

Wolves KS2 Answers

Page 1

Why do you think a wolf has eyes on the front of its head like us but prey animals like deer have eyes on the sides of their heads?

Having both eyes at the front of your head and facing forwards allows you to judge distances very accurately. For a predator, knowing when you are close enough to successfully strike means the difference between catching your next meal or going hungry. However, plant-eating prey animals don't need this ability – plants stay still and don't try to run away! Having eyes on either side of the head gives a much wider range of vision making it easier to spot movements made by predators. This strategy is seen not just in deer, but many other plant-eating mammals such as horses, sheep, rabbits, antelopes and even kangaroos and giraffes.

Why do you think long legs might be important to a predator?

Long legs often suggest that an animal can run quickly, for a long time or both. This means that a predator can catch its prey before it can escape to safety (like a rabbit into its burrow or a beaver into the water). Alternatively, the predator can chase after an animal and let its target wear itself out, making it easier to eventually take down. Wolves tend to do the first when hunting alone, but the second when they're working as a team.

Page 2

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

Sun → Leaf → DEER → WOLF

Teeth: top to bottom

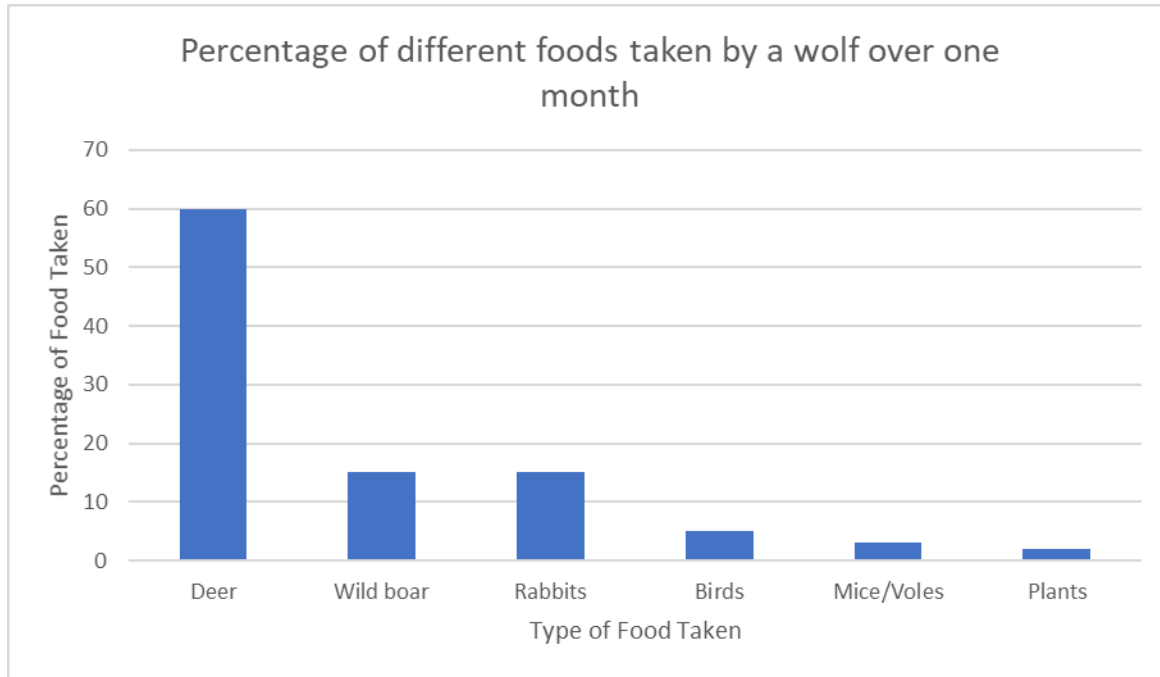
Incisor. Small nipping teeth at front, between canines

Canine. Long, pointed teeth at sides.

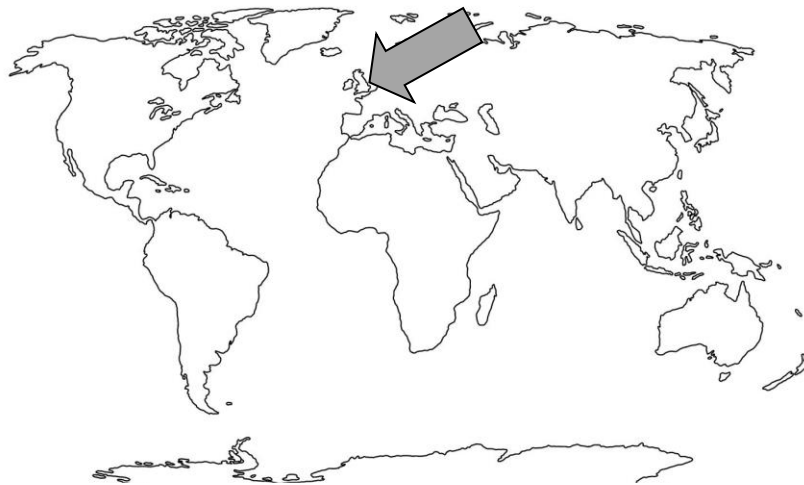
Carnassial. Shearing teeth, behind canines



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- FOR: 1 (moral argument), 3 (ecological argument), 4 (ecotourism), 5 (ecological argument)
- AGAINST: 2 (concern for business), 6 (perception)



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

- 1) Powerful jaws. Sharp teeth. Sensitive nose. Large ears. Strong heart and lungs. Long legs. Large padded paws (Page 1)
- 2) Pack (Pages 3 and 4)
- 3) Wolves scent mark trails which they use a lot by marking rocks, stumps or scraped patches of ground with urine. They also have scent glands between the pads on their paws so that they leave smelly footprints wherever they go. Wolves often use poo to mark wolf paths or the edges of their territory (Pages 4 and 5)
- 4) There are no wild wolves left in Britain anymore, but you can still see wolves in zoos and wildlife parks. Worldwide, Grey Wolves live around the Arctic Circle in Europe, Russia, China, Canada and the USA (Page 6)
- 5) Wolves work together as a team to hunt for prey animals that are bigger than they are, such as deer and wild boar. A single wolf could catch smaller prey such as rabbits, mice, voles and birds on its own. (Page 3)

Page 11

Why do you think wolf pups are born in a den?

To keep them safe. When they are born, the wolf pups' eyes and ears are closed and they have no teeth, so they are defenceless. Adult wolves have to go hunting for food, so they need to be able to leave the pups somewhere secure where they cannot hurt themselves or be found by other predators such as foxes, polecats or badgers. Also, pups are usually born in the spring, so the den will keep them sheltered from bad weather.

Page 12

Each gap has the right number of dashes for each word

- A group of wolves - PACK
- The area where wolves hunt - TERRITORY
- What wolves eat - MEAT
- All things wolves would eat - DEER, MICE and a RABBIT
- An animal that only eats meat - CARNIVORE
- The type of animal a wolf is - MAMMAL
- A hunting animal - PREDATOR
- This keeps a wolf warm - FUR
- A baby wolf - PUP
- A happy wolf would wag this - TAIL
- What a wolf does with its nose - SMELL



- The sound wolves make - HOWL
- When a wolf bares its teeth - SNARL
- What baby wolves drink - MILK
- What a wolf does when it chases something - RUN
- You find these in a wolf's mouth - TEETH
- This helps an animal to hide - CAMOUFLAGE
- A wolf's home - DEN

