Exotic Animals From A To Z: A Picture Dictionary For Mentally Retarded Junior High and High School Students

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EXOTIC ANIMALS FROM A TO Z: A PICTURE DICTIONARY FOR MENTALLY RETARDED JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

AN HONORS THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BY

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This thesis for honors recognition has been approved for
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April 1984
Pronunciation key

Key to the symbols used in the respelling for pronunciation

e.....banana, abut, collect, sofa, idea, charity
\textae.....\textit{fade, cape, ale, fate, day, aorta, drape, labor, chaos}
\textaa.....\textit{add, fat, mat, map, mad, snap, am, gag, patch, accept}
\textaa.....\textit{palm, far, ah, father, arm, cart, cot, bother}
\textaa.....\textit{ask, path, staff, dance, grass}
\textab.....\textit{baby, bob, but, bit, be, rib}
\textac.....\textit{chair, much, chin}
\textad.....\textit{did, day, adder}
\textae.....\textit{/s, \textcheck{z} beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy, eve, mete}
\textaf.....\textit{end, peck, bet, bed}
\textag.....\textit{cuff, fill, fifty, feel; for ph....phantom, triumph}
\textah.....\textit{go, begin, gift, big}
\textai.....\textit{hat, hot, hen, hide, ahead, hurt}
\textaj.....\textit{ice, sight, idea, biology, inspire, side, site, tripe}
\textak.....\textit{ill, tip, banish}
\textal.....\textit{job, jolly, join, gem}
\textam.....\textit{kick, kin, cook, ache}
\textan.....\textit{for x in vex, perplex}
\textao.....\textit{kw....for qu in queen, quit, quality}
\textap.....\textit{pool, lily, lip, lot, tull, holly, late, leg}
\textaq.....\textit{dim, men, man, hum, mine, hammer, murmur}
\textar.....\textit{man, manner, nod, own, no}
\textas.....\textit{thing, sing, singer, finger, long}
\textat.....\textit{know, bold, hero, old, note, bone, beau}
\textau.....\textit{orb, lord, law, all}
PRONUNCIATION KEY

p.....lip, pepper, pen, pin, put, loop, papa
r.....rarity, red, rat, rip, rod, horrid; for rh.........rhomboid, rhododendrum
s.....less, sit, this, haste; for "soft" c.....cell, vise, source
sh....sky, mission, machine, special, shop, she, ship
t.....thin, width, wealth, worth, breadth, through
u.....rule, rude, noon, fool, moon, food, youth
u.....wood, pull, book, foot, wool, put
v.....vent, vote, van, give, vivid
w.....win, weed, want, wood, we, away; for u.....persuade
wh....what, where, why, whale
y.....yard, yet, yellow, beyond, young, yarn
z.....zone, haze, raise; for x.....Xenophone, xylophone

\.....slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \krab\n
/.....mark following a syllable with primary(strongest) stress: \al•be•tros\n
/.....mark following a syllable with secondary(next strongest) stress: \al•be•trös\n
.....mark of syllable division

().....indicate that what is symbolized between is not present in every utterance: rhinoceros \rɪˈnɒsər̚(ə)s\-res\
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this animal picture dictionary is to teach and develop in the educably mentally retarded student the skills of alphabetizing, recalling facts, defining terms, finding the main idea and making inferences.

Included in the body of this dictionary are fifty illustrations and fifty descriptions. Each illustration is drawn in black India ink with a Hunt-Globe Pointed pen nib using a cross-hatch/line style. Each description is a half page to a page and a half in length. The Lorge Readability Formula was applied to each description in order to insure that the reading material is well within the capabilities of the educably mentally retarded student. The Lorge Readability Formula was chosen for three specific reasons which are: it has "a reliability of .88,"¹ the ease with which it can be applied, and its simplicity. The formula is: "Find the average sentence length and multiply by .06. Count the number of prepositional phrases per one hundred words and multiply by .10. Then, count the number of words not found in the Dale List of 769 Easy Words..."

¹ "Predicting Readability," Teachers College Record, vol. 45, quoted in Lynette Z. Mohler, The Interrelationships of Fourth Grade Students' Reading Achievement, Oral Generation and Written Production as Determined by Factors Found in Three Readability Formulas (Ph.D. dissertation), p. 34.
and multiply by .10. Add up the figures in steps 1, 2 and 3 and add 1.99—the number obtained is the grade placement of the reading material."² The readability range of this dictionary, as measured by the Lorge Readability Formula, is between third-grade ninth month and fourth-grade third month.

This dictionary is designed and written for the junior high and high school educably mentally retarded student. This student usually has an "IQ between 50 and 75,"³ as measured by either the Stanford-Binet or Wechsler intelligence test. His grade level can range from the second to the sixth grade. Likewise, his academic and reading levels may range from the second to the sixth grade level. The learning characteristics of the educably mentally retarded student include: "a short attention span; delayed and retarded speech; difficulties in using complex clauses and subject elaboration; inability to transfer from short-term to long-term memory; inability to use rehearsal strategies (to talk to oneself about the material learned); poor arithmetic reasoning; a need for structure and simplified and concise directions; visual orientation; and finally, a need for a great deal of repetition."⁴


³James S. Payne and James R. Patton, Mental Retardation (Columbus: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1981), p. 120.

