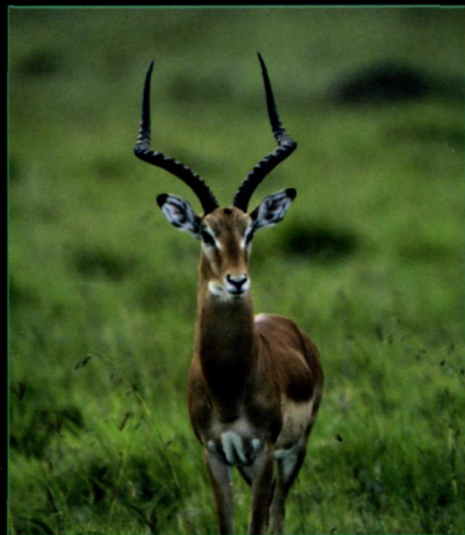


Macmillan

Tropics

Animals



Check it out

page 2

Feet talk!

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Families

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WWF

page 7

An animal song

page 13

Projects

page 15



MACMILLAN

زبانگده اوس



www.avasshop.ir

Animals

A letter from the Author

Hello,

Welcome to **Animals**.

There are a lot of animals in the world.

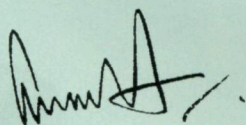
And there is a lot of information about animals, too. In books, on the Internet... in TV programmes. It's easy to find out interesting things about animals.

Many animals are very clever. They can do amazing things! They can travel long distances. They can communicate. They can live in cities.

But hey! I guess you know a lot about animals already. Do you have pets at home? Is there a park in your area? Or a zoo? Do you live near a National Park?

Why not be an Animal Detective? Open your eyes, use your personal knowledge, and follow the clues! Discover the secrets of the Animal World. In 'Animals', you can find information, quizzes, photos, maps... and a lot of cool projects to do.

Become an animal expert. It's exciting!



Susan Holden

contents

- 2 Check it out
- 3 Feet talk!
- 4 It's a dangerous world
- 5 Families
- 6 Birth, life and death
- 7 A working life
- 8 WWF
- 10 Pets' corner
- 12 Animals attract tourists!
- 13 An animal song
- 14 Do you know?
- 15 Projects
- 16 Topics chatrooms

TO THE TOPICS USERS

VOCABULARY You can find the key vocabulary for every article in the **WORD FILE** on that page. The pictures will also help you to guess the meaning in context. There is a summary of useful vocabulary on the **Check it out** page. Finally, you can use a dictionary to consolidate the new vocabulary.

WEBSITES There is a list of useful website addresses on page 2. Remember that websites change. Be selective!



Check it out

Describing animals

aggressive	big	carnivorous
colourful	dangerous	domestic
fast	fierce	herbivorous
omnivorous	pet	poisonous
slow	small	strong
tame	wild	

Verbs

climb	crawl	dig	dive
fly	jump	run	swim
		walk	

Animal groups

family	flock	group	herd
pack	pair	solitary	

In this Topics Title

MAMMALS

bull	camel	cat
cow	dog	donkey
elephant	gerbil	giraffe
guinea pig	hamster	horse
monkey	mouse	rabbit
sheep	tiger	vampire bat
wolf	zebra	

BIRDS

budgerigar	condor	cuckoo
duck	eagle	ostrich
pigeon	swan	woodpecker

INSECTS

beetle	butterfly	caterpillar	leech
--------	-----------	-------------	-------

REPTILES

frog	lizard	snake	tadpole
------	--------	-------	---------

SEA CREATURES

dolphin	porpoise	turtle	whale
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Internet Websites

There are many Internet websites with information about animals. Here are two useful sites:

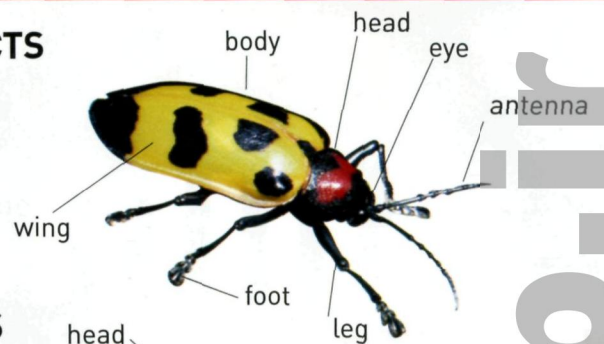
www.wwf.org

www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/wild

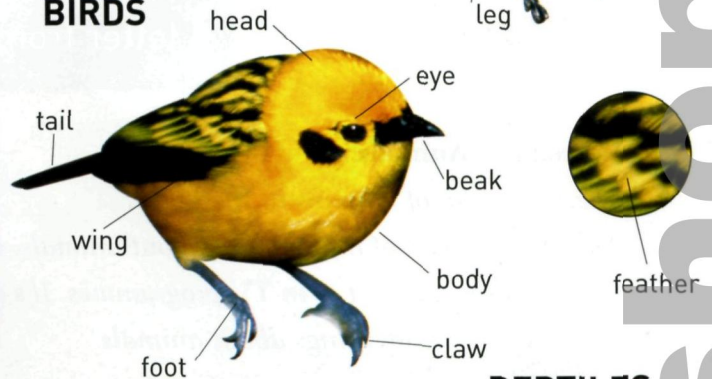
Try them out. Add your own favourite sites to this list.

