

Wild Animal Groups

- 1** Flick through the book and find the page about Living Together. What feature on the page tells you when you are on the right page? How does the heading look different to the rest of the text on the page?
- 2** Turn to pages 10–11. Which word describes animals hunting in a slow, quiet way that allows them to creep up on their prey unnoticed? Try doing this. How quiet can you be?
- 3** Read pages 12–13 about orcas. Describe the problem that orcas sometimes have with catching seals. What do the orcas do to solve this problem?
- 4** Read pages 14–15 about ants working together. What is the purpose of the main picture? How does it help you to understand the text?
- 5** Turn to pages 16–17 about zebras. How does being in a group help to defend zebras from predators?
- 6** Read about animals coping with change on pages 22–23. Why do some animals follow the rain?
- 7** Turn to pages 26–27 and read about how gang-gang cockatoo beaks have changed over time. Draw a picture of a gang-gang cockatoo and label its beak.
- 8** Describe the difference between ‘hunting’ and ‘foraging’. Give an example of something an animal might hunt and something an animal might forage for.

Answers

- 1** The heading; it is bolder and bigger than the rest of the text.
- 2** stalk
- 3** Seals rest on ice floes, out of the orcas' reach; the orcas swim together and charge at the ice to make a big wave that knocks the seals into the water.
- 4** To show a close-up of worker ants carrying leaves; Answers will vary.
- 5** The mass of black-and-white stripes makes it hard for predators to pick out individual zebras.
- 6** Because rain makes plants grow, and plants are the animals' food.
- 7** Answers will vary.
- 8** Hunting is killing animals for food; foraging is searching for food, usually plants; Answers will vary.