

There are cities everywhere on Earth. More and more people live in cities around the world. But more and more animals make their homes in cities too. In this book you will visit thirteen cities. What animals will you see?

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Wild cities

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	CEFR level	Story word count	Headwords
5	Pre-A1	400-600	350
1	A1	1,000-1,600	550
2	A1+	3,000-5,000	700
3	A2	7,000-10,000	1,000
4	A2+	11,000-14,000	1,200
5	B1	15,000-18,000	1,600
6	B1+	18,000-22,000	2,000
7	B2	22,000-26,000	2,500

Lexile measure 610L

U.K. £6.99

ISBN 978-0-241-54254-5



9 780241 542545



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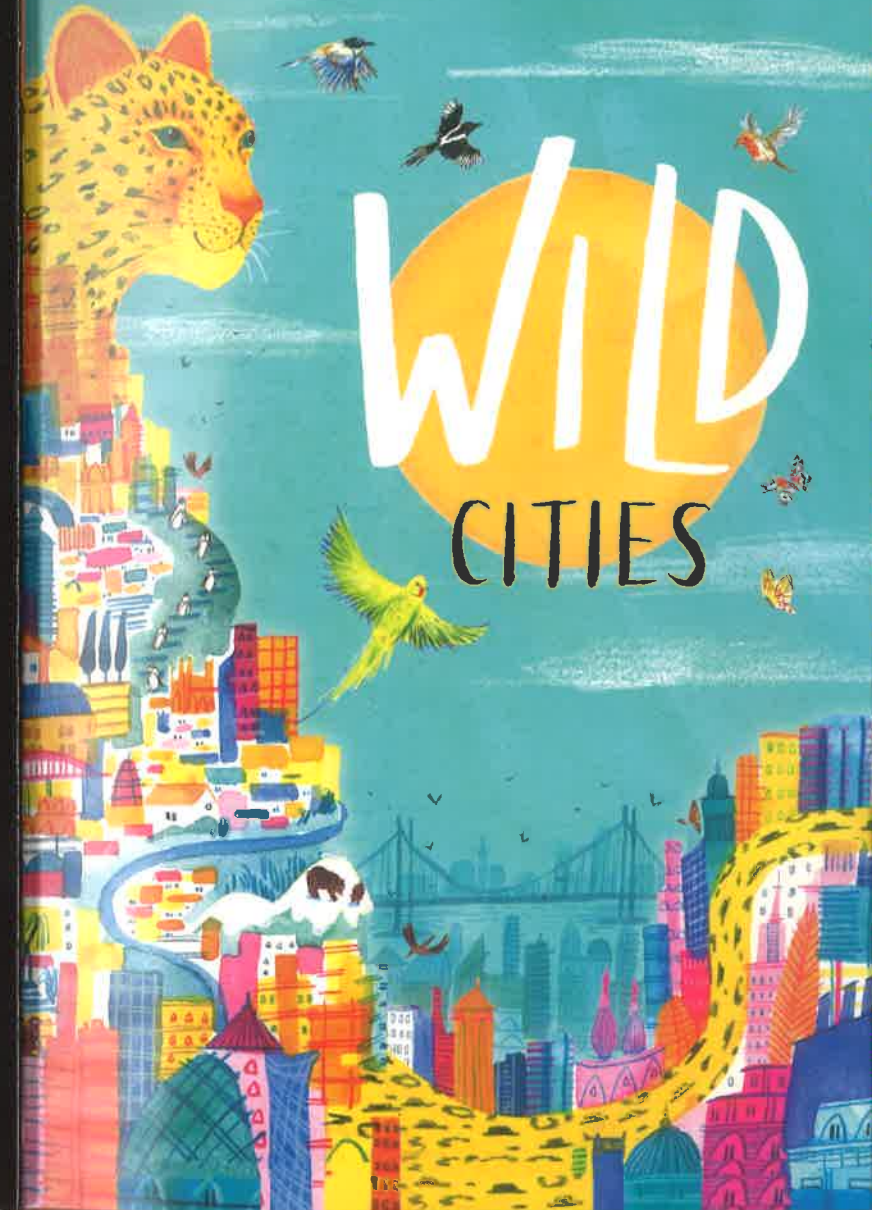
Digital Book



Activity Sheets

BEN LERWILL

HARRIET HOBDAV



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Penguin
Random House
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Wild Cities first published by Puffin Books, 2020
This Penguin Readers edition published by Penguin Books Ltd, 2022
001

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Printed in China

The authorised representative in the EEA is Penguin Random House Ireland,
One Johnson Chambers, 32 Nassau Street, Dublin D02 YH68

A Catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-0 241-54254-5

All correspondence to:
Penguin Books

Penguin Random House Children's
One Embassy Gardens, 8 Viaduct Gardens,
London SW11 7BW



82=20

14 2 99

New words



bat



dolphin



roof



rubbish



island



lake



seal



shark



nest



nut



tunnel



woods

Note about the book

This book is by Ben Lerwill. He writes books and news stories about animals, countries, food and travel.

There are cities everywhere on Earth. Some are new, and some are old. Some are hot, and some are cold. Some have lots of little streets and small shops. Some have busy roads and tall buildings. More and more people live in cities **around*** the world. But more and more animals make their homes in cities too. For some of them, their old home in the country is not there any more. Now their home is part of a city. And some animals like the city because they are safer, and it is easier to find food there.

Cities are home to lots of wonderful **creatures**. In this book you will visit thirteen cities around the world and look at the **wildlife** there. What animals can you see?

Before-reading questions

- 1 What wild animals can you see near your home?
- 2 Why are more and more wild animals living in cities, do you think?
- 3 Look at the cities on the "Contents" page. What do you know about them?

*Definitions of words in **bold** can be found in the glossary on pages 63–64.

London

London is a big city with taxis, boats and bright red buses. There are lots of people and buildings. The River Thames goes through the city, and trains go through tunnels under the streets. More than eight **million** people live in London, but other **creatures** live here too.

The Romans built London almost 2,000 years **ago**. Every year it grows bigger and bigger. Some **wild** animals live here, and their homes are part of the city.

City buildings and parks can sometimes give animals a place to live. These bees make nests in walls and get their food from city flowers.

In the 1950s, the River Thames was very dirty. Nothing could live in it. Now, seals and dolphins swim through the city.



bee

London is famous for its quick and intelligent foxes. People first saw them in cities in the 1930s. One fox made its home high up in the Shard, London's tallest building!



Foxes understand roads, and they usually cross them at night. They find a lot of food in people's rubbish.

London is home to the fastest bird on Earth. The peregrine falcon can fly at more than 320 kilometres an hour. These birds make nests at the top of tall buildings and fly down to catch smaller birds.

peregrine
falcon



About half a million mice live in London's underground train tunnels. These mice look for food in the tunnels. Every five minutes, **noisy** trains go past, but the mice are not frightened.



mice

underground train

Lots of people run or ride bikes in Richmond Park, but hundreds of red and fallow deer live there too. King Charles I of England liked **hunting** deer. In the 1600s, he built a wall **around** the park and brought 2,000 deer into it. No one hunts the deer now and they can eat lots of grass.

Parakeets have bright green feathers and red beaks. They usually live in Africa and Asia but there are



thousands of them in London too. Who brought them there? No one knows, but the cold London weather is not a problem for them now.

Stag beetles grow very big, but they are not **dangerous**. In lots of places there are not many stag beetles any more. But they love living in the wild parts of London's parks and gardens.

Tokyo

Tokyo is a city with lots of buildings and people. But look again, because many other creatures live here too.



great
cormorant

You can often see great cormorants in Tokyo, near the sea. In the **past**, the water here was dirty. Now, it is cleaner and the birds like it. They are very good at catching fish. Some people do not like the cormorants because they want to catch fish here too!

