



Camille Saint-Saëns

-

Danse Macabre The Carnival of the Animals

by Beatrice Wilder

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Camille Saint-Saëns

Name

Sheet 1 - Information about Saint-Saëns

- * Saint-Saëns was born in 1835 in Paris, France, eight years after Ludwig van Beethoven died. His birthday was October 9th.
- * He was christened Charles-Camille. His father was very ill with tuberculosis when he was born. When the baby Charles-Camille was three months old, his father died.
- * After his father died, his great-aunt Charlotte came to live with him and his mother, Clémence. His great-aunt started teaching him to play the piano and soon discovered that he was a very clever little boy indeed. He had 'perfect pitch' which meant that he could sing in tune and reproduce musical sounds perfectly.
- * By the age of two he was learning to play the piano. By the time he was three years old he was able to read and write as well.
- * He was interested in many subjects like astronomy, history, painting and animal welfare and was very good at maths.
- * His made his first public concert appearance when he was five years old. He accompanied a Beethoven violin sonata.
- * By the time he was ten years old he could play all of Beethoven's piano sonatas by heart, and there were 32 of them.
- * He made friends with and won the respect and admiration of well known composers of his time such as Schumann, Berlioz, Rossini, Gounod, and others.
- * He became organist at some well known and prominent churches like the 'Church of Saint-Merry' in 1853 and 'La Madeleine' in 1857 where he stayed for nearly twenty years. It was a very prestigious position and won him a lot of recognition. He was thought by many at the time to be the greatest organist in the world.
- * In 1874 he wrote 'Danse Macabre' and four years later, in 1878, he wrote Samson et Dalila.
- * The next year, when he was 39 years old, he married 19-year-old Marie-Laure Truffot. They had two sons but sadly both of them died within a few weeks of each other, one from an illness and the other in a terrible accident. The little boy fell out of a 4th floor window. Saint-Saëns blamed his wife for not preventing this and they were no longer able to get along. He left her in 1881.
- * He got closer to his mother, who had never much liked Marie-Laure, and after separating from her he also developed a stronger friendship with Gabriel Fauré and his family, especially enjoying the company of the Fauré children. They had a lot in common as Gabriel Fauré was also a French pianist, organist and composer.
- * A few years later in 1886, while they were on holidays, Saint-Saëns wrote 'The Carnival of the Animals' to amuse his family and friends.
- * Saint-Saens had a very close relationship with his mother and when she died in 1888, he became very depressed even to the point of thinking about ending his own life. He decided that he needed to completely change his life and get away from everything that reminded him of his sorrows.
- * He left France and travelled around the world. He seemed to have had a great fondness for the African continent and wrote a colourful piece of music which he called 'Africa' as well as his Piano Concerto No. 5, the "Egyptian."
- * He died of pneumonia on 16 December 1921 at the Hôtel de l'Oasis in Algiers. His body was sent back to France and a state funeral was held for him at 'La Madeleine' where he was organist many years earlier. He was 86 years old and had spent some 80 years of his life creating a great variety of musical compositions.



Sheet 2 - Information about 'Danse Macabre'

- * Danse macabre, Op 40, is a symphonic poem composed by Saint-Saëns in 1874. He first wrote it as a song. The words were written by Henri Cazalis.
- * First 12 notes, all 'D,' are played on the harp. This is the clock striking midnight.
- * Immediately after the clock strikes 12, death tunes his violin. One string, the 'E' string, is tuned flat to provide a more ghostly sound. Death is summoning the dead to come out of their graves and to dance the 'Dance of Death' for him.
- * The flute introduces the theme which is followed by a solo violin. The skeleton dance begins.
- * As the dance continues you can hear the bones of the skeletons rattling as the xylophone plays. We can imagine ghosts, skeletons and witches dancing together through the night as death continues his sad solo on the violin, at times accompanied by the harp.
- * The woodwind section is made up of the piccolo, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets and 2 bassoons.
- * The brass section consists of : horns, trumpets, trombones and tuba.
- * In the string section look for: a harp, violins, violas, cellos and double basses.
- * In the percussion section you will find: timpani, xylophone, bass drum, cymbals and triangle.
- * The dance becomes wilder. You can hear the strings, the trombone and the xylophones making the skeletons bones rattle wildly. Listen for the witches flying when you hear the strings, listen too for death tuning his violin again and for the wind to howl.
- * The oboe announces the end of the night. The cock crows and morning is approaching.
- * The dead very quickly and suddenly slip back into their graves.
- * The day dawns and the violin plays a new theme. The picture completely changes and everything is back to normal.
- * An English translation of the words of Henri Cazalis:

