

Go, Gorillas, Go

Audio CD Section 3: Expanded Story

(Page 46) Do you know who I am? You might not recognize me, but I'm one of your closest relatives. That's right, I'm a gorilla. Many people think we are simply wild and dangerous, because they don't really understand us. **Let me show you around my world.** When you know us better, you'll find out how interesting we are, and maybe you will learn to like us. **Let's take a trip together and meet the rest of the family.**

(Page 48) I belong to the great ape family. We are not monkeys. Monkeys have tails, but apes do not. Apes all have long, strong arms. We are intelligent, and we can do many things that humans can do. Like humans, we can stand and walk on two legs. We have hands and fingers like humans. We even have thumbs. **Gorillas are not the only great apes. Let me introduce you to the others.**

(Page 50) In Southeast Asia, there's an ape called the orangutan. The word orangutan means forest person in Malay. Orangutans live in tropical forests, and they live most of their lives high in the trees. They use their long arms to swing through the trees, looking for fruit to eat. Their arms are longer than their bodies. The male orangutan has big cheeks, to attract female orangutans.

(Page 52) A smaller member of the ape family is the chimpanzee. You can recognize chimpanzees by their big ears, big eyes, and cute face. They are really smart, and good with their hands. Chimpanzees sometimes use tools to do certain jobs, just like humans do. **They also learn how to do new things easily.**

(Page 54) Now we come to my family, the mountain gorillas. We are the biggest apes of the ape family, but it is not easy to find us. **Like the chimpanzees, we live on the continent of Africa. We live right in the middle of the African rainforest. It's not too hot, because we live in some very high mountains.** Do you want to see where we live? The red arrow on this map of Africa shows you where.

(Page 56) Welcome to my home. It is in the middle of Africa. **These are the Virunga Mountains. They are a great place for gorillas to live. These mountains are old volcanoes, and they are covered in thick forests with lots of good things to eat. They are very high, so the weather is cool and it rains a lot.** The rain helps to keep the forest thick and green. This is the perfect place for us to live.

(Page 58) Here's one big gorilla family. We like to live in family groups. Usually, there are between five and ten gorillas in a family. We live together, and we eat together. We feel safe when we are with our family. **We also travel through the mountains in a group, looking for food. How many can you count in this family? Can you tell which gorilla is the**

father?

(Page 60) Look at this big gorilla. He is the head of the group of gorillas. The father of the family is called a silverback because he has silver hair on his back. He is the biggest gorilla in the family. He is also very strong so he can protect his family. **This silverback weighs 190 kilograms. When he stands up, he is as tall as a man.**

(Page 62) The silverback gorilla takes care of all the gorillas in the group. He protects them from any danger. The other gorillas in the family are females, young gorillas, and babies. Here's a mother gorilla with her little baby. The mother gorilla cares for her baby like a human mother does. **The baby feeds on its mother's milk for more than two years. Soon the baby will learn to ride on its mother's back.**

(Page 64) When baby gorillas grow a little older, they don't ride on their mother's back. They play with their brothers, sisters, and cousins. What are these young gorillas doing? They are playing. They are having a lot of fun. Young gorillas like to play games, and many of these games help them to learn. Gorillas become adults when they are about eleven years old.

(Page 66) Gorillas need to eat a lot of food every day, because we are big animals and we move around a lot. We eat flowers and leaves, and sometimes we need our strong teeth to get the best food out of the plants. We also like to eat ants and worms. We spend a lot of our time looking for food and eating. **Gorillas love delicious fruit, but it's sometimes hard to find in the rainforest.**

(Page 68) As you know, gorillas need to eat a lot of food. Every day, we walk a long way to find food. The silverback leads the way. He knows where to find the most delicious food. **As we walk, we pick up food from the ground. We also pick leaves and fruit off the bushes and trees. I spend most of the day eating, and when I'm not eating, I'm resting. Each family has its favorite places to look for food.** Just follow the silverback.

