



DO ANIMALS HAVE **LANGUAGES** OF THEIR OWN?

Animals have different methods of communication. Many use sound. Take meerkats, for example. They "talk" to each other using at least 30 different vocalizations, or calls. For instance, if they sense danger, meerkats may bark or whistle to warn others. When searching for food in a group, they call to each other more quietly as a way to stay together.

Animals also use body language. A dog may roll over and show off its tummy to get a belly rub. But sometimes exposing its belly is a signal that the dog feels threatened by someone or something. It can be the dog's way of saying, "I'm not going to bother you, so please don't bother me!"

There are plenty of other ways animals communicate, including by using scent and touch. Animals may not talk about complex ideas like we do. But many still share information and express feelings in interesting waus!







WHY DO CATS GET SCARED?

Cats may get scared for many of the same reasons people do. Surprises, loud noises, and so on can make people and cats jittery.

Like people, all cats are different. The experiences and personality of each individual cat help determine how it reacts when it's startled or approached.

Cats' personalities form at a very young age—between two and seven weeks old, during what scientists call the "sensitive period of learning." Things that happen then have a strong impact on a cat's personality later in life. Its genetics may also make it more sensitive to some things than others.







HOW DID DINOSAURS EAT THEIR FOOD?

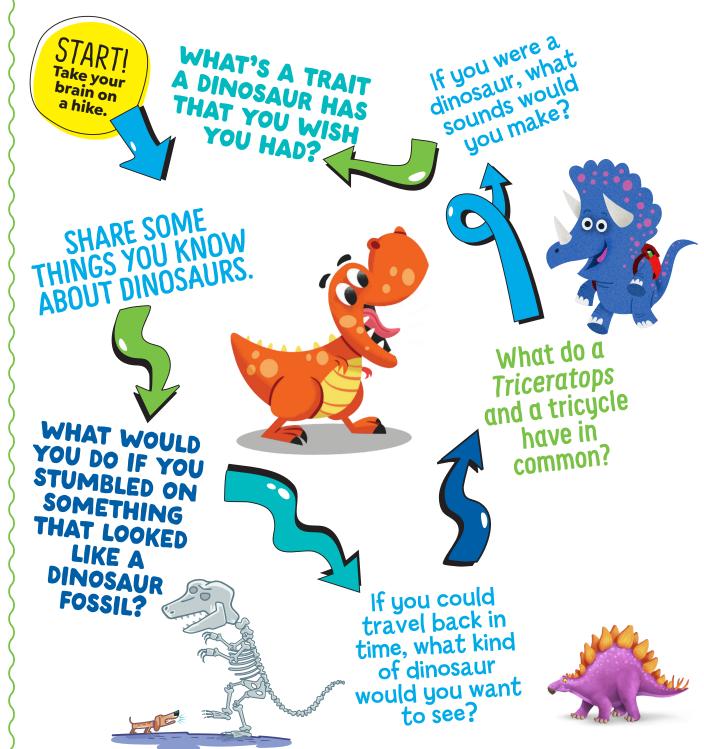
Dinosaurs had mouths well suited to what they ate. Scientists judge a dinosaur's diet by examining fossils of its teeth and jaws.

Meat Eaters

Many had sharp-edged teeth to saw meat and strong jaws to break bones. *Spinosaurus* had **teeth and jaws like a crocodile.**

Plant Eaters

Most plant eaters had small teeth to grind and mash vegetation. *Triceratops* had **sharp teeth that sliced plants**. *Diplodocus* had raking teeth that stripped leaves from trees. Some plant eaters swallowed rocks, which rubbed together in the stomach to grind food.







WHAT MAKES A BEE BUZZ?

A bee's wings make it buzz. Can you bee-lieve it? When an insect flies, the size of its wings and the speed of their flapping affect the sound they make. Small wings push against less air than big wings do, so they have to beat faster in flight. A mosquito has small wings and usually beats them between 400 and 450 times a second. That speed makes a whining sound. Because a butterfly has big wings, it flaps them slowly. Some butterflies flap their wings only 6 times a second. We are not likely to notice their sound. Honeybees have medium-sized wings and flap them about 230 times a second. That's why bees are all the buzz.

