

Grammar Task 1 (awareness raising), Superlative and ComparativeMaterial (sorry for the bad scans)

- 10 „Guess who has“ (A4)
- 10 skeleton (A4)
- 10 “I am an...”
- worksheet (as many as you have students)

Setup

Put all the „Guess who has“ (10) on the walls of your classroom. Put the corresponding picture of the skeleton next to it.

Instructions to the students:

On the walls you will find the description of animals, to be more precise, of some of their bones. Take your worksheet and a pen, read through five (or any number you like, depends on how long the activity should be, a time limitation is also possible) and note down all the features that you think will help you and your co-students figure out what animal it is. When you have the descriptions of 5 animals (or the time is over) start to talk to other students. Compare your notes, try to guess together with your co-students which animals you have and which they have (and if you find one out note it down!).

Activity

Give your students some time to browse through the information on the wall and note down some features.

Then ask them to compare their notes for 5 min and come up with a guess for their animals. Whoever is closest to the correct solution gets the corresponding description (“I am a...”) and reads out loud the description first, the solution last.

Role of the teacher:

During the activity: help your students with any vocab they are unfamiliar with, note down the words the students asked about on paper slips (or have them prepared beforehand if you know your students well) and pin them next to the “Guess who has”.

During the reading-out: Be a co-teacher! Note down any words your students might not know on the blackboard (e.g. “mammal” and a short definition and/or the German term (or again have the words prepared on paper slips (big enough that everyone can read them!)).

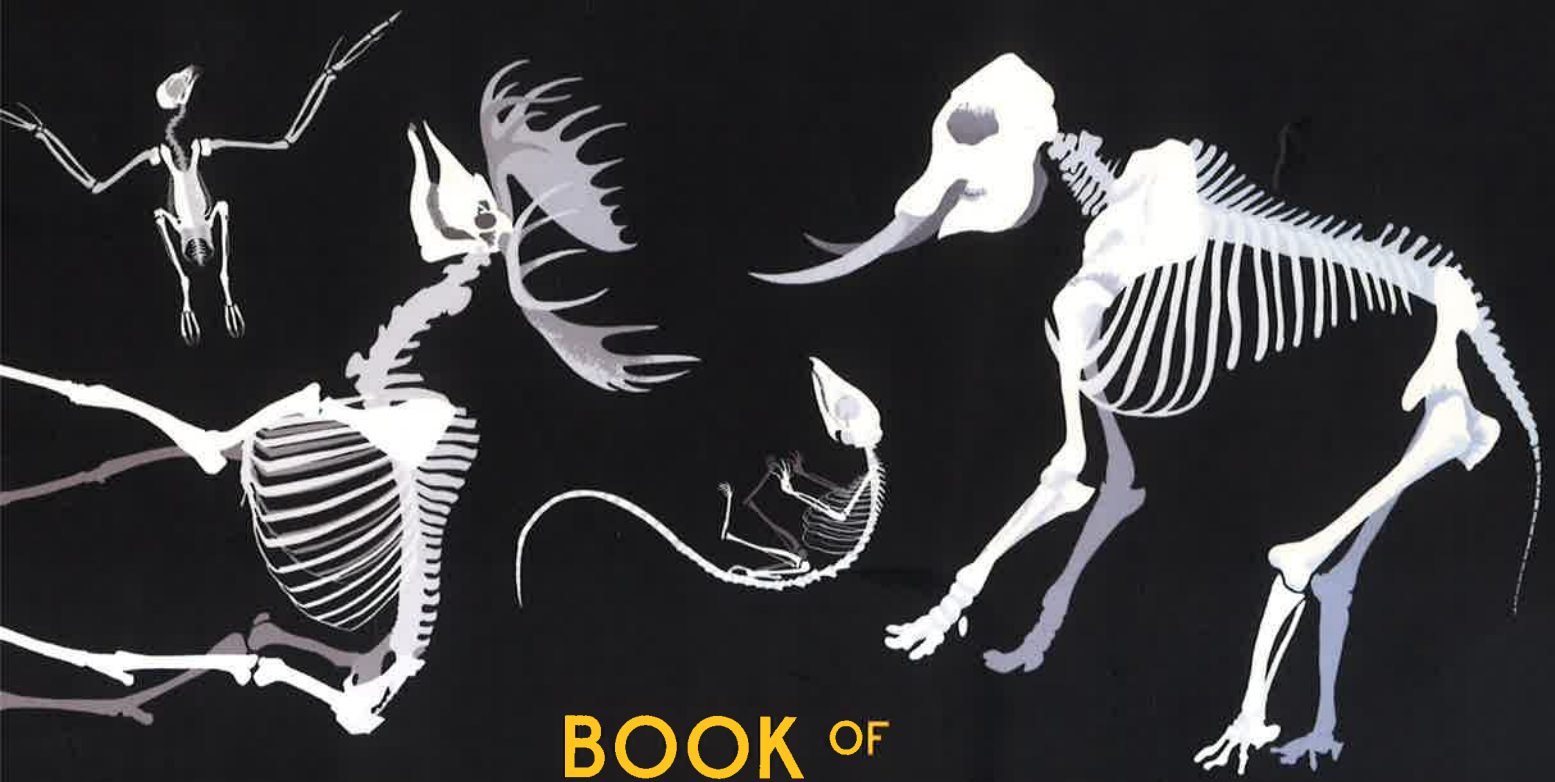
Ask who has guessed the most!

Sources

Balkan, Gabrielle (2017). *Book of Bones, 10 Record-Breaking Animals*. London: Phaidon Press Limited

Newby, David (2002). *Grammar for Communication*. Wien: öbv&hpt.

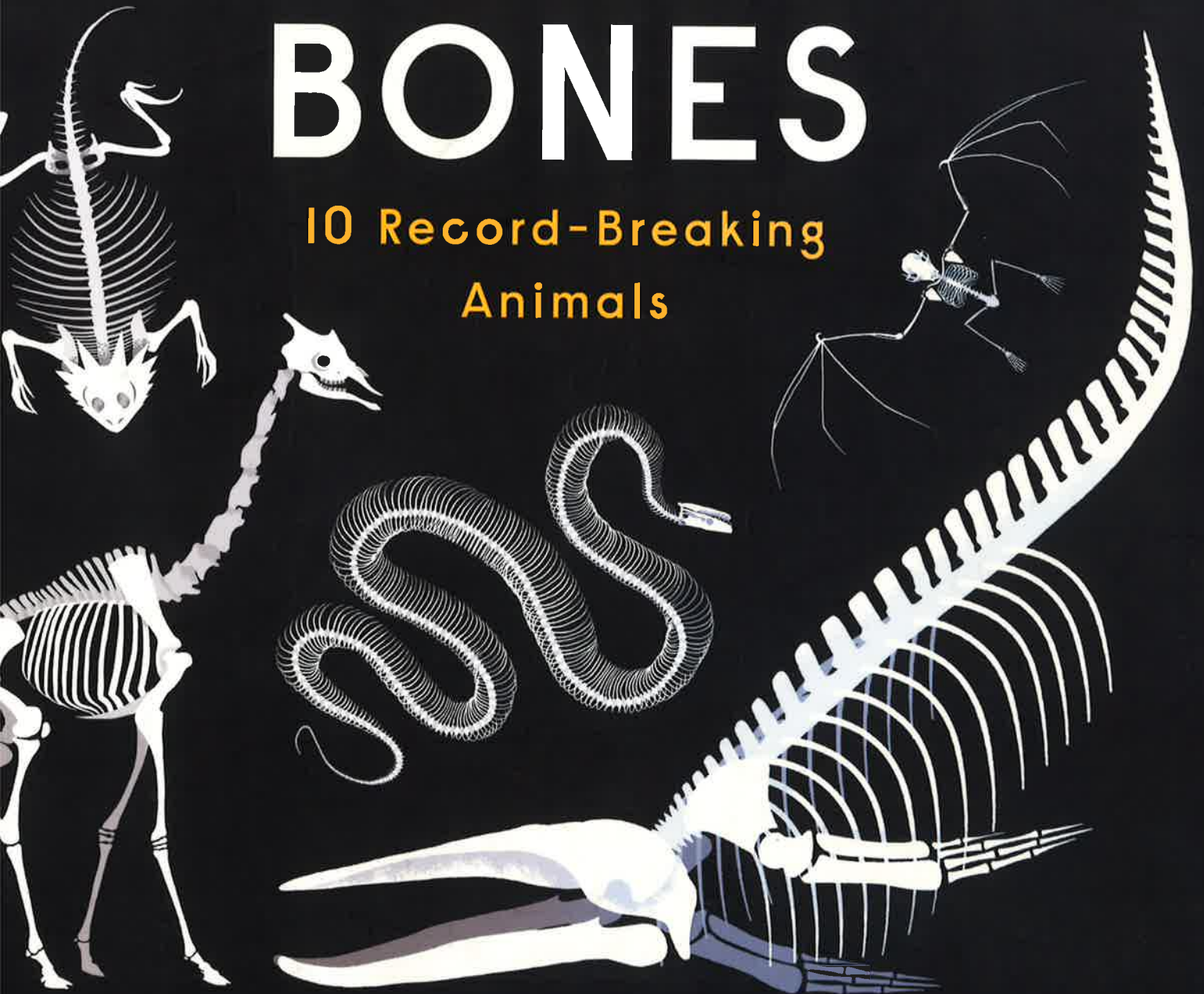
	Quick Check Grammar Chart	-	✓	+	Explain why
Learning Stages	Awareness raising			X	The descriptions contain a lot of superlatives and comparatives, the students have an authentic environment in which the forms are used.
	Conceptualization and hypothesis building				
	Proceduralization in scaffolded conditions				
	Performance in real-time context				
Pedagogical Principles and Communicative Criteria	Depth of processing and Complex encoding : Will the learners be mentally active and process grammar, lexis and their “world knowledge”?			X	The students should try to guess what animal it is through connecting the given information to their knowledge about animals. The topic of bones is hopefully just a bit different and also exiting.
	Commitment filter: Will the learners’ cognitive and affective needs be met? (e.g.: curiosity, problem solving, enjoyment, fun, success)			X	The learners have to be curious which animals they have and also talk to fellow students. I hope they enjoy that they do not have to stay seated during the task but can get up and walk around the class, which might also lead to different interview partners (not only their seating-neighbors)
	Peer and social learning and interaction: Pair – or groupwork, sharing, oral activities, jigsaw activities...			X	alone as well as group work, sharing of information
	Personalisation: Do the learners have the opportunity to draw on their personal experiences and express their own ideas?	X			This is the first step of introducing superlative/comparative forms, they can't express their own ideas yet.
	Contextualisation: Is the exercise embedded in a clear communicative context?			X	It is a book about the topic, and the learners can see all the parts of the book in the end.
	Authenticity of process: Will the learners use language in natural, “language-like” ways (rather than manipulate forms)?			X	It is an authentic text.
	Task-based: Do the students fulfil a purposeful task that will have an outcome or end product?			X	Their task is to find out which animal it is, the end product is “How many did I get?”
	Testing versus teaching: Does the exercise support learning or only test it?			X	It is about raising awareness and has nothing to do with testing
	This exercise supports learning processes...			☆	



