



Animal Evidence: Skulls

Video #341

Developed for Grades: 2nd - 5th

The WOW videos have been developed to inspire students to learn more about **NGSS Life Science and/or Earth Science Disciplinary Core Ideas**. These could include:

- Plants and animals (including humans) can change their environment.
- Living things need water, air, and resources from the land.
- Humans use natural resources for everything they do.
- All organisms have internal and external structures that serve various functions in growth, survival, behavior and reproduction.
- Importance of ecosystems and habitats
- Cross cutting concepts like patterns, cause and effect, etc.

The WOW videos and their support documents can also be used with **English Language Arts**. Here are some ideas:

1. Select a few questions from the Know-It-All section and have students write their answers.
2. Have students write a story related to the topic. They could even add illustrations. For some grades students could read their stories and/or video tape their readings to share.
3. Students could write a poem, a play, or a song based on something in the video that created an emotional response for them.
4. Key words in the video can be used in creative writing assignments.
5. Older students could explore the difference in learning from video as opposed to a book. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

Answer Key for Know-It-All

1. Some examples of animal evidence are: scat, fur, feathers, tracks, or skulls. Scientists make observations, looking for animal adaptations, traits, or dietary components. By observing animal evidence, scientists can learn more about an animal's behavior, habitat, diet, and more.
2. Animals that eat only plants and have flat teeth are called "herbivores". Animals that eat only meat and have sharp, pointy teeth are called "carnivores". Animals that eat plants and meat and have a combination of flat and sharp teeth are called "omnivores".
3. "Eyes on the side, likes to hide; eyes in the front, likes to hunt". Eyes on the side indicate prey animals and eyes in the front indicate predators. Prey animals have a larger range of vision to spot potential predators. Predators are better at focusing on their prey because their forward-facing eyes work together for that purpose.
4. Students' answers will vary. They should describe whether they have flat or sharp teeth, and whether they have eyes to the side or front. They should also explain why they were correct or incorrect with their guess.

