

Animals

Engelsk



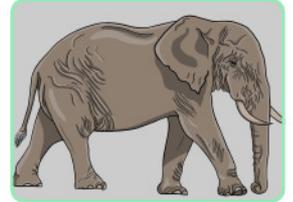
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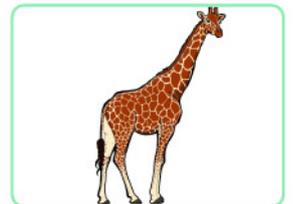
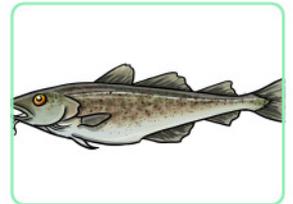


Forbind dyrene med deres habitater.

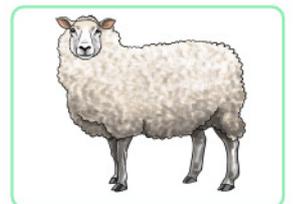
ocean



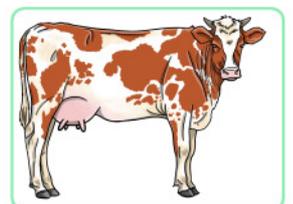
farm



savannah



forest



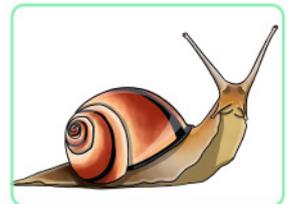


Forbind beskrivelserne med billederne, som de passer til.

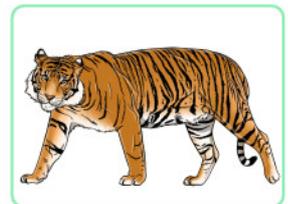
fast, dangerous, orange, black, striped



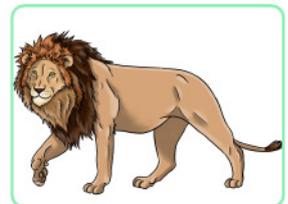
slow, slimy, travels with a house, long eyes



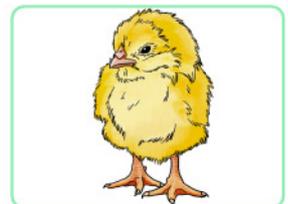
slow, scaly, travels with a house



yellow, small, chirpy, young



cute, pet, loyal, man's best friend



fast, dangerous, orange, regal





Skriv ordene fra boksen under den rigtige beskrivelse.

1. Small, furry marsupial that eats eucalyptus leaves.

2. Tall, spotted mammal with a long neck and legs.

3. Flightless bird with black and white feathers and a waddling gait.

4. Colourful, winged insect that undergoes a dramatic transformation.

5. Highly social, carnivorous mammal with a thick coat and sharp teeth.

6. Playful, aquatic mammal with a sleek coat and webbed feet.

7. Slithering, carnivorous reptile with a scaly body and venomous fangs.

8. Colourful, intelligent bird with a curved beak and ability to mimic human speech.

snake	penguin	butterfly	otter
giraffe	koala	wolf	parrot



Læs teksten og besvar spørgsmålene.

Flamingos

Flamingos are quite special birds. They have long thin legs, big flat feet, a long neck and a beak that is bigger than its head. The average flamingo is about 1.3 metres tall from head to toe. It's a majestic bird!

Did you know that the feathers of the flamingo aren't naturally red or pink?

They eat algae and other small animals that contain something called 'beta carotene'. This gives them the red feathers. Flamingos are born with grey feathers. If they do not eat the algae or shrimp, they will most likely be white, grey or another colour. American flamingos are brighter than others around the world because there are a lot of algae and shrimp in their habitats.

Some zoos feed flamingos extra beta carotene in order to make them as pink and as beautiful as possible. Don't worry, it doesn't make them sick.

Flamingos are very social. They live in large groups. These groups can sometimes have up to a thousand flamingos in them. The benefits of living in large groups are that the flamingos can avoid predators and build their nests close together. It can be difficult for flamingos to find good places for their nests since they spend most days finding food.





Sæt X ved det rigtige svar.

1. How tall is the average flamingo?

- 13 metres
- 1.3 metres
- 2 metres
- 80 centimetres

2. What do flamingos eat to get red feathers?

- red mushrooms
- red and orange leaves
- fish blood
- algae, shrimp, and other small animals

3. How many flamingos can be in a group?

- only 10 flamingos
- about a hundred
- more than a thousand
- just two flamingos

4. What is the benefit of living in large groups?

- they can avoid predators
- they don't get lonely
- they are strong if they have to go up against other flamingo groups
- natural selection will remove the weakest

5. Why do zoos feed flamingos extra beta carotene?

- to make the flamingos live longer
- to make the flamingos lay pink eggs
- to make the flamingos as pink and beautiful as possible
- to save money on shrimp and algae



Snak med din sidemakker om nogle af jeres yndlingsdyr. Prøv at beskrive et af dine dyr for din sidemakker, uden at sige navnet, og se om de kan gætte det.



Tænk på alle de ord du kan bruge til at beskrive dit dyr, f.eks. farve, størrelse, hvor det bor. Skriv ordene ned på linjerne:

Størrelse og form	big	small	long	short	tall
Farve	red	brown	orange	white	black
Hvor bor det?	ocean	savannah	forest	at home	farm
Andre tillægsord	fast	slow	cute	scary	pretty



Lav nogle spørgsmål, som du kan stille din sidemakker, for at gætte deres dyr.

Her er nogle eksempler på spørgsmål, du kan stille:

Where does your animal live?