⁴Ibid.
A review of current literature was conducted before this dictionary was written in order to find out how many picture dictionaries there were and if any of those were written, specifically, with the educably mentally retarded student in mind. The review was done in two phases: the first phase was an ERIC search and the second phase was a compilation of the dictionaries sold in bookstores in the following states: Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana, New York, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Arkansas, Nevada and Illinois. The Eric search was conducted by Gary Allen, who was the Periodical Librarian at the Carroll College Library, on March 20, 1983, on the computer at the Montana State Library. The search covered any and all dictionaries, picture or otherwise, written in the past fifteen years for special and/or regular education students. The key words used in the search were: "Animal", "Dictionary", "Picture Dictionary" and "Special Education". The results of the search were negative. However, the results from the compilation of dictionary titles was positive. The results were as follows: Richard Scarry's Storybook Dictionary (New York: Random House, 1966); My (Second) Dictionary (Illinois: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1970); Dr. Seuss's ABC (New York: Random House, 1963); The-Say-With-Me ABC Book (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston Co., 1967), Pictures and Sounds ABC (England: Philograph Publications Ltd., 1963); Wings, Paws, Hoofs and Flippers: A Book About Animals (New
Incorporated into this dictionary are six of the educably mentally retarded student's learning characteristics. First, this dictionary deals with his visual orientation, or ability to learn better through his sense of sight, through its fifty illustrations. Each animal was not only described in words but by a drawing as well. Second, it deals with the need for structure, or that need to know exactly what is expected of you, what comes first, what comes next, etc. This need for structure is dealt with by the use of directions which tell the student what to do next and what lesson to go to, e.g., "Go to Lesson Nine." Third, the need for simplified and concise directions is also met in this dictionary. Directions are given at the end of every five descriptions and at the beginning of each exercise. An example of the simple directions found in this dictionary is as follows: "Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can arrange them in alphabetical order." Fourth, the short attention span, or inability to attend to a task for no more than five to ten minutes, is taken into consideration by keeping the descriptions brief, starting or ending each description with an attractive illustration. Finally, by having the student turn to a two page worksheet after each five short animal descriptions serves to keep the student's attention. Fifth, the need for repetition, or overlearning a specific skill, is shown through the ten worksheets at the end of the dictionary. Each worksheet includes three exercises: one dealing with alphabetizing,
another with finding the main idea and a third with questions on inferences, defining terms and recalling facts. Sixth, the use of simple language is dealt with in three ways. First, the sentence structure is kept simple and lacks complex clauses and subject elaboration, e.g., "The koala is Australia’s teddy bear," "The dolphin is a small whale with a bird-like beak." Second, the language is kept very concrete through the liberal use of descriptive adjectives, e.g., "The jaguar has a yellow-brown colored coat that is marked with black roses," "The nyala has a black and brown colored coat with white stripes and spots." Third, the dictionary is high-interest and low-vocabulary as demonstrated by the Lorge Readability Formula.

The pictures that are found in this dictionary were selected for three main reasons. They show the natural environment of the animal. They show the animal in a typical behavior. And they show the unique characteristics of each animal.

The exercises that are found at the end of this dictionary contain the following skills: alphabetizing, finding the main idea, making inferences, recalling facts and defining terms. These skills were chosen because of their frequent usage in everyday life. These skills are not only of importance to "normal" people but to the educably mentally retarded as well. A person uses alphabetizing to: use the telephone directory; file papers and bills; read directories for office buildings and department stores; read maps; find parking lot rows; find an apartment; find one’s
seat on an airplane or bus; find a gate at the airport and follow exits on the interstate. A person uses the skill of recalling facts when he reads a newspaper ad, a magazine, a food label, a recipe or a sign. One may use the skill of making inferences when he reads and comprehends a book, a magazine article, a newspaper or leisure time materials. The skill of finding the main idea may be utilized when one reads, understands and summarizes a textbook, a chapter or paragraph in a book, a newspaper article, a magazine article or a review. Finally, the skill of defining terms is put to use in daily life when one reads signs, recipes, food labels, newspapers, leisure time materials and personal correspondence. Therefore, these five skills have a very practical application in the educably mentally retarded student's life.
The aardvark is a very strange animal found only in Africa. The aardvark has a thin head, a heavy body, short legs and a thick tail. Its long ears help it hear termites moving in their nests.

The aardvark sleeps by day and hunts termites by night. They are its only food. While the termites are in their nests, the aardvark digs them out with its front claws. Then, using its long, sticky tongue, the aardvark licks up the termites.
The armadillo is an animal with an armor. Armadillo means "armed one" in Spanish. It is found in South America and Texas and lives in a hole under the ground.

The armadillo's body is covered with bone which makes an armor. When frightened, the armadillo rolls into a ball or hides in its hole.

The armadillo feeds only at night. Using its nose like a shovel, it finds both ants and termites to eat.
The blue whale is the largest animal known to man. It weighs 165 tons and is one hundred feet long.

Instead of teeth, the blue whale has whalebone. This large animal feeds by taking in both water and food and then pushing the water out through the whalebone. The water leaves but the food stays.

The blue whale lives in the cold waters of the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. Because it has no hair, fat under its skin must keep it warm. A blue whale never leaves the water. It must come up to the surface for air. The blue whale takes in air through its one nostril which is called a blowhole.
**BUSHBABY**

The bushbaby is found in the rainforests of Africa. It moves by jumping from tree to tree. When the bushbaby jumps on the ground, it looks like a small kangaroo.

The bushbaby has large eyes and big ears so it can hunt grasshoppers at night. The bushbaby's head and body are round. Its hair is brown and its back legs are longer than its front legs. The bushbaby likes to lick its hands and feet.

The bushbaby gets its name because it likes to cry in the night like a baby.
The camel is found in the deserts of Asia and Africa. Because it lives in the desert, its legs are thin and its feet are flat. Also, the camel has a hump for storing fat. The camel has long eyelashes to keep sand out of its eyes.

There are two kinds of camels. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, has one large hump. The bactarian camel has two humps and is found in Asia.
The cheetah is the fastest land animal. Because it needs its eyes to run fast, the cheetah must hunt during the day or by moonlight.

The cheetah is like a dog because it has been taught by man to hunt. It has long legs, a small head and a short mane. Its claws cannot be drawn back. This helps it run quickly.

The cheetah cub also has a mane. It is silver and runs down its back. This mane disappears after the tenth week. Then also, the cub's claws can no longer be drawn back.