Zig, zig, zig, Death in a cadence,
Striking with his heel a tomb,
Death at midnight plays a dance-tune,
Zig, zig, zig, on his violin.
The winter wind blows and the night is dark;
Moans are heard in the linden trees.
Through the gloom, white skeletons pass,
Running and leaping in their shrouds.
Zig, zig, zig, each one is frisking,
The bones of the dancers are heard to crack—
But hist! of a sudden they quit the round,
They push forward, they fly; the cock has crowed.

- * The opening bars of Death's Dance - listen for it and sing it to yourself.





Sheet 3 - Information about 'The Carnival of the Animals'

- * The Carnival of the Animals is a musical suite of 14 movements, written in 1886 for the amusement of his companions while Saint-Saëns was on holiday.
- * The first movement is the lion. The two pianos play scales moving in opposite directions to sound like the roaring of the lions while the strings provide a melody. The march theme reminds us of the stately, regal nature of the king of beasts.
- * Next are the hens and roosters. The piano and the strings (violins and violas, no cellos or double basses) sound like chickens pecking at the grain. Listen also for the 'cock-a-doodle-doo' on the piano.
- * Wild asses are fast moving as shown by the frantic pace of the scales being played by the two pianos without any orchestral accompaniment.
- * The slow moving tortoises are portrayed by the deep sounding strings accompanied by the piano.
- * A pompous but lumbering waltz played by the double bass and piano introduces the elephants.
- * Kangaroos are shy creatures. The two pianos also show their natural grace and elegance.
- * The aquarium. Strings, piano and flute and glass harmonica give the sensation of a light watery environment. A celeste or glockenspiel are often used instead of the glass harmonica. It is interesting to note that the 'glass harmonica' is not really a harmonica as most of us imagine. It is a series of glass vessels of varying sizes. Friction is used to produce sound. Among other variations of the glass harmonica, wine glasses tuned with different volumes of water have been used. This is often referred to as a 'glass harp.'
- * The 'personages with the long ears' are unmistakably donkeys. The braying of the donkeys is produced by the violins. This is the shortest of the movements.
- * Next comes the cuckoo in the forest. The clarinet produces the 'cuckoo' sound, gradually becoming softer as the sound is produced from deeper within the forest, to the accompaniment of the pianos.
- * The trills and scales on the pianos paint a picture of the birds in the aviary. The light but busy sounds produced by piano, flute and strings give the feeling of an industrious flock of little birds.
- * Pianists practicing their scales - but are they beastlike? Well, that can be open to debate and left to the imaginations of the listeners. That they are practicing must surely be commendable.
- * Fossils in a museum is possibly where Saint-Saëns felt that some well known nursery rhymes and other well known and loved tunes should be placed. Strings, pianos, clarinet, and xylophone give the feeling of bones clacking together and displays of things old and decayed.
- * The swan is the best known of the movements. The cello provides the grace and elegance of the swan gliding over the water as the piano provides the soft ripples in the water.
- * In the finale, a carnival atmosphere with all of the instruments busy has us imagining all of the animals together with the donkey at the end having the last laugh.



