

# LET'S GO HUNTING



An activity book for children and students

# **LET'S GO** **HUNTING**

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There are two other activity books in this series:  
***Let's Go Trapping*** and ***Let's Go Fishing***

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## Foreword

This book is intended to teach children about renewable resources and their importance in our lives. Today we are more aware than ever before that these resources are not infinite. They need our help and protection if they are to continue to exist. They must be **conserved**.

Conservation however does not mean a ban on hunting, fishing and trapping. Conservation is the **wise** use of our natural resources so they will always be here. If our children understand and respect these resources today, they will use them wisely and protect them tomorrow.

The stories and activities in this book can be used in conjunction with the NWT school curriculum on Social Studies and Science. Some of the concepts covered are:

- properties and adaptations of living things
- food webs
- traditional uses of animals and life on the land
- the meaning and importance of conservation

This book is intended for children in grades 1-6. Activities and stories are easiest at the beginning and become progressively more challenging.

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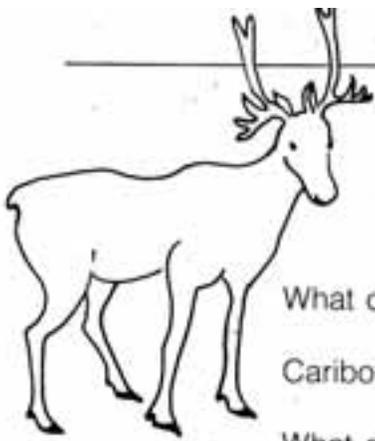
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Can you find a picture of a caribou head and antlers, a swan, and a teepee hidden in the flames of the fire? Colour them in when you've found them.





## What Do Caribou Eat?

By Julia Pigalak

What do caribou eat?

Caribou eat grass and lichen from our land.

What do we eat?

We eat caribou.

Caribou will stay healthy if we keep bad things from the land. We rely on the land everyday of our lives so that we can live.

If you spill chemicals on the land, nature will get sick and so will we.

## Homik Tuktut Nigivaktot

Homik tuktut nigivakpat?

Tuktut nigivaktot ivingniklo niginiakpaktatingniklo.

Ovagot homik nigivakpita?

Tuktumik nigivaktogot.

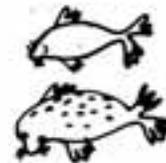
Tuktut anniagutikangniangitot nunakput pihimatiaktaokpat. Ovagot nunakput ehomagiyatoakot annakvigihimavitoagigaptigo.

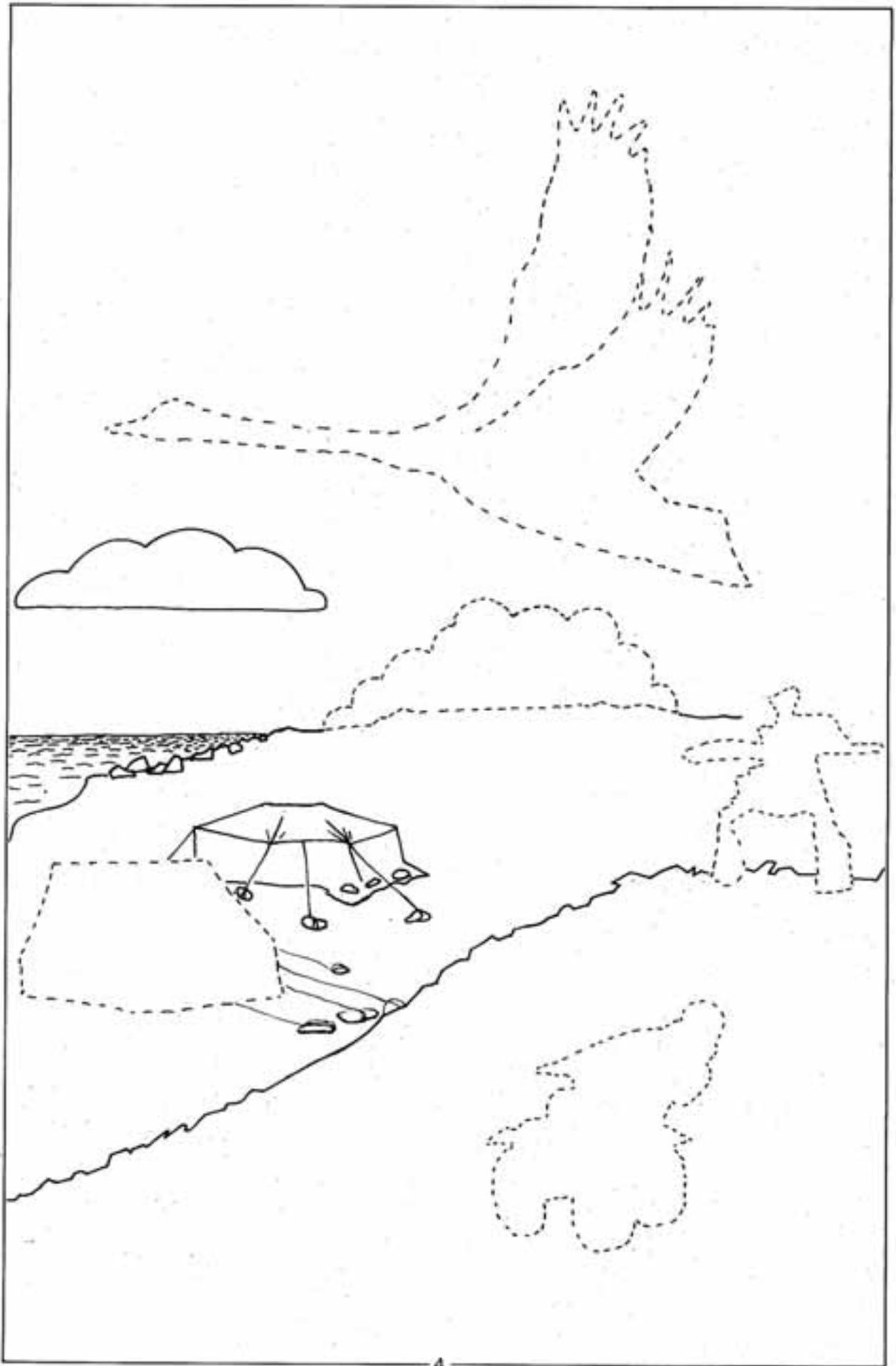
Kayangnaktonik kovigagovit manikamut, anggotighat niginiakvigigomiko kovivohimayuk, annialakotigihongyaaat. Anniakata annialakivigihonggongmiyavut.

— Inuinnaqtun

Who eats what?