The cheetah is now disappearing from Africa and is even rarer in Asia. The king cheetah is very rare.
The dolphin is a small whale with a bird-like beak. It almost looks like a shark.

Because the dolphin lives in the sea, it can swim very fast. It swims by moving its tail up and down. The dolphin likes to jump out of the water. Like man, it needs air. It gets air through its one nostril, or blowhole. A cover over the blowhole closes shut when the dolphin goes underwater.

The dolphin is smart. It can talk with other dolphins. Often, it sends out noises when it swims. These noises come back to it and tell it where food is to be found.
A dolphin is born tail-first in the sea. Its mother brings it to the top so it can get its first breath. A baby dolphin can see and swim as soon as it is born. At birth, a baby dolphin has hair which later falls out. Consequently, an adult dolphin has no hair.

A mother dolphin takes very good care of her baby. She is helped by a friend, or aunt. Dolphins often help one another. For example, if one dolphin is hurt or sick, two others will hold it up so that it can breathe.

The dolphin seems to like people. They have often saved swimmers from sharks.
DUGONG - The dugong is a quiet animal which looks like the manatee. The dugong is found in the warm waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Because it lives in the water, the dugong is very sensitive to weather changes. A long cold spell will kill it.

The dugong is twelve feet long, has a tail and no legs. This quiet animal only eats sea grasses and other plants.

It is thought that the dugong might have inspired the stories about mermaids.
ECHIDNA /ˈkɪdɪnə/-The echidna is an animal that lives in Australia. It has a round body and no tail or ears that one can see. The echidna has short needles on its back, a long nose and a long tongue but no teeth. It has short, strong legs and large claws which help it tear into termite nests. This animal can dig so fast that it sinks into the ground. In hot weather, the echidna will die, but in cold weather, it will go to sleep.

The female echidna lays one egg which it puts into its pocket. The egg is kept in the pocket until it hatches. The baby then stays in the pocket until it is too prickly.
The elephant is the biggest living land animal. It continues to grow taller and longer every year. An elephant drinks forty gallons of water and eats three hundred pounds of food a day.

The elephant has large legs, small eyes, a large head, two long teeth called tusks, wrinkled gray skin and a very long nose called a trunk. It uses its trunk for drinking water, eating, washing and touching other elephants. The elephant never lies down.

The elephant lives in a herd led by an old female. A baby elephant, which weighs three hundred pounds and is three feet tall, is born once every four years. At birth, it is covered with hair which later falls out.

There are two kinds of elephants. The African elephant is ten feet tall, weighs six tons and is found in Africa.
The Asian elephant is smaller. It weighs only four tons and is eight feet tall. Its ears and tusks are also smaller and it has two bumps on its head. The Asian elephant is found in India and Asia.
**FLAMINGO** [fləˈmiŋɡə] - The flamingo is a red-colored long-legged water bird with a very long neck. This long-legged bird eats small plants and animals which it finds in the water. It eats with its head facing backward between its legs and its bill underwater. The flamingo then moves its head from side to side drinking in water and food. The water is pushed out by its tongue and the food stays in its bill.

A female flamingo builds a mud nest. In the nest, it lays only one egg. When the baby flamingo is born, it barks like a puppy for food.
FLYING LEMUR \( \text{fl}^{i}_{\text{y}} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e}_{\text{m} \text{u} \text{r}} \)-The flying lemur is not really a lemur. It only looks like one.

The flying lemur is the size of a cat. It has large eyes, a pointed head, a long tail and teeth like a comb. Its skin is like a big coat. This big coat reaches from neck to hand, hand to foot and foot to tail. The flying lemur's coat helps it sail through the trees where it lives. It sails only at night and hangs upside down in a tree during the day. That way, the flying lemur can reach leaves and fruit which it eats. The flying lemur is found in the Philippines.
The gibbon is a small ape that is found only in the forests of south Asia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Because the gibbon lives in the trees, it has very long arms. In fact, its arms are longer than its legs. With its long arms, it can swing from branch to branch. Besides long arms, the gibbon has thick hair and no tail.

Because of heavy hunting, the gibbon is very rare in the wild.

White-handed Gibbon
The giraffe is the tallest living animal. It is eighteen feet tall, weighs two tons, has a seventeen inch long tongue, a long neck and legs, and has a spotted coat and horns. Because the giraffe is so tall and heavy, it must sleep standing up.

The giraffe's legs are so long that it must run by moving both legs on one side at the same time. It must spread them apart to eat grass or drink water. When its legs are apart, the giraffe can be attacked.

The giraffe eats the top leaves off trees. Therefore, the trees it eats look like umbrellas. The giraffe is found on the grasslands of Africa.
Masai Giraffe
The gorilla is a quiet animal that eats only fruit. This great ape is found in the forests of Africa. The gorilla's legs are weak but its arms are strong. Its hair is black and it has no tail. The gorilla walks on its hands and legs and often climbs trees to get its food.

There are two kinds of gorillas: the shaggy-coated gorilla and the lowland gorilla. The shaggy-coated gorilla was first found in 1901. As a result of heavy hunting, both kinds of gorillas are now very rare.
HARTEBEEST \hart′·beest\-The hartebeest is a large antelope that is found in Africa. It is often seen with zebra and gnu on the plains. The hartebeest eats grass and almost never drinks water. This antelope has a thin face and curved horns.

There are many kinds of hartebeests. Coke's hartebeest is the best known. The Cape hartebeest and the bubal are now extinct.
Hippopotamuses

**HIPPODOTAMUS** (hip'ə-pat'a-məs)—Hippopotamus means "river horse". However, the hippopotamus is not a horse but more like a pig.

