

Unit Review Questions: CAT PROFILES

1. Which cat is the largest?

- a) Lion
- b) Jaguar
- c) Tiger

2. Which cat is the strongest for its size?

- a) Snow Leopard
- b) Tiger
- c) Leopard

3. Which cat lives in groups?

- a) Margay
- b) Lion
- c) Iriomote Cat

4. Which cat is the fastest?

- a) Cheetah
- b) Tiger
- c) Jaguarondi

5. Which cat sometimes hangs upside down in trees to nap?

- a) Leopard
- b) Jaguarondi
- c) Margay

CATS OF THE WORLD

It's hard enough to find these cats in a word search puzzle. Imagine trying to spot all of them in the wild! There are no spaces between words in "Asiatic Golden Cat" or other long names. "Leopard" appears in several names, and "Jaguar" and "Jaguarondi" appear separately.

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

Word List

African Golden Cat
African Leopard
Asiatic Golden Cat
Bay Cat
Black-footed Cat
Bobcat
Canadian lynx
Caracal
Cheetah
Chinese Mountain Cat

Clouded Leopard
Cougar
Domestic Cat
European lynx
European Wild Cat
Fishing Cat
Flat-headed Cat
Geoffrey's Cat
Iriomote Cat
Jaguar

Jaguarondi
Jungle Cat
Kodkod
Bengal Cat
Lion
Manul
Marbled Cat
Margay
Mountain Cat
Ocelot

Oncilla
Pampas Cat
Rusty-spotted Cat
Sand Cat
Serval
Snow Leopard
Spanish lynx
Tiger

Unit Review Questions: CONFLICTS WITH MAN

1. A bobcat spots a rabbit. Which sort of attack is likely?
 - a) Aggressive attack
 - b) Predatory attack
 - c) Defensive attack

2. A mother cougar spots a lynx too close to her cubs. Which sort of attack is likely?
 - a) Aggressive attack
 - b) Predatory attack
 - c) Defensive attack

3. A bounty is money paid for...
 - a) Killing a predator
 - b) Replacing dead livestock
 - c) Medical expenses from a mauling

4. When park rangers move a problem bear far from a campsite, that is...
 - a) Extirpation
 - b) Reparation
 - c) Selective control

5. When a health worker reduces the number of blackbirds in a public park, that is...
 - a) Extirpation
 - b) Extinction
 - c) Control

Unit Review Questions: HABITAT LOSS

1. Rain forest land is stripped bare and planted with crops, though it will only support crops for a couple of years. What is this?
 - a) Urban sprawl
 - b) Reclamation
 - c) Short term management
2. About how many species become extinct every day?
 - a) 137
 - b) 207
 - c) 5
3. Urban sprawl is the uncontrolled growth of cities when growth is not...
 - a) Prevented
 - b) Planned
 - c) Expected
4. When a woodsman cuts some trees but plants seedlings to replace them, that is...
 - a) Sustainable management
 - b) Reclamation
 - c) Short term management
5. What is the BEST word that describes where tigers live?
 - a) Habitat
 - b) Jungles
 - c) Zoos

Activity: HABITAT IS A RELATIVE THING



WOLF



ROBIN



BLUEJAY



RABBIT



OTTER



BOBCAT



MOUSE



BISON



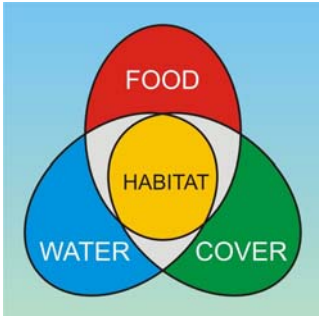
SQUIRREL

What is home to you may be harsh to others. Which of these nine animals would not typically be found in a backyard habitat?

Animal	Y/N
Wolf	
Robin	
Blue jay	
Rabbit	
Otter	
Bobcat	
Mouse	
Bison	
Squirrel	

See what the animals have in common that are not found in a backyard. They are either large, predatory, or have special needs. Those that can live in your yard are generally small and very adaptable to change.

Activity: BUILDING A HABITAT



This Venn diagram shows the contributions of food, water and cover (as three circles) to making an area habitat. Only where all three circles overlap (the gold area) is true habitat. Animals may pass through the gray zones where one important element is missing, but they cannot stay there for long.