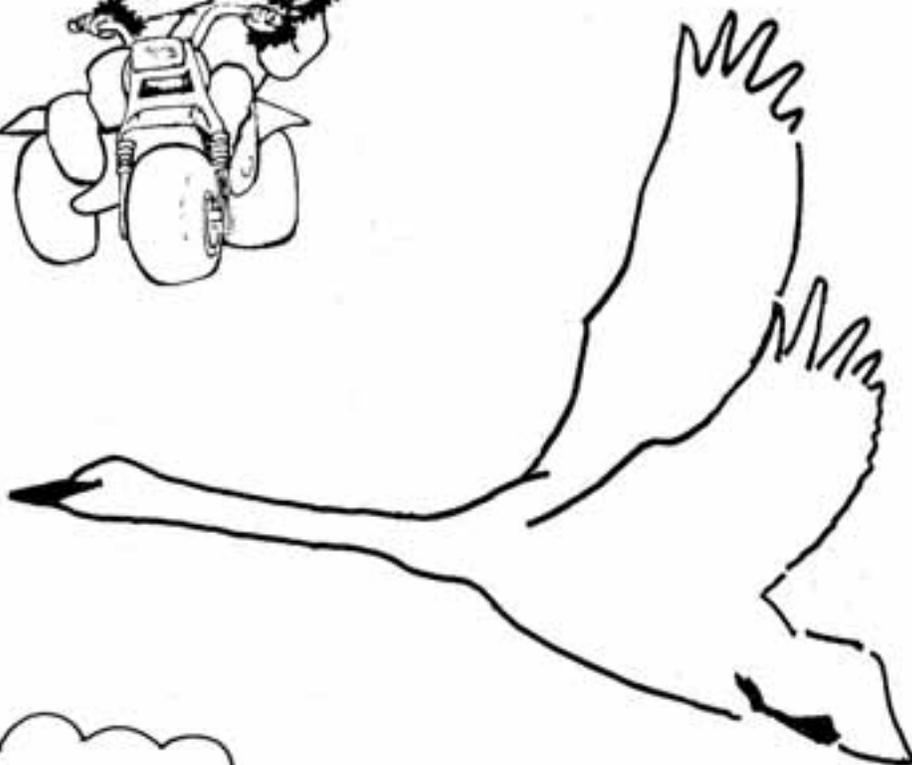
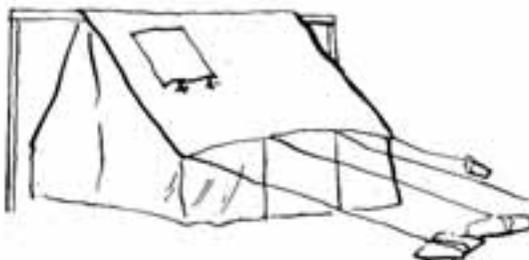
Draw lines to match them up.





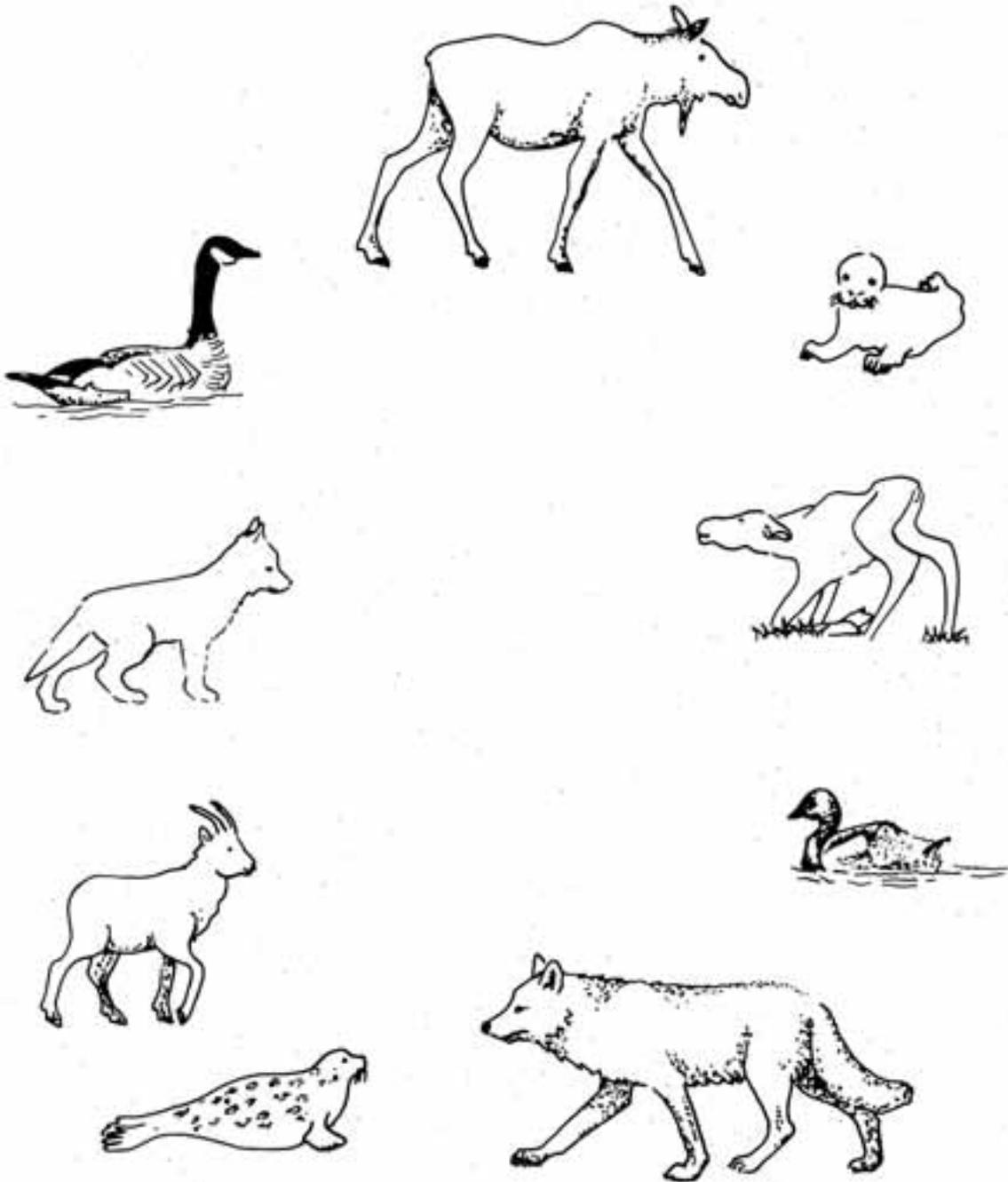
Cut out the things below and glue them in the right place on page 4.

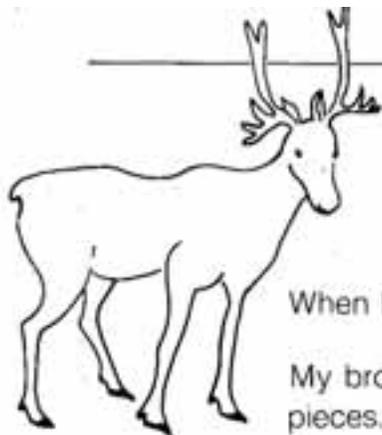
Colour the picture.