Parts of the body

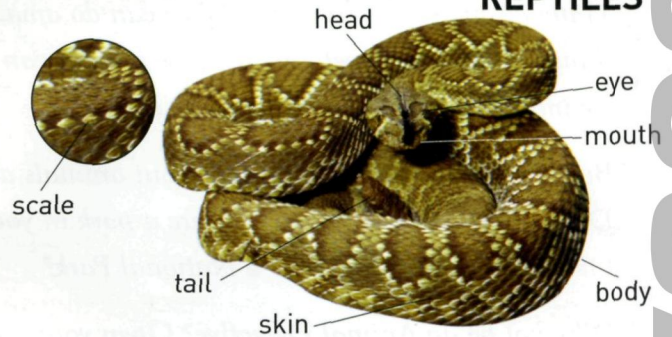
INSECTS



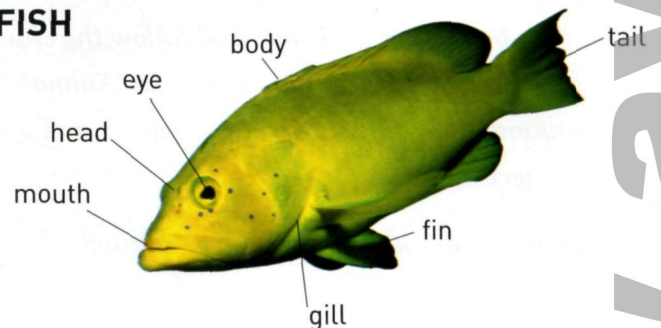
BIRDS



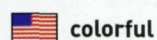
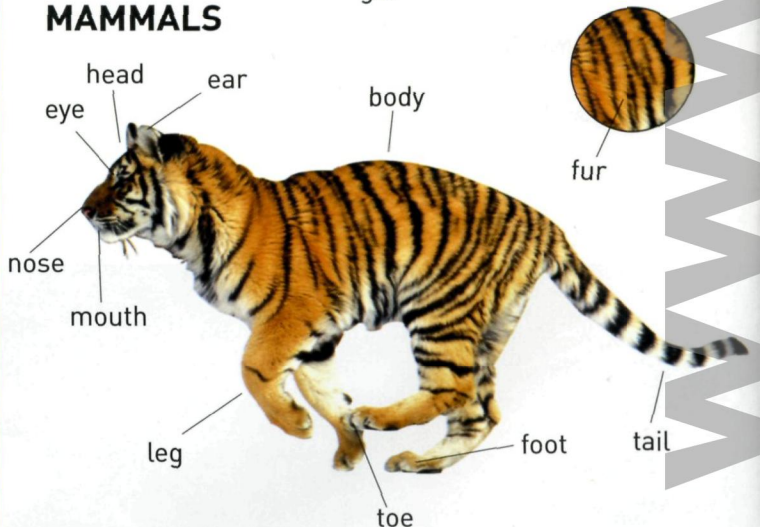
REPTILES



FISH



MAMMALS



colorful



colourful

FEET TALK !



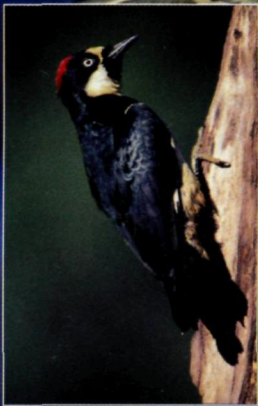
Look at your feet.

What can you do with them? You can run, jump, walk...

What about animals? They use their feet for different activities. And we can guess their activities from their feet.

Let's look at some birds first.

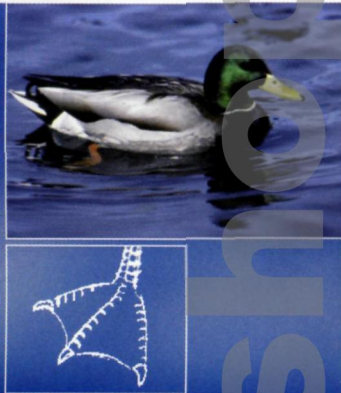
Different birds have different feet. It depends where they live.



Woodpeckers

These birds climb up trees. They want to find insects to eat. And their feet help them to climb. They have two toes at the front and two toes at the back of each foot. Climbing is easy for them.

Ducks
Ducks and swans swim in the water. They have skin between three toes. They can push the water with their feet, so they can swim fast. They can also dive under the water.



Ostriches

These big birds can run fast. Their feet are very flexible, so they can run over the grass.



Eagles

These birds catch animals for food. They have big, strong feet. The claws are long and sharp. They can hold the animals with their claws.

FOOTPRINTS



WORD FILE

dive (v) To go under the water.
flexible It bends easily.
sharp With a point at the end.



You can find animal footprints on the beach, or on wet ground. Or in the snow, of course.



Look at these footprints.
Can you guess the animals?
(Answers on page 16.)

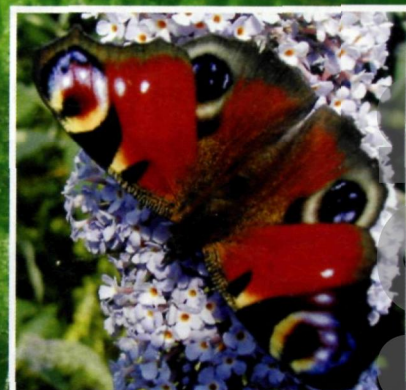


3



It's a dangerous world!

The animal world is full of danger. Some animals eat other animals. How can animals survive?



Where is it?

Some animals hide. Stick insects live in grass or in trees. It is very difficult to see them, because they look like a part of the tree.

Zebras and giraffes are big animals, and they have special patterns and colours. It is often difficult to see them under the trees, or in the grass.

Wow! What's that?

Some animals dazzle their enemies.

The butterfly at the top of the page is a peacock. When a bird comes near it, the butterfly moves its wings very quickly. Flash! The bird sees lots of bright colours: red! black! white! yellow...! Flash! The bird is afraid and it flies away. The butterfly is safe!

Don't touch!

Some animals look fierce. For example, snakes. In fact, some snakes *are* very dangerous: they can spit their poison at their enemy!

And lizards look fierce, too. But, in fact, they're not dangerous at all! Shh!

CONSERVATION SPOT

Of course, animals are in danger from other things.

- **GLOBAL WARMING:** It is difficult for some animals to find food.
- **HUMANS:** They build lots of houses and roads. These cause lots of pollution!
- **INDUSTRIALISATION:** People cut down trees and destroy the environment.

But there is help, too! Read about some animal projects on pages 8 and 9.

WORD FILE

dazzle (v)	To make something difficult to see.
expand (v)	To get bigger.
fierce	Dangerous.
pattern	The colours, stripes and spots on something.
poison	A substance that can kill people and animals.
safe	Not in danger.
spit (v)	To eject saliva from your mouth.
survive (v)	To continue to live.



color
industrialization



colour
industrialisation

Choose a bird, mammal, fish or reptile. Find out about the dangers to it. Are there any solutions?



