

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## What Animal Is That? Answer Key

1. The Octopus. Octopuses have specialized skin cells called chromatophores that allow them to change color and texture to blend in with their surroundings.
2. The Polar Bear. The Polar Bear is the largest species of bear, primarily found in the Arctic regions. They are well-adapted to survive in cold environments.
3. The Wildebeest. Wildebeests undertake a massive annual migration in search of food and water, covering a distance of approximately 1,800 miles (2,900 kilometers) across the Serengeti ecosystem.
4. The Mockingbird. Mockingbirds are renowned for their ability to mimic various sounds, including the songs of other birds, car alarms, and even human speech.
5. The Swift. Swifts are incredibly agile and can achieve remarkable speeds in level flight, with some species reaching speeds of up to 70 miles per hour (112 kilometers per hour).
6. The Gecko. Certain species of geckos have the remarkable ability to regenerate lost tails, which they can shed as a defense mechanism when threatened.
7. The Pudu. Pudu species are the smallest deer in the world, with the Southern Pudu standing at a height of only about 13 to 17 inches (33 to 43 centimeters) at the shoulder.
8. The Beaver. Beavers are well-known for their exceptional engineering skills, constructing dams and lodges using logs and branches to create habitats in aquatic environments.
9. The Harpy Eagle. Harpy Eagles are one of the largest species of eagles, with a wingspan that can reach up to 7 feet (2.1 meters). They inhabit the forests of Central and South America.
10. The Giant Panda. The Giant Panda, native to China, is known for its distinctive black and white markings. Despite its name, it is not actually related to bears and belongs to its own unique family.