Activity -3 Reading time - (evidencias) - 20%

listening:

Olinguitos have smaller, rounder faces and shorter tails than olingos, which they were mistaken for.

Hiding in Plain View

In 2013, researchers discovered that for more than a hundred years, olinguitos (oh-lin-GEE-tohs) had been identified as the wrong species. These mammals, which look like teddy bears, leap through trees at night. The smallest member of the raccoon family, the olinguito can be found in Ecuador and Colombia. It is the first species of this type to be discovered in the Americas in thirty-five years.

Mistaken Identity

Humans may encounter an unidentified species for years while mistaking it for a familiar species. This often happens because the two species look the same, at least on the outside. These are called *cryptic species.* They are only found to be distinct when scientists study their genetic code. As DNA technology is used more and more, reports of distinct new species are on the rise.

The Matang narrow-mouthed frog lays its eggs in pitcher plants. The tadpoles grow in the liquid inside.

Freaky, Fabulous Frogs

The Matang narrow-mouthed frog is the size of a pea. It was discovered on Borneo, an island in Southeast Asia, in 2010. It turns out that scientists had seen these frogs before but thought they were the young of a different species. Then they heard the frogs calling. Since only adult frogs make calls, they realized that these tiny frogs must be full-grown.

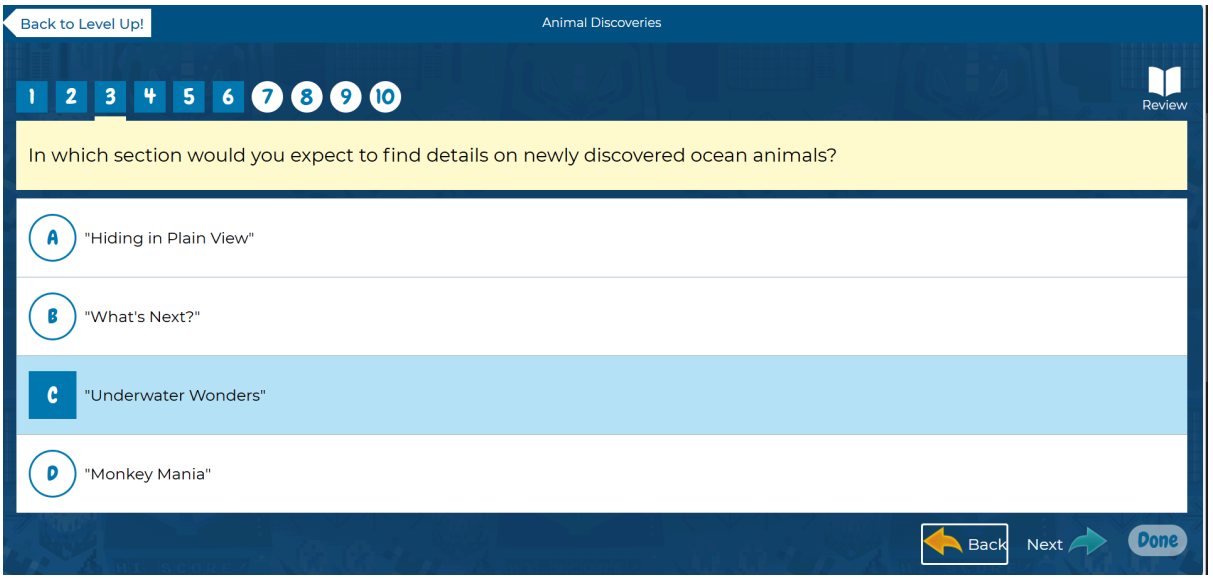
The Cambodian tailorbird is hard to find because it lives in dense brush.

