

OBSERVATION

Hide-and-Seek

Can you find the rough horned frog
in this picture?



CHIEN LEE / MINDEN PICTURES

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LOOK INSIDE:
ANIMAL CARDS!



NATIONAL
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Little **kids**

Meet
the
Peacock!



Why?

Why do you think dogs make good pets?



Dogs and people have been friends for thousands of years. Humans give dogs food and homes. To say “Thanks,” dogs play with us and help protect us.

SORTING

What Is Different?

Look at each picture in the top row.
Find the differences between it and the one below.



Find one
difference.

Find two
differences.

Find three
differences.

That's Cool!

Meet the slow loris.

Slow lorises make venom. Their deadly bite protects them from hungry animals.

Its big eyes help it see at night. That is when it hunts bugs to eat.

A slow loris has strong fingers and toes to help it hang in trees.



NAMING

What in the World Are These?



_OW



_UCK



_IG



_HICKEN



_AMB



_OG



_OAT



_ORSE



_URKEY

What sound does each farm animal make?

TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): © MENNO57 / DREAMSTIME; RAIMUND LINKE / GETTY IMAGES; CLINT SCHOLZ / GETTY IMAGES.
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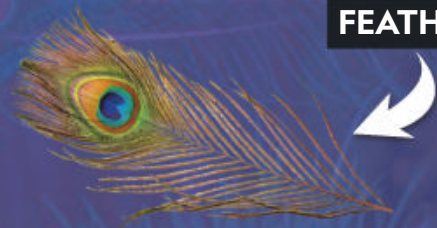
ANIMALS



Flash of Feathers

The Indian peacock lifts up his feathers. He fans them out and shakes them to show off their length and color. He struts and turns.

FEATHER



The dazzling feathers show he's healthy. That is what the female is looking for.



When he holds them up, a peacock's feathers are taller than you!

This bird is called a peafowl. The males are called peacocks. Females are called peahens. Babies are peachicks.



PEAHEN



PEACOCK



FEATHERS



Peafowls eat seeds, flowers, and fruit.

Cheep! Healthy peachicks hatch about a month later. Someday the male babies will grow long, flashy feathers, too.



PEACHICK



Only male Indian peafowls have the long feathers.

DIRECTPHOTO COLLECTION / ALAMY (FEATHERS UP); LABRADOR PHOTO VIDEO / SHUTTERSTOCK (PEAHEN); FRANS LANTING / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION (FEATHERS DOWN); JUERGEN & CHRISTINE SOHNS / MINDEN PICTURES (CHICK)

DIRECTIONS

HUNGRY WATER OTTER

Sea otters eat sea urchins. Use the directions below to follow the map and help the sea otter find its lunch.

Swim **through** the school of fish.

Go **under** the shark.

Move **over** the lobster.

Swim **in between** the seaweed.

Move **toward** the seal.

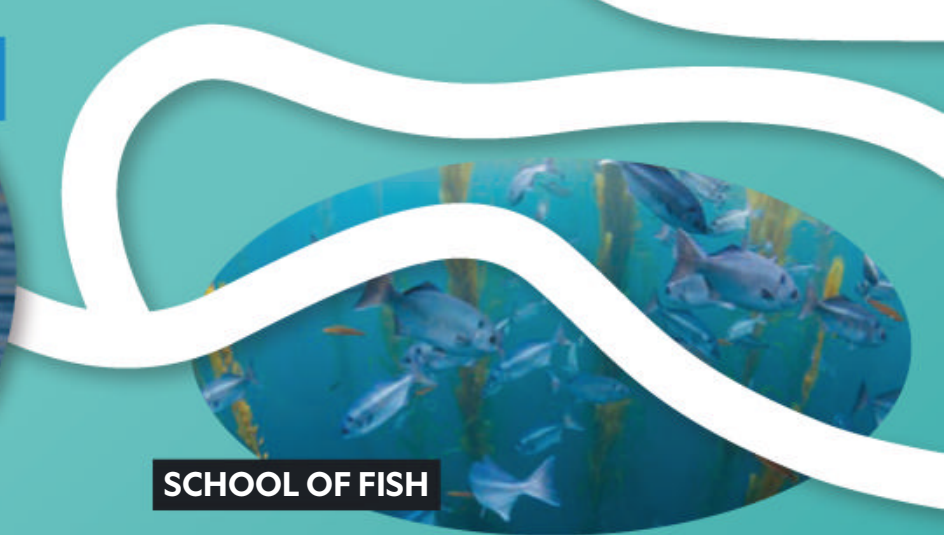
Go **around** the orange fish.



START



LOBSTER



SCHOOL OF FISH



SEAWEED



SEAL



OTTER

How many animals are on the left page? How many are on the right page?



