

Lesson: The Uninvited Guest

Lesson Topic: The Uninvited Guest

The Uninvited Guest

Written by Joy Kita

Illustrated by Dan Rebegea



Chapter 1: Good Morning, Good Night



The African plains were quiet as the sun made its slow but steady descent from the sky. It was a perfect circle, a red ball of fire, too beautiful to take your eyes away from. Darkness was creeping in like a burglar, silent and intent on the job. The waterhole had long since been empty after a full day of use. Only a few stragglers remained, squeezing in a little last-minute socializing before the night settled. For most of the animals living in the plains, the day was over, goodnights had been given, and sleep was imminent.

Snuggled in a nest built in the crux of two branches, a galago, or bush baby, slept soundly without thought to any other animal but herself. Soon after the night had stretched over the land and covered it completely under its starlit blanket, the bush baby rose and stretched her tiny arms. She looked around with orbbed eyes almost bigger than her head.

“Good morning, Mother,” she crooned in a sleepy voice, “I’m hungry.”

“Good morning, Baby,” her mother said in a voice nearly as sleepy.

Together they leaped from tree to tree, arms and legs tucked tight to their bodies, until at last they grabbed hold of a branch. They traveled far in just a few calculated leaps. Baby's mother found a patch of bushes with plump, delicious fruit, and they ate until their stomachs were full.

"Do you think we might see someone at the waterhole today?" Baby wiped the red juice from her mouth with the back of her clawed hands.

"No, Baby, remember what I told you? Very few animals are awake right now. When the sky is black with the twinkling lights, the others sleep."

Baby considered her mother's words, then, with a pronounced frown, sighed. "But I want to see the others!" she cried. "Why must they sleep when we are awake? I don't want to be a galago anymore."

Her mother sighed and popped a few more berries in her mouth before answering. "When the big ball of light is high in the sky, it is dangerous for galagos. If you are lonely, we will look for your cousins tonight. They should be around somewhere."

"I do not care about the danger. I want to see the other animals and live as they do. Cousin was telling me all about them. He said he stayed awake one night and watched them from his tree."

Baby's mother stayed silent, and they traveled in silence. Finally, when they reached the waterhole, she spoke. "Do you see this print in the mud?" she asked.

Baby nodded and stood in the deep print.

"This belongs to the elephant. They are dangerous creatures that stomp on you without even knowing it."

Chapter 2: Someone New



Baby's eyes opened wider than ever; her pointy ears twitched nervously. Feigning braveness, she said, "I still want to stay."

Mother walked over to another print in the dirt. "This one is from the mighty beast that would eat you up with one lick."

Baby refused to listen anymore. No matter what her mother said, she was going to stay.

When the big ball of light poked up in the distance, turning the darkness lighter shade by shade, Baby's mother kissed her goodbye and told her to be safe. She leaped into a tree and disappeared. Baby had a strong desire to follow her mother and to be tucked safely in their nest, but she dug deep in her place. She found a hiding spot up in the trees.

It wasn't long before a host of new sounds filled the air. Baby could barely contain herself. Birds chirped and called, sang and tweeted melodies far too pretty to sleep through.

Insects buzzed and jumped around her, making her very hungry. But she ate nothing, fearful that any movement would draw attention to her hiding spot.

At first, Baby's ears only twitched with all the new sounds, but soon they ached and throbbed. She was used to straining to hear the slight swish of a fly's wings or the small tremble of leaves as a fat slug crawled past. The animals that were awake when the big ball was in the sky were too loud.

Just then, the branch she was perched on shook violently. She turned around and was suddenly face to face with a white monkey hanging upside down from the branch above.

"What are you doing here?" the monkey asked. "Never seen you before. You must be lost. Do you need help finding your way home, or do you think you might be okay? I would hate to leave, only to be lost with you! Not smart at all, not smart at all."

Baby put her little hands over her ears. "Do you always chatter on like that?"