BOOK OF

BONES

10 Record-Breaking
Animals



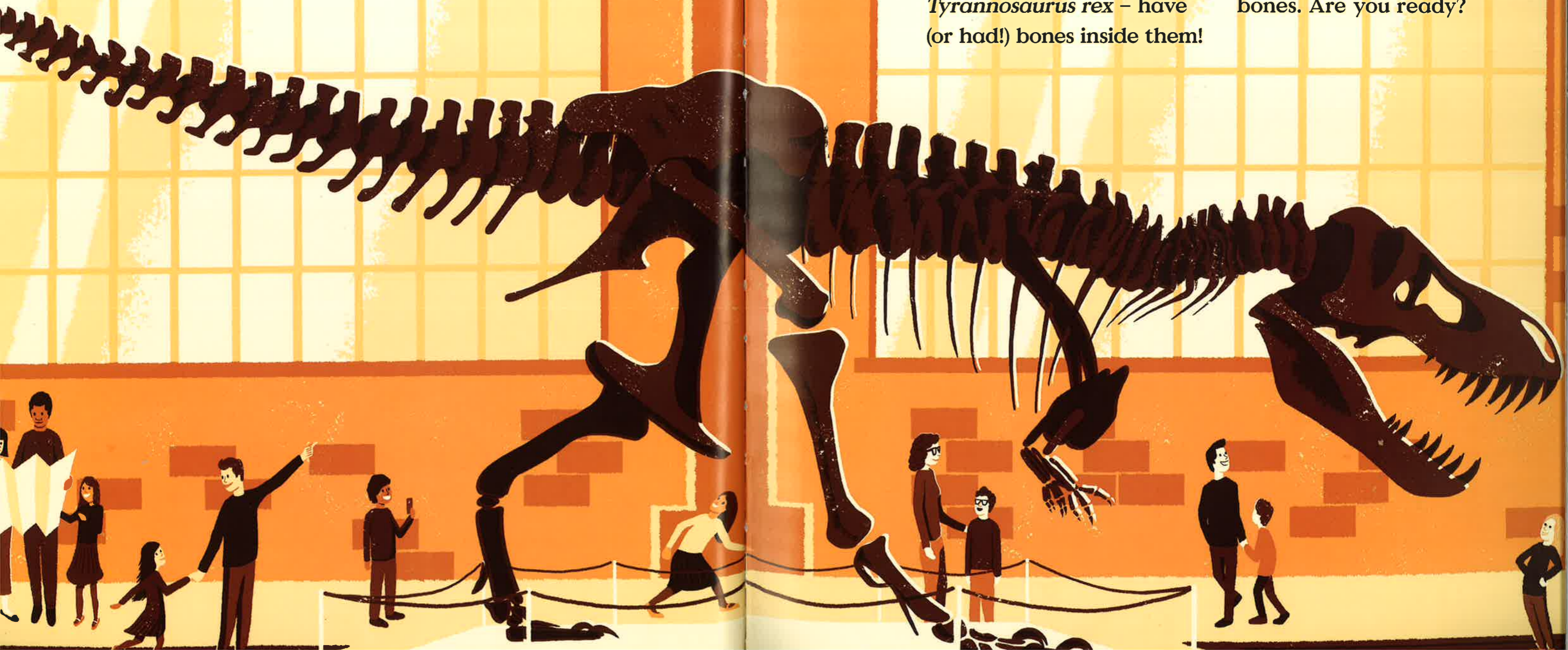
GUESS WHO KNOWS

A LOT ABOUT BONES

YOU do! You know that the soft part of your belly is not a bone but that the hard part of your rib is. You know that your bones make up your skeleton and that your skeleton gives you your shape. You know that bones come in all shapes and sizes and that most animals – from the tiny mouse to the enormous *Tyrannosaurus rex* – have (or had!) bones inside them!

But do you know which animal has the biggest bone in the world? Or the smallest? Or the spikiest?

You will – as soon as you meet the ten incredible animals in this book. Examine their skeletons and read the clues to guess which impressive animal goes with which special bones. Are you ready?



GUESS WHO HAS

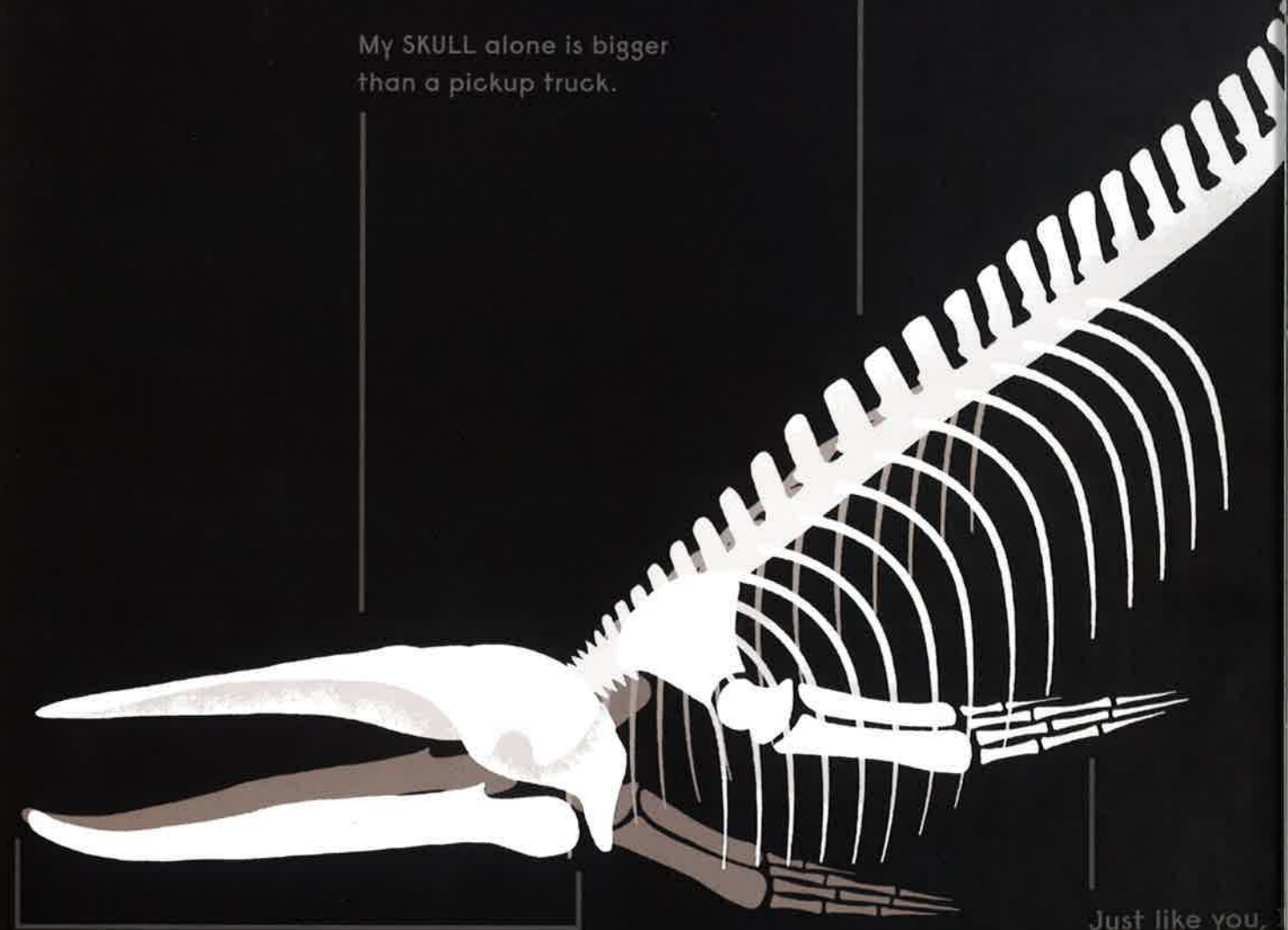
THE BIGGEST BONE

Huge. Gigantic. Tremendous. That's ME. Inside my massive body, I have the world's biggest bone. My mandible, the long bone in my lower jaw, is a whopping 6 metres long. That means three motorcycles could sit in a row on my jaw bone. You have a mandible too, but yours is small enough to fit in the palm of your hand.

- I live in the ocean.
- I swim great distances.
- I can live for 100 years.

I also have the world's biggest SKELETON. At about 28 metres long, it's longer than a bowling alley. *Strike!*

My SKULL alone is bigger than a pickup truck.



My MANDIBLE is the biggest BONE in the world.

Just like you, my finger bones are inside flipper.

Who am I?



I AM A
BLUE WHALE

I'm the world's largest animal. I'm bigger than any dinosaur that ever lived. Thanks to my enormous mandible, my mouth is so large that I could fit one hundred of your friends on my tongue. But don't worry, I don't eat humans, I eat krill: tiny shrimplike creatures that live in the sea. I need LOTS of krill to keep me going. My mandible helps me swallow over seven hundred THOUSAND krill in just ONE gulp! Good thing too, because I need to eat about forty million krill a day – that's like eating twenty-four thousand bathtubs full of jellybean-sized fish!

GUESS WHO HAS

THE SMALLEST BONES

I am teeny tiny. My skull is smaller than your pinky nail. Inside my skull are my ears, and inside my ears are the smallest bones in the world: my hammer, anvil and stirrup bones. You have these bones too! Yours are about as long as an eyelash. Mine are about the size of this dot: •

- I'm easily startled – and very shy.
- I scurry through farmlands, gardens and olive groves.
- I have a venomous bite.



My **HAMMER, ANVIL** and **STIRRUP BONES** are inside each of the ears in my **SKULL**.

I have the world's smallest **SKELETON** too.

Not counting my tail my **SKELETON** is the size of a paperclip and weighs less than a single raisin!

Who am I?



I AM AN ETRUSCAN SHREW

I am the world's smallest mammal! I am small enough to bathe in a soup spoon. Both *your* tiny ear bones and *my* tiny ear bones have a giant job: they vibrate to help us hear. We are lucky; not all animals have vibrating ear bones. Snakes, frogs and birds do not. They can hear, of course, but they can't hear everything that I can. *My* hearing is very sensitive and absolutely superb. Good thing too, because *my* eyesight is *terrible*. *My* ear bones help me hear and find grasshoppers to eat ... and help me hide from owls that want to eat me!

GUESS WHO HAS

THE MOST BONES

You are born with 300 bones in your body. I am born with more than one THOUSAND in mine! Most of my bones run up and down my long spine. Touch the centre of your back; can you feel those hard knobs? Each knob is a bone called a vertebra. You have 33 vertebrae; I have around 400! Our vertebrae add up to make our bendy spines.

- I squeeze rats with my long body before I eat them, head first.
- I have scaly skin and lay eggs.
- I slither through the rainforests of Southeast Asia.

S WHO HAS

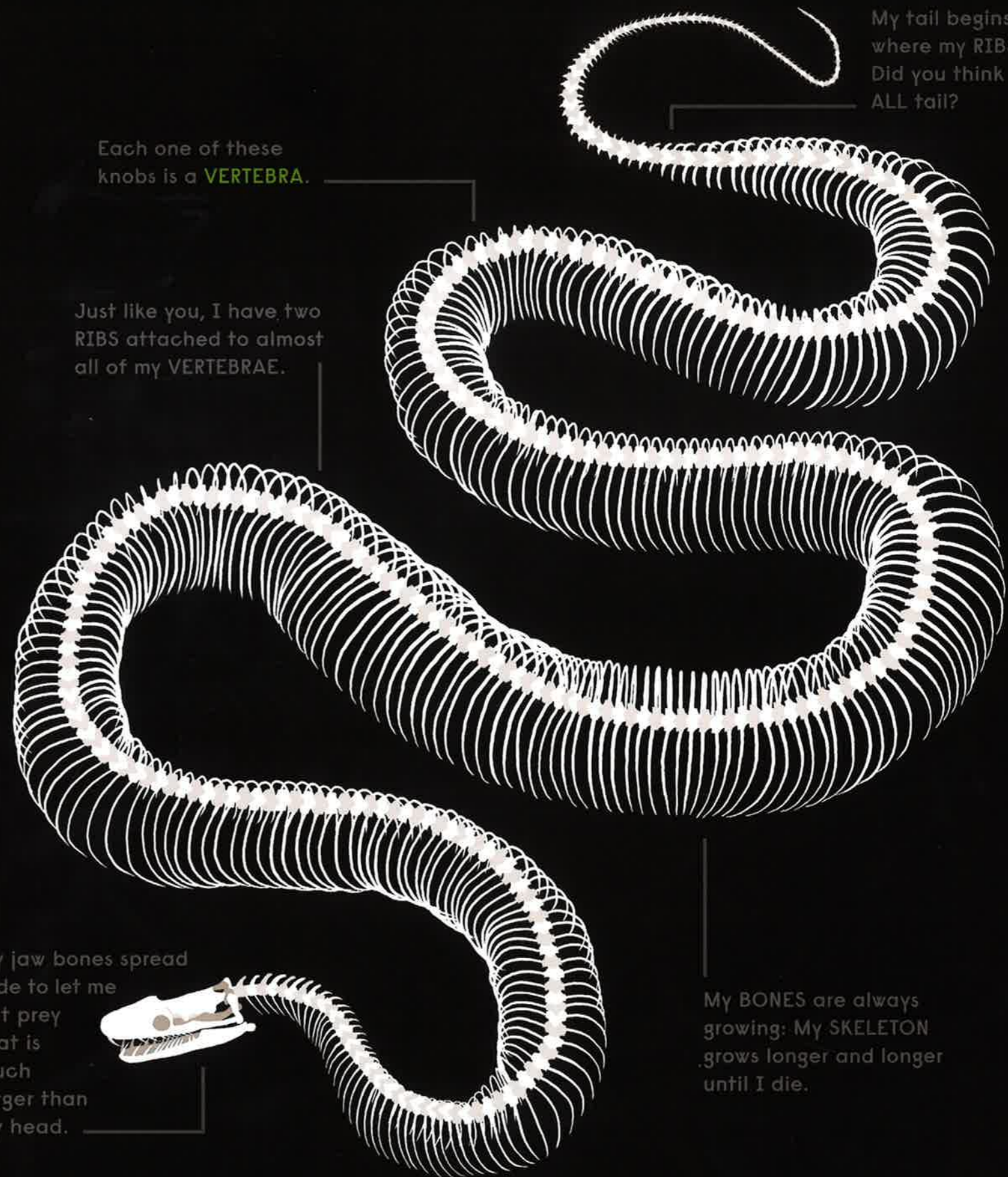
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Each one of these knobs is a VERTEBRA.

