

# Animals on the Move



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# Learning Objective

- To be able to describe migratory animals using noun phrases and relative clauses.
- To explain why the animals have to migrate and who their predators are.



# True or False Sentences.

- A wildebeest is a kind of antelope which migrates each year from the Serengeti National Park.
- Monarch butterflies store their nectar as muscle which acts as fuel for their short journey.
- The salmon is a freshwater fish which migrates out to sea to find food and can swim downstream.
- Humpback whales migrate south from Antarctica to their breeding grounds in the Pacific ocean.
- The Arctic tern starts its migration from its breeding grounds in Greenland which are situated near the North Pole.





Name	Type of animal	Appearance	Reason for migration	Predators
Salmon	Freshwater fish	silvery blue scales	To find food	Sharks, seals, bears,
Wildebeest	African mammal	curved horns shaggy mane dark grey fur	To search for fresh grass	Big cats such as lions and cheetahs.
Monarch Butterfly	North American insect	bright orange with black stripes	To find a warmer climate	Mice, birds spiders and ants.
Arctic tern	sea-bird	white feathers, black cap, red cap	To find a warmer climate	Foxes, skunks, dogs, cats.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of animal</b>	<b>Appearance</b>	<b>Reason for Migration</b>	<b>Predators</b>



<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of animal</b>	<b>Appearance</b>	<b>Reason for Migration</b>	<b>Predators</b>



# Reporting back

.....is a type of.....which  
has.....

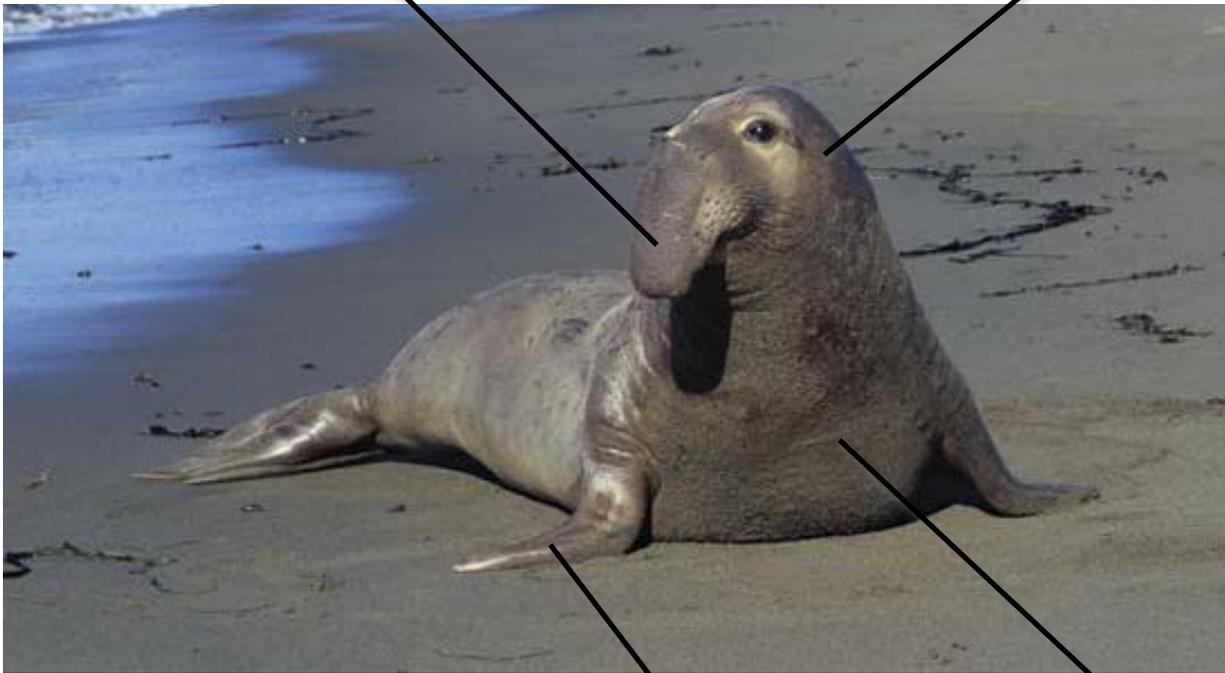
Every year it migrates to.....  
so/because.....

Its main predators are.....

An interesting fact about .....