Draw a line from the mother animal to her baby.

Draw a circle around the animal which is left out.





## Hunting Caribou in Winter

By Richard Evalik

When I shot my first caribou I was proud of myself.

My brother taught me how to skin the caribou and cut it up into smaller pieces.

We loaded it on to the sled and pulled it home with the skidoo.

There will be plenty of food for the family. It will last us a week or more.

## Tuktuhiongnik Okiom

Tuktungagama anggotajalakiyonga.

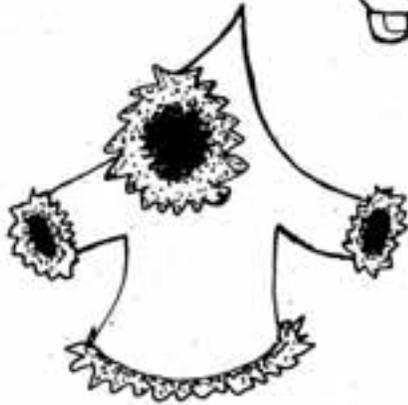
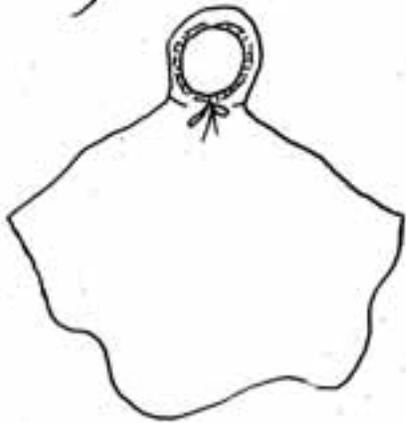
Anggayongma aaktohighamnik ayoighatiyaanga nikiniklo avgoijuhighaniklo.

Enigapta aaliangnot eliogaktakot anggilaotiplogit siiktookot.

Nikighaat anggayokama amigaivyaktok. Oblot kappit nikiginiagonaghiyakot.

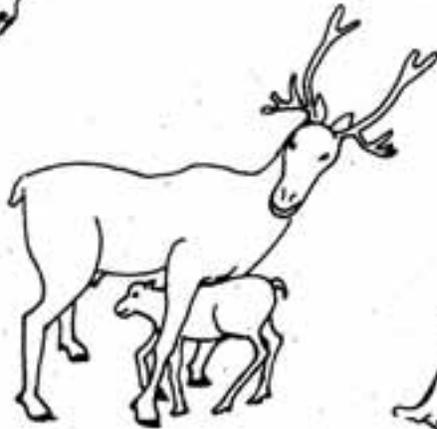
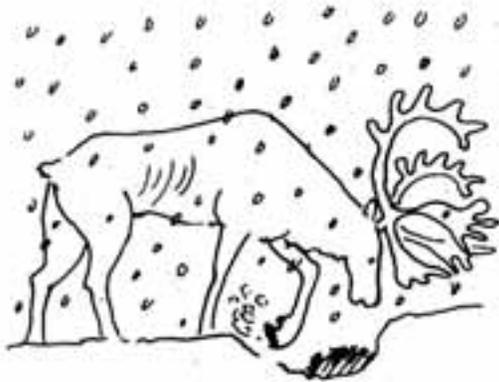
— Inuinnaqtun

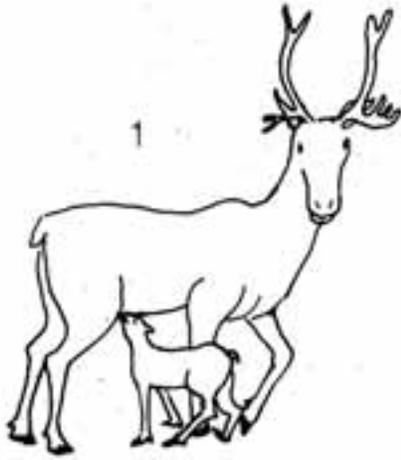
Draw a circle around the clothes that Mary Rose should wear when she goes out hunting with her family in the winter.



What can a caribou do?

Circle the things it can,  
and put an X through the things it can't.





1. What is the caribou doing?

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2. What is the seal doing?

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3. What is the beaver doing?

---

4. What is the muskox doing?

---

These four people are aiming at the caribou but only one of them is going to hit it. Use a ruler to find out who it will be. Is it George, Henry, Jonas or Albert? Write your answer here.

\_\_\_\_\_



George



Henry



Jonas



Albert



Caribou is very important to this family.

Write down the things in the picture which come from caribou.

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Draw one or more lines from each animal to the things made from it.





Draw a line from the name of the animal to its correct horn, antler or tusk.