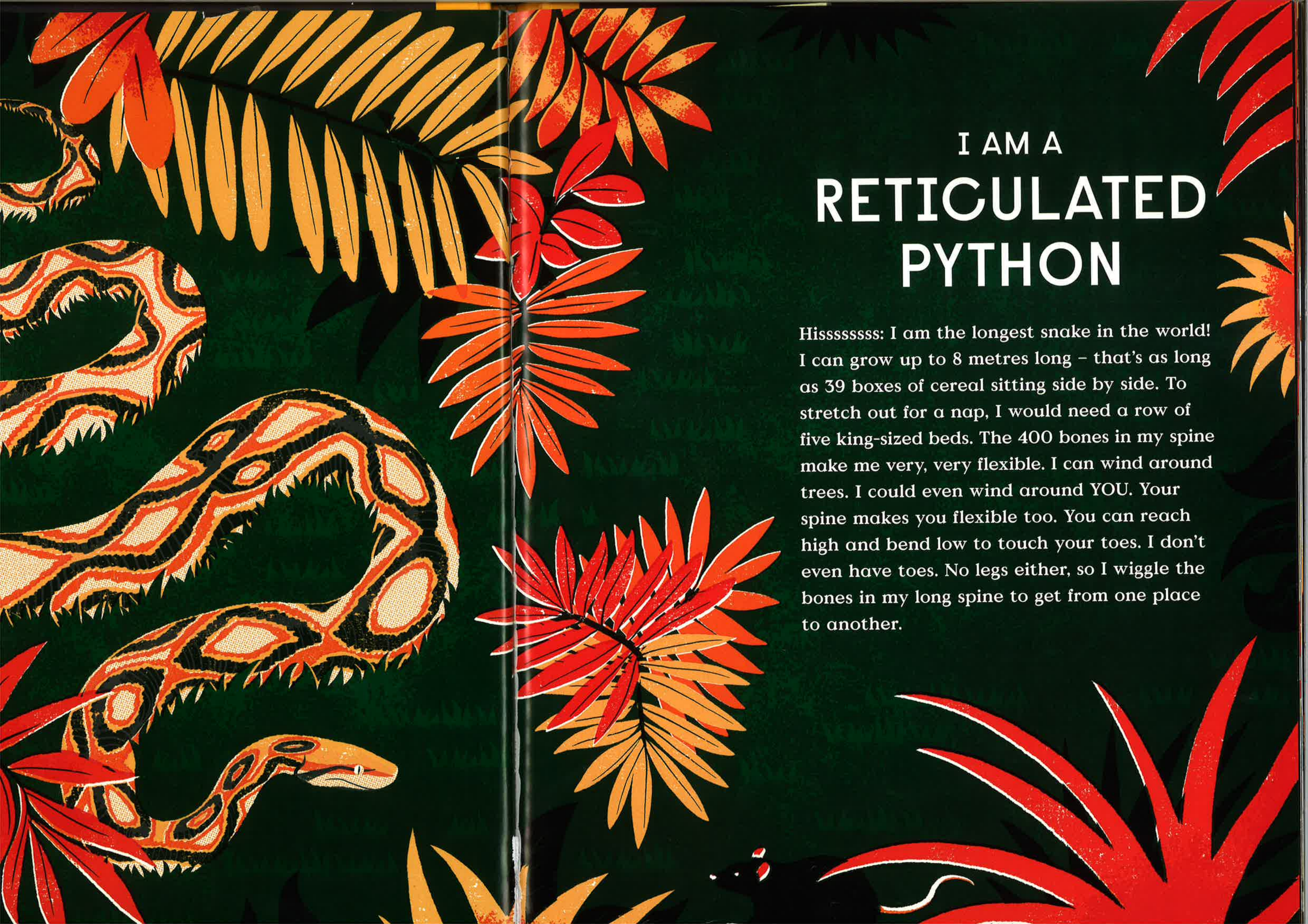
Just like you, I have two RIBS attached to almost all of my VERTEBRAE.

My tail begins here, where my RIBS end. Did you think I was ALL tail?

My jaw bones spread wide to let me eat prey that is much larger than my head.

My BONES are always growing: My SKELETON grows longer and longer until I die.

Who am I?



I AM A RETICULATED PYTHON

Hisssssss: I am the longest snake in the world! I can grow up to 8 metres long – that's as long as 39 boxes of cereal sitting side by side. To stretch out for a nap, I would need a row of five king-sized beds. The 400 bones in my spine make me very, very flexible. I can wind around trees. I could even wind around YOU. Your spine makes you flexible too. You can reach high and bend low to touch your toes. I don't even have toes. No legs either, so I wiggle the bones in my long spine to get from one place to another.



GUESS WHO HAS

THE LONGEST NECK BONE

Hello, down there! I didn't see you at first. After all I have the longest neck bone of any land animal. My long neck and leg bones make me tall enough to peek into a second-storey window! Just like you, I have seven vertebrae in my neck. But each one of mine is much, much longer than each one of yours. If you stack these vertebrae, one on top of the other, they make a two-metre-long neck!

- I usually sleep standing up.
- I saunter through the grassy plains of Africa.
- I use my long tongue to clean my ears.

SS WHO HAS

LONGEST CK BONE

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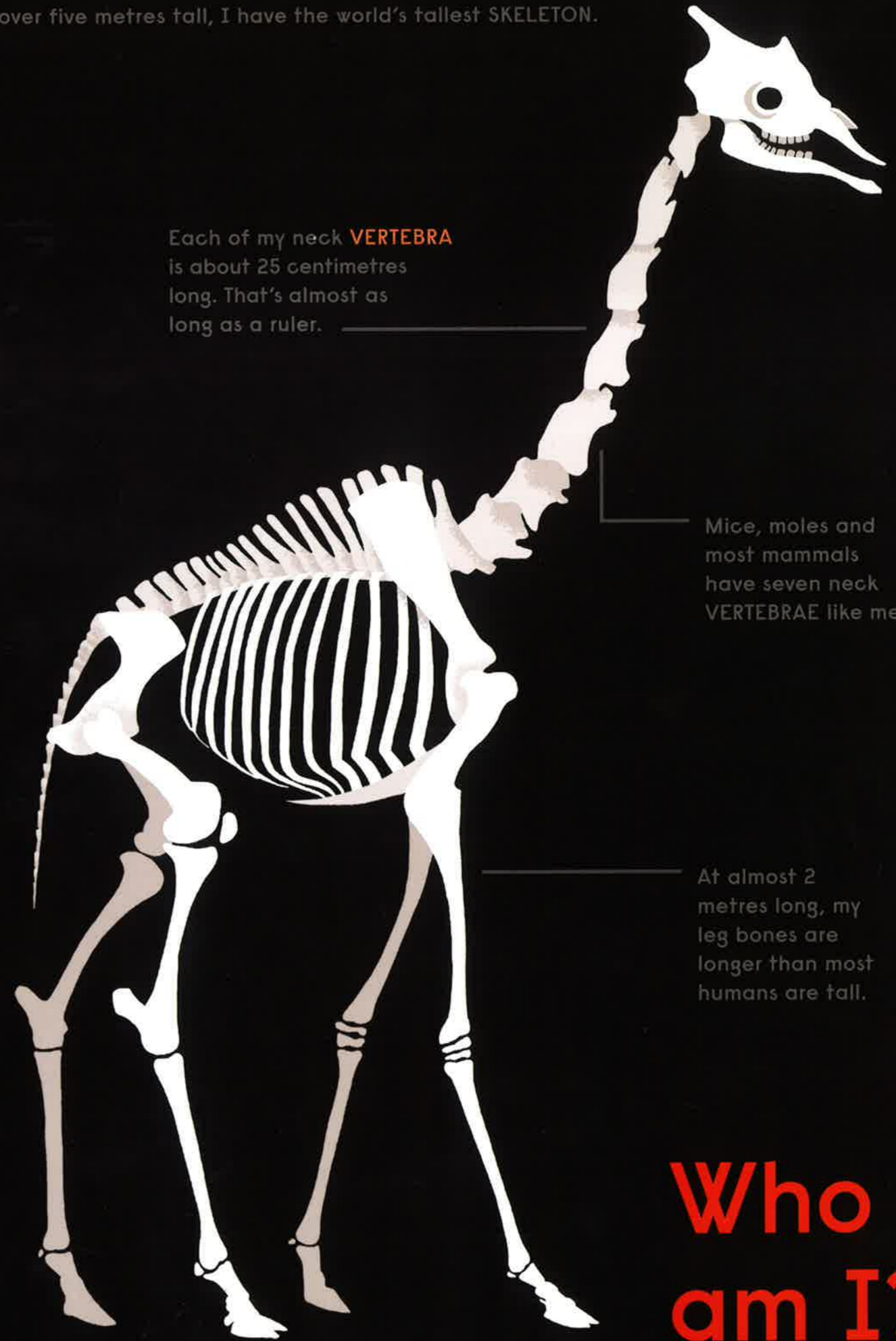
my long tongue to clean
ars.

At over five metres tall, I have the world's tallest SKELETON.