# Elephant Seal

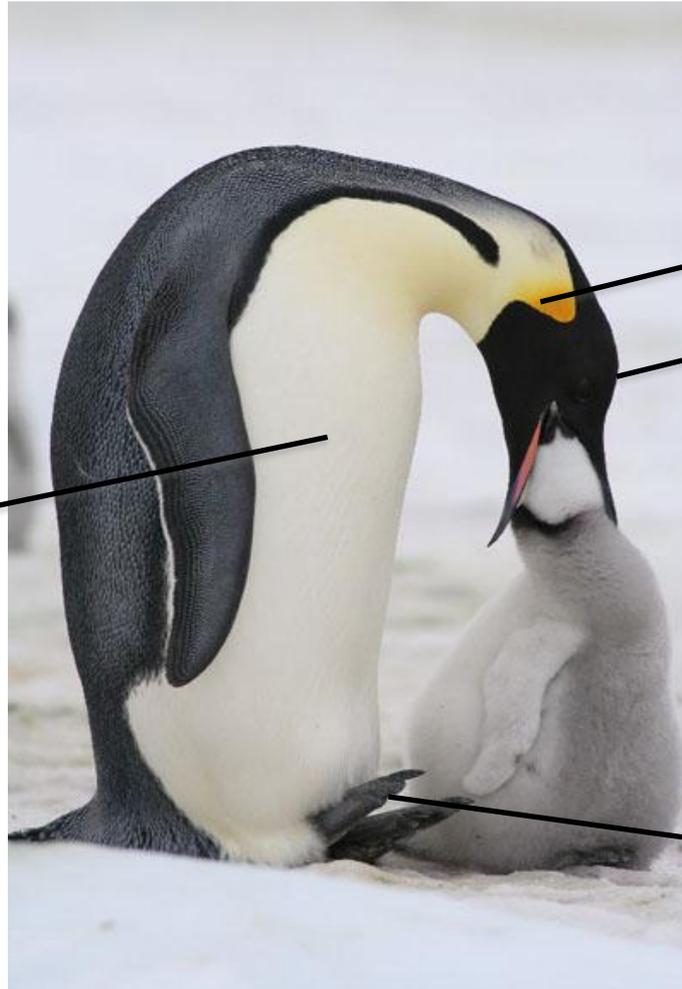


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# Emperor Penguin



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# African Elephant



