ANIMALS

Question: Have you ever seen a lizard? How big was it?

Read the article below and then answer the questions.

What are Komodo Dragons?

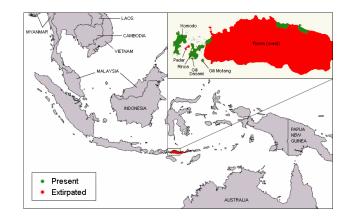


Have you ever seen a small lizard in a garden? How about a giant lizard? In the rainy, island country of Indonesia, there are between 4,000 and 5,000 giant lizards called Komodo dragons. They are called Komodo dragons because one of the five islands they live on is called Komodo Island. They are the largest species of lizard in the world. Adult Komodos can grow to more than three meters long and weigh about 70 kilograms. The largest Komodo ever was an amazing 166 kilograms!

European scientists discovered them in 1910, and the first two Komodos were kept at the London Zoo in 1927. When Hollywood producers heard about the giant lizards, they made a movie in 1933 about a giant gorilla called 'King Kong.' The Komodos can live for about forty or even fifty years. They eat almost anything they can catch; for example, birds, bird eggs, monkeys, deer and horses. Sometimes they even eat other, smaller Komodos, and sometimes (but not often) even people. They especially like to eat dead and dying animals which they can smell many kilometers away.

There are only about fifty Komodo dragons in zoos around the world, located mostly in

Indonesia, Europe and North
America. Because there are so few
of them living in the wild, a park –
called Komodo National Park –
was opened in Indonesia in 1980
to protect them from hunters. <u>It</u> had
forty-five thousand visitors in 2010.



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READING COMPREHENSION

- 1. The paragraph is about different kinds of lizards.
- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.
- 2. About how many Komodo dragons are there in the world?
- (a) between four and five thousand
- (b) forty-five thousand
- (c) fifty
- 3. About how long is an adult Komodo?
- (a) seventy meters
- (b) three meters
- (c) five meters
- 4. When did Europeans first find out about them?
- (a) 1933
- (b) 1927
- (c) 1910
- 5. In Paragraph 2, what does 'they' mean?
- (a) movie producers
- (b) giant lizards
- (c) European scientists
- 6. What do Komodo dragons like to eat?
- (a) almost anything
- (b) people
- (c) birds and bird eggs
- 7. Komodo dragons often eat people.
- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.
- 8. There are about 150 Komodo dragons in zoos around the world.
- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.
- 9. In Paragraph 2, what does 'it' mean?
- (a) Indonesia
- (b) hunters
- (c) Komodo National Park
- 10. Why did people make Komodo National Park?
- (a) The Komodo dragons are dangerous.
- (b) It is easier for people to see Komodo dragons.
- (c) Some people kill Komodo dragons.

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ANIMALS

Grammar-in-Context

Complete the paragraph by circling the correct words.

| (1), island country of I lizards called Komodo drago the five islands (3) live species of lizard in the world | lizard in a garden? How about the domesta, there (2) betons. They are called Komodo Island. It is called Komodo Island. It is called Komodos can grow that 70 kilograms. The largest Island. | tween 4,000 and 5,000 giant or dragons because one of the They are the largest to (4) than three |
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| the London Zoo (6) 19 lizards, they made a movie in Komodos can live for about they (8) catch; for example 20 catch; for example 20 catch; for example 21 catch; for example 22 catch; for example 23 catch; for example 24 catch; for example 25 catch; for example 26 catch 26 | them in 1910, and the first 927. When Hollywood product 1933 about a giant gorilla of forty (7) even fifty year imple, birds, bird eggs, monk ther, smaller Komodos, and stilly like to eat dead and (9) to There are only about fifty kostly in Indonesia, Europe are | cers heard about the giant called 'King Kong.' The ss. They eat almost anything eys, deer and horses. cometimes (but not often) animals which they can Komodo dragons in zoos |
| | ng in the wild, a park – called 1980 to protect (11) fro it in 2010. | |
| 1. (A) rain (B) rainy (C) rains (D) rained | 5. (A) discovers (B) discover (C) discovered (D) discovering | 9. (A) dies (B) die (C) dying (D) death |
| 2. (A) has (B) is (C) have (D) are | 6. (A) at (B) in (C) to (D) on | 10. (A) And (B) Because (C) But (D) So |
| 3. (A) they (B) their (C) them (D) they're | 7. (A) or (B) but (C) yet (D) so | 11. (A) them (B) they (C) their (D) they're |
| 4. (A) more (B) much (C) many (D) most | 8. (A) are (B) have (C) is (D) can | 12. (A) visiting (B) visit (C) visits (D) visited |

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WRITING PRACTICE



| • | DESCRIPTIVE WRITING: | "Write about a special animal in your country." |
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LESSON

Reading and Grammar: Animals (Komodos)

Aim Reading and Grammar Practice

Level Intermediate

NOTES

Begin the lesson by asking your learners what a lizard is, and if they have ever seen one. If a student answers 'yes', ask him or her how big it was and where they saw it, etc.

Distribute the Reading Comprehension sheet (the ten questions on page 2) before your learners actually read the text on page 1. Give them about a minute to quickly go over the questions and remind them that they want to skim and scan the text to answer the questions quickly – remember: good readers do two things: (1) understand what they read; (2) read quickly. Consider giving your learners an appropriate time limit to read and answer all the questions (about 10 -15 minutes) – write this on the board so everyone is aware of it. This time may vary somewhat depending on your own specific group of learners, so be flexible.

For the Grammar-in-Context section, make sure that your learners have put away the original reading text before completing the exercise.

My Notes

ANSWER KEY

Reading Comprehension

1. B **6.** A

2. A **7.** B

3. B **8.** B

4. C **9.** C

5. A **10.** C

Grammar-in-Context

1. B **5.** C **9.** C

2. D **6.** B **10.** B

3. A **7.** A **11.** A

4. A **8.** D **12.** D

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