Families

Different animals have different kinds of families.

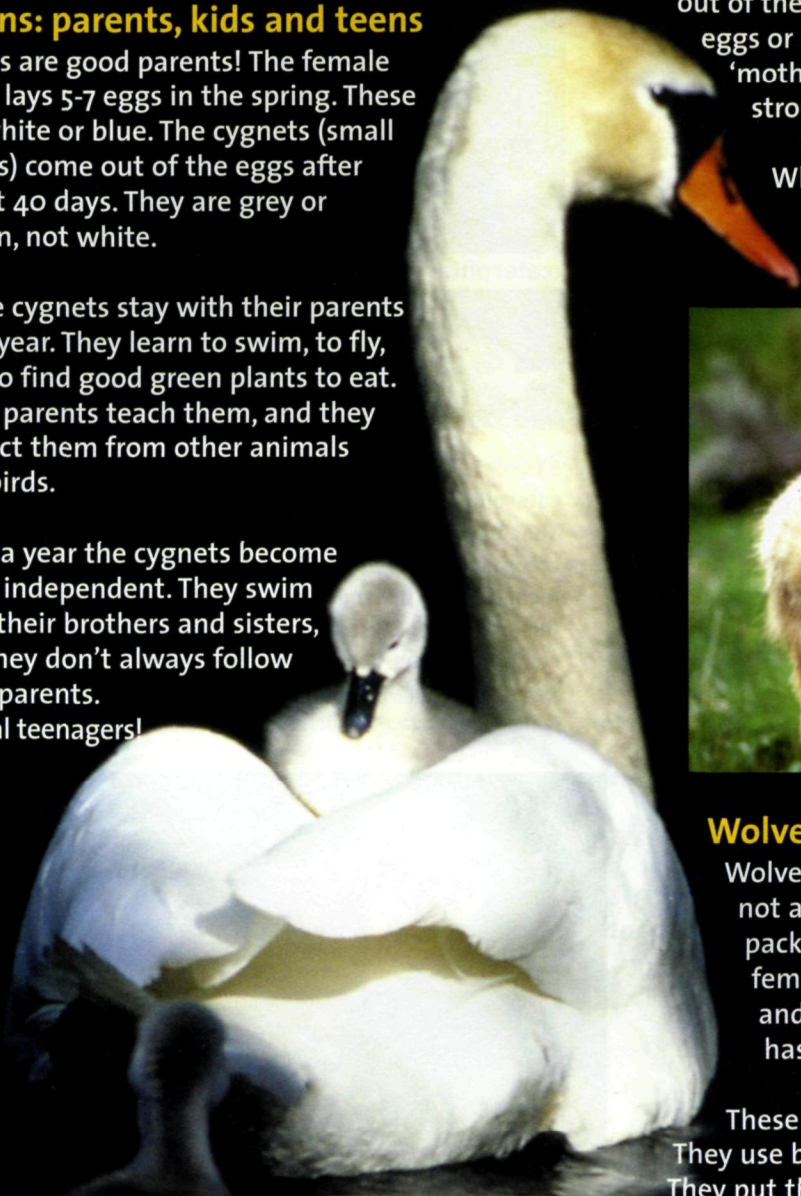
What animal families can you observe? Are they single parent families? Do the young birds or animals stay with their parents? Do the parents feed them? Do many of them die?

Swans: parents, kids and teens

Swans are good parents! The female swan lays 5-7 eggs in the spring. These are white or blue. The cygnets (small swans) come out of the eggs after about 40 days. They are grey or brown, not white.

These cygnets stay with their parents for a year. They learn to swim, to fly, and to find good green plants to eat. Their parents teach them, and they protect them from other animals and birds.

After a year the cygnets become more independent. They swim with their brothers and sisters, but they don't always follow their parents. Typical teenagers!



Cuckoos: baby-sitting

Are cuckoos good parents? Well – perhaps! The cuckoo uses other birds to look after her eggs! She finds a small bird with a nest and some eggs in it. Then she lays an egg in this nest.

After about 12 days, the baby cuckoo comes out of the egg. It is big. It pushes the other eggs or baby birds out of the nest. The 'mother' bird looks after it. It gets big and strong, because it gets all the food!

So... are cuckoos good parents? What do you think?



Wolves: the group

Wolves live in packs (groups). However, not all the members are equal! In every pack, there is a top male wolf and a top female wolf. These wolves are always big and strong. Only the top female has cubs (babies).

These top animals look different. They use body language to show their position. They put their tails up, and their ears are erect. The other wolves put their tails down. They lie on the ground in front of the top animals. The young wolves observe the adults and learn from them.

Wolves kill and eat other animals. Every pack has its special territory. They do not want other wolves in it. The top wolves mark this territory: they pee on the trees! And they howl. It's a frightening noise. The other packs do not come near them. So there is enough food for all the wolves in the pack.

WORD FILE

body language	Visual signs from the body.
come out (v)	To emerge from something.
cuckoo	A bird that makes a call like its name.
cygnet	A young swan.
erect	Standing up.
feed (v)	To give or take food.
howl (v)	The noise that an unhappy dog makes.
lay (v)	To produce an egg.
look after (v)	To take care of something.
nest	A place where birds lay eggs.
pack	A group.
pee (v)	To urinate.
push (v)	To move something away from you.
territory	An area of land.



gray



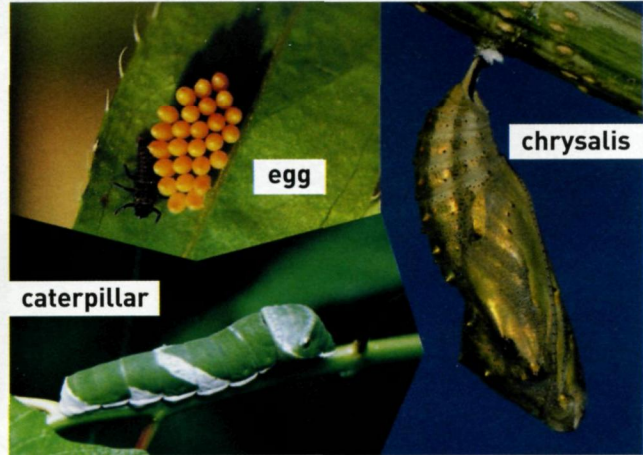
grey



Birth, life and death

We can recognise baby birds and snakes when they come out of the eggs. However, some animals, like frogs and butterflies, change many times in their lives. The scientific word for this is **'metamorphosis'**.