"Course I do. My name is Spider." He held out his hand, which was padded with smooth skin on one side and fur on the other. Baby looked at Spider's hand and then at her own. "We look alike," she said, enjoying the company of the spider monkey despite how much he talked.

Spider and Baby spent the morning playing tag in the trees. Baby was faster than Spider and could jump farther, but it was still fun. They got in trouble five times before they decided to stop.

"It was nice to meet you, Spider. I've got to go and investigate more. I am looking to see some more animals and decide which one I want to be."

"Why would you want to be anyone but you?" Spider asked.

Baby thought about his question but had no good answer. She shrugged and simply said, "I don't want to be a galago any more."

Spider waved goodbye and disappeared through the green canopy of trees. Baby thought for a moment about what she should do. There would not be many animals in the tops of the trees. She would have to walk on the ground to make the most of her day of adventure, but she knew how dangerous that could be.

The trees, and her ability to jump through them with little effort, kept her safe from predators. Walking on the ground would make her vulnerable to attacks from all sorts of beasts.

I must take the chance, she thought. Before she could change her mind, she leapt to the ground in a single bound. The air was cooler down there. To test its safety, she probed the dirt with her padded feet.

“What are you doing here?”

Baby spun around in surprise and almost screamed when she saw who was talking to her. She took a step backward, but did not take her eyes off the creature.

The snake was green and yellow, thick in body, with a narrow tip at its tail. It rested in a heap at her feet, coiled tightly.

“Don’t be afraid,” said the snake. Its red forked tongue whistled as it spoke, making Baby feel very ill at ease.

“You will eat me,” Baby said, wishing her voice was not shaking. The snake perked up at the word “eat,” its long neck stretching higher until he towered over her.

“I would never eat someone like you. There’s barely anything to you at all. I only want to play. Why don’t you come closer? I will give you a ride.”

Baby thought it might be fun to ride on the back of a giant snake. But as she stepped closer, the snake struck out at her in a rapid motion that sent her scrambling to the safety of the trees. She decided she definitely did not want to be a snake.

Chapter 3: The Waterhole



Baby gathered her fear and squashed it deep down inside of her. She dug around for some courage and took a few deep breaths. *That was dangerous, but at least I survived*, she thought.

Bolstered by her success, Baby went looking for more adventure, flying through the trees in the direction of the waterhole. The big ball of light was past the highest part in the sky. It was already heading back down again. Eager not to waste any time, she jumped down to the ground without making sure it was safe. Baby peeked out to the water hole.

Never before had she seen anything quite like it. The area was so packed with animals that there was little room to stand. She rubbed her ears in preparation for the assault of noise and walked bravely out onto the open plains, eager to begin her search for a new identity. She wanted to shout a greeting to everyone, but kept her joy to a mild hum.

“What are you doing here?” a stout rhinoceros asked with an imperious tone.

This animal frightened Baby with his sharp horned nose. It waved back and forth at her as he stared.

With only a fraction of the enthusiasm she had before, she said, “I want to be someone different.”

“I am a rhinoceros,” he said, his voice even more haughty than before. “You cannot be like me because you do not have my good looks and good sense.”

Baby darted away from him before he could alert anyone else of her uninvited presence at their waterhole.

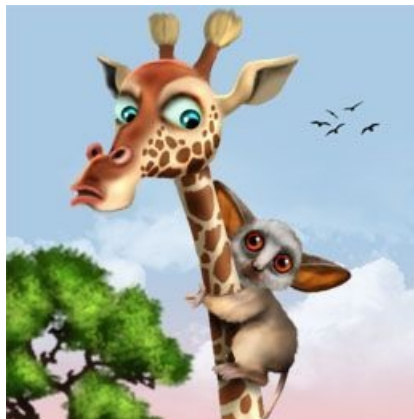
She would have made a clean escape, but her foot hit a rock, sending her tumbling headfirst into the water. A flock of white birds that had been tenuously perched on a herd of gazelles exploded into the sky, eliciting a cry of alarm from Baby. She covered her eyes in terror.