Moose



Walrus



Dall's sheep



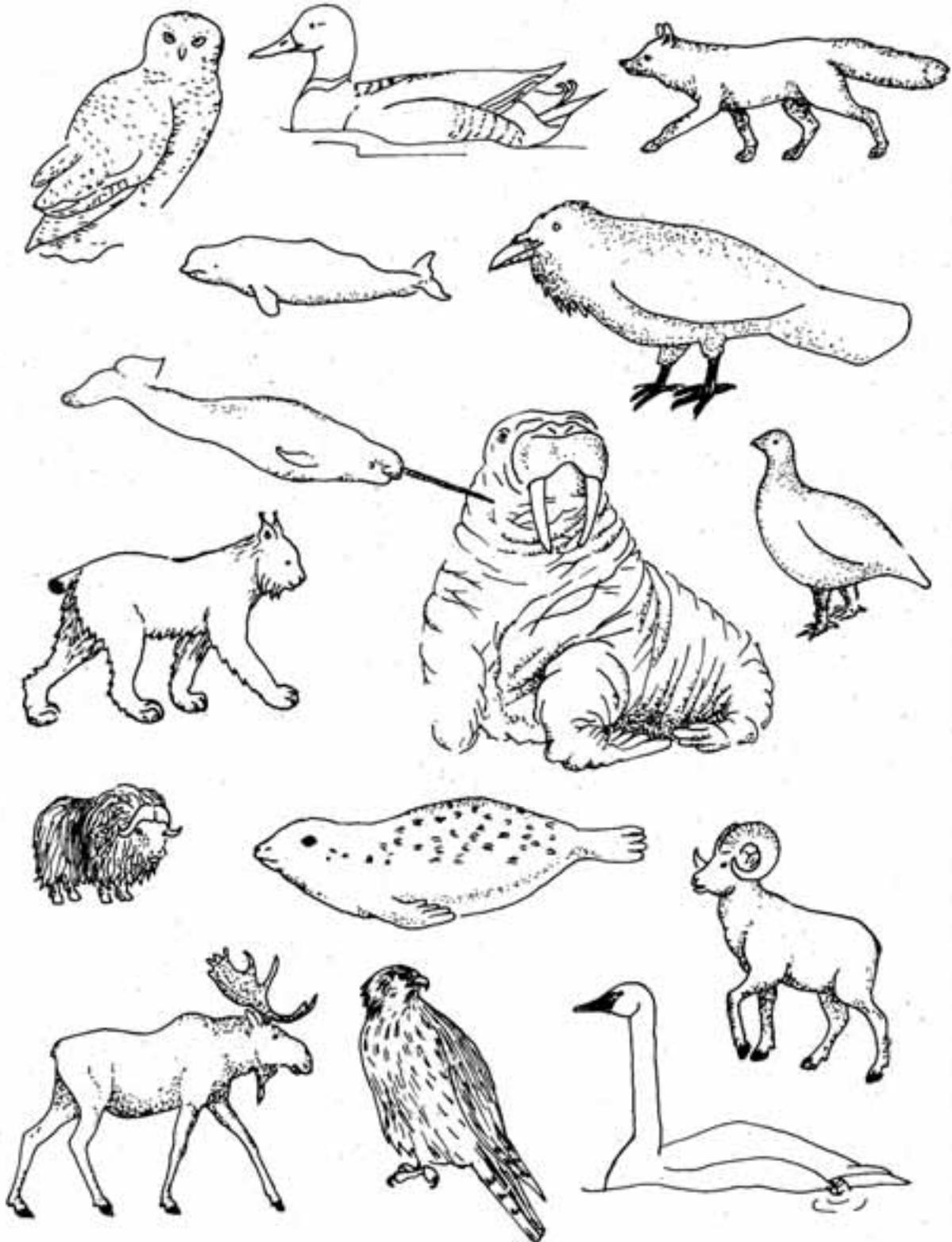
Caribou



Muskox

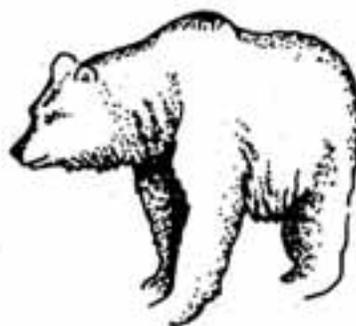


Colour in **green** all the animals that can swim and fly.  
Colour in **yellow** all the other animals that fly.  
Colour in **red** all the animals that just swim.  
Colour in **purple** all the animals that have hooves.  
Colour in **blue** all the animals that have sharp claws and teeth.



These animals have each lost something.

If you know what it is, draw it in.



Draw lines to match the sentences to the correct pictures.

1. The polar bear is swimming.



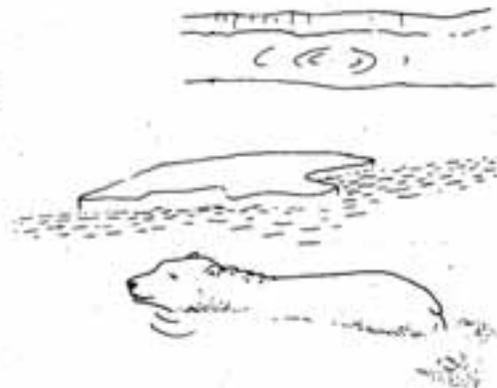
2. The polar bear is nursing her cubs.



3. The polar bear is denning with her cubs.



4. The polar bear is hunting seals.



Finish the picture by drawing what the Inuk is just about to shoot.



Finish the picture by drawing what the Dene is just about to shoot.



Which of these words belong with the caribou and which words belong with the ptarmigan? Write the words that belong with each animal underneath that animal's name. The first one is done for you.

grunt    beak    feather    hoof    wing    antler    teeth

cluck    swim    scratch    peck    chew    hair    fly



Caribou

grunt

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Ptarmigan

beak

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## Ptarmigan Fried in Butter

By Brenda T.



One day my father came home and said, "Brenda, today I am going to show you how to shoot a gun."

I was very excited. We spent days and days practicing.

When I was better at it I went out to shoot ptarmigan.

There are willows near my house where the ptarmigan like to feed and that's where I went.

I shot one and brought it straight home to clean.

I soaked the meat in salt and water and then dipped it in flour and salt and pepper. I fried it in butter.

When I had cooked it all I put it on a plate and called my dad.

When he tasted it he said he was very proud of me.

I can go to the willows and get ptarmigan but I never shoot too many because I always want them to come back next year.

## K'ámbaa Ejetleh T'áh Thesi

Líe dzéé setá kaséhndí, "Brenda, dúhdzèh dáóndih tth'ík'ih t'áh ets'edehk'eh nets'è kahꞑ gha."

Yaaze sùníe dúyé. Dzèh taꞑúht'e t'á ɛhndadihk'è.

Ká nezúh tth'ík'ih t'áh edehk'èh ahjá gots'èh t'á k'ámbaa ihk'èh gha dehtlah. Sekúé gots'èhꞑ k'átthaa t'áh k'ámbaa láálí zhézheh, ekꞑ t'á dehtlah.

Líe thihk'èh gots'èh ekúh ét'ih seleh gha ɔdehchú.

Metthé gozhaa dedha gots'èh tu tah ihlá, gogháádé lé, dedha gots'èh denutsí tah nałꞑdudhah gots'èh tleh tah ezí gha ninuhdhah.

Ká adezhꞑ thihsi, tth'á ékéꞑdhah gots'èh setá ka gohndeh.

Ndah ozhéet'ih gots'èh, t'á k'ooní segháꞑondi séhndí.

Ká dúle ezhi, k'átthaa ts'è k'ámbaa naꞑihk'èh kó zhundah xaye gha enehthé t'áh kí lꞑ anahꞑih íle.

— South Slavey

Write the animal's name in the correct column according to whether it is bigger or smaller than the animal it is paired with.

The first one is done for you.

**Bigger**

**Smaller**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ goose \_\_\_\_\_

1 \_\_\_\_\_ duck \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

1. duck/goose

6. muskrat/wolverine

2. lemming/muskox

7. marten/moose

3. caribou/moose

8. grizzly bear/man

4. whale/seal

9. sheep/mink

5. polar bear/siksik

10. dog/bison

Match the birds with their names.

goose

gull

swan

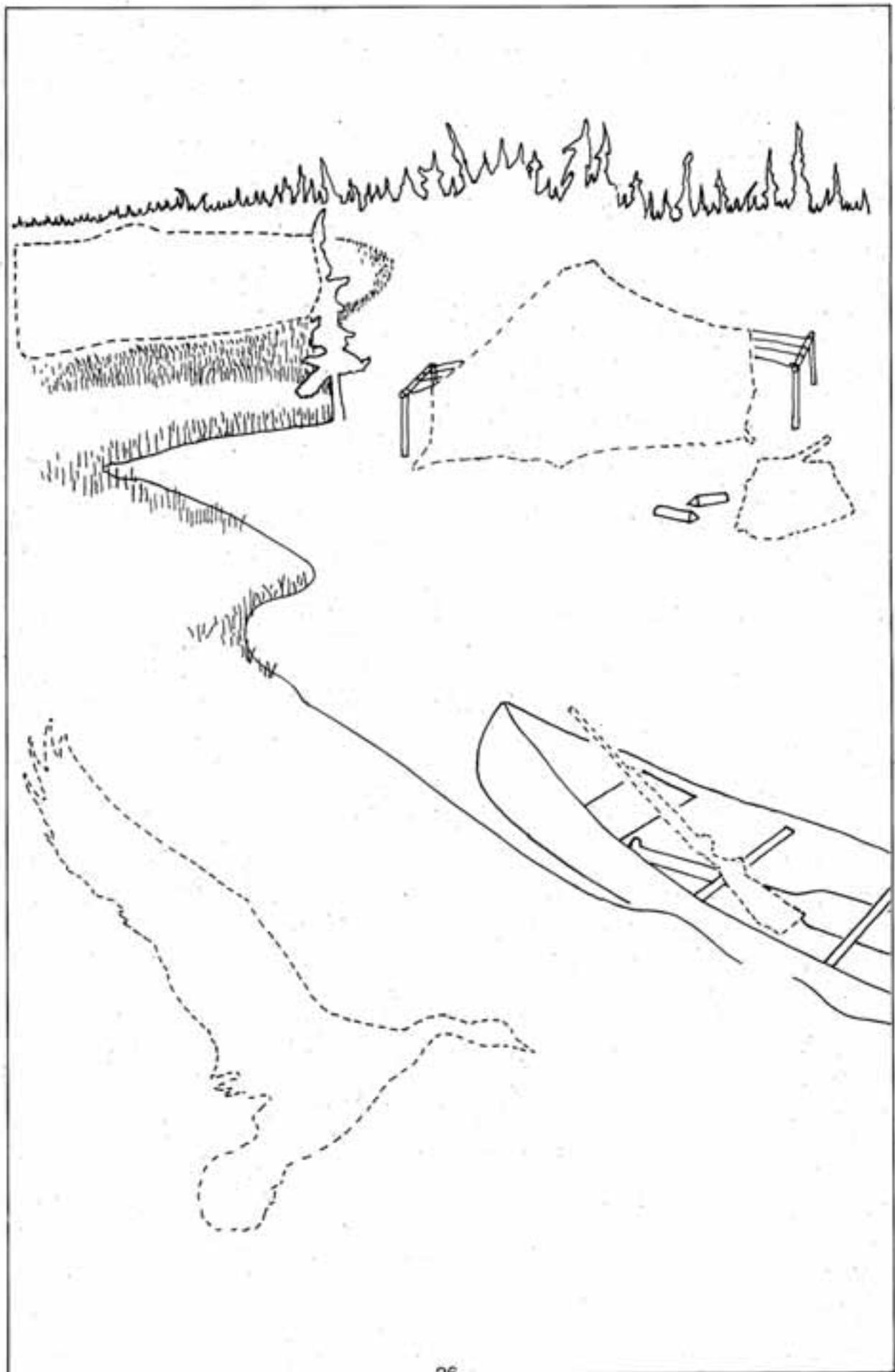
hawk

raven

duck

loon





Cut out the things below and glue them in the right place on page 26.

Colour the picture.



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## My First Goose

By Julia Pigalak



Once my family and I went to Locker Point to hunt geese.

My family and I were having a cup of tea outside on a beautiful fall day when my father saw a goose land beside our blind. He said, "Bunik, let me see you get that goose."

I said, "OK, I'll try."

So I crawled to the one big rock. The goose was quite far away and I don't know how I managed to keep the rifle steady. I thought that as soon as I pulled the trigger it would probably fly away ... but no! I was amazed. I actually got my first goose.

Even though I was excited, I set the rifle down carefully and then started running towards the goose. It was floating on the marshy waters. I got all wet but I was so happy I didn't really care.

Back at camp I tied a blue piece of yarn around the goose's neck so that I could find it again easily.

When we got home I sent it to my sister Helen who lives in Yellowknife.

And that was how I got my first goose.

## Tingmiangakta

Angayokatka tingmiaghiokatigihimayatka ulukvingmot.

Tetoghota helami okiaghani helakimatilogo apaga takonniktok tingmiamik mitaktoktomik. Okalaktok ovamnot "Paniik, takoyomayagit ona tingmiak pilaagongni."

Ovanga okalaktonga "Hee, pinahoangniakaga."

Talva paamgoktonga oyagaalongmot. Tingmiak onga hiyaaktok ovanga kanok hekogiagiagapko kaoyimatiangitonga. Ehomalighonga hekogiagiagoma tingmihongoyok ... emanak tingmingitok. Ovannik akligilighonga. Ovanga tingmiangakta.

Aliataghonga hekooktijut manikamot elitogo akpaheyonga tingmiaktamnot. Tighiktok emakmi. Kinitpiaghonga ovanga tamaat ehomagilhoighogo kinipanik koviahoktonga.

Tupingmongagapta kiligohiktaka kongohiagok tingmiap nalonaipkotaghanik.

Angilgagapta aolaakaghota tingmiakta anggayomnot Helen-mot toyotigiyaga yalonaimot. Talva taimaatot tingmiangaktonga.

— Inuinnaqtun

## Word Search

Find the names of these animals that are all hunted for food in the NWT.

They are all hidden in the puzzle. Look across, up, down and diagonally.

Some are written forwards and some backwards!

```
P B E A V E R L N
T T W A L M O A E
A H A G O O S E X
W A E R M O E S O
H R G O M D U C K
A E O R A I C H S
L S G O G S G A U
E B E R A E B A M
C A R I B O U T N
```