A hippopotamus can weigh four tons. The only larger animals are the elephant and the rhinoceros. The hippopotamus is quiet, has short legs and a very large mouth. Its mouth is two feet wide. Its nose and eyes are on top of its head. That way, the hippopotamus can see and get air while underwater. Only the hippopotamus' tail, nose and ears have hair. The rest of its body is blue-gray or brown.

The hippopotamus is almost always in the water, except at night, when it eats grass on land. It swims and walks along river bottoms. It stays underwater, because it needs to keep cool and avoid the sun. The hippopotamus' nose closes, so that the water stays out when it is underwater. This large animal can stay beneath for thirty minutes.
There are two kinds of hippopotamuses which are found only in Africa. The pygmy hippopotamus is smaller than the common hippopotamus and its eyes and nose are on the side of its head. It is more pig-like and it usually lives on land. Heavy hunting has made both hippopotamuses very rare.
The ibex is a wild goat. It is three feet tall, has a gray-brown coat, a short beard and curved horns. The female has small, straight horns. Because it lives high in the mountains all year, the ibex is very surefooted.

The ibex is the father of the common goat which is the most destructive animal next to man. When man cut down the trees that covered the mountains of Europe, the ibex stopped them from growing back by eating all the baby trees. Now there are deserts instead of mountains because the rain was able to wash away the dirt.
The impala is the most beautiful and well known of the antelopes. It is found near waterholes in Africa feeding on grass.

The impala has a brown coat, black marks on its rump, and a black spot on its face and ears. The male has curved horns. The impala can jump almost thirty feet in the air.

The Angolan black-faced impala is very rare.
JACKAL\jak' \-The jackal is a wild dog with a long nose and long legs. Because it can run very quickly, its only enemy is the leopard. The jackal, like the coyote, howls at sundown. This wild dog which lives in a family group will eat anything.

There are four kinds of jackals. The black-backed jackal has a black line down its back. The side-striped jackal has white stripes and a white tail. The golden jackal lives on the grasslands of South Africa. The Simenian jackal has a gray-brown coat and is very rare.

(GO TO LESSON FOUR)
The jaguar is the largest of the cats found in South America. Only the lion and tiger are larger. The jaguar is not a leopard because leopards are found only in Africa.

The jaguar has a yellow-brown coat that is marked with black roses. Some jaguars are all black. The jaguar's tail has a black ring around the tip.

The jaguar hunts its food. It likes lying along a tree overhanging water using its paws to scoop out fish.
The kangaroo is one of the best known animals. It is a marsupial. A marsupial is an animal with a pocket in which its young can grow. The kangaroo is found only in Australia. In Australia, there are fifty kinds of kangaroos which live almost anywhere. These quiet animals drink water and feed on leaves and grass.

The kangaroo has a small head and large ears. Because it has very strong back legs and a strong tail, it can jump thirty feet. The red and gray kangaroos are seven feet tall and weigh two hundred pounds.

A baby kangaroo is called a "joey". At birth, it is very small and lives in its mother's pocket until it is eight months old. A mother kangaroo is called a "flier" and a father kangaroo is a "boomer".
Not all kangaroos live on land, some live in trees. The tree kangaroo does not have strong legs but it is very brightly colored.

All kangaroos and their relatives are endangered animals.
The koala is Australia's teddy bear. The koala is not really a bear but a marsupial. The female koala has one baby every other year. When the baby is born, it is an inch long. It then goes into its mother's pocket. It stays there until it is too big for the pocket.

The koala has a gray coat, a little black nose, round ears and small bright eyes. This quiet animal is three feet long and weighs thirty pounds.

The rare koala is found only in Australia. The only thing it eats is eucalyptus leaves. It can eat about two pounds of leaves a day. The koala feeds on leaves at night and sleeps in branches during the day. This rare animal never drinks water. In fact, koala means "no drink". It gets water from the leaves it eats.
The lion is the king of beasts with its brown coat, mane and long tail. It is found in Africa and India.

The lion lives and hunts in a family group. The lioness which is smaller than the lion makes the kill. Then, it lets the lion eat first. A lion kills an animal by jumping on its back, pulling it to the ground and biting its neck until the animal dies. A lion kills only for food or protection. The lion spends most of its time sleeping.
The loris is an animal that is found in the forests of Asia. It lives in trees and has no tail. This quiet animal can hold onto a branch with its hands and feet for a long time without getting tired. In fact, the loris likes to sleep the whole day on a branch. At night, it hunts insects and small animals and look for fruit.

(GO TO LESSON FIVE)
MANATEE—\man'-a-tē\—The manatee, also called a sea cow, is related to the dugong. It is found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. One kind of sea cow, Steller's sea cow, was killed off by Russian hunters by 1768.

The manatee is a quiet animal without legs. It is fifteen feet long and has a rounded tail. Because its skin is thinly haired, it has fat under its skin to keep it warm. The manatee can stay underwater for ten minutes while it eats sea grasses and other plants. This quiet animal is very sensitive to weather changes.
MANDRILL\man'drill\-The mandrill is a forest monkey. It lives in the forests of Africa.

The mandrill’s nose is red, its face is bright blue, its beard is yellow and its cheeks and whiskers are white. The mandrill has a dark crest and mane and a red and blue bottom. The female has a yellow beard, a light blue face and a brown body.

The mandrill lives on the ground and in small trees. It feeds on both animals and plants. The mandrill helps farmers by eating locusts.
The narwhal is a kind of whale that is found in Arctic waters. It has no teeth but the male has one tusk. This tusk is not used to spear fish.

The narwhal is gray-white in color and has black spots. Unlike other kinds of whales, the narwhal does not have a fin on its back. The narwhal feeds on cuttlefish which are found in the cold Arctic waters.
The nyala is one of the most beautiful of all antelopes. This beautiful animal is found near waterholes in east Africa. It eats only fruit and leaves.

