



# Bingo

Just for fun

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A good game to recap key words at the end of a lesson and an opportunity to check understanding.

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## preparation

- Prior to the lesson, write a list of words on the board, relating to your lesson topic. You will need quite a few.
- Write the same words on pieces of paper; one piece of paper per word.
- Put those pieces of paper in a box or a bag.

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## procedure

- Ask your learners to divide a piece of paper into six boxes and to pick six words from the word bank provided on the board. This will be their Bingo sheet.
- Once everyone chose their six words, start pulling out the words from your box or your bag, randomly, and read them out.
- If a learner hears a word that they have written on their sheet, they draw a cross on that word.
- The aim of the game is to have all 6 words crossed out first.
- When a learner has all their words crossed out, they shout 'Bingo!' and they win the game.
- You could spend some time discussing some of the words you pull out, to review them, before moving on to another word.

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## example

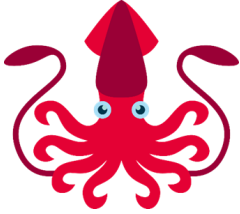
- Please, see example of the Bingo game provided (make sure you cut up the Teachers' pictures). In this version, 4 boxes need to be crossed out in a row to win (rows can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal).



# Information sheet

Use this sheet to share information with your learners as you pull out each animal

cuttlefish



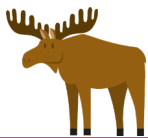
Cuttlefish live in tropical and temperate ocean waters. They have three hearts and can see what's behind them. They can change colour to match their surroundings, even in complete darkness. When threatened, cuttlefish may release an ink called sepia in a cloud that confuses predators and allows the cuttlefish to get away. This ink was used for writing and drawing, historically.

koala



Koalas live in Australia. Some people call them 'koala bear' but they are not bears; they are marsupials: female marsupials have a pouch where their tiny babies will continue growing after they were born. Koalas only eat eucalyptus leaves and can sleep up to 18 hours a day.

moose



Moose are the largest of all the deer species in the world. Females often give birth to twins, and even sometimes triplets. They are very attentive and protective mothers. Moose are very good swimmers.

walrus



Walruses live in cold waters and both males and females have tusks. They like to live together in groups of males and females. Their thick layers of fat keeps them warm and protected from the cold. Walruses can sleep in the water, thanks to air sacs on their throats that inflate like pillows. Once their pouches are filled with up to 50 litres of air, walruses can doze off, snoozing in a vertical position and kept safe from drowning.

skunk



Skunks live in the Americas. They are known to spray a liquid with a strong, unpleasant smell and their stripes are perfectly positioned to highlight their ability to spray potential threats. Skunks also do a warning dance to deter predators from attacking them.

whale



The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived on earth and can grow to 90 or more feet and weigh as much as 33 elephants. Some whales can live for up to 200 years. Whales sing to one another to communicate and whale songs can only be learned from other whales. Just like a human's fingerprints or a zebra's stripes, no one whale tail is the same as another.



iguana



Iguanas are big lizards who generally live near water and are excellent swimmers. If threatened, they will leap from a branch, often from great heights, and escape with a splash to the water below. Iguanas are social creatures that eat and live together. They have strong jaws with razor-sharp teeth and sharp tails.

kangaroo



Kangaroos live in Australia and feed on grass. They are marsupials, just like koalas. Females keep their babies in a pouch until it is ready to live on land. Kangaroos are primarily left-handed, using that hand for tasks such as grooming and eating about 95% of the time.

cobra



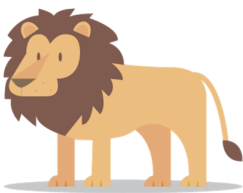
King cobra is the longest of all venomous snakes and when it "stands," it can be eye to eye with a human of average height. At first glance, it looks like its hood part of the snake's skin, but it's actually a system of rib bones and muscles that can flex and move. The king cobra is the only snake that builds a nest.

blue swift



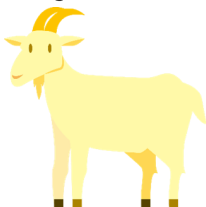
Swifts are migratory birds who mate for life. They spend most of their life in the sky: 10 months altogether without landing! They only spend time on land for two months while breeding. This means that swifts sleep and mate in the sky. Scientists believe that swifts can "sleep" in the air by switching off one half of their brain, or sometimes both, for short periods of time.

lion



Nearly all wild lions live in Africa, but one small population exists in western India. As well as attracting females, lions' manes may also protect their neck and head from injuries during fights. Lionesses rear their cubs together and cubs can suckle from any female with milk. Lions' tongues have sharp-pointed rasps, called papillae, which are used to scrape meat off the bones. Lions are the only known cat species where individuals roar together, mainly to mark their territory.