In the past, there were not many kingfishers in Tokyo. Now, you can see them in the city, near water. They fly quickly down into the water and catch fish.

Jungle crows are very intelligent. They wait outside restaurants for the best food in the rubbish. They take food from **pet** dogs too. In Sendai, near

Tokyo, the crows put nuts on the road in front of cars. The cars drive over the nuts. Then the birds can eat them easily.

Masked palm civets are very good at climbing. They make homes in roofs and old buildings.



jungle crows

masked
palm civet

kingfisher

CHAPTER THREE

Berlin

Berlin is very big, but it is also one of the greenest cities in Europe. The city has a lot of parks and other green places. There are lots of “green corridors” – small roads – between the wild places in the city. Animals can use them to move around the city easily.

There are also thousands of allotment gardens – small places for people to grow fruit and vegetables. These gardens help to bring **wildlife** to the city too.



Now more foxes make their homes in Berlin than in the country around it. Some city foxes are not frightened of people. Sometimes it is possible to see a fox on the city’s underground trains.

Berlin has more goshawks than any other city in the world. These hunting birds move fast and they can catch smaller birds in the air! You can see them at Tempelhofer Feld. This old Berlin airport is now a park.

goshawk

fox



Thousands of wild boars live in Berlin's woods. Often they come into the streets because they want to find food. They can **smell** food from more than three kilometres away.

Raccoons usually live in North America but now there are about a million in Germany. Why is that? In the past, there were raccoon farms in Germany because people liked raccoon-**fur** coats. Some raccoons ran out of the farms and into the woods. Raccoons are intelligent, and they can open rubbish bins. They go everywhere.



Stone martens usually live in the country. Now they are learning to live in cities too, because cities are growing bigger and bigger. They find homes in roofs. Sometimes they **bite** and **attack** cars. Some people do not like them because of this.



From 1961 to 1989, there was a high wall between East Berlin and West Berlin. It was a very difficult time. Most people could not cross the wall – but rabbits could! Thousands of wild rabbits lived near the wall.

Sydney

Sydney is Australia's oldest city, with blue skies, long beaches and big **harbours**. There are boats on the water and birds fly from tree to tree. Lots of animals make their homes here.

Sydney Harbour is very big. There are about 600 different **species** of fish in the water. You can sometimes see sharks there.

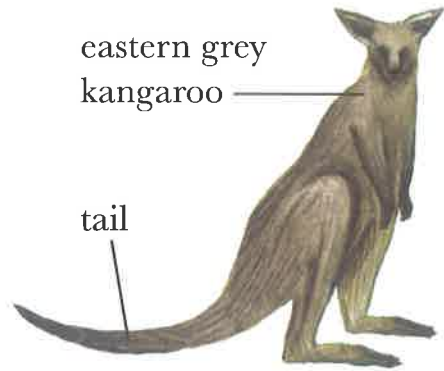


Thousands of humpback whales swim past the city every year between May and August. They are travelling from Antarctica towards warmer waters. You can sometimes see dolphins too.

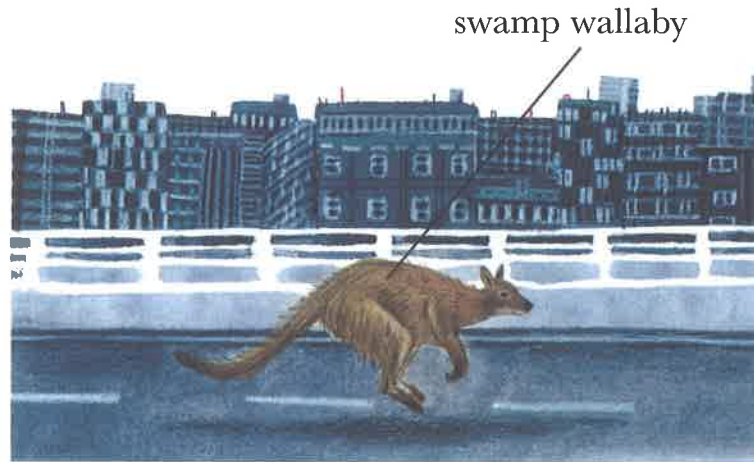
humpback whale



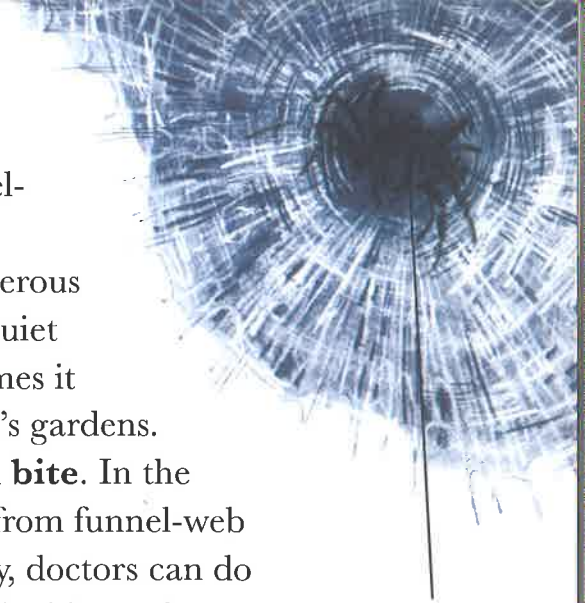
A wild fur seal sometimes visits Sydney's Opera House. He sits on the steps near the water. People call him Benny because the Opera House is at Bennelong Point.



What is the most famous Australian animal? The kangaroo! They have very big tails and feet, and they can jump very well. Wallabies are in the same family as kangaroos but they are smaller. Kangaroos and wallabies usually stay away from the busy parts of the city, but you can see eastern grey kangaroos in parks on the **edge** of the city. In 2018, a swamp wallaby crossed Sydney Harbour Bridge!



The Sydney funnel-web spider is the world's most dangerous spider. It lives in quiet places but sometimes it comes into people's gardens. It gives a very bad **bite**. In the past, people died from funnel-web spider bites. Today, doctors can do something about the bite and people do not die.

