

American Pika

The American pika is a small animal that looks a lot like a guinea pig but is actually related to hares and rabbits. Different kinds of pikas live in Asia, Europe, and western North America. They are about 7 inches (18 cm) long and usually weigh between 4.5 and 7.1 ounces (125 and 200 gm). They have very small tails.

American pikas are very furry, with gray-brown fur on their backs and white or very light brown fur on their stomachs. They live in large groups called colonies around the loose rocks on the sides of mountains. They eat plants and collect a lot of food for the winter. Their enemies are animals like eagles and weasels.





American Pika



Facts

1. About 7 inches (18 cm) long

2. Look something like guinea pigs

3. Gray-brown fur on their backs

4. Live in groups called colonies around loose rocks on mountains

5. Collect food for winter



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Handwriting practice lines consisting of two sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid).



Main body of the page containing multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each set consisting of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid).



Andean Condor

Andean condors are very large birds that weigh up to 33 pounds (15 kg). They have a wingspread of about 10 feet (3 m). Most of their bodies are covered with black feathers. However, the wings on Andean condors are grayish-white, and there is a circle of white feathers at the base of their necks. Their heads and necks are pink to red and do not have feathers. They live mostly in the Andes Mountains of South America.

Condors fly very gracefully, soaring and gliding for long periods of time because they are so powerful. Since they are a type of vulture, they eat what remains of dead animals. They spend a lot of time resting on high perches. Andean condors usually lay one or two eggs every other year and raise the young birds in remote areas more than 10,000 feet (3,000 m) above sea level.





Andean Condor



Facts

1. Very large birds

2. Eat what remains
of dead animals

3. Mostly live in the
Andes Mountains

4. Graceful fliers

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Andean Condor



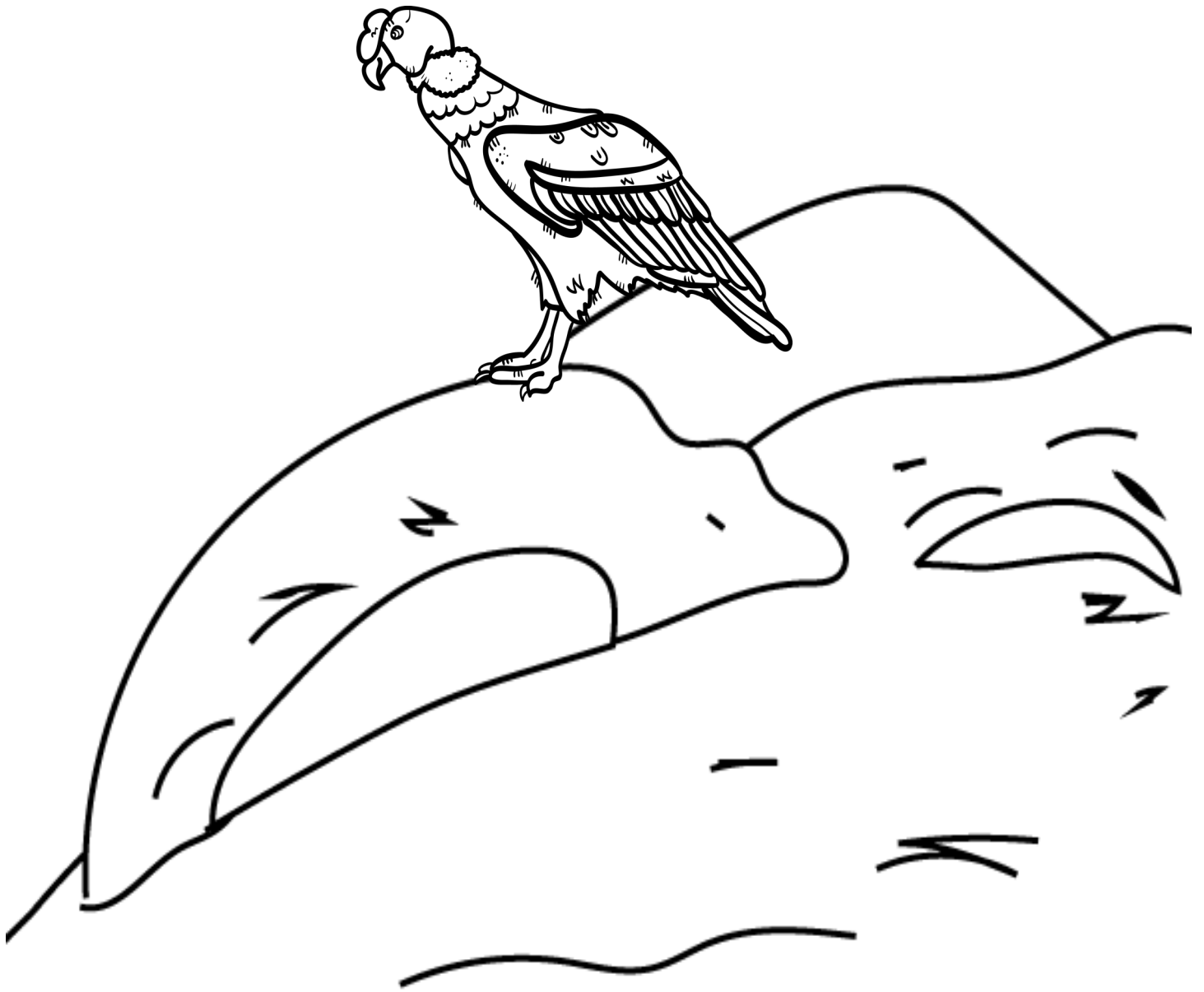
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Bear

