

STUDY QUESTIONS

TO “SQUEAKS AND WHISTLES, GRUNTS AND HUMS”

Study and learn facts and ideas based on this Young Naturalists nonfiction story in *Minnesota Conservation Volunteer*, January–February 2017, www.mndnr.gov/mcvmagazine.

Minnesota Conservation Volunteer magazine is your guide to wild things. Every other month, six times a year, the magazine arrives in your school library. Each one has a story for Young Naturalists like you. **Are you curious about wild things?** Young Naturalists tells true stories that can answer all kinds of questions such as these—

Have you ever heard of a purple wartyback? How about a pink heelsplitter, pimple-back, or monkeyface? All are Minnesota freshwater mussels. Read Young Naturalists stories to learn which species (kinds) of critters live in Minnesota—frogs, salamanders, snakes, wild cats, wild dogs, weasels, mice, and rabbits.

Want to **peek inside the den of a red fox** and see how the kits grow up? Are you a rock hound searching for agates? Have you ever wondered what’s alive under snow? How animals see? Why is a bluebird blue? How birds fly?

Would you like to hear the true story of **giants of the ice age**? Young Naturalists also tells you about the underground universe. You can read the story of a tiny owl that went to a hospital with an injured wing. Find out about a boy who worked in a logging camp. Read the story of Ojibwe children today hunting and gathering like their ancestors did.

Learn how to get started **camping, snowshoeing, ice fishing, or canoeing**.

Find these stories and more online at www.mndnr.gov/young_naturalists.

Your knowledge of wild things helps you explore and enjoy the outdoors. Have fun!

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1. A GREAT HORNED OWL'S HOOT LETS OTHER OWLS KNOW _____ AND _____.

2. A GREAT HORNED OWL'S HOOT CAN BE HEARD A MILE AWAY. HOW MANY FOOTBALL FIELD LENGTHS AWAY IS THAT?

3. True OR false: A GREAT HORNED OWL HOOTS THROUGH ITS NOSTRILS?

4. WHERE DO AMERICAN TOADS WINTER? _____

5. HOW LONG CAN A MALE AMERICAN TOAD TRILL? _____

6. AS TEMPERATURE INCREASES, THE AMERICAN TOAD'S CALL BECOMES

- A. louder
- B. softer
- C. faster
- D. longer

7. WHERE IN MINNESOTA DO FRESHWATER DRUM LIVE?

8. HOW DOES A SWIM BLADDER HELP FISH SURVIVE?

9. NAME FOUR THINGS A BEAVER USES ITS TAIL FOR.

10. WHAT DO THE LOUDNESS AND PITCH OF A MALE WOLF SPIDER'S PERFORMANCE TELL A FEMALE SPIDER?

- A. Whether he is the same species
- B. How strong he is
- C. What he had for breakfast
- D. What kind of leaf he is dancing on

11. WHAT TIME OF YEAR ARE YOU LIKELY TO HEAR A DOG-DAY CICADA BUZZ IN MINNESOTA?

12. HOW DOES A DOG-DAY CICADA MAKE ITS BUZZING SOUND?

- A. By vibrating its tymbals
- B. By tapping on its tymbals
- C. By pushing air past its vocal cords
- D. By pounding its head against a tree

13. WHEN MIGHT YOU HEAR A DOWNY WOODPECKER HAMMERING ON A TREE?

CHALLENGE: WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE GREAT HORNED OWLS STOP HOOTING AFTER THEY HAVE LAID THEIR EGGS?

MINNESOTA COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

NAME _____ PERIOD _____ DATE _____

1. WHEN ARE GREAT HORNED OWLS MOST LIKELY TO MAKE TERRITORIAL HOOTS? _____

2. ACCORDING TO SCIENTISTS, WHY DO COYOTES HOWL?

- A. to scare away wolves
- B. to stay connected with other family members
- C. because their feet hurt from running so much
- D. to attract rabbits and other prey

3. WHAT ROLE DOES THE SAC PLAY IN AN AMERICAN TOAD'S CALL? _____

4. WHERE DOES A DOG-DAY CICADA SPEND MOST OF ITS LIFE?

- A. In trees
- B. Underground
- C. In trouble
- D. In the air

5. NAME THREE THINGS A DOWNY WOODPECKER DOES WITH ITS BILL. _____

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE: VOCABULARY

ENCOUNTER discover, run into

JACKHAMMER power tool used to break up rock and concrete

MEMBRANE thin, flexible sheet of material

PACK group of animals

PEDIPALPS leglike structures spiders have near their mouths

PITCH how high or low a sound is

SONIC related to sound

SYMPHONY variety of sounds being made at the same time

TENDON rubber-band like body part that helps muscles move other body parts

TERRITORIAL relating to the place an animal lives and defends from other animals

VERTEBRATE animal with a backbone

VIBRATE rapidly move back and forth

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE: VOCABULARY CARDS

Cut along horizontal lines, fold in the middle and tape or staple. Blanks are provided to allow you or your students to add new words or phrases

To **ENCOUNTER**
SOMETHING is

FOLD

To **RUN INTO**
SOMETHING is to

A **JACKHAMMER** is

FOLD

**A POWER TOOL USED
TO BREAK UP ROCK
AND CONCRETE** is a

What is a
MEMBRANE?

FOLD

**A THIN, FLEXIBLE
SHEET OF MATERIAL** is a

A **PACK** of animals is

FOLD

A GROUP OF ANIMALS is called a

What are **PEDIPALPS**?

FOLD

**LEGLIKE STRUCTURES
SPIDERS HAVE NEAR
THEIR MOUTHS** are called

When you describe **HOW HIGH OR LOW A SOUND IS**, you are describing its

FOLD

The **PITCH** of a sound is

When something is **SONIC**, it's

FOLD

Something **RELATED TO SOUND** is called

A **SYMPHONY** is

FOLD

A VARIETY OF SOUNDS BEING MADE AT THE SAME TIME is a

What is a **TENDON**?

FOLD

A RUBBER-BAND LIKE BODY PART THAT HELPS MUSCLES MOVE OTHER BODY PARTS is called

When something is **TERRITORIAL**, it

FOLD

Something that **RELATES TO THE PLACE AN ANIMALS LIVES AND DEFENDS FROM OTHER ANIMALS** is called

AN ANIMAL WITH A BACKBONE is called

FOLD

A VERTEBRATE is

When something
starts to **VIBRATE**, it

FOLD

When something
MOVES RAPIDLY
BACK AND FORTH,
it starts to

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD
