

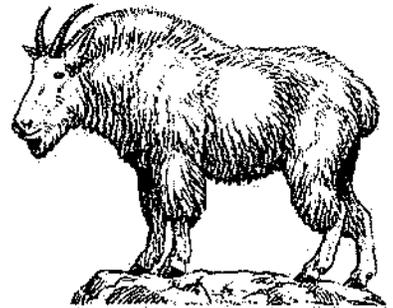
Home on the Range: Mountain Goats

Subjects: Social Studies (Mapping) and Language Arts

Objectives:

Students will be able to locate and label mountain goat ranges in Idaho.

Students will be able to write a description.

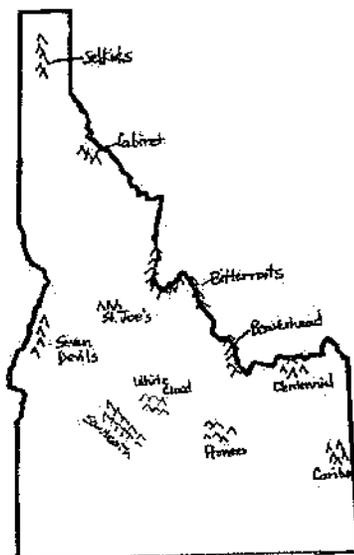


Materials:

- Home on the Range: Mountain Goats worksheet
- Atlases, maps or other materials to locate mountain ranges

Procedure:

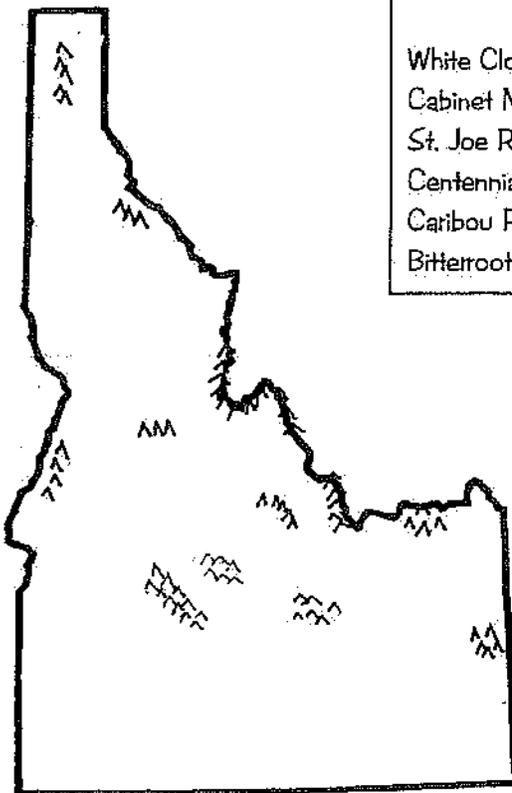
1. Review the habitat needs of a mountain goat. Discuss where mountain goats prefer to live and why. Review the following definitions:
 - Mountain range: a series of mountain ridges
 - Home range: the area in which an animal feeds, rests and seeks a mate
 - Geographical range: distribution, where species can be found
2. Hand out Home on the Range: Mountain Goats worksheet. Give students materials to locate mountain ranges or go over the location of the ranges together as a class. Tell students that mountain goats can be found in the mountain ranges listed. The map could be considered the distribution of mountain goats in Idaho. Home ranges are found within the mountain ranges drawn on the map.
3. Students write a description of a mountain goat's habitat on the lines at the bottom of the page.



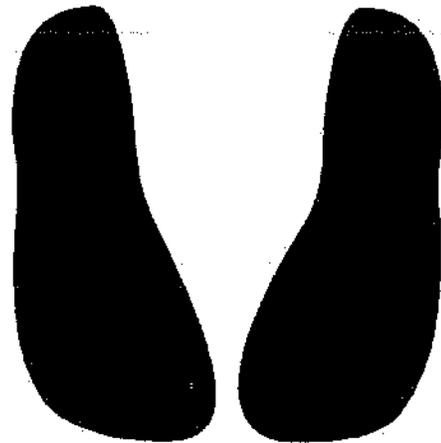
Home on the Range: Mountain Goats

Locate and label the listed mountain ranges on the map. Circle the mountain range you would like to live in if you were a mountain goat.