Camille Saint-Saëns

Name

Sheet 4 - Saint-Saëns - the Composer Quiz

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Saint-Saëns was born in: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Rome | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Paris |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Berlin | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Madrid |
| 2. His first instrument was the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Violin |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Organ | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Flute |
| 3. His first public appearance, when he was five years old was to accompany a : | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Singer | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Violinist |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Cellist | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Flautist |
| 4. By the time he was ten years old he could play from memory all of: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Wagner's Operas | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Schubert's Lieder |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Beethoven's Sonatas | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Handel's Messiah |
| 5. He did not get to know or make friends with: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Rossini | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Liszt |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Berlioz | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Purcell |
| 6. For nearly twenty years he was the organist at the Church of: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> St Paul's | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Saint-Merry |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> La Madeleine | D. <input type="checkbox"/> St Peter's |
| 7. At midnight the clock strikes 12 in: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Danse Macabre | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Samson et Dalila |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Africa |
| 8. In 'Carnival of the Animals' there is no: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Donkey | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Kangaroo |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Giraffe |
| 9. Saint-Saëns built a reputation for being one of the worlds greatest: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Organists | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Music Teachers |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematicians | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Composers |
| 10. After the death of his mother, Saint-Saëns: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Wrote Danse Macabre | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Moved to Berlin |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Travelled | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Got married |
| 11. Saint-Saëns developed a special fondness for: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Solitude | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Comedy |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Africa |
| 12. Saint-Saëns died in 1921 in: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> London | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Algiers |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Paris | D. <input type="checkbox"/> New York |



Sheet 5 - The Carnival of the Animals Quiz

1. The first animal in the suite is the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Tortoise	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Swan
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Lion	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Kangaroo
2. There are some familiar sounding nursery rhymes in with the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Pianists	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Aquarium
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Fast moving Asses	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Fossils
3. The roaring of the lions is produced by the :	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Strings	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Pianos
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Clarinet	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Xylophone
4. The shortest movement of all is the one featuring the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Donkey	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Asses
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Hens and Roosters	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Tortoise
5. Sound is produced on a glass harmonica by means of:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Blowing	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Plucking
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Striking keys	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Friction
6. The cello is used along with the pianos to portray the graceful moves of the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Fish in aquarium	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Little birds
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Swans	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Elephants
7. The sound of the cuckoo in the forest is produced by the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Clarinet	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Flute
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Cello
8. A clear 'cock-a-doodle-doo' sound in the 'Hens and Roosters' movement is made by the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Violin	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Clarinet	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Flute
9. The kangaroos graceful but shy movements are portrayed by:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano and flute	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Two violins
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Two pianos	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano and cello
10. The 'personages with the long ears' would be the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Donkeys	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Kangaroos
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Elephants	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Wild asses
11. The sound of the donkeys braying is made by the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Clarinet	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Cello
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Pianos	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Violins
12. The last laugh in the finale is had by the:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Cuckoos	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Donkeys
	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Elephants	D. <input type="checkbox"/> Roosters



Sheet 6 - The Carnival of the Animals Wordsearch

The clues to the words you need to find are given below. Find the answers inside the word search.

Word search grid containing letters for finding words related to 'The Carnival of the Animals'.

- Lion's roar is made by pianos playing.
The cuckoo is in the
The fish are in the
An instrument in 'fossils'
Double bass and piano introduces.....
Very slow movement is the
Pecking the grain; piano and
Shortest movement
Elephants dance to a
Rippling water sound in 'swan'.....
Birds sounds are piano, strings and
The cello well portrays the
First name of the composer
Instrument in aquarium is a glass
Number of pianos used
Donkey sound comes from a

- Second movement is Roosters and
Shy, graceful, bouncy animal
Elephants are piano and
Animals in the aquarium
String instrument in the swan
Bird in the forest
Cock-a-doodle-doo is made by a
Cuckoo sound is made by
Animal in first movement
Practicing scales are the
The fossils are in a
Featured in the 2nd movement
Personages with long
Written while Saint-Saëns was on.....
A quality of the kangaroo
The conclusion sounds like a.....



Camille Saint-Saëns

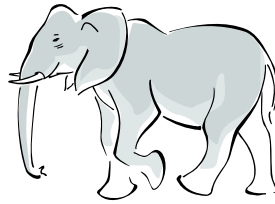
Name

Sheet 7 - The Carnival of the Animals Match Up

Draw lines between the animals and the order in which they are heard.
Also, draw lines between the animals and the instruments that portray them.
(most animals will have more than one instrument)

Which instrument is used the most?