When she thought the danger might be over, she peeked through her fingers and saw that she was no longer sitting in water. Instead, she was atop a prickly gray beast. She held onto its small ears but lost her balance and flipped over. Now she was dangling right in front of its face.

“Hello, my name is Baby, and I am looking for someone to be. I wanted to meet all the animals at the waterhole. How do you do?”

“Kindly remove yourself from my face,” said the animal in a low, mean voice. “I am a hippopotamus. You cannot be like me because you are too little.”

Chapter 4: Finding Home



Baby looked around for someone else. There were fat animals, skinny animals, winged ones and poky ones, long-nosed, short-nosed, and more. How could she choose?

A thick, blue tongue poked at her when she started to make her way back to dry land.

"Hello, bush baby," a soft voice greeted. The tongue flicked out again, sending her toppling over, which made yet another splash in the water. Baby giggled and waved at the giraffe. Cousin had told her about these animals. Tallest of all the creatures in their land and by far the nicest, the giraffe knew everyone by name.

The giraffe winked at her. "Grab hold of my neck and I will help you back to your trees."

She grabbed hold of his neck, holding on tight when he straightened to his full height. Baby towered over all the animals at the waterhole. She could see everything: the sleeping cats in the shade of the single tree in the middle of the plains, the elephant babies standing close to their mother's side, the black and white striped animals racing each other in the distance. She even thought she might have seen her tree where her mother slept.

"Can I stay with you, giraffe? You are so nice and tall. I think I would enjoy being a giraffe."

The giraffe was silent as he strolled away from the other animals and back to the trees. When he lowered his neck for her to climb down, he said, "I eat the top leaves on all the trees. Do you think you could reach them?"

Baby shook her head.

"I love to run across the plains. Do you think you could keep up with me?"

Baby shook her head again. She was beginning to see that she would not make a very good giraffe at all.

"I have no place to go," she said, staring back at the water hole. She wasn't good enough to be any of the other animals.

"We all have our place, Baby. Don't wish to be someone else! You are already wonderful, just the way you are."

Baby waved goodbye, watching the graceful giraffe weave in between the others at the waterhole. He stood tall and proud, unashamed even though he was so different from everyone else.

What had she been thinking? She was a bush baby, a galago. She ate fruit and bugs, and she could jump farther than everyone else. She slept through the day, and she played all night long. With a joyful squeak, she climbed up the nearest tree and threw herself into the air, tucking her legs and arms tightly to her side. At the last minute, she stretched out and grabbed hold of a branch.

She continued to leap from tree to tree, enjoying the rush of cool air on her face until she was home. Her mother opened her arms wide when she saw her and drew her in for a tight hug.

"I'm home, Mother, and I'm never leaving again. The only animal I want to be is a galago, not a snake, or—"

"Go to sleep, Baby!"

Question 1:

Why did Baby want to see the daylight?

- She was lonely and wanted to make friends with daytime animals.
- She wanted to see the big ball in the sky for the first time.
- She was angry at her mother and wanted to scare her.
- She was hungry and wanted to search for daytime critters.

Question 2:

What is the main theme of this story?

- the strength of a mother's love
- stepping into the light of friendship
- conquering loneliness
- staying true to yourself

Question 3:

What helps Baby realize that she fits best as a galago?

- Giraffe asks Baby if she can run as fast as her and reach the leaves with her neck.
- The kind Giraffe lets baby ride on her neck and look down at the entire waterhole.
- Baby's cousin tells her that he has seen the daytime animals having fun in the sunlight.
- Baby plays with the chatty spider monkey in the trees, and she is faster than he is.

Question 4:

Read the passage below.

*The African plains were quiet as the sun made its slow but steady descent from the sky. It was a perfect circle, a red ball of fire, too beautiful to take your eyes away from. **Darkness was creeping in like a burglar, silent and intent on the job.***

What does the author mean by the phrase, **darkness was creeping in like a burglar, silent and intent on the job**?

