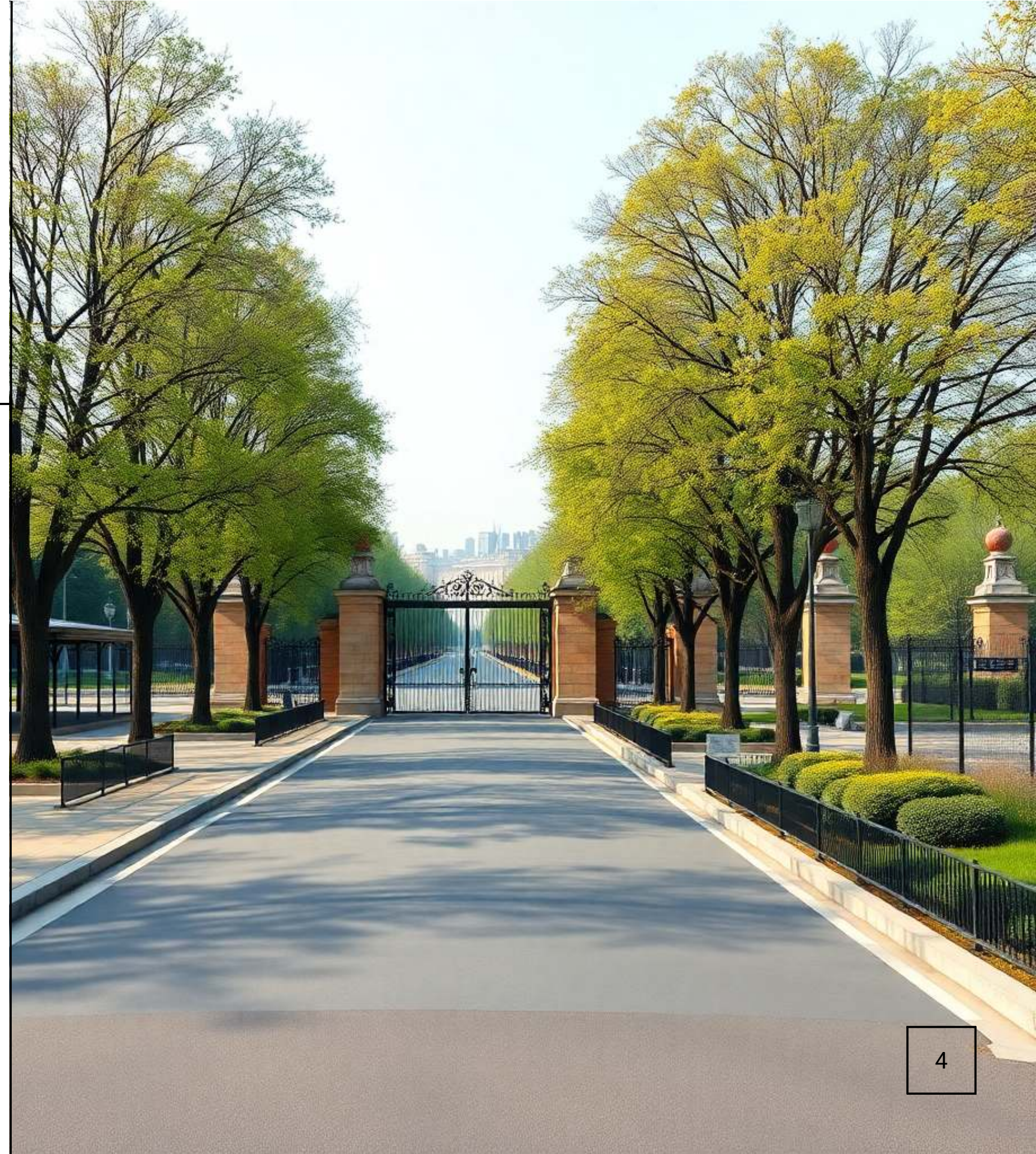
На изображении можно дать простые английские слова: Moscow Zoo, entrance, map, visitors, animals, paths, enclosures. Эти подписи легко читаются и помогают ученикам запомнить лексику по теме урока.

Главные факты

Для небольшого текста рядом с картинкой подойдут точные сведения: зоопарк находится в центре Москвы, открыт в 1864 году и относится к старейшим зоопаркам Европы.

Простые предложения

Шестиклассники могут описать слайд несколькими короткими фразами:
The zoo is in Moscow. It is old and famous. Many families and school groups visit it.