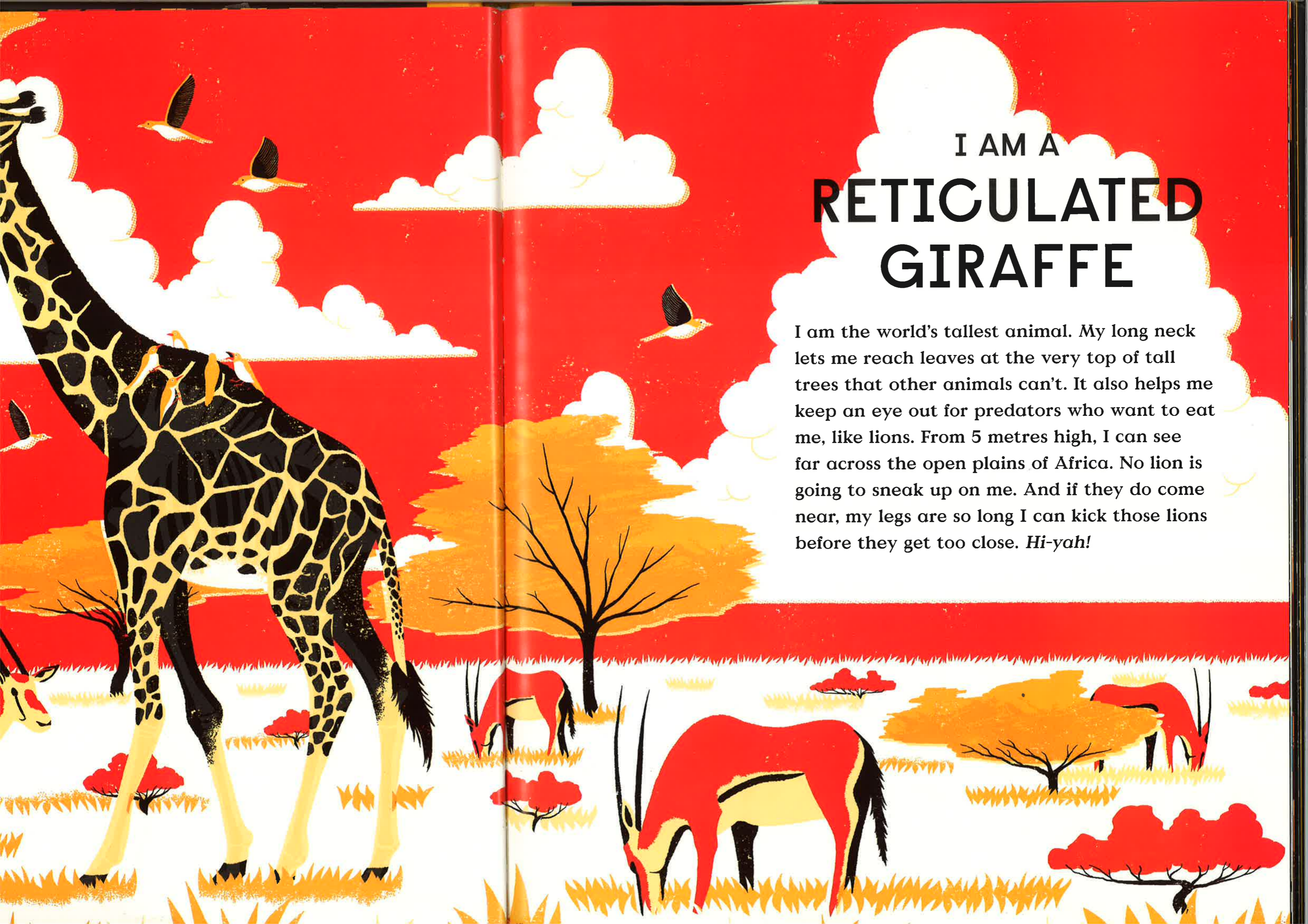
Each of my neck VERTEBRA
is about 25 centimetres
long. That's almost as
long as a ruler.

Mice, moles and
most mammals
have seven neck
VERTEBRAE like me.

At almost 2
metres long, my
leg bones are
longer than most
humans are tall.



Who
am I?



I AM A RETICULATED GIRAFFE

I am the world's tallest animal. My long neck lets me reach leaves at the very top of tall trees that other animals can't. It also helps me keep an eye out for predators who want to eat me, like lions. From 5 metres high, I can see far across the open plains of Africa. No lion is going to sneak up on me. And if they do come near, my legs are so long I can kick those lions before they get too close. *Hi-yah!*



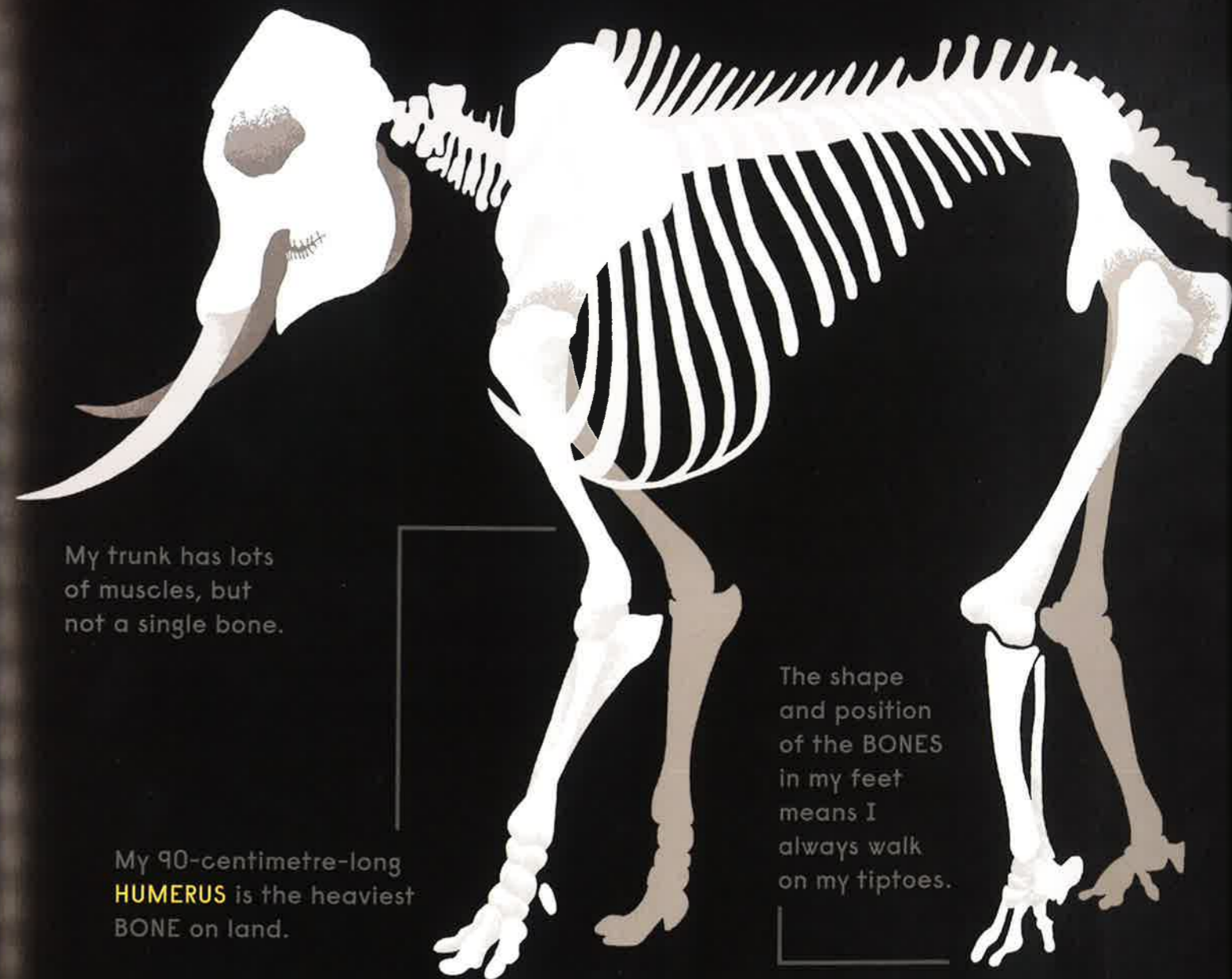
GUESS WHO HAS

THE HEAVIEST BONE

The heaviest bone on land is inside the heaviest animal on land. Who's that? That's me! Which bone is that? It's my humerus! You have a humerus too. It's the long bone in your upper arm that runs from your shoulder to your elbow. My humerus is taller than a dining room table and can weigh 24 kilograms – that's as much as a bucket of bowling balls, and maybe even you!

- I roam Africa in giant herds.
- I am the biggest animal on land.
- I flap my giant ears to keep cool.

I also have the biggest and heaviest SKELETON on land. It weighs around 1,000 kilograms, more than 10 refrigerators.



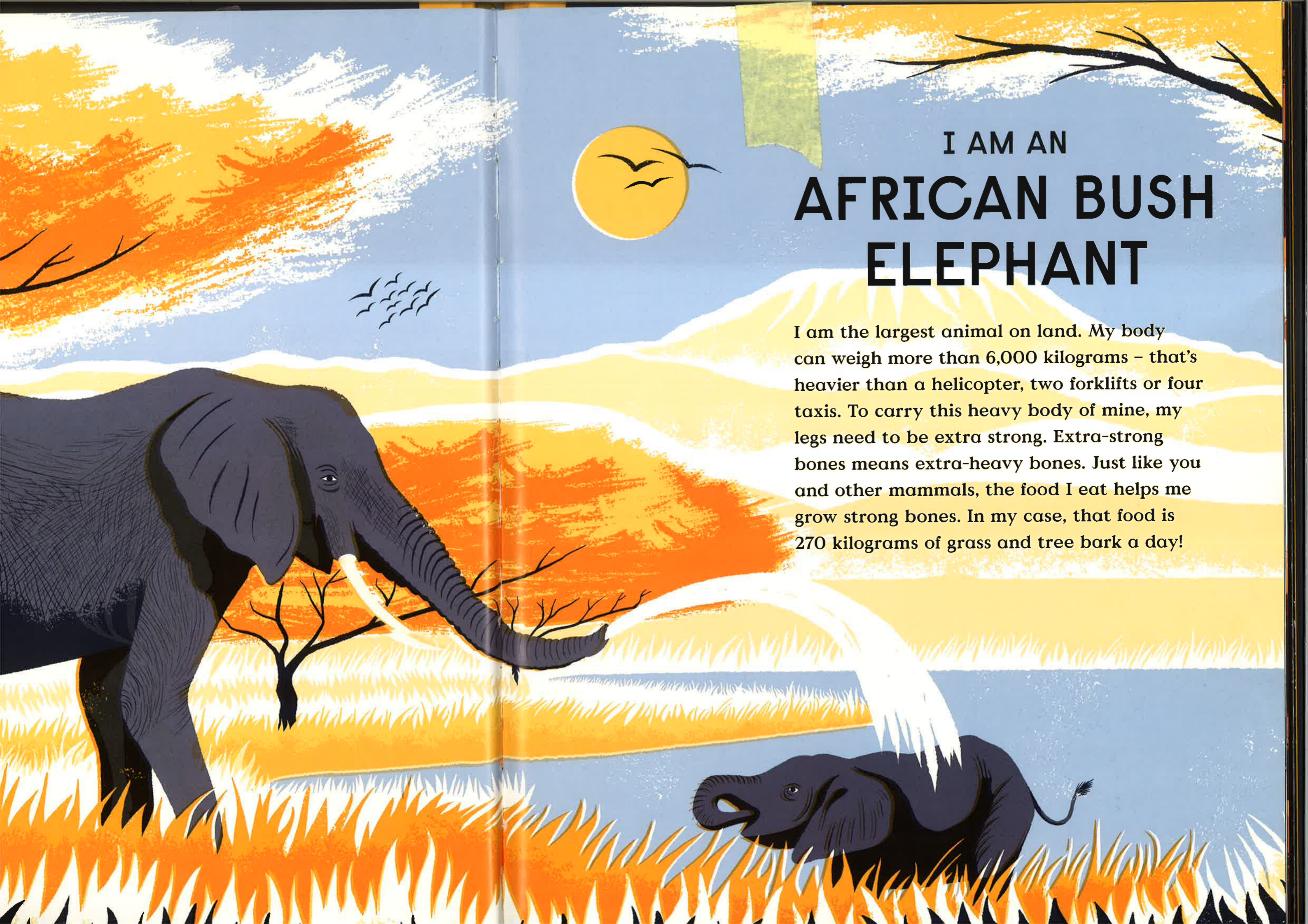
My trunk has lots of muscles, but not a single bone.

My 90-centimetre-long **HUMERUS** is the heaviest **BONE** on land.

The shape and position of the **BONES** in my feet means I always walk on my tiptoes.

Who am I?