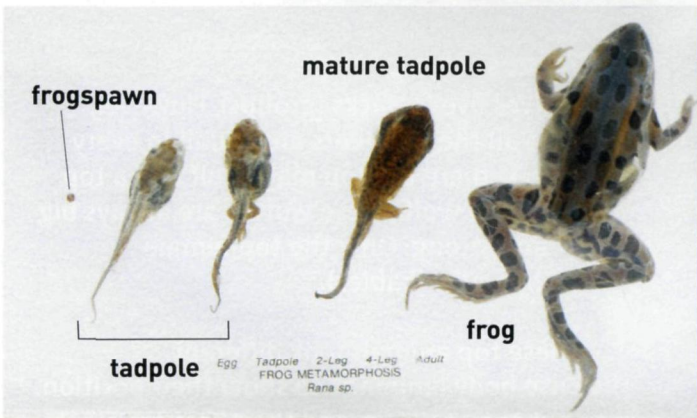
butterflies



STAGE 1: The female butterfly lays her eggs. **STAGE 2:** The caterpillars come out of the eggs. They eat a lot of food. They grow big and strong. Birds often eat these nice, juicy caterpillars! **STAGE 3:** The caterpillars become chrysalises. A chrysalis is like a dry egg. The caterpillar develops inside this protection. Birds don't like chrysalises! **STAGE 4:** The chrysalis opens. A butterfly comes out!

NOTE: Butterflies often live for only a few hours. They mate... the female lays eggs... and dies. The cycle begins again!

frogs



STAGE 1: The frog lays her eggs in a little water. These eggs are in a kind of jelly. This protects them against birds. There are hundreds and hundreds of eggs, but many of them die. **STAGE 2:** Young tadpoles come out of the eggs. They have heads and tails, but no legs. **STAGE 3:** Mature tadpoles develop back legs and then front legs. **STAGE 4:** The tail disappears. The tadpoles are now frogs. They hop away!

WORD FILE

bite (v)	To use your teeth.
cycle	The progression of birth, life and death.
hop (v)	To jump in one direction.
leech	An insect that sucks blood from humans or animals.
mate (v)	To copulate.
suck (v)	To pull liquid into your mouth.
vampire bat	A type of bat that drinks blood.



recognize



recognise

The ugh! factor

Leeches drink blood. They suck the blood from an animal or human. And they grow bigger and bigger... They can grow to 20 centimeters. **Ugh!**

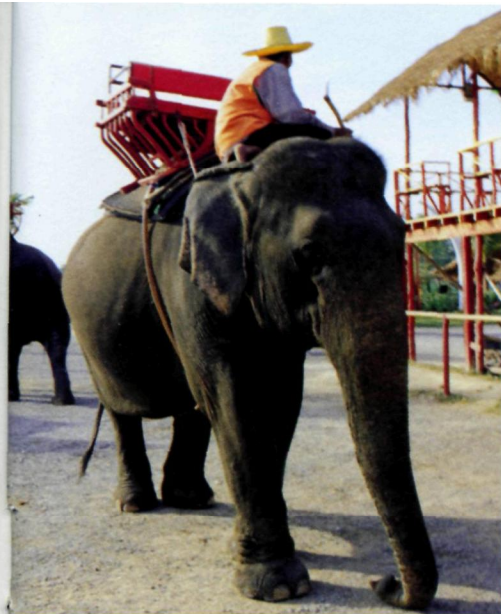
Vampire bats like blood, too. They bite sleeping animals (remember all those horror movies?). Their front teeth are very sharp. And they use their tongues to drink the blood.

HELP!

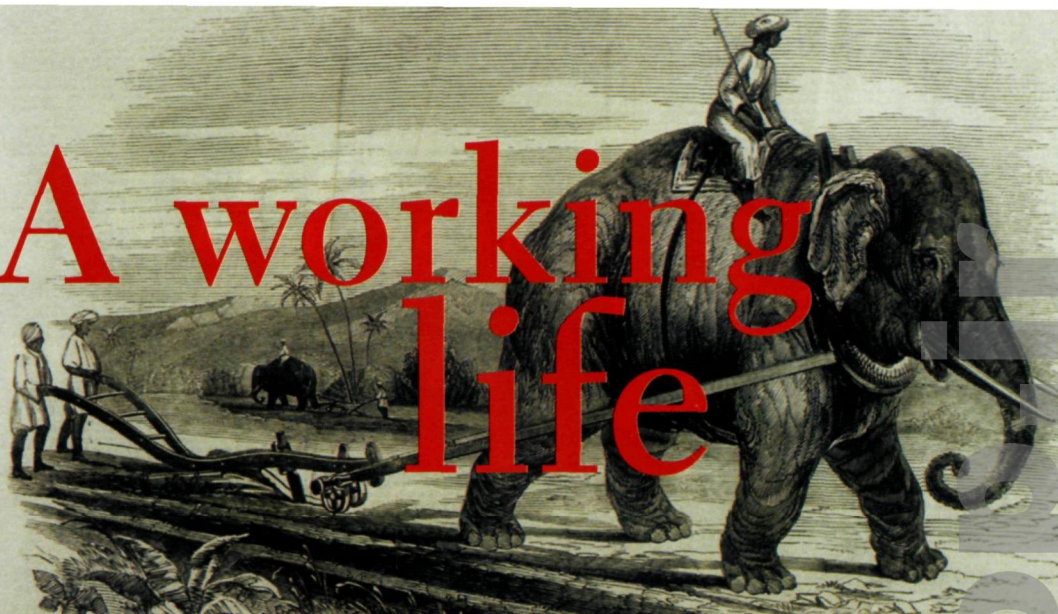


Choose an animal. Find out about the different stages in its life.





A working life



Some animals are special. They work for humans. How many working animals do you know? Here are a few.

