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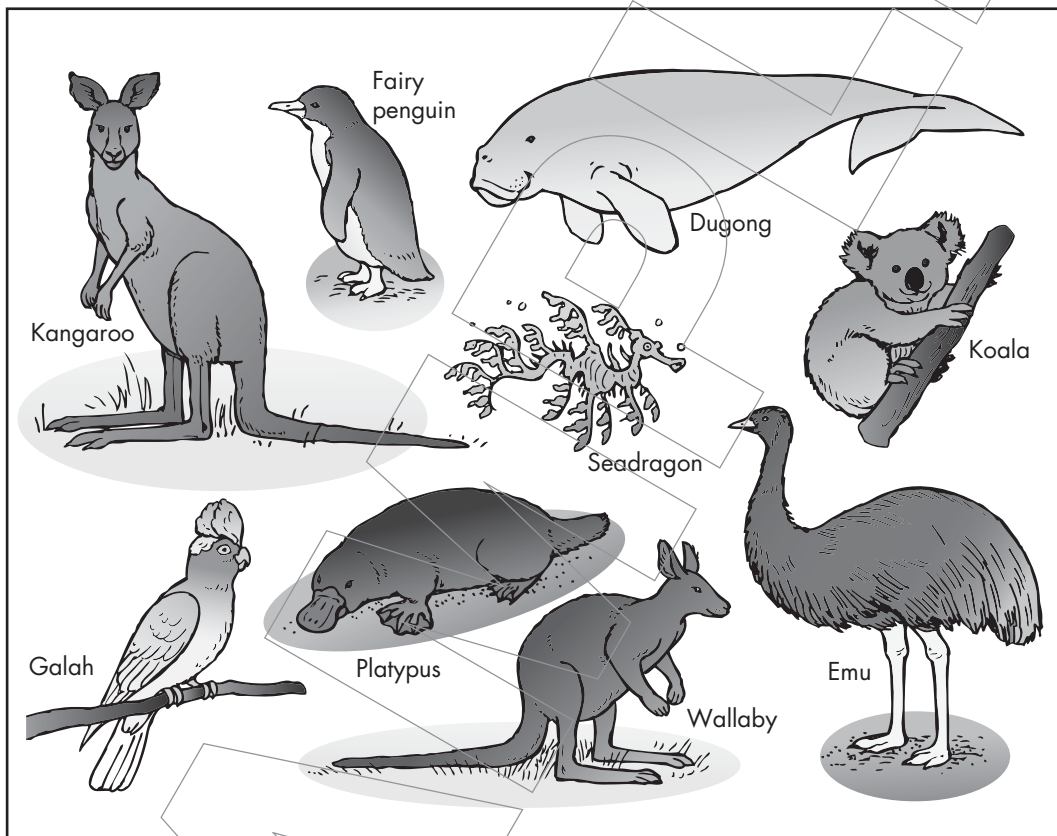
Nature—Animals

Say: Turn to page 32. Today we are going to do a Listening lesson. It is important for you to listen while I read the questions. Some questions may be easier for you than others. Don't worry if you don't know the answer to a question. Just do the best you can to answer in English.

Make sure that each student has a pencil and that each student is on page 32.

Say: Follow along as I read the title, "Animals of Australia."

Animals of Australia



Say: Malik goes to the zoo with his parents. They visit a section of the zoo that has animals from Australia.

Display the picture on the student book page. Point to each animal as you read its name. Then read the description.

Say: Malik saw several kangaroos at the zoo. He had read about them and seen them on a TV nature show, but this was the first time he had ever seen live kangaroos. Now turn the page.



Nature—Animals

Say: Listen to number 1. Look at the pictures that show the answer choices. Then mark your answer.

Malik said to his dad, "Wow, look at the kangaroo's large, powerful hind feet. Its front legs are so much shorter than the back ones. And it's standing straight up! I didn't know that kangaroos had such long, strong tails. Its fur looks soft."

Which animal is a kangaroo?



A



B



C



D

Item	Answer	Language Level	Performance Objective
1	C	Intermediate	Students will distinguish among examples of animals from Australia

PAUSE for students to mark an answer.

Say: Listen to number 2. Look at the pictures that show the answer choices. Then mark your answer.

Next, they come to small stream. An animal is swimming underwater. Malik says, "Dad, what is this? I've never seen anything like it. Its bill looks like a duck's bill, but the skin on the bill looks like leather. Its feet are webbed like a duck's feet. But it's sure not a duck! It has a long body that's covered with thick fur."

Dad says, "This is a platypus. Its only native habitat is eastern Australia."

Which animal is a platypus?



