UNIT 4 Get Ready

Words

A Find the words and phrases.

fang tusk venom shelter dam victim gnaw pierce fend off
wear down lap up create

U	A	F	R	E	C	T	E	Y	Z		A	D	M	B	O
W	G	E	P	R	S	F	S	O	O	N	R	M	I	I	O
N	N	R	Q	T	E	E	U	M	V	I	C	T	I	M	H
S	A	D	L	T	A	N	A	R	E	S		C	U	T	V
L	W	E	A	R		D	O	W	N	L	D	R	S	S	A
K	B	E	P	O	U		C	B	O	E	T	J	Y	G	K
A	R	I		S	M	O	N	O	M	A	D	E	S	A	E
C	K	H	U	L	W	F	A	N	G	B	R	C	R	A	S
Z	F	G	P	N	V	F	S	T	T	P	I	E	R	C	E

B Circle the correct answer.

1 Walruses and elephants both have _____.
- **a** fangs
- **b** shelter
- **c** prey
- **d** tusks

2 Some bats _____ their prey's blood with their tongues.
- **a** lap up
- **b** create
- **c** fend off
- **d** wear down

3 An animal needs to _____ its enemies.
- **a** lap up
- **b** fend off
- **c** create
- **d** gnaw

4 Fangs are sharp and can _____ animals.
- **a** gnaw
- **b** lap up
- **c** wear down
- **d** pierce

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C Circle a pair of words to complete each sentence.

1 A snake _____ an animal with its _____.

a pierces / dam
b pierces / fangs
c gnaws / venom
d gnaws / tusk

2 The snake's _____ kills its _____.

a fang / venom
b tusk / prey
c venom / prey
d fang / dam

3 Beavers _____ through trees. They _____ their teeth, but the teeth grow again.

a gnaw / wear down
b wear down / pierce
c pierce / gnaw
d gnaw / pierce

4 Beavers use the trees to build a _____ called a lodge. They also create a _____ to protect their home.

a dam / shelter
b fang / dam
c shelter / dam
d fang / shelter

D Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

1 Tigers and lions have long pointy teeth. What are they called?

_____

2 Elephants do not have fangs. What do they have?

_____

3 What happens when a snake bites?

_____

4 What does a beaver do?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read

A **Read the story. What does Ely find out about a tiger?**

_____

B **Read the story again. Remember: When you read, look at visual clues. What does the picture tell you about the meaning of words in the story?**

Ely and the Tiger

Ely was at the zoo with his mother. They went over to see Honey, the tiger. When they got there, a zookeeper was talking to him.

"Try to eat something, Honey."

Ely looked inside the cage. One tiger was **lapping** up water, but Honey was not eating or drinking. He kept walking back and forth, opening his jaw and rubbing his face on the bars.

"Why is he doing that?" asked Ely.

"He has a problem with his teeth and gums," said the zookeeper.

When the tiger opened its mouth, Ely looked at the big **fangs**. They were yellow and the gums looked red and puffy.

"That must be painful," said Ely. "I didn't know that tigers could have tooth problems."

"Yes, they can. This one needs a visit from a dentist! There is an animal agency that does dental work. But we have a problem. They need volunteers to help them. It takes them a long time to help all the animals. Our tiger has to wait."

Ely couldn't stop watching the tiger. He felt so bad for him. Before he left the zoo, he asked for the name of the organization.

When Ely went home, he looked at their website. He learned that many animals can have terrible dental problems. Wild animals that have bad teeth can't **fend off** enemies or catch and kill their **prey**.

Think

What does the picture tell you about the meaning of *lapping up?*

Tigers in captivity can also **wear down** their teeth by **gnawing** on bars. The organization went to different countries to do dental work for animals in the wild, and in zoos and circuses. The website also asked for volunteers. Ely told all his friends about Honey the tiger and the organization. They all volunteered to help.

