

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DQ, United Kingdom
Oxford University Press is a department of the University
of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in
research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide.
Oxford is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press
in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2012

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

First published in 2012
2016 2015 2014 2013 2012
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be
reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted,
in any form or by any means, without the prior permission
in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted
by law, by licence or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning
reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent
to the ELI Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at
the address above

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you
must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in
good faith and for information only. Oxford disclaims any
responsibility for the materials contained in any third party
website referenced in this work

ISBN: 978 0 19 464629 1

An Audio CD Pack containing this book and a CD is also
available, ISBN 978 0 19 464639 0

The CD has a choice of American and British English
recordings of the complete text.

An accompanying Activity Book is also available,
ISBN 978 0 19 464650 5

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and
well-managed sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Illustration by: Kelly Kennedy pp.7, 9; Alan Rowe pp.20, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

The Publishers would also like to thank the following for their kind
permission to reproduce photographs and other copyright material:
Getty Images pp.14 (David Haring/Oxford Scientific), 15 (flashlight fish/Norbert Wu/Minden Pictures), 16 (spider/
George Graf/National Geographic), 19 (meerkats/Barcroft
Media, gir/jon Rago/The Image Bank; Naturepic.com
pp.3 (duck/Rolf Nussbaumer), 4 (duck/Rolf Nussbaumer),
7 (owl small pupil/John Cancalosi, owl large pupil/Staffan
Widstrand), 8 (Marcus Varesvuo), 11 (stalk-eyed fly/Phil
Savoie, chameleon/Tony Phelps), 12 (Alex Mustard), 15 (cat/
John Downer), 18 (Hanne & Jens Erikson), Oxford University
Press p.5. Photodiscary pp.3 (monkey/David & Michal
Sheldon/FTOnline), 4 (gecko/Martin Harvey/Peter Arnold
Images), 6 (Nick Garbutt/Oxford Scientific), 9 (David & Michal
Sheldon/FTOnline), 10 (shark/Norbert Probst/Imagebroker,
net), 13 (flatfish (top)/Claude Guillard/Bios), 16 (scallop/
Christophe Migon/Bios), 21 (Nick Garbutt/Oxford Scientific/
Science Photo Library pp.3 (tree frog/Martin Shields, fish/
Scubazoo), 10 (tree frog/Martin Shields), 13 (pygmy sweeper
fish (bottom)/Scubazoo), 17 (dragonfly eyes close-up/Claude
Nuridsany & Marie Perennou, dragonfly (inset)/Herman
Eisenbeis).



Introduction

People and animals see with their
eyes. You have two eyes. Some
animals have many eyes. Eyes
can be little or big, and they can
be many colors.



What animals have these eyes?

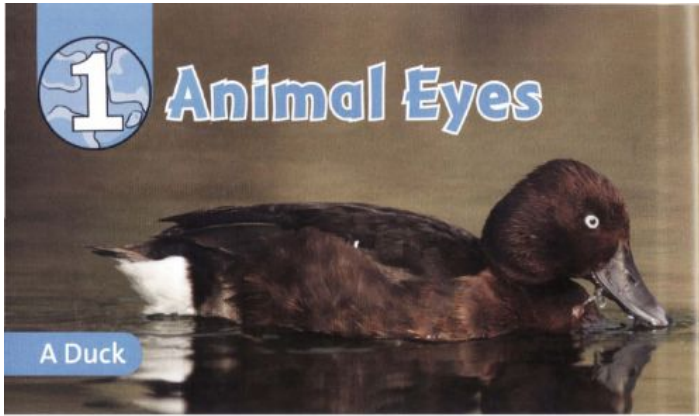
What color are your eyes?



Now read and discover
more about eyes!