Animal groups in the zoo

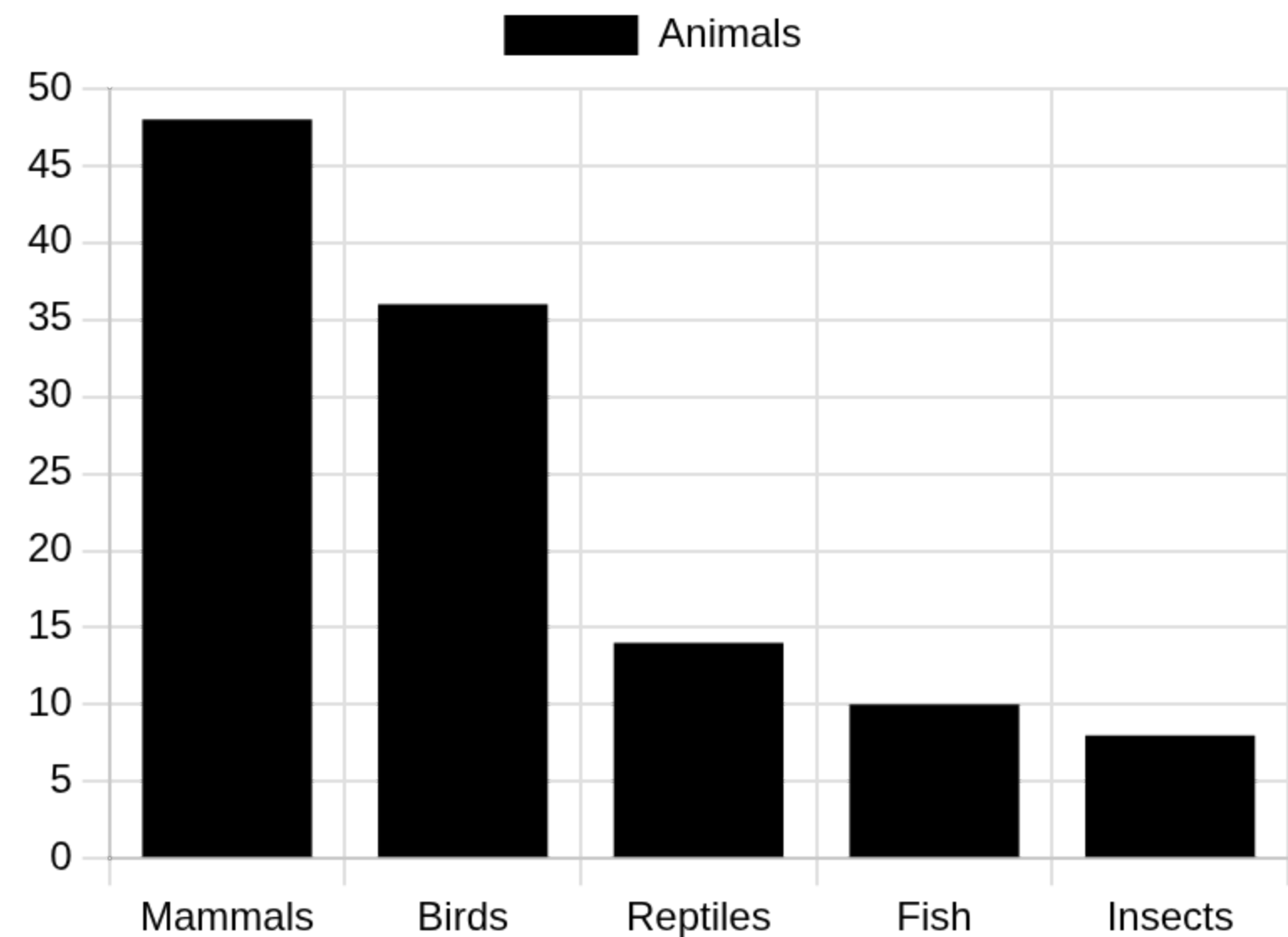


Диаграмма помогает быстро увидеть, какие группы животных встречаются чаще, а какие — реже. Для урока важны названия категорий и простое сравнение чисел.

Больше всего представлены млекопитающие и птицы; меньше всего — насекомые и рыбы. Это удобно для отработки слов *many*, *more*, *fewer* и числительных.