ELEPHANTS

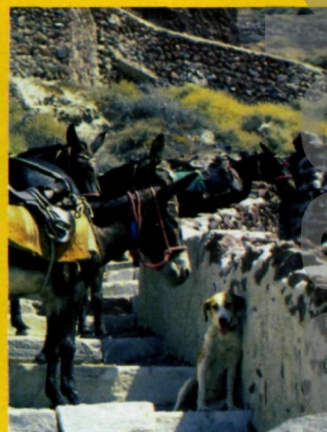
They are very strong. They can push and pull things with their trunks. In India, for example, they move trees for people.

DONKEYS

Donkeys are strong, too. They have strong bodies - and strong ideas. They can carry things and people. But if they don't want to do something, they stop!

PIGEONS

They have good memories, so they remember where they live. They always return home. So people can take a pigeon to a new place, and put a message on its leg. The bird carries the message home.



Pet or worker? It's a dog's life!

A lot of people have a pet dog. See Pets' Corner on page 10. However, some dogs aren't pets: they work very hard.

THE STRONG DOG

Huskies are very strong. In the north of Canada, the Inuit use these dogs to pull their sledge on the snow. They live with people in the winter. They eat a lot of meat. In the summer, there is no snow, and the dogs are free. They don't work!

THE 'EXTRA EYES' DOG

Some dogs are very intelligent. They learn to look at the traffic and to guide blind people. With a good dog, a blind person can be independent.

THE DETECTIVE DOG

Dogs have good noses! Some dogs can recognise specific smells. So the police use them to find drugs at airports.



THE SPACE EXPLORER

Laika, a Russian dog, went into space in November, 1957. The first human, the Russian astronaut Yuri Gagarin, went into space in April, 1961.

FILM STARS

And then there are the film stars. See the Projects on page 15.

WORD FILE

blind	Not able to see.
guide (v)	To show somebody where to go.
independent	Able to do things without help.
sledge	A vehicle to travel over snow.
smell (v)	To use your nose.
 recognize	 recognise
sled	sledge





WWF ACROSS THE WORLD



Latin America

WWF Brazil

What does the WWF do in Brazil? WWF-Brazil works with partners on around 70 different projects. Some of these are regional: the Amazon, the Atlantic Forest, the Cerrado, the Coastal Zone and the Pantanal. Some projects are national. Look at this example.

THE PROBLEM: TOURISM AND NATURE

There are turtles in many countries, and there are many types of turtles. Sea turtles live in the sea, but they lay their eggs on the beach. The baby turtles come out of their eggs at night. They can see the light of the moon on the water. They go along the beach to their home, in the ocean.

But in every country, beaches attract tourists. In tourist areas, there are bright lights – discos, roads, and cars near the beaches. Many baby turtles get confused. They go in the wrong direction – and they get killed.

Another problem: tourists often want souvenirs. And turtle shells can make great tourist souvenirs. So – the turtles are in danger in tourist areas.

THE SOLUTION: PAY AND PROTECT

The WWF in Brazil has a big project: the Projeto Tamar. (Tamar is from “Tartaruga MARinha”.)

They pay local people to protect the turtles and their eggs. Every year, around 300,000 baby turtles come out of their eggs, and the WWF people put them into the sea.

There are 22 Tamar stations in Brazil. You can find them in the states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, and São Paulo.

ANOTHER SOLUTION: HUMAN INTEREST

It is also possible to adopt a turtle, and to give it a name. In Europe, the WWF has similar projects in the tourist areas of Greece and Turkey.

Turtles have a lot of friends now!

WORD FILE

danger	Not safe or secure.
get killed (v)	To lose your life.
protect (v)	To defend something from danger.
shell	The solid part of a turtle.
souvenir	Tourists buy these to remember a place.



Want to find out more? Go to the Projeto Tamar website (www.tamar.org.br). Choose a language (English, Spanish or Portuguese). Then click on the Taminho character. Have fun and protect these animals at the same time!

What is WWF? An international organisation to defend nature.
Where does it operate? In about 100 countries.
What is its logo? A panda.
What is its international motto? "For a living planet."

Asia ► WWF Thailand

What does the WWF do in Thailand? This part of Asia has a lot of exotic and beautiful animals, birds and plants. And, as in Brazil, it is illegal to export them. But some people break the law. Many species are in danger. There are many interesting programmes to protect nature in the region. Look at this example.

The Eyes and Ears Programme: students protect the environment
 In ten schools in Thailand, the students have lessons in 'animal identification'. They learn to recognise the animals and plants that are in danger. They can use a special wildlife phone hotline to contact the WWF.

There are summer camps for young people in the Khao Yai Nature Park. Here, the students learn to identify animals, birds and plants. Nearly 2000 students attend these camps each year.

Protect nature and earn some money! The teenagers at the nature camps can also learn to work as tour guides for visitors to the Park. This way, they can help protect the environment *and* earn some money. Another idea to earn money? One group makes animal magnets for fridges. These are best sellers at WWF events!

Europe ► WWF Scotland

Scotland is a small country in the north of Europe. It's very different from Brazil and Asia, but there are problems and projects here, too. For example, the WWF has a similar project to protect whales, dolphins and porpoises.

Learn about the species

On the website, there are factsheets about the different types of whales, dolphins and porpoises.

You can find the answers to these questions:

"When can I see them?"

"What do they eat?"

"When do they have babies?"

"What size are they?"

Protect them

You can 'adopt' a dolphin (or a whale), too!

Go to www.wwf.org.uk and www.hwtdt.org.

WORD FILE

adopt (v)	To act like a parent for a child or animal.
exotic	Strange.
export (v)	To take something out of a country.
factsheet	A list of facts and information.
fridge magnets	Decorative magnets that you can attach to a fridge door.
illegal	Against the law.
protect (v)	To defend something from danger.



program
recognize
teens



programme
recognise
teenagers



What other animals are in danger? Find out about one of these: whales, tigers, pandas, hyacinth macaws.





Crazy about cats?
Daft about dogs?
Ga-ga for goldfish?
Hysterical about hamsters?
Be a buddy with your budgerigar!
Don't have a grumpy guinea pig!
How to have a happy bunny!