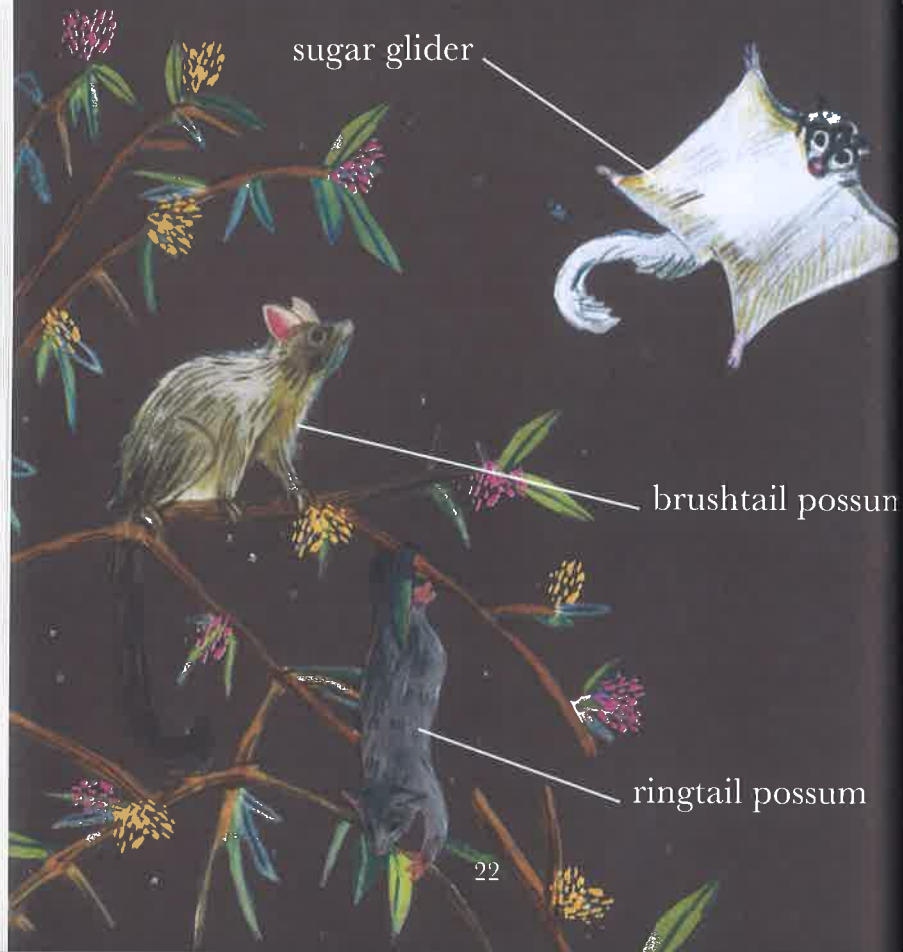


funnel-web spider

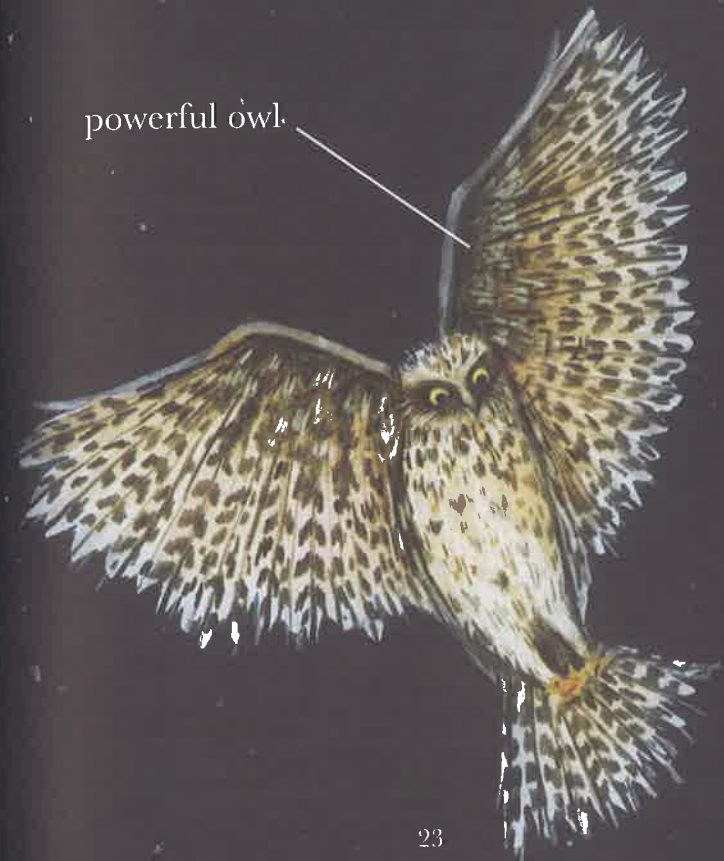
Flying foxes are bats, not foxes, and Sydney has three different species. These **furry mammals** sleep in trees in the day. They fly out at night, and they look for food. They eat flowers and fruit.



The brushtail possum is as big as a cat, and it is very good at climbing. In the city, it often makes its home in people's roofs and eats **plants** from their gardens. The ringtail possum holds on to branches with its tail. And the sugar glider can jump and travel more than fifty metres through the air! It is very small.



Sydney's powerful owls are big and strong. In the country, they fly many kilometres because they are looking for food. But in the city, they can find food easily. They like eating possums.



Warsaw

Warsaw is the biggest city in Poland. Thousands of different creatures live there too.

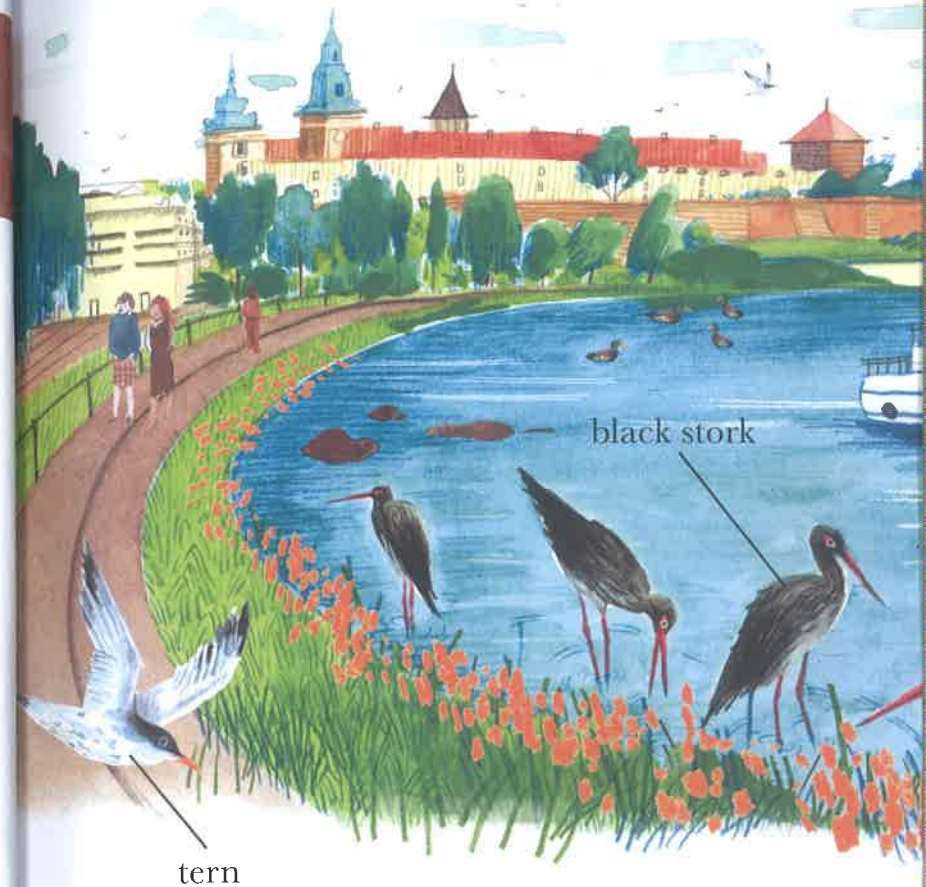


red
squirrels

About 200 wild red squirrels live in Royal Łazienki Park. There are a lot of them because people like giving them food.

Kampinos National Park is close to Warsaw. Sometimes wild moose come into the city from the park, and they go swimming in the river! The moose are often frightened by cars and noise. Some people help these moose. They catch them and take them back to the woods.

Every summer, people go to the beaches on the Vistula River . . . but black storks and other creatures live there too.