The nyala has a black and brown colored coat with white stripes and spots. Besides black twisted horns, it has long fringes of black hair on its throat, underside and on its legs. The female nyala has no horns and a bright red coat with white stripes.
The okapi is a short cousin of the giraffe. It is a quiet animal that lives in the deep forests of the Congo. The okapi was first found in 1900.

The okapi is five feet tall, and has a short neck and short legs. It has a long tongue, large eyes, big ears and a long tail with black hair on the end. The okapi's coat is a deep, rich purple and its legs are banded with white. The male has horns. The okapi eats leaves and needs lots of water.
The orangutan is a large great ape found only on Sumatra and Borneo. Because it does not have a tail, it swings from tree to tree using its hands and feet. At night, it sleeps on branches. The orangutan has small ears and no hair on its face or hands. The rest of its body is covered with red hair. It is a very quiet and intelligent animal that eats fruit only.
The panda may look like a bear, yet it is not one. It is a member of the raccoon family.

Because it was first found in 1869, very little is known about the rare panda. It lives in the small, cold bamboo forests of China and eats bamboo for ten to twelve hours a day.
The platypus is an egg laying animal that is found only in Australia and Tasmania. It has soft thick hair and a wide tail. The platypus has a soft rubbery bill but no teeth. Because it lives along the riverbank, the platypus has webbed feet.

The platypus spends its whole life swimming. It swims in the morning and evening while it looks for food. The platypus eats insects and fish.
The quagga got its name from the noise it made. The noise sounded like "kwa-ha".

The quagga had a brown body, a striped neck and shoulders. Its legs and flowing tail were white. The front end of the quagga looked like a zebra and the back end looked like a horse. At one time, the quagga was thought to be a kind of zebra but the quagga and the zebra lived in the same place with mixing. The last quagga died in 1883.
The quail, also called bob white, is a small American game bird. Sometimes, it is called a partridge in the southern United States.

Quails live in groups amid fields and woods. After building a nest, the female quail may lay up to twenty eggs. She hatches her own chicks and often will adopt other lost chicks that she finds.
The reindeer, or caribou, is the most northernly kind of deer. It is found only in the Arctic. The reindeer is also the only kind of deer in which both sexes have antlers.

Because it needs to keep warm, the reindeer has inch long hair which even covers its nose and ears. The reindeer is a strong swimmer and can swim for a long time in cold Arctic waters. It often swims looking for more food. It feeds on plants.
The rhinoceros has a big body, short legs, thick hard skin and one or two horns. It does not have good eyes but it can hear and smell very well. This large animal can run very quickly. It likes to sleep all day and to eat grass all night.

There are five kinds of rhinoceros all of which are very rare. The white rhinoceros is the largest. The only land animal larger is the elephant. It has a wide mouth, one horn and a shoulder hump. There are two thousand of these quiet animals left in Africa. The black rhinoceros also has one horn and is found Africa. There are twelve thousand of them left today. The Sumatran rhinoceros also has one horn but its coat is hairy. The 150 left live in the deep forests of Asia. The Indian rhinoceros has thick folded skin, two horns and hair on its ears and tail. There are 650 left in Asia. The Javan rhinoceros, which is very rare, has two horns. There are forty still alive in the deep forests of Asia.
**SAIGA** - The saiga lives in the cold deserts of Russia and eats salt-loving grasses. It has a large nose which helps it warm up the cold dry air before it reaches its lungs. The saiga has a heavy coat that turns yellow-brown in the winter and white in the summer. This change in color keeps the saiga warm in the winter and cool in the summer.
The sloth is found in South America where it lives upside down in trees. It eats and sleeps upside down from branches. The sloth sleeps eighteen hours a day and eats only fruit and leaves.

The sloth has long arms and legs and hair that points downward, so that rain can run off. Its head can turn all the way around.

A sloth is brown or gray in color. Because green plants grow in its hair, it sometimes looks green. A green sloth is hard to see in a tree.

There are two kinds of sloths: the two-toed sloth and the three-toed sloth.
THYLACINE\thɪˈlaːsɪn\-The thylacine is an animal which is found only in Tasmania. It is a marsupial, so that means it has a pocket in which to carry its young. Besides being a marsupial, it is a meat eater.

The thylacine has a head like a dog and seventeen dark stripes on its gray-brown body. This meat eating marsupial feeds at night on other marsupials, small animals and birds.

The thylacine was like the dogs of other lands. Because of heavy hunting, the thylacine is now very rare. No live thylacine has been seen for many years. The last known one was seen in 1961. The animal was caught in a trap, escaped and left behind blood and hair.
The tiger is the largest of the cats and one of the most beautiful animals. It has black stripes, a brown coat and yellow eyes. The tiger, like the lion, can roar and purr. It does not climb trees but can swim very well. The tiger loves water.

The tiger is now found only in Asia. Because of heavy hunting and destruction of its forest home, the tiger is almost extinct. The Caspian tiger is extinct.
The uakari is a monkey with a short tail. It is found in the Amazon forest in treetops near big rivers. The uakari eats fruit, flowers and insects.

The bald uakari's face looks like a skull because the skin on its face and head has no fat under it. Its face is scarlet and the hair on its body and legs is gray.

The red uakari has a bright red head and face. The long hair on its body is brown.

The black uakari has a black face and a red-brown body. This quiet animal is very rare.
UMBRELLA BIRD\textipa{\textipa{üm\textipa{brel\textipa{bard}}}}-The umbrella bird is large and black and is found in South America. The male has a crest as large as an umbrella on its head. The male also has a wattle. A wattle is a piece of skin that is colored and wrinkled and hangs from the chin of a bird.
VICUÑA\vi.\kùn\'-\.\ysi\}-The vicuña is a small camel which is found in the Andes.

The vicuña is three feet tall and weighs about one hundred pounds. Its wool coat is brown and there is a white spot on its throat. The vicuña's wool is the finest and lightest in the world. During Inca times, only kings could wear vicuña robes.

