

The Animal Celebration

Teacher Worksheet Series — Based on dreamwriteriarose.com

WORKSHEET 1: Animals in History and Service

Covering: Aardvark, Bear, Bird, Dolphin, Horse

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank

1. The aardvark named _____ at Colchester Zoo in England lived to the remarkable age of 32 years, far longer than the typical _____ years in the wild.
2. Aardvarks are considered living fossils and the only surviving species of the order _____, meaning they have tubule-style teeth that lack enamel.
3. A single aardvark can eat up to _____ ants and termites in one single night using a tongue that reaches up to _____ inches long.
4. The real bear that inspired Winnie the Pooh was named _____ after the city of Winnipeg, and was purchased for just \$_____ during World War I.
5. Carrier pigeons were used in military service since at least the _____ century BC. During World War II they had a message delivery success rate of _____.

SECTION B: True or False

6. The pigeon Cher Ami lost a leg and was blinded in one eye but still completed his mission in World War I, saving 194 soldiers. _____
7. Christopher Robin named his stuffed bear 'Winnie the Pooh' — Winnie after the real bear he loved, and Pooh after a dog he loved. _____
8. Dolphins are fish that breathe underwater using gills, making them exceptional swimmers. _____
9. The United States Navy has trained dolphins for military service since 1960, including work in Vietnam and the Gulf Wars. _____
10. Seabiscuit won his first 17 races and became an immediate champion before meeting his trainer Tom Smith. _____

SECTION C: Short Answer

11. What was the name of Seabiscuit's stray dog companion, and what does Sir Chewy believe this proves about horses?

12. G.I. Joe the pigeon saved approximately how many lives during World War II, and what medal did he receive?

13. According to the page, bears can smell up to how many times better than most dogs, and how does their sense of smell compare to a bloodhound?

14. What does the U.S. Navy dolphin named KDog tell Sir Chewy about dolphins, and why does he find the name meaningful?

15. In what year did Cher Ami fly his famous mission, and how far did he fly in how many minutes to deliver his message?

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ANSWER KEY — Worksheet 1: Animals in History and Service

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank — Answers

1. Afer (the aardvark); 14 years in the wild.
2. Tubulidentata.
3. 50,000 ants and termites; tongue reaches up to 12 inches long.
4. Winnie; \$20.
5. 8th century BC; 95% message delivery success rate.

SECTION B: True or False — Answers

6. TRUE — Cher Ami was shot through the breast, lost a leg, and was blinded in one eye but still flew 25 miles in 25 minutes to deliver the message.
7. FALSE — Christopher Robin named his bear Winnie after the real bear Winnie, and Pooh after a swan he loved. Not a dog.
8. FALSE — Dolphins are mammals, not fish. They breathe air, nurse their young with milk, and are warm-blooded.
9. TRUE — The U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program has trained dolphins since 1960 for mine detection, harbor security, and more.
10. FALSE — Seabiscuit lost his first 17 races and was considered slow and lazy before trainer Tom Smith saw his potential.

SECTION C: Short Answer — Answers

11. Seabiscuit's companion was a stray dog named Pocatell. Sir Chewy says this proves horses are 'tall dogs' because they always choose dogs as their best friends.
12. G.I. Joe saved approximately 100 Allied soldiers and many civilians. He received the Dickin Medal — the highest honor given to animals in military service — at the Tower of London in 1946.
13. Bears can smell up to 20 times better than most dogs. Their sense of smell is seven times better than a bloodhound, which is considered the gold standard of noses.
14. KDog served in the Persian Gulf performing mine clearance. Sir Chewy finds the name meaningful because 'KDog' contains the word 'dog,' which he takes as proof dolphins are dog cousins.
15. Cher Ami flew his mission in October 1918. He flew 25 miles in 25 minutes to deliver the message that stopped the shelling.

TEACHER BONUS DISCUSSION PROMPT:

Sir Chewy says animals like carrier pigeons 'understood the mission.' The page notes there are ethical debates about using animals in military service. Ask students: Do you think animals should serve in military or dangerous roles on behalf of humans? Why or why not? How should we honor them?

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Teacher Worksheet Series — Based on dreamwriteriarose.com

WORKSHEET 2: Animal Records, Science, and Survival

Covering: Cheetah, Elephant, Kangaroo, Lion, Monkey

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank

1. Cheetahs are the fastest land animals, reaching speeds of _____ to _____ miles per hour in short bursts, accelerating from zero to 60 mph in just _____ seconds.
2. Fewer than _____ cheetahs remain in the wild today. Their population dropped partly due to a severe genetic bottleneck approximately _____ years ago.
3. A baby kangaroo, called a _____, is born extremely tiny — about the size of a _____ — and climbs immediately into its mother's pouch to continue developing.
4. A male lion's roar can be heard up to _____ miles away. Lions live in groups called _____, with females doing most of the hunting.
5. Koko the gorilla loved a pet _____ and when it died, she used sign language to express _____ and _____.