- The darkness was alive and had evil intentions.
- The plains were slowly lighting up as darkness stole away.
- The plains were slowly getting darker as the sun set.
- The darkness was stealing away the riches of the plains.

Question 5:

How does chapter 1, "Good Morning, Good Night," contribute to the plot of the story?

- It describes the central problem of the story.
- It describes the climax of the story.
- It describes the resolution of the story.
- all of the above

Question 6:

From what point of view is the story written?

- first person
- second person
- third person limited (we don't know about all the characters' thoughts and feelings)
- third person omniscient (we know about all the characters' thoughts and feelings)

Question 7:

What passage from the text uses imagery and figurative language to engage the reader's senses?

- The sun was a perfect circle, a red ball of fire, too beautiful to take your eyes from.
- She could see everything: the sleeping cats in the shade of the single tree in the middle of the plains.
- Giraffe stood tall and proud, unashamed even though he was so different from everyone else.
- She ate fruit and bugs, and could jump farther than everyone else.

Lesson Topic: Animals at the Watering Hole

Animals at the Waterhole

Written by Krista Garver



A waterhole is a depression in the ground where water collects and animals go to drink. There are waterholes in Africa, Australia, and South America. Many people travel to watch animals at waterholes.



- Waterholes offer a great view of some of the world's most interesting animals.

There are different types of waterholes. Some are fed by natural underground springs. These holes always have water, though the level changes depending on the season. In the rainy season, not many animals visit them because there is plenty of water available in the grasslands, which are called the **veldt**. During the dry season, more animals visit waterholes because they are the only available sources of water.

Other waterholes are fed by rainwater. In the rainy season, they are full. The soil is moist and wet, and the grasses and plants are lush and green. In the dry season, these holes dry up. The soil becomes dry and hard, and the grasses and plants die. Some animals have tricks to find water during the dry season. For example, African elephants can use their trunks to access water from underground springs.

The dry season is the best time to go on safari in places like Africa. That is because animals are more likely to congregate to man-made waterholes created on the safaris' routes, giving people the opportunity to observe them.

Waterholes can be any size. For example, some are very small, made only from an elephant's footprint. These can provide water for birds and other small animals. Other waterholes, like those fed by natural springs, are much bigger and can provide water for many larger animals.

Waterholes are unique because they are places where many different types of animals meet. At a waterhole, you might see Cape buffalo, African elephants, leopards, lions, and rhinoceroses. If you are lucky, you could also see cheetahs, warthogs, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, wildebeests, hippopotamuses, monkeys, crocodiles, and many types of birds. During the dry season, there can be fierce competition for water. Because of their size, the elephants usually win.



- African elephants drink at a waterhole in Mapungubwe, Africa.



□ A Bengal tiger cools off in a waterhole in India.

Normally in the wild, animals stay in their own species groups and away from other species. This is mostly for their own protection: lions and other predators hunt animals like antelopes and zebras. But water is essential for life, so predator and prey species often meet at waterholes. Sometimes smaller animals follow a herd of elephants to the waterhole. Many predators are afraid of elephants, so they will wait until the herd has left.

What animals would you like to meet down at the waterhole?

Question 1:

What is the most important benefit of waterholes in Africa, Asia, and South America?

- Elephants can access water from underground springs with their trunks.
- People come from all over the world to watch animals at waterholes in Africa.
- There are many different types of waterholes.
- In the dry season, waterholes may be the only source of water.

Question 2:

What is the main purpose of this article?

- to describe the different types of animals that use watering holes, such as Cape buffalo, African elephants, leopards, lions, and rhinoceroses
- to describe the different types of watering holes and the continents on which they are located
- to convince people that watering holes are important and encourage readers to help preserve them
- to describe different types of watering holes, their function, and the animals that drink there

Question 3:

Read the passage below.