A baby vicuña is called a "vicuñita".
The viscacha is a large mouse that likes to dig. It is found on the grasslands of South America living in a group of tunnels. The tunnels are called a "viscachera". The viscacha feeds at night on grasses, roots and seeds. It has two or three young once a year.
WALRUS\wol' ras\-The walrus is an animal of the sea. Its folded skin is covered with short gray-brown hair. Because the walrus has flippers instead of legs, it can move in the water and on land. Its long teeth are called tusks. These tusks help the walrus lift itself out of the water and find shellfish which are its food. By dropping to the ocean floor and digging in the sand with its tusks, the walrus catches its food.
The wombat is an animal that is found only in Australia and Tasmania. There, it is often called a "badger". However, it looks more like a small bear, yet it is not. It is a marsupial which means that it has a pocket in which to carry its young. This pocket faces backwards, so that dirt cannot get in and hurt the young wombat. The female wombat, like the female koala, has only one young a year.

The wombat is three feet long, has a large head and a heavy body. Its legs and tail are short. This marsupial sleeps during the day and feeds on grass at night.

There are two kinds of these quiet animals: the common wombat and the hairy-nosed wombat.
The xenops is a bird that is found in South America. It is small and fat and its feet are made for holding. The xenops has a thin straight bill and long toes with sharp claws. It hunts face downward on tree trunks for insects and spiders which it then eats.
YAK\yak\-Yak is the name given to the wild cattle of Tibet. Because the yak lives in very cold weather, its coat is thick and heavy. The yak eats grass and gets its water from eating snow.

When threatened by snow leopards or wolves, the adult yaks make a circle around the young with their horns facing out for protection.
ZEBRA\z\textipa{ebra}-The zebra lives on the African plains. It lives there with zebras and other wild animals. This need to live with others is found in other animals such as dolphins and monkeys. This need is also found in man.

Because the zebra lives on the African plains, it feeds on grass and other plants. The zebra's good nose and eyes help it find its enemy, the lion. The zebra also has black stripes which help it hide in the tall grass.

There are three kinds of zebras. The biggest is Grevy's zebra. Burchell's zebra is the best known and the mountain zebra is the rarest.

(GO TO LESSON TEN)
CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, this animal picture dictionary has several strong points but it also has several areas which need improvement and refinement. There are four strengths which make this dictionary different from any other dictionary. First, the unique illustrations show abundant detail and bring the animals to life for the reader. Second, this dictionary was written, unlike any other previous dictionary, specifically, for the educably mentally retarded junior high and high school student. Third, the descriptions found in this dictionary are over three sentences long. And fourth, this dictionary does not just provide the student with information about exotic animals but also teaches and develops five very specific skills that one uses in everyday living. There are five areas in which improvements could be made. The dictionary needs to be piloted on a group of educably mentally retarded junior high students in order to see if the pictures are truly appealing and if the worksheets do teach and develop the skills of alphabetizing, defining terms, recalling facts, making inferences and finding the main idea. Some of the pictures may be unclear and would require modification. The descriptions should be edited and rewritten so that they all are of uniform length. The worksheets could be
moved from the back of the dictionary to the pages following each set of five descriptions--this would eliminate the problem of the student having to go to the back of the book and trying to find the correct worksheet after each set of descriptions. A teacher's manual or some type of introduction for teachers could be written that would list the objectives of the dictionary, the readability levels of all the descriptions, and a guide should be written on how to use the dictionary most effectively.
LESSON ONE
(pages one to five)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages one to five in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

1-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

aardvark ant camel
termite blue whale bushbaby
termita grasshopper kangaroo
insect dromedary armadillo

1 aardvark 5 __________ 9 __________
2 ant 6 __________ 10 __________
3 armadillo 7 __________ 11 __________
4 __________ 8 __________ 12 __________

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What does armadillo mean?

2-What does a blue whale have instead of teeth?

3-Where do the aardvark, the camel and the bushbaby live?
**LESSON ONE**
(pages one to five)

4-Is the blue whale heavier than you are?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) page one:</th>
<th>b) page two:</th>
<th>c) pages three:</th>
<th>d) page four:</th>
<th>e) page five:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aardvark</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>blockhole</td>
<td>grasshopper</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termite</td>
<td>armor</td>
<td>whalebone</td>
<td>kangaroo</td>
<td>camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claws</td>
<td>armadillo</td>
<td>blue whale</td>
<td>bushbaby</td>
<td>hump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>ants</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>baby</td>
<td>desert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVE: Given pages six to twelve in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheetah</td>
<td>mermaid</td>
<td>elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolphin</td>
<td>echidna</td>
<td>termite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whale</td>
<td>platypus</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manatee</td>
<td>dugong</td>
<td>shark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What kind of stories did the dugong inspire?

2-What is the fastest animal on land?

3-What is meant by "blowhole"?
LESSON TWO
(pages six to twelve)

4-Can you run faster than a cheetah?

5-Is the African elephant bigger than you are?

6-Can you eat more food and drink more water in one day than an elephant can?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page six:
   king dog cheetah elephant

b) pages seven and eight:
   whale dolphin shark swimmers

c) page nine:
   grass manatee dugong mermaids

d) page ten:
   echidna platypus termites eggs

e) pages eleven and twelve:
   trees elephant tusks trunk
OBJECTIVE: Given pages thirteen to eighteen in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are six different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

flamingo  giraffe  gibbon
gorilla  cat  lemur

1  3  5
2  4  6

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What is causing the gibbon to become so rare in the wild?

2-What is the tallest living animal?

3-What kind of animal is the flamingo?