(Page 70) After a long day of walking, looking for food, eating, and playing, we get very tired. When night-time comes, we make nests to sleep in. Small gorillas make nests in trees, and big gorillas make nests out of grass and leaves. We need a comfortable place to sleep. **We love sleeping so much. We even stop to sleep in the daytime.**

(Page 72) Gorillas are wild animals and we can be dangerous, so you must be careful when you visit us. What is this gorilla doing? He thinks that his family is in danger. He's standing up and showing his teeth. Gorillas are usually peaceful animals, but when we have to, we stamp our feet and beat our chests. We scream and roar to protect our family. If you see gorillas do this, you must move away from them, so they will not feel they are in danger.

(Page 74) Unfortunately, we gorillas are not out of danger. Some people hurt gorillas. They cut down the rainforest and so we have nowhere to live. People and gorillas can live together, though. If

Level Four

In the Ocean

Audio CD Section 3: Expanded Story

(Page 12) Today we are going to visit a very special place. **There is a wonderful world under the waves of the deep, blue ocean.** Not many people visit this place but **there are millions of animals living down there. Some are big and some are small. Some are beautiful and some are amazing.** You will be surprised at all the things you can see down there. Are you ready? **Let's explore the ocean together.**

(Page 14) Keep your eyes open and you won't miss a thing! **Look at this strange-looking fish. It's a lionfish. Lionfish are beautiful but, like lions, they can be dangerous. Their stripes are a warning.** The stripes tell other fish and people to be careful of this fish. **They can sting you with their long spines. Can you see its eye?** Let's leave this lionfish now, and look for some other interesting creatures to see.

(Page 16) Hey! Look up! What's this swimming in the ocean? That's right, it's a turtle. **Turtles are big and heavy, but they are good swimmers. They swim thousands of kilometers a year. Their hard shell protects them from sharks and other dangerous fish. They come onto beaches to lay eggs.** When the eggs hatch, all the baby turtles crawl down the beach and into the sea. **Turtles are in danger because people want their shells and their eggs.** We must help protect and save these beautiful ocean animals.

(Page 18) Now this is a very interesting creature. It's called an octopus. **Octopuses live in every ocean. They come in all colors and sizes. Some can even change color.** They change color so other dangerous animals cannot see them. **They have eight tentacles. The tentacles are like long, thin arms. They use their tentacles to swim and to catch things to eat. When a fish attacks them, they can squirt ink at it and swim away.** These interesting creatures are also very smart.

(Page 20) The ocean is not just full of fish. **In warm oceans there are coral reefs. Coral reefs look like rocks, but they are really made of millions of tiny animals.** There are different types of coral, and they come in many different colors. **Sometimes coral makes small islands. Coral reefs are home to thousands of fish and other sea animals. They are like busy cities underwater.** If we protect the coral, all these animals will always have a place to live.

(Page 22) Here is an interesting sea creature. It's not a fish, and it's not a plant. It also has a strange name. It's called an anemone. Can you say that? A-ne-mo-ne. **You can find anemones in every coral reef. Anemones look like plants, but they are really animals.** Anemones cannot move around, so they wait for their food to come to them. **They catch small fish with their tentacles. But this clownfish is the anemone's friend. The anemone protects the fish, and the fish cleans the anemone.** Would you

like to live in an anemone like this clownfish?

(Page 24) **Is this a plant or a fish?** If you look very carefully, you will see. **This beautiful animal is called a sea dragon and it's a fish. It lives in warm water in the Pacific Ocean.** The Pacific Ocean lies between Asia and the Americas. **It swims slowly through the seaweed, and hungry fish don't see it because it looks like a plant. Isn't that amazing?** Can you see why it's called a sea dragon?