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# Leather-backed Turtle

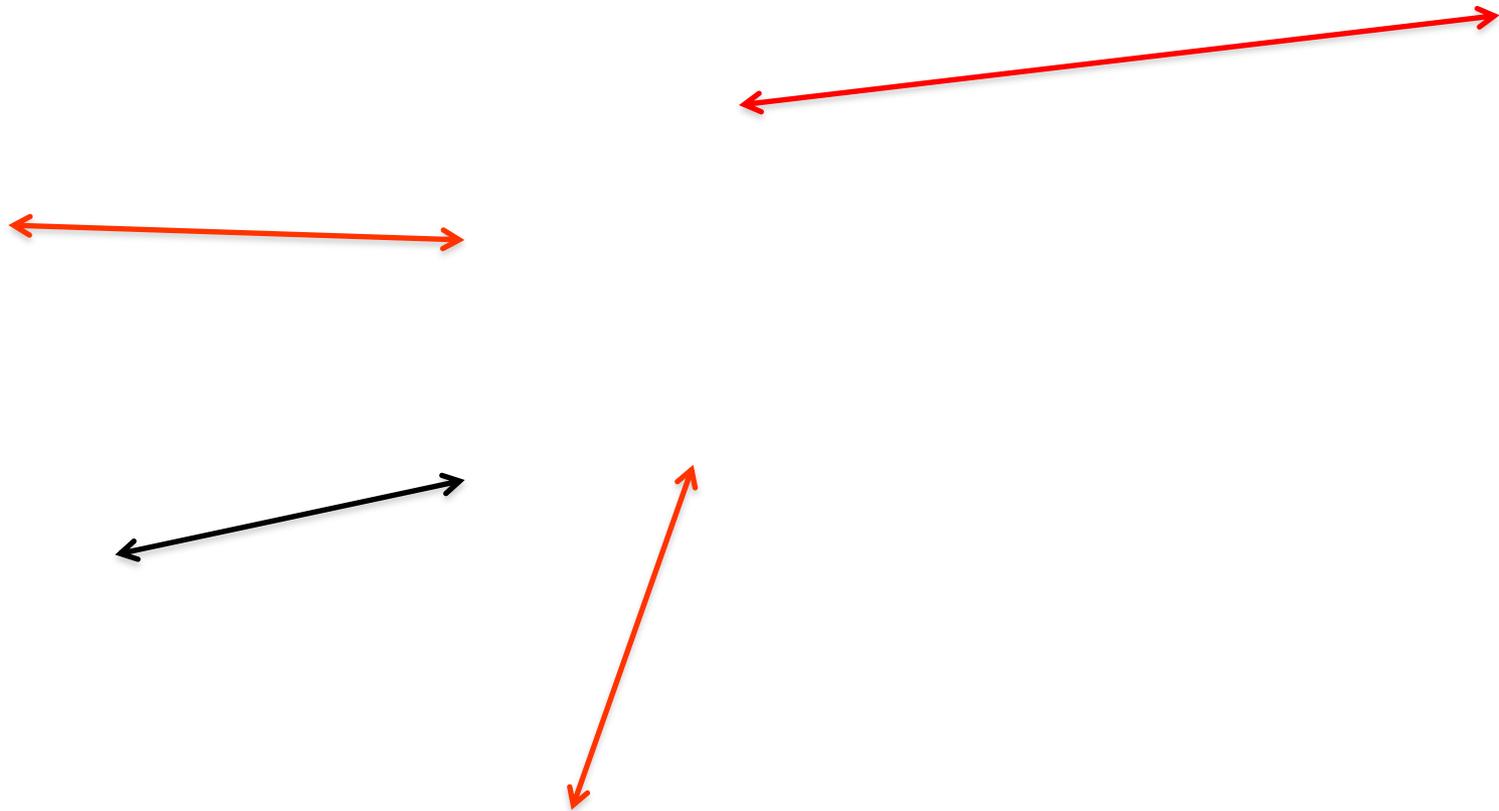


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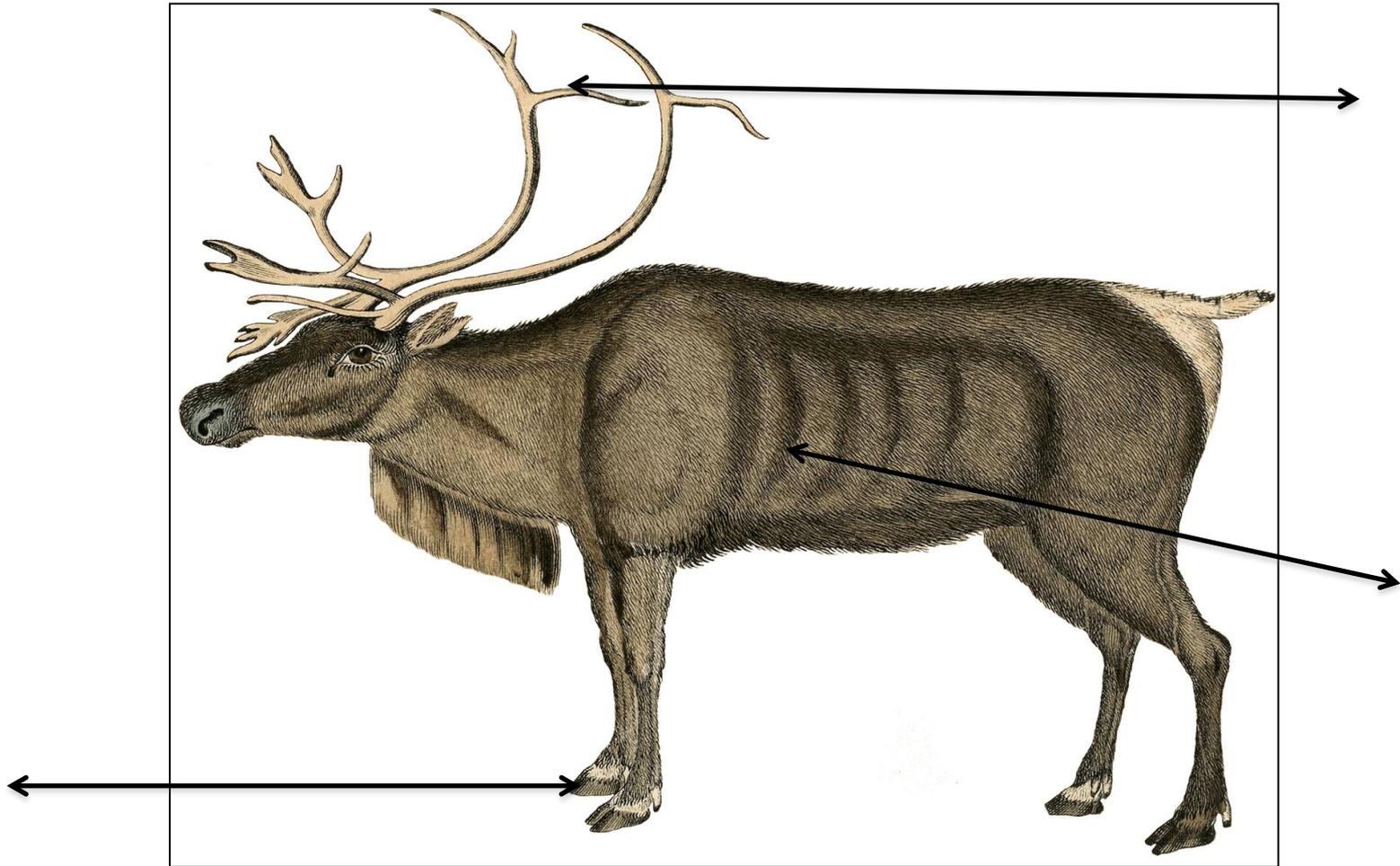


