**Words 1**

Read and match. There are two extra words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| indicate locate threaten collaborate express attract imitate defend behave approach |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. To move towards a person or thing. |  |
| 2. To copy what someone does or says. |  |
| 3. To work together to do something. |  |
| 4. To make someone feel scared. |  |
| 5. To find where something is. |  |
| 6. To protect yourself, or another person or thing. |  |
| 7. To act in a certain way. |  |
| 8. To show how you feel or what you think. |  |

**Words 2**

Read and complete. There are two extra words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| signals underwater alarm communicative indicate attract decibels difficulty territory produce |

1.  Dogs growl to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they are angry or scared.

2.  Whales and dolphins breathe air, but they can stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

3.  Lions don’t like it when other animals enter their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4.  If you see an animal in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , you should try to help it.

5.  Male peacocks use their colorful tails to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ females.

6.  Whales are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. They use sounds and body language to send messages to each other.

7.  Bees work together to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honey.

8.  Dolphins can make very loud clicking sounds of about 220 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Read 1**

Read the Reading text. Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| This week, we asked scientist Clare Dawson how bottlenose dolphins communicate. She told us that bottlenose dolphins are extremely communicative animals. They send many different messages and signals to other dolphins. They can sound an alarm to indicate that they are in dangerous territory, or that a predator is approaching. They also work together to find food.   Bottlenose dolphins produce squeaking, chirping, squawking, clicking, and whistling sounds to communicate. They also use body language to express different meanings. They leap into the air, open and close their jaws, touch fins, blow bubbles, slap their tails on the surface of the water, and sometimes bump heads with other dolphins.  Dolphins live in groups called pods. When a dolphin locates a group of fish, it will call to the rest of its pod and the dolphins will collaborate to catch and eat the fish. They sometimes swim in circles to herd the fish into a small area, then they take turns to swim quickly into the circle and eat some of the fish. The dolphins make short squeaks as they compete for the food. The dolphins can tell which dolphins are strong and which are weak from the sounds they make. The weaker dolphins will allow the stronger dolphins to eat first.  Bottlenose dolphins help each other in other ways, too. If a dolphin is in difficulty, it will whistle, and other dolphins will come to help it. In fact, dolphins behave a lot like humans. No wonder we like them so much! |

|  |
| --- |
| when a predator is near. to find food. to eat fish. when they need help. when they are competing for food. to send messages. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Dolphins sound an alarm |  |
| 2. Dolphins work together |  |
| 3. Dolphins use their bodies |  |
| 4. Dolphins take turns |  |
| 5. Dolphins squeak |  |
| 6. Dolphins whistle |  |

**Read 2**

Read and complete. There are two extra words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| This week, we asked scientist Clare Dawson how bottlenose dolphins communicate. She told us that bottlenose dolphins are extremely communicative animals. They send many different messages and signals to other dolphins. They can sound an alarm to indicate that they are in dangerous territory, or that a predator is approaching. They also work together to find food.   Bottlenose dolphins produce squeaking, chirping, squawking, clicking, and whistling sounds to communicate. They also use body language to express different meanings. They leap into the air, open and close their jaws, touch fins, blow bubbles, slap their tails on the surface of the water, and sometimes bump heads with other dolphins.  Dolphins live in groups called pods. When a dolphin locates a group of fish, it will call to the rest of its pod and the dolphins will collaborate to catch and eat the fish. They sometimes swim in circles to herd the fish into a small area, then they take turns to swim quickly into the circle and eat some of the fish. The dolphins make short squeaks as they compete for the food. The dolphins can tell which dolphins are strong and which are weak from the sounds they make. The weaker dolphins will allow the stronger dolphins to eat first.  Bottlenose dolphins help each other in other ways, too. If a dolphin is in difficulty, it will whistle, and other dolphins will come to help it. In fact, dolphins behave a lot like humans. No wonder we like them so much! |

|  |
| --- |
| compete fins pod predator communicative dangerous bubbles collaborate |

1.  Bottlenose dolphins are very ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.  Dolphins send signals to each other when they are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territory.

3.  Dolphins can send messages by blowing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4.  A group of dolphins is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5.  Dolphins often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to catch fish.

6.  Dolphins often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other to try and eat first.

**Read 3**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| This week, we asked scientist Clare Dawson how bottlenose dolphins communicate. She told us that bottlenose dolphins are extremely communicative animals. They send many different messages and signals to other dolphins. They can sound an alarm to indicate that they are in dangerous territory, or that a predator is approaching. They also work together to find food.   Bottlenose dolphins produce squeaking, chirping, squawking, clicking, and whistling sounds to communicate. They also use body language to express different meanings. They leap into the air, open and close their jaws, touch fins, blow bubbles, slap their tails on the surface of the water, and sometimes bump heads with other dolphins.  Dolphins live in groups called pods. When a dolphin locates a group of fish, it will call to the rest of its pod and the dolphins will collaborate to catch and eat the fish. They sometimes swim in circles to herd the fish into a small area, then they take turns to swim quickly into the circle and eat some of the fish. The dolphins make short squeaks as they compete for the food. The dolphins can tell which dolphins are strong and which are weak from the sounds they make. The weaker dolphins will allow the stronger dolphins to eat first.  Bottlenose dolphins help each other in other ways, too. If a dolphin is in difficulty, it will whistle, and other dolphins will come to help it. In fact, dolphins behave a lot like humans. No wonder we like them so much! |

1. What do dolphins do when a predator approaches?

* Sound an alarm.
* Leap into the air.
* Blow bubbles.
* Bump heads.