muskoxen

seal

ptarmigan

whale

caribou

duck

hare

moose

goose

beaver

bear



**Below the treeline food web.**

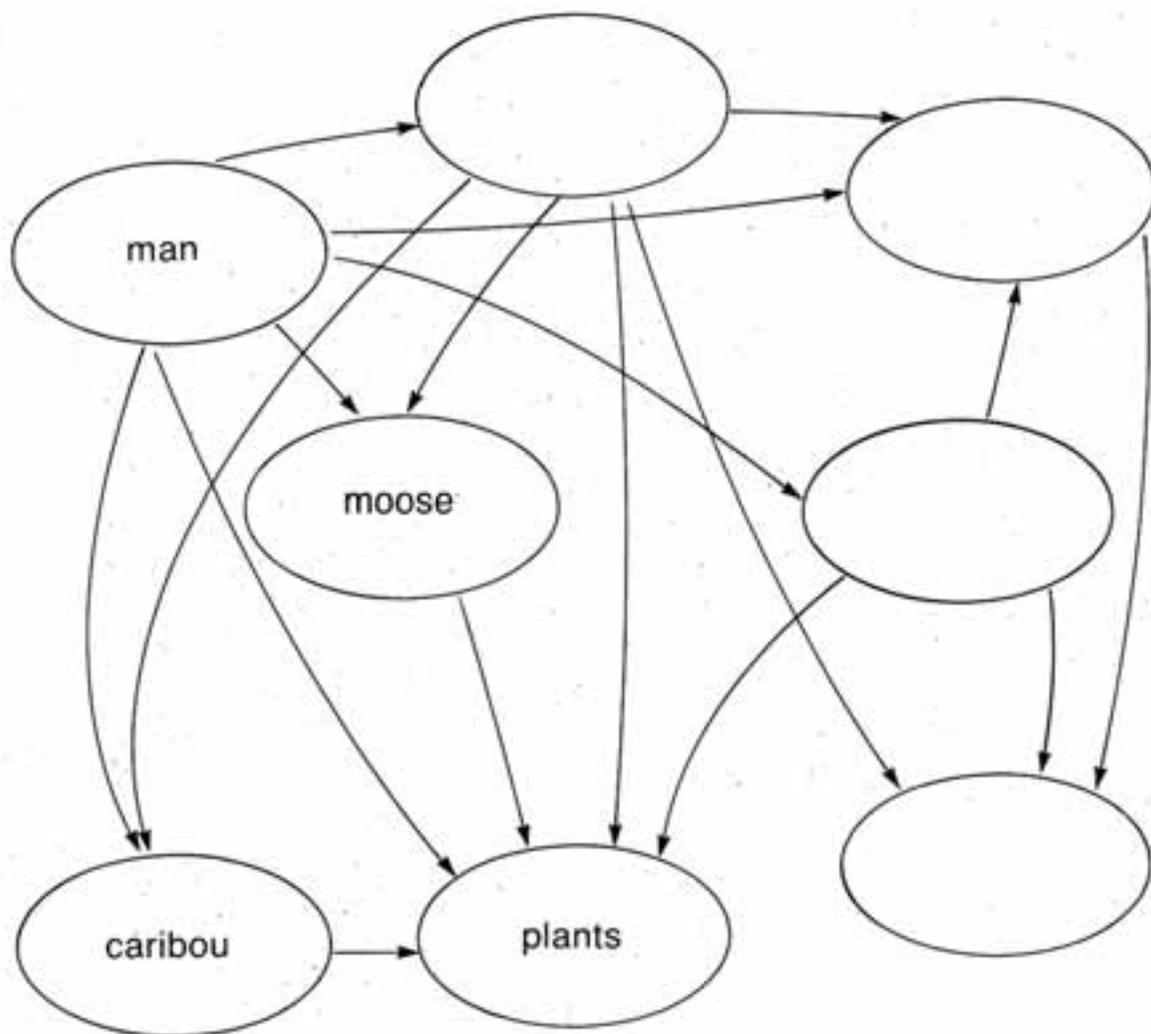
Fill in the blanks in the food web with the correct living things:

bears

birds

fish

insects



**Above the treeline food web.**

Put in arrows to show what these living things eat.

polar bear

carrion

birds

man

caribou

seal

plants

fish

insects

Sort these animals' names into columns according to what they eat.

caribou    dogs    lynx    hare    ptarmigan    wolf    fox  
muskox    people    bears    sheep    bison    beaver    seal



They eat plants.

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They eat meat and fish.

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They eat both.

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## My Summer Camp

By Debbie Eluhtook



Last summer I went camping with my family and it was a lot of fun. The first thing I saw when we got to our camp was a caribou. The next day I saw some muskoxen, eating by the pond. There were so many of them that I woke my father and told him. He said, "I'd better get ready before they run away."

The muskoxen either smelt him coming or heard him because they ran for the hills.

My father chased after them, and my mother and I followed him.

When we reached the muskox my father was just taking aim. He fired and I was really scared. He killed one but another one turned on us and charged. I started yelling and ran back toward our tent. My parents were running too.

Suddenly the muskox stopped and walked back to the herd.

After tea my parents skinned the muskox.

There was lots of meat for us. I asked my mother, "What are you going to do with the fur?" She said, "I'm going to make your father a coat for the winter."

I really enjoyed camping and hunting and I'd love to go again soon.

## Auyiviga

Auyatqik aullaumayuami illakkalu aliasungngituami. Takulrautiga sivulliq tuktu. Ublakuani umingmangnik takuyuami, niriniaqtuat tasiarqam saniani. Inugiakniqklutik appaga tuparklugu uqallautiyara. Piyaani "Sannairin qimaapkaqngit".

Umingmait taima naiplugulunnin tusaaplugulunnin qimaayuut nunamun.

Appangma maliqsugait, amaamagalu asin malliutiyaqpuk.

Taima tikinnaptikik umingmait appaga itchuarutjitainnaqniqtuaq. Siquqman iqsisavialuktuami. Atausiq tuqutaa allam aglan saatluta suqyutqaratigut. Taima saraum iluani tupqum tunganun qimaayuami. Ilakkaptaut nutim.

Uvvaing taima umingmak nutqarami ilaminun utitklaqtuq.

Niuqqaruirapta ilangma sanavigak umingmak amiiqklugu. Niqiniyaaqtugut. Amaamaga apiriyara. "Amia suniaqpiung?" Uqallaktuaq. "Appan atikkliniagara uquqsiutiksaanik."

Aliasungngivaluktuami aullaumagama anguniaqklutalu, taima suli qanikkun aullapsaaruturaluami.

— Inuvialuktun

Draw a line to join the correct two halves of the sentences together.

When I go hunting I use my



to travel.

When I go hunting I use my



to skin a caribou.

When I go hunting I use my



to shoot a caribou.

When I go hunting I use my



to walk over deep snow.

When I go hunting I use my



to light a fire.

Can you find the three animals mixed up in this puzzle?

First cut out this page, then make four cuts along the dashed lines.

Fold along the solid lines.