Normally in the wild, animals stay in their own species groups and away from other species. This is mostly for their own protection: lions and other predators hunt animals like antelopes and zebras. But water is essential for life, so predator and prey species often meet at watering holes. Sometimes smaller animals follow a herd of elephants to the watering hole. Many predators are afraid of elephants, so they will wait until the herd has left.

What is the main point that the author is trying to make in this passage?

- Zebras and antelopes live in constant fear of animals such as lions.
- Prey animals like zebras and predator animals like lions usually use separate watering holes.
- Watering holes bring animals together that would normally stay away from each other.
- A variety of animal species live in the wild.
- none of the above

Question 4:

Read the passage below.

*A watering hole is a **depression** in the ground where water collects and animals go to drink. There are watering holes in Africa, Australia, and South America. Many people travel to Africa to watch animals at watering holes.*

What is the meaning of the word **depression** as used in this passage?

- a low place
- a sad place
- a wet place
- a dry place
- a dark place
- none of the above

Question 5:

Where in the text does the author attempt to involve the reader?

- in the opening, when she defines "waterholes" for the reader
- near the beginning, when she describes to the reader the different types of waterholes
- near the end, when she names for the reader the animals that visit waterholes
- at the end, when she asks the reader what animals they would want to meet

Question 6:

How does this article compare to the information about watering holes in "The Uninvited Guest"?

Check all that are true.

- Both texts describe bush babies as nocturnal creatures.
- Both texts show that some animals are afraid of elephants.
- Both texts show that people like to watch animals at watering holes in the African plains.
- Both texts show the importance of waterholes to the tourism industry in Africa.
- Both texts show that watering holes are meeting places for many different kinds of animals.

Question 7:



Where could you find the most helpful, up-to-date information about going on a safari?

- a map of Africa
- a book on African myths
- an encyclopedia entry on safaris
- an Africa travel guide
- a novel about a safari tour guide

Question 8:

Choose the detail from the text that best supports the following claim: *Safaris vary in quality depending on the time of year during which you visit.*

- These holes always have water, though the level changes depending on the season.
- There are even man-made waterholes, where people go on safaris to watch animals.
- If you are lucky, you could also see cheetahs, warthogs, giraffes, zebras, and antelopes.
- Animals are more likely to congregate to man-made waterholes during the dry season.
- A waterhole is a depression in the ground where water collects and animals go to drink.

Question 9:

Which detail from the text best supports the claim that watering holes are unique, interesting places?

- Waterholes can be any size.
- Some animals have tricks to find watering holes during the dry season.
- There are watering holes in Africa, Australia, and South America.
- Water is essential for life, so predator and prey species often meet at watering holes.

Question 10:

What information from the article would you most want to include in a report on the animal food chain?

- A waterhole is a depression in the ground where water collects and animals go to drink. Many people travel to Africa to watch animals at waterholes.
- Normally, animals stay in their own species groups for their own protection: Lions and other predators hunt animals like antelopes and zebras.
- During the dry season, more animals visit waterholes because they are the only available sources of water.
- Waterholes can be any size. For example, some are very small, made only from an elephant's footprint. These can provide water for birds and other small animals.

Lesson Topic: Bush Babies

Do Bush Babies Make Good Pets?

Written by Connor Todd



The bush baby's large ears, tiny body, furry tail, and giant, cartoonish eyes make it one of the most adorable primates alive. Found mainly in Africa, the bush baby is also known as the galago. The origin of the name "bush baby" is thought to be related to their cute appearance and their loud cries that sound remarkably similar to those of a human infant.



- There are several different kinds of galagos that vary in size and color. This is a *Galago senegalensis* (lesser bush baby).

Bush babies' cuddly appearance and human-like cries have tempted some to adopt bush babies as pets. However, almost all veterinarians strongly discourage keeping any wild animal as a pet, no matter how small and cute. Keeping a wild animal as a pet is not only dangerous for you, it can also be detrimental to the animal's health and happiness. In fact, some of the qualities that make bush babies so desirable are the same qualities that make them unsuitable to own.