Imagine that you were stranded on an island. You would have to find water, food and cover in order to survive.

Briefly explain what would be an acceptable source of food, water and cover for these animals:

Cougar _____

Rabbit _____

Fox _____

Mouse _____

Deer _____

Otter _____

Robin _____

Unit Review Questions: GENETIC DIVERSITY

1. What determines how different living things are?
 - a) Inbreeding
 - b) Dispersal
 - c) Genetic diversity

2. Dominant traits are said to be:
 - a) Dispersed
 - b) Expressed
 - c) Inbred

3. Lack of genetic diversity makes which outcome more likely?
 - a) Dispersal
 - b) Habitat
 - c) Health problems

4. A species is a group of living things that can interact to...
 - a) Produce offspring
 - b) Share a habitat
 - c) Defend a territory

5. About how many traits are needed to build a tiger?
 - a) 30,000
 - b) 1,700,310
 - c) 3,000,000

Activity: THE PRICE OF EXTINCTION

You know what it means when a skunk warns you to keep away. Sometimes young cougars and bobcats have to learn the hard way not to play with skunks!

How many of the most important things we know about these five animals can be learned by looking at fossils?

- How an otter plays?
- How a skunk smells?
- How a lion roars?
- How an opossum "plays dead" to escape?
- How tall a giraffe is?

Only the last one would show up in fossils. Most of the special qualities animals have come from being alive. When animals go extinct they take most of their wonderful secrets with them.

You can color these animals because you know what they look like. You would have a harder time coloring a saber tooth cat because no living person has seen one.