(Page 26) Crabs live in every ocean in the world. **Crabs have ten legs and walk sideways very quickly. They can live in the water and on the beach. They have a hard shell, and two of their legs have pincers.** They come in many colors and sizes. **This is the Japanese spider crab. It's the biggest crab in the world, and it can sometimes grow to nearly four meters wide.** Crabs use their pincers to put food into their mouths, but they can also use them to pinch you. Ouch!

(Page 28) Ah! Everybody knows these sea creatures. They are beautiful dolphins. Many people think they are our ocean friends. **Dolphins are some of the smartest animals in the sea.** They are not fish. They have warm blood like us, so they are called mammals. **They live in family groups. They can swim very fast and jump high out of the water. Sometimes dolphins like to race boats, and swim and play with people.**

(Page 30) Did you know that oceans cover about seventy percent of the earth? That is a lot of water. **The oceans are very deep. Some parts are so deep that the sunlight cannot reach the bottom. People need special submarines to go down into these dark places.** A submarine must be very strong or the water pressure will crush it. **This submarine has lights so it can take photographs of the amazing things that live deep down in the sea.** It must be very exciting to ride in one of these submarines.

(Page 32) **When you go deep down in a submarine you can see many strange fish. Each of these has its own special way of living in the dark. This anglerfish has a light on its head.** Other fish are interested in the light, because there is no other light in this dark place. **When small fish swim to the light, the anglerfish opens its mouth and eats them.** The anglerfish is like a fisherman with a fishing rod, and a light as the bait. What a great way to fish!

(Page 34) These creatures look like jelly, so they are called jellyfish. **Jellyfish come in all shapes and sizes. They are soft, they have no bones, and you can see right through them.** They don't have eyes or fins, but they can swim through the water and feed using their tentacles. **They look really beautiful, but their long thin tentacles can sting you. Some jellyfish are very dangerous. Don't touch them!**

(Page 36) Have you ever seen animals like this before? **These slow-moving animals are called dugongs. They live in the warm water of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.** Dugongs are like dolphins and whales; although they live in the sea, they have to come up to breathe air through a hole at the top of their heads. **Dugongs are also**

called sea cows because they eat green seagrass. They look like cows eating grass.

(Page 38) This big, flat fish is a manta ray. Rays are in the shark family. There are many types of rays. The biggest is the manta ray. **Its big fins look like a bird's wings. Years ago sailors were afraid of manta rays,** and called them "devil fish", **but now we know that they are harmless. They only eat tiny animals called plankton. This diver is in no danger as he gets a ride on the manta ray's back.** It looks like a lot of fun.

(Page 40) Last but not least, we come to the largest animals in the ocean, the whales. **Whales are the giants of the sea.** Some whales can grow to be 30 meters long and weigh 200,000 kilograms. **They are mammals, like dolphins and dugongs. They have warm blood and they have to breathe air.** Whales swim in family groups called pods. Can you see this mother whale and her baby? **The ocean is a wonderful place to explore, full of strange and exciting life. We must treasure it and protect it.**

Audio CD Section 4: Picture Dictionary

anemone Anemones look like plants, but they are animals; **beach** Turtles lay their eggs on beaches; **coral** Coral reefs are home to thousands of sea animals; **crab** Crabs have ten legs and crawl sideways; **diver** A diver can breathe underwater; **dolphin** Dolphins are smart animals; **island** Sometimes coral makes small islands; **jellyfish** Some jellyfish are very dangerous; **manta ray** The manta ray is the biggest ray in the ocean; **octopus** An octopus can change color; **seaweed** There's a lot of seaweed in the sea; **shark** Sharks can be very dangerous; **shell** Some sea animals have hard shells to protect them; **starfish** A starfish is not really a fish; **stripes** The stripes on a lionfish are a warning; **submarine** Submarines can go down into the deep, dark ocean; **tentacle** An octopus has eight tentacles; **turtle** Sea turtles are very good swimmers; **wave** There is a wonderful world to see under the waves; **whale** Whales are the giants of the sea.

