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March of the penguins worksheet answers

This film describes a year in the life of a colony of imperial penguins. Special features provide additional information about penguins, their surroundings, and filming. Selected awards: 2006 Oscar: Best Documentary. Featured actors: Narrator: Morgan Freeman. Directed by Luke Jaquet. The March of The Penguins shows how these beautiful birds have adapted to one of the most challenging environments on Earth. The film shows the amazing beauty and harshness of Antarctica. This is a great addition to the biology units that deal with birds or Antarctica. For all children to ask and help them answer socially emotional learning Discussion questions. For young children, add a quick discussion. For older children, ask and help them answer discussion questions #s 2 and 3. The film is a documentary and provides its own actual background. A number of websites provide brief information about imperial penguins. These include Creature Feature: Emperor Penguins National Geographic; Web article about emperor penguins; Antarctic penguins Guillaume Dargo; and Emperor Penguins Barbara Wienecke, Ph.D. A number of themes go through the film. If they are discussed with young viewers, the film can help convey a few basic concepts in biology. Despite the losses caused by the harsh environment and predators, the population of emperor penguins is relatively stable. Only 19% of chicks live after the first year of life. However, once they reach adulthood, 95% of penguins survive year after year. The average life expectancy of an adult imperial penguin is 19 years. After four to five years, penguins begin to lay eggs and breed. Rough calculation shows how these statistics are consistent with a relatively stable population: 14 (reproductive years) X .19 (survival for chicks up to one year) X .5 (for two

penguins needed for one egg) - 1.33 chicks that reach adulthood per penguin. This number does not take into account lost and frozen eggs or chicks that die after the first year, but before they begin to multiply, so it is too high. That's probably an extra .33. Antarctica has 20 to 40 colonies of emperor penguins. As of 1995, the imperial penguin population was estimated at about 200,000 breeding pairs or a total population of about 400,000 to 450,000. There is no evidence that global climate change or human rights violations have significantly reduced their numbers. Like many other animals (including humans) the survival of the species depends on the social interaction between the parents and between the parents and the chicks. In March or April, the emperor penguins go into the breeding season. After each mother produces an egg, she passes it on to her father. Then immediately return to the sea to feed. Fathers survive harsh Arctic winter together to keep warm. Mothers don't return until the end of winter. By then, the chicks had only recently hatched. Mothers feed fish chicks, spewed out of the stomachs of mothers. Fathers, having not eaten anything for more than four months, have a chance to return to the sea. Before they leave, fathers memorize the distinctive call of their chick so they can later find their own. Like fathers, mothers protect themselves from the cold and storm by huddling together. When fathers return to the colony, they feed the chicks, and the mothers return to the sea. Parents take turns babysitting their chicks on a pack of ice and returning to the sea to fish through December or January (the height of the Antarctic summer) when the chicks are big enough to fend for themselves. Any chain break (death of father or mother, or delayed return) would spell the end for the chicken. The survival of the colony also depends on social interactions between the group. Penguins march together from the sea to their breeding site on a pack of ice and back to the sea. Penguins huddle together against the cold, rotating positions to allow everyone to spend some time in the warmer interior of the group. They use their numbers to confuse predators such as sea lions. Sometimes it is difficult to remember, watching these animals, that they are flightless birds with feathers instead of fur. Their actions seem distinctly mammalian. Imperial penguins are an important part of the Antarctic ecology. They eat fish, crustaceans, octopuses and squid. In turn, they serve as important food sources for their predators, leopard seals, killer whales, Antarctic giant petrels and Antarctic skua (another bird). The thomonomous of the Imperial Penguin: Kingdom: Animalia; Filum: Hordata (animals with spinal cord); Subphylum: Vertebrate (animals with dorsal chords enclosed in vertebrae); Class: Aves (birds); Order: Sphenisciformes (penguins); Family: Spheniscidae (penguins); Genus: Astenodytes (Emperor Penguin and Royal Penguin); Species: Aptenodytes forsteri (Imperial Penguins). Southern Lights - Photo from NASA Image caption NASA says: Looking south from low Earth orbit, the crew of the shuttle Endeavor made this stunning impact time of the Aurora Australis or the Southern Lights in April 1994. Aurora is also visible in the high northern latitudes, with the northern lights known as Aurora Borealis. They are caused by high-energy electrons of the solar wind, which are sent to the atmosphere near the poles of the Earth's magnetic field. Reddish colors occur at the highest altitudes (about 200 miles), where the air is the least dense. At lower altitudes and higher density, green tends to dominate the range from pinkish glow to lowest. Familiar Hunter's Orion is clearly visible above the dark horizon in the background. Because of the orbiting motion of the shuttle, the bright stars in Orion seem slightly elongated. See also the Aurora Page from Michigan Tech. 1. See the standard discussion questions that are appropriate for any movie. There are no answers offered. 2. How do social interactions benefit emperor penguins? Suggested answer: See 3. How does the colony of Emperor Penguin survive with such a significant loss of chicks and adults when each couple has only one egg each year? Suggested answer: The life expectancy of the average adult Emperor Penguin is about 19 years. They can reproduce for 14 or 15 years. 19% of chickens survive after the first year. Rough calculation shows how these statistics are consistent with a relatively stable population: 14 (reproductive years) X .19 (survival for chicks up to one year) X .5 (for two penguins needed for one egg) - 1.33 chicks that reach adulthood per penguin. This number does not take into account lost and frozen eggs or chicks that die after the first year, but before they begin to multiply, so it is too high. That's probably an extra .33. 4. In the summer, emperor penguins live and feed in the waters of the Antarctic ocean. In autumn, March and April in Antarctica they go out on the package ice to mate and multiply. The mother lays an egg, which the father (still on a hotbed on a bag of ice) incubates in a special isolated bag. It takes up most of the Arctic winter. Penguins eat fish and other animals found in the ocean. There's no food on the ice pack for them. After the mother lays the egg, she returns to the ocean to feed. When the egg hatches the mother travels back across a packet of ice to feed the chicken with food erupting from her stomach. By then, the father would be without food for about four months. The mother then takes charge of the chicken while the starving father returns to the sea. He returns to the breeding ground with a stomach full of food for the chicken. Parents then take turns walking back and forth with one nanny and feeding the chicken on a pack of ice while the other goes into the ocean to get food for themselves and the chicken. This continues until the summer (December or January) when the chick is old enough to fend for itself. Of course, the ocean and the ice pack are different biome. Do imperial penguins participate in the classical migration of biome? (For a shorter version, just ask the question: Do Emperor Penguins participate in the classic biome migration?) Suggested answer: No. Imperial penguins do not breed and hatch eggs in spring and summer, in which they enjoy food provided by the explosion of life, which occurs when the temperature in the cold climate becomes warmer. They breed in autumn and winter in the harshest conditions on the To describe the description classic biome migration, see, usually, The Lesson Plan on Migration, Nomadism and Sleep. 1. How can we best show our respect for the emperor penguins? Suggested answer: Leave them alone and make sure that our actions affect their habitat as little as possible. 2. What would be lost if a species such as the emperor penguin died out? Suggested answer: A unique and beautiful part of creation and an important part of the Antarctic ecosystem will be lost forever. Imperial penguins eat fish, crustaceans, octopuses and squid. They are eaten by larger animals such as leopard seals and killer whales. The chicks also eat birds of prey. See the websites in Warner Brothers' Useful Reference and Official Website; The film itself and websites are related to the guide. The last update to this tutorial was updated on December 16, 2009. 2009.

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