



Warm-Up 42

Which Land Animal Is Which?

Name: _____

Some animals are very much like other animals. You may even hear one called the same name as the other. But they are not exactly alike.

Directions: Look at each pair of animals. Use the clue to name the animal that is pictured. Write the animal's name on the line.

1. Frog vs. Toad

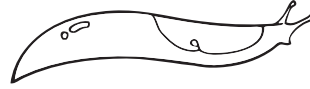
Frogs need to live near water.
Toads do not.

Which animal is this?



2. Snail vs. Slug

Snails have a shell. Slugs do not.
Which animal is this?



3. Alligator vs. Crocodile

Crocodiles have a tooth sticking out of their mouth.
This tooth is covered in an alligator's mouth.

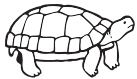
Which animal is this?



4. Turtle vs. Tortoise

Turtles need to live near water.
Tortoises do not.

Which animal is on the **left**?



5. Rat vs. Mouse

A rat is much bigger than a mouse.
Which animal is on **top** of the box?





Trace the Snakes . . . If You Dare!

Name: _____

A lot of people are afraid of snakes. They slither and hiss, and some are deadly!

Directions: Color along each path to find the fact that matches each dangerous snake. Use a different color for each snake. Write the snake number below each tail.

- Use **red** for Snake 1.
- Use **black** for Snake 3.
- Use **green** for Snake 2.
- Use **orange** for Snake 4.

1

I form my head into a hood shape when I feel threatened.

2

I shake my tail to make a noise that warns you to stay away!

3

I am the fastest snake, and my venom is very dangerous to humans.

4

I'm a heavy snake that kills its prey by constricting, or squeezing, it.

Black Mamba

Boa Constrictor

Cobra

Rattlesnake

Snake # _____

Snake # _____

Snake # _____

Snake # _____



Warm-Up 44

The Trouble with Long Legs

Name: _____

Giraffes are the tallest animals on land. They also have the longest legs. They can use these legs to protect themselves. Mother giraffes will kick at animals that are attacking their babies. But these long legs cause problems for giraffes, too.

Giraffes need to drink water. They must get low to the ground to do this. Their long legs can make this difficult. Giraffes either must spread their front legs wide open or they must bend their knees. They cannot just drop their heads down to the ground without doing one of these things.

Giraffes must also walk differently than other four-footed animals. Giraffes have to move the legs on one side of their body at the same time as they walk. They swing both legs on one side forward. Then, they swing both legs on the other side forward. This is how they must walk. If they tried walking like other animals, their long back legs would step on their front legs. They would trip themselves!

Directions: Answer each question.

1. Based on the information given, you can infer that a cat walks

- (A) by moving both front legs forward together.
- (B) by moving all four legs forward together.
- (C) a different way than a giraffe does.
- (D) the same way as a giraffe does.

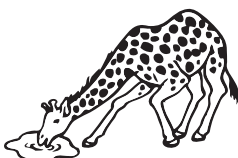
2. Name one way it is helpful for giraffes to have long legs and one way that it is not.

Helpful: _____

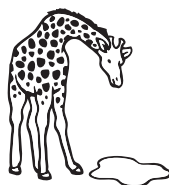
Not Helpful: _____

3. Which pictures show how a giraffe can bend down to take a drink of water? Choose the two correct answers.

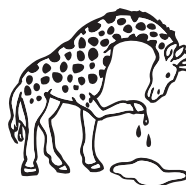
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)





Name: _____

If you look closely at the names of some animals, you can find other words.

Directions: Use a small word from the box to complete the name of each land animal below.

ant	ear	or
arm	key	pan
bit	nail	pen
cup	on	use

1. l i _____

2. w _____ m

3. b _____

4. r a b _____

5. s _____

6. e l e p h _____

7. _____ g u i n

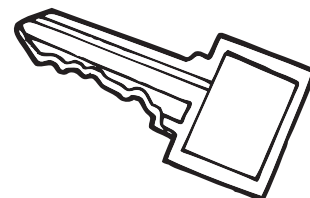
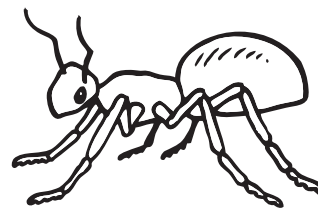
8. m o _____

9. m o n _____

10. _____ d a

11. _____ a d i l l o

12. p o r _____ i n e





Warm-Up 46

How Do They Get Up There?

Name: _____

Have you ever dreamed of flying in the sky? Many people have. They see birds fly, and it looks like it would be fun. Birds also make flying look easy. However, there are many reasons why birds can fly and we can't.