4-In what ways are the flying lemur and the gibbon the same?
5-Are you taller than a giraffe?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page thirteen:
   bird  neck  flamingo  chick

b) page fourteen:
   flying lemur  cat  glide  lemur

c) page fifteen:
   ape  forests  arms  gibbon

d) page sixteen:
   tall  giraffe  umbrellas  tongue

e) page eighteen:
   lowland  hunting  ape  gorilla
LESSON FOUR
(pages nineteen to twenty-four)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages nineteen to twenty-four in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are sixteen different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

hartebeest  zebra  jackal
bubal       horse     gnu
elephant    ibex       pig
impala      dog        goat
antelope    rhinoceros leopard
hippopotamus

1 ______________ 7 ______________ 12 ______________
2 ______________ 8 ______________ 13 ______________
3 ______________ 9 ______________ 14 ______________
4 ______________ 10 ______________ 15 ______________
5 ______________ 11 ______________ 16 ______________

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What does hippopotamus mean?

2-The most destructive animal next to man is?
3-What is the jackal?

4-Can you jump as high as an impala can?

5-Do you weigh more than a hippopotamus?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page nineteen:
   gnu hartebeest zebra antelope

b) pages twenty and twenty-one:
   pig hippopotamus horse elephant

c) page twenty-two:
   ibex trees man goat

d) page twenty-three:
   grass antelope impala Africa

e) page twenty-four:
   dog leopard garbage jackal
OBJECTIVE: Given pages twenty-five to thirty in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

jaguar    kangaroo    insect
lion      bear        lioness
knot      koala       cat
leopard    loris      fish

1__________  5__________  9__________
2__________  6__________ 10__________
3__________  7__________ 11__________
4__________  8__________ 12__________

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What is a marsupial?

2-A female kangaroo is?

3-A male kangaroo is?
LESSON FIVE
(pages twenty-five to thirty)

4-A baby kangaroo is?

5-What animal is Australia's teddy bear?

6-What animal is the king of beasts?

7-In what ways are the koala and the kangaroo the same?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page twenty-five:
   leopard  tiger  jaguar  lion

b) pages twenty-six and twenty-seven:
   kangaroo  flier  joey  boomer

c) page twenty-eight:
   bear  koala  marsupial  drink

d) page twenty-nine:
   lion  Asia  king  pride

e) page thirty:
   forests  loris  fruit  Asia
LESSON SIX
(pages thirty-one to thirty-five)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages thirty-one to thirty-five in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>giraffe</th>
<th>nyala</th>
<th>cuttlefish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whale</td>
<td>locust</td>
<td>monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandrill</td>
<td>sea cow</td>
<td>manatee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antelope</td>
<td>narwhal</td>
<td>dugong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II-QUESTIONS:

1-When was Steller's sea cow killed off?

2-How is the nyala described?

3-What looks like a short giraffe?
LESSON SIX
(pages thirty-one to thirty-five)

4-In what ways are the narwhal and the manatee the same?

---

5-Can you stay underwater longer than the manatee?

---

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page thirty-one:
   manatee    sea cow    timid    dugong

b) page thirty-two:
   locusts    mandrill    farmer    monkey

c) page thirty-three:
   cuttlefish    narwhal    whale    fin

d) page thirty-four:
   antelope    Africa    horns    nyala

e) page thirty-five:
   forests    giraffe    Congo    okapi
LESSON SEVEN
(pages thirty-six to forty)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages thirty-six to forty in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are fourteen different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

bird  zebra  raccoon
horse  platypus  quail
shrimp  orangutan  echidna
panda  bob white  bear
partridge  quagga

1  6  11
2  7  12
3  8  13
4  9  14
5  10

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What kind of animal is the platypus?

2-Where did the quagga get its name?
LESSON SEVEN
(pages thirty-six to forty)

3-If you went to a zoo today could you see a quagga?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page thirty-six:
   orangutan Borneo jungle ape
b) page thirty-seven:
   raccoon panda bear China
c) page thirty-eight:
   platypus fish echidna egg
d) page thirty-nine:
   kwa-ha quagga horse zebra
e) page forty:
   eggs chicks bird quail
LESSON EIGHT (pages forty-one to forty-five)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages forty-one to forty-five in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reindeer</th>
<th>Rhinoceros</th>
<th>Thylacine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloth</td>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>Antelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Saiga</td>
<td>Bird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- QUESTIONS:

1-What is the reindeer's other name?

__________________________________________________________________________________

2-What animal is larger than the rhinoceros?

__________________________________________________________________________________

3-What is a marsupial?

__________________________________________________________________________________
LESSON EIGHT
(pages forty-one to forty-five)

4-In what way are the reindeer, the rhinoceros, the saiga and the sloth the same?

---

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page forty-one:
   Arctic reindeer antlers deer

b) page forty-two:
   Africa rhinoceros elephant Asia

c) page forty-three:
   saiga antelope Russia sheep

d) page forty-four:
   plants fruit dog sloth

e) page forty-five:
   dogs thylacine pouch man
LESSON NINE
(pages forty-six to fifty)

OBJECTIVE: Given pages forty-six to fifty in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

I-ABC ANIMALS: Listed below are twelve different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

tiger  insect  viscacha
monkey  camel  uakari
vicuna  lion  black bird
cat    umbrella bird  mouse

1 _______  5 _______  9 _______
2 _______  6 _______ 10 _______
3 _______  7 _______ 11 _______
4 _______  8 _______ 12 _______

II-QUESTIONS:

1-What is the vicuna's young called?

_________________________________________________________________

2-What is meant by "viscachera"?

_________________________________________________________________
3-What is meant by a wattle?

4-In what way are the tiger, the uakari, the vicuña and the viscacha the same?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page forty-six:
   - tiger  cat  lion  Asia

b) page forty-seven:
   - fruit  uakari  skull  monkey

c) page forty-eight:
   - crest  wattle  bird  umbrella  bird

d) page forty-nine:
   - camel  vicuña  Inca  kings

e) page fifty:
   - roots  mouse  seeds  viscacha
OBJECTIVE: Given pages fifty-one to fifty-five in this book, the student will be able to alphabetize, recall facts, define terms, find main ideas and make inferences with ninety-five percent accuracy.