Write a description of a mountain goat's habitat on the lines provided.

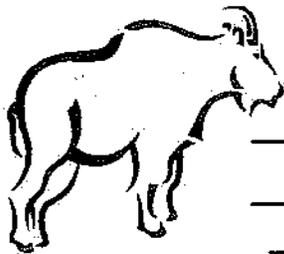


Mountain Ranges	
White Cloud Mtns.	Selkirk Mtns.
Cabinet Mtns.	Seven Devils Mtns.
St. Joe Range	Pioneer Mtns.
Centennial Mtns.	Sawtooth Mtns.
Caribou Range	Beaverhead Mtns.
Bitterroot Mtns.	Lemhi Mtns.



actual size of track

Oh, Give me a home!



Kids on the Edge



Subject: Science and Physical Education

Objective: Students will understand the hazards and perils of life as a mountain goat.

Materials:

- Mountain Goat Course: The course may be made up of flat boards, balance beams, boxes, paper plates, craft foam, floor tape, or lines in the gym.
- Flagging tape, bandanas or other materials to differentiate nannies, billies, kids and mountain lions.
- Food tokens (poker chips or construction paper)

Procedure:

1. Lay out a mountain goat course prior to the lesson using the above items. Create an obstacle course zigzagging your items to make the course difficult for the “goats” to follow. Place food tokens along the course and make a grazing area at one end of the course.
2. Discuss with the students all the difficulties mountain goats face in their lives.
3. Tell the students they will be doing a simulation of a mountain goat’s life. Explain the course you have set up and tell students they will be walking the “trails” and finding food. Goats, with nannies leading, proceed from one side of the course to the grazing area and back, collecting food tokens along the way and in the grazing area. Each adult goat will need to collect at least seven food tokens; each kid needs to collect five tokens. As they are moving along, goats need to avoid falling and being eaten by predators. Predators need to not be attacked by goats (losing their flag) and to eat goats (take the goat’s flag).
4. Assign students to be kids, nannies and billies. Have about half as many kids as nannies and about a quarter as many billies as nannies. Assign two mountain lions.
5. Go over the follow rules:
 - Only nannies and billies can defend themselves and snatch flags from predators. Kids are not allowed to take flags from predators.
 - Kids are not allowed to put their hands out for balance. If they put their arms out while walking the trail, they have fallen and are out. (This signifies the high mortality rate of kids in the first two years of life.)
 - Goats are out if they fall off the course, get eaten by a predator or don’t collect enough food.

- Goats cannot be preyed upon while on the trail. Kids may be taken by an occasional eagle (you).
 - Once the goats reach the grazing area, they are to collect the rest of the food tokens and return to the start of the course.
 - Predators are located in the mountain goat grazing area. A goat is captured when a predator takes the goat's flag. Predators must walk the goat to the out of bounds area.
 - Predators have two flags. Goats can take their flags indicating a successful attack by the goat. If a predator loses both flags, he/she has had an unsuccessful hunt and must leave the hunting grounds.
6. Evaluation: Have the students explain or write a story explaining the role they played from the point of the animal. What were the difficulties? Were they a survivor?

Original activity written by Kevin & Betty Collins, Miriam Rendall & Cheryl Wehner

Relative Research

Subject: Language Arts

Objective: Students will be able to write a compare and contrast essay.

Materials:

- Relative Research worksheet
- Research sources
- Writing paper
- Pens or pencils



Procedure:

1. Tell students that they will be writing an essay comparing a mountain goat to a relative of the mountain goat.
2. Review the concepts of writing a compare and contrast essay. Hand out the Relative Research worksheet. Ask students to fill in the blanks of the chart for the mountain goat column. Next, go over the names of the mountain goat’s relatives provided. This is only a partial list. Tell each student or pair of students to choose one of the relatives. Have the students research the relative and fill in the blanks.
3. When researching is completed and blanks are filled in, review the steps in writing an essay. Share with them the chart below to help with comparing and contrasting. Student should write a rough draft or “sloppy copy.” Peer edit. Write final drafts.