Bears are large, powerful animals with thick fur, short tails, and large heads. They eat meat, but they also eat fruit, nuts, insects, and plants. They eat a lot when they can get food because they have to live off of their fat when they can't get food. The largest meat-eating animal that lives on land is the Kodiak bear. It can be about 9 feet (2.7 m) long. The Kodiak bear can weigh as much as 1,700 pounds (770 kg). The smallest bear is only about 3 to 5 feet (90 to 150 cm) long and is much lighter than the Kodiak bear. It only weighs between 60 and 150 pounds (30 and 70 kg).

Bears have a very good sense of smell, which helps them find food. They have round ears and small eyes. They are strong and have long claws. Bears usually move slowly, but they can run fast when they need to. They like to live alone but spend some time with other bears. Some bears go into a winter sleep, but they do not really hibernate. If an animal hibernates, it is very hard to wake them up, but a bear can wake up very easily. Other bears stay active all year long. Most babies, called cubs, are born during the winter.





Bear Facts



1. Large animal with thick fur

2. Meat-eaters

3. Also eat fruit, nuts, insects, and plants

4. Strong with long claws

5. Many go into a winter sleep

6. Can run fast

7. Cubs usually born in the winter



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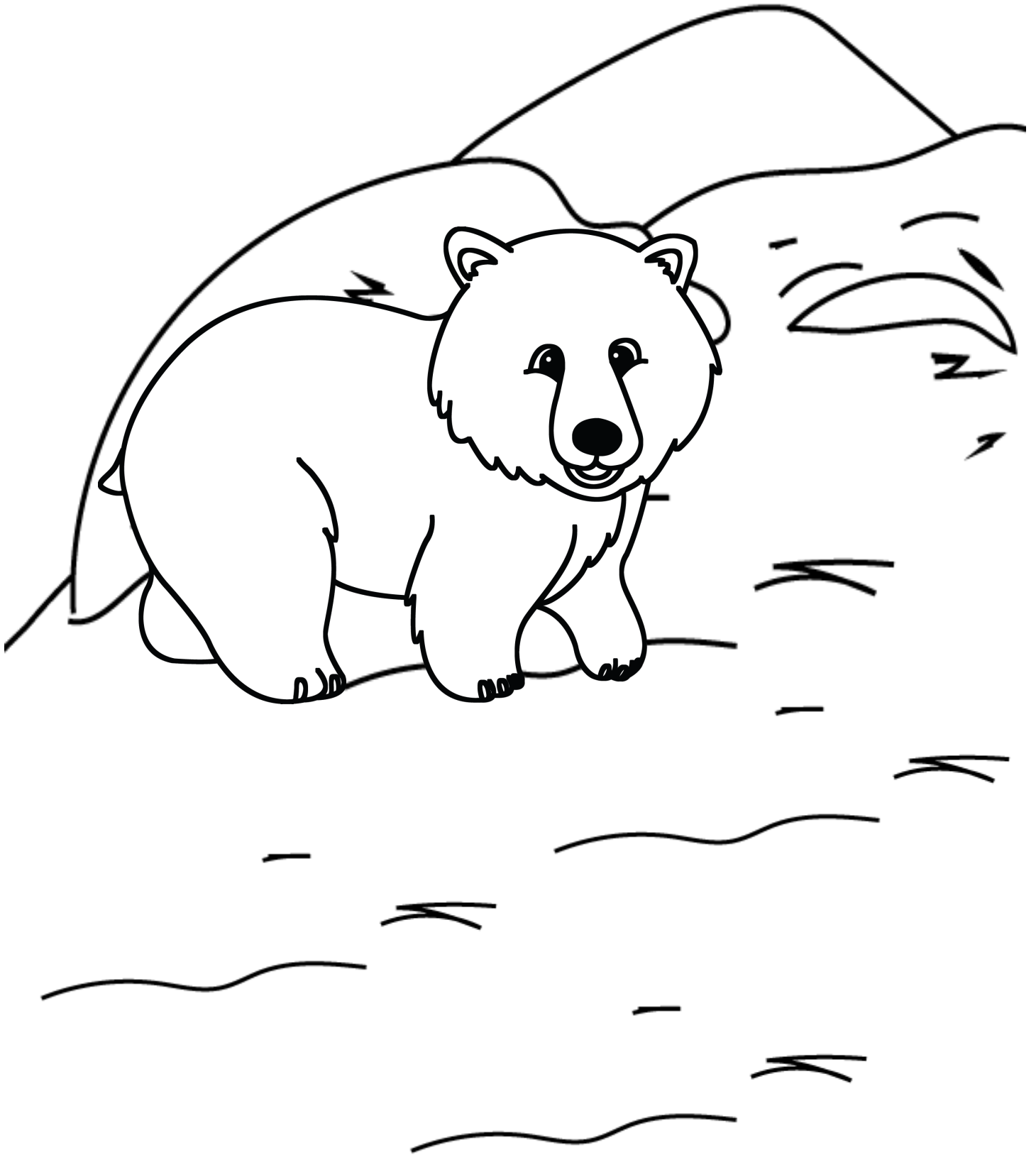


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Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing practice.



A series of 18 horizontal black lines, evenly spaced, providing a writing area for the page.

