



Page 51 – Activity 1

In the Sonoran Desert, in the south west of **North** America, it is very hot. It is also very dry, because it **doesn't rain** often. Many **big** animals live there, like mountain lions.

The African savanna has both a dry season and a rainy season, and it is home to some of the biggest animals in the world. **Large** groups of **African** elephants live here.

Page 51 – Activity 2

*Reader's own answers*

**Model answers**

- 1 Which animal lives in the coldest place?  
The wolf.
- 2 Which animal lives in the Sonoran Desert?  
The mountain lion.
- 3 Which animals live in large groups?  
African elephants.

Page 52 – Activity 3

- 1 In a burrow in the ground.
- 2 He eats acorns.
- 3 He carries them in his cheeks.
- 4 Because its body is very small and it must eat often to survive.

Page 52 – Activity 4

- 1 Big animals, like bears, **hibernate** in the winter, but a chipmunk cannot.
- 2 A chipmunk must eat often to **survive**. It must have lots of food to eat in its burrow.
- 3 Chipmunks must eat about 100 **acorns** in the winter months to survive.

Page 53 – Activity 5

- 1 This older chipmunk is watching the young chipmunk very carefully **as** he collects acorns.
- 2 **When** the young chipmunk comes back, his burrow is empty.
- 3 The young chipmunk is frightened, **so** he jumps out of his burrow and runs away.
- 4 **Now**, the young chipmunk must find more food—but not only chipmunks like acorns.

Page 53 – Activity 6

- 2 The small chipmunk must move fast to escape the moose's big **feet!**
- 3 In late fall, the days get **shorter**.
- 5 The great horned owl is **twenty** times bigger than a chipmunk.

Page 54 – Activity 7

- 1 At the end of fall.
- 2 It will be too cold.
- 3 The acorns stolen by the older chipmunk.
- 4 His burrow.
- 5 The young chipmunk.

Page 54 – Activity 8

*Reader's own answers*

**Model answers**

In picture a, there are two chipmunks.  
In picture b, there is only one chipmunk.  
In picture a, there are no acorns.  
In picture b, the chipmunk has an acorn in his mouth.  
In picture a, the chipmunks are fighting.  
In picture b, the young chipmunk has won the fight.

Page 55 – Activity 9

- 1 survivor
- 2 nest
- 3 protect
- 4 venomous

Page 55 – Activity 10

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 a

Page 56 – Activity 11

- 1 What is the desert like at night?
- 2 What do rattlesnakes eat?
- 3 Why is the rain dangerous for grasshopper mice?
- 4 What must the grasshopper mouse do when it rains?

Page 56 – Activity 12

*Reader's own answers*

**Model answers**

- 1 Sleep in the day.
- 2 Keep out of the rain and stay dry.
- 3 Stay away from rattlesnakes.
- 4 Learn how to look for food.

Page 57 – Activity 13

- 1 The **biggest** dangers to the grasshopper mouse are the Harris hawks, which are very clever birds.
- 2 Harris hawks can see eight times **better** than a human.
- 3 Luckily, the mouse finds a **safe** place inside the bones of a dead animal.
- 4 Then, this **brave** little survivor finds his way back home.

Page 57 – Activity 14

*Reader's own answers*

Page 58 – Activity 15

- 1 Sengis live in the African **savanna**.
- 2 Because they have a long **nose** like an elephant's trunk.
- 3 Babies hide while their mothers find **food**.
- 4 They run very fast along **trails** between the plants and grass on the ground.
- 5 Sengis eat **insects** like termites.
- 6 The monitor lizard smells the sengi using its **tongue**.

Page 58 – Activity 16

*Reader's own answers*

Page 59 – Activity 17

- 1 The young sengi soon learns it is quicker to use the **trails**.
- 2 She also learns to **clear** the trails.
- 3 Elephants often make the trails **dirty** again.
- 4 Luckily for the sengi, thousands of **dung** beetles arrive in minutes.

Page 59 – Activity 18

- 1 They make dung balls.
- 2 They push them away from the trail.
- 3 It is food for the beetles and their families.
- 4 Nearly a kilometer.

## Page 60 – Activity 19

- 1 begin
- 2 are
- 3 have seen
- 4 do not survive
- 5 can run
- 6 has to
- 7 looks
- 8 burned
- 9 have survived

## Page 60 – Activity 20

*Reader's own answers*

## Page 61 – Activity 21

- 1 grasshopper mouse
- 2 sengi
- 3 chipmunk

## Page 61 – Activity 22

*Reader's own answers*

**Model answers**

- 1 What is it important for little survivors to learn to do?  
They must learn to **survive** when they are very young. They must find enough food to eat and a safe place to live.
- 2 Which animals are dangerous to the little survivors?  
**Bigger** animals that want to eat them.
- 3 What other things can be dangerous in their habitats?  
The **weather**, such as cold winters in the forest, heavy rains in the desert, and fires in the savanna.
- 4 What do these little survivors do that is the same? What do they do that is different?  
They are all **brave and clever**, and they all find **amazing** ways to survive. They eat different food and must protect themselves in different ways from dangerous animals and weather.

## Page 62 – Activity 23

*Reader's own answers*