The next day, Ely and the zookeeper arranged a dental visit at the zoo. When the animal dentists came to the zoo, Ely and his friends carried supplies back and forth so that the dentists had more time to work with the animals. Honey got his teeth fixed! That day, Ely decided that he was going to spend his life helping tigers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Understand

Comprehension

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1 What do the picture and the phrase "one tiger was lapping up water" tell you about the meaning of the verb *lapping up*?
- **a** *Lapping up* means walking back and forth.
- **b** *Lapping up* means not drinking or eating.
- **c** *Lapping up* means chewing.
- **d** *Lapping up* means drinking with a tongue.

2 What did Ely learn about tigers?
- **a** Tigers can wear down their teeth gnawing on bars.
- **b** Wild animals never have bad teeth.
- **c** There are no dentists for large animals.
- **d** Wild animals and animals in captivity can have dental problems.

3 How did Ely help the tiger?
- **a** He wrote to the dental organization.
- **b** He watched the tiger and felt bad for it.
- **c** He carried supplies to help the animal dentist.
- **d** He posted a message on Facebook.

B **What kind of animals would you want to help? Why?**

_____

_____

C **Words in Context** Write the missing word.

supply	powerful	intruders	sealing	toppling	lodge

1

This beaver is _____ a tree. It is going to build a _____ for its family.

2

The crocodile has a _____ jaw with a continuous _____ of sharp teeth.

3

This man is _____ his cabin to keep out animal _____.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar in Use

A Study the grammar.

Learn **Modals of Certainty *Must, Has to, Can't* and *Might***

- Your gums are swollen. That **must** hurt. (You know something is true.)
- You **might** have a cavity. Your teeth have been hurting all day. It **can't** feel good to have a toothache! (You know something is not possible.)

B Write *can't* or *must*.

1 The tiger's gums and teeth look very bad. He _____ have a toothache.
2 That animal is eating meat. It _____ be a herbivore.
3 He is crying. He _____ be very sad.
4 Beavers can gnaw through wood. Their teeth _____ be very sharp.
5 A snake's venom _____ be very strong because it can kill a person.
6 I see snow in the picture. It _____ be summer.

C Unscramble and write two sentences for each picture.

1

girl / wants / all / The / the / sandwiches. / hungry! / has / She / be / to

_____

_____

2

boy / without / went / outside / jacket. / The / a / mother / must / His / be / angry.

_____

_____

3

boy / hurt / The / arm / his. / can't / it / to / watch / team / fun / be / play / game. / a / his

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D **Read the first sentence. Write a second sentence. Use *must* for 1, 2 and 5. Use *can't* or *might* for 3, 4, and 6.**

1 There are footprints of a large cat here! The tiger _____

2 Her parents both speak English. She _____

3 I don't know if apes eat meat. They _____

4 Tigers only eat other animals. They _____

5 It's raining and she forgot her umbrella. She _____

6 I'm not sure where my keys are. They _____

E **Read the clues. Complete the sentences.**

1	I don't eat any other animals.	You can't be a _____.
2	No one can ride on me.	You can't be a _____.
3	My name has more than four letters.	You might be a _____.
		Or you might be a _____.
4	My name has five letters. I live on a farm.	You must be a _____.
5	I do not have flat molars.	You can't be a _____.
6	I always eat meat.	You can't be a _____.
7	I am a wild animal.	You might be _____.
		Or you might be _____.
8	I have big fangs and a long striped tail.	You must be a _____.

F **Write sentences. Describe something that can't be true, something that must be true, and something that might be true.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Communicate

Word Study

A Add or take away *-ment* to form nouns or verbs.

treat + *-ment* = treatment
achieve + *-ment* = achievement
announce + *-ment* = announcement

	Verbs	Nouns
1	assess	assessment
2		entertainment
3	improve	
4	agree	
5		encouragement
6	govern	
7	measure	
8		punish

B Complete the sentences. Use the words above.