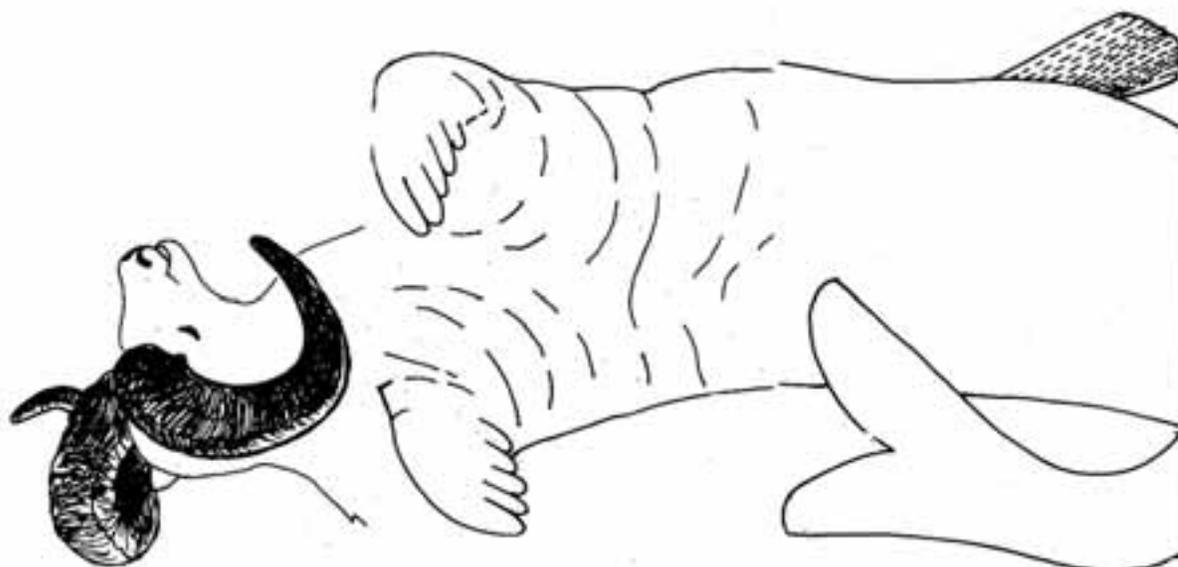


cut



cut

fold



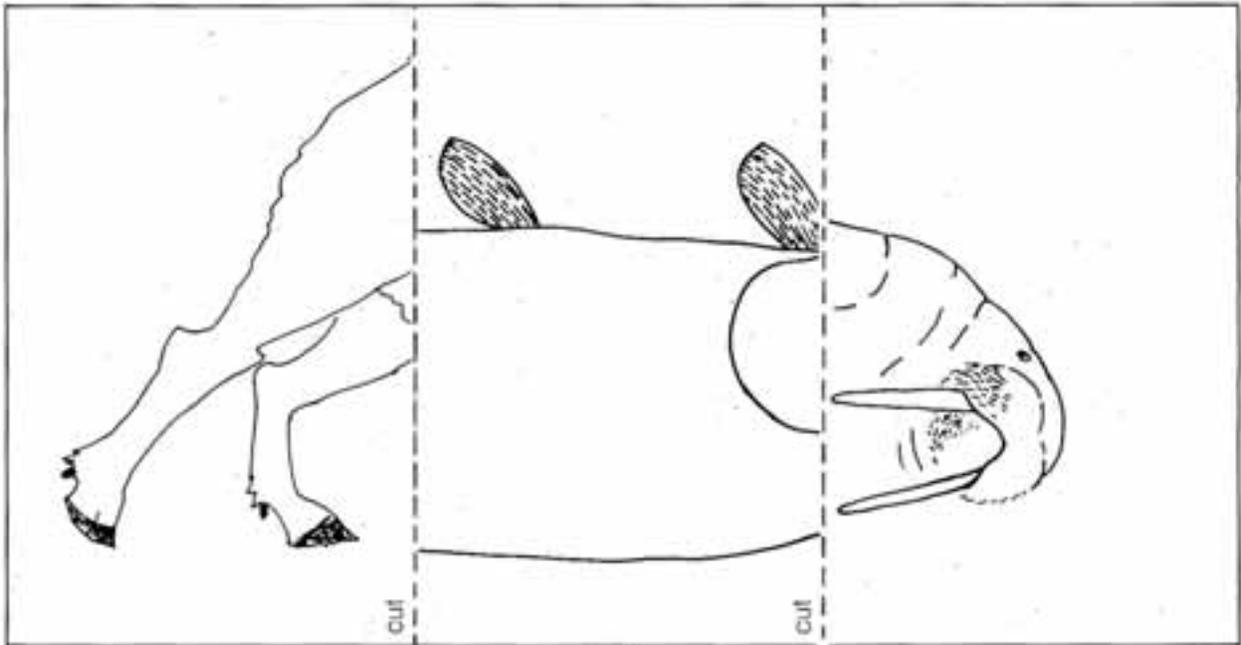
fold



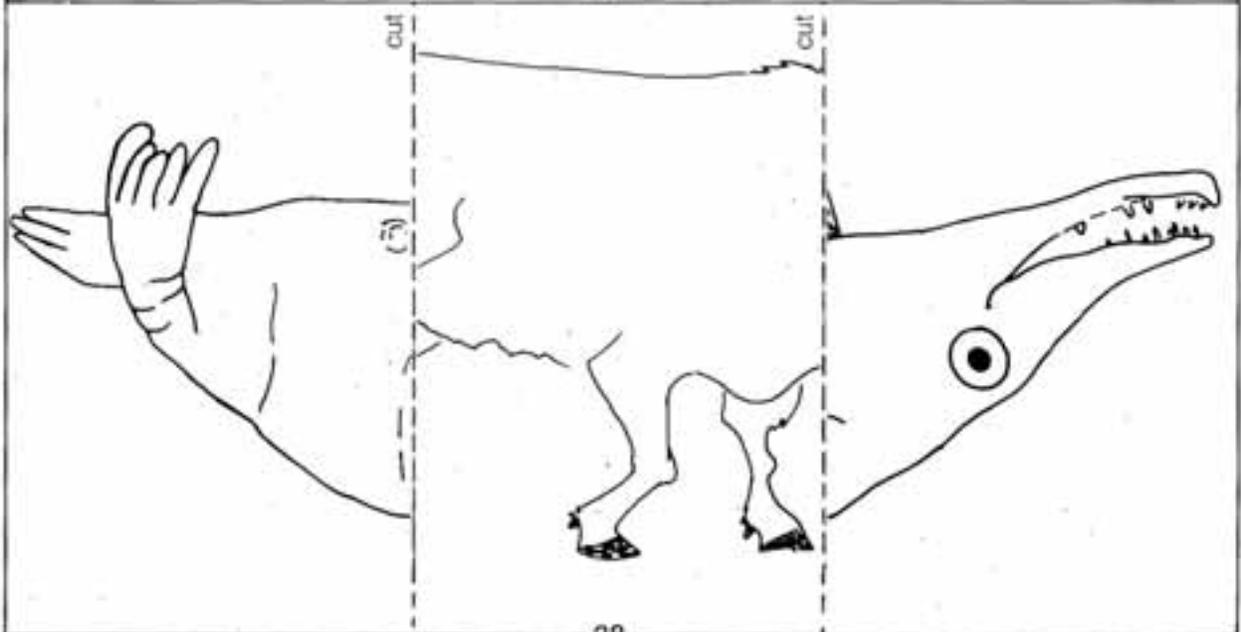
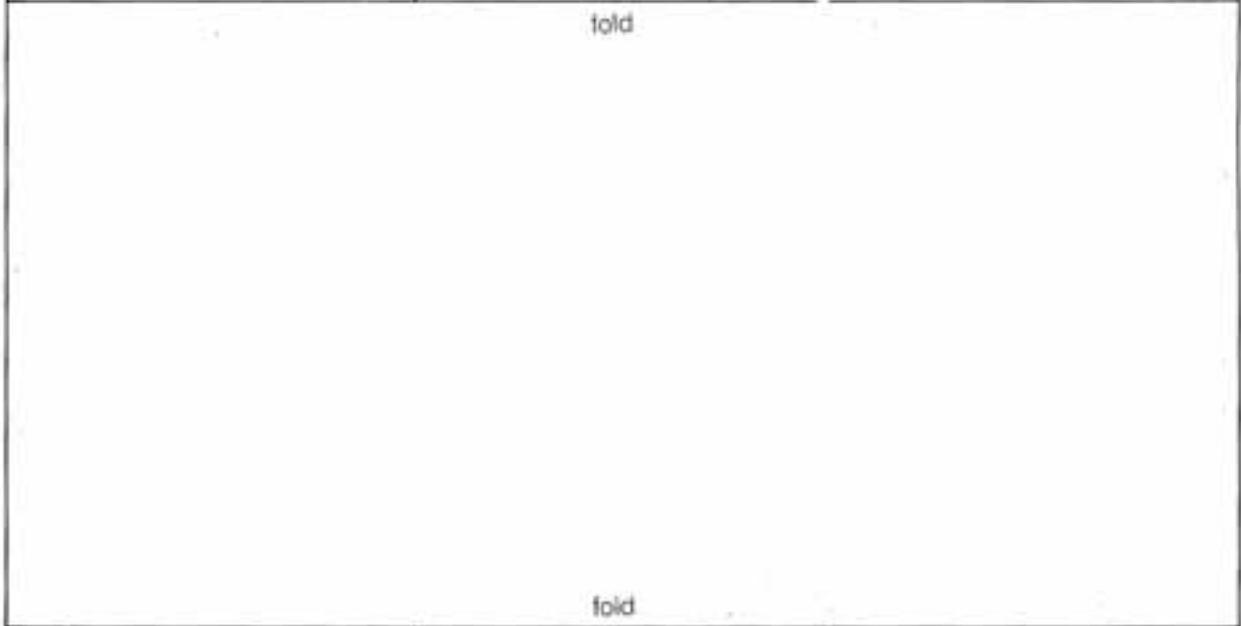
cut



cut