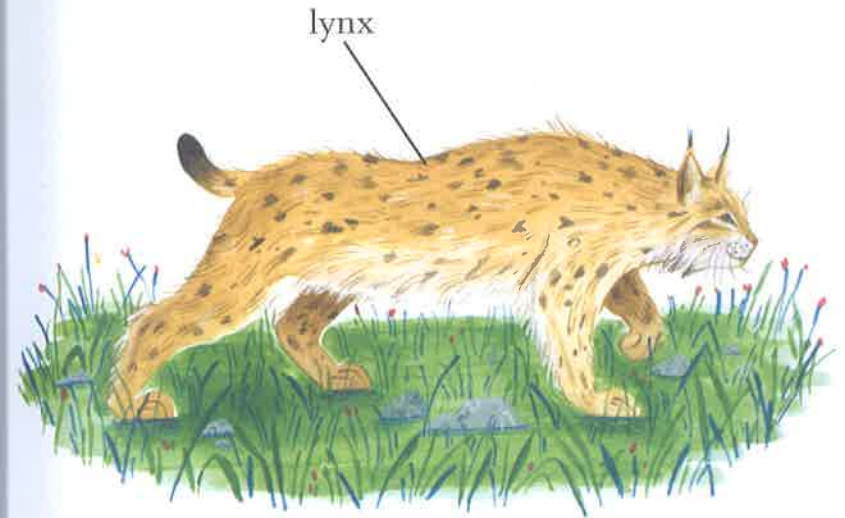
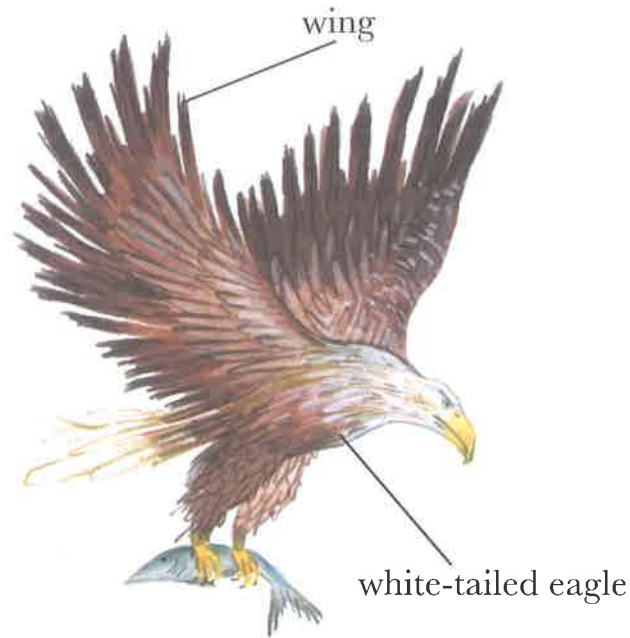
black stork

tern

In 2011, people in Warsaw made a home for terns on the small islands in the middle of the Vistula River. These birds stay away from buildings and people, and they need a quiet place for their nests. Terns are pretty birds and some of them are very small – but they travel thousands of kilometres every year!

The white-tailed eagle is a special bird in Poland. It has very big wings. Each wing is about a metre long!

White-tailed eagles usually hunt for fish in lakes and rivers. But in winter the water is too cold, and the eagles come to the Vistula River. The water in the city is not as cold. The eagles also like eating the other smaller birds in the city.



The lynx is a beautiful wild cat with long ears. In the past, there were no more lynxes in the country around Warsaw, but now a small number of them live in Kampinos National Park. They eat foxes and rabbits. They can jump about two metres into the air and catch birds! They stay away from people.

CHAPTER SIX

Cape Town



dassies

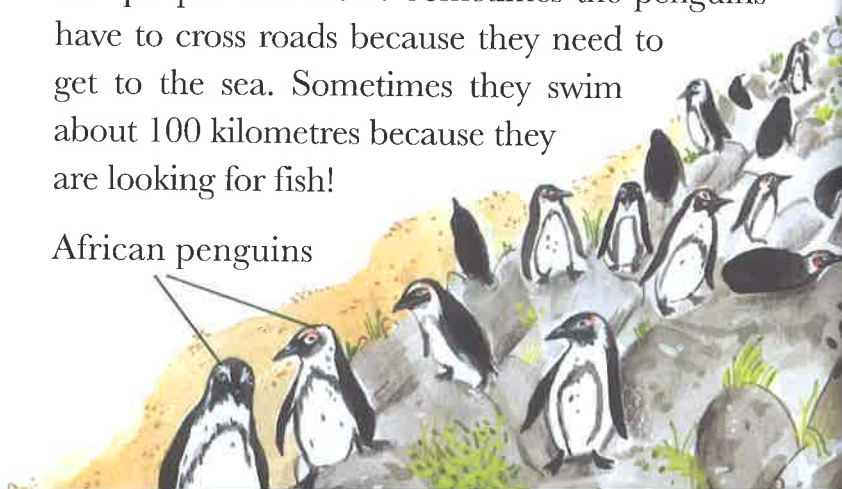
Cape Town is a South African city next to the sea. It is the oldest and wildest city in the country.

Between June and November, you can often see whales there.

Rock hyraxes, or “dassies”, live on Cape Town’s Table Mountain, and they like eating the plants there. Dassies are small and furry.

African penguins first came to Cape Town in the 1980s. There are not many of them in the world, and people love them. Sometimes the penguins have to cross roads because they need to get to the sea. Sometimes they swim about 100 kilometres because they are looking for fish!

African penguins

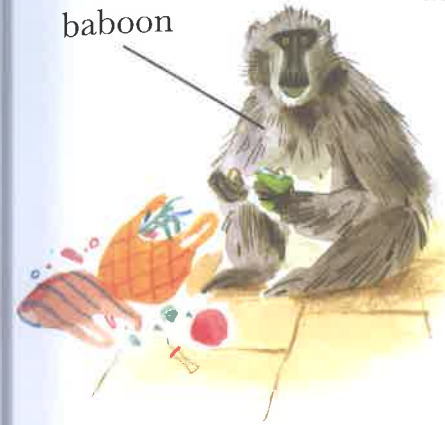


There are more than 600 bird species in Cape Town. The orange-breasted sunbird has the brightest feathers. You can see sunbirds in the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden.



orange-breasted sunbird

chacma baboon



Hundreds of chacma baboons live around Cape Town. They are often hungry. They can climb into cars, and take things from shopping bags. They sometimes go into houses for food too.

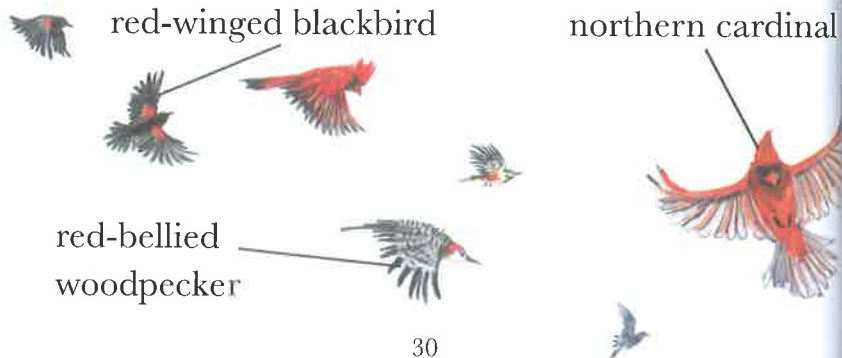
You often see seals in the city’s harbours. They have big eyes and soft fur, but their teeth are **sharp**. More than 60,000 seals live on Seal Island, near the city. Sharks swim near the island because they like eating seals.

New York

New York is a busy city. There are people and yellow taxis and tall buildings everywhere. It is noisy and there are lots of **smells**. There is a lot of wildlife too.

Is it possible to see humpback whales near New York City? Yes! The water around the city was very dirty in the past. Now it is cleaner and there are more fish for the whales to eat.

Central Park opened in 1858 in the middle of New York. There are more than 200 bird species in the park. You can see red-bellied woodpeckers, northern cardinals and red-winged blackbirds.



Five different species of turtle live in Turtle Pond in Central Park. Turtles also live near New York's JFK International Airport. Sometimes they walk in front of planes and the planes have to wait!

It is possible that the Central Park turtles were pets. People put their turtles in the park because they did not want them any more. This is not an intelligent thing to do, because new species are sometimes a problem for other animals.



nest

red-tailed hawk

Hawks usually make nests at the top of tall trees. One year, a red-tailed hawk in the city built his nest on the side of a very tall building on Fifth Avenue! Now, other hawks do this too. These birds fly over the city. They are looking for food. They eat smaller birds and animals.

skunk

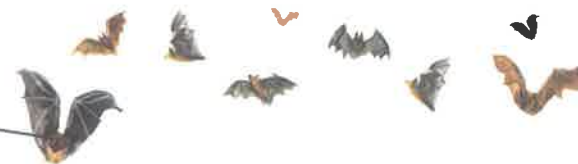


stripe

Skunks have beautiful stripes. But sometimes they feel frightened and make a very bad smell. Do not get the smell on your clothes! In the city, skunks can find lots of food. They eat fruit, eggs and small animals.