POPULAR PETS

A PET IS FOR LIFE, NOT JUST FOR CHRISTMAS!

PET CARE

Pet care is important. Here are some extracts from the BBC Pets website. It presents the information for each animal in sections.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
TRAINING
HEALTH

FOOD AND WATER
HANDLING
ACCOMMODATION

EXERCISE
CLEANING AND GROOMING
SPECIAL ADVICE



Which pet is this? Guess... Some advice is for several pets. (Answers on page 16.)

GENERAL

Give your ●●●● a friend.
They live in groups.

FOOD AND WATER

Give your ●●●● fresh grass to eat.

EXERCISE

Take your ●●●● for a walk every day.

TRAINING

Train your ●●●● to go to the toilet in a tray.

HANDLING

Never pick up a ●●●● by its ears.
Hold it against your body.

CLEANING AND GROOMING

Brush your ●●●●'s fur, especially if it's long.

HEALTH

Don't let your ●●●●'s teeth get long.

ACCOMMODATION

Oxygen in the water is important for your ●●●●. Give it a big tank.

SPECIAL ADVICE: HOT WEATHER

Don't leave your ●●●● in the car in hot weather.

WORD FILE

accommodation	The 'house' where something lives.
buddy	Friend (AE slang).
bunny	Child's word for 'rabbit'.
grooming	Brushing an animal's coat.
grumpy	Bad-tempered.
handling	Touching and holding an animal.
training	Teaching.



buddy



mate



OUR PETS IN THE WILD

TODAY'S PETS ARE YESTERDAY'S WILD ANIMALS!

Choose a wild animal. What can you discover about it?



BUDGERIGARS

Life-span | Normal: 7-8 years | Possible: 12 years.
Distribution in the wild: Native to Australia. They are now also in Florida, U.S.A.
Habitat: Small bushes and open country.
Food: Grass seeds.
Behaviour: They live in groups. They fly to new places to find food and water.

CATS (WILD CATS)

Life-span | Normal: 9-15 years | Possible: 20 years.
Distribution in the wild: Worldwide, but not Australia or Antarctica.
Habitat: Forests, jungles, grass and mountains.
Food: Small animals (e.g. mice, rabbits, snakes).
Behaviour: They do not live in groups. Every cat has its territory. They like to move at night.

DOGS (WOLVES AND WILD DOGS)

Life-span | Normal: 12-14 years | Possible: 18 years.
Distribution in the wild: All continents (not Antarctica).
Habitat: Grass, deserts, mountains, rainforests.
Food: Small and large animals.
Behaviour: They live in groups (packs) of 6-10 animals. Every group has its territory. Only the 'top dogs' have babies. The other members of the group bring food for the young ones.

WORD FILE

chase (v)	To run after something.
crops	The plants that a farmer grows.
distribution	The places where an animal lives.
habitat	The type of place where an animal lives.
store (v)	To keep something for the future.
wild	In natural conditions.
worldwide	In most parts of the world.



behavior



behaviour

GOLDFISH

Life-span | Normal: 5-10 years.
Distribution in the wild: Native to Asia. In Europe after the 17th century.
Habitat: Pools and lakes with lots of plants.
Food: Insects, snails and plants.
Behaviour: The males chase the females when they want to mate.

GUINEA PIGS

Life-span | Normal: 4-8 years.
Distribution in the wild: Brazil, North Argentina and Peru. In Europe after 1500.
Habitat: Grass and rocks.
Food: Grass and leaves.
Behaviour: They live in family groups. They dig holes under the ground.



HAMSTERS

Life-span | Normal: 18-24 months | Possible: 3 years.
Distribution in the wild: Northern Syria.
Habitat: Mountains.
Food: Plants, fruits and seeds.
Behaviour: They do not live in groups. They go out at night, and sleep in the day. They carry food in their mouths, and store it under the ground.

RABBITS

Life-span | Normal: 5-10 years.
Distribution in the wild: Many countries (including Europe, North Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Chile).
Habitat: Grass and woods.
Food: Grass and plants. They often eat farmers' crops.
Behaviour: They live in big groups (200 rabbits). They dig holes under the ground.

Animals attract tourists!



This is Hamish. He lives in Scotland.
He's a Highland bull. He is ten years old.
He attracts a lot of tourists.

Tourists stop and take photos of Hamish.
They make comments:
"Look!" "Isn't he sweet!"
"Have a sandwich, Hamish!"
(Hamish likes to eat grass, not sandwiches!)

There is a tourist shop next to Hamish's field.
So the tourists go into the shop.
They buy souvenirs. And, of course, they
buy Hamish souvenirs.
Hamish biscuits. Hamish chocolates.
Hamish soap...
The people in the shop get lots of money:
pounds and dollars and euros.

What does Hamish get? Nothing!

Is it bad to use animals in this way?
Or is it just fun?

WORD FILE

attract (v)	To make people want to come.
bull	A male cow.
souvenir	Tourists buy these to remember a place.



