



WAHSEGA 4-H CENTER

Pt. 1 Short-Answer Questions

1. Explain the differences between nocturnal, diurnal, and crepuscular animals.
2. Name at least four nocturnal animals that live in North America.
3. What is an adaptation? Give one example of an adaptation from one of the animals that was discussed in the lesson and describe how that trait helps them.
4. In what ways are bats helpful?
5. What makes an owl such a successful nocturnal predator?

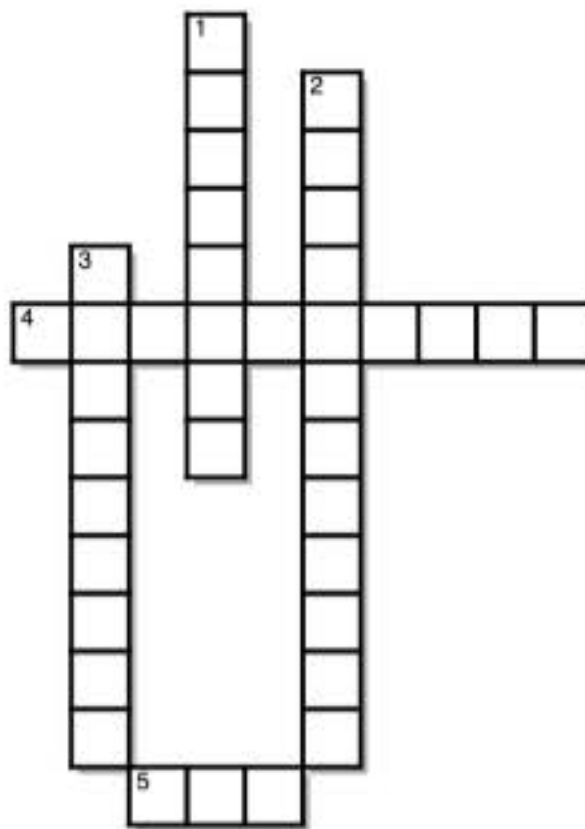


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Pt. 2 Puzzle Solving

Adaptations

Find the adaptation that best fits the description!



ACROSS

- 4 Amplify faraway sounds, allowing them to hear soft noises from a distance
- 5 How many degrees an owl can rotate its head

DOWN

- 1 Outermost flight feathers that help owls fly in near silence.
- 2 When an organism transmits a high-pitched noise to judge the location, size, and movement of nearby objects by how sound waves deflect and echo in its surroundings
- 3 The size and shape of an owl's eyes that allow them to see well without light



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Answer Key

Part 1. Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the differences between nocturnal, diurnal, and crepuscular animals.
 - *Nocturnal-animals that are active at night.*
 - *Diurnal- animals that are active during the day.*
 - *Crepuscular- animals that are active during dawn and dusk.*
2. Name at least four nocturnal animals that live in North America.
 - *Fireflies, nine-banded armadillos, opossums, raccoons, bats, and owls.*
3. What is an adaptation? Give an example of an adaptation from one of the animals that was discussed in the lesson and describe how that trait helps them.

Adaptations are traits that help an animal survive.

Examples of adaptations from animals that were discussed in the video:

 - *Owls have large tube-shaped eyes that help them see well without light.*
 - *Owls have asymmetrical skulls and facial disks that help amplify sounds, allowing them to hear soft noises from a distance.*
 - *Owls rotate their head 270 degrees because their eyes are too big to move inside their skull.*
 - *Owls have fimbriae or flutings, which are feathers on an owl's wing that helps them fly silently at night.*
 - *Bats use echolocation to transmit high-pitched noises to judge the location, size, and movement of nearby objects by how soundwaves deflect and echo in its surroundings.*
4. In what ways are bats helpful?
 - *They eat insects that are harmful to humans, like mosquitoes.*
 - *They are pollinators, which means they help plants grow.*
5. What makes a owl such a successful nocturnal predator
 - *The owl is a successful nocturnal predator because of its numerous adaptations that help it in a nocturnal environment. Some examples of this adaptations are: being able to turn their heads around 270 degrees with their 14 vertebrae in their necks, their quiet flight with their fimbriae at the ends of their feathers, their very*



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large eyes perfect for seeing their prey, and their raptorial features such as talons and a beak for capturing and shredding their prey.

Pt 2. Puzzle Solving

1. Fimbriae or Flutings
2. Echolocation
3. Large tube
4. Facial disk
5. 270