



# Young Animals

## Subject Area

The Natural World

## Topics & Curriculum Links

animals (Science)  
animal life cycles (Science)  
young animals and parents (Science)  
how animals care for their babies (Science)  
how young animals stay safe (Science)  
food and drink for young animals (Science)  
sizes, measurements, and quantities (Mathematics)

## Vocabulary

animals; places; daily activities; food and drink; parts of the body; sizes; colors; weather; numbers; time expressions

## Grammar

present simple; *can/can't*; question forms; imperative; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

## Activities Answers

**Page 20** 1 1 nest 2 eggs 3 warm 4 hatch 2 1 doesn't hatch 2 brown 3 hour

**Page 21** 1 1 sea turtle 2 butterfly 3 caterpillar 4 seahorse 2 1 true 2 false 3 true 4 false

**Page 22** 1 1 an elephant 2 an ostrich 3 a chimpanzee 2 1 A mother elephant feeds a young elephant. 2 Adult elephants help a young elephant to walk. 3 A mother chimpanzee carries a baby chimpanzee. 4 A mother and father live with a young ostrich.

**Page 23** 1 1 spots 2 pouch 3 caterpillar 4 shark 5 kangaroo 6 ocean The secret word is poison 2 1 eat 2 kangaroos 3 kangaroo 4 poison

**Page 24** 1 1 seal 2 owl 3 toad 4 tadpole 2 1 true 2 false 3 false 4 false

**Page 25** 1 1 bear 2 beaver 3 grass 4 branch 2 1 den 2 lodge 3 dam 4 mud

**Page 26** 1 1 eat 2 hunt 3 fly 4 run 2 1 Young cheetahs watch their mother hunt. 2 A mother cheetah gives little animals to her young cheetahs. 3 A young eagle learns to fly when it's about ten weeks old.

**Page 27** 1 1 lion 2 larva 3 pupa 4 beetle 2 1 pride 2 larva 3 pupa 4 adult

## Teaching Ideas

See also pages 8–9 for general ideas that you can adapt. Or go to [www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover](http://www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover)

### A Young Animals Presentation

After completing the project, students make a poster about a young animal and then present it to the class. Or students can first talk about the animal without saying its name, and ask the class to guess the animal before showing their poster. Students can then display all the posters together, organizing them, for example, into young animals that are born from mothers, and young animals that hatch from eggs.

### A Young Animals Quiz

Ask the class quiz questions, using facts from the Reader. Ask true/false questions, or questions starting with *What*, *Where*, *When*, etc., or give a definition and ask students to give an answer. Students can work in pairs or small groups. Then in pairs or small groups, students can ask their own quiz questions.

### How Babies Are Born

Ask students to say which of these animals hatch from eggs and which animals are born from their mothers: *sea turtle, chimpanzee, butterfly, elephant, ostrich, duck, zebra, seal, toad, bear, beetle, kangaroo, owl, beaver, eagle*. Students can make two lists, and then they can find out about other young animals and add them to the lists. They can also divide the list of animals that hatch from eggs into animals that look like their parents, and animals that don't look like their parents. Students then share their findings with the class.

### Young Animals Research

Students find out about other young animals. For each animal, they can answer these questions: *Does it hatch from an egg? Is it born from its mother? Does it look like its parents? Does it live with its parents? Does it drink milk from its mother? Does it eat food? What does it eat? Where does it live? What does it live in?* Students can then present their finding to the rest of the class.

### Young Animals Where I Live

Students find out about animals that grow up in the area where they live. They can find out where they live, what they eat, what dangers there are for them, and how they stay safe. Students can use the language on pages 28–29 of the Reader to help them. Then they can present their findings to the class.