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# Spiny Lobster



# Reindeer



# The Elephant Seal

Elephant seals are large ocean loving creatures which get their name from their large noses which look like elephant's trunks. As well as long noses, elephant seals have dark silvery brown hair, no external ears, and whiskers. They are normally found on the Pacific coast of the United States and Mexico and migrate twice a year each February and March. They migrate because they have not eaten during the breeding season so they are very hungry. On their way, they have to avoid killer whales who are their main predators. During migration, they can travel up to 20,900 km at a time until they reach the North Pacific and the Gulf of Alaska where there are plenty of fish, small sharks, rays and squid. Elephant Seals only spend 20% of their lives on land and the rest in the ocean. They are able to hold their breath for up to two hours as they dive up to 600 meters deep to search for their food.



# Emperor Penguins

Emperor penguins live around the coasts of Antarctica on the frozen sea ice and in the freezing water all around. They look colourful with their black caps, flippers and orange ear-patches. All over their bodies are four layers of scale-like feathers and under their skin is a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm. On their feet are strong claws so they can grip the ice. Every year during March, emperor penguins migrate about 60-100 mile inland to reach a breeding ground to lay eggs. When they arrive, the females will lay an egg and then pass it on to their husbands who will hold the egg on their feet. They huddle together for warmth and survival and take care of the eggs for the next four months while the females are feeding on fish, squid and krill in the sea. While swimming, penguins have to watch out for the leopard seal who is their fearsome predator. The male emperor penguin goes without food for over 115 days while they are looking after these eggs! After 9 months, the male and female penguins return to homes leaving their chicks behind.



# The African Elephant

African elephants are the world's largest land mammals. They can grow to 4 m tall and weigh up to 7,000 kg. Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; Their flexible trunks are dexterous and used to drink and smell with. In addition, the elephants have long curved tusks, wrinkled grey skin and large thin ears. Elephants have poor eyesight, but excellent hearing. Elephants migrate to find new sources of food and water through central and West Africa. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals led by a young male. While travelling, baby elephants might be eaten by predators such as lions and crocodiles. Elephants do not sleep much, and they roam over great distances while foraging for food. Amazingly, many elephant calls are too low (15 hertz) for human hearing ability (20 hertz).

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# Spiny Lobsters

Spiny Caribbean lobsters are warm water crustaceans which live in the tropical, shallow seas off Florida, the USA and the Caribbean. They get their name from the spines that are attached to their exo-skeleton. They also have long antennae which they wave to scare off predators such as the octopus or sea otter. Spiny lobsters have no claws, ten legs and vary in colour from almost white to dark red or orange. Their eyesight is poor but they have a very good sense of taste and smell. During daytime, the lobsters hide in the crevices and caverns of coral reefs avoiding predators. As the sun goes down, they come out to look for food such as small snails, clams, chitons, urchins and crabs. In the autumn, because of storms which churn up the sea, 100,000 lobsters migrate to warmer, safer waters offshore. Up to 60 lobsters travel in single file across the ocean bed.



# Leatherback Turtle

Leatherback turtles are coldblooded, saltwater reptiles with streamlined bodies and powerful flippers. They have tough, leathery skin, which is full of oil and has a network of small bones beneath it. Leatherbacks are the only sea turtle species that don't have scales or a hard shell. Leatherbacks are the largest of the sea turtles at 2 m long and up to 900 kg in weight. Adult sea turtles have a few predators, mostly large sharks and killer whales. They are mostly black on top with ridges ending in a point at the back. Their mouths are lined with stiff spines that point backwards and help them swallow their prey. They feed on jellyfish, sea-squirts and other soft-bodied animals. Because leatherbacks are such strong swimmers, they are able to make long distance migrations across the Atlantic ocean from their feeding grounds to their nesting beaches in the warm tropics.



# Reindeer

Reindeer are a type of mammal whose habitat is the Arctic and the forests of Greenland, Scandinavia, Russia, Alaska and Canada. They live on tundras which are vast flat, treeless places. They have soft fur all over their bodies which varies in colour from dark brown to white. Reindeer have sharp hooves which are used to dig for food in the snow and also to help them walk on ice and rocks. At each side of the reindeer's head are tall, branching antlers which males can use to fight for females. Reindeer are herbivores and eat lichen, grass and plants. Reindeer move around in large herds when the seasons change in spring and autumn so they can find more food, avoid the cold and escape biting insects. They have to be careful to avoid predators such as golden eagles, wolves and bears. In a year reindeer may travel as much as 5,000 km. Did you know that reindeer can run 50 miles per hour?!