Is your animal tall?

Is your animal brown?



Lav selv flere spørgsmål.



Kom med et bud på din sidemakkers yndlingsdyr.



Hvilke ord brugte de i beskrivelsen, som fik dig til at gætte på det?

Endangered animals

What is an endangered animal? "Endangered" means that there are very few left in the wild, so these animals are in danger of dying out. Some are killed for their fur and others lose their natural habitat because people have built houses.

The cheetah

These two cats are cheetahs. Cheetahs live in Africa. The cheetah is related to lions and tigers, but also to the normal house cat. The cheetah is the world's fastest runner – it can run up to 110 km per hour over very short distances. That is as fast as a car on the motorway! There are about 12,000 cheetahs left in the wild.



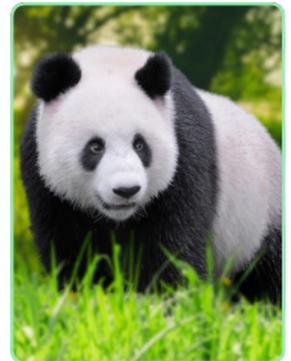
The tiger

This is a tiger – the biggest cat in the world. A tiger can weigh almost 400 kg. Tigers love water and they love to swim. They live in Asia and Russia. There are only about 3,000 tigers left in the wild today.



The panda

The panda looks like a big teddy bear. A 100 kg teddy bear! It eats only bamboo, and it can eat for up to 15 hours a day. Because the panda is so big, it has to eat up to 20 kg of bamboo every day to survive. Pandas live in the mountains of China. The panda is one of the most endangered animals in the world. There are only about 2,000 pandas left in the wild.



The chimpanzee

This is a chimpanzee. Can you see that it is related to us human beings? It can walk on two legs like us, and it eats with its hands. The chimpanzee eats a lot of nuts and fruit and sometimes insects. It lives in Africa. There are about 170,000 chimpanzees left in the wild.



The blue whale

The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world. It can get up to 33 metres long and weighs about 200 tons. When a baby blue whale is born, it is already about 8 metres long and weighs almost 3 tons. There are about 15,000 blue whales left in the wild. It is one of the rarest whales in the world. It lives in the Antarctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.





Hvorfor tror du, at disse dyr er truede?



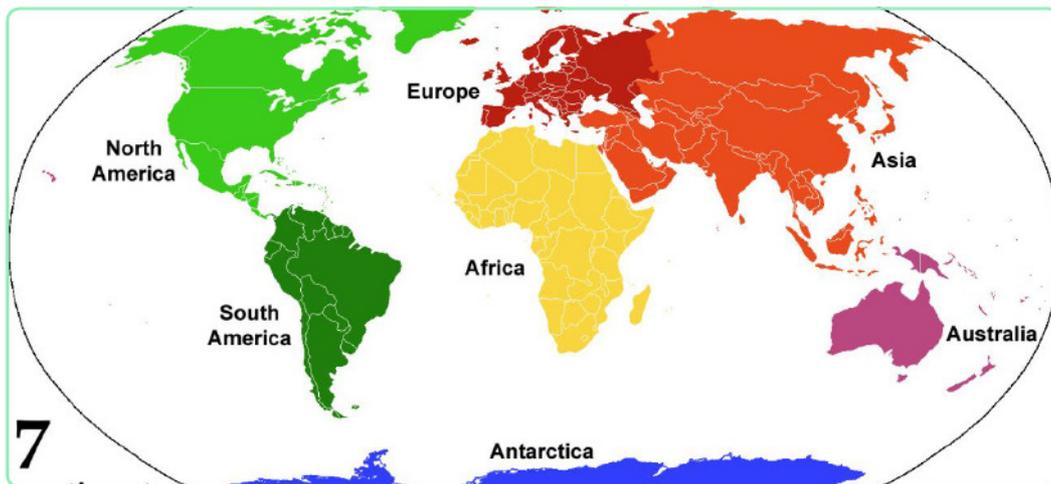
Hvilket af de vilde dyr er din favorit? Hvorfor?



Vælg et af de truede dyr, og skriv en kort historie om det.

Africa – a fact-finding mission

Africa is the second biggest continent in the world. It covers more than 6% of the earth's surface. Europe, by comparison, covers only 2% of the earth's surface. In other words, Africa is really big. Only Asia is bigger, covering 8.7% of the earth's surface.



And Africa is not just one big country. It consists of 54 different countries. Africa has a population of 1.1 billion inhabitants belonging to hundreds of different ethnic groups and speaking a total of over 1,000 different languages.

The highest mountain in Africa is called Kilimanjaro, and it is in Tanzania in Eastern Africa. Kilimanjaro is 5,895 metres high. That's almost 6 kilometres! Africa is also home to the biggest desert in the world, the Sahara in Northern Africa, and the oldest, the Namib in Southern Africa. "Namib" means "vast place".

Southern Africa is also home to the biggest waterfall in the world, called Victoria Falls. It was discovered by a Scottish explorer in 1855, who named it in honour of Queen Victoria.



Finally, Africa is home to much of the world's most amazing wildlife. That's why many travel to Africa to go on a safari. Nowadays, most people go on so-called photo safaris to see and take pictures of the beautiful African nature and wildlife.

But back in the day, safaris were hunting trips for tourists hunting big game, maybe even the "Big Five". The "Big Five" were the five most dangerous and therefore most popular animals to hunt: the elephant, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, the lion and the leopard.

Out of the five animals, today it is actually only the buffalo that it is still legal to hunt. The other four animals are endangered. Luckily, modern tourism in Africa is more about wildlife preservation than hunting.