There are nine different species of bat in New York. Most of them only come out at night. They eat lots of **insects**. Some bats can eat 500 insects in one hour!

bat



Around 8.5 million people live in New York but 1.6 billion pavement ants live there too! They like living under city streets because it is warm for their eggs. People leave a lot of food in the streets and ants are very good at finding it.

pavement ant



CHAPTER EIGHT

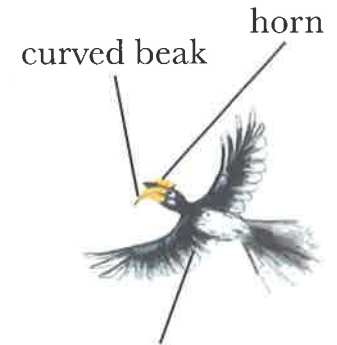
Singapore

Singapore is a city on an island. For hundreds of years, people and ships travelled there and it was an important harbour. Today, it is a busy city with offices, shops, people from all over the world, and some wonderful wildlife.

In the 1970s, there were no otters in Singapore, but now about ten otter families live there. They like playing, and catching fish. They came back to Singapore because the water is cleaner now. The otters are not very frightened of people and sometimes they cross busy parks and roads. Otter families in the city are bigger than otter families in the country. They like city life!



Wow! The oriental pied hornbill has long tail feathers and a curved beak with a horn on top. In the past, these birds stopped living in Singapore. Then people made special nesting boxes for them and they came back.



oriental pied hornbill

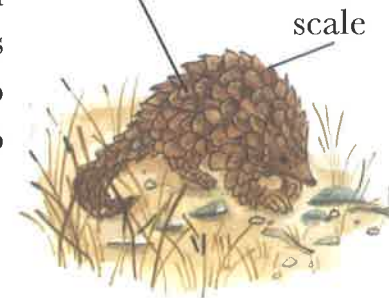
Javan mynahs do not come from Singapore. People brought them to Singapore as pets about 100 years ago and now these noisy birds are everywhere. They are very intelligent and they are often looking for food. They sometimes wait near busy roads for rubbish trucks!

Javan mynah



Pangolins are wonderful animals. They have beautiful scales. They live in the woods but sometimes they walk into the city. People help them to find their homes again.

pangolin



Paris

Many people visit Paris every year. But there is more to see in this French city than the Eiffel Tower. Look down at the rivers and up at the roofs and you can see some wonderful city wildlife.

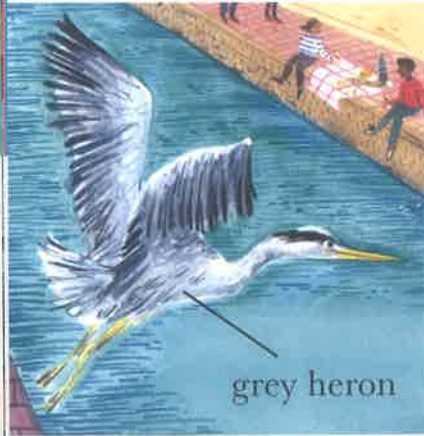
Look into the Parisian sky and maybe you will see kestrels. These birds are a species of falcon and they can fly very fast. They make nests at the top of some of the city's tallest buildings. They came to the city more than 100 years ago. They enjoy city life.



There are pigeons everywhere in Paris. They sit on roofs, walls and windows. Some people do not like them, because they are not clean and they can make buildings dirty. But in the past, pigeons helped us. Sometimes, they carried important messages.



There are a lot of bees in Paris. They like it because there are many flowers for them to visit. And they are strong. In 2019, there was a big fire at Notre Dame Cathedral. There were 180,000 bees that lived on the roof and they **survived!**



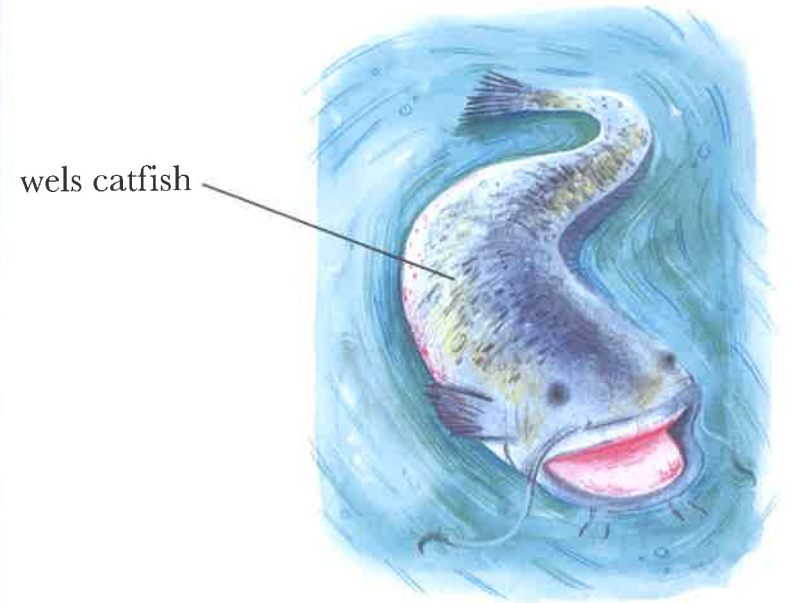
Grey herons are tall and they have sharp beaks. They usually live in the country, but now you can see them in Paris too. Sometimes they go to zoos because they want to take fish from the penguins there.

Coypus are river mammals from South America. People brought them to Europe more than 100 years ago. They wanted to keep them on farms for their fur. Now there are wild coypus in many European cities. Sometimes people see them near the Eiffel Tower because they like to eat the grass there. Paris is not very dangerous for them. Coypus also have big families.



coypus

Two thousand years ago, lots of fish and other creatures lived in the River Seine in Paris. But the city grew bigger and the water was soon dirtier. Many species could not survive there. Today, the Seine is cleaner again, and the wels catfish lives there. This is a very big fish with a flat head. There is a lot of food for it in the river and it grows quickly. A big wels catfish is as heavy as two eight-year-old children! But rubbish in the river is bad for the wels catfish and other water creatures. It is always important to do the right thing with your rubbish.



wels catfish

Beijing

Beijing is one of the biggest and busiest places on Earth. Sometimes the air is not very clean. This is bad for the people and animals there. But people in the city are trying to make more parks and green places.

Beijing's hog badgers are smaller than European badgers, and they have big, pink noses. It is possible to see them in the woods on the edge of the city. Hog badgers do not like living close to people.

hog badger



Amur hedgehog

What is that? It is an Amur hedgehog. These mammals also do not like being close to people, but they make nests in the parks and gardens of Beijing. They sleep there through the winter too. There are lots of things there for them to eat.

Does your city have hedgehogs? You can help them to survive. Make your garden open for them, and they can come and go.

In 1990, 6.8 million people lived in Beijing. In 2010, 16.4 million people lived there! The city grew very quickly, and many animals had to learn to live in this different home.

Beijing's hutong weasels have yellow fur, and they move around at night. They enjoy living in hutongs – the small, quiet roads between buildings. Life is better for them there than on big, noisy roads. But they are very quick and quiet and it is difficult to see them.



Five hundred different bird species fly through Beijing. Swifts visit only for two or three months in spring and summer. Their other home is about 13,000 kilometres away, in the south of Africa. Every year they fly across the world to Beijing and they make nests in the roofs of old buildings. They started doing this hundreds of years ago, but there are not as many swifts today. People are trying to help them. They are building special nesting boxes on high walls. Swifts help Beijing too. They catch and eat millions of **biting** insects!