cookie

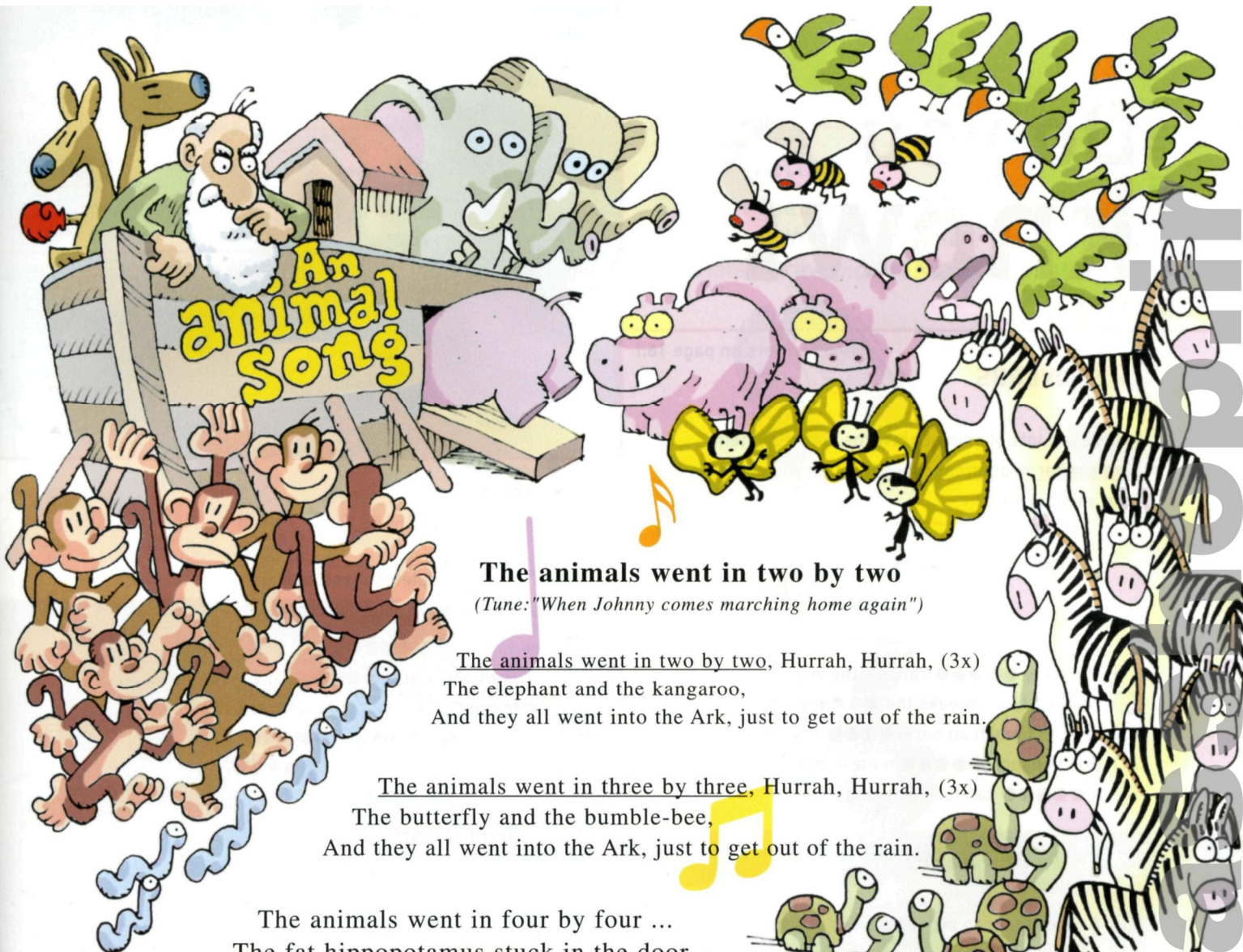


biscuit



What other animals attract tourists? Is this cruel to the animals?

**BEWARE
of
HAMISH'S
HORNS**



The animals went in two by two

(Tune: "When Johnny comes marching home again")

The animals went in two by two, Hurrah, Hurrah, (3x)
The elephant and the kangaroo,
And they all went into the Ark, just to get out of the rain.

The animals went in three by three, Hurrah, Hurrah, (3x)
The butterfly and the bumble-bee,
And they all went into the Ark, just to get out of the rain.

The animals went in four by four ...
The fat hippopotamus stuck in the door ...

The animals went in five by five ...
They were so glad to be alive ...

The animals went in six by six ...
They threw out the monkey because of his tricks ...

The animals went in seven by seven ...
They thought that they were going to heaven ...

The animals went in eight by eight ...
Then Noah went to shut the gate ...

The animals went in nine by nine ...
Then Noah went to cut the line ...

The animals went in ten by ten, Hurrah, Hurrah, (3x)
If you want any more we can sing it again,
And they all went into the Ark, just to get out of the rain.

Animal quiz Do you know?

(Answers on page 16.)

1. PROVERBS

There are lots of animal proverbs. Some of them are similar in different countries. Can you guess the animals here?

camel bird cat
dog horses

- ① The early catches the worm.
- ② The last straw breaks the’s back.
- ③ You can’t teach an old new tricks.
- ④ Don’t change in the middle of the stream.
- ⑤ A can look at a king.

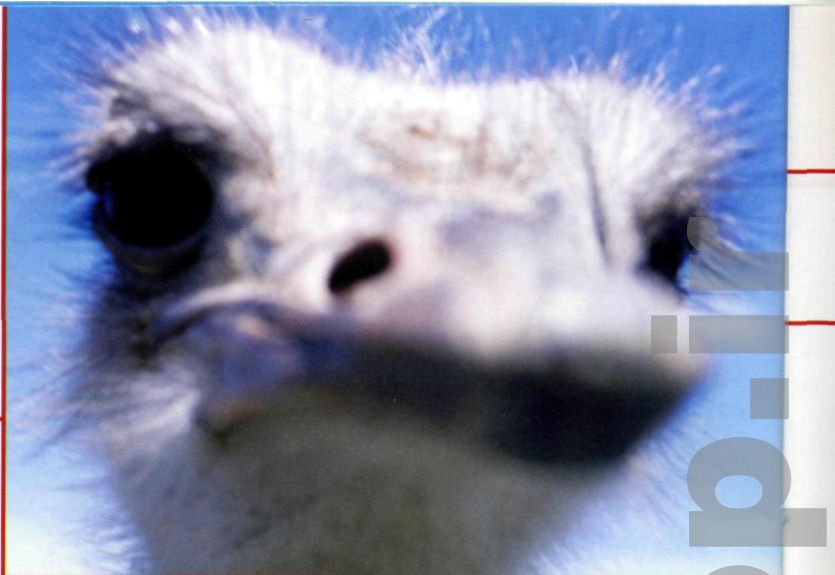
2. TRUE OR FALSE?

- ① An elephant can pick up a piece of grass with its trunk. ☐
- ② Elephants can jump. ☐
- ③ Elephants eat grass, fruits and vegetables. ☐
- ④ Elephants can climb mountains. ☐

3. LIFE AND DEATH

Can you complete these sentences?

- ① Butterflies live for hours!
- ② Cats live for years.
- ③ Elephants live for years.
- ④ Turtles live for years.



4. FAMOUS ANIMALS

Which animal completes these sayings?
Are they the same in your culture?