A



B



C



D

Item	Answer	Language Level	Performance Objective
2	D	Intermediate	Students will distinguish among examples of animals from Australia

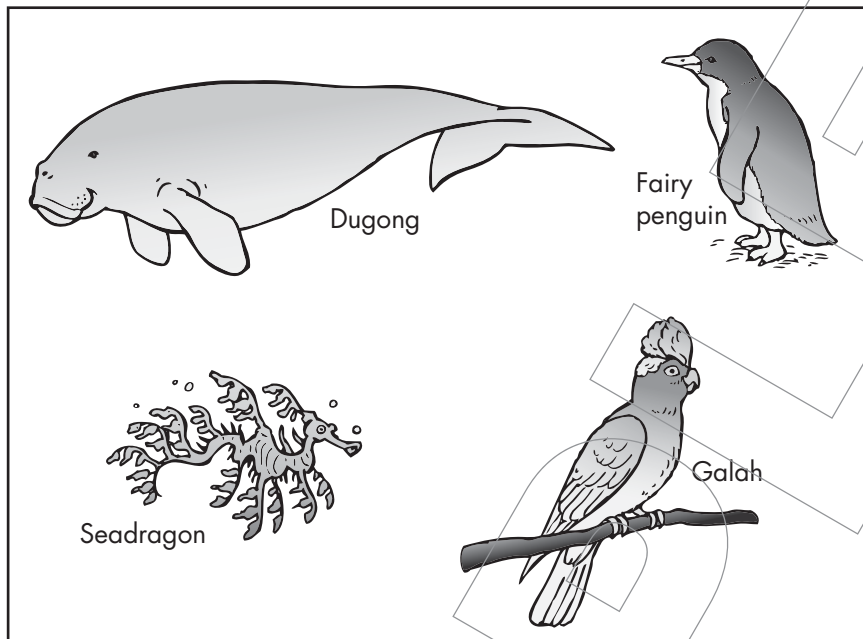
PAUSE for students to mark an answer.

Say: Now turn the page.



Nature—Animals

Say: Listen and look at the pictures as I read the answer choices for number 3.



- A The dugong
- B The galah
- C The fairy penguin
- D The seadragon

Item	Answer	Language Level	Performance Objective
3	B	Intermediate High	Students will group animals of Australia according to physical characteristics

Say: Now listen to number 3. Then mark your answer.

Malik sees a small island with trees on it and water all around it. A dugong is swimming in the water. It's a large gray mammal with a round body. Several fairy penguins are swimming, too. They have short, stiff blue feathers and webbed feet. He hears a shrill birdcall and looks up. A galah flies from one tree to another, singing the whole time. When he looks into the water again, he sees a green-gold and orange animal. It has a long, thin snout and its limbs look like leaves. His dad tells him it's a seadragon.

Which animal does *not* swim?

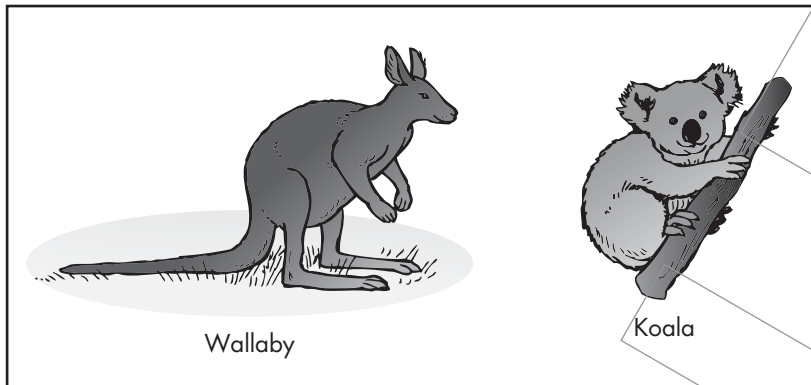
PAUSE for students to mark an answer.

Say: Now turn the page.



Nature—Animals

Say: Listen and look at the pictures as I read the answer choices for number 4.



- (A) Koalas live only in Australia, and wallabies live only in New Zealand.
- (B) Koalas are mammals, and wallabies are marsupials.
- (C) Wallabies look like kangaroos, and koalas look like bears.
- (D) Koalas are active at night, and wallabies are active only by day.

Item	Answer	Language Level	Performance Objective
4	C	Advanced	Students will rank or compare animals from Australia

Say: Now listen to number 4. Then mark your answer.

Next, they see two land animals. Dad says, "Wallabies and koalas are marsupials that live in Australia. Wallabies are also found in New Zealand. *Marsupial* means that the mother carries babies in her pouch. Both animals eat plants. The wallaby is related to the kangaroo. Koalas are small animals that look like bears. Koalas are active at night. So are some wallabies."

How are koalas and wallabies different?

PAUSE for students to mark an answer.

Extension Activity

1. Have students draw and label a picture of one animal from Australia. Encourage them to write one sentence about the animal. Then have students show their drawings and read their sentence to the group. [I]
2. Have students work in small groups. Give each group small individual pictures of the animals in the large picture. Add more Australian animals as well. Tell each group to sort the animals in as many different ways as they can. Then have them complete the sentence frame: *These animals are the same because _____*. [IH]
3. Have students create riddles about one of the Australian animals. Suggest that in the riddle they compare or contrast the animal with another animal. Have students read their riddles aloud and call on classmates to guess the answer. [A]