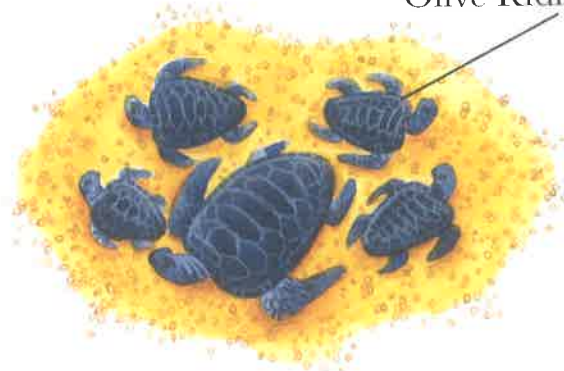
The azure-winged magpie lives in Beijing all year. These pretty, noisy birds eat insects, old rice and lots of other things.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Mumbai

Mumbai is the biggest Indian city. Over 21 million people live there. But there is other life in Mumbai too.

You are always close to the sea in Mumbai and there are wonderful creatures in the water. Sometimes you can see whales and dolphins. Olive Ridley turtles come out of the sea because they want to make nests on Mumbai's Versova beach. These small turtles love warm water. They did not come for many years because the beach was too dirty, with rubbish everywhere. Then some people cleaned it and in 2018 the turtles came back.



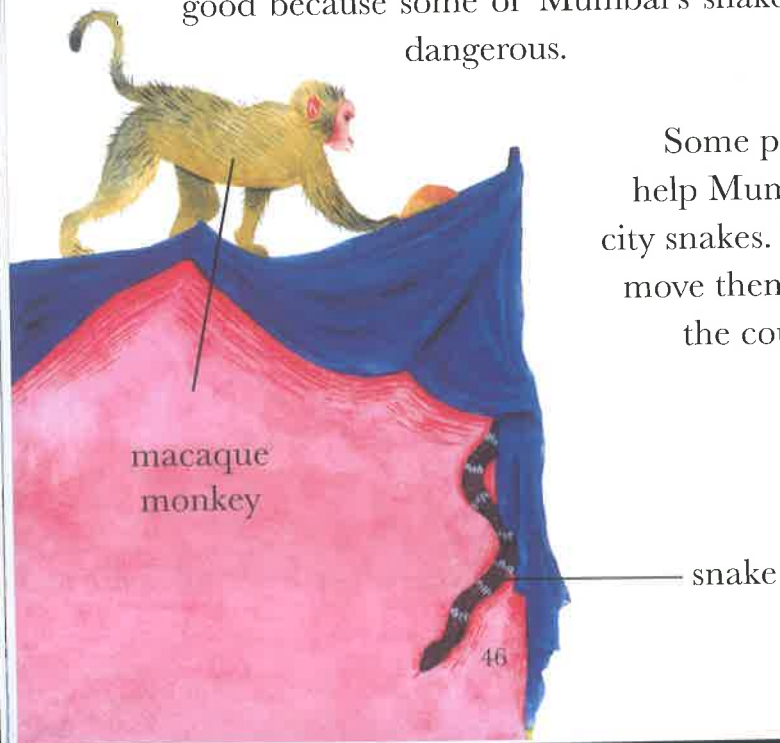
Olive Ridley turtles

Every year, thousands of flamingos come to the city's Thane Creek. The water there has lots of the birds' favourite food, a blue-green **algae**. The colour in the algae turns the flamingos' feathers pink! Dirty water from the city is helping the algae to grow. More birds are coming because there is more algae. Is this a good thing?



India has many city monkeys. They lived in trees in the past, but many trees are not there any more. Now, they climb city buildings. Monkeys are very good at climbing and jumping. In Mumbai, there are not many of them, but sometimes macaque monkeys come into the city and look for food.

Mumbai was very different forty years ago. A lot of the green places in Mumbai are not there any more and now many snake species live in the city. Most people in the city never see snakes because the snakes are frightened of them. This is good because some of Mumbai's snakes are dangerous.



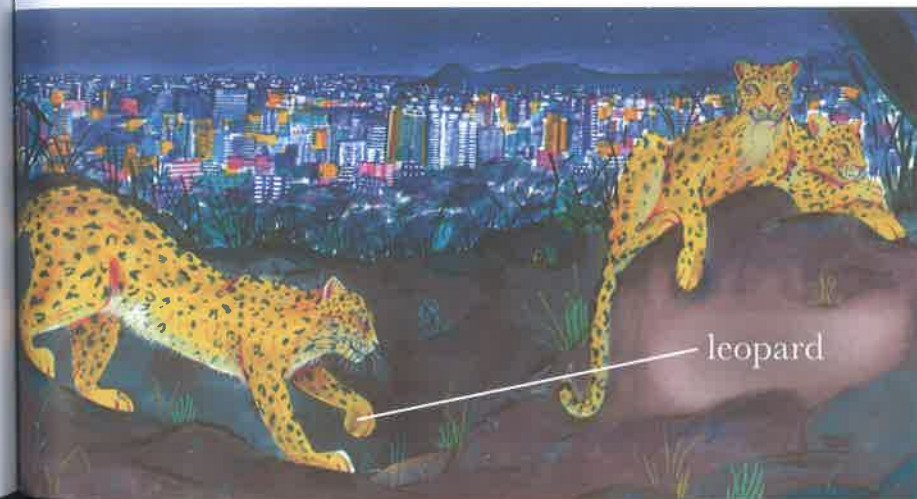
Some people help Mumbai's city snakes. They move them into the country.

You can often see black kites in the sky over Mumbai. They like eating small mammals and other creatures. They are called black kites, but they are brown!



The beautiful common Jezebel and striped tiger are species of butterfly. There are more than 150 butterfly species in Mumbai. Butterflies stay in the greener, cleaner parts of the city.

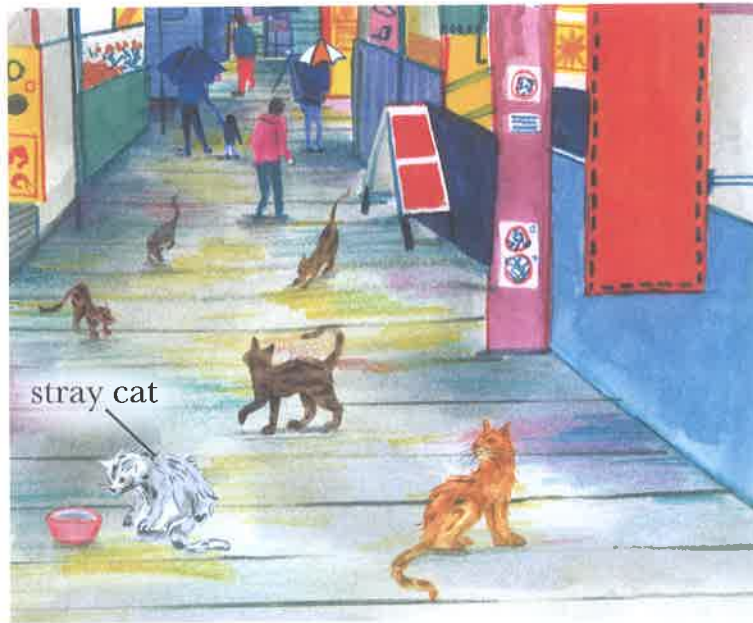
Mumbai has some leopards! They live in the city's Sanjay Gandhi National Park. At night, they sometimes come to the edges of the city to hunt for food. There are dogs and pigs in the street in Mumbai. They eat people's rubbish. These dogs and pigs are a good dinner for a hungry big cat.



Seoul

About 10 million people live in the South Korean capital – but there is wildlife there too.

