

d Comparisons

Sometimes we compare two things. We tell how they are different. Add **-er** to short words (words with only one syllable) to compare two things. Use **than** with the word ending in **-er**.

Examples: A camel is big.
A polar bear is **bigger than** a camel.
Carlos is 20 years old. David is 18.
Carlos is **older than** David.

Spelling: If a word has **one** syllable with **one** vowel in the middle and **one** consonant at the end, double the consonant when you add **-er**. This is the *one-one-one (1-1-1) rule*.

Examples: big – bigger hot – hotter

Put the right comparison form in each sentence.

- (strange) 1. A kiwi is _____ a bluebird.
(thick) 2. A Bactrian camel's hair is _____ an Arabian camel's hair.
(hot) 3. Oman is _____ Switzerland.
(warm) 4. Italy is _____ France.
(large) 5. Saudi Arabia is _____ Kuwait.
(tall) 6. Marie is _____ Masako.
(fat) 7. John is _____ Robert.
(young) 8. My sister is _____ my brother.
(cold) 9. Ice is _____ water.
(small) 10. A dolphin is _____ a polar bear.

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which animal in Unit 1 is the most interesting to you? Why?
2. Describe an important animal in your country.
3. What can some animals do that people cannot do?



a Before You Watch

1. What do you already know about dolphins? Write one fact.

2. What do you want to know about dolphins? Write a question.

3. Study the map. Then complete the sentences.
Honduras is between Guatemala and _____.
The north coast of Honduras is on the _____ Sea.



b As You Watch

What mammals are in the video?

- _____ fish _____ camels _____ dolphins
_____ people _____ polar bears



C After You Watch

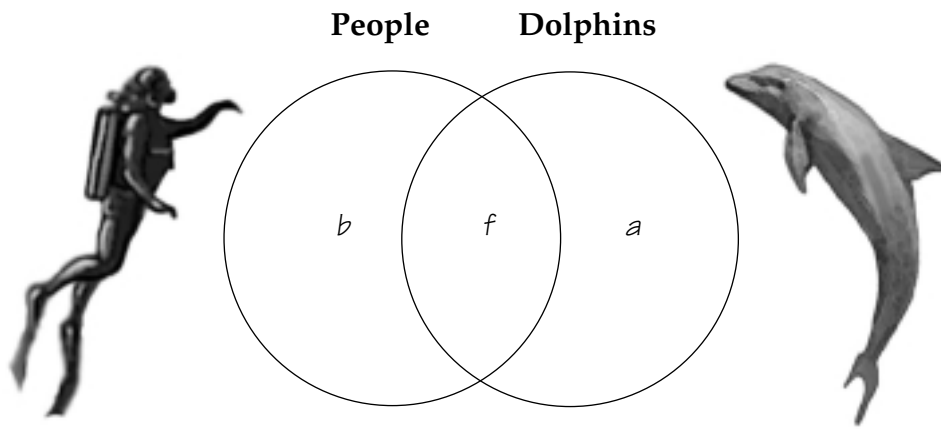
1. Use the diagram below.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for people in the left circle.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for dolphins in the right circle.

Write the letters of facts that are true for *both* dolphins *and* people in the middle.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. live in the sea | e. have arms and legs |
| b. live on land | f. eat fish |
| c. can talk to each other | g. swim together in schools |
| d. are mammals | h. make sounds under water |

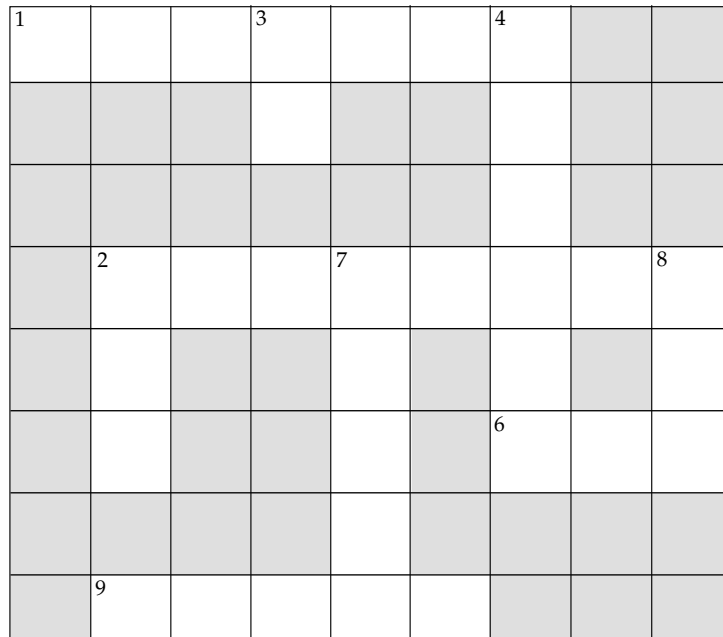


2. What is the most interesting fact you learned from the video?
Write it here, and then discuss it with your classmates.



Activity Page

a Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Camels, humans, and dolphins are all _____.
2. Both dolphins and humans have these.
6. A large body of water
9. This land mammal lives in the desert and has a hump.

Down

2. This helps a dolphin to swim.
3. Possessive form of *I*
4. Scientists study the _____ dolphins make under water.
7. A hippopotamus is not small; it's _____.
8. Same as #6 across



b Guess the Animal

Do this activity with a partner.

1. Think of an animal from Lessons 1–5. Do not tell your partner.
2. Your partner asks three questions. Each question must begin with “Does it . . .” or “Is it . . .”

Examples: Is it a mammal?
 Does it live on land?
 Is it white?

3. Answer your partner’s questions with “Yes” or “No.” Your partner tries to guess the name of the animal.



Dictionary Page

Finding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite (or nearly opposite) in meaning. For example, the words *large* and *small* are antonyms. Not all words have an antonym.

1. A good dictionary gives antonyms for many words. Read the dictionary definition below. What is an antonym for the word *warm*?

warm *adjective*

1 having heat, but not hot: *I like warm summer days.*

2 friendly: *Her friends love her for her warm smile. See: hot. Antonym: cool.*

2. Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B. Write the letter of the antonym to the right of the word in Column A. Use your dictionary to check your work.

Column A

high _____

same _____

long _____

big _____

true _____

hot _____

inside _____

up _____

Column B

a. outside

b. down

c. cold

d. false

e. low

f. short

g. small

h. different

3. Work with a partner. One person is Partner A, and the other is Partner B. Partner A reads a sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the sentence, using *not* with an antonym for the underlined word.

Example: A: It's hot in the desert.

B: It's **not cold** in the desert.

- a. That story is false.
- b. My car is small.
- c. His hair is short.