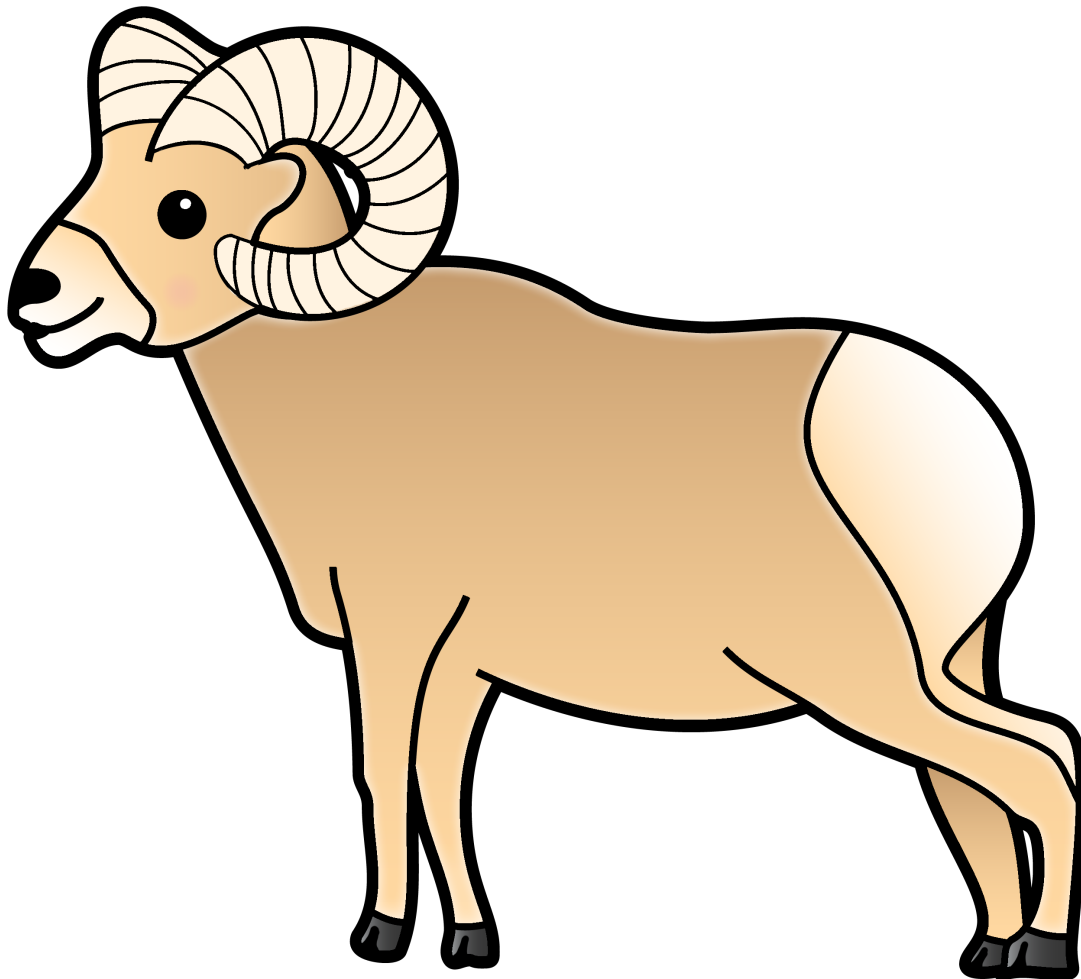


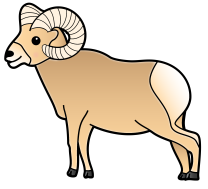
Bighorn Sheep

Bighorn sheep are only found in North America. The male sheep have huge horns that curve and curl backward on their heads. The horns may be more than 4 feet 2 inches (1.3 m) long. Female sheep have much smaller horns. Some bighorn sheep are a dark grayish-brown, and others are a very light beige.

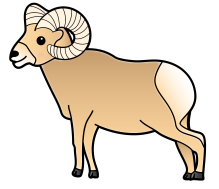
Bighorn sheep live in groups. Male sheep, called rams, live in smaller groups than female sheep, called ewes. Ewes have one baby, called a lamb, at a time.

Bighorn sheep eat grass and shrubs. Their main enemies are wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions. Some types of bighorn sheep are threatened or endangered. Others have been relocated, but most herds are still small.





