

4

Animals at Night

Subject Area

The Natural World

Topics & Curriculum Links

animals (Science)
 animals senses (Science)
 parts of the body (Science)
 places and environments (Geography)
 animal migrations (Science)
 quantities and measurements (Mathematics)

Vocabulary

mammals, fish, minibeasts, birds; parts of the body; senses; food; weather; numbers; measurements; places; continents

Grammar

present simple; present continuous; 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

READ & TALK Nocturnal Animals

After completing Project 1, students present their animal to the rest of the class. They can talk or write about it like this: *It's a / an ... It's ... It has ... It lives ... In the day, it ... At night, it ...* Or students can talk about their animal without saying its name, and ask the class to guess the animal. Posters can then be displayed together.

READ & TALK Guess the Animal

Choose one of the animals from the Reader, and without saying its name, read out one fact about it and ask students to guess which animal it is. Read out more facts, one at a time, until students guess the correct animal. You can use a point scoring system, for example, five points after one fact, three points after two facts, etc. Students can then do this in small groups or pairs.

Nocturnal Animals in My Country

Using books or the Internet, students do research on nocturnal animals on their own country. They find out what these animals do in the day, how well they see and hear, and how they find food. They can display their findings in a chart like the one on page 28 of the Reader.

Activities Answers

Page 24–25 1 1 In the day: nocturnal animals sleep, hotter, light; At night: dark, nocturnal animals don't sleep, colder 2 1 Armadillos come out at night. 2 Tigers come out in the day and at night. 3 Rabbits come out in the morning and in the evening. 4 Opossums come out at night. 3 1 false 2 false 3 false 4 true 4 1 hides 2 nocturnal 3 evening 4 predator 5 1 not so many 2 more 3 hot

Page 26–27 1 1 Raccoons have long fingers and a good sense of touch. 2 Foxes have big ears and a good sense of hearing. 3 Tarsiers have big eyes and a good sense of sight. 4 Foxes have big noses and a good sense of smell. 2 1 tarsier 2 fox 3 raccoon 4 mice 5 frogs 3 1 taste 2 12 3 Raccoons 4 big 5 light 6 brain 4 1 Many nocturnal animals have special senses. 2 Wild dogs usually hunt in the dark.

3 Raccoons use their fingers to find food. 4 Nocturnal animals can see better than people. 5 Tarsiers can see well in the dark.

Page 28–29 1 1 Food: Owls – rabbits, mice, and other small animals; Bats – fruit, flowers, insects, fish, and mice. Where they stay in the day: Owls – in trees or buildings; Bats – in caves, trees, or buildings. Special senses: Owls – can see well in the dark, amazing sense of hearing; Bats – can see and smell very well, use echolocation. Another amazing fact: Owls – have soft feathers on their wings to help them fly quietly; Bats – are the only mammals that can fly. 2 1 bat 2 owl 3 owl 4 bat 5 bat 3 1 sharp claws 2 prey 3 soft feathers 4 wing 4 1 They listen for little noises from their prey. 2 in their sharp claws 3 Because they have soft feathers on their wings. 4 echolocation 5 Where things are and how big they are.

Page 30–31 1 1 Plankton are small animals that are food for fish. 2 Lantern fish are fish that have lights on their body when they swim. 3 Whitetip reef sharks are fish that stay in caves in the day. 2 1 Plankton are very **big** **small** animals. 2 They swim **down to the deep** **up to the top of the ocean** at night. 3 Lantern fish stay at the **top** **bottom** of the ocean in the day. 4 In the day, the whitetip reef shark **feeds** **stays** in caves. 3 1 night 2 evening 3 day 4 lights 4 1 They eat fish and octopuses. 2 To look for plankton. 3 They eat plankton. 4 Near the top of the ocean. 5 It hunts for fish and octopuses.

Page 32–33 1 1 moth 2 spider 3 slug 4 snail 5 firefly 2 1 sun 2 antennae 3 patterns 4 hairs 5 poison 6 lights 3 **Example answers** Moths: 1 They are insects. 2 They have a body that's good for living at night. 3 They have special antennae on their head; they have patterns on their wings; (and free answers). Tarantulas: 1 They are spiders. 2 They hunt for their prey at night. 3 They have special hairs on their body, they use poison; (and free answers). 4 1 Because there are not so many predators that hunt and eat them. 2 They help them to look for food and to find their way in the dark. 3 patterns on their wings 4 at night

Page 34–35 1 1 fennec fox 2 ears 3 kangaroo rat 4 legs 5 scorpion 6 tail 2 1 false 2 true 3 true 4 true 5 false 6 true 3 1 in a burrow in the sand 2 mice, lizards, and insects 3 They keep them in their mouth, and then they put them in their burrow. 4 with a sting from their tail 4 1 seeds, kangaroo rat 2 hairs, scorpion 3 smallest, fennec fox 4 ears, fennec fox 5 water, kangaroo rat 6 see, scorpion

Page 36–37 1 1 aardvark 2 bushbaby 3 leopard 4 hippo 2 1 ears, nose 2 seeing, hearing, smell 3 insects, flowers, seeds, eggs 3 1 cooler 2 insects 3 grass 4 trees 5 tongue 6 tapetum 4 1 bushbaby 2 hippo 3 aardvark 4 leopard 5 ants

Page 38–39 1 1 A baboon sleeps on cliffs or in the tops of trees. 2 A flamingo sleeps standing on one leg. 3 A walrus sleeps with its tusks over pieces of ice. 2 1 ten 2 ankles 3 nineteen 4 air 5 tusks 3 1 Because they are safe from predators. 2 They stand on one leg. 3 They have special ankles. 4 on land, on ice, or in water 5 They put lots of air in their special pouches. 6 Because they put their tusks over big pieces of ice. 4 free answers

Page 40–41 1 1 owl 2 lion 3 deer 4 nightingale 5 grasshopper 6 Tasmanian devil 7 howler monkey 2 1 Owls call to each other at night. 2 Most birds do not sing at night. 3 The male nightingale sings for a female. 4 The Tasmanian devil makes terrible noises. 3 1 A deer hits the ground with its **nose** **feet** when it's in danger. 2 A grasshopper makes noises with its wings and **mouth** **legs**. 3 A Tasmanian devil is a **big** **small** animal that hunts for food in the dark. 4 You can hear howler monkeys from about ± 0 **5** kilometers away. 4 1 Deer make noises in their nose when they are in danger. 2 Nightingales sing when they are looking for a female. 3 Tasmanian devils make terrible noises when they are scared.

Page 42–43 1 1 true 2 true 3 false 4 true 2 1 beach 2 eggs 3 baby 4 ocean 3 **Example answers** 1 Because they are safer from predators, and they can fly for longer because it's cooler. 2 Not usually, but they travel at night when they are ready to lay their eggs. 3 in the sand on a beach 4 Because it's cooler, and there are not so many predators. 4 1 Desert animals: scorpion, fennec fox; Ocean animals: green turtle, plankton; African animals: aardvark, hippo; Animals that fly at night: owl, bat.