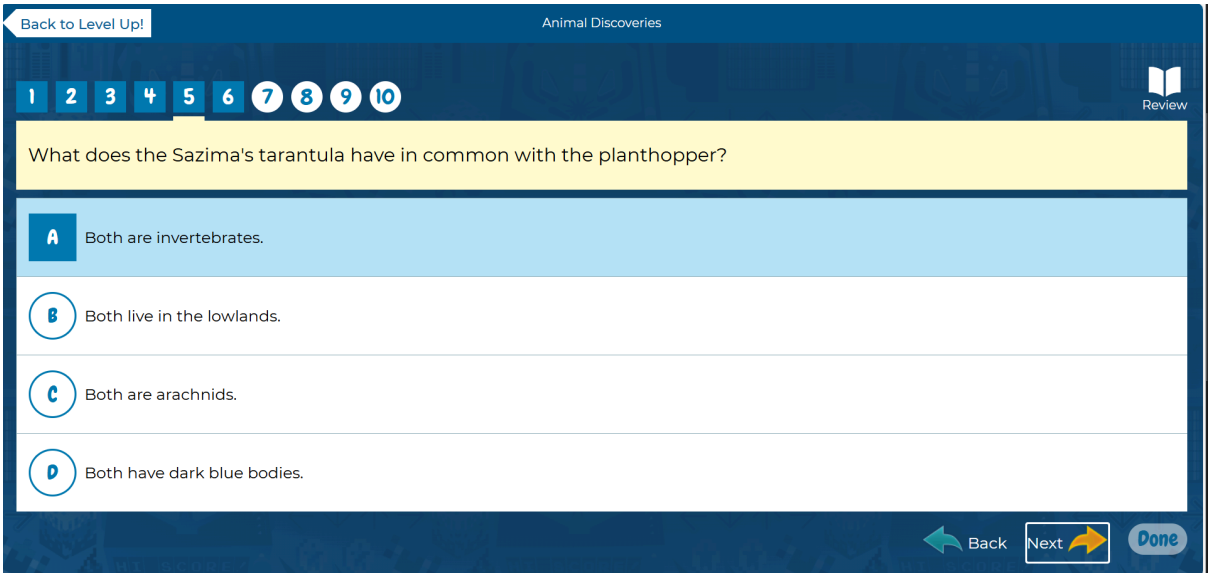
Finding new species of birds is almost as rare as finding new mammals. In 2009, researchers discovered the Cambodian tailorbird near the city of Phnom Penh. Tests showed that this tailorbird was a separate, new species. Besides studying its **DNA** and feathers, scientists studied its pretty song. While all tailorbirds warble, no two species sound quite the same. Sure enough, the song of the Cambodian tailorbird sets it apart from all the rest.

Reading of the three pages of the book:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ayjojbOtFoZ829en2LyqYRNQk3Z79fvn/view?usp=sharing

Screenshots of the quiz:





Back to Level Up!

Animal Discoveries

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Review

How does the chart add to the readers' understanding of newly discovered animal species?

A It shows that insects are the most discovered new animal species, even though the book only describes one.

B It clarifies the dates that specific animal species were discovered and the locations where they were found.

C It shows that mammals are more likely to be found than arachnids, reinforcing their extra emphasis in the book.

D It describes how difficult it is for scientists to discover new animal species according to class and family.

Back Next Done

Back to Level Up!

Animal Discoveries

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Review

What effect can saving and restoring a habitat have?

A It can bring back extinct animal species.

B It can save animal species from extinction.

C It can help create new animal species.

D It can change negative human activity.

Back Next Done

Back to Level Up!

Animal Discoveries

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Review

Why does the book include a glossary?

A to give readers clues about what they will read in each section

B to help readers find specific vocabulary words within the text

C to explain to readers the photographs accompanying the text

D to help readers understand new vocabulary related to the topic

Back Next Done

10 sentences from the book:

Sentences in Present Perfect Simple:

1. Scientists **have discovered** more than 15,000 animal species each year.
2. The Iesula monkey **has been** found in the forests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
3. Researchers **have identified** more than 1.5 million species.
4. Many species **have died out** at record rates.
5. The Caquetá titi monkey **has become** an endangered species.

Sentences in Future with "will" or "going to":

6. Scientists **will continue** to find new species every year.
7. The Caquetá titi monkey **is going to face** challenges due to habitat loss.
8. More discoveries **will be made** in remote parts of the world.
9. The Matang narrow-mouthed frog **is going to surprise** scientists with its small size.
10. The Pinocchio frog **will remain** a mystery due to its strange nose movement.