I AM AN AFRICAN BUSH ELEPHANT

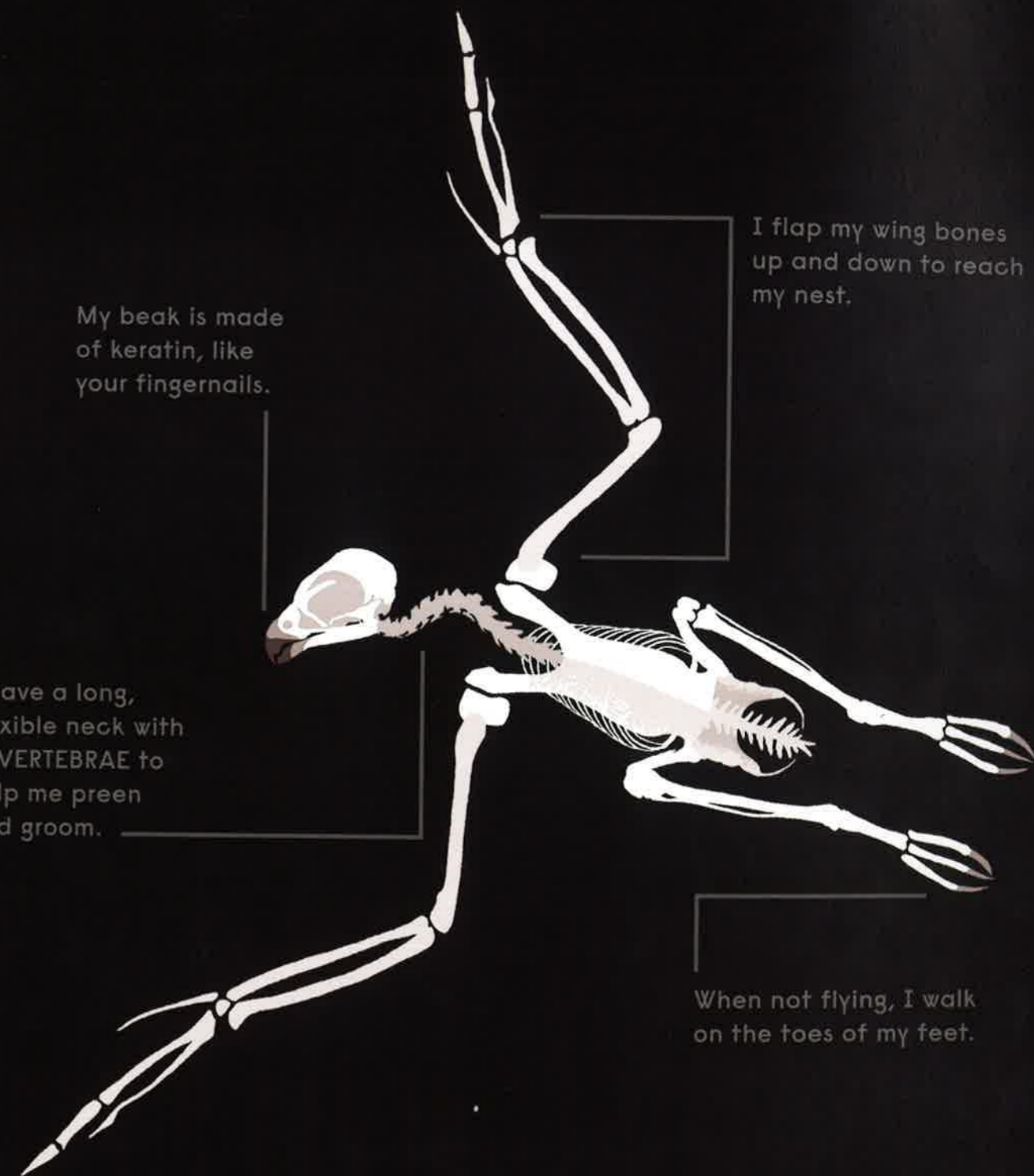
I am the largest animal on land. My body can weigh more than 6,000 kilograms – that's heavier than a helicopter, two forklifts or four taxis. To carry this heavy body of mine, my legs need to be extra strong. Extra-strong bones means extra-heavy bones. Just like you and other mammals, the food I eat helps me grow strong bones. In my case, that food is 270 kilograms of grass and tree bark a day!

GUESS WHO HAS

THE LIGHTEST BONES

My bones are so light that they weigh less than my feathers! My light bones help me jump, take off, soar, dive and land – all important skills for a life in the sky. My bones are light because, unlike you and most mammals, who have bones filled with bone marrow, mine are filled with holes, and these holes are filled with air.

- When I dive through the air, I am the fastest animal in the world.
- I prey on other birds and bats.
- I build nests on mountain cliffs and skyscraper ledges.



Who am I?



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I AM A PEREGRINE FALCON

From the tiny hummingbird to the mighty eagle, all flying birds have very light bones. But let's not quibble over which of us has the absolute lightest. My bones are light for my size and help make me the fastest animal in the world! Faster than a race horse? Yup. Faster than a cheetah? Oh yes. When I dive for prey, I can reach speeds of 242 mph. That's faster than a racing car. My large breastbone helps my wings flap extra hard, making me extra powerful – and extra fast! *Zoom!* I love to fly! In fact, sometimes I fly 25,000 kilometres in a year. That is like travelling more than halfway around the Earth.

GUESS WHO HAS

THE THINNEST BONE

My phalanges – my upper finger bones – are thinner than a single strand of spaghetti. I have four fingers and a thumb, just like you. But MY finger bones are almost as long as my entire body! They act like kite rods to support the thin skin of my wings. My slender and flexible finger bones help me fly wherever and however I want to, which is usually at night.

- I sleep upside down, snuggled with my family.
 - I flit through cool limestone caves.
 - I am an amazing flyer ... but can't walk very well.
-

ESS WHO HAS

THE THINNEST BONE

Phalanges – my upper finger bones – are as thin as a single strand of spaghetti. I have four fingers and a thumb, just like you. My upper bones are almost as long as my lower bones! They act like kite rods to support the membrane of my wings. My slender and flexible upper bones help me fly wherever and whenever I want to, which is usually at night.

I sleep upside down, snuggled with my family.

I live in cool limestone caves.

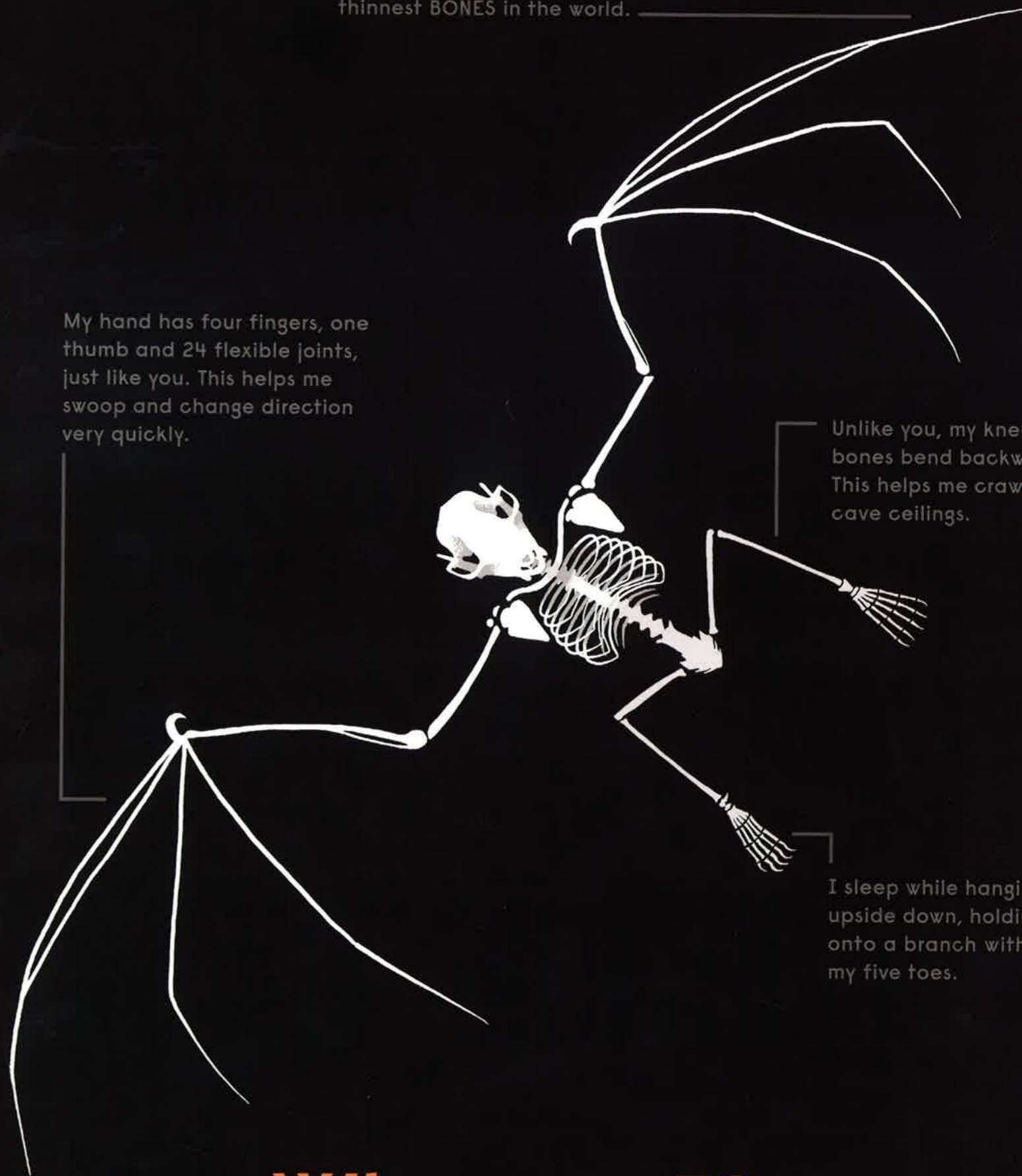
I'm an amazing flyer ... but can't climb very well.

My PHALANGES are the thinnest BONES in the world.

My hand has four fingers, one thumb and 24 flexible joints, just like you. This helps me swoop and change direction very quickly.

Unlike you, my knee bones bend backwards. This helps me crawl on cave ceilings.

I sleep while hanging upside down, holding onto a branch with my five toes.



Who am I?





I AM A BUMBLEBEE BAT

I am the smallest bat in the world. I am so small, I'm named after an insect of a similar size. Guess which one! If your finger bones were as long and thin as mine, your pinky would be as thin as a strand of hair and keep going past your toes! We bats use our wings to fly just like you use your hands to swim. I bend my finger joints to cup the air and push it behind me. This lets me zip through the sky to get to my dinner before it can get away. My dinner is usually bugs. Lots and lots of bugs.

GUESS WHO HAS

THE FASTEST-GROWING BONE

Howdy! Are you checking out my antlers? Get this: they are two metres wide...that's wider than a grand piano! They make for a *grand* entrance. Get it? My antlers are made of bone. It's the same kind of bone that makes up my (and your) skull, but these bones grow on the *outside* of my body. Know what else is surprising? They grow two and a half centimetres a day! You probably grow that much in *six months*.

- I use my antlers and hooves to defend myself.
- I live among the spruce trees in the forests of chilly Alaska.
- I usually live alone.

