





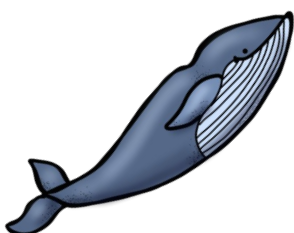
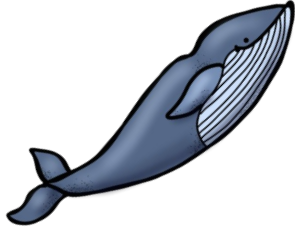
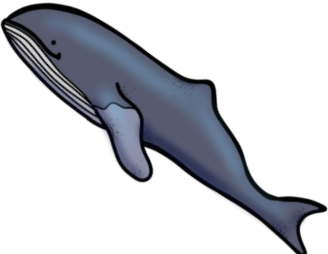


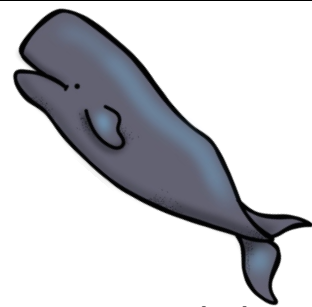
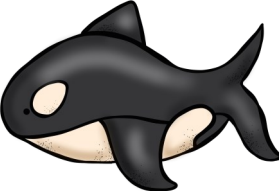
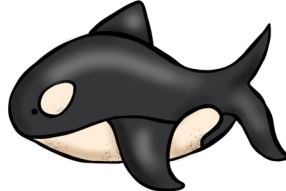
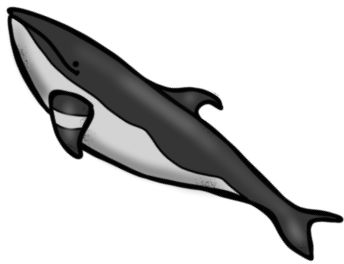
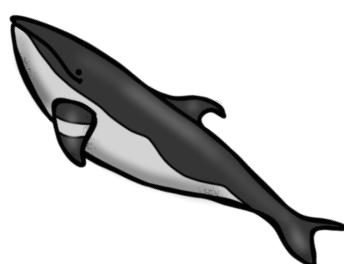


Animals of the Antarctic

Game 1

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile. Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if they match. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals wins!



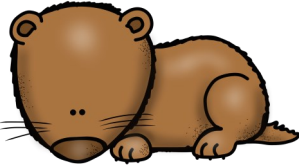
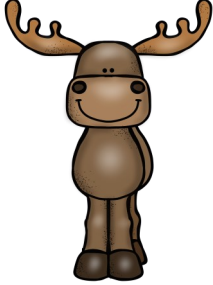
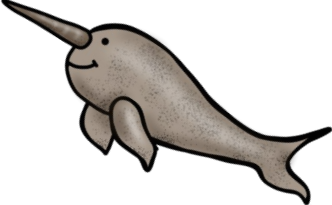


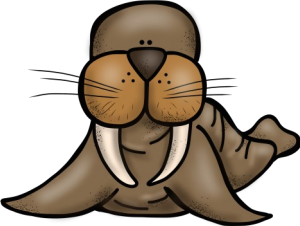
 Adelie Penguin	 Adelie Penguin	 Emperor Penguin	 Emperor Penguin
 Rockhopper Penguin	 Rockhopper Penguin	 Blue Whale	 Blue Whale
 Humpback Whale	 Humpback Whale	 Sperm Whale	 Sperm Whale
 Killer Whale	 Killer Whale	 Minke Whale	 Minke Whale

Animals of the Arctic

Game 2

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile (or you may choose to have one pile of animal cards and one pile of fact cards). Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if the fact card matches the animal card he has drawn. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals and facts wins!