Учебная иллюстрация по теме урока; условные значения для сравнения групп

Describing animals in simple English

1

Питание

Начинайте с еды: A panda eats bamboo. A tiger eats meat. Such sentences are short, clear and easy to remember. They help students practice Present Simple and vocabulary about food.

2

Внешность

Добавляйте один яркий признак: A giraffe has a long neck. A polar bear has thick fur. Эти модели учат описывать части тела и делать ответ более точным.

3

Место жизни

Следующий шаг — habitat: A penguin lives in a cold place. A monkey lives in a warm area. Так ученики закрепляют слова about places and learn to connect animals with their environment.

4

Движение

Завершайте движением and behaviour: A tiger is strong and fast. A penguin swims very well. Такие примеры помогают повторить прилагательные, глаголы действия и короткие сравнительные идеи.

Zoo animals: name, habitat, food, fact

Animal	Habitat	Food	Fact
panda	bamboo forest	bamboo	lives in China
giraffe	savanna	leaves	long neck
penguin	cold areas	fish	swims well

Таблица показывает, что у каждого животного есть свой дом, еда и особые признаки.

Разные животные живут в разных местах и едят разную пищу. Это помогает ученикам строить точные описания на английском.

How the zoo takes care of animals



Правильное питание

Animals get the right food every day. Staff feed them on time and choose food that matches age, health and species. This helps animals stay strong and active.



Забота о здоровье

Vets check the animals regularly and notice changes early. They watch health, weight and behaviour, so the zoo can help animals before small problems become serious.



Чистота и вода

The enclosures are cleaned carefully, and animals always have water. Clean spaces make the zoo safer and more comfortable for both animals and visitors.



Ближе к природе

Enclosures have shade, warm places and areas to hide. The zoo tries to create conditions close to natural habitats, so animals feel calm and protected.

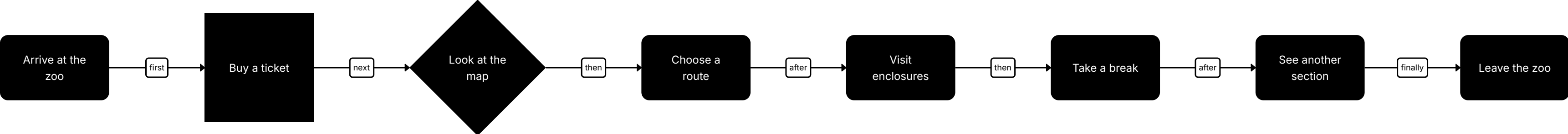


Безопасность животных

Workers observe animals quietly and protect them from stress. Safe and comfortable conditions are important, especially for rare species and young animals.

A school visit to the zoo

Маршрут показывает последовательность действий во время школьной или семейной экскурсии.



The pond and water animals

Пингвины у воды

У водоёма пингвины проводят много времени и двигаются очень ловко. They swim very well and feel comfortable near cold water. For students, this is a good example of how animals depend on water and how one habitat can support different kinds of life.



