

Page 49 – 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.

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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.

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- 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 50 – 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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

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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 53 – Activity 9

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

Page 53 – Activity 10

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 a

Page 54 – 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?

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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.

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- 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.

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Reader's own answers

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- 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**.

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Reader's own answers

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- 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.

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- 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 58 – 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

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Reader's own answers

Page 59 – Activity 21

- 1 grasshopper mouse
- 2 sengi
- 3 chipmunk

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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.

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Project

Reader's own answers

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Project

Reader's own answers