Seoul has thousands of stray cats. In the past, these cats were pets, but now they have no home. Their lives can be difficult. Some people give them food and water and help them to survive.



stray cat



Brown-eared bulbuls like life in the city. They have their name because of the brown feathers by their ears.

brown-eared bulbul

Some boars live in the woods around Seoul. Sometimes they cannot find food in the woods and they come into the city. In 2017, two of them came into a mobile-phone shop!

There are lots of cicadas in Seoul in summer. Maybe you will not see them, but you will hear them. They are very loud! Seoul's buildings make the city hotter and the cicadas like this.



cicada

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

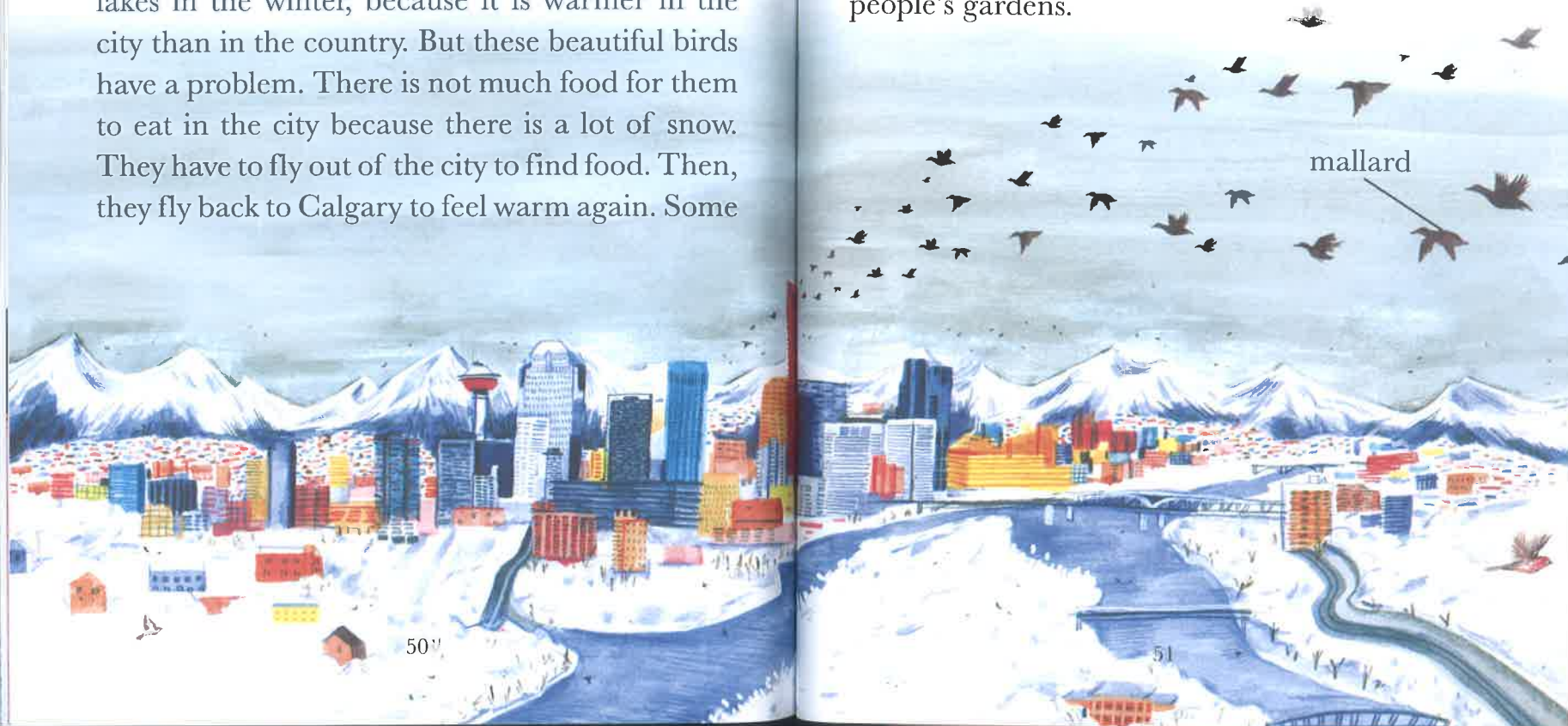
Calgary

Calgary is a Canadian city close to the Rocky Mountains. It has lots of parks and rivers but also lots of cafés, shops, tall buildings, cars and trains. Many creatures live there too.

More than 10,000 mallards stay on Calgary's lakes in the winter, because it is warmer in the city than in the country. But these beautiful birds have a problem. There is not much food for them to eat in the city because there is a lot of snow. They have to fly out of the city to find food. Then, they fly back to Calgary to feel warm again. Some

animals live outside the city and come in for food – but these intelligent birds do the opposite.

Moose are tall, with long legs. They are the heaviest creatures in the deer family. They are not very frightened of the city. Calgary has lots of green places and the moose like them. In 2018, a moose came into the middle of Calgary and walked along the road! Sometimes the moose eat the grass near Calgary Airport or the apples in people's gardens.





porcupine

quill

Porcupines are mammals with thousands of sharp quills. They like climbing trees, and they like Calgary's parks because there are lots of plants to eat. Some people in Calgary give their old Christmas trees to the porcupines because the porcupines like eating them!

In the past, there were not many bobcats in North America, but now there are more of them. Maybe this is because the winters are warmer now. Bobcats are also learning not to be frightened of people. In Calgary, they sometimes come into streets and gardens to hunt for food, but sometimes they attack family pets. Bobcats are much bigger than house cats, and they can kill bigger animals. Often bobcats jump on other animals from above.



bobcat



coyote

Coyotes are intelligent, and they have sharp teeth. They kill and eat lots of other creatures. In the city, they eat everything from rubbish to pet food . . . and sometimes pets!

Coyotes are part of life in Canada, and there are lots of very old stories about them.

White-tailed jackrabbits have grey fur but it turns white in winter. It is difficult to see them in the snow. Jackrabbits usually move around in the very early morning or very late evening. But in Calgary sometimes they move in the middle of the day because it is not dangerous. They can run at fifty-five kilometres per hour!

white-tailed
jackrabbit

Canada is famous for its black bears. They usually live in the woods. Because they sleep all winter, they need to eat a lot of food in autumn. Hungry bears sometimes come to the edge of Calgary because they want to find food. It is very important to keep away from them. These big animals are furry, but they can also be dangerous.



People build cities for people. But animals do not understand this. No one can tell a coyote, “Stay in the woods!” or tell a bird, “Don’t fly!” No one can tell a fox, “Don’t walk down the street.”

It is not always easy for wildlife and people to live together, but we all want to survive. Our cities are growing. We need to make places for people and animals to live together.

How can you help? Put up a nesting box. Teach other people about wildlife. Try to change things. It is very important to do the right thing for the animals around us.

Next time you are walking down a city street, look up, down and around. What wildlife can you see?

During-reading questions

CHAPTERS ONE AND TWO

- 1 How fast can a peregrine falcon fly?
- 2 Why are there deer in Richmond Park?
- 3 In Tokyo, some people do not like cormorants. Why?
- 4 Are jungle crows stupid or intelligent? How do you know?

CHAPTERS THREE AND FOUR

- 1 Why are “green corridors” important for the wild animals in Berlin?
- 2 Why are there raccoons in Germany?
- 3 Why is the Sydney funnel-web spider dangerous?
- 4 What is special about the sugar glider?

CHAPTERS FIVE AND SIX

- 1 Why do terns like the islands in the Vistula River?
- 2 How high can a lynx jump?
- 3 What is another name for dassies?
- 4 Which of the Cape Town animals sometimes comes into people’s houses? Why?