TRAIT TABLE FOR KHAN THE TIGER

D DOMINANT



ORANGE FUR

D DOMINANT

R RECESSIVE



WHITE FUR

R RECESSIVE

R RECESSIVE



GREEN EYES

R RECESSIVE

D DOMINANT



HAZEL EYES

D DOMINANT

R RECESSIVE



POOR NIGHT VISION

R RECESSIVE

R RECESSIVE



POOR NIGHT VISION

R RECESSIVE

D DOMINANT



DISEASE RESISTANT

D DOMINANT

D DOMINANT



DISEASE RESISTANT

D DOMINANT

D DOMINANT



NO ALLERGIES

D DOMINANT

R RECESSIVE



ALLERGIES

R RECESSIVE

R RECESSIVE



POOR HEARING

R RECESSIVE

D DOMINANT



GOOD HEARING

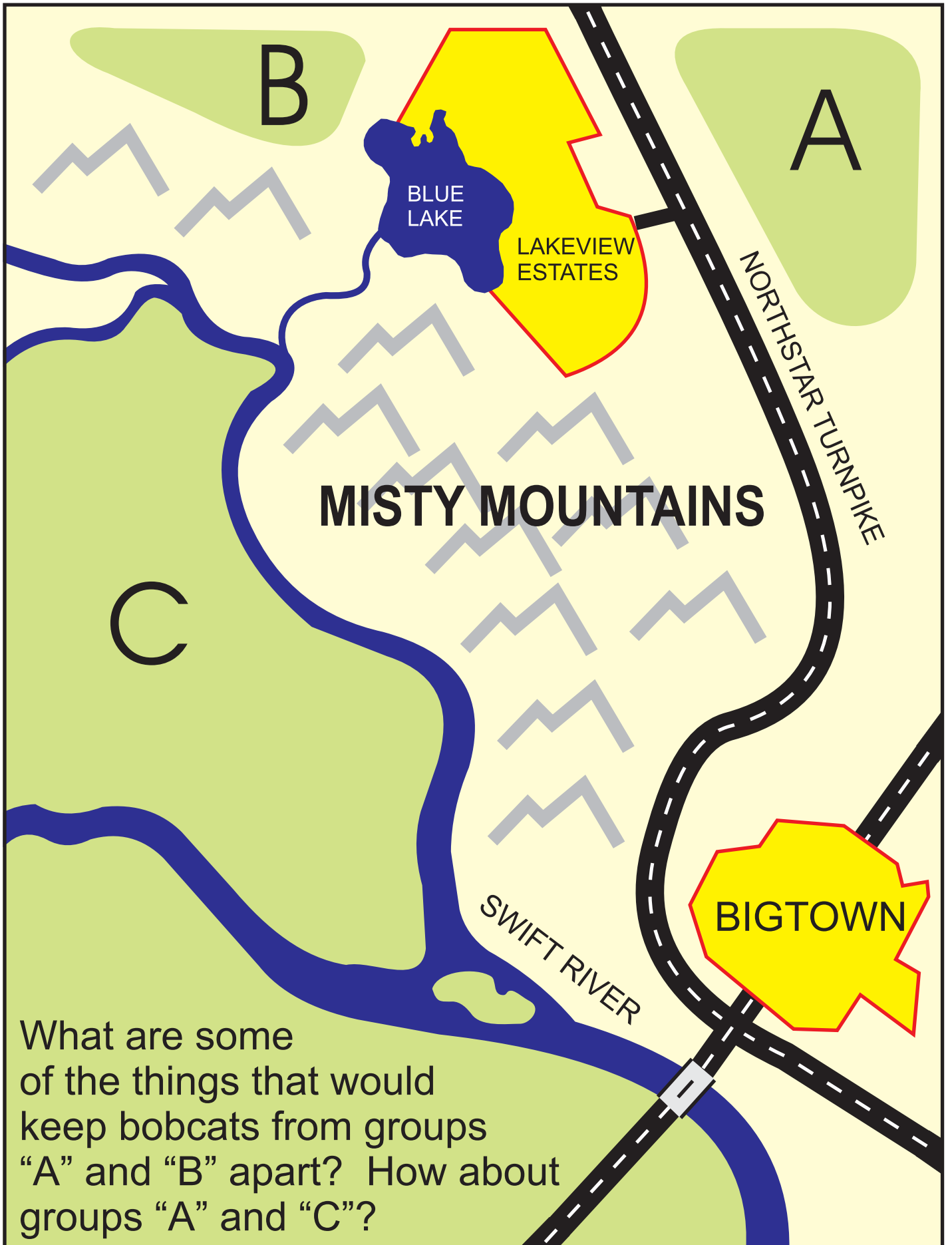
D DOMINANT

Activity: CUTTING THE CAKE

The old forest that used to cover the map was divided into large pieces by some natural barriers that bobcats would not cross. Now there are other barriers. The habitat is cut into smaller pieces that do not touch anywhere.

What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from the woodlands in "A" from meeting the ones in "B"? Be sure to mention which ones are natural barriers and which are man made.

What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from the woodlands in "A" from meeting the ones in "C"? Be sure to mention which ones are natural barriers and which are man made.



What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from groups "A" and "B" apart? How about groups "A" and "C"?

