

OBSERVATION

Critter Corner

What do you think this sifaka is doing?



- A. Dancing a jig B. Surprising a friend
C. Leaping across a path

Answer: C

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NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

LOOK INSIDE:
ANIMAL CARDS!

Little Kids

Fun
With
Frogs



Why?

Why do you think a beach is made of sand?



IT TAKES MANY, MANY YEARS FOR A ROCK TO BECOME SAND.

The moving water breaks rocks into smaller and smaller pieces until they turn into sand. The sand settles on the beach.

SORTING

What Is Different?

Look at each picture in the top row.
Find the differences between it and the one below.



Find one
difference.

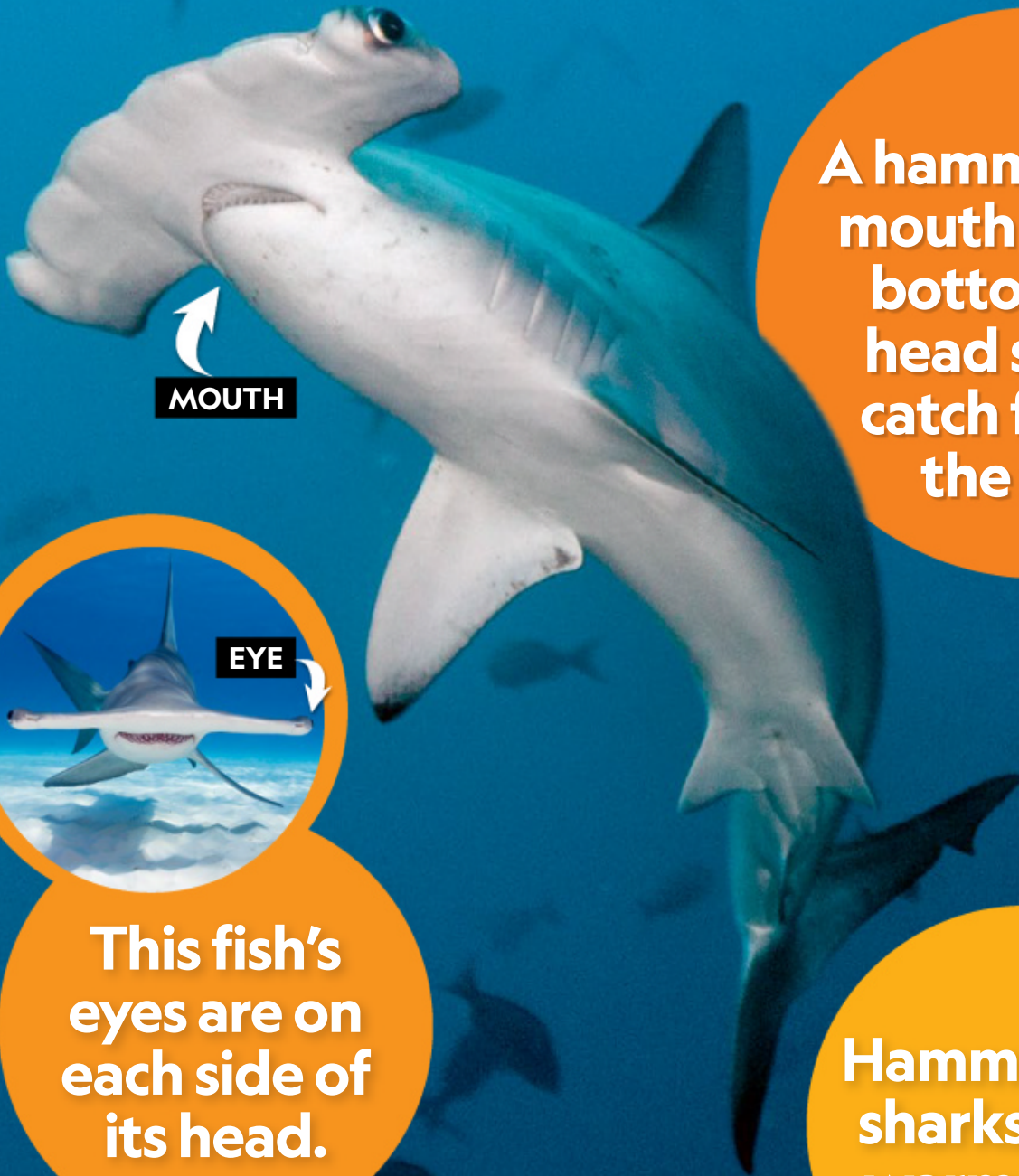
Find two
differences.

Find three
differences.

