



# Animals in the Air

## Subject Area

The Natural World

## Topics & Curriculum Links

animals (Science)  
animal classification (Science)  
parts of the body (Science)  
how animals move (Science)  
animal homes (Science)  
food (Science)  
weather and climate (Science)  
sizes and measurements (Mathematics)  
quantities (Mathematics)  
places and countries (Geography)  
dates and events (History)

## Vocabulary

animals; parts of the body; animal movements; plants;  
places; numbers; measurements; countries; continents

## Grammar

present simple; present continuous; past simple; question  
forms; imperative; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

## Teaching Ideas

See also [pages 6–7](#) for general ideas that you can adapt.  
Or go to [www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover](http://www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover)

### An Animal Presentation

After completing Project 2, students present their animal to the rest of the class. They can write or talk about their animal like this: *This animal is a ... It's a bird / an insect / a mammal. It flies / jumps / glides in the air. Its body has / is ... This animal is special because it can ...* Or students can talk about their animal without saying its name, and ask the class to guess the animal.

### Which Animal Is It?

Choose a photo of one of the animals from the Reader and without saying the animal's name, describe the photo and ask students to guess which animal it is. Describe what the animal looks like, and what it's doing. Students can then do this in small groups or pairs.

### An Animals in the Air Survey

Ask students to spend 30 minutes watching from their window at home, and to write down the names of all the animals in the air that they see. Students can then find the words for the animals in English and report back to the class.

## Activities Answers

**Page 24–25** 1 1 Animals that fly can move around fast. 2 Flying helps some animals to stay safe. 3 Some flying birds live in high places. 4 escape 5 hunt 3 1 false 2 true 3 true 4 false 5 false 6 true 4 1 It helps them to stay safe. 2 They find nectar in flowers. 3 Owls hunt mice. 4 Many birds make their homes in tall trees. 5 A stork's nest can be 2 meters across. 6 Storks make their nests in high places.

**Page 26–27** 1 1 feather 2 tail 3 bone 4 wing 5 air spaces 6 wingspan 2 1 feathers 2 warm 3 light 4 big 5 was 3 1 Flight feathers help birds to fly. 2 An Andean condor can have a 3-meter wingspan. 3 A hummingbird can have a 6-centimeter wingspan. 4 A Giant Teratorn had a wingspan of up to 7 meters. 5 The Giant Teratorn lived about 6 million years ago. 4 1 feathers 2 body 3 light 4 bones 5 dry 6 tail 7 wing 8 wingspan

**Page 28–29** 1 1 swift 2 peregrine falcon 3 bar-tailed godwit 4 swallow 2 1 It's the bar-tailed godwit. 2 It's the swift. 3 It's the swallow. 4 It's the peregrine falcon. 3 1 watch 2 stop 3 need 4 sleep 5 turn 6 spend 7 rest 8 dive 4 1 16,500 2 more than 200 kilometers per hour 3 swallows 4 swifts

**Page 30–31** 1 1 The sun makes the land warm. 2 The land makes the air warm. 3 Warm air currents go up. 4 Birds go up on the air currents. 5 The birds soar high in the air. 2 1 sun 2 mountains 3 currents 3 1 Bar-headed geese can't fly over mountains. false 2 Some vultures fly higher than planes. true 3 Eagles can soar on warm air currents. true 4 Condors don't have very wide wings. false 5 The Himalayas are very high mountains. true 4 1 Ruppell's vultures 2 When it's sunny. 3 Long and wide. 4 Bar-headed geese.

**Page 32–33** 1 1 fly 2 bee 3 moth 4 dragonfly 5 butterfly 6 mosquito 2 1 four 2 two 3 four 4 four 5 two 3 1 300 2 50 3 350 4 30 5 70 4 1 bees 2 wings 3 thorax 4 insects 5 mosquito 6 kilometer The secret word is Meganeura

**Page 34–35** 1 Birds – duck, starling Hunting Birds – eagle, falcon Insects – bee, locust, moth 2 1 fly 2 hunting 3 insect 4 farmers 5 swarms 3 1 group 2 join 3 dark 4 swarm 5 plants 6 hungry 7 farmer 8 flock 4 1 When they move to a new place. 2 dark clouds 3 When they are moving to a new home. 4 All the green plants that they find.

**Page 36–37** 1 1 webs 2 flea 3 springtail 4 insect 5 leg 6 spider 7 minibeast 8 grasshopper 2 1 true 2 false 3 false 4 true 5 false 3 1 back legs 2 other animals 3 catch insects 4 on insects 5 into the air 6 body length 4 1 20 times its body length 2 insects 3 by jumping 4 their tails

**Page 38–39** 1 1 wing 2 membrane 3 leg 4 sound 5 echo 6 insect 2 1 true 2 false 3 true 4 false 5 true 3 1 Bats usually rest in the day. 2 Bats make sounds that bounce off things. 3 Bats use echolocation to find their way at night. 4 Bats have wings with long, thin bones. 5 Bats are the only mammals that can fly. 4 1 flying foxes 2 echolocation 3 a membrane of skin 4 fruit, flowers and pollen

**Page 40–41** 1 1 gibbon 2 springbok gazelle 3 flying squirrel 4 kangaroo 2 1 jump 2 travel 3 swing 4 glide 5 pronk 3 1 3 meters 2 jumping and swinging between trees 3 more than 30 kilometers per hour 4 membranes 4 1 kite 2 mammal 3 high 4 fence 5 branch 6 straight 7 membrane 8 fast 9 far 10 body

**Page 42–43** 1 1 Gliding leaf frogs have membranes between their fingers and toes. They use these membranes to glide on the air. 2 Paradise tree snakes can glide about 100 meters through the air. 3 Flying fish have big fins that look like wings. They can glide in the air for hundreds of meters. 2 1 membranes 2 meters 3 body 4 reptiles 3 1 swift 2 stork 3 eagle 4 dragonfly 5 flying fox 6 starling 7 flea 8 hummingbird 9 swallow 10 gibbon 4 free answers