Bighorn Sheep



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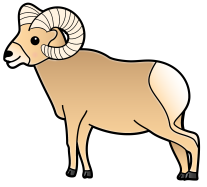
2. Male sheep have huge horns that curve

3. Female sheep have smaller horns

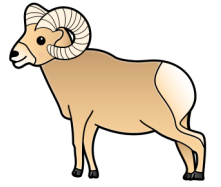
4. Male sheep are rams

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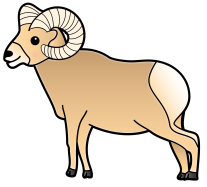
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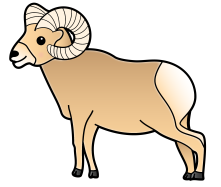
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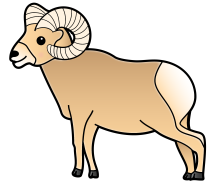
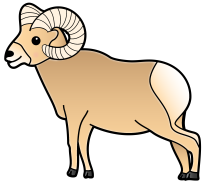
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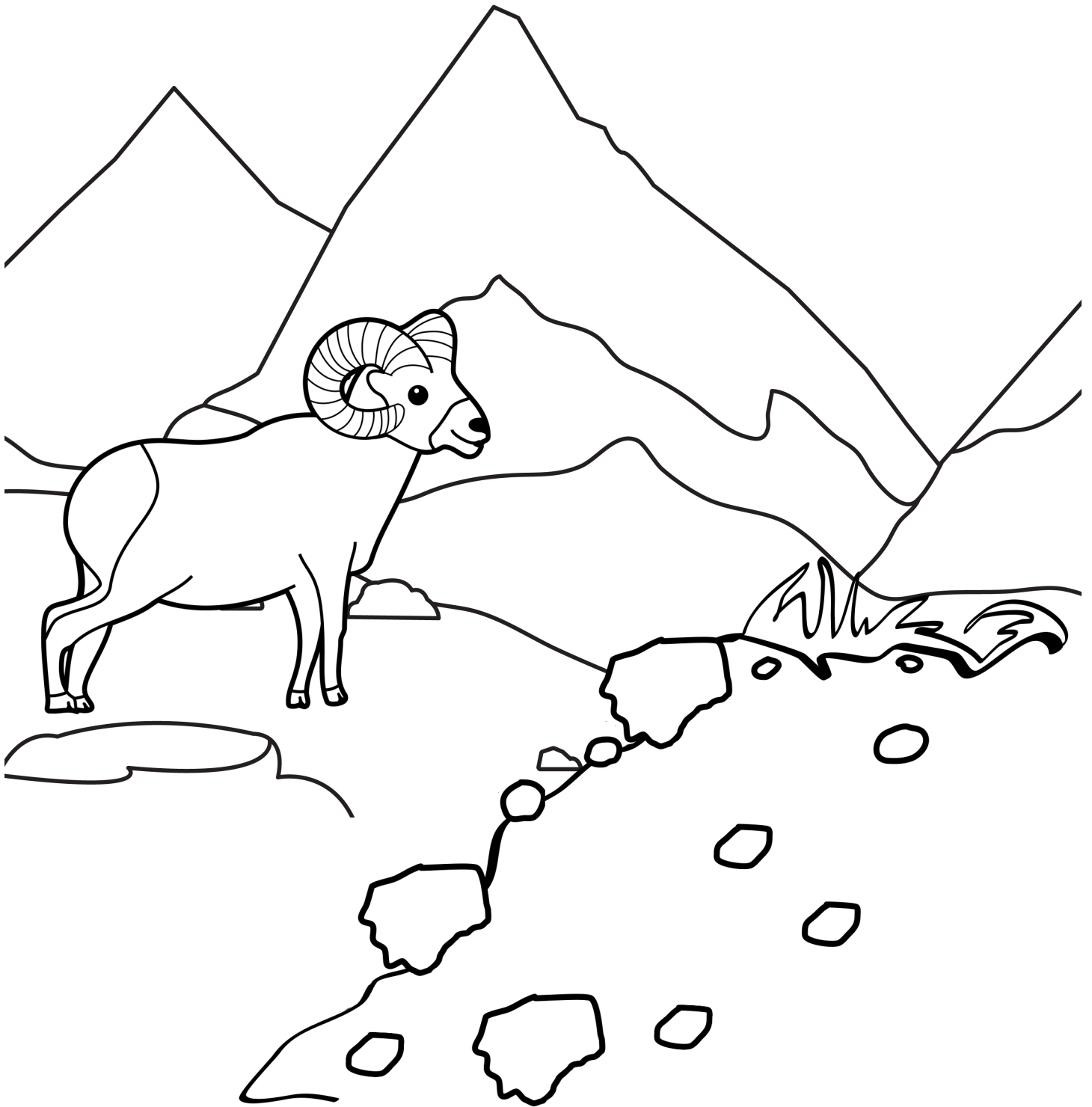
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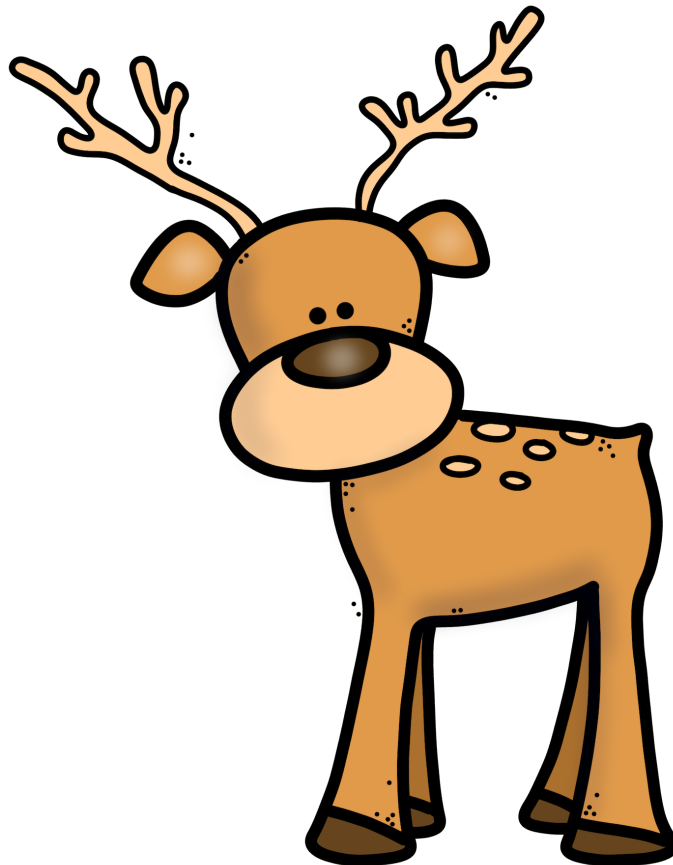