SECTION B: Multiple Choice — Circle the Correct Answer

6. How many cheetahs did Emperor Akbar the Great of India reportedly keep?
A) 600 B) 6,000 C) 60 D) 60,000
7. The elephant Jumbo's name became a word meaning 'very large.' When did Jumbo die and how?
A) 1875, illness B) 1885, struck by a freight train C) 1895, old age D) 1865, hunting
8. Australia and New Zealand chose the kangaroo for the Australian coat of arms for a specific reason. What was it?
A) It is the fastest animal B) It cannot walk backwards — it only moves forward C) It is the largest marsupial D) It is the national pet
9. What is the Dickin Medal?
A) A military medal for soldiers B) A conservation award C) The highest honor given to animals in military service D) A zoo award
10. Christian the Lion had been living wild in Africa for how long before his owners came to find him?
A) One month B) Six months C) One year D) Five years

SECTION C: Think About It

11. The page says elephants that are tied to a small post as babies learn they cannot escape, and grow up never trying again even though they are now strong enough to uproot a tree. What human lesson does the page draw from this? Can you think of a personal example?

12. Simba from The Lion King is told 'Remember who you are.' Why does Sir Chewy find this deeply moving? What does this phrase mean to you?

13. The page notes that Miss Baker the squirrel monkey, who survived spaceflight in 1959, still has people leaving bananas on her grave. Why do you think people do this? What does it tell us about how humans feel about animals who gave their lives for science?

14. Sir Chewy's Teacher Project asks: Are gorillas, baboons, and monkeys the same thing? In your own words, describe at least one difference between them based on what the page tells you.

15. The page says 'Grief means something mattered' when discussing Koko the gorilla mourning her cat. Do you agree? What does an animal's ability to grieve tell us about them?

The Animal Celebration

ANSWER KEY — Worksheet 2: Animal Records, Science, and Survival

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank — Answers

1. 70 to 75 miles per hour; accelerating in just 3 seconds.
2. Fewer than 7,000 cheetahs; bottleneck approximately 10,000 years ago.
3. Joey; about the size of a grape.
4. Up to 5 miles away; prides.
5. A cat; sad and cry (grief/mourning).

SECTION B: Multiple Choice — Answers

6. B) 6,000 cheetahs.
7. B) 1885, struck by a freight train. Historical note: the page mentions Jumbo reportedly pushed a younger elephant out of the path before impact, though the page also notes some historical debate about this account.
8. B) The kangaroo cannot walk backwards — it only moves forward. This was seen as philosophically significant.
9. C) The Dickin Medal is the highest honor given to animals in military service, considered the animal equivalent of the Victoria Cross.
10. C) One year. Christian had been living wild in Africa for a year and still remembered and greeted his former owners.

SECTION C: Think About It — Suggested Answer Points

(Accept thoughtful responses that demonstrate reading comprehension and personal reflection.)

11. The page draws the lesson of 'learned helplessness' — that early experiences of failure can cause creatures (and people) to stop trying even when they are fully capable of success. The page suggests we should not be like the elephant at the post and should keep trying. Personal examples will vary.
12. Sir Chewy finds it moving because Simba had forgotten who he truly was and needed to be reminded. The lesson is about identity, responsibility, and returning to face what is hard rather than hiding from it. Student responses will vary.
13. Accept responses that reflect on human empathy toward animals, gratitude for sacrifice, and the idea that even small creatures who contributed to human advancement deserve to be remembered and honored.
14. Key differences per the page: Gorillas are apes not monkeys; baboons are more ground-dwelling while monkeys tend toward trees; baboons are bold and assertive while monkeys are often more fleeting. Gorillas are significantly larger than monkeys.
15. Accept thoughtful responses. The page's position is that grief indicates emotional depth and the capacity for love and attachment — that it is 'the beginning of empathy.' Student answers will vary.

TEACHER BONUS DISCUSSION PROMPT:

The page mentions that cheetahs, lions, and elephants are all endangered or vulnerable. Ask students: What is one thing an individual person can do to help protect endangered animals? Why does it matter if one species disappears?

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Teacher Worksheet Series — Based on dreamwriteriarose.com

WORKSHEET 3: Culture, Mythology, and Sir Chewy's Classification Challenge

Covering: Cat, Goat, Oxen/Bulls, Horse, + Chewy's dog classification system

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank

1. In Ancient Egypt, the goddess _____ was depicted as a cat and represented protection, fertility, and motherhood. Killing a cat in Ancient Egypt was punishable by _____.
2. The cat named _____ survived three shipwrecks during World War II and was found each time floating on wreckage described as angry but unharmed.
3. Tama the stationmaster cat brought approximately _____ yen to the local economy of a struggling Japanese railway station and was later given the title of _____.
4. The Billy Goat Curse began in _____ when William Sianis was turned away from the World Series with his goat Murphy. The Cubs did not win another World Series for _____ years.
5. Elsie the Cow sold \$_____ in US War Bonds during the 1940s and received honorary degrees including a Doctor of _____.

SECTION B: Sir Chewy's Classification Challenge

Sir Chewy has classified many animals as dogs. For each one below, write: (a) what Sir Chewy says makes it a dog, and (b) what the factual information on the page says it actually is.