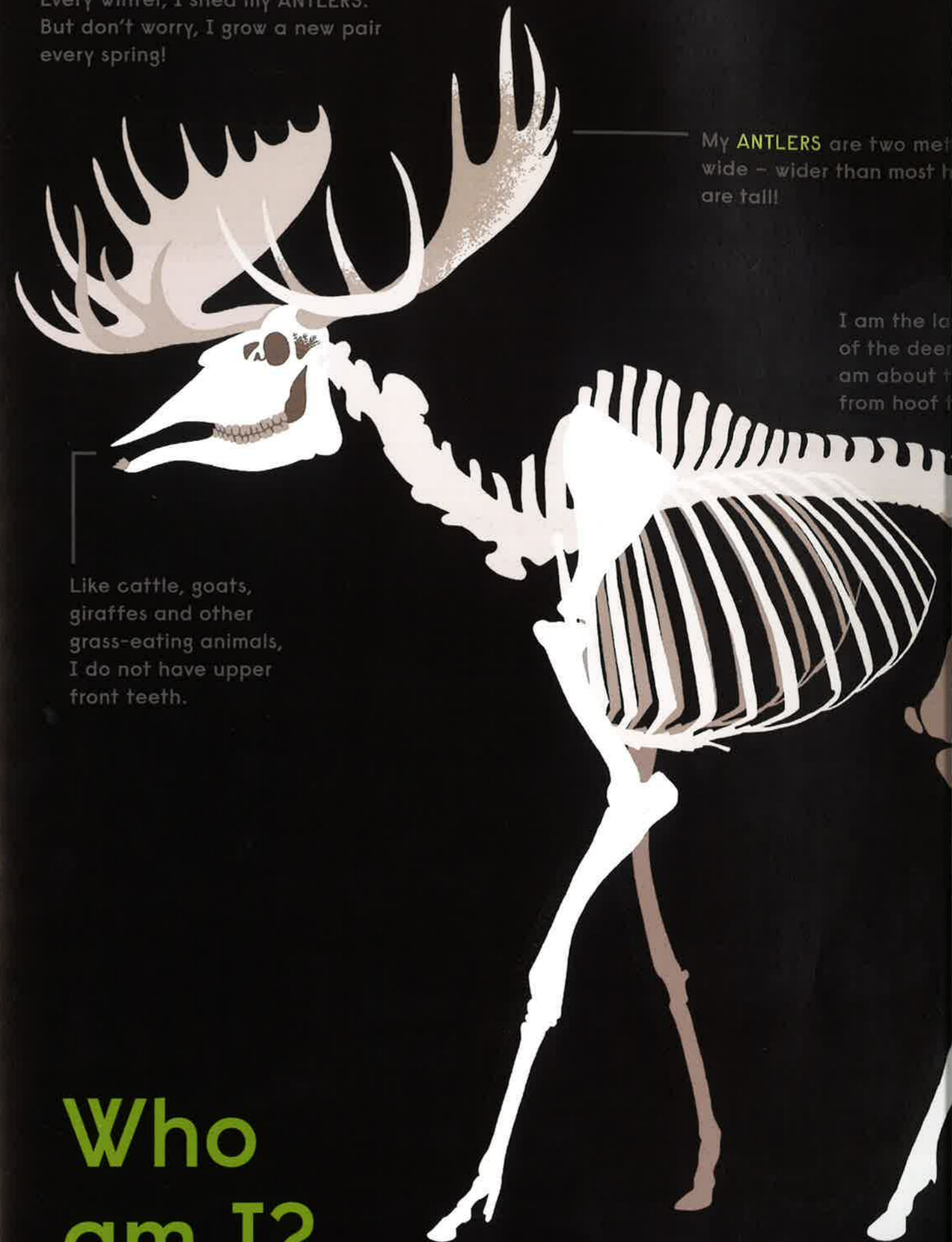
Every winter, I shed my ANTLERS. But don't worry, I grow a new pair every spring!

My ANTLERS are two metres wide – wider than most pianos – and are tall!

I am the largest of the deer. I am about 1.8 metres tall from hoof to

Like cattle, goats, giraffes and other grass-eating animals, I do not have upper front teeth.

Who am I?



JESS WHO HAS

THE FASTEST- GROWING BONE

Are you checking out my antlers? They are two metres wide... that's wider than a grand piano! They make for a great entrance. Get it? My antlers are made of bone. It's the same kind of bone that makes up my (and your) skull, but these grow on the *outside* of my body. Know that is surprising? They grow two and a half centimetres a day! You probably grow a centimetre in *six months*.

I use my antlers and hooves to defend myself.

I live among the spruce trees in the forests of chilly Alaska.

I usually live alone.

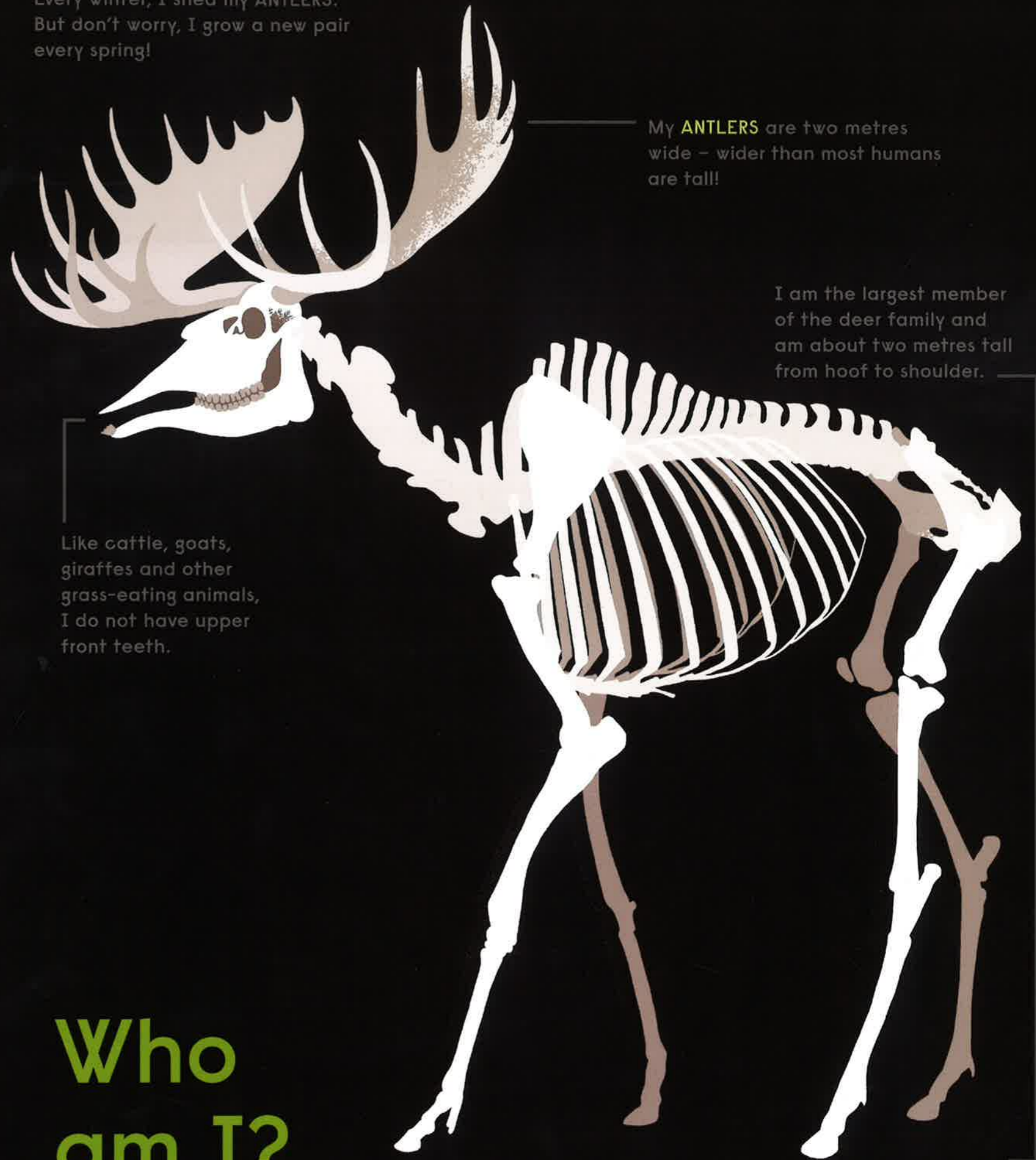
Every winter, I shed my ANTLERS. But don't worry, I grow a new pair every spring!

My ANTLERS are two metres wide – wider than most humans are tall!

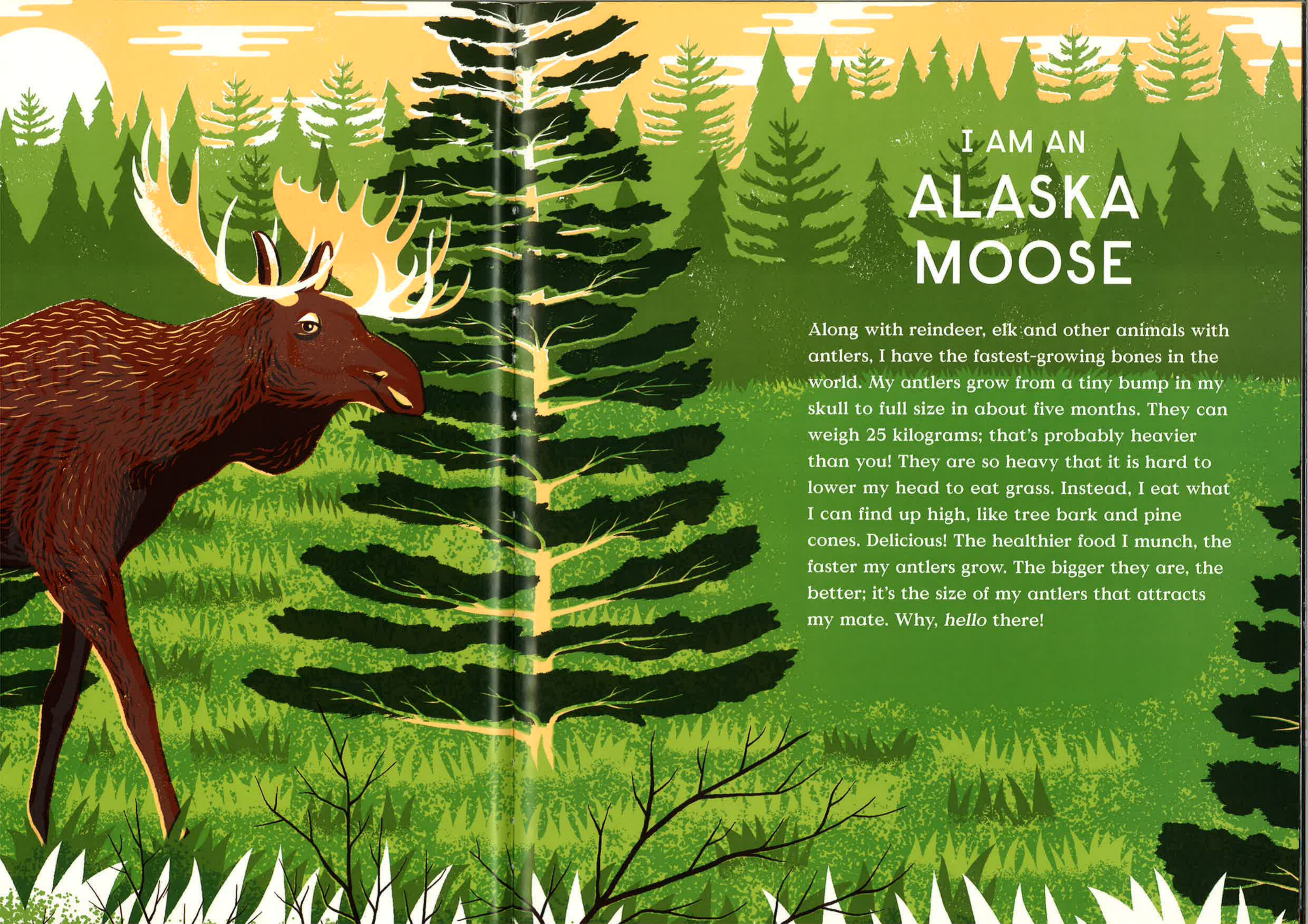
I am the largest member of the deer family and am about two metres tall from hoof to shoulder.

Like cattle, goats, giraffes and other grass-eating animals, I do not have upper front teeth.

Who am I?