1st



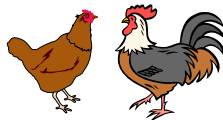
Piano

2nd



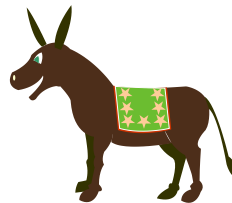
Flute

3rd



Violin

4th



Clarinet

5th



6th



Cello

7th



Double bass

8th



9th



Cuckoo

Glass harmonica



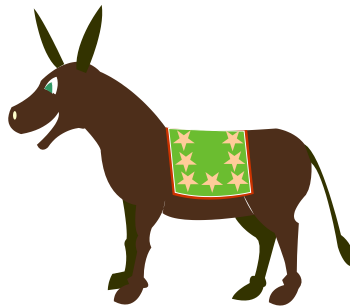
Camille Saint-Saëns

Name

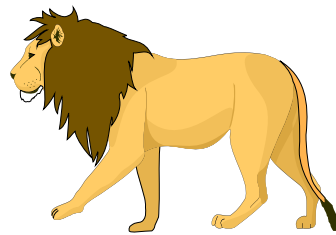
Sheet 8 - Easy Carnival of the Animals Match Up

Draw lines between the animals and the order in which they are heard.
Also, draw lines between the animals and their special instruments.

1



2



3



4



Cuckoo





Camille Saint-Saëns

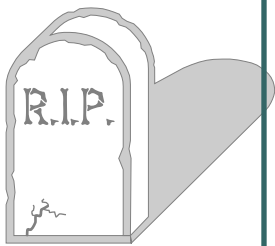
Sheet 9 - Danse Macabre Quiz

Name

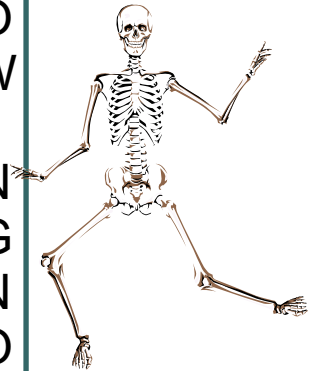
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Danse Macabre was written in the year: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> 1835 | B. <input type="checkbox"/> 1840 |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> 1874 | D. <input type="checkbox"/> 1921 |
| 2. The poet, Henri Cazalis wrote the words. Saint-Saëns first wrote it as: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> an opera | B. <input type="checkbox"/> a song |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> a story | D. <input type="checkbox"/> an oratorio |
| 3. Twelve chimes, signalling midnight, are played by the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Harp | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Violin |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Cello | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Piano |
| 4. With the 'E' string tuned flat to make a ghostly sound, Death tunes his: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Violin | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Cello |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Double bass | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Viola |
| 5. Following a solo violin we hear the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Ghostly wail | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Witches scream |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Skeleton Dance | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Wolves howl |
| 6. The xylophone sounds like the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Church bells | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Dawn breaking |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Wind blowing | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Bones rattling |
| 7. The brass section does not include: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Horns | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Trumpets |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Timpani | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Trombones |
| 8. The sound of the cock crowing is made by the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Oboe | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Clarinet |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Violin | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Xylophone |
| 9. Just before the cock crows, towards the end of the dance you can hear the: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead go into graves | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Clock chiming |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Bones rattling | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Wind blowing |
| 10. Not long before the cock crows you can also hear Death: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Tune his violin again | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Dance |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Make the clock chime | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Call out |
| 11. Immediately after the cock crows, the dead: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> Rattle their bones | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Laugh |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Go back to the graves | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Dance |
| 12. At the end, the violin plays a new theme and the picture changes because: | A. <input type="checkbox"/> The wind blows | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning cracks |
| | C. <input type="checkbox"/> It starts raining | D. <input type="checkbox"/> The day dawns |



The clues to the words you need to find are given below. Find the answers inside the word search.