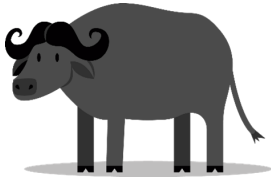
goat



Goats were one of the first animals to be domesticated by humans and were being herded 10,500 years ago. Goats are sociable animals and will become depressed if they are separated or isolated from their companions. Goats are very intelligent and curious animals. They use a sneeze to warn each other of danger, whether real or imagined.



buffalo



Buffalo spend most of the year in herds of between 50 and 500, and up into the thousands in the Serengeti, in Tanzania during the rainy season. Mud helps buffalo get rid of ticks and parasites that latch onto their skin. Their horns are used for defence and to determine dominance for mating. Females also have horns that are narrower and smaller.

zebra



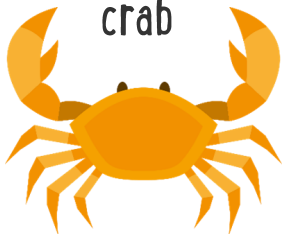
Each individual's stripes are unique, which means that stripes might help zebras to recognise one other, as well as help them confuse predators. Zebras are social animals and live together in large groups but they stay together in smaller family groups within the herd. When under threat, they form a semi-circle facing the attacker, and prepare to strike. If a member of the group is wounded, other zebras will circle around and attempt to drive off the hungry attacker.

bat



Bats are the only mammal able to fly. They can live up to 30 years and can find their food in total darkness. They can eat up to 1,200 mosquitos in just one hour! Some bats feed other bats who couldn't find food by regurgitating their own food; with the hope that this will be reciprocated some day, which it often is.

crab



There are more than 4,500 species of crabs. The Pea Crab is the smallest known species at just a few millimetres wide. The largest species is the Japanese Spider Crab, with a leg span of up to 4 m . Crabs communicate with each other by drumming or waving their pincers.

pink flamingo



Flamingos feed by stirring up mud with their feet. Then they reach down and scoop up a beak-full of mud and water. Their beaks are designed to strain animals out of the mud, and the muddy water is expelled. The colour pink comes from the crustaceans and plankton that flamingos eat. The male and female of a mating pair build a nest together, and both sit on the egg for a month.

pigeon



Pigeons are incredibly intelligent animals. They are one of only a small number of species who can recognise their own image in a mirror. They can also recognise each letter of the human alphabet. They mate for life, and both female and male pigeons share responsibility of caring for their young. Despite the social perception as dirty and disease-ridden, pigeons are actually very clean animals and there is very little evidence to suggest that they are significant transmitters of disease.



bee



There are over 20,000 different species of bee. Honey bees help plants grow: they transfer pollen between the male and female parts, allowing plants to grow seeds and fruit. A queen bee can produce 2,000 eggs a day. Fertilised eggs become females and unfertilised eggs become males. All worker bees are female. To share information about the best food sources, they perform their 'waggle dance': when the worker returns to the hive, it moves in a figure-of-eight and waggles its body to indicate the direction of the food source.

ladybird



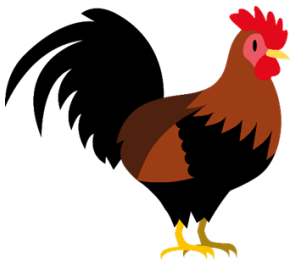
There are about 5,000 different species of ladybirds in the world. The ladybird's bright colours act as an important defence mechanism, warning animals they'd best not eat them. They can also remain still and pretend to be dead, to avoid danger.

cat



Cats spend 70% of their lives sleeping. Cats rubs their head against others as a sign of affection and also to make them part of their territory. Cats only meow as a way to communicate with humans. Cats and humans have nearly identical sections of the brain that control emotions. Cats use their whiskers to determine if they can fit through a small space. The bigger the cat, the longer the whiskers.

chicken



Chickens can distinguish among more than 100 faces of members of their species. Chickens communicate with more than 24 vocalisations. They love to play and will run, jump and sunbathe when given the chance. Chickens dream just like we do. They are very clever, and have exhibited mathematical reasoning, self-control and even structural engineering.

ostrich



Ostriches are the largest birds in the world and can reach speeds of over 70km per hour, which is just as fast as a lion's top speed. Males attract females by dancing. They drop to the ground, shake their wings and tail, and sway their head and neck from side to side. Ostriches lay the largest eggs in the world. Ostriches have to swallow grit and rocks to help break down food.

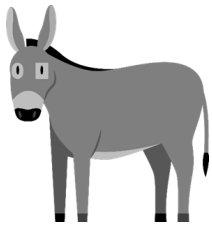
warthog



They sleep in burrows that they steal from other animals. Females let their babies go into their burrows first, then they back into the burrow so that if anything comes into the burrow as a threat she can run out and protect them. Warthogs like to roll in the mud to protect their skin from the sun and from parasites.