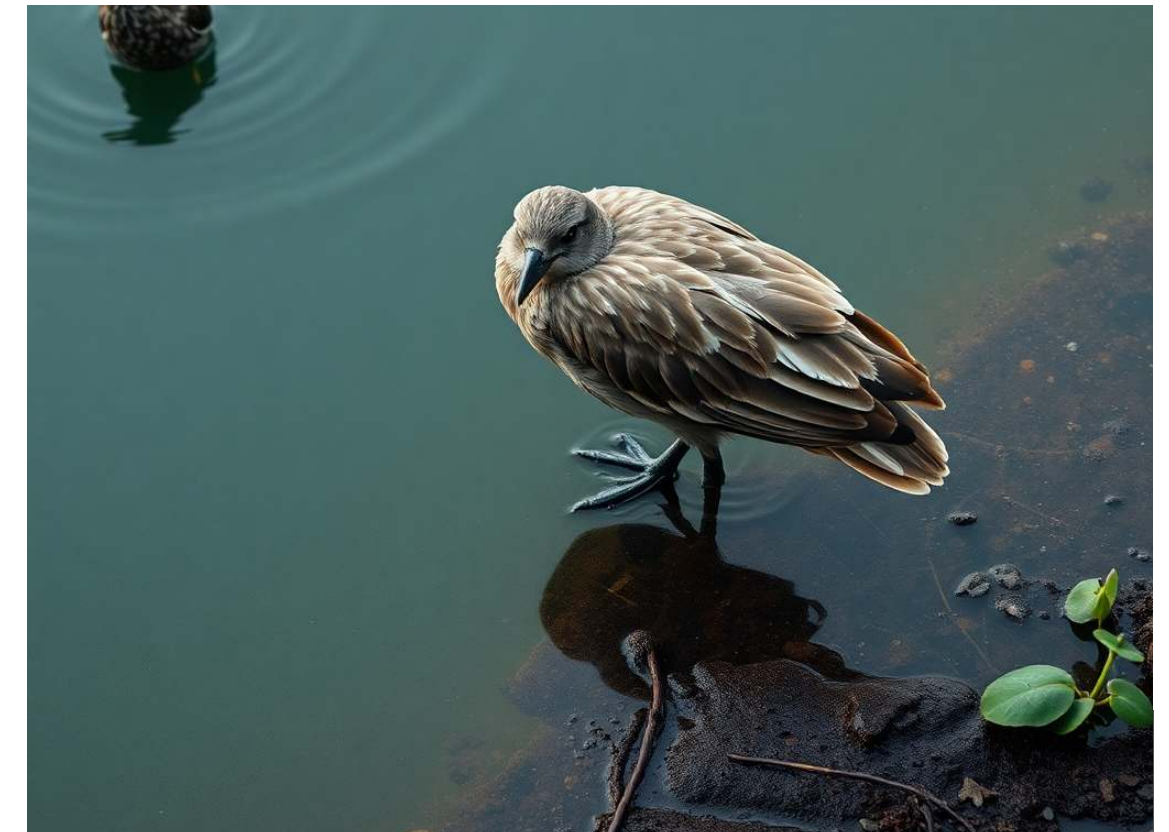
Тюлени и плавание

Seals live both in water and on land, so they need a space that supports both activities. In the zoo, children can see how they rest, move and swim. This makes the pond area especially useful for learning simple English about animals and habitats.