Most birds do not weigh much. This is very important. Birds that weigh over 30 pounds (like ostriches) cannot get up off the ground. Birds also have very powerful chest muscles. A bird's chest muscles make up about 15% of its entire weight. These muscles help birds flap their wings up and down.

Birds' wings are the main reason that most can fly. Birds use their wings to press air down. This motion lifts them up. The shape of a bird's wings also helps it to move forward as it lifts up. Its wings are curved. They are rounded at the front, and they thin out toward the back of the wing.

People have studied the shape of birds' wings. We have studied the way birds push air down. We have used this information to build airplanes. We have used this knowledge to build machines that can help us fly through the sky.

What Did You Learn ?

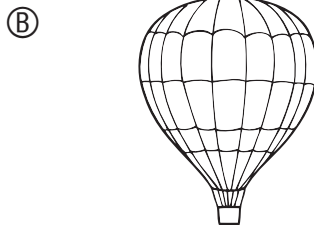
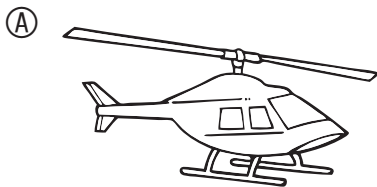
1. Some birds can't fly. What is one reason the story gives for this fact?

- (A) some don't have wings
- (B) some have small chest muscles
- (C) some don't know how
- (D) some are too heavy

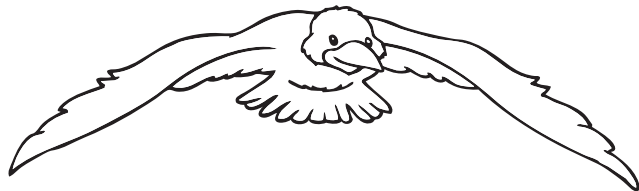
2. Which best describes a bird's wings?

- (A) rounded at the front, thinned out toward the back
- (B) thinned out at the front, rounded toward the back

3. Which machine most flies like a bird?



Now look at the picture of the bird. Draw an arrow to show which direction its wings push air as it flies.



Answer Key



The Creatures of the Coral Reefs (page 36)

Brain Coral — purple
Butterfly Fish — blue
Elkhorn Coral — purple
Lettuce Leaf Sea Slug — red
Octopus — red
Queen Angelfish — blue
Seafans — purple
Sea Horse — blue
Sea Star — red

One Feared Fish (page 38)

1. These descriptions should be crossed out:
plant-eaters; dull, flat teeth; eyes like other fish;
not good at hunting; won't attack humans
2. B
3. 3,000

There's No Place Like Home (page 39)

Point A — fresh
Point B — salt
Point C — fresh

Underwater-Animal Math (page 40)

1. $5 + 10 = 15$
2. $4 + 3 = 7$
3. $8 - 2 = 6$
4. $10 - 8 = 2$
5. $100 + 0 = 100$

Word Study (page 43)

1. C 3. D
2. B 4. A

Unit 5

This Land Is Our Land...and Theirs, Too (page 44)

1. A
2. C
3. cat, 3; elephant, 6; horse, 5; mouse, 2;
person, 4; spider, 1

Getting Around on Land (page 45)

Accept reasonable responses.

Mammals and More (page 46)

Mammals (brown)— dog, pig, cow, mouse
Reptiles (green)— crocodile, lizard, snake
Amphibians (yellow)— frog, newt, salamander
Invertebrates (orange)— worm, spider, fly
The word *reptile* should be circled.

All Kinds of Coverings (page 47)

Feathers: ostrich, peacock, turkey
Fur: lion, polar bear, wolf
Scales: lizard, snake
Shells: snail, turtle

Which Land Animal Is Which? (page 48)

1. frog
2. slug
3. crocodile
4. tortoise
5. mouse

Trace the Snakes...If You Dare! (page 49)

Snake #1 – Cobra (red)
Snake #2 – Rattlesnake (green)
Snake #3 – Black Mamba (black)
Snake #4 – Boa Constrictor (orange)

The Trouble with Long Legs (page 50)

1. C
2. Helpful: kicking enemies
Not Helpful: drinking water, walking
3. A and D

Word Study (page 51)

1. lion
2. worm
3. bear
4. rabbit
5. snail
6. elephant
7. penguin
8. mouse
9. monkey
10. panda
11. armadillo
12. porcupine

Unit 6

How Do They Get Up There? (page 52)

1. D
2. A
3. C

Part 2

The arrow should be pointing down.

Taking Turns at the Front (page 53)

Blue circle — around the last two birds

Red square — around the bird in front

More birds — two birds drawn behind the back row

Some Birds Cannot Fly (page 54)

1. false, flying, flightless
2. true
3. false, flier, swimmer
4. true
5. false, animal, bird
6. false, Africa, Australia
7. true
8. false, fewer, more