I AM AN ALASKA MOOSE

Along with reindeer, elk and other animals with antlers, I have the fastest-growing bones in the world. My antlers grow from a tiny bump in my skull to full size in about five months. They can weigh 25 kilograms; that's probably heavier than you! They are so heavy that it is hard to lower my head to eat grass. Instead, I eat what I can find up high, like tree bark and pine cones. Delicious! The healthier food I munch, the faster my antlers grow. The bigger they are, the better; it's the size of my antlers that attracts my mate. Why, *hello* there!

GUESS WHO HAS

THE SPIKIEST BONE

Take a look at the spiky bones at the top of my head. These horns grow out of my skull and protect my brain. Smart, huh? I gotta be smart because I'm pretty small and not very fast. It'd be easy for a snake or coyote to catch me. But once they get a feel of my spiky skull they'll drop me. It's sharp! This crown of horns is my best security system.

- I eat ants. Lots and lots of ants.
- I like hot, dry, sandy spots in the Arizona desert.
- I can shoot blood from my eyes.

SS WHO HAS

SPIKIEST BONE

At the spiky bones at the top of
my horns grow out of my skull
my brain. Smart, huh? I gotta be
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easy for a snake or coyote to catch
they get a feel of my spiky skull
me. It's sharp! This crown of horns
my security system.

ants. Lots and lots of ants.

hot, dry, sandy spots in the
a desert.

shoot blood from my eyes.

I am about 13
centimetres long
- that's shorter than
a teaspoon!



My **HORNS** grow bigger throughout
my life. Bigger and spikier too!

My wide **RIBS** help me
catch more sunshine
on my flat back; this
keeps me toasty warm.

My name comes from
the crown-like shape
of my ten **HORNS**.

Who am I?



ESS WHO HAS

E FEWEST BONES

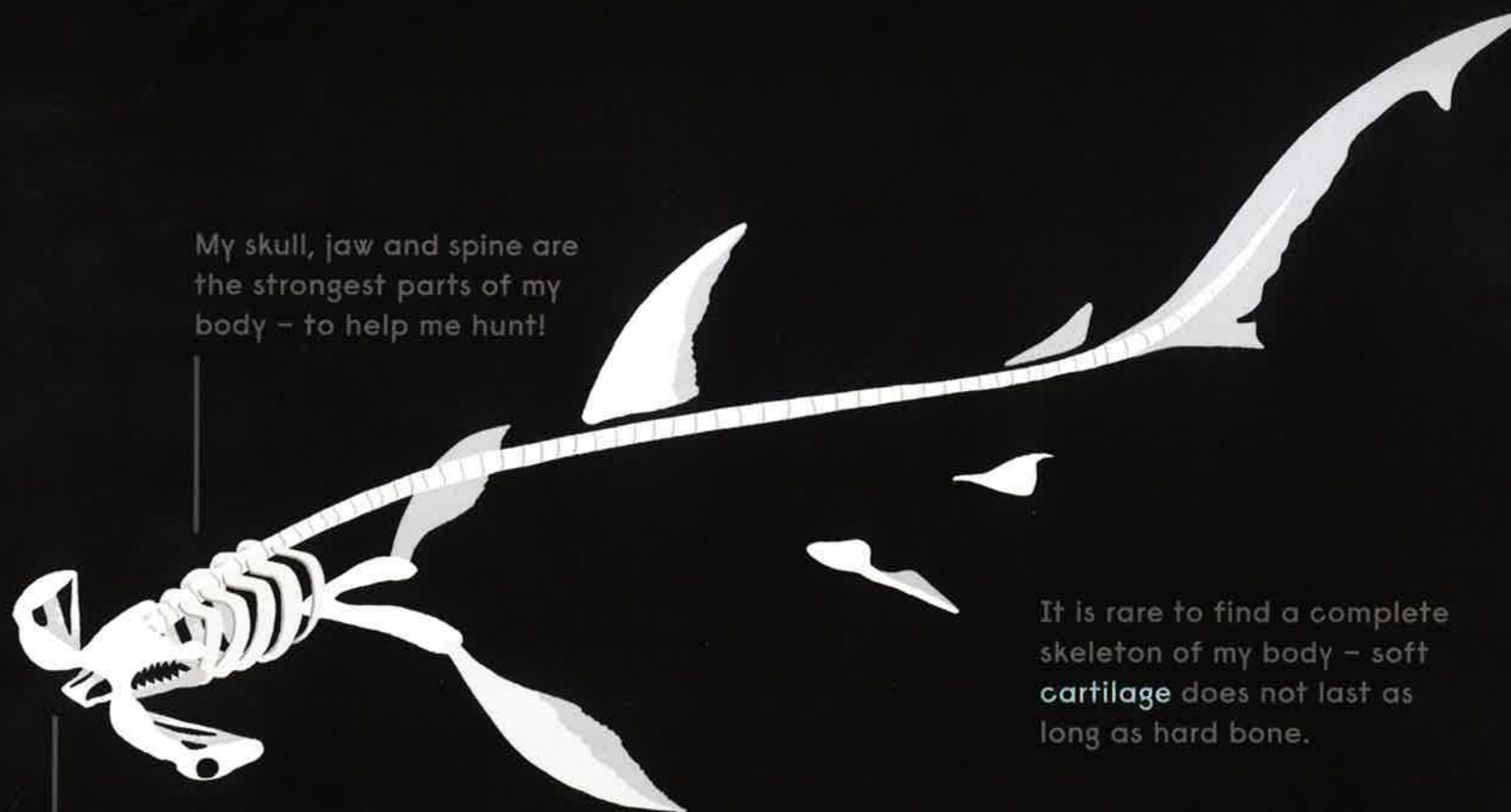
...dle: *who has a skeleton but no
...wer: me. Instead of bones like
...keleton is made of cartilage, a
...flexible tissue. Cartilage is stiffer
...e, but not as hard as bone. You
...age too. You can feel it when you
...ip of your nose. My cartilage lets
...ad make sharp turns when I hunt
...eferably stingray - *chomp!**

...rt through coral reefs in the
...ical oceans.

...ow new teeth throughout my life.

...named after the shape of
...skull.

I am usually about 3 metres long ...but can grow to more than 6 metres long; that's almost as long as an ambulance.



My skull, jaw and spine are the strongest parts of my body - to help me hunt!

It is rare to find a complete skeleton of my body - soft cartilage does not last as long as hard bone.

My wide, flat head helps me see all around me - look how far apart my eyes are!

Unlike you, I do not have a ribcage and cannot live on land.

Who am I?

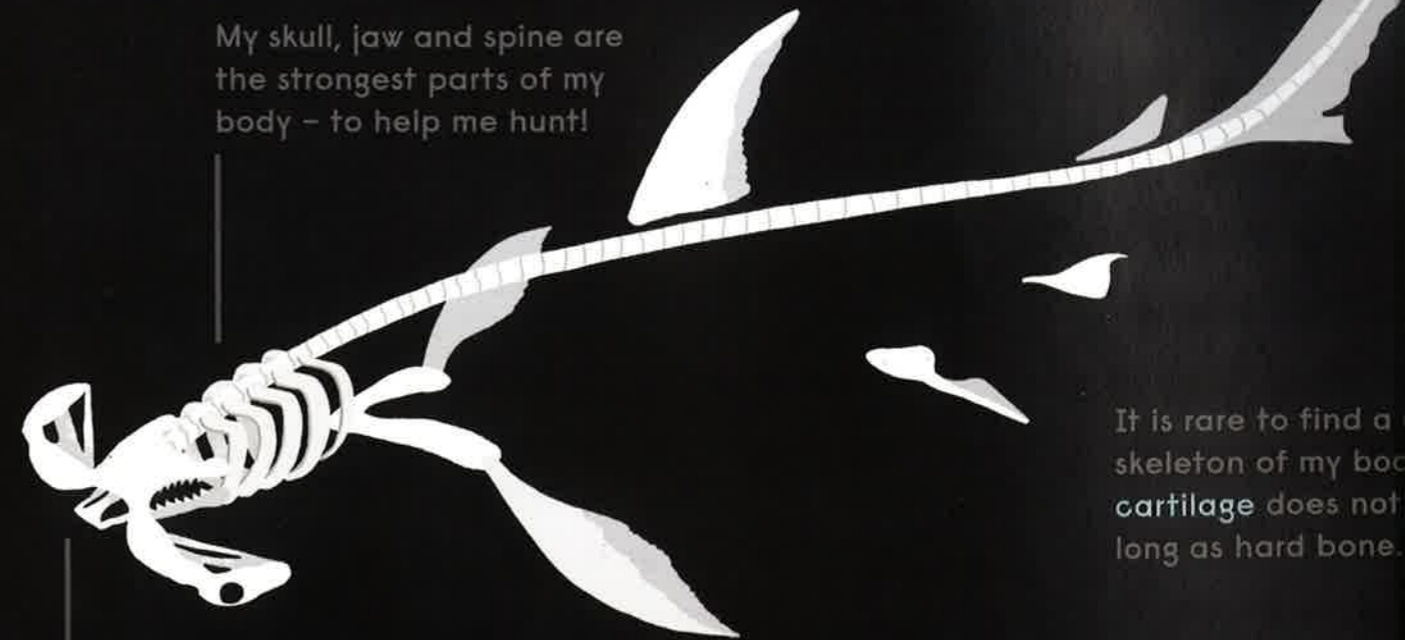
GUESS WHO HAS

THE FEWEST BONES

Here's a riddle: *who has a skeleton but no bones? Answer: me.* Instead of bones like yours, my skeleton is made of cartilage, a type of soft, flexible tissue. Cartilage is stiffer than muscle, but not as hard as bone. You have cartilage too. You can feel it when you touch the tip of your nose. My cartilage lets me twist and make sharp turns when I hunt for prey, preferably stingray – *chomp!*

- I dart through coral reefs in the tropical oceans.
- I grow new teeth throughout my life.
- I'm named after the shape of my skull.

I am usually about 3 metres long ...but can grow to more than 6 metres long; that's almost as long as an ambulance.



My skull, jaw and spine are the strongest parts of my body – to help me hunt!

My wide, flat head helps me see all around me – look how far apart my eyes are!

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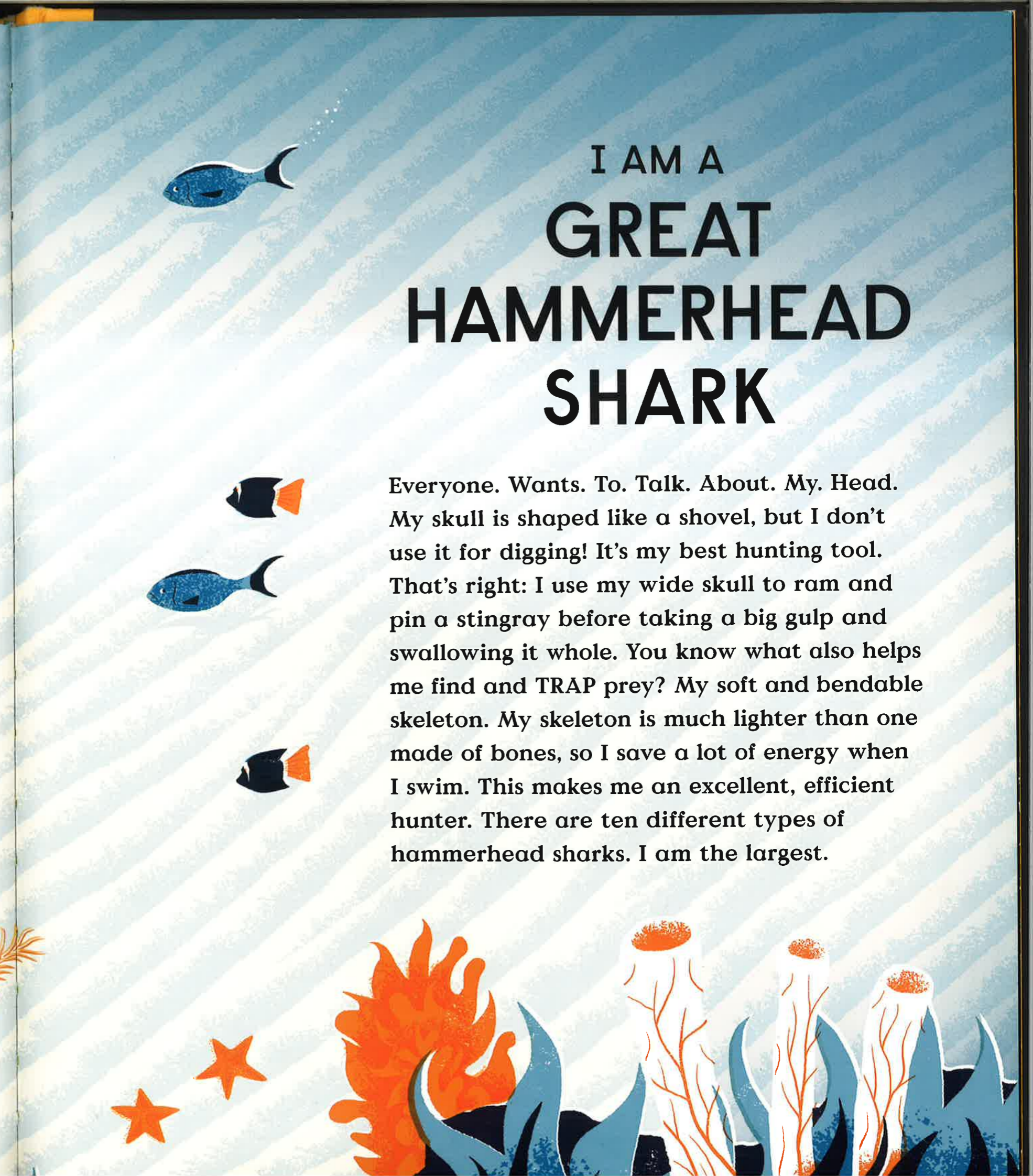
Who am I?