P	I	R	N	E	H	Q	Q	X	L	S	G	U	V	C
T	M	E	O	P	E	I	Y	S	A	E	N	S	K	R
R	H	S	S	K	E	L	E	T	O	N	A	O	J	O
O	T	O	A	E	O	Y	G	C	L	O	C	K	M	W
M	H	P	O	P	M	T	U	N	E	B	J	K	M	I
B	G	M	H	D	N	I	W	B	A	S	S	O	O	N
O	I	O	S	E	T	I	H	W	U	I	H	M	R	G
N	N	C	E	F	D	A	N	C	E	T	R	X	N	N
E	D	E	V	L	E	W	T	S	A	A	O	T	I	O
S	I	L	A	Z	A	C	A	E	T	O	U	H	N	S
F	M	P	R	A	H	I	D	T	B	F	D	B	G	V
T	K	A	G	C	N	I	L	O	I	V	S	B	F	Y
T	B	M	O	T	V	E	E	I	J	S	R	D	Y	C

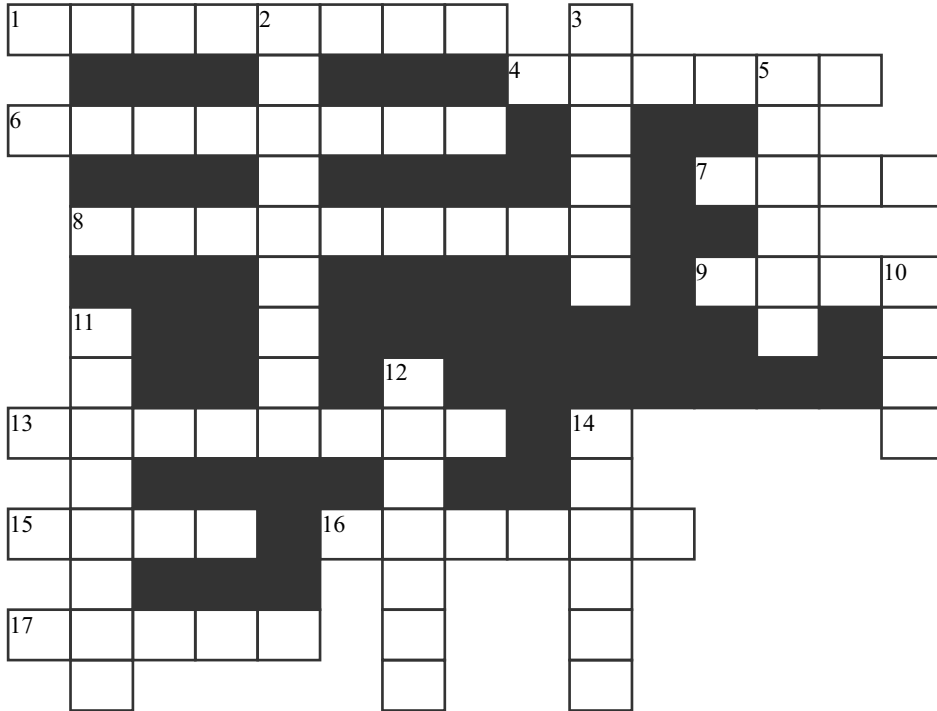


- Deep voice woodwind (8 letters)
- Skeletons are made of these
- The poet's last name ..
- 12 of these sounds are heard
- Thestrikes midnight
- Saint-Saëns is the
- At dawn the cock is
- What the skeletons do
- The dance of
- The dead come out of their
- The first instrument you hear is the
- The poet's first name
- The time of night that the clock strikes
- The time of day that dawn happens
- Instrument used for the cock crowing

- Henri Cazalis wrote this as a
- Sound that skeletons make
- Composer's name: Saint
- Saëns
- The dead are dressed in these.....
- Made entirely of bones is a
- This was performed first as a
- The dead are in a
- Percussion instrument (6 letters).....
- Deep voice brass instrument
- Death plays aon his violin
- The clock strikes times
- Instrument played by Death
- Skeleton bones are this colour
- Bones rattling are played on the.....