JERRYWAY / IDREAMTIME (BUTTERFLY);
LUCHUNYU / SHUTTERSTOCK (KITE);
ILTERRIORM / SHUTTERSTOCK (SUBMARINE)

That's Cool!

Meet the hammerhead shark.



A hammerhead's mouth is on the bottom of its head so it can catch food off the sand.



This fish's eyes are on each side of its head.

Hammerhead sharks live in warm ocean water.

NAMING

What in the World Are These?



_OG



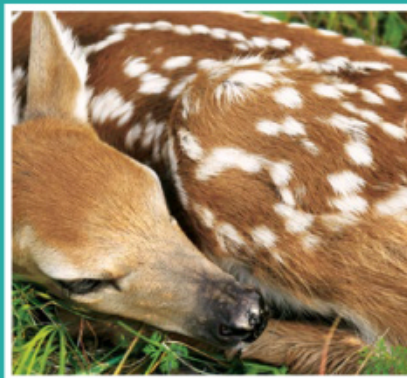
_ALL



_IZARD



_HOES



_EER



_RESENT



_UTTERFLY



_MBRELLA



_EACOCK

NAME SOME OTHER THINGS WITH SPOTS.

TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): © MOODBOARD / ALAMY; © PRICELESSPHOTOS / DREAMTIME; © DLILLIC / CORBIS. MIDDLE ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): © OLHAUKHAL / ALAMY; © EXACTOSTOCK / SUPERSTOCK; DORLING KINDERSLEY / GETTY IMAGES. BOTTOM ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): © GYRO PHOTOGRAPHY / AMANAIMAGES / CORBIS; SHELLEY CORINNE / GETTY IMAGES; © RUI MATOS / DREAMTIME.

TREE FROGS at Night

Red-eyed tree frogs live in the tops of trees. They are very busy at night.

These frogs hunt in the dark. Their long tongues help them quickly snatch a bug. Special toes help them climb branches and stick to leaves.



A close-up photograph of a red-eyed tree frog (Agalychnis saltator) perched on a large, vibrant green leaf. The frog's body is bright green with a lighter, almost white, underbelly. Its most striking feature is its large, round eyes, which have a bright red outer ring and a black pupil. The frog's limbs are also green, but its toes are a contrasting bright orange. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural, forest-like environment. Three informational callouts are overlaid on the image: a blue circle in the top right, an orange circle on the left, and a white arrow pointing to a toe with a black label.

A red-eyed
tree frog is as
long as your
thumb.

Red-eyed
tree frogs can
smell things
very well.



STICKY TOE

Red-eyed tree frogs call to each other during rainy summer nights. This helps them find each other in the leaves.

**SEE MORE
FROG FUN!**

natgeolittlekids.com/may

One of the frog's calls sounds like a baby rattle.

The babies, called tadpoles, look like fish and live in water.



Daytime means bedtime for red-eyed tree frogs. They tuck in their colorful feet and sleep on green leaves. Now other animals can't see them.

HIDING



FROGLET

A young red-eyed tree frog is called a froglet.

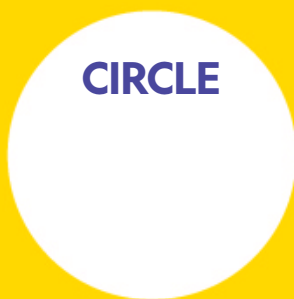


It is getting dark. Time to wake up, little frog!

FIND THE SH

These are all things that are found in nature.
Count all the circles. Trace the spiral shapes
with your finger.

CIRCLE



SPIRAL



SEAHORSE



OWL



SAND DOLLAR



APE



SNAKE



SUNFLOWER

BIRD'S
NEST



SNAIL



PLANT

KEN GRIFFITHS / SHUTTERSTOCK (SNAKE); PIYAPHUN / SHUTTERSTOCK (SUNFLOWER); ELENA_SG80 / SHUTTERSTOCK (SEAHORSE); DAVE FLEETHAM / GETTY IMAGES (OWL); ALEXANDRO PETKOVIC / EYEEM / GETTY IMAGES (SNAIL); IMAGE SOURCE RF / PERRY MASTROVITO / GETTY IMAGES (NEST); KEVIN SCHAFER / GETTY IMAGES (SAND DOLLAR); FOREST71 / SHUTTERSTOCK (PLANT)

FOXES

IN THE DESERT

Fennec foxes live in hot, sandy deserts. Their ears and paws help them survive.



FURRY
PAWS


Fur covers the bottom of the fox's paws. That protects its feet from hot sand.



BIG EAR

A fennec fox's ears are longer than your hand. How long are *your* ears?

Fennec foxes bark, squeak, growl, howl, and chatter.



Heat from the fox leaves its body through its tall ears. That helps the fox stay cool.