**I-ABC ANIMALS:** Listed below are fifteen different animals. See if you can sort them out and put them into alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walrus</td>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>snow leopard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koala</td>
<td>yak</td>
<td>badger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td>xenops</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shellfish</td>
<td>wombat</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>zebra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. __________________  6. __________________  11. __________________
2. __________________  7. __________________  12. __________________
3. __________________  8. __________________  13. __________________
4. __________________  9. __________________  14. __________________
5. __________________  10. __________________ 15. __________________

**II-QUESTIONS:**

1. What kind of animal is the walrus?

2. Where is the wombat called a "badger"?
LESSON TEN  
(pages fifty-one to fifty-five)

3-How many kinds of zebras are there?

4-Can you dig faster than the wombat can?

5-In what way are the wombat, the yak and the zebra the same?

III-MAIN IDEA: Circle the word in each line that gives the main idea.

a) page fifty-one:
   flippers tusks walrus sea

b) page fifty-two:
   wombat koala badger bear

c) page fifty-three:
   spiders bill xenops bird

d) page fifty-four:
   wolves yak cattle Tibet

e) page fifty-five:
   Africa man lion zebra
LESSON ONE

I aardvark, ant, armadillo, blue whale, bushbaby, camel, dromedary, grasshopper, insect, kangaroo, man, termite.

II
1 It means "armed one" in Spanish.
2 A whale has whalebone instead of teeth.
3 They all live in Africa.
4 Yes, the whale is heavier than I am.

III
a) aardvark, b) armadillo, c) blue whale, d) bushbaby, e) camel.

LESSON TWO

I cheetah, dog, dolphin, dugong, echidna, elephant, manatee, mermaid, platypus, shark, termite, whale.

II
1 The dugong inspired stories about mermaids.
2 The cheetah is the fastest animal on land.
3 The single nostril found on dolphins and other whales.
4 No, the cheetah can run faster.
5 Yes, the African elephant is bigger than I am.
6 No, I cannot eat more food and drink more water than an elephant.

III
a) cheetah, b) dolphin, c) dugong, d) echidna, e) elephant.

LESSON THREE

I cat, flamingo, gibbon, giraffe, gorilla, lemur.

II
1 Heavy hunting is causing the gibbon to become rare in the wild.
2 The giraffe is the tallest living animal.
3 The flamingo is a long-legged waterbird.
LESSON THREE (continued)

4 They live in trees; both have hair on their bodies; both eat fruit.

5 No, I am not taller than a giraffe.

III
a) flamingo, b) flying lemur, c) gibbon, d) giraffe, e) gorilla.

LESSON FOUR

I antelope, bubal, dog, elephant gnu, goat, hartebeest, hippopotamus, horse, ibex, impala, jackal, leopard, pig, rhinoceros, zebra.

II
1 Hippopotamus means "river horse".

2 The goat is.

3 The jackal is a wild dog.

4 No, I cannot jump as high as an impala.

5 No, I do not weigh as much as a hippopotamus.

III
a) hartebeest, b) hippopotamus, c) ibex, d) impala, e) jackal.

LESSON FIVE

I bear, cat, insect, jaguar, kangaroo, koala, leopard, lion, lioness, loris, tiger.

II
1 A marsupial is an animal with a pocket in which its young can grow.

2 A flier.

3 A boomer.

4 A joey.

5 The koala is Australia's teddy bear.

6 The lion is the king of beasts.

7 They are both marsupials, live only in Australia, and are very rare.
LESSON SIX

I antelope, cuttlefish, dugong, giraffe, locust, manatee, mandrill, monkey, narwhal, nyala, sea cow, whale.

II
1 Steller's sea cow was killed off by 1768.
2 As one of the most beautiful of all antelopes.
3 The okapi looks like a short giraffe.
4 The manatee and the narwhal are sea animals. They do not have front and back legs and they live in the sea.
5 No, I cannot stay underwater longer than the manatee.

III
a) orangutan, b) panda, c) platypus, d) quagga, e) quail.

LESSON SEVEN

I bear, bird, bob white, echidna, horse, orangutan, panda, partridge, platypus, quagga, quail, raccoon, shrimp.

II
1 THE platypus is an egg laying mammal.
2 The quagga got its name from the noise it made.
3 No, because the quagga is extinct.

III
a) orangutan, b) panda, c) platypus, d) quagga, e) quail.

LESSON EIGHT

I antelope, bird, caribou, deer, dog, elephant, reindeer, rhinoceros, saiga, sheep, sloth, thylacine.

II
1 Caribou is the reindeer's other name.
2 The elephant is larger than the rhinoceros.
3 A marsupial is an animal with a pocket in which its young can grow.

III
a) reindeer, b) rhinoceros, c) saiga, d) sloth, e) thylacine.
**LESSON NINE**

1. black bird, camel, cat, insect, lion, monkey, mouse, tiger, uakari, umbrella bird, vicuña, viscacha.

II

1. The vicuña's young is called a vicuñita.

2. A "viscachera" is a group of tunnels in which the viscacha lives.

3. A wattle is a piece of skin, that is colored and wrinkled, that hangs from the chin of a bird.

III

a) tiger, b) uakari, c) umbrella bird, d) vicuña, e) viscacha.

**LESSON TEN**

I. badger, bear, bird, cattle, koala, lion, shellfish, snow leopard, spider, walrus, wolf, wombat, xenops, yak, zebra.

II

1. The walrus is an animal of the sea.

2. The wombat is called "badger" in Australia and Tasmania.

3. There are three kinds of zebras.

4. They are land animals.

5. No, I cannot dig faster than a wombat.

III

a) walrus, b) wombat, c) xenops, d) yak, e) zebra.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