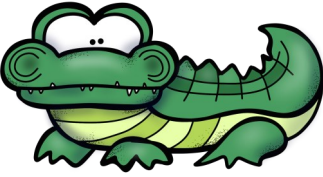
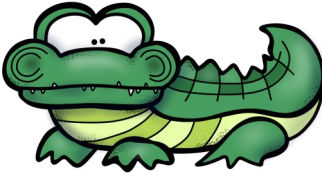
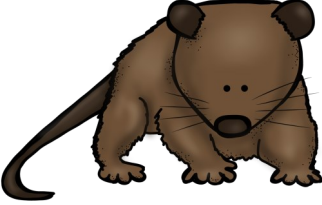
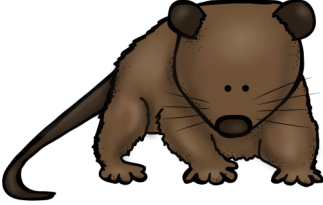
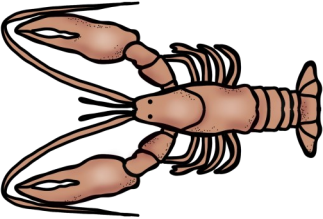
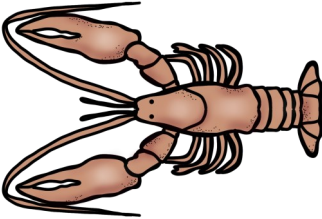


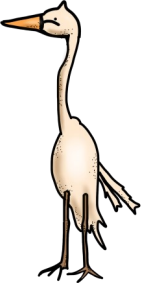
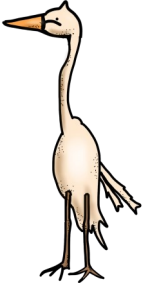
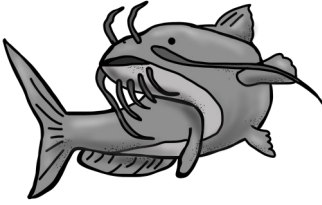
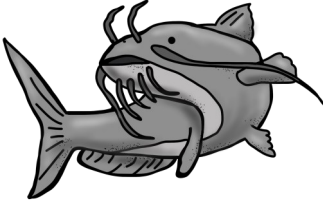
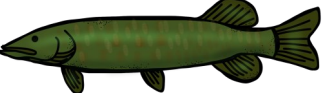
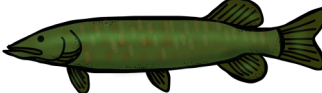
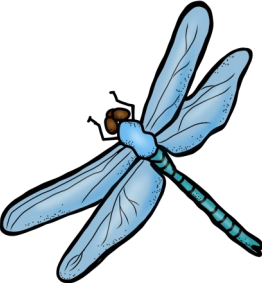
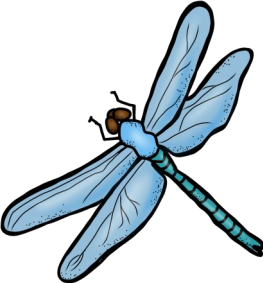
Note: You may wish to print multiple copies of these pages so that each player can have a card with the animal and the corresponding fact. Or, you may wish to add a quiz component to the game and designate only one person to hold a copy that reveals the correct pairing.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Caribou</p>	<p>This member of the deer family has antlers with up to 44 points. Unlike any other type of deer, the females have antlers, too.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Arctic Fox</p>	<p>This animal has fur on its feet to keep it warm, lives in burrows, and has a litter of up to 14 pups each year.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Lemming</p>	<p>This member of the rodent family has a short body, small eyes, and long, soft fur.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Moose</p>	<p>This largest member of the deer family has long legs, a huge muzzle, and a bell of loose skin under its neck.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Narwhal</p>	<p>The males of this species have a long tusk above their mouths and live along the coasts and in the rivers of the Arctic.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Northern Fur Seal</p>	<p>This animal has brown fur, likes to live in groups, and is known for being very loud.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Harp Seal</p>	<p>These earless seals lose their fluffy white coats after they are about two weeks old. They can be found from the Kara Sea in Russia west to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Canada.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Walrus</p>	<p>These mammals are known for their long tusks, bristly whiskers, and flippers.</p>

Animals of Freshwater Marshes

Game 1

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile. Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if they match. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals wins!

