The Aardvark

Review Key Words

saliva

the watery liquid in the mouth

termites

insects that can damage wooden structures

burrow

a hole in the ground dug by an animal for shelter

The aardvark looks as if it had been **constructed** by a mad scientist let loose in a warehouse where parts of various animals are kept. Its thin head ends in a pig-like snout. Its ears belong on a rabbit. You might expect to find its tail on a kangaroo. The toes on its front feet even have webbing between them, like a duck, to help it dig.

This unique animal, which lives in Africa, has a surprising way of leaving its underground burrow. The aardvark waits until it is completely dark. It stands without moving for a few minutes at the mouth of its burrow. Suddenly it leaps out, bounds several times, then stops abruptly and rises up on its hind legs. At this point, the aardvark listens carefully to determine whether any enemies, such as lions, leopards, hyenas, or people, are nearby. Sometimes, if the burrow is narrow, the aardvark will back out, sweeping its tail before it, in much the same way that we wave our arms in front of us if we are blindfolded. Once the aardvark has left its burrow, it looks

for its favorite food—termites. But the aardvark can't get fast food service because the walls of the mounds where termites live are almost as hard as cement. It takes a lot of work for the aardvark to make an opening. It would be very hard for you to do this with your bare hands. Fortunately, the aardvark has sharp claws on its front paws to help it.

When the insects are **exposed**, the aardvark licks them up with its long tongue. This tongue is coated with **saliva**, so that termites stick to it and are easily swallowed. Sometimes the aardvark will even put its snout against the hole it has made and suck in termites like a vacuum cleaner. The aardvark has a huge appetite. A few hundred termites are about as filling for an aardvark as a tiny nibble of a Big Mac would be for you. After it eats its fill, it returns to its burrow to sleep all day. Aardvarks in zoos can't get termites, so they learn to eat a diet of chopped meat, eggs, oatmeal, and milk, with worms and ants sprinkled on top like nuts on a sundae.



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Comprehension Questions

Developing vocabulary Identifying the main idea 6. An antonym is a word that has the opposite 1. What is the main idea of the story? meaning of another word. Write the number for a. The aardvark is an unusual animal. the word from column 1 in front of its antonym b. The aardvark eats many termites. in column 2. c. The aardvark lives in a burrow. a. ____ ordinary 1. constructed b. <u>4</u> wide 2. unique Recalling a fact c. ____ slowly 3. abruptly 2. Why do aardvarks have webbed feet? d. ____ destroyed 4. exposed a. to help them swim e. hidden 5. narrow b. to help them dig c. to help them eat Attending to details 7. Write how the aardvark uses each body part Getting meaning from the context 3. What does mouth mean in this story? listed below to get termites. a. sharp claws a. the lips, teeth, and tongue b. sticky saliva b. an opening to a burrow c. long tongue c. saying words in an angry way d. long snout Making connections within the text Processing information 4. When is the aardvark most likely to look for 8. The name aardvark comes from one of the food? official languages of the Republic of South a. in the early morning Africa; aard means earth and vark means pig. b. when it is in its burrow Why is the name aardvark so fitting for this c. when it is dark animal? Connecting the author's and the reader's ideas 5. What do aardvarks do to keep them safe from predators? Finding supporting details 9. Write about two features of the aardvark that support this statement: The aardvark has unique ways of obtaining food.

Enrichment Activity

Find information about the okapi, and describe how it is similar to the aardvark.