1

Animal Eyes



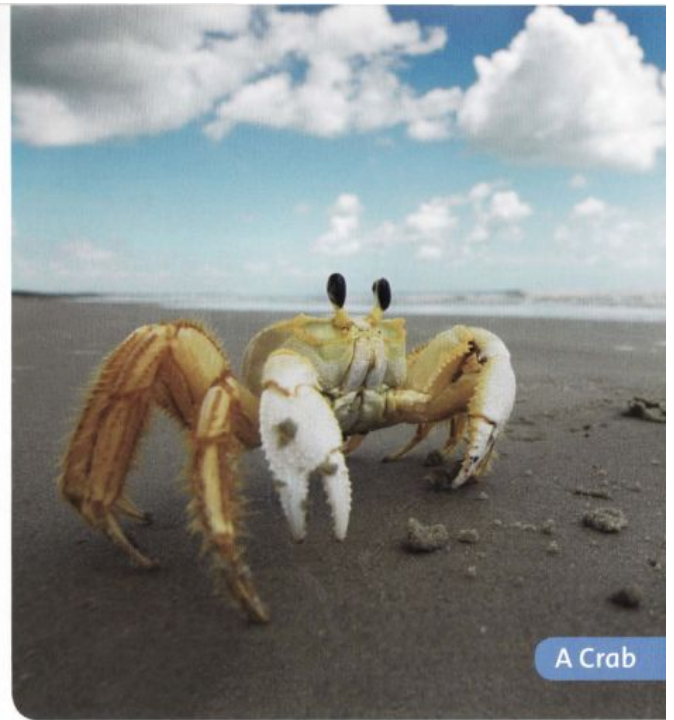
A Duck

What do animals do with their eyes? They look for food. The duck looks for food in water.

The gecko has big eyes. It can see well at night. It looks for insects to eat.



A Gecko



A Crab

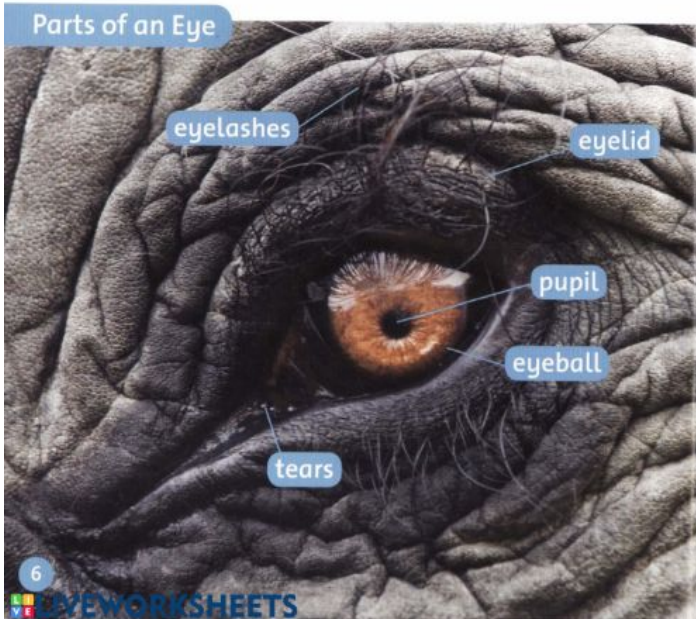
Eyes help to protect animals from other animals. The crab has two eyes on top of its body. It can see big animals, and then it can run away.

→ Go to page 20 for activities.

2

Parts of an Eye

Let's look at an eye. It has many parts. This is an elephant's eye. The eyelid and the eyelashes protect the eyeball. There are tears in the eye, too. The eyelid opens and closes, and the tears clean the eye.



The pupil lets light into the eye. This helps people and animals to see. When there's lots of light, the pupil is little. When there's no light, the pupil is big.



People have tears to clean their eyes. People cry tears when they are sad, too!



→ Go to page 21 for activities.



Eyes at the Front

People and many animals have two eyes at the front of their head. This helps them to see things far away.

The hawk can fly fast and it can see very well, too. This helps it to hunt little animals to eat.

A Hawk



A Monkey

The monkey has eyes at the front of its head. It can jump from tree to tree and it doesn't fall.



Owls have eyes at the front of their head. Some owls can move their head around and see behind!

→ Go to page 22 for activities.

4

Eyes at the Sides

Many animals have eyes at the sides of their head. They can see in front and behind.

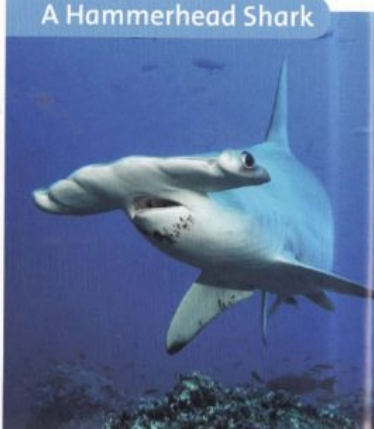
The frog has eyes at the sides of its head. It can look for insects to eat.

The hammerhead shark has a long, flat head. It has eyes at the sides of its head. When it swims, it can see all around.