- ① See you later,!
- ② I am as hungry as a
- ③ His memory’s fantastic: like an
- ④ It’s raining and
- ⑤ My little brother eats like a

5. WORD SQUARE

Find 11 animals here.

S	W	A	N	X	C	R	M	V	C	O
H	O	C	T	D	A	E	C	N	O	X
E	W	R	C	A	T	L	V	R	Q	A
E	A	T	X	M	E	A	G	L	E	O
P	R	V	D	S	R	V	X	Y	L	M
U	W	O	O	D	P	E	C	K	E	R
X	H	A	G	X	I	A	B	R	P	X
M	A	X	Y	T	L	E	E	C	H	I
B	L	G	J	X	L	H	T	O	A	U
T	E	R	S	N	A	K	E	U	N	A
F	Y	I	X	F	R	N	B	M	T	H

6. ANIMAL FACTS

- 1 ● Which bird can climb up trees?
- 2 ● Which bird has big, sharp claws?
- 3 ● Which insect drinks blood?
- 4 ● Which mammal lives in the ocean?
- 5 ● Which pet likes to sleep a lot?
- 6 ● Which insect changes into a butterfly?
- 7 ● Which pet is also a worker?
- 8 ● Which animal pushes and pulls trees?



Projects

Animal passport

Choose an animal. Invent a passport for it. Name ...? Age ...? Colour ...? Weight ...? Height ...? Mum? Dad? Kids? Special characteristics ...?



1

Research project

Research about an animal. How many new facts can you find?



2

Animal World alphabet

Make an alphabet poster. Write the words, draw pictures, or find photos.

- A ANT
- B BEAK
- C CLAW (etc.)

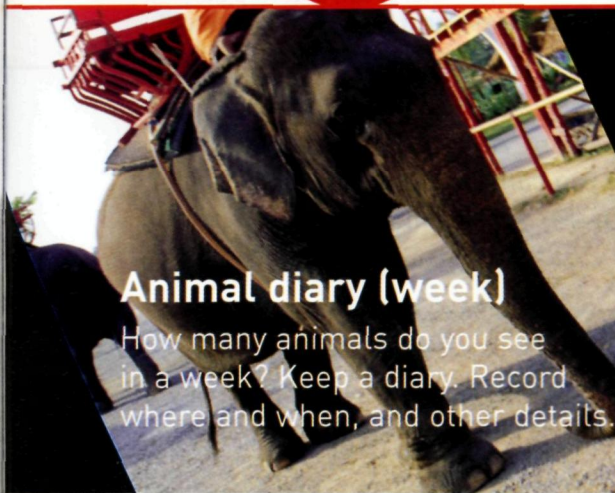
A
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3

Animal diary (week)

How many animals do you see in a week? Keep a diary. Record where and when, and other details.



4

Observation

Observe one animal for a few days. What does it do? What does it eat? Is it with other animals? Draw pictures or take photos.



Pet care poster

Design a poster to give pet care advice for your favourite pet.

6

Save an animal

Choose a wild animal to adopt (see the WWF article on pages 8-9). Write a slogan for your animal.



7

Media Animals

Collect information about all the animals in films and songs. You can make a quiz about them for your friends.

8



mom



mum



Topics chatrooms

Fun chat

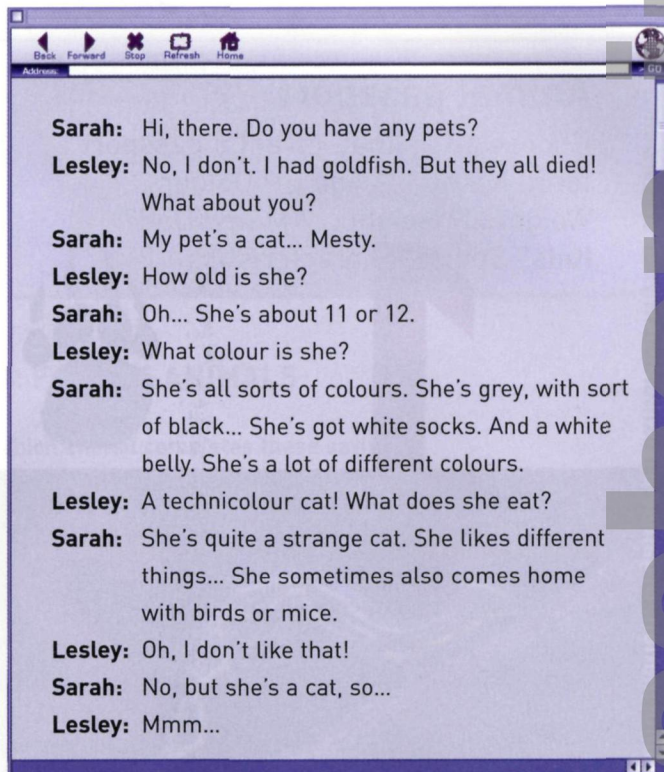


And look at this. Can you believe it?

People in Britain love animals. And the winters are often cold. So... horses often wear coats!



Teens chat




Facts Check

- Page 3** 1. cat; 2. dog; 3. cow; 4. elephant; 5. sheep; 6. horse
- Page 10** budgerigar; rabbit; dog; cat; rabbit; cat/dog/guinea pig/hamster/rabbit; hamster/rabbit; goldfish; dog
- Page 14** 1. **PROVERBS:** 1. bird; 2. camel; 3. dog; 4. horses; 5. cat
 2. **TRUE OR FALSE?:** 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
 3. **LIFE AND DEATH:** 1. only a few; 2. 9-15; 3. 70+; 4. 100+
 4. **FAMOUS ANIMALS:** alligator; lion; elephant; cats/dogs; horse
 5. **WORD SQUARE:** Across: SWAN/CAT/EAGLE/ WOODPECKER/LEECH/SNAKE
 Down: SHEEP/WHALE/DOG/CATERPILLAR/ ELEPHANT;
 6. **ANIMAL FACTS:** 1. woodpecker; 2. eagle; 3. leech; 4. whale; 5. cat; 6. caterpillar; 7. dog; 8. elephant

Bye for now!

That's the end of 'Animals'.

Of course, you can continue with your Animal Detective work. See you in the next Topics title. Bye!


 Susan Holden

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