1. Why do dolphins use body language?

* To compete for food.
* To catch fish.
* To warn other dolphins.
* To send different messages.

1. How do dolphins work together to catch fish?

* They leap out of the water.
* They bump heads.
* They slap their tails on the water.
* They swim in circles.

1. How can dolphins tell which dolphins are stronger?

* Because stronger dolphins leap higher.
* Because stronger dolphins make different sounds.
* Because stronger dolphins catch more fish.
* Because stronger dolphins swim faster.

1. According to the text, why do we like dolphins?

* Because they use body language.
* Because they compete for food.
* Because they help each other.
* Because they are similar to people.

**Grammar in Use 1**

Correct the errors. Click the underlined words to select and insert text.

**1.** The teacher said us that many birds migrate.  
**2.** “How do bats locate food in the dark?” he told .  
**3.** “Elephants can move heavy things with their trunks,” the zookeeper asked me.  
**4.** My cousins told that they were going to the zoo.  
**5.** She said me if I liked monkeys.  
**6.** “Lions growl when they are angry,” he asked .

**Grammar in Use 2**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| said said told told asked asked |

1.  The vet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he helped lots of different animals.

2.   “Why do dolphins make a clicking sound?” I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.  “Whales use special songs to communicate,” the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

4.  My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he wanted to swim with dolphins.

5.  Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us if we had enjoyed our trip to the zoo.

6.   “Tigers have stripes on their skin and their fur,” the scientist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children.

**Grammar in Use 3**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. “How do hippos attract mates?” she asked.  She asked how hippos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mates.  * attracted * are attracting * were attracting * attract  1. “Birds use small sticks and grasses to build nests,” he told us.  He told us that birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small sticks and grasses to build nests.  * used * use * are using * were using  1. “The cat is chasing a bird,” I said.  I said that the cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bird.  * is chasing * chases * chased * was chasing  1. “Cows, sheep, and goats produce milk,” the teacher told us.  The teacher told us that cows, sheep, and goats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk.  * were producing * produce * produced * are producing  1. “Is the dog growling?” I asked.  I asked if the dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  * growls * was growling * growled * is growling  1. “The monkeys are playing,” the zookeeper told us.  The zookeeper told us that the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .    * + played      + are playing      + play  * were playing |

**Grammar in Use 4**

Read and complete. There are three extra words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| asked was made said were told make could imitated hunted can't danced told |

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my teacher how birds communicated. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that birds made sounds to communicate lots of different things. I asked her if birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movements to communicate, too.  She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that birds sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attract mates. She also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me that birds defended their nests from predators. I asked her what animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds and she told me that cats and foxes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds’ main predators. Then she told me that some birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sounds of other animals. She said that some birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_even make a noise like a car alarm or a mobile phone!

**Listening**

Listen and complete. There are three extra words in the box.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| threaten defend indicate attract approach produce behave imitate locate collaborate |  |

Animals communicate for lots of different reasons. Hippos make loud noises to \_\_\_\_\_\_ their territory or to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mate. Honeybees do a special dance to help each other to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food.  Rattlesnakes shake the rattles on the ends of their bodies when predators \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. Some animals communicate with other species to share food. When geckos see treehoppers eating honeydew, they shake their heads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they want some honeydew, too. Honeyguides and honey badgers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find honey. Some animals can communicate with humans. Parrots can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human words.

**Speaking**

Listen, record, then check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A:What did you learn about bees?  B:I learned that honeybees communicate by dancing.  A:I learned that apes can learn some words like humans do.  B:What else did you learn?  A:I learned about elephants. They flap their ears to show that they are happy.  B:I learned that elephants use their trunks and tails to communicate, too. |  |

**Word Study**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Many species of bird \_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.  * imitate * migration * migrate * imitation  1. Body language is an important form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  * communication * communicate * collaborate * collaboration  1. Bees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to find pollen and nectar.  * collaboration * connection * connect * collaborate  1. Turtles have hard shells to \_\_\_\_\_\_ their bodies.  * prevention * prevent * protect * protection  1. If you have a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it will be easier to get a good job.  * educate * education * imitate * imitation  1. I wish my little brother didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_everything I say and do. It’s very annoying.  * imitation * imitate * locate * location  1. Birds choose the best \_\_\_\_\_\_ before building their nests.  * migration * location * locate * migrate  1. People often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their homes with photographs and paintings.  * decorate * connection * connect * decoration |

**Writing Study**

Read the instructions. Write your paragraph in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| Ask your friend about his or her favorite animal, then write about it.  Use the questions below to help you. 1. What is your friend's favorite animal? 2. Why does your friend like this animal? 3. What else did your friend tell you about this animal (use direct or reported speech)? |

|  |
| --- |
| Write here … |