Pronghorn Adaptations

Pronghorn's huge eyes see up to __________ miles away.  __ __ __ __
                  20 19 22 18

Pronghorn __________ up to 45 miles-per-hour.  __ __ __ __
                      18 22 11

Large ___________ help pronghorn listen for danger.  __ __ __ __
                           2 17 18 1

To protect them from coyotes, fawns have no _________________.  __ __ __ __
                                                19 21 19 18

A huge ___________ pumps blood to hard working muscles.  __ __ __ __ __
                                                  10 2 17 18 12

Large ___________ hold lots of oxygen.  __ __ __ __ __
                                   25 22 11 6 1

To run over rough ground, pronghorn have __________ leg bones.  __ __ __ __ __
                                 12 10 4 26 15

___________ houses in muscles, called mitochondria, help muscles move quickly.
                        __ __ __ __ __ __ __
                               5 19 14 2 18

Blood rich in hemoglobin holds more oxygen for hard ___________ muscles.
                  __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
                      14 19 18 15 4 11 6

A good sense of ___________ sniffs out danger.  __ __ __ __
                     1 3 2 25 25

Answer: ________________
Pronghorn Adaptations

Pronghorn's huge eyes see up to _____________ miles away. **four**
20 19 22 18

Pronghorn _____________ up to 45 miles-per-hour. **run**
18 22 11

Large _____________ help pronghorn listen for danger. **ears**
2 17 18 1

To protect them from coyotes, fawns have no _____________.
**odor**
19 21 19 18

A huge _____________ pumps blood to hard working muscles. **heart**
10 2 17 18 12

Large _____________ hold lots of oxygen. **lungs**
25 22 11 6 1

To run over rough ground, pronghorn have _____________ leg bones. **thick**
12 10 4 26 15

_____________ houses in muscles, called mitochondria, help muscles move quickly. **power**
5 19 14 2 18

Blood rich in hemoglobin holds more oxygen for hard _____________ muscles. **working**
14 19 18 15 4 11 6

A good sense of _____________ sniffs out danger. **smell**
1 3 2 25 25

**What is a pronghorn's main source of food in the winter?**

**Answer:** **sagebrush**
Pronghorn Parts of Speech Poem

Use your knowledge of pronghorn and parts of speech to write a poem.

Parts of speech review:
Noun: a person, place or thing
Adjective: a word that describes a noun (tells how many, what kind, which one)
Conjunction: a connecting word (and, but, or)
Verb: describes an action or state of being
Adverb: describes a verb or another adverb (tells when, where or how)

Directions for a Parts of Speech Poem:
Line 1: noun
Line 2: adjective, conjunction, adjective
Line 3: verb, conjunction, verb
Line 4: adverb
Line 5: rename title or line 1

Your turn!

____________________

____________________ ______________________

____________________ ______________________

____________________
Horns and Antlers
Do You Know the Difference?

Write the letter of the name of the animal that grows the horn or antler in the spaces below. Circle the horns.

A. Mountain Goat  B. Bighorn Sheep  C. White-tailed Deer  D. Bison
E. Moose  F. Elk  G. Pronghorn  H. Caribou

Now, brainstorm the differences between horns and antlers. Write an acrostic poem for horns and antlers explaining some of the differences.

H __________ A __________
O __________ N __________
R __________ T __________
N __________ L __________
S __________ E __________
R __________
Horns and Antlers
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A. Mountain Goat  B. Bighorn Sheep  C. White-tailed Deer  D. Bison
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Now, brainstorm the differences between horns and antlers. Write an acrostic poem for horns and antlers explaining some of the differences.

Hollow sometimes
On head
Really strong
Never stops growing
Stays on head

All bone
New each year
Temporary
Little, at first
Elk, deer, moose
Rarely on females
Solid and branched