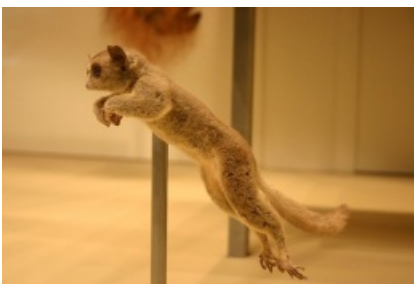
- In the Afrikaans language, galagos are called nagapies, which means "little night monkeys."

For example, many people think the bush baby's large features are very cute. However, the reason bush babies have such large eyes and ears is because they are **nocturnal**, meaning they are active during the night. Their enormous eyes help them see in the dark, and their large ears allow them to hear when they can't rely on their eyesight. While these large, nocturnal features are very cute, being woken up by your bush baby every night while you sleep is probably not pleasant.

Another trait that many pet owners enjoy is bush babies' friendly and playful demeanor. Bush babies are very social animals, especially when they are young. They spend many hours grooming each other, swinging through trees, and play fighting. When they're tired, they cuddle together to sleep. Some bush babies that are kept as pets will even curl up in their owner's arms to sleep, just like they would with their brothers and sisters in the wild. However, if you only own a single bush baby, it could become lonely without companions to play with. Additionally, as bush babies get older, they can become territorial, which can cause them to become aggressive.



- Male bush babies are so territorial, they cannot even live near each other. They live in separate groups of female galagos.



Some potential pet owners are amazed at the galago's incredible jumping abilities. Despite their small size, they can jump over 6 feet in the air. They spring from branch to branch, flinging themselves through the trees at incredible speeds. While this is amazing to see, you can imagine that it would be very difficult to build a habitat in your home that would adequately accommodate a bush baby. Even a very large cage would feel like a prison to a bush baby that is used to freely swinging through the trees.

- A tiny bush baby would need a cage several feet high and long to jump the way it does in the wild.

Lastly, like many other wild animals, bush babies can carry harmful diseases. Moreover, because primates and humans are closely related genetically, diseases from bush babies can be more easily spread to humans. While a bite from a small galago may not be incredibly painful, the diseases spread from such bites could be fatal.

Before adopting a wild animal as a pet, even something as small and seemingly harmless as a galago, people must balance the animal's happiness and their own safety with the benefits of owning such a pet. For the most part, bush babies are best left to swing freely in the trees of the African forests and jungles.

Question 1:

According to the author, what are the most likely reasons that galagos are called "bush babies"?

Check all that are true.

- They are very high maintenance.
- They do not sleep through the night.
- They like to bite.
- They are small and cute.
- Their cries sound like a human infant's.

Question 2:



Which claim from the article does this image best support?

- Bush babies carry diseases.
- Bush babies are found in Africa.
- Bush babies are often territorial.
- Bush babies can jump over six feet in the air.
- Bush babies are nocturnal.

Question 3:

What sentence from the article best sums up its main idea?

- The origin of the name "bush baby" is thought to be related to their cute appearance and their loud cries that sound remarkably similar to those of a human infant.
- Some of the qualities that make bush babies so desirable are the same qualities that make them unsuitable to own.
- While a bite from a small galago may not be incredibly painful, the diseases spread from such bites could be fatal.
- The bush baby's large ears, tiny body, furry tail, and giant, cartoonish eyes make it one of the most adorable primates alive.

Question 4:

What is the author's main purpose for writing this article?

- to entertain the reader with interesting facts about galagos
- to describe galagos and explain their physical and personality traits
- to convince the reader that galagos do not make good pets
- to challenge the reader to learn how to care for wild pets properly

Question 5:

Which detail from the text illustrates the author's claim that owning a wild animal can be dangerous?

- If you only own a single bush baby, it could become lonely without companions to play with.
- Even though their bites may not hurt that much, they may lead to diseases that can be fatal.
- Bush babies have such large eyes and ears because they are nocturnal, meaning they are active during the night.
- Even a very large cage would feel like a prison to a bush baby that is used to freely swinging through the trees.

