

Vocabulary

Adaptation: A gradual, but continuous process of change from one generation of a species to the next.

Antlers: A bony outgrowth or horn, usually branched, on the head of various members of the deer family.

Camouflage: Concealment by disguise or protective colouring.

Carnivore: A flesh-eating animal.

Defence: Protecting oneself from harm.

Ecosystem: A community, together with its environment, functioning as a unit.

Food chain: A community of organisms where each member is eaten in turn by another member.

Herbivore: An animal that feeds mainly on plants.

Omnivore: An animal that feeds on both plants and other animals.

Predator: An animal that hunts and seizes other animals for food.

Prey: An animal that is hunted and eaten by a predator.

Scavenger: An animal that feeds on dead or decaying matter.

Stalk: To track prey in a secretive manner.

Talon: The claw of a bird of prey.

Trophic level: A group of organisms that occupies the same position in the food chain.

Museum Worksheet

Use the definitions above to help answer the questions below



1. **Adaptation:** Explain the adaptation of the present day Raccoon (five fingers??) from the ferocious *Hyaenodon gigas* of the past.

2. **Antlers:** How many can you count? What might these white tail deer use their antlers for?

3. Which museum animal has the greatest camouflage and why do you think that?

4. Name two carnivores you see?

Name two herbivores you see?

Name two omnivores you see?

5. Find a food chain that exists within this museum. Where does this food chain start? Can you draw a food chain using the museum animals?

6. Which museum predator is the best at getting its prey and why do you think that?

7. Who has the best talons in the museum and why are they the best?

8. Which animal has the greatest chance for survival and why do you think that?

9. What animals might share the same trophic group?