Their fur color helps them hide in the sand.

Fennec fox families stay cool inside their den during hot parts of the day.



Its ears and paws also help the fox hunt. It listens for insects crawling under the sand and uses all four paws to dig.

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MORE FOXES

There are 22
kinds of foxes.
Here are a few.

TIBETAN FOX



BAT-EARED FOX



RED FOX



CAPE FOX



LEFT OR RIGHT

Point to the **LEFT** side of the page. Point to the **RIGHT** side of the page. Play the game below to find the animals on the **left** or **right** side of the page.



Find all
the kittens
on the right side
of the page.



LEFT SIDE

HT?

Which side of the page has a duckling?



How many bunnies are on the left side?



Which side of the page has a piglet?

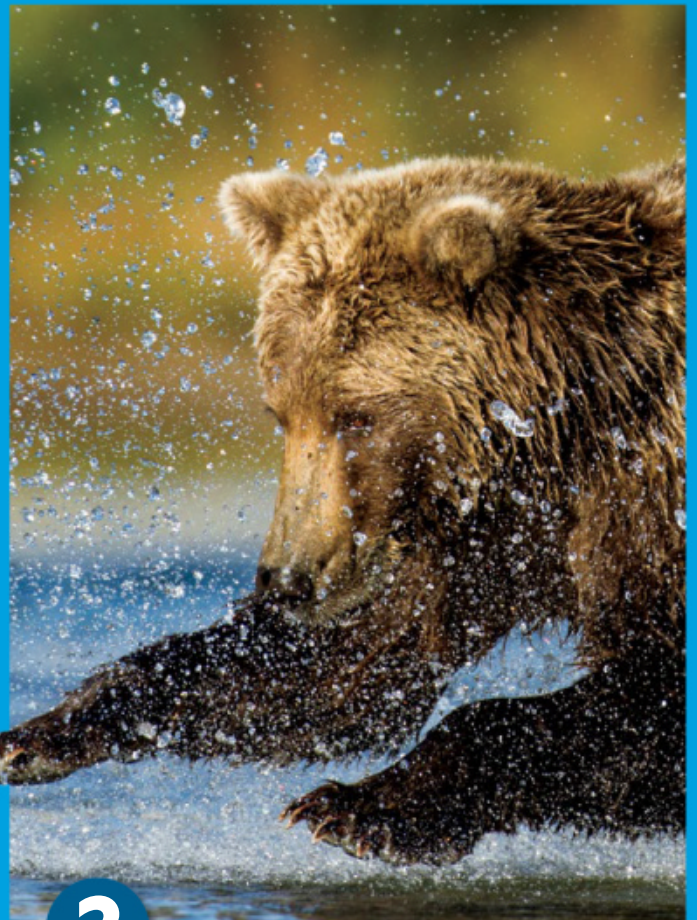
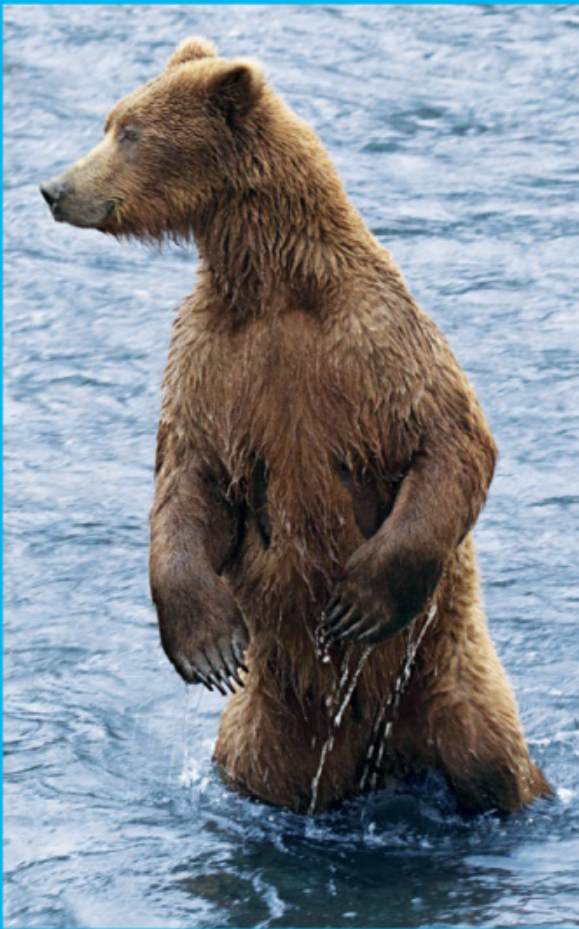


RIGHT SIDE

A BEAR CATCH

1

A brown bear stands in a river. It is looking for a fish to catch.