A Tree Frog



A Hammerhead Shark



10
LIVEWORKSHEETS

5

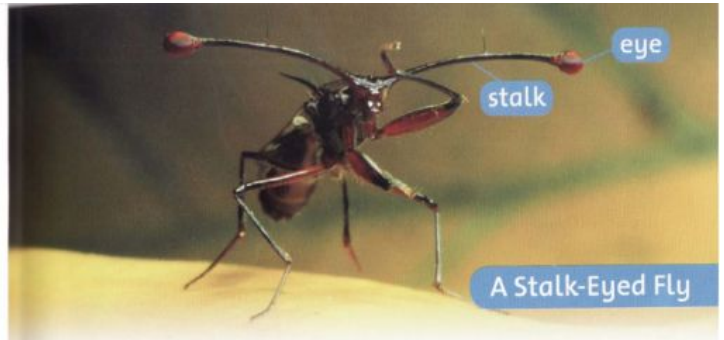
In Water

The seal lives on land and in water. It has big, round eyes. It can see very well in water. It hunts fish to eat.

A Seal



12
LIVEWORKSHEETS

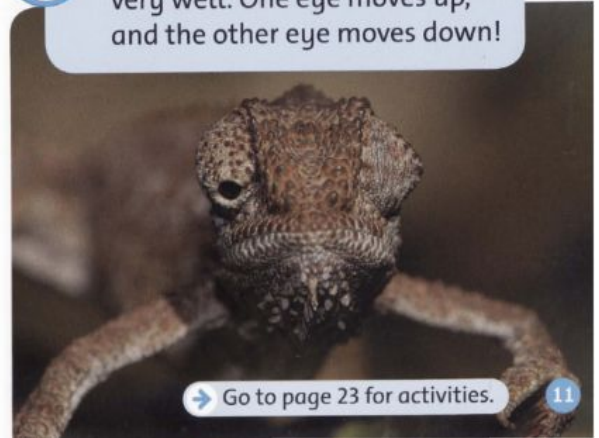


A Stalk-Eyed Fly

The stalk-eyed fly can see all around, too. It has eyes on two long stalks.



The chameleon sees all around very well. One eye moves up, and the other eye moves down!



Go to page 23 for activities.

11

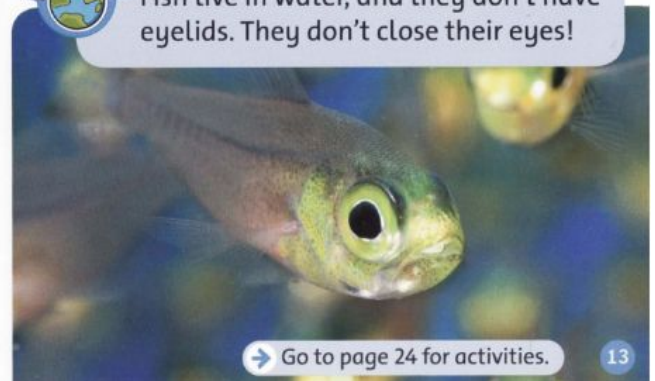


A Flatfish

The flatfish has two eyes on one side of its body. It can lie at the bottom of the ocean and look up.



Fish live in water, and they don't have eyelids. They don't close their eyes!



Go to page 24 for activities.

13

6

In the Dark

At night, some animals sleep. Many other animals look for food. The lemur looks for fruit and little animals to eat. It has big eyes with big pupils. It can see very well in the dark.

A Lemur



A Flashlight Fish

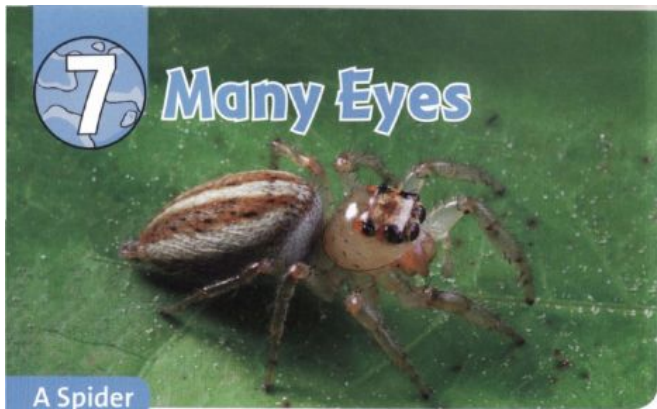
It's very dark at the bottom of the ocean. The flashlight fish has lights under its eyes. This helps it to look for little fish to eat.

In the dark, cats and dogs have bright eyes. They can see very well. Look at this cat. What color are its eyes?