Activity Answers

(Page 13) 8 anemone; 4 lionfish; 7 turtle; 2 whale; 9 crab; 5 dolphin; 1 dugong; 3 jellyfish; 6 octopus; 10 starfish.

(Page 15) 1 is; Lionfish are strange-looking fish; 2 am; They are very beautiful fish; 3 has; They have stripes on their bodies; 4 living; They live near coral reefs; 5 likes; They like to eat other smaller fish; 6 have; They can be dangerous; 7 on; They can sting you with their long spines; 8 are; They can be thirty-eight centimeters long.

(Page 19) An octopus is smaller than a dolphin; An octopus is faster than a turtle; An octopus is softer than a crab; An octopus is slower than a shark; An octopus is bigger than a starfish.

(Page 21) 1 True; 2 False; 3 True; 4 True; 5 False; 6 True (dead coral may be out of the water); 7 True;

8 True.

(Page 23) 1 Anemones look like plants; 2 They are not plants; 3 Anemones live on coral reefs; 4 They catch fish with their tentacles; 5 The clownfish is the anemone's friend; 6 The anemone protects the clownfish; 7 The clownfish cleans the anemone; 8 The anemone is dangerous for fish.

(Page 25) seaweed 3; starfish 5; jellyfish 1; blue whale 2; manta ray 8; sea snake 6; spider crab 4; submarine 7.

(Page 27) 1 A crab has ten legs; 2 They walk sideways; 3 They live in the water and on the beach; 4 They have a hard shell and two pincers; 5 The Japanese spider crab; 6 They are brown, orange, and white; 7 They can grow to nearly four meters wide; 8 No, it doesn't.

(Page 29) 1. 1 eye; 2 blowhole; 3 dorsal fin; 4 fluke; 5 mouth; 6 flipper; 7 body; 8 tail.

2. 1 Dolphins eat fish and squid; 2 Dolphins dive to about 300 meters; 3 Dolphins jump 6 meters out of the water; 4 Dolphins live about 25 years.

(Page 31) 1 crab; 2 anemone; 3 octopus; 4 submarine; 5 lionfish; 6 ocean.

(Page 33) 1. 1 True; 2 False; 3 False; 4 True; 5 True; 6 False. 2. down; dark; light; head; fish; opens; mouth; eats.

(Page 35) 1 Crabs cannot walk forwards; 2 Jellyfish are not all the same shape and size; 3 Anglerfish do not have long thin bodies; 4 Dolphins do not live deep down in the ocean; 5 Jellyfish do not have bones in their bodies; 6 The sea dragon does not look like a fish; 7 People cannot live deep down in the ocean; 8 A turtle is not a dangerous animal.

(Page 37) free answers

(Page 39) 1 The diver is swimming on the manta ray; 2 The diver is swimming under the manta ray; 3 The diver is swimming next to the manta ray; 4 The diver is swimming behind the manta ray; 5 The diver is swimming in front of the manta ray.

(Page 41) deep; blue; animals; ocean; animal; blue whale; clownfish; free answers.

people can learn more about us and understand us, they can help to protect us. **There are not many of us left, and we need your help. After all, we are one of your closest relatives.**

Audio CD Section 4: Picture Dictionary

ant Gorillas like to eat ants; **bark** Gorillas sometimes eat tree bark; **bulb** Gorillas eat plant bulbs; **chimpanzee** Chimpanzees are smart, and good with their hands; **desert** Deserts are very dry places; **forest** The rain helps to keep the forest thick and green; **fruit** Gorillas love to eat delicious fruit; **gorilla** Gorillas belong to the great ape family; **grasslands** Africa has beautiful grasslands; **knee** Bend your knee! **leaves** Gorillas make nests out of grass and leaves; **mountain** Gorillas live in some high mountains; **nest** Gorillas make nests to sleep in; **orangutan** Orangutans use their long arms to swing through trees; **seeds** Many animals eat seeds; **shoot** Gorillas like juicy plant shoots; **tail** Monkeys have tails, but apes do not; **teeth** Gorillas have big, strong teeth; **volcano** Some mountains are old volcanoes; **worm** Many birds eat worms.