Comparing Words	Contrasting Words
like	unlike
same as	in contrast to
more	different from
similar	less
likewise	whereas
and, as well as	however
also, too	but
just as, as do, as did, as does	as opposed to
both	on the other hand



Relative Research

Writing a Compare and Contrast Essay

Use the following chart to organize the similarities and differences between a mountain goat and one of its relatives pictured below. Record your source or sources on the lines provided. You will be writing a compare and contrast essay on a separate piece of paper.

Characteristic:	Mountain Goat	
Habitat		
Range (where found)		
Horns		
Diet		
Hair color		
Size		
Life span		
Number of young born		
Other names		

Information source(s): _____



Bison



Muskox



Ibex



Goral



Bighorn Sheep



Takin



Saiga



Tahr

Shape Goat

Subjects: Language Arts and Art

Objectives:

Students will be able to draw a mountain goat using shapes.

Students will be able to write sentences demonstrating comprehension of text.

Materials:

- Shape Goat worksheet
- Construction paper
- Thin felt-tipped marker or pen

Procedure:

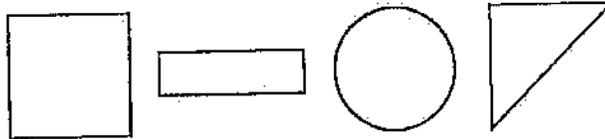
1. After reading *Wildlife Express*, ask students to write at least six sentences explaining what they learned about mountain goats. Have students peer edit sentences.
2. Tell students they will learn how to draw a mountain goat by using shapes. Hand out the Shape Goat worksheet. Go over directions.
3. Student should practice their drawings on scratch paper. Make sure the students' drawings are large enough to accommodate their comprehension sentences around the outline of the drawing.
4. When students feel ready, give them construction paper to complete their final goat drawing. They should trace the rough draft of the goat outline lightly in pencil onto the final draft paper.
5. Students then write their sentences on the outline of the mountain goat, creating a shape poem. This may be somewhat difficult for some students. It may be best to write the sentences lightly in pencil then use a skinny felt-tipped pen to go over the writing. After the marker dries, erase the pencil lines.
6. Backgrounds can be added to recreate the mountain goat's habitat.



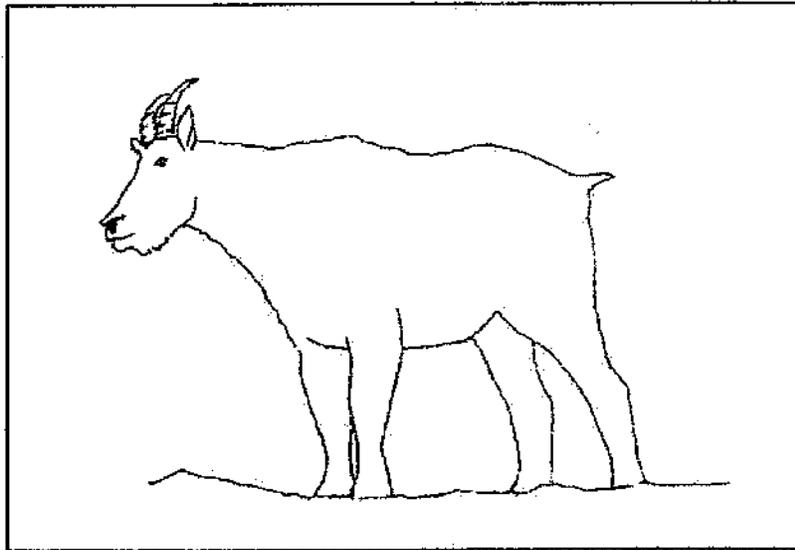
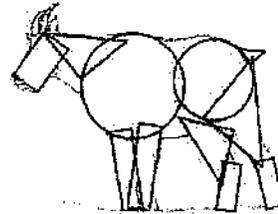
Shape Goat

How to Draw a Mountain Goat

Almost anything can be drawn using the following four shapes:
square, rectangle, circle and triangle.



Carefully study your animal to see what shapes can be used to create a basic structure. Lightly sketch the forms, then make an outline of the critter. Fill in the details like facial features after the outline is drawn.



Once you're happy with the goat you've drawn, set it aside. With a partner, edit your 6 sentences. Listen carefully to your teacher for directions on how to write a shape poem from the mountain goat that you have drawn!