Deer

A deer is a large mammal that is common in many parts of the world. There are many animals in the deer family, including elk, caribou, and moose. Members of the deer family are the only animals that have antlers. Antlers are made of bone but are different from horns because they are shed each year. Deer have very large eyes, but they mainly use their hearing and sense of smell to identify danger.

When a mother deer gives birth, she usually has only one baby, called a fawn. However, some types of deer have more than one baby at a time. Deer like to live and have their babies near the edges of forests or other areas where they can blend in. A deer can run very fast to escape danger, but it prefers to not be seen at all.

A deer eats grasses, flowers, leaves, twigs, and even bark and small tree branches when food is scarce. Deer are ruminants, which means their food goes to a special part of the stomach where it is held. When the deer is safe and has time to chew the food, it comes back to the deer's mouth so it can be chewed and digested.





Deer Facts



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mammal

2. Have antlers made

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3. Hearing and smell

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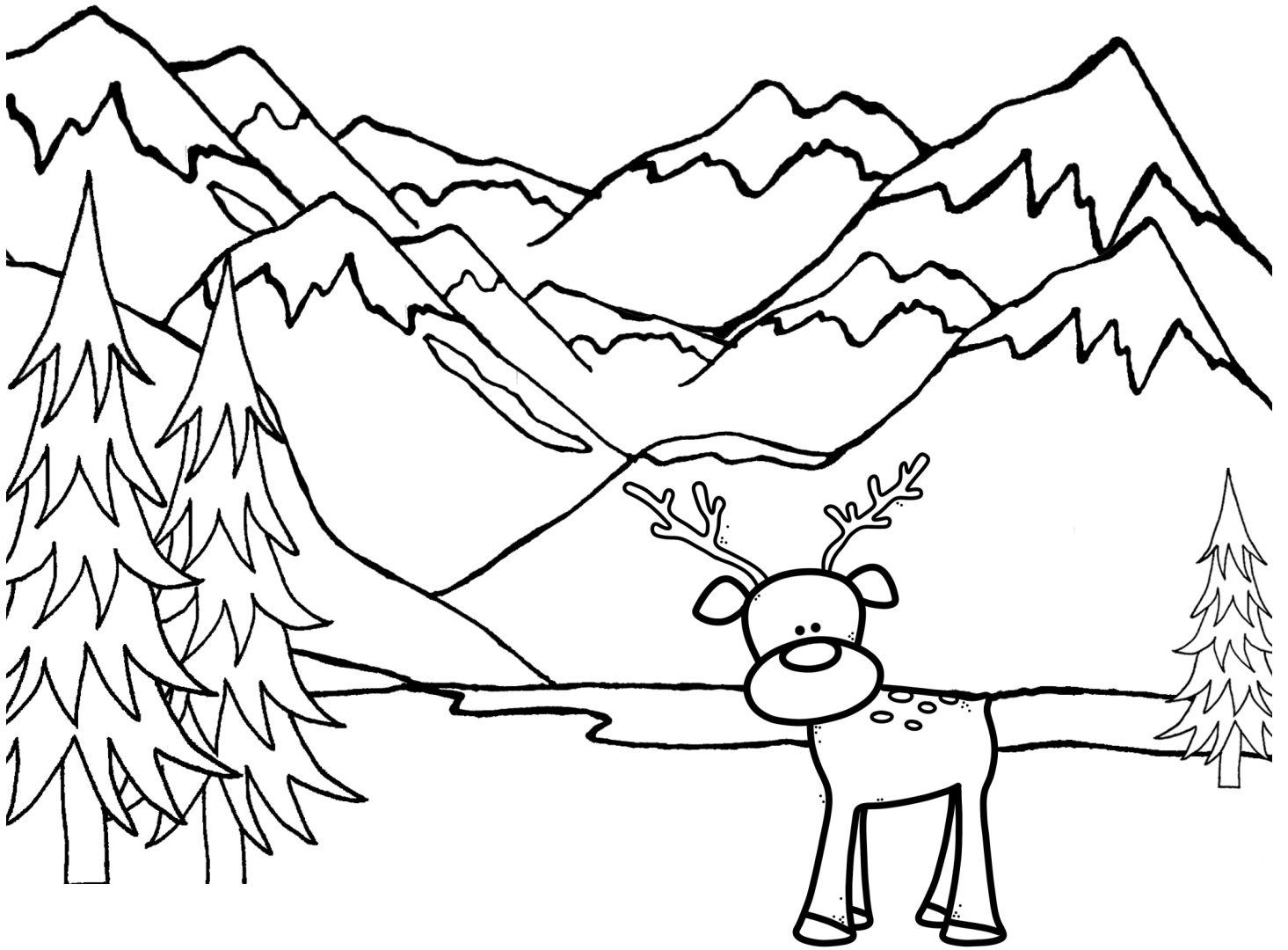


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A series of 18 horizontal lines for handwriting practice, arranged in a regular pattern down the page.



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