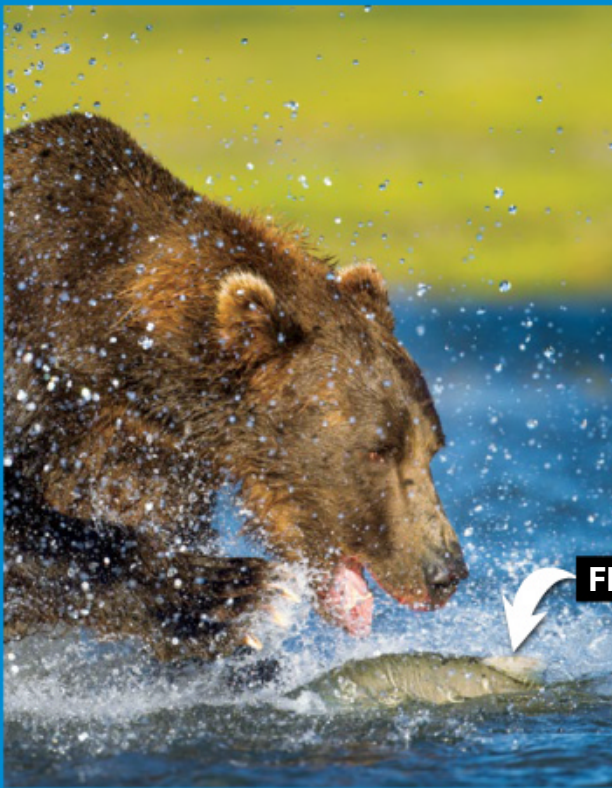
2

It sees a fish and then runs toward it. The bear splashes through the water.

ES A FISH

3

Moving fast, the bear grabs the fish in its mouth. The bear's teeth help it hold on to the slippery fish.



FISH

4

Now it is time to carry the fish to the shore to eat.




WHY DO WE SEE A RAINBOW?

Rainbows are sunlight and water. When it has just rained, or is about to rain, there are billions of water droplets in the air.



When sunlight hits the droplets, the light separates and we see all the colors of light.

A large, powerful waterfall cascades down a rocky cliff. A vibrant rainbow is visible in the misty spray of the water. The surrounding area is lush with green vegetation.

The next time
you are at a waterfall
or a big water
fountain, stand with
the sun behind you
and try to find a
rainbow through the
water spray.



RAINBOW

FROM THE
PAGES OF



SIZE THINGS

Look at all the pictures. Tap all the things that are smaller than you. Then use your finger to draw a line through all the things that are bigger than you.



MOUSE



TREE



ELEPHANT



HUMMINGBIRD

UP



FLOWER



TRUCK



LADYBUG



WHALE

WUT, MOPPIE / SHUTTERSTOCK (FLOWER); RUDMER ZWERVER / SHUTTERSTOCK (MOUSE); MIAO LIAO / SHUTTERSTOCK (TREE); PIXELCI / SHUTTERSTOCK (TRUCK); IRIN-K / SHUTTERSTOCK (LADYBUG); ROBERT HARDHOLT / DREAMTIME (ELEPHANT); TOM WALKER / GETTY IMAGES (HUMMINGBIRD); WILDESTANIMAL / GETTY IMAGES (WHALE); DAVID AUBREY / TAXI / GETTY IMAGES (COVER)

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WILD CARDS



HARBOR SEAL

harbor seal

FUN FACTS

Harbor seals live in the ocean. They can stay underwater for up to 30 minutes before they must come to the surface to breathe.



© NORBERT WU / MINDEN PICTURES

WILD CARDS



GRAY WOLVES

gray wolves

FUN FACTS

Young wolves, or pups, grow up in a family group called a pack. All of the adults in a pack help feed and protect the pups.



© KLEIN-HUBERT / KIMBALL STOCK

WILD CARDS



BONGO

bongo

FUN FACTS

Both male and female bongos have horns. Bongos live in the forest in some parts of Africa. They eat leaves, grass, and roots.



© TUI DE ROY / MINDEN PICTURES

WILD CARDS



MADAGASCAR DAY GECKO

Madagascar day gecko

FUN FACTS

Geckos are lizards. This kind of gecko can grow to be as long as four of these cards laid side by side.



© NICK GARBUTT / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES

WILD CARDS



NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO

nine-banded armadillo

FUN FACTS

Armadillos are active mainly at night. They have a good sense of smell. Armadillos use their noses to find insects to eat.



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VERVET MONKEY

vervet monkey

FUN FACTS

Vervet monkeys live in groups. After a baby is born, each monkey in the group gets to know the new-born by touching or sniffing it.



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