The Crossword



DOWN

- 2. Glass
- 3. Personage with long ears
- 5. The pianists play
- 10. The last animal heard
- 11. Plays the cuckoo sound
- 9. Roosters and the ...
- 12. Saint-Saëns wrote this while he was on
- 14. The birds are in an

ACROSS

- 1. The biggest animal
- 4. The cuckoo lives in this
- 6. The fishes are in an
- 7. Personage with the long
- 8. Plays the rattling of the bones
- 9. Roosters and the
- 13. Australian animal
- 15. The king of beasts
- 16. Produces the braying sound
- 17. Used to portray the swan

.... The Mini Wordsearch

A E M V N S T S C P O
 Q S L I O N N L O I O
 U I D O O R A G N A K
 A O O L F R H F A N C
 R T N I I E P L I U
 I R K N S T E U P S C
 U O E A H S L T R T E
 M T Y W P O E E A S L
 S L I S S O F S O M L
 H E N S D R I B R Z O

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| aquarium | bir | fossils | piano |
| ds | fish | flute | roar |
| cello | clarinet | hens | rooster |
| cuckoo | donkey | kangaroo | swan |
| elephant | lion | pianists | tortoise |
| | | | violin |



The Answers

Sheet 4 - Saint-Saëns Quiz

1. B. Paris
2. A. Piano
3. B. Violinist
4. C. Beethoven's Sonatas
5. D. Purcell
6. C. La Madeleine
7. A. Danse Macabre
8. D. Giraffe
9. A. Organists
10. C. Travelled
11. D. Africa
12. B. Algiers

Sheet 5 - Carnival of the Animals Quiz

1. C. Lions
2. D. Fossils
3. B. Pianos
4. A. Donkey
5. D. Friction
6. C. Swans
7. A. Clarinet
8. B. Piano
9. C. Two pianos
10. A. Donkeys
11. D. Violins
12. B. Donkeys

Sheet 6 - Carnival of the Animals Wordsearch

Y H S I N I C N G S O N A I P
 T S E R O F J A S S E S V O I
 N I L O I V H A R M O N I C A
 I F A I L O B O Q N H E A O N
 Y L C C S E O T L U I H R W I
 E M S S L S N K O I A V Y T S
 K Q U B T A O O C R D R A C T
 N T U E H R R F H U T A I L S
 O O R P S A I I L P C O Y U S
 D S E C G U V N N U O L I R M
 R L I N U R M X G E T L A S M
 E C A M I L L E S S T E Y R E
 P K Z T L A W L H A B C J X E

Sheet 7 - Carnival of the animals match up

1. Lion - piano
2. Hens & roosters, piano & violin clarinet
3. Tortoises - piano, low strings,
4. Elephant - double bass, piano
5. Kangaroos - piano
6. Aquarium - strings, piano, flute glass harmonica
7. Donkeys - violins
8. Cuckoo - clarinet, piano
9. Swan - cello, piano

Sheet 9 - Danse Macabre Quiz

1. C. 1874
2. B. A song
3. A. Harp
4. A. Violin
5. C. Skeleton Dance
6. D. Bones rattling
7. C. Timpani
8. A. Oboe
9. D. Wind blowing
10. A. Tune his violin again
11. C. Go back to the graves
12. D. The day dawns

Sheet 10 - Danse Macabre Wordsearch

P I R N E H Q Q X L S G U V C
 T M E O P E I Y S A E N S K R
 R H S S K E L E T O N A O J O
 O T O A E O Y G C L O C K M W
 M H P O P M T U N E B J K M I
 B G M H D N I W B A S S O O N
 O I O S E T I H W U I H M R G
 N N C E F D A N C E T R X N N
 E D E V L E W T S A A O T I O
 S I L A Z A C A E T O U H S
 F M P R A H I D T B F D B G V
 T K A G C N I L O I V S B F Y
 T B M O T V E E I J S R D Y C

Sheet 11 - Crossword

E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	D					
	A							F	O	R	E	S	T
A	Q	U	A	R	I	U	M	N				C	
			M					K		E	A	R	S
	X	Y	L	O	P	H	O	N	E		L		
			N					Y		H	E	N	S
	C		I							S		W	
	L		C		H							A	
K	A	N	G	A	R	O	O		A				N
	R				L				V				
L	I	O	N		V	I	O	L	I	N			
	N					D			A				
C	E	L	L	O		A			R				
	T					Y			Y				

Sheet 11 - Mini Wordsearch

A E M V N S T S C P O
 Q S L I O N N L O I O
 U I D O O R A G N A K
 A O O L F R H F A N C
 R T N I I E P L I I U
 I R K N S T E U P S C
 U O E A H S L T R T E
 M T Y W P O E E A S L
 S L I S S O F S O M L
 H E N S D R I B R Z O