

Can You See Me?

Brain Starter



Listen to the talk. Match the word and what you can see in the picture.

stick-bug

stick

leaf

brown

rock

lizard

green



Can You See Me?



A lot of animals can hide very well. They hide from lots of bigger animals like birds and frogs. How do they **hide**? Sometimes they **change** colors. Sometimes they look like plants.

Some **lizards** can change colors. When they're **outside**, they change their colors. On a rock, they change to gray or brown. They look like the rock, so animals cannot see them. When they are in a tree, they are green. The lizards and the leaves in the tree are the same color. Bigger animals in the tree cannot see them.

Stick-bugs can hide well, too. They don't change to lots of colors. They are one color, brown or green. Stick-bugs are long and **thin**. They look like sticks. They stand on plants, so other animals cannot see them. They are **safe**.

Go outside and look **carefully**.
You might see a lizard or stick-bug
on a tree!



Drawing Point

Circle **a lot of** and **lots of** in the reading.

1 Fill in the blank with the right word.

Lizard : Change _____ = Stick-bug : Look like sticks

2 Circle the right one.

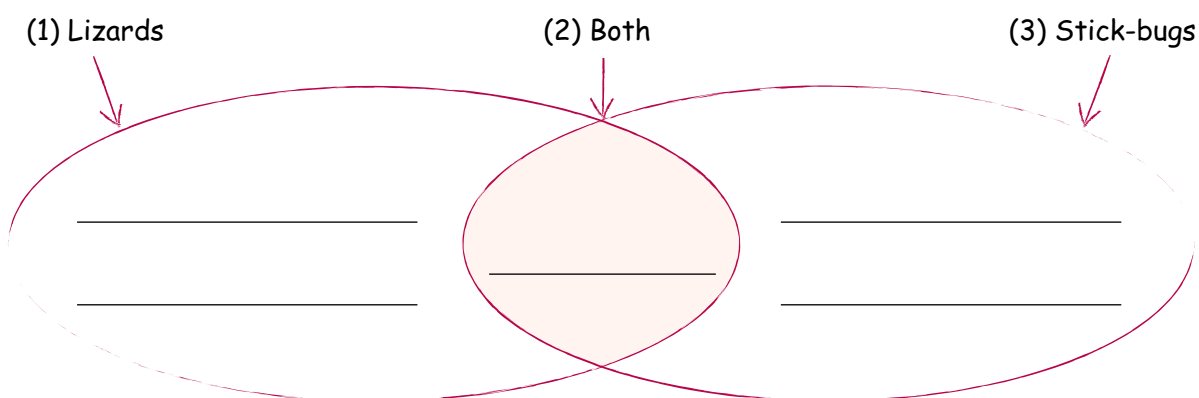
- (1) A lot of animals hide from (smaller / bigger) animals.
- (2) When lizards are (on a rock / in a tree), they are green.
- (3) Stick-bugs are (short / long) and thin.

3 Answer the question.

- (1) What animal can change colors? → _____.
- (2) How do stick-bugs hide? → _____.



4 Listen to the word, and write the number in the right space. CD-03



5 Circle the right one.

- (1) Animals hide from lots of big (animal / animals).
- (2) Lizards can change into a lot of (color / colors): brown, gray, and green.

Review

Re-Word

Look at the picture, and write the missing letters.

(1)



p t

(2)



h

(3)



s

Re-Grammar

1 Circle the TWO right words.

(1) She can eat (many / much / a lot of) cherries.

(2) The children had (many / much / lots of) fun at the park.

2 Look at the picture, and fill in the blank using “a lot of.”

(1)



Sally has _____.

(2)



Jane drinks _____.



Tip! Tip!

a lot of and lots of:

Add -(e)s after countable words, but not after non-countable words.

Countable words	Non-countable words
many	much
a lot of / lots of	
many / a lot of / lots of dogs	much / a lot of / lots of water