

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson

16

Review Exercise

1. You hardly ever see a solitary harbor seal. They are social animals that live in close _____ to one another.
2. Seals are carnivores. They spend much of their time in the water where they _____ for fish.
3. Everything the seals need to survive is close by. A _____ ocean provides them with food, and the rocks provide them with a sanctuary from predators.
4. Many rocks favored by seals are underwater at high tide. As the tide _____, they become visible and available to the seals.
5. Harbor seals are hard to see against a rocky background. Their gray and black coloring gives them a natural _____.
6. A seal's coat and a rocky surface look very similar. They share the same general coloring, and each has a _____ appearance.
7. While in the water, seals are possible prey for sharks and killer whales. Basking on the rocks, they are safe from being _____ by predators.
8. Harbor seals need to move swiftly, both to catch food and to avoid being caught. They can be _____ on land but not in the water.

9. When they are hunting, seals quickly burn up the oxygen in their blood. They _____ it by lying quietly in the sun.
10. A seal can change course rapidly by using its front flippers. Its life depends on its ability to _____ swiftly while in the water.
11. A seal may not know it's in danger until it's too late. The _____ water of the New England coast cuts down visibility to just a few feet.
12. Seal fat is called blubber. It needs to be quite thick in order to provide adequate _____ against the cold Atlantic waters.
13. The seal is not built to move gracefully on land. Thanks to its _____ shape, it swims effortlessly and swiftly once in the water.
14. Baby seals are dependent on their mother for the first six to eight weeks. Once _____, they must be able to hunt for their own food.
15. Seals kept in captivity may lose their fear of predators. Once returned to the ocean, they must learn to be _____ again.