CHAPTERS SEVEN AND EIGHT

- 1 How did turtles come to Central Park?
- 2 How many insects can some bats eat in one hour?
- 3 Why did otters come back to Singapore?
- 4 When did Javan mynahs come to Singapore?

CHAPTERS NINE AND TEN

- 1 What happened to the bees at Notre Dame Cathedral in 2019?
- 2 A big wels catfish is heavier than an eight-year-old child. Is this true or false?
- 3 More people lived in Beijing in 2010 than in 1990. How many more?
- 4 When did swifts start coming to Beijing?

CHAPTERS ELEVEN AND TWELVE

- 1 Why do flamingos have pink feathers?
- 2 What is strange about the name “black kite”?
- 3 Leopards sometimes look for food in Mumbai. What do they eat?
- 4 Why do cicadas like living in the middle of Seoul?

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- 1 Why do people give their old Christmas trees to the porcupines?
- 2 What happens to white-tailed jackrabbits in winter? Why?
- 3 Why do black bears eat a lot of food in autumn?

After-reading questions

- 1 There are a lot of creatures in this book. How many of them can you remember?
- 2 What are three interesting facts from this book?
- 3 Which chapter is your favourite? Why?
- 4 Some people in this book help animals. What do they do? What can *you* do?

Exercises

CHAPTERS ONE AND TWO

1 Match the verbs and nouns together in your notebook.

eat ride go through catch make cross

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | <i>eat</i> food | 4 | a road |
| 2 | a tunnel | 5 | a bike |
| 3 | a nest | 6 | a fish |

2 Are these sentences *true* or *false*? Write the correct answers in your notebook.

- Buses are bright green in London. *false*.....
Buses are bright red in London.....
- About eighty million people live in London.
- Seals could live in the River Thames in the 1950s.
- Some city foxes make their home in strange places.
- Parakeets have bright yellow feathers and blue beaks.
- Masked palm civets like high places.

CHAPTERS THREE AND FOUR

3 Match the two parts of the sentences in your notebook.

Example: 1 - d

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Goshawks | a eat possums sometimes. |
| 2 Boars | b eat fruit and flowers. |
| 3 Stone martens | c lived near the wall in Berlin. |
| 4 Rabbits | d are very fast. |
| 5 Kangaroos | e sometimes bite and attack cars. |
| 6 Flying foxes | f smell very well. |
| 7 Powerful owls | g jump very well. |

CHAPTERS FIVE AND SIX

4 Write questions for these answers in your notebook. Begin your answer with *How many* or *When*.

- How many wild red squirrels live in Royal Lazienki Park?*.....
about 200
- in 2011
- in the 1980s
- more than 600
- more than 60,000

CHAPTERS SEVEN AND EIGHT

5 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- haftser *feathers*..... Birds have many of these.
- akbe a bird's mouth
- erpsit A skunk has these.
- acless A pangolin has these.
- ssetn Animals and birds make these.
They are safe and warm.
- centsis These creatures are usually small
and have six legs.
- nhro The oriental pied hornbill has
one on its beak.
- stpe People keep these animals at home.

6 Order the words to make sentences in your notebook.

- 1 frightened / Skunks / bad / sometimes / feel / a /
smell / make / and
...Skunks sometimes feel frightened and make a bad smell.....
- 2 clothes / the / get / Do / your / on / smell / not
- 3 under / is / like / their eggs / Ants / because / living / it /
warm / for / city streets
- 4 food / streets / finding / in / the / at / are / good / Ants
- 5 on / curved beak / horn / has / The oriental pied hornbill /
top / a / a / with
- 6 birds / the / these / stopped / In / in / Singapore / past, /
living

CHAPTERS NINE AND TEN

7 Complete these sentences in your notebook with the comparative form (-er or as . . . as) or superlative form (the -est) of these words.

- 1 Kestrels make nests at the top of some of *the tallest* (tall) buildings.
- 2 A big wels catfish is (heavy) than two eight-year-old children!
- 3 Beijing is one of (big) and (busy) places on Earth.
- 4 Beijing's hog badgers are (small) than European badgers.
- 5 For hutong weasels, life is (good) on small roads than on big, noisy roads.

CHAPTERS ELEVEN AND TWELVE

8 Complete these sentences in your notebook, using the correct verb from the box in the correct form (present simple or past simple).

be come be have come love clean

- 1 In Mumbai, there *are* wonderful creatures in the water.
- 2 Olive Ridley turtles warm water.
- 3 Some people Versova beach and in 2017 the turtles back.
- 4 The water at Thane Creek lots of blue-green algae.
- 5 In the past, stray cats pets.
- 6 Sometimes boars into Seoul.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

9 Put these sentences in the correct order in your notebook.

- a Because it is warmer in the city than in the country.
- b They have to fly out of the city to find food.
- c *I* More than 10,000 mallards stay on Calgary's lakes in the winter.
- d Because there is a lot of snow.
- e There is not much food for them to eat in the city.
- f Then they fly back to Calgary to feel warm again.
- g But these beautiful birds have a problem.

Project work

- 1 Choose your favourite animal from this book. Write an information report about it. What is its name? Where does it come from? What does it look like? Where does it live? What does it eat?
- 2 Think about an animal from your city or a city in your country. Make a poster about it.
- 3 Choose one of the cities in this book. You went there on holiday for a weekend. Write an email to your friend. Where did you go? What did you do? What animals did you see?
- 4 Do any wild creatures need help in your city or country? You have five minutes on the news to tell people about these problems. What can they do to help? Write the news story or make a video.
- 5 Draw your own funny creature. Does it have a tail? Scales? A long beak? Now write about your creature. What does it look like? Where does it live? What does it eat?
- 6 Write a review of this book. Did you like it? Why/Why not?

An answer key for all questions and exercises can be found at www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Glossary

ago (adv.)

before now. 2,000 years *ago* is 2,000 years before now.

algae (n.)

a *plant*. It grows in or near water.

around (prep. and adv.)

- 1) in or to different parts of a place
- 2) on every side of something
- 3) You sometimes say *around* before a number because maybe the number is a bit bigger or smaller.

attack (v.)

to hurt or do something bad to a person or thing

bite (v. and n.); **biting** (adj.)

to *bite* is to cut a person or thing with your teeth. A *bite* is the cut on your body after a person or animal *bites* you. A *biting insect* can *bite* people, animals or things.

creature (n.)

a living animal or person

dangerous (adj.)

A *dangerous* thing can hurt you.

edge (n.)

The *edge* of a city is not near to the middle part of it.

fur (n.); **furry** (adj.)

Fur is hair on the bodies of some animals. A cat has *fur*. A *furry* animal has *fur* on its body. People make *fur* coats from the *fur* of some animals.

harbour (n.)

A *harbour* is water near land. Boats can stop there and be safe.

hunt (v.)

to look for an animal and then kill it, as a sport or because you want to eat it. A *hunting* bird *hunts* other birds and animals.

insect (n.)

a very small animal with six legs. *Insects* are usually smaller than a finger.

mammal (n.)

an animal. A *mammal's* babies drink milk from its body. Dogs, cats and people are all *mammals*.

million (n.)

the number 1,000,000

noisy (adj.)

A *noisy* thing, animal or person makes a lot of noise.

past (n.)

The *past* is the time before now.

pet (n.)

A *pet* is not a *wild* animal. People have *pets* in their homes.

plant (n.)

a living thing, like a tree. It grows in the ground.

sharp (adj.)

Sharp teeth can cut into things easily.

smell (v. and n.)

You *smell* things with your nose. Animals can *smell* things very well. You *smell* something and this thing is a *smell*. A bad *smell* is not nice.

species (n.)

a large group of animals. They are the same in some ways.

survive (v.)

to not die after a *dangerous* or difficult thing.

wild (adj.)

Wild animals and *plants* do not live or grow with people.

wildlife (n.)

animals, birds and *plants*. *Wildlife* lives and grows away from people.



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