6. CHEETAH

Sir Chewy's dog evidence: _____

What the page says it actually is: _____

7. LION

Sir Chewy's dog evidence: _____

What the page says it actually is: _____

8. DOLPHIN

Sir Chewy's dog evidence: _____

What the page says it actually is: _____

9. HORSE

Sir Chewy's dog evidence: _____

What the page says it actually is: _____

SECTION C: Critical Thinking

10. The page notes goats seem stubborn but are actually 'highly cautious animals who prefer to investigate before committing.' Have you ever judged someone or something too quickly? What happened when you learned more?

11. Ferdinand the Bull refused to fight in the bullfighting ring because he would rather smell flowers. The page says he 'knew who he was and refused to be something else because others expected it.' What does this story teach about peer pressure?

12. The page describes how in Hindu tradition cows are sacred, in Ancient Egypt cats were sacred, and in Norse mythology dogs appear in folklore. Why do you think different cultures chose different animals as sacred or symbolic? What animal would you choose to represent something important, and why?

13. Sir Chewy's Teacher Project asks students to prove to Chewy why he is wrong that cheetahs are dogs. Using evidence from the page, write two facts that prove cheetahs are cats not dogs.

14. The page includes Lady Ariarose's note to kids that 'communication is key because if we never talk to others we never clear our misconceptions.' Chewy has misconceptions about many animals. What misconception do YOU have that was corrected by something you read on the page?

15. The page ends the cat section with Sir Chewy saying 'Good this one is over with' and Lady Aria saying 'change takes time.' Based on how Sir Chewy talks about cats throughout the page, do you think he is starting to change? Give one example of evidence from the text.

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ANSWER KEY — Worksheet 3: Culture, Mythology, and Sir Chewy's Challenge

SECTION A: Fill in the Blank — Answers

1. Bastet; punishable by death.
2. Unsinkable Sam.
3. 1.1 billion yen; Honorary Eternal Stationmaster.
4. 1945; 71 years (the Cubs won again in 2016).
5. \$10 million; Doctor of Economics (also accept Doctor of Bovinity).

SECTION B: Sir Chewy's Classification Challenge — Answers

6. CHEETAH — Chewy's evidence: semi-retractable claws like dogs, tail used for turning (like a rudder), they chirp and purr rather than roar (he calls these dog sounds), and Chester Cheetah walks on his hind feet. Factual answer: Cheetahs are members of the cat family.
7. LION — Chewy's evidence: someone put their head in a lion's mouth (you only do that with your best friend), they live in prides like dog packs, he barked at a lion on TV and it looked back at him. Factual answer: Lions are the largest of the African big cats.
8. DOLPHIN — Chewy's evidence: they patrol the waterways (his naval division arrangement), they were trained by the Navy exactly like police dogs, a dolphin was named KDog. Factual answer: Dolphins are mammals that chose to live in water. They are not dogs.
9. HORSE — Chewy's evidence: they are loyal, bond with their humans, run when called, come back when whistled (all dog behaviors), and Seabiscuit's best friend was a dog named Pocatell. Factual answer: Horses are their own species, domesticated approximately 6,000 years ago.

SECTION C: Critical Thinking — Suggested Answer Points

(Accept thoughtful responses. These questions are designed for personal reflection and should not have one right answer.)

10. Personal reflection question. Accept any honest, thoughtful response that connects the goat's 'careful assessment of risk' to a moment the student misjudged someone or something.
11. Key points: Ferdinand teaches that it is okay to be different from what others expect, that you do not have to perform aggression or toughness to fit in, and that knowing yourself is more important than meeting others' expectations. Peer pressure asks us to be something we are not.
12. Open-ended. Accept responses that show understanding that different cultures value different qualities in animals and that symbolism reflects cultural priorities and relationships with nature.
13. Two acceptable facts from the page: (a) Cheetahs are members of the cat family; (b) They can purr like cats; (c) Their semi-retractable claws are different from dogs not identical; (d) The page notes Chewy's internet research on the tail fact may be inaccurate and needs fact-checking. Teachers: consider using this as a media literacy moment.
14. Personal reflection. Accept any honest correction. Encourage students to name the specific animal and the specific misconception.

15. Evidence of change: Sir Chewy acknowledges Unsinkable Sam did an impressive job; he says 'their lives matter' about cats; he admits Tama the stationmaster 'saved the railway' and the numbers are correct; he says he and Garfield 'are talking things out.' Accept any of these or similar examples.

TEACHER BONUS DISCUSSION PROMPT:

Sir Chewy's classification system is built on personal experience and preference rather than scientific evidence. Ask students: What is the difference between an opinion and a fact? How does Sir Chewy use evidence? How could he make his case more scientifically? This is an excellent opportunity to discuss research skills, source checking, and the Chewy Teacher Project on cheetah tails mentioned in the page.

All three worksheets created from content at dreamwriteriarose.com/theanimalcelebration

Narrated by Sir Chewy, Chief Animal Officer | Dream Writer Lady Ariarose | DWAR at Your Service | Forever Friends Faithfully