Unit Review Questions: EXTINCTION

1. The permanent loss of a species is called:
 - a) Dispersal
 - b) Extinction
 - c) Extirpation

2. Natural extinction is NOT caused by:
 - a) Man
 - b) Climate change
 - c) Vegetation change

3. One result of extinction is a loss of...
 - a) Species diversity
 - b) Habitat
 - c) Agriculture

4. In recent years the rate of extinction has increased by...
 - a) 10 times
 - b) 100 times
 - c) 1000 times

5. Extinction can be completely reversed by...
 - a) Cloning
 - b) Urban planning
 - c) No known method

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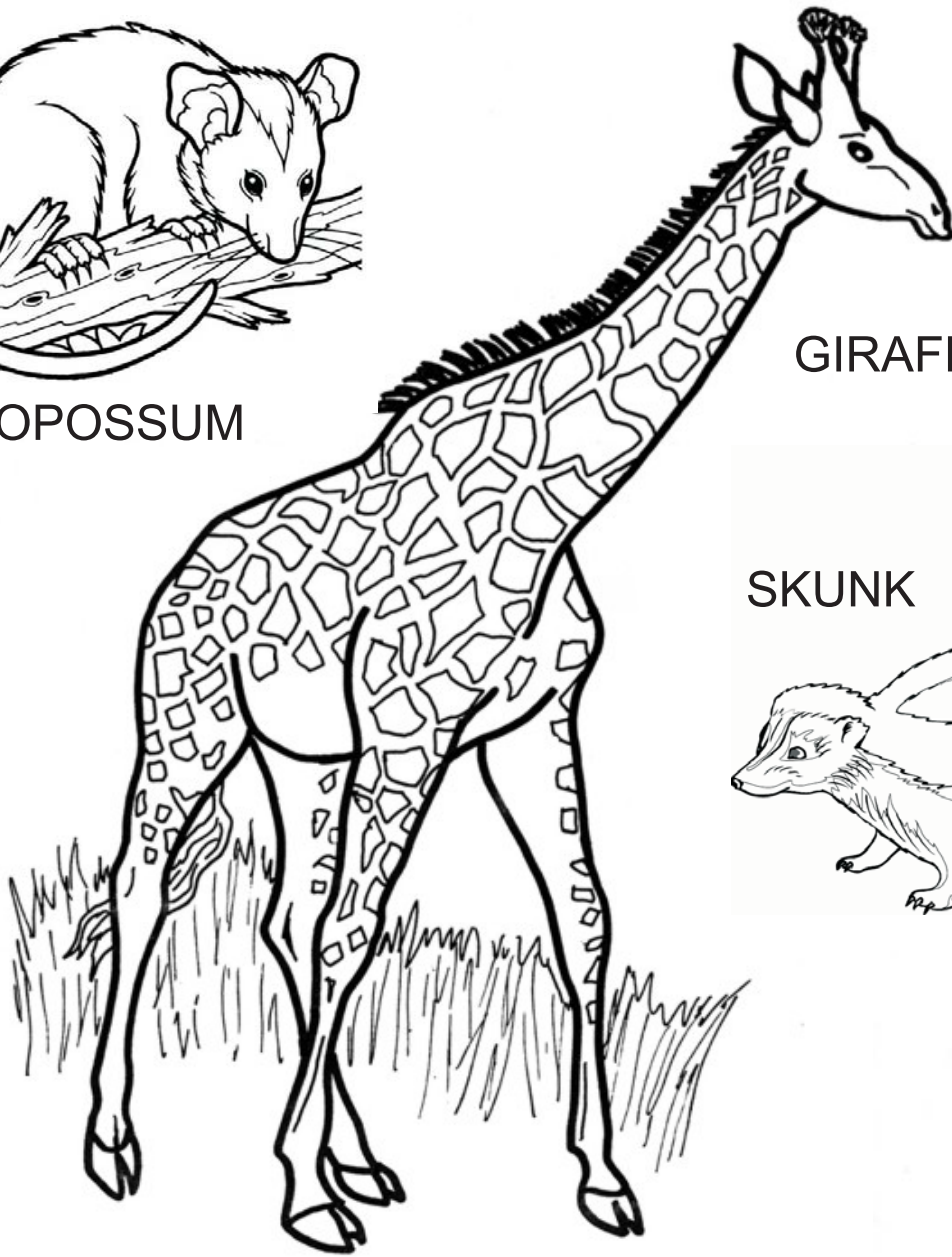
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OPOSSUM



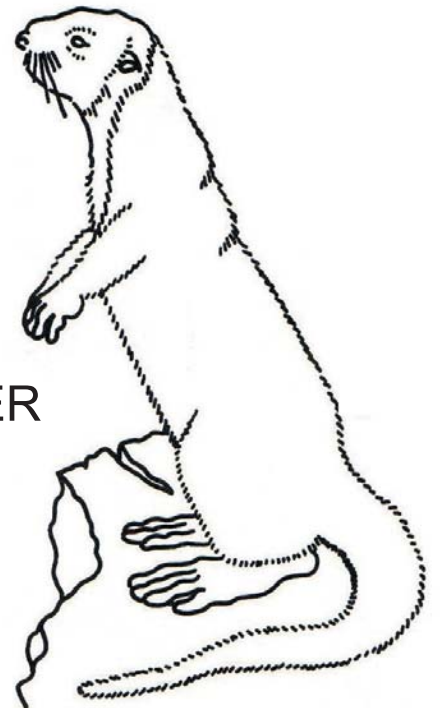
GIRAFFE



SKUNK



LION



OTTER