

Arctic Animals

Find the missing words to fill the blanks in these sentences.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| shellfish | camouflage | burrows | carnivores | rocks |
| adapt | polar | blubber | flippers | antlers |

The Arctic is a _____ region in the northernmost part of Earth. The Arctic Ocean, a large part of the Arctic, is mostly covered by sea ice. The Arctic is extremely cold, with temperatures as low as -50 degrees Celsius. Animals living here have had to _____ so they can survive in this freezing climate. Some of these adaptations include having thick layers of fat to keep warm and a white appearance for camouflage.

Polar Bear

Polar bears are the largest _____ (meat eaters) to live on land. They mainly eat seals which they hunt for in the ocean. Their skin is black and their fur, which looks white, is actually see-through! They have a thick layer of _____ to keep them warm.



Arctic Hare

Arctic hares are much bigger than pet rabbits but they have much shorter ears. Their fur is very thick. It is blue/grey in the summer so they can _____ with the rocks but it turns white in winter so they blend in with the snow.

Arctic Fox

Arctic foxes have the warmest fur on Earth. They use their bushy tail as a blanket to keep warm and live in underground _____. They have excellent hearing for hunting and their fur also changes colour throughout the seasons so they can camouflage.



Snowy Owl

Snowy owls have feathers on their toes and legs to protect them from the cold. As there are no trees, they have to perch on _____. They hunt day and night.



Reindeer

Reindeer, also called caribou, have large _____ and sharp hooves which grip on the ice. They eat moss and grass and travel south in winter to avoid the coldest weather.

Seal

Seals find fish to eat by diving into the water. Their front _____ have strong claws which they use to pull themselves along the ice. They have a thick layer of blubber.



Walrus

Walruses like to be social so are often seen in big groups. They have two large tusks which they use for hunting and to help pull themselves out of the ocean. Their whiskers help them find _____ to eat.

Arctic Animals Answers Key

The Arctic is a **polar** region in the northernmost part of Earth. The Arctic Ocean, a large part of the Arctic, is mostly covered by sea ice. The Arctic is extremely cold, with temperatures as low as -50 degrees Celsius. Animals living here have had to **adapt** so they can survive in this freezing climate. Some of these adaptations include having thick layers of fat to keep warm and a white appearance for camouflage.

Polar Bear

Polar bears are the largest **carnivores** (meat eaters) to live on land. They mainly eat seals which they hunt for in the ocean. Their skin is black and their fur, which looks white, is actually see-through! They have a thick layer of **blubber** to keep them warm.

Arctic Hare

Arctic hares are much bigger than pet rabbits but they have much shorter ears. Their fur is very thick. It is blue/grey in the summer so they can **camouflage** with the rocks but it turns white in winter so they blend in with the snow.

Arctic Fox

Arctic foxes have the warmest fur on Earth. They use their bushy tail as a blanket to keep warm and live in underground **burrows**. They have excellent hearing for hunting and their fur also changes colour throughout the seasons so they can camouflage.

Snowy Owl

Snowy owls have feathers on their toes and legs to protect them from the cold. As there are no trees, they have to perch on **rocks**. They hunt day and night.

Reindeer

Reindeer, also called caribou, have large **antlers** and sharp hooves which grip on the ice. They eat moss and grass and travel south in winter to avoid the coldest weather.

Seal

Seals find fish to eat by diving into the water. Their front **flippers** have strong claws which they use to pull themselves along the ice. They have a thick layer of blubber.

Walrus

Walruses like to be social so are often seen in big groups. They have two large tusks which they use for hunting and to help pull themselves out of the ocean. Their whiskers help them find **shellfish** to eat.