Question 6:

Read the passage below.

*Bush babies spring from branch to branch, flinging themselves through the trees at incredible speeds. While this is amazing to see, you can imagine that it would be very difficult to build a habitat in your home that would **adequately accommodate** a bush baby.*

What does it mean to **adequately accommodate** someone (or something)?

- slow them down
- turn them away
- meet their needs
- give them gifts

Question 7:

Read the passage below.

For example, many pet owners think the bush baby's large features are very cute. However, the reason bush babies have such large eyes and ears is because they are nocturnal, meaning they are active during the night. Their enormous eyes help them see in the dark, and their large ears allow them to hear when they can't rely on their eyesight. While these large, oversized features are very cute, being woken up by your bush baby every night while you sleep is probably not pleasant.

How does the cause and effect structure of this passage contribute to the author's main idea?

- It shows that a trait people dislike most about bush babies also causes them to be unsuitable as pets.
- It shows that a trait people like most about bush babies also causes them to be unsuitable as pets.
- It shows that a trait people dislike most about bush babies also causes them to be good pets.
- It shows that a trait people like most about bush babies also causes them to be good pets.

Question 8:

With which statement would the author of the article most likely agree?

- Galagos are great starter pets for kids just learning how to care for an animal.
- Galagos are unpleasant animals that should be avoided as much as possible.
- Galagos are a lot of trouble to care for, but the reward always outweighs the price you pay.
- Galagos are fine to observe on a safari, but should not be handled directly except by experts.

Question 9:

Read the passage below from *My Apingi Kingdom* by Paul du Chaillu, in which he describes a galago that he captured and kept as a pet:

She would keep awake the whole night, and make a desperate war on the roaches and other insects. The broad daylight seemed to hurt her eyes, and she would shut them up; but at night was quite another animal, and much more lively. One evening, by a very dim light, I watched her, and saw how quickly she would seize the roaches. She was so light-footed that she could not be heard...One fine morning I looked for the little galago, but she was not to be found. The string that held her had broken during the night, and she had skedaddled for parts unknown in the forest.

Which detail from this passage does *not* support the article's claims?

- She would make a desperate war on the roaches and other insects.
- She had skedaddled for parts unknown in the forest.
- She was so light-footed that she could not be heard.
- At night she was much more lively.

Question 10:

What characteristics of bush babies does the author mention to support the claim that they are happier in the wild?

- Bush babies can jump over 6 feet in the air despite their small size.
- Bush babies have such large eyes and ears because they are nocturnal.
- Bush babies can carry harmful diseases.
- Bush babies can become aggressive and may bite their owners.

Question 11:

Based on this article and the article, "The Watering Hole," what are strategies that galagos can use to stay safe at the watering hole?

- Bite predators with an infectious bite.
- Galagos do not go to watering holes, since they do not live in the wild.
- Stay near elephants.
- Scare predators away with their menacing looks.
- Go at night.

Correct Answers

Lesson: The Uninvited Guest

Lesson Topic: The Uninvited Guest

Question 1:

MC1

Question 2:

MC4

Question 3:

MC1

Question 4:

MC3

Question 5:

MC1

Question 6:

MC3

Question 7:

MC1

Lesson Topic: Animals at the Watering Hole

Question 1:

MC4

Question 2:

MC4

Question 3:

MC3

Question 4:

MC1

Question 5:

MC4

Question 6:

MC2 | MC5

Question 7:

MC4

Question 8:

MC4

Question 9:

MC4

Question 10:

MC2

Lesson Topic: Bush Babies

Question 1:

MC4 | MC5

Question 2:

MC5

Question 3:

MC2

Question 4:

MC3

Question 5:

MC2

Question 6:

MC3

Question 7:

MC2

Question 8:

MC4

Question 9:

MC3

Question 10:
MC1

Question 11:
MC3