

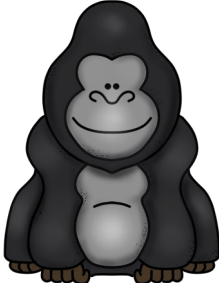
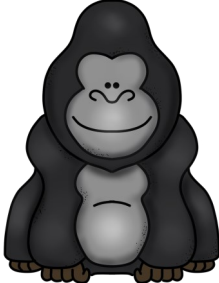


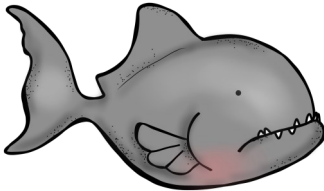
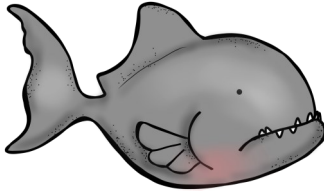
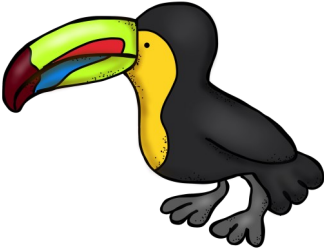
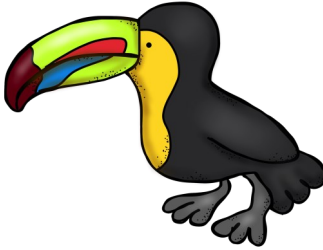
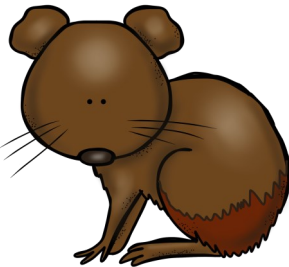
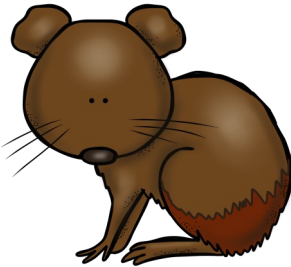
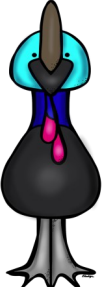
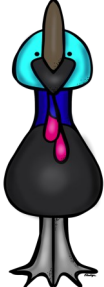




Animals of the Rainforest

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!


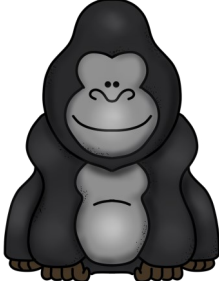

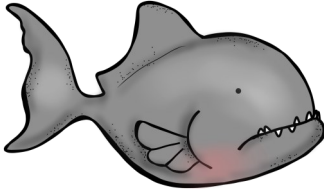

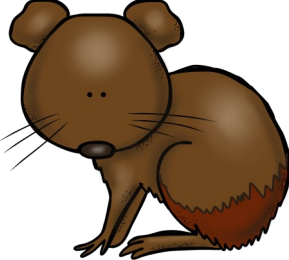
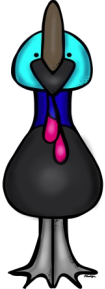

 Sumatran Orangutan	 Sumatran Orangutan	 Gorilla	 Gorilla
 Parrot	 Parrot	 Piranha	 Piranha
 Toucan	 Toucan	 Agouti	 Agouti
 Cassowary	 Cassowary	 Chameleon	 Chameleon

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!

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.

 Sumatran Orangutan	<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>	 Gorilla	<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>
 Parrot	<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>	 Piranha	<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>
 Toucan	<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>	 Agouti	<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>
 Cassowary	<p>This large bird cannot fly but has a long, sharp nail on each foot that can injure or even kill a person.</p>	 Chameleon	<p>This lizard lives in trees and is known for its ability to change color in order to blend into its surroundings.</p>