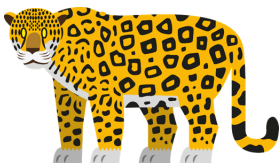


donkey



Donkeys are very social and usually live in groups. They can become extremely distressed when a close friend has been moved away from them. Donkeys are very intelligent. They have excellent memory and can remember places very well. Donkeys are loyal and loving creatures. The infamous donkey reputation for stubbornness comes from a natural ability in donkeys to reason and consider situations carefully before acting.

leopard



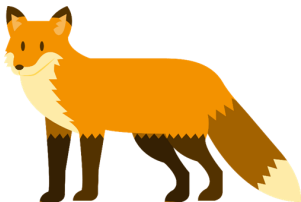
Leopards are very solitary and spend most of their time alone. Mothers stay with their cubs until they are about two years old, when they are old enough to hunt and take care of themselves. Leopards can leap up to 20 feet (6m) through the air; the length of 3 adults lying head to toe. Once they catch their dinner, they drag it up into a tree so that no other predators can steal their food.

porcupine



A porcupine has approximately 30,000 quills on its body. Each quill has a topical antibiotic, so a porcupine attack will not necessarily lead to an infection. This is a defence mechanism to prevent accidental self-quilling. Baby porcupines have soft quills at birth, which harden within a few days.

fox



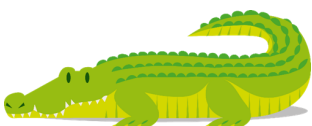
Foxes are members of the dog family. They are the only type of dog capable of retracting their claws like cats do. When fox pups are born, they are unable to see, hear or walk, and their mother must take good care of them. When the pups are young, their father hunts and brings food back for the family.

llama



Llamas live in South America. They are related to camels and make excellent guards for herds of small animals. They are very social and will 'adopt' a group of sheep or goats as their own herd. One of the ways llamas communicate is by humming. They hum when they're anxious, tired, uncomfortable, excited, or just curious.

crocodile



Crocodiles have one of the strongest bites in the animal kingdom: salt-water crocodiles have a bite nearly three times the forces of a lion or tiger. When a female crocodile lays eggs, the temperature of her nest will determine the sex of the baby. If the temperature is less than 32 degrees Celsius, the baby crocodiles will be female and if it's above that temperature, they will be male. Once her eggs have hatched, a mother crocodile will gently carry her babies in her mouth to take them to the river.

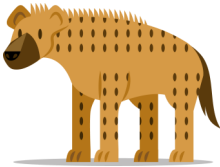


frog



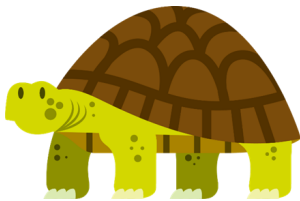
There are over 4,700 species of frogs; they can be found across the world except in Antarctica where it's extremely cold. Many frogs can jump 20 times their own height. Frogs don't drink water with their mouths; they "drink" by absorbing water through their skin.

hyena



Spotted hyenas are social mammals and live in clans of up to 80 individuals. Females rank higher than males, and the group is led by one powerful alpha female. A captive pair of hyenas performed better at problem-solving and social cooperation than chimpanzees. The hyenas solved all the problems in silence, using only non-verbal signals for communication.

tortoise



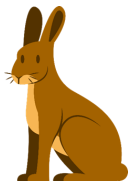
Tortoises can live up to 200 years. They have an external skeleton (the shell) but also an internal one (ribs, collarbones and spines just like humans do). Shells have nerve endings, so tortoises can feel every rub, pet, or scratch. Tortoises are able to smell with their throats like most other reptiles.

chameleon



A lot of people think chameleons change their colour based on their surroundings (like camouflage); however, this isn't true. They change according to their mood, changes in light or temperature, or the humidity of their environment. Chameleons can move their eyes separately, with each eye having a field of 180 degrees. This means they can see 360 degrees if they need to.

hare



Hares are found all over the world, except Antarctica, where it's extremely cold. Hares are usually larger than rabbits and have longer ears. Hares are solitary and they don't live in burrows. They create shallow resting places in fields or long grass. Hares can reach 70 kilometres (43 miles) an hour and they are excellent swimmers.

squirrel



With 285 species of squirrels, they can be found in every continent except Antarctica and Australia. When jumping, or falling, they use their tail both for balance and as a parachute and can fall from 30 meters high, without hurting themselves. Squirrels' eyes are positioned in a way which allows them to see behind them. Squirrels are extremely intelligent creatures. They sometimes pretend to bury food to trick potential thieves, such as other squirrels or birds who might be looking at them.



mouse



Mice have the amazing ability to flatten their bodies, which allows them to squeeze through gaps as small as 6mm. That's roughly the size of a pencil. Mice and rats love to play together, wrestle, and sleep curled up with their friends. Mice empathise with other mice: they are able to sense the experience of other individuals and this deeply affects how they themselves feel. Mice have facial expressions which communicate their mood to others.

mandrill



They are the largest species of monkeys (not to be confused with apes, who are bigger). Mandrills have cheek pouches adapted for the storage of food. These food reserves are used for later snacking. Mandrills have long front teeth, which they will sometimes show as a greeting for other mandrills.

crow



Crows are extremely intelligent birds. Like chimps, they use sticks to fish insects out of small places. Some crows also make their own tools, which is much rarer than just using found objects. This ranges from trimming the leaves off a stick to creating their own hook-shaped tools from twigs, leaves, and thorns. Crows are famous for holding "funerals" when one of their kind has died.

peacock



Only males have those long, beautiful feathers; these take 3 years to grow. Peacocks have spurs on their feet that are primarily used to fight with other males. Peacocks eat seeds, plants, insects and small reptiles.