I AM A GREAT HAMMERHEAD SHARK

Everyone. Wants. To. Talk. About. My. Head.
My skull is shaped like a shovel, but I don't use it for digging! It's my best hunting tool. That's right: I use my wide skull to ram and pin a stingray before taking a big gulp and swallowing it whole. You know what also helps me find and TRAP prey? My soft and bendable skeleton. My skeleton is much lighter than one made of bones, so I save a lot of energy when I swim. This makes me an excellent, efficient hunter. There are ten different types of hammerhead sharks. I am the largest.



GUESS WHO ELSE HAS

SPECIAL BONES

YOU do! Like a giraffe, you have seven vertebrae in your neck. Like a bat, you have two hands, each with four fingers and a thumb. Like a snake, you have a bendy and flexible spine. Like a shrew, the smallest bones in your body are the hammer, anvil and stirrup bones in your ears. Like a moose, your bones grow faster when you eat healthy food. The hardest bone in your body – your mandible – lets you chomp on a nut. Your hand – the body part with the most bones – has 27 bones, and this helps you pick up a grape and play the guitar. Your bones help you eat breakfast, hear a bird chirp and play football.

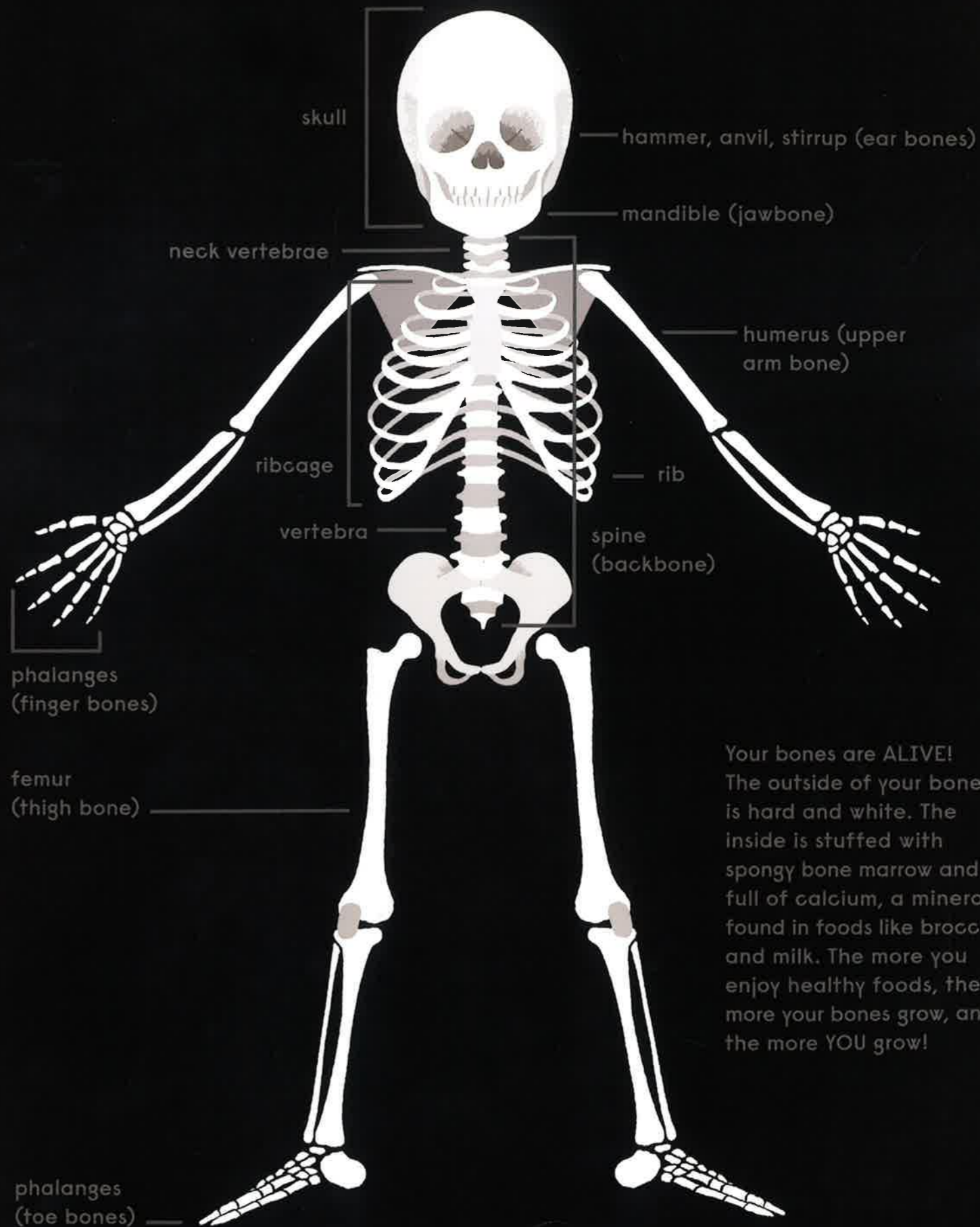
I like these bones, don't you?

SS WHO ELSE HAS

SPECIAL BONES

Like a giraffe, you have seven vertebrae in your neck. Like a bat, you have five fingers on each hand, each with four phalanges. Like a snake, you have a bendy spine. Like a shrew, the smallest mammal, your ear bones are the hammer, anvil and stirrup. Like a moose, your jawbone grows faster when you eat healthy foods. Your mandible is the hardest bone in your body – your jawbone – lets you chomp on a nut. Your hand is the body part with the most bones – 27 bones, and this helps you pick up a pencil and play the guitar. Your bones help you digest breakfast, hear a bird chirp and catch a ball.

Do you have bones, don't you?



Your bones are ALIVE!
The outside of your bones is hard and white. The inside is stuffed with spongy bone marrow and is full of calcium, a mineral found in foods like broccoli and milk. The more you enjoy healthy foods, the more your bones grow, and the more YOU grow!

GLOSSARY OF BONE WORDS

Now that you are a bone expert, use these words to talk like one, too.

ANTLER: A fast-growing, hard bone that grows from the skull of deer and is used for protection. Unlike horns, antlers are shed each fall and grow again the following spring.

BONE: Bones are strong, hard, living tissues that come in many shapes and sizes. They make up the skeleton that gives you and animals their special shape. Bones support and protect the brain, heart, lungs, and other important soft organs on the inside of your body. The outside of a bone is hard and white. The inside is stuffed with spongy bone marrow. Bones are made of calcium and other materials.

BONE MARROW: A thick, spongy kind of living jelly found inside bones. Bone marrow makes the blood cells that carry oxygen around the body.

CALCIUM: This mineral is found in all living creatures and is essential to growing strong bones and teeth. We get calcium from the foods we eat, like beans, nuts, and spinach.

CARTILAGE: This strong, flexible tissue is found throughout the body of all animals. You can feel it in your nose and ears. The skeleton of some fish, like sharks, is made completely of cartilage.

CRANIUM: The bones in the top part of the skull that protect the brain.

HAMMER, ANVIL, STIRRUP: Three tiny bones in your ears and those of all mammals. These bones vibrate to help you hear.

HORN: A hard bone that grows from the skull of animals like the giraffe, goat, and regal horned lizard and is used for protection. Unlike the antlers of a deer, horns are permanent and continue to grow throughout the animal's life.

HUMERUS: This long, strong bone runs from shoulder to elbow in the upper arm of humans, and in the forelimb of animals.

KERATIN: The horns of a rhinoceros and a regal horned lizard are coated in this protective, tough material. It is also found in beaks, claws, feathers, fingernails, and hair.

MANDIBLE: A very hard, strong bone in the lower jaw that helps animals chew and eat.

PHALANGES: The long bones of the finger and toe. Phalanges help an animal grasp and hold things.

RIB: A long, narrow strip of curved bone that attaches to a vertebra in the mid-back. Several ribs make up the rib cage.

RIB CAGE: A bony, basket-like structure in the chest made of ribs and other bones that protects the heart and lungs.

SKELETON: The framework of bones in humans, and animals with a backbone, that protects the soft organs of the body. The shape of an animal's skeleton helps it fly, crawl, or leap in order to stay safe, healthy, and happy in the ocean, mountains, desert, or wherever it may live.

SKULL: A collection of very hard bones that protects the brain. The skull includes bones of the cranium and jaw.

SPINE: Also known as the backbone, the spine is made of many vertebrae. In humans, it runs from the base of the skull along the center of the back, ending in the sit bone.

TOOTH: The hardest material in the body, the tooth attaches to the jaw and is used for eating. Unlike a bone, a tooth cannot heal itself. In some animals, teeth are used as a weapon. In humans, our teeth also help us speak.

VERTEBRAE: Knob-like bones that make up the spine. Humans have five types of vertebrae.

FURTHER READING

At the library

Bones: Skeletons and How They Work, by Steve Jenkins. Scholastic Press, 2010.

Skeletons: An Inside Look at Animals, by Jinny Johnson. Reader's Digest Association, 1994.

Jake's Bones by Jack McGowan-Lowe. Ticktock Books, 2014.

Skulls: An Exploration of Alan Dudley's Curious Collection by Simon Winchester. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 2012.

On the internet

The Natural History Museum
www.nhm.ac.uk

Animal Diversity Web
animaldiversity.org

National Geographic
kids.nationalgeographic.com

Scientific American
www.scientificamerican.com

Smithsonian's National Zoo & Conservation Biology Institute
nationalzoo.si.edu

ng about animal bones!

ng I learned while researching this there is a lot about animal bones es don't yet know. For instance, no hed the bones of every bird, or uickly the antlers of a moose grow those of a porcupine caribou.

Well, animals are tricky to study! small and shy animals like the w can be difficult to track down. hardly invite an enormous blue our classroom! When you do come mal, it is difficult to learn about ithout taking apart the outside. et an animal live its full life.

some creative choices when h animal to explore for each ng fact. Some choices are ive size (for instance, while a weighs less than a peregrine con's bones are quite light ts body size). And even though whether the antlers of a moose an those of an elk, we do know ve impressive antlers that are ng.

more and more about animals s every year. Perhaps you will tist and help uncover even more ones. I hope you will share your n us when you do!

ing!

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