1 The teacher assigns essays to _____ the students. I hope they do well on the _____ .

2 They can't _____ on anything. I hope they can come to an _____ .

3 You need to _____ your balance. I want to see some _____ before the competition.

4 I need some kind words and _____ . I do better when you _____ me.

5 I want to _____ how tall I am. Can you help me with my _____ ?

6 The clown is going to _____ the kids at the party. I hope the kids like the _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing Study

A **Change the verbs. Rewrite the sentences to use parallel structure with *-ing*.**

1 Nora likes to play. She also likes singing and to act.

Nora likes playing

2 Angie likes running races. She also likes to swim and jogging.

3 My favorite thing is to entertain. I like cooking and to eat with my friends.

4 I enjoy watching movies. I also like to eat popcorn.

5 I like to paint pictures of flowers. I like drawing people, too.

B **Write a paragraph about what you like to do or what someone you know likes to do. Use a parallel structure with *-ing* words. Use *must*, *can't*, or words from the chart on page 36.**

I love entertaining people. I love playing the piano, singing, and acting in plays. At home I like entertaining my little brother with skits. I also like juggling. I must have a future in entertainment! I hope you will give me a lot of encouragement when I practice. That will help me to improve!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Wrap Up

Writing

A Read this report.

Animal Teeth

I have been studying all about animal teeth. I have learned three words that tell what different animals eat. Animals can be carnivores (meat eaters), herbivores (plant eaters), or omnivores (meat and plant eaters).

I have learned about differences in animal teeth. I've read about how the different types of teeth help animals to eat different things.

Herbivores

- A horse is an example of a herbivore. Horses usually eat grass, hay, and oats. They have between 36 and 40 teeth. They have small canines, many incisors, and molars.
- A sheep is another example of a herbivore. Sheep usually eat grass or clover. They have 20 teeth. They have small canines.

Carnivores

- A tiger is an example of a carnivore. Tigers eat large mammals, like deer, pigs, and antelope. They have 30 teeth. They have sharp canines (fangs) and sharp molars.
- A lion is another example of a carnivore. Lions eat large mammals, like deer and zebras. They have 30 teeth. They have sharp canines (fangs) and sharp molars.

Omnivores

- A chimpanzee is an example of an omnivore. Chimpanzees eat fruit, flowers, seeds, and meat. They have 32 teeth. Their molars have flat tops. Their canines are sharp.
- Many humans are also omnivores. People eat meat, vegetables, grains, beans, and fruit. They have 32 teeth. Their molars have flat tops. Their canines are a little bit pointy.

B Write the answers.

1 What is the title of the report?

2 What headings does the student include?

3 What is the purpose of the introduction?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Write a Report

A You're going to write a report about teeth. Brainstorm. Write your ideas in the chart below.

Topics about teeth	

B Outline your ideas by filling in the chart.

Topic and background information

First heading and details

Second heading and details

Third heading and details

C Now write the first draft of your report in your notebook.

D My Writing Checklist

Did you…

- ☐ include a title?
- ☐ include a complete introduction?
- ☐ include headings?
- ☐ include enough information?
- ☐ organize your ideas?
- ☐ include an illustration and caption?
- ☐ read and revise?

E Now write the final draft of your report in your notebook.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

What have you learned?

Review

A **Describe a trip to the dentist. Use words and phrases from the box.**

two cavities	gums	jaw	dental work
two fillings	too many treats	munching	molars

B **Tell about the animals in the picture. Use as many words in the box as you can.**

fang	tusk	canine	molar	carnivore	herbivore
		grip	crush	fend off	

BIG QUESTION 2

What are teeth for?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C Create your own sentence endings.

gnaw pierce fend off wear down lap up create slice grip crush seal

1 The tiger's teeth were hurting. It couldn't _____.

2 My knife was not sharp. I couldn't _____.

3 A snake can _____.

4 A horse doesn't have sharp teeth. It can't _____.

5 The elephant is going to use its tusks. It will be able to _____.

6 The sheep's jaw is not powerful. It won't be able to _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS