

Badgers KS2 Answer Key

Page 1

Which are the front feet and which are the back feet?

- A) Front Feet
- B) Back Feet

How do you know?

Longer claws on front feet, shorter claws on back feet. Back feet are used more for just walking, but front feet are also for digging. Think of how a dog digs!

Why do you think the badger has a stripy face?

Badgers spend much time underground and only usually come out at night. Their senses of hearing and smell are very good, but their eyesight is quite poor. Having sharp bold stripes in contrasting colours on their faces mean that a badger in its underground burrow can see when another badger is coming towards it!

Page 2

Food Chain: each gap has the right number of dashes for each word

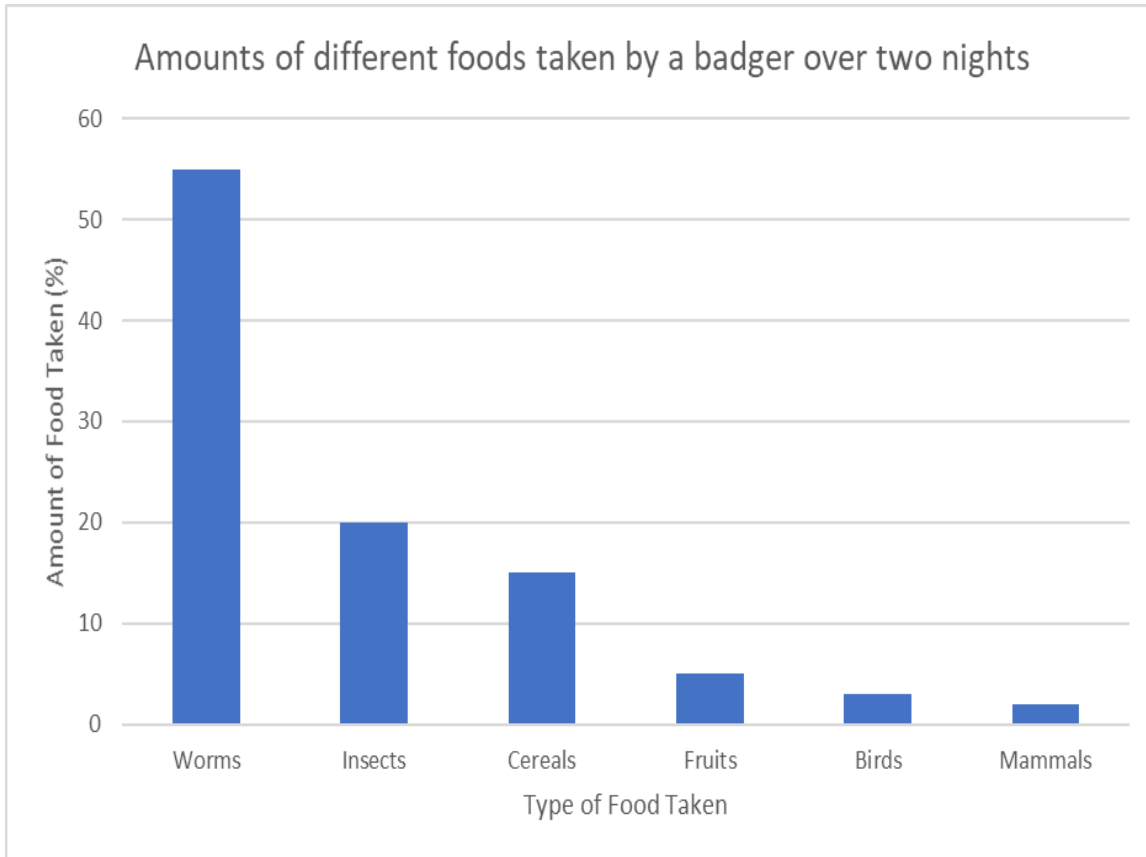
Sun → LEAF → Worm → BADGER

Teeth: top to bottom

- Canine - Long, pointed teeth at sides.
- Molar - Flatter teeth behind canines
- Incisor - Small nipping teeth at front, between canines



Page 3



Page 4

Why is a sett important?

Answer: it is a safe, secure home. As it is underground with lots of ways in and out, badgers are safe from danger and can sleep peacefully knowing they are protected. Also, since it is underground, a sett is usually snug and warm in cold weather, but pleasantly cool in hot weather.

Page 6

All the right answers are hidden in the text on this page

- 1) Shaving brushes
- 2) 'Badger' tunnels
- 3) Look after their habitat



Page 8

All the right answers are hidden in the text throughout the booklet

- 1) Sett (Page 4)
- 2) Earthworms (Page 3)
- 3) Omnivores (Page 3)
- 4) In Britain, European Badgers live in families. But in the rest of Europe, they live on their own! Thanks to Britain's rain and rich soil, we have many more earthworms than in Europe. More earthworms mean that the badgers don't have to spread out to search for food and so they can live together (Page 4)
- 5) Nocturnal (Page 4 and 5)

Page 10

Why do you think the cubs stay so close to the sett at first?

To start with, the cubs are uncertain about danger, so they stay close to home, which they know is safe (and where their parents are). As they grow up, the cubs become bolder and more inquisitive, so they start to explore and to play.

Page 11

Each gap has the right number of dashes for each word:

A male badger - BOAR

A female badger - SOW

A young badger - CUB

A badger home - SETT

What badgers do - DIG

What badgers use for digging - PAWS

On the ends of paws to help dig - CLAWS

Badgers do this to each other - GROOM

Badgers collect dry plant material to use as this - BEDDING

When badgers come out - NIGHT

The word used to describe animals that come out at night - NOCTURNAL

This animal sometimes shares the badger sett - FOX

Also shares the badger sett - RABBIT

This keeps a badger warm - FUR

The stripes on a badger's face are these colours - BLACK and WHITE

Badgers might do this when they fight - NIP

Part of the badger that makes a smell - GLAND

An animal that eats meat and plants - OMNIVORE

A badger's favourite food - EARTHWORMS