FISH



SHARK

Time to eat!

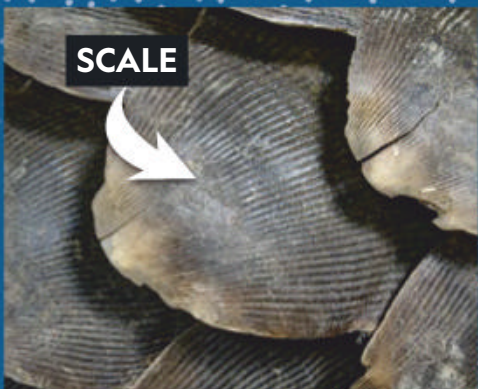


SEA URCHIN

END

STRONG

SCALES



A pangolin eats ants. The scales protect its skin if ants bite while it eats.

Scales cover the pangolin from head to tail. They protect it like a suit of armor.

Say PAN-gah-lin



SNOUT

Long claws dig into ant and termite nests.



DIGGING

A long snout and extra-long sticky tongue slurp up ants and termites.

A pangolin rolls up when it is scared— it is now a hard ball of scales. That makes it hard for hungry animals to eat it!



BABY



Some baby pangolins ride on Mom's tail when they move to a new den to sleep.

When it is safe, the pangolin unrolls and looks for more ants.

OTHER SCALED ANIMALS

Pangolins have scales to protect them. Here are some other animals with scales.

HAWKSBILL
SEA TURTLE



HORNED LIZARD



LEAF VIPER



AROWANA



HOLLY AUCHINCLOSS / SHUTTERSTOCK (LIONS);
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(MOM AND BABY); CLAUDIO CONTRERAS /
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(SNAKE); JEREMY WOODHOUSE / GETTY
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SHUTTERSTOCK (FISH)

FIX IT!

Some of the pictures show something that is wrong. This is called a **problem**. Other pictures show a way to fix the problem. This is called a **solution**.

Draw a line with your finger from the **problem** to the **solution**.



PENCIL SHARPENER



WATERING CAN



PENCIL



TOY BIN



SUNGLASSES

PLANT



TOYS

SPONGE



PATRICK STRATTNER / GETTY IMAGES (PLANT); PICSFIVE / SHUTTERSTOCK (PENCIL); INGRAM (WATERING CAN); ISABEL PAVIA / GETTY IMAGES (TOYS); VOVK 12 / SHUTTERSTOCK (SPONGE)

A CHIPMUNK GAT

1

A chipmunk eats nuts. It collects them in the fall before winter comes.



CHEEK



2

The chipmunk's cheeks are stuffed with nuts. It carries them back to its burrow.

HERS FOOD



3

The chipmunk will store the nuts it has gathered. Now there is enough food for the winter.

UNICORN SKULL DINOSAUR

FACTS

FOOD

plants

SIZE



FIVE-YEAR-OLD

Tsintaosaurus had a long bone that stuck out from its forehead, sort of like a unicorn. But unicorns are make-believe. *Tsintaosaurus* was real.

SAY MY NAME: sin-tau-SORE-us

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HORNS

A *Tsintaosaurus* horn may have been a decoration to attract another dinosaur.

FROM THE PAGES OF



FIND THE FOOTPRINTS

Look at each animal's foot. Match the foot to the footprint that the animal makes.



HORSE

CHILD



POLAR BEAR

How many toes can you count on these pages?

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DUCK

OTTER

ELEPHANT

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WILD CARDS



CARACAL

caracal

FUN FACTS

A caracal has very strong legs. This wild cat can run fast to catch hares and other small animals. It can even leap high to catch birds.



WILD CARDS



PLEASEING FUNGUS BEETLE

pleasing fungus beetle

FUN FACTS

This kind of beetle eats fungus such as mushrooms. There are about 400,000 kinds of beetles—more than any other kind of insect.



WILD CARDS



GRIZZLY BEARS

grizzly bears

FUN FACTS

Grizzly bear cubs are born during the winter. Mother grizzlies spend the winter inside a den and give birth to their babies there.



INGO ARNDT / MINDEN PICTURES

WILD CARDS



RACCOON

raccoon

FUN FACTS

Male raccoons are called boars, females are sows, and babies are kits. Raccoons have toes that they use like fingers to pick up things.



WILD CARDS



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MUTE SWAN

mute swan

FUN FACTS

Swans are big birds. If one stood on your bed, its wings could reach from one end to the other. These swans hiss, bark, whistle, or snort.



AGE FOTOSTOCK / ALAMY



YELLOW-FOOTED ROCK WALLABY

yellow-footed rock wallaby

FUN FACTS

These wallabies eat grass and leaves. Yellow-footed rock wallabies live only in Australia. They are relatives of kangaroos.



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