

Dolphins **travel** in a **group**. We call a group of fish a "school." They don't study, but they travel **together**. Dolphins are mammals, not fish, but they swim together in a school.

Dolphins talk to the other dolphins in the school. They give information. They tell when they are happy or sad or afraid. They say "Welcome" when a dolphin comes back to the school. They talk when they play.

They make a few sounds above water. They make many more sounds under water. People cannot hear these sounds because the sounds are very, very high. **Scientists** make tapes of the sounds and study them.

Sometimes people catch dolphins for a large aquarium. (An aquarium is a zoo for fish.) People can watch the dolphins in a show. Dolphins don't like to be away from their school in an aquarium. They are sad and **lonely**.

There are many stories about dolphins. They help people. Sometimes they **save** somebody's life. Dolphin meat is good, but people don't like to kill them. They say that dolphins bring good **luck.** Many people **believe** this. three or more people or animals



Lesson 5: The Dolphin



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

	dolphins	luck lonely	group	feelings	
		show			
2.	Sometimes	they		somebody's life	e.
	-	d and			
				eir sounds and	study them.
	, i i	le			
	-	-	-		
				-	·•
10.	They say do	olphins bring	good	·	
h					
b	Vocabul	ary: New Co	ontext		
Pu	t the right wor	rd in each blan	k. These are ne	w sentences for a	the words in the text.
	lonely	dolphin	together	save	
	sounds	believe	scientists	stories	
		travel			
				l, but it lives in	
2.			university fe	el	They don't
	have many				
	-			different coun	tries?
		. 1			
				in the snov	
				ani students in	our class.
		o you			things
			•	nd many other v because it's w	0
			115 5		bend it on a new car.
			5	sh	
		ro pronoune			
22	<u> </u>				
	*				Unit 1: Animals

C Vocabulary Review

Put each word in the correct group in the chart. Some words go in both groups.

eyelashes	hump	wing	feather
tail	beak	nose	arm
leg	stomach	hand	eyes

Parts of an Animal's Body	Parts of a Person's Body



The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- 1. Can dolphins talk?
- 2. What is a school of dolphins?
- 3. What do dolphins talk about?
- 4. When do they say "Welcome"?
- 5. Do they make more sounds above water or under water?
- 6. Can people hear dolphin sounds? Why?
- 7. How does a dolphin feel in an aquarium?
- *8. Do dolphins bring good luck?
- *9. Dolphins are not fish. What is the difference between dolphins and fish?

23



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Dolphins talk with $_{-}$			
a. words	b. their hands	c. sounds	d. music
2. Dolphins talk when	they		
a. play	b. listen	c. show	d. kill
3. They make more sou	ınds		
a. above water	b. under water	c. for tapes	d. in school
4. Scientists study	of dolphins.		
a. shows	b. schools	c. aquariums	d. tapes
5. Dolphins like to be _	·		
a. at an aquarium	b. in their school	c. lonely	d. on a tape
6. What sentence is <i>not</i>	true?		
a. A dolphin can sav	ve a person's life.		

- b. People like to watch dolphins.
- c. Dolphins always bring good luck.
- d. A dolphin can talk with sounds.



24

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Dolphins use words to show how they feel and to give information.
- 2. Dolphins travel together and talk with sounds.
- 3. Dolphins live in the sea and in aquariums.
- 4. The dolphin is a mammal, and scientists can tape it.

Word Study

a Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to somebody.

Examples: **My** car is new. **Their** hair is thick.

Singular	Plural
I – my	we – our
you – your	you – your
she – her	they – their
he – his	
it – its	

Put the right pronoun in each blank.

- 1. The camel stores food in _____ hump.
- 2. Maria likes _____ classes this year.
- 3. I use ______ dictionary every day.
- 4. Polar bears use ______ front legs like arms.
- 5. Do you have _____ cassette tapes with you?
- 6. Scientists listen to ______ tapes.
- 7. Carlos and his family swim in _____ pool every day.
- 8. David drives _____ car to class.
- 9. We go to the university on ______ bicycles.
- 10. A baby hippo rides on _____ mother's back.

b Verbs: Present Tense

Put an s on the simple verb to make the present tense. Do not put an s on the simple verb if it goes with I, you, we, or they.

a dolphin	plays	Ι	play
a girl	play s	you	play
a man	play s	we	play
she	play s	they	play
he	play s		
it	play s		

C Spelling

1. When a simple verb ends in **y** with a consonant before it, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

fly – flies study – studies

- 2. When a simple verb ends in **y** with a vowel before it, add **-s**. play plays say says
- 3. When a simple verb ends in **s**, **ch**, **sh**, **x**, or **z**, add **-es**. catch catches finish finishes
- 4. Irregular verbs:

be – am, is, are go – goes do – does have – has

Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

<i>Example:</i> (I)	They study every day. I study every day.
(a polar bear) (they) (I) (people) (we) (a dolphin)	 We catch fish and eat them. Mike usually flies home. Betty has a beautiful plant in her living room. David likes dolphin shows. They travel only in the summer. You play in the water.
(they) (Tom) (a mammal) (Ann and Bill)	 Fou play in the water. We go swimming in a lake in summer. I usually finish my work early. People are born alive. Ali does his homework in the afternoon.