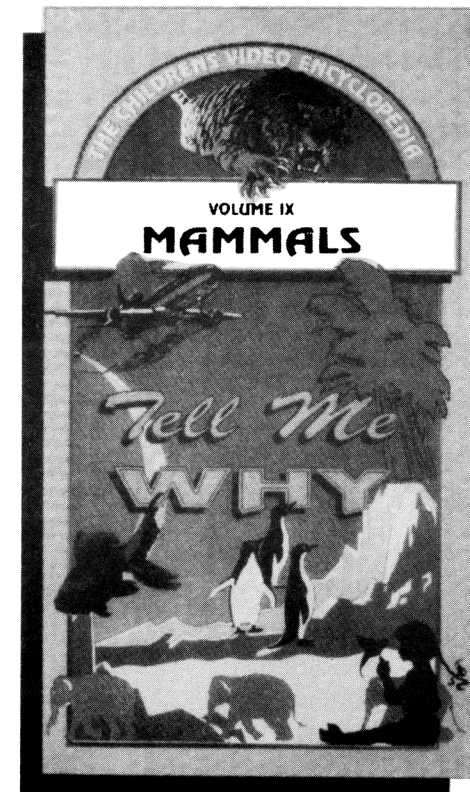


GLOSSARY

1. ADAPT-change to suit conditions.
2. ALASKAN BROWN BEAR-largest bear.
3. ANTHROPOID-manlike.
4. APE-large animal of the monkey family.
5. BALEEN-bony plate found in the mouth of whalebone whales.
6. BAT-only mammal that can fly.
7. BLOW HOLE-two nostrils on the top of a whale's head used to take in air.
8. BLUBBER-layer of tissue under the skin that is filled with oil; whale fat.
9. BLUE WHALE-largest animal in the world.
10. BUOYANCY-the ability or tendency to float or rise in liquid or air.
11. CALF-young sea cow.
12. CUD-food chewed by cows, etc. after regurgitation.
13. DIAPHRAGM-wall of muscle that separates mammal's lungs and heart from its stomach and intestinal tract.
14. EDENTATES-toothless mammals.
15. ENDANGERED-put in danger.
16. ERMINE-white winter coat of certain weasels; "royal fur".
17. GIBBON-smallest and least manlike ape.
18. GIRAFFE-tallest of all living mammals.
19. GORILLA-largest ape.
20. GRAMPUS-killer whale.
21. GRIZZLY BEAR-most dangerous american mammal.
22. HIBERNATE-"winter sleep".
23. HIPPOPOTAMUS-river horse.
24. IMITATE-to act the same as; mimic.
25. INTELLIGENCE-ability to comprehend, reason, and think creatively.
26. JOEY-baby kangaroo.
27. LARYNX-voice box.
28. LEMUR-most primitive member of the primate family.
29. MAMMAL-only animal that possesses true hair or fur, and, the only animal that produces milk.
30. MAMMOTH-extinct, long tusked elephant.
31. MANATEE-plant eating aquatic mammal with broad shovel like horizontal tail with rounded edges.
32. MARSUPIAL-animal carrying it's young in a pouch.
33. MONOTREMES-mammals that lay eggs.
34. OPPOSABLE THUMB-thumb that can be used to grasp objects, like food and branches.
35. ORANGUTAN-"man of the forest".
36. OTTER-furred swimming mammal.
37. PINNIPED-fin footed mammal with limbs that they use as paddles or flippers.
38. PLACENTAL-young develop inside the mother's body.
39. PORPOISE-kind of dolphin without a beak, but with a triangular back fin and spade-shaped teeth; aquatic mammal.
40. PRIMATE-any of the order of mammals that include man.
41. PUP-young seal.
42. RHINOCEROS-massive, thick-skinned mammal with a horned snout.
43. SEA ELEPHANT-giant seal.
44. SENSITIVE-easily disturbed
45. SHALLOW-not deep.
46. SPERM WHALE-largest toothed whale.
47. UNGULATE-hoofed mammal.
48. VAMPIRE BAT-blood eating bat.
49. WHALE-water mammal.
50. WHALEBONE WHALE-whale that has no teeth.

Tell Me **WHY** *TEACHER'S GUIDE*



VOLUME IX
MAMMALS

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. List the major or distinguishing characteristics of that group of animals called mammals. List and discuss animals with extremes of these characteristics.
2. On a map of the world, point out the occurrence of the Marsupials. Ask students to suggest why or how these animals are located in generally one world area. Can students suggest why the American opossum came to be an exception?
3. Have an animal keeper, veterinarian or pet store operator speak about the choice and care of a mammal as a pet. Ask this speaker to speak regarding keeping exotic pets.
4. To better understand the uniqueness of the opposable thumb, tape student's thumbs so they cannot use them - then have them try to pick up and manipulate a variety of small objects.

CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

MAMMAL	MILK	POUCH
NOSTRIL	CUD	DOLPHIN
PETROLEUM	LEMUR	IVORY
CARNIVORE	GIBBON	CUB
LAGOON	MONOTREME	ECHO
PLACENTA	AMBERGRIS	ANTHROPOID
HIBERNATE	PINNIPED	OPPOSABLE
PRIMATE	PORPOISE	UNGULATE
CHIMP	TUSK	BLUBBER
DEN	"JOEY"	WEASEL
DIAPHRAGM	MAMMOTH	ERMINE
BALEEN	APE	MARSUPIAL
EXTINCT	ORANGUTAN	LARYNX
MANATEE	EDENTATE	VAMPIRE
OTTER	WHALE	GORILLA

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION AND FURTHER STUDY

1. Compile a list of the distinguishing characteristics of the class of animals - Mammalia.
2. List how different Monotremes, Marsupials, and Edentates are when compared to placental mammals.
3. List the physical adaptations found within whales that suit them for life at sea.
4. Contrast the food requirements of whales noting extreme or unusual samples.
5. Show ways in which the pinnipeds are at home on both land and in the sea and discuss their long relationship to man as hunter and explorer.
6. Research current programs on the plight of the manatee and efforts by man to insure its survival.
7. From your viewing of this program - on trips to marine aquaria, list behaviors you have observed that indicate the high degree of intelligence of dolphins.
8. Why can the weasel be called "a friend to man"?
9. Discuss the likeness and differences between the young joey and young opossum.
10. On a map of North America, locate general areas where the four distinct types of bears are found. Contrast the extreme habitats and resulting lifestyle.
11. List the unusual structural features of the giraffe as an animal beautifully adapted to its environment.
12. Research about the uniqueness of the camel as an animal and relate it to the civilization of man who has used its characteristics.
13. Do a study of one of the large herbivore animals of the African plains.
14. Research the bat and its many and unusual habitats and modes of existence.
15. Contrast likenesses and differences in new and old world monkeys.
16. How are the anthropoid (great) apes similar structurally to man?

..... CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

ZOOKEEPER

PET STORE OPERATOR

VETERANARIAN

ANIMAL TRAINER