Activity Answers

(Page 47) 1 head; 2 eye; 3 ear; 4 nose; 5 mouth; 6 shoulder; 7 body; 8 arm; 9 hand; 10 leg; 11 knee; 12 foot.

(Page 49) 1 and gorillas can walk on two legs, too; 2 but gorillas cannot drive a car; 3 but gorillas cannot cook food; 4 and gorillas can climb trees, too; 5 and gorillas live in families, too; 6 but gorillas cannot speak; 7 and gorillas like to sleep, too.

(Page 51) 1 Orangutans come from Asia; 2 They have big heavy bodies; 3 They have long arms and short legs; 4 They live most of their lives in trees; 5 Orangutans do not have tails; 6 Orangutans mostly eat plants and fruit; 7 Orangutans are smaller than gorillas; 8 Orangutans and gorillas are apes.

(Page 53) chimpanzee; five; old; live; family; Africa; have; brothers; sister; smart; can; climb; like; sleep; favorite; fruit; ants.

(Page 55) 1. 1 GIRAFFE; 2 HIPPOPOTAMUS; 3 ZEBRA; 4 RHINOCEROS; 5 LION; 6 CROCODILE; 7 ELEPHANT.

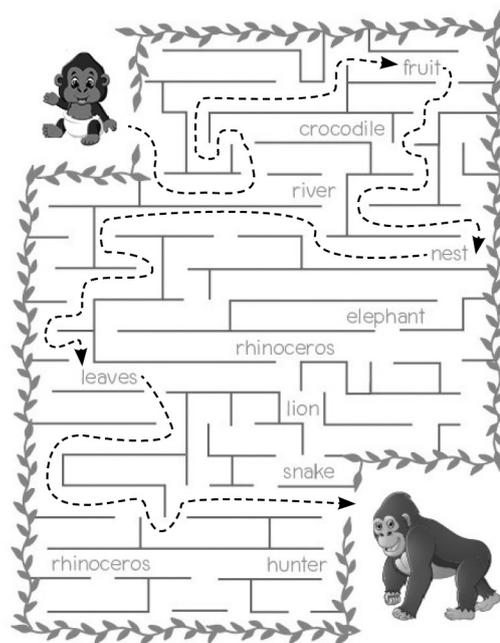
2. thick forests; high mountains; long rivers; dangerous animals; hot deserts; green grasslands.

(Page 57) Adjectives: great, old, thick, good, high, cool; **Nouns:** home, mountains, place, gorillas, mountains, volcanoes, forests, things, weather; **Verbs:** welcome, are, are, live, are, are, covered, eat, are, is, rains.

(Page 59) free answer

(Page 61) 1 True; 2 False; 3 True; 4 True; 5 True; 6 True; 7 False; 8 True; 9 True; 10 False.

(Page 63)



(Page 65) 1 These gorillas are playing; 2 This gorilla is drinking; 3 This gorilla is eating; 4 This gorilla is sleeping; 5 This gorilla is climbing; 6 This gorilla is sitting; 7 This gorilla is standing; 8 This gorilla is walking.

(Page 67) 1.



2. Humans are omnivores; Zebras are herbivores; Lions are carnivores.

(Page 69) 1 is; Gorillas are big apes; 2 Gorilla; Gorillas walk a long way every day; 3 walks; They walk through the forest; 4 be; They like to eat leaves and fruit; 5 eats; Gorillas eat a lot; 6 resting; Gorillas like to rest OR Gorillas like resting; 7 looks; Families look for food in a favorite place.

(Page 71) 1 One gorilla is a baby; 2 Twenty-seven; 3 Seven; 4 Sixty-eight.

(Page 73) life; Africa; studied; playing; hunters; mountains; near; touched; friends; favorite.

(Page 75) free answers