 Alligator	 Alligator	 Muskrat	 Muskrat
 Crayfish	 Crayfish	 Otter	 Otter
 Egret	 Egret	 Catfish	 Catfish
 Pike	 Pike	 Dragonfly	 Dragonfly

Animals of the Mountains and Forests

Game 2

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile (or you may choose to have one pile of animal cards and one pile of fact cards). Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if the fact card matches the animal card he has drawn. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals and facts wins!

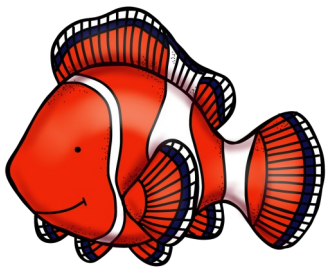
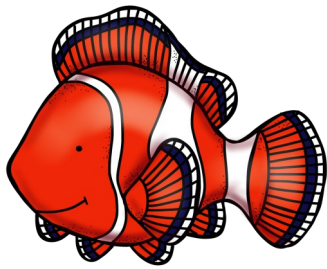


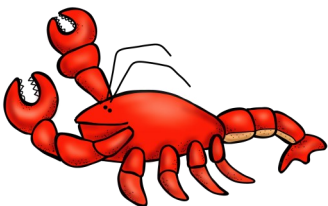
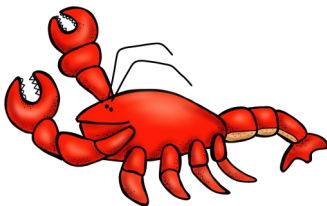
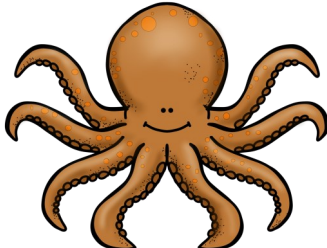
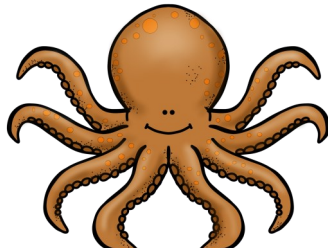
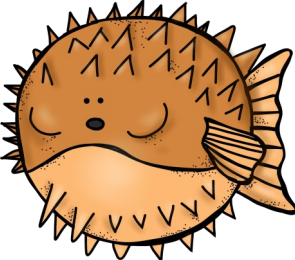
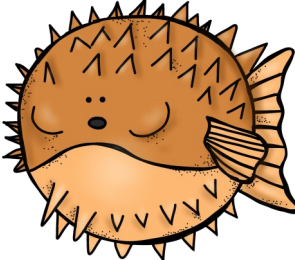
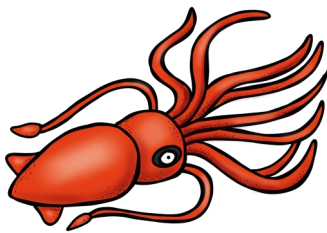
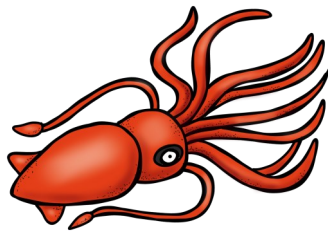
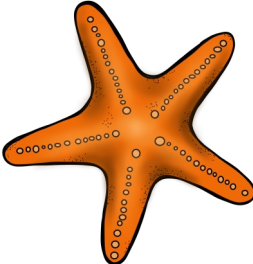
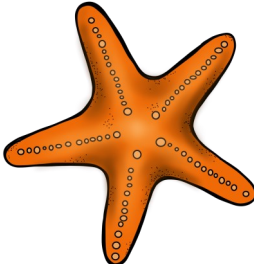
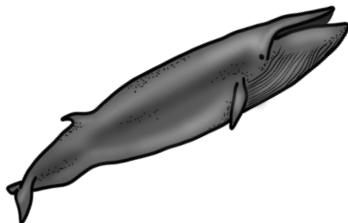
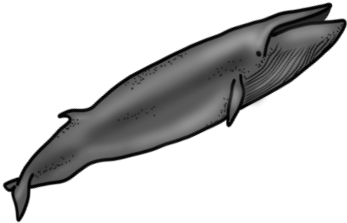
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 <p>American Black Bear</p>	<p>Despite its name, these bears can also be cinnamon, blue-gray, blue-black, or even white. Males can be up to six feet long and weigh up to 600 pounds.</p>	 <p>Brown Bear</p>	<p>This type of bear is more commonly referred to as a grizzly bear in North America. They are much larger than black bears and are extremely dangerous.</p>
 <p>Deer</p>	<p>This animal is known for having two large and two small hooves on each foot. The males also usually have antlers.</p>	 <p>Elk</p>	<p>This animal is the largest of the red deer but still isn't as big as a moose.</p>
 <p>Mountain Goat</p>	<p>These animals are known for their incredible ability to climb, which they use their strong legs and broad hooves for.</p>	 <p>Mountain Lion</p>	<p>This member of the cat family is also called the puma. It likes to hunt for other mammals such as deer, rabbits, porcupines, sheep, and goats at night.</p>
 <p>Eagle</p>	<p>This bird of prey is often used as a symbol of strength. It has a heavy beak, strong feet, and curved talons.</p>	 <p>Raccoon</p>	<p>This mammal is known for its mask of fur around its eyes and its often mischievous behavior. It eats small animals, plants, and garbage, and it is often dormant in winter.</p>

Animals of the Ocean

Game 1

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile. Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if they match. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals wins!


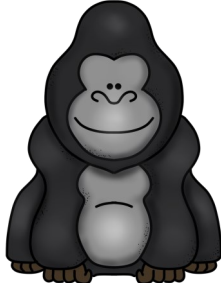

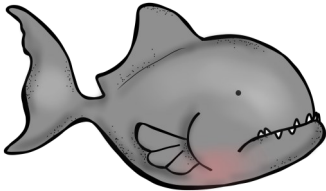
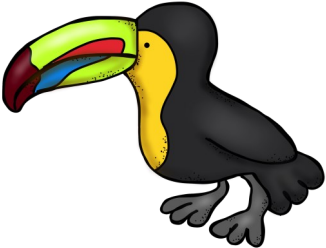



 Clown Fish	 Clown Fish	 Jellyfish	 Jellyfish
 Lobster	 Lobster	 Octopus	 Octopus
 Puffer Fish	 Puffer Fish	 Squid	 Squid
 Starfish	 Starfish	 Sei Whale	 Sei Whale

Animals of the Rainforest

Game 2

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile (or you may choose to have one pile of animal cards and one pile of fact cards). Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if the fact card matches the animal card he has drawn. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals and facts wins!

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 <p>Sumatran Orangutan</p>	<p>This primate is arboreal, which means it spends most of its life in the trees. Adult males develop big patches of skin on their faces called cheek pads.</p>	 <p>Gorilla</p>	<p>This large ape is very strong and does something called knuckle walking, which means it walks on four limbs but supports some of its weight on its knuckles.</p>
 <p>Parrot</p>	<p>These brightly-colored birds are known for their funny habits and the ability some species have to mimic sounds including people's words.</p>	 <p>Piranha</p>	<p>Despite their scary reputation, these meat-eating fish usually don't attack people but prefer to feed on animals about their size or smaller.</p>
 <p>Toucan</p>	<p>This bird is known for its brightly-colored bill, which is made of very lightweight bone that is covered in keratin (the same thing that human fingernails are made of).</p>	 <p>Agouti</p>	<p>This rodent is usually orange, brown, or black and lives mostly in Central and South America where it eats fruits, nuts, and seeds.</p>
 <p>Cassowary</p>	<p>This large bird cannot fly but has a long, sharp nail on each foot that can injure or even kill a person.</p>	 <p>Chameleon</p>	<p>This lizard lives in trees and is known for its ability to change color in order to blend into its surroundings.</p>