A Cat



7 Many Eyes

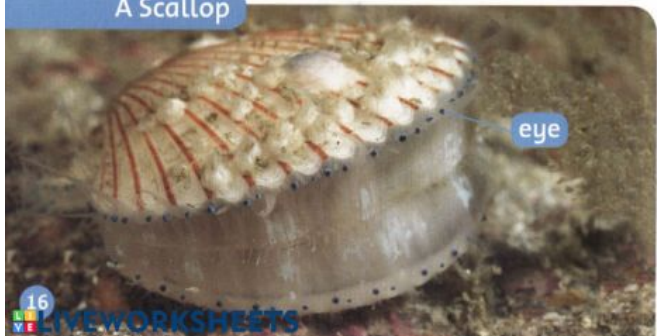


A Spider

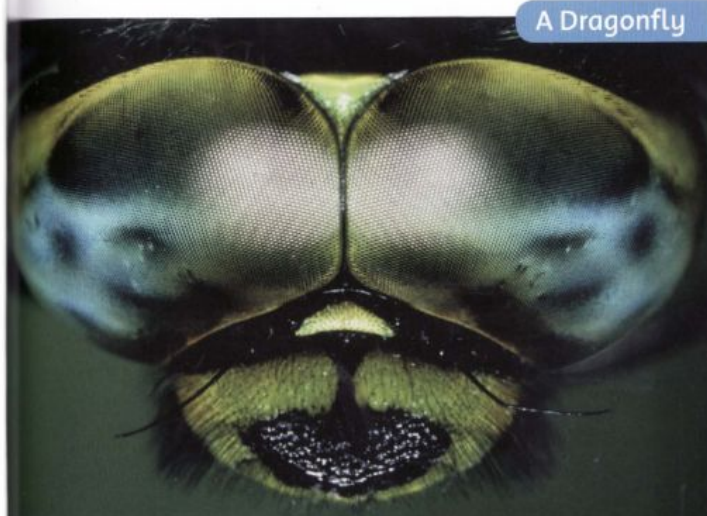
Some animals have many eyes. Many spiders have six or eight eyes.

The scallop can have more than 50 little eyes! How many of the eyes can you see here?

A Scallop



16 LIVEWORKSHEETS



A Dragonfly



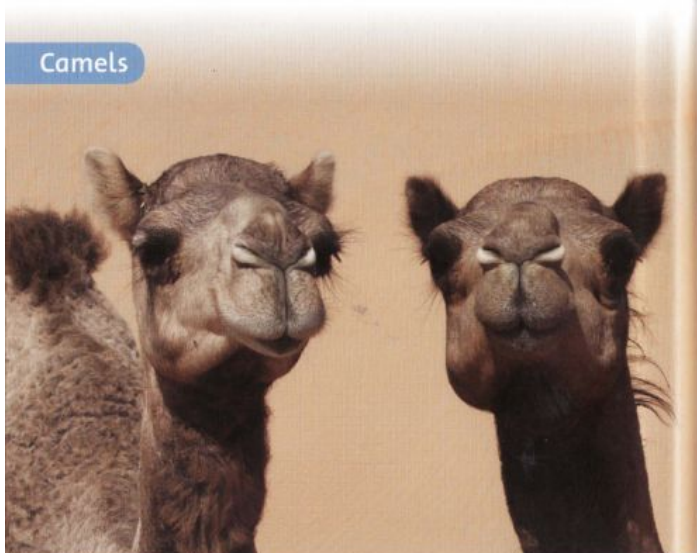
→ Go to page 26 for activities.

17

8 Protect Your Eyes

It's important for animals to protect their eyes. In the desert there's a lot of sand. The camel has long eyelashes so the sand doesn't go in its eyes.

Camels



18 LIVEWORKSHEETS

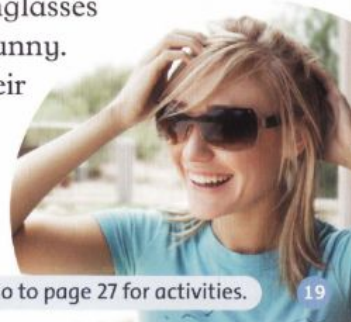


black fur

Meercats

The meercat lives in the desert, too. It's sunny and windy there. Its eyelids clean the sand from its eyes. The meercat has black fur around its eyes. This protects its eyes when it's sunny.

People wear sunglasses when it's very sunny. This protects their eyes. Eyes are important. Remember to protect them!



→ Go to page 27 for activities.

19