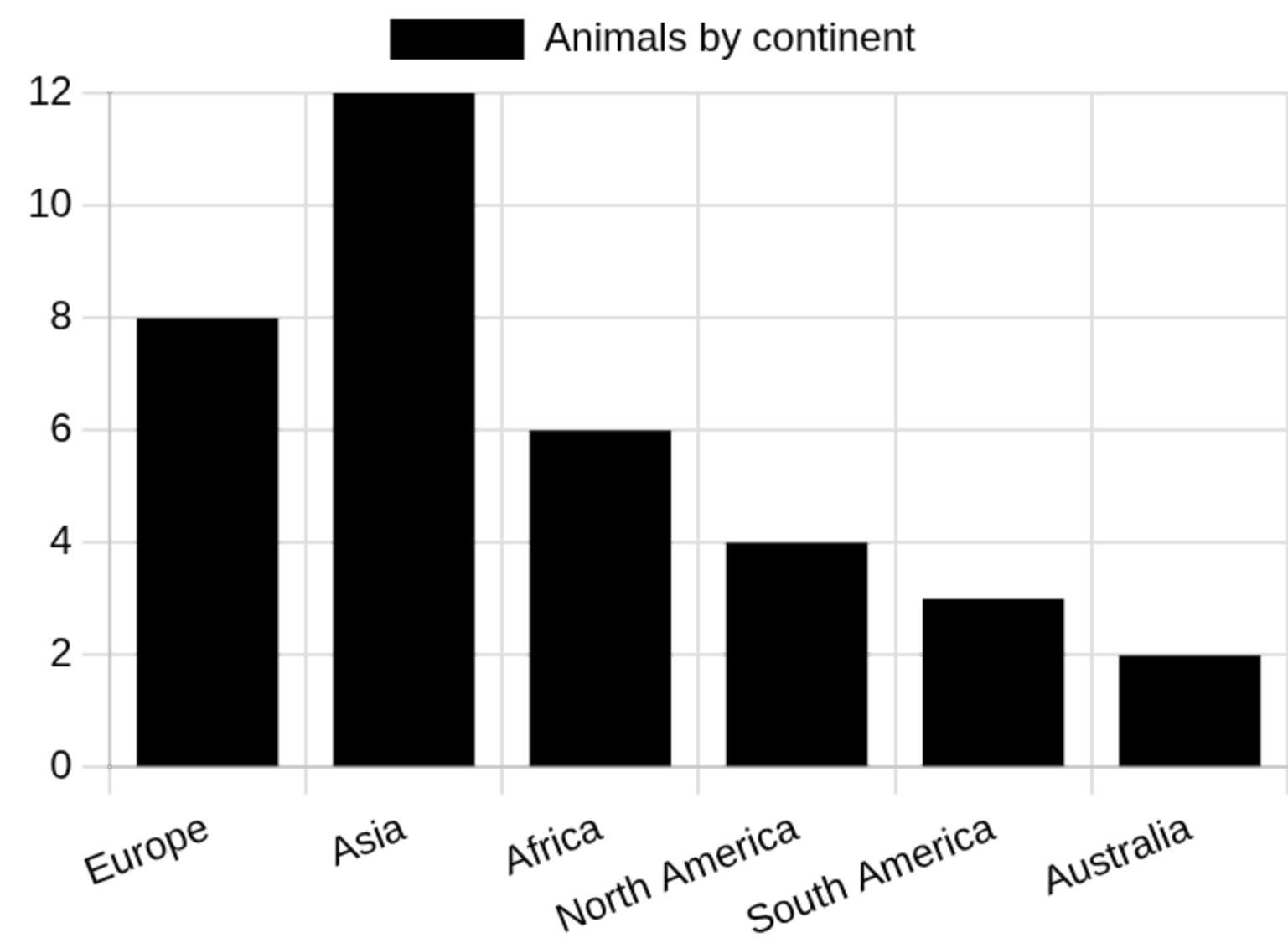


Почему вода важна

Many animals need water to cool down and stay healthy. Some birds spend a lot of time near ponds, and strong swimmers use water every day. Water helps animals stay comfortable, so the pond is an important part of the zoo.



Where the animals come from



The zoo has animals from different continents and climates. Students can compare cold and warm regions, forests, and deserts in simple English.

Asia and Europe have the largest groups, but the collection is global. This helps students use continent names and compare habitats.

Educational value for students

1 Real vocabulary

The Moscow Zoo topic brings animal names, places in the city, colours, numbers, and actions into one lesson. Students see how familiar words work in short, meaningful English sentences.

2 Simple speaking

Children can answer short questions about animals: What is it? Where does it live? What does it eat? Is it big or small? This supports confident beginner speaking.

3 Reading with images

Photos, maps, and labels make new words easier to understand. Students can match pictures with captions and practise reading without long texts or difficult grammar.

4 Writing and pair work

The topic is useful for short dialogues and mini texts. Pupils can describe one animal, ask a partner a question, and write a few clear sentences about the zoo.

Useful English phrases for a zoo visit

These phrases help students talk about animals, ask simple questions, and describe what they see during a zoo visit or a class project.

The phrases cover identification, location, food, movement, and questions. Together they give students a practical base for simple zoo conversations.

Phrase	Use
This is a...	identify
It lives in...	habitat
It eats...	food
Let's go to...	move on
Where is the panda?	ask location
Can the penguin swim?	ask ability

Mini-project work about the zoo

1

Choose one animal

Each student selects one animal from the Moscow Zoo and uses one clear picture. The animal should be easy to describe with basic words about colour, size, habitat, and food.

2

Write three facts

The project includes three short facts in English: name, habitat, food, colour, size, or special ability. Students should use simple Present Simple sentences and avoid long explanations.

3

Make a short paragraph

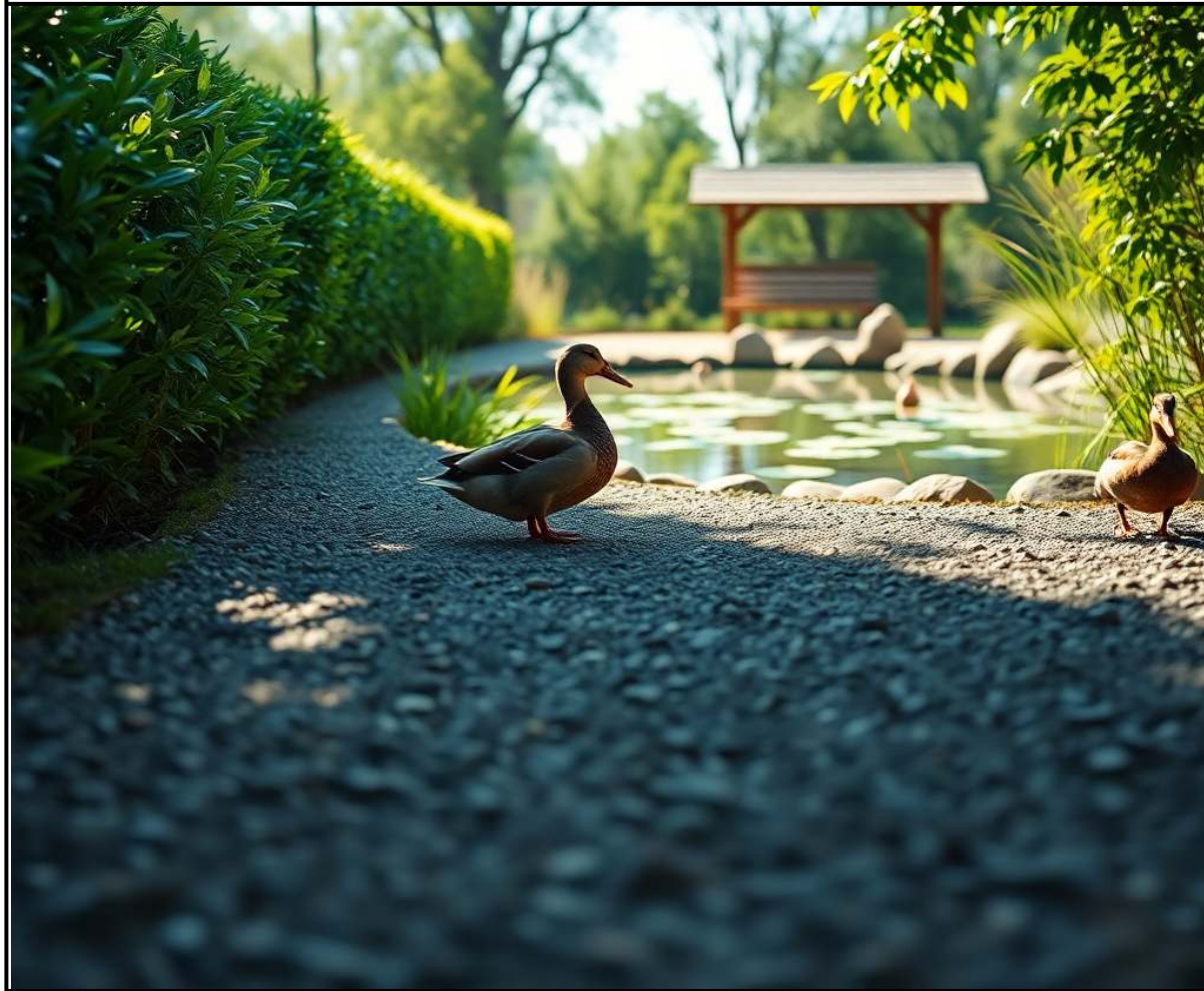
After the facts, students write 4–5 sentences in one short paragraph. A good model is: This is a panda. It eats bamboo. It is black and white. It is calm.

4

Present it aloud

The final step is a short oral answer to the class. Students speak clearly, show the picture, and use easy linking words such as and, but, because, and also.

Winter and summer at the zoo



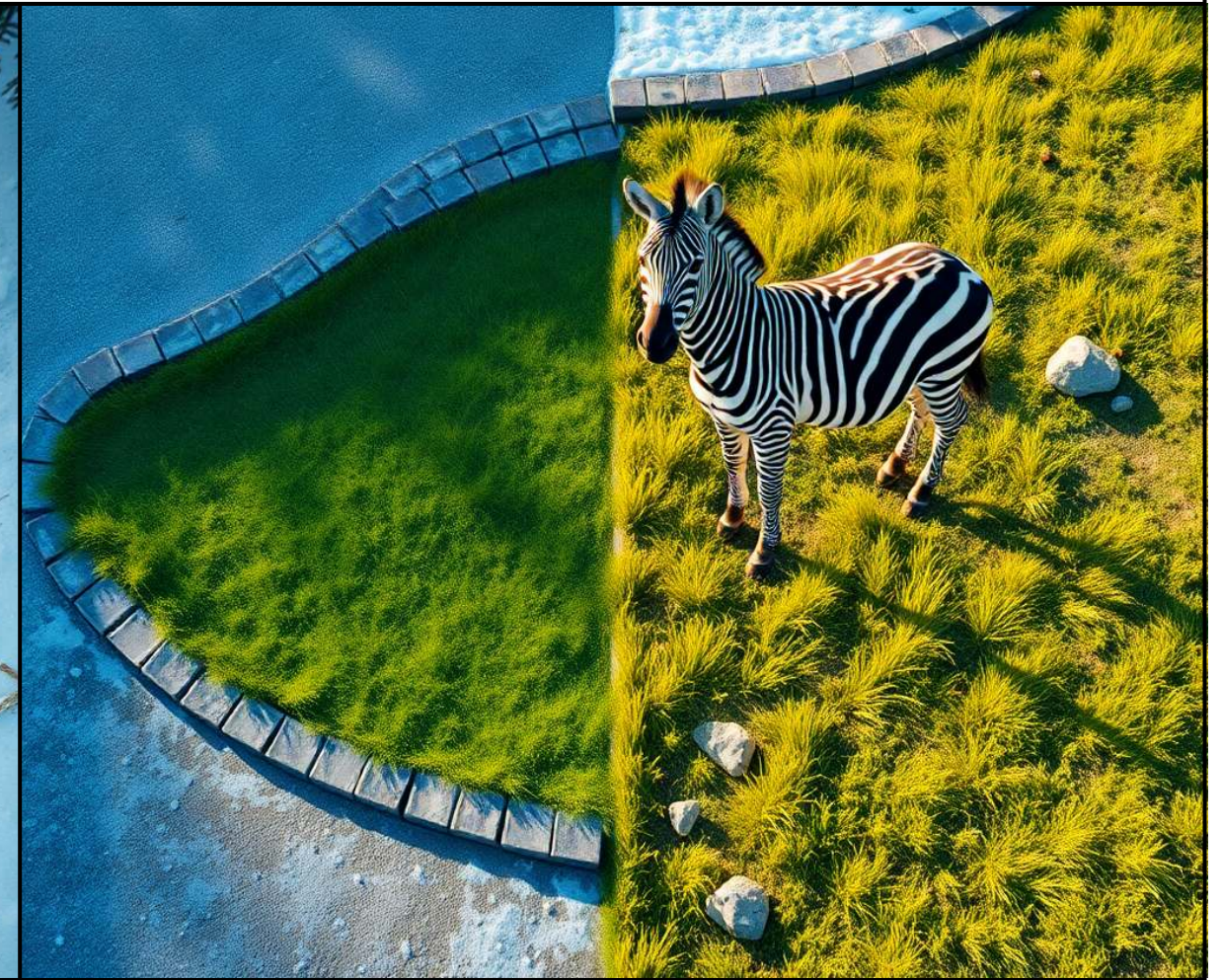
A bright summer walk

In summer, the zoo looks green and sunny. Visitors walk outdoors along open paths and rest in the shade. Many animals are active, and children can see more movement in enclosures and near water.



A quiet winter day

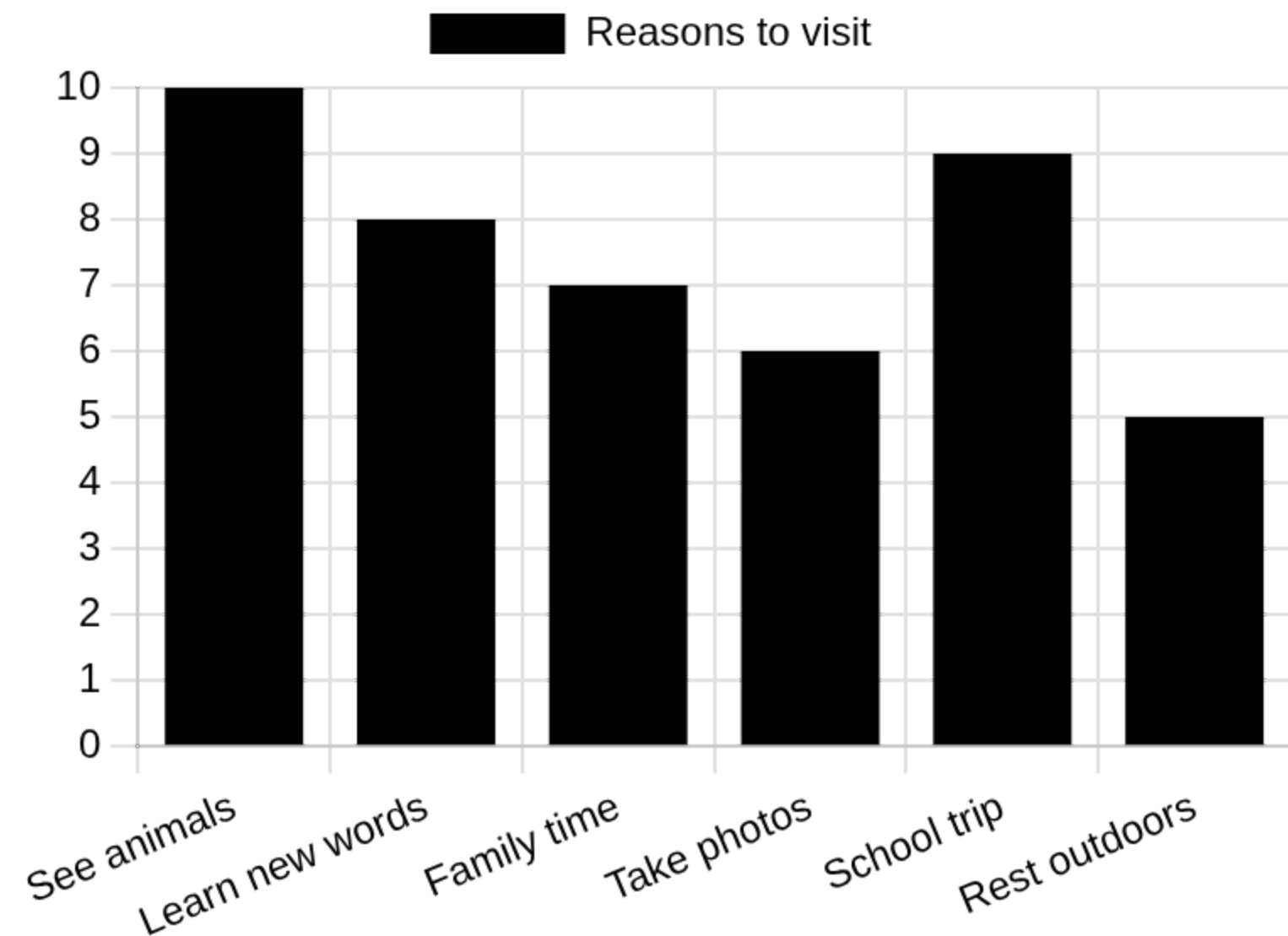
In winter, the zoo is colder, and some animals stay in warm buildings. Snow changes the view, but many visitors still come. They can watch animals that like cold weather and enjoy the calm atmosphere.



Two seasons, one zoo

Summer and winter show different sides of the same place. The zoo is warm or cold, open or covered, but it is always interesting. Students can compare what animals and visitors do in each season.

Why children visit the zoo



The zoo is both interesting and educational. It gives children a chance to learn names, actions, and simple facts while enjoying a real place in the city.

Seeing animals and learning new words are the strongest reasons. School trips and family visits also make the zoo popular with children.

Иллюстративные данные для учебной диаграммы по теме Moscow Zoo

Zoo rules in simple English

Do not feed animals

Animals need special food from the staff. When visitors do not feed them, the animals stay healthy and safe, and the zoo can control their diet correctly.

Speak quietly

Loud noise can disturb animals and other visitors. Quiet speech helps everyone enjoy the visit, and it teaches children how to behave in public places.

Keep distance

Stay behind the fence and do not throw things into enclosures. Distance protects people and animals, especially in areas where animals can move quickly or react suddenly.

Keep the zoo clean

Visitors should use bins and leave paths clean. A clean zoo is more comfortable for animals, staff, and families, and it shows respect for nature.

Walk carefully

Walk slowly, look at signs, and follow the rules of the route. Careful movement helps students stay safe and makes the zoo visit calm and organised.

How a baby animal grows in the zoo

Educational flow based on zoo care: birth, health checks, feeding, growth, and moving to a larger enclosure.



Key facts for memory and revision

English	Russian
opened in 1864	открыт в 1864 году
center of Moscow	центр Москвы
10,000+ animals	более 10 000 животных
about 1,200 species	около 1 200 видов
oldest in Europe	старейший в Европе

Use these short facts to remember the most important information about Moscow Zoo and to build simple speaking or writing answers.

These facts are easy to memorise and reuse. They support short descriptions, comparisons, and answers about the Moscow Zoo.

What students learn from the Moscow Zoo topic

The Moscow Zoo topic helps sixth-graders use English for real descriptions, simple questions, and short presentations. They practise animal words, numbers, and key structures while learning facts about a famous place in Moscow.