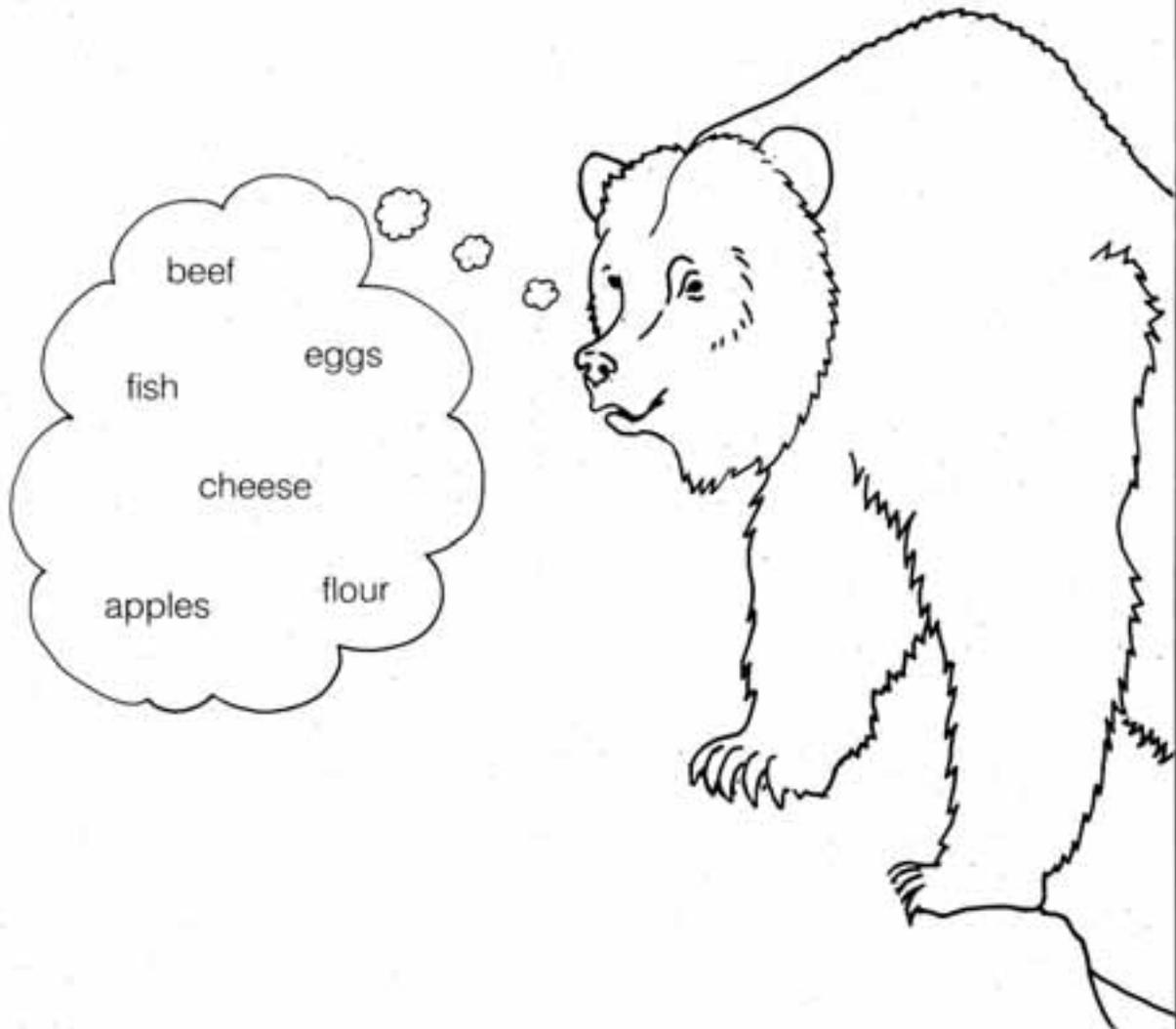


fold



The grizzly bear is thinking about something good to eat.

To find out what it is, cross out all the letters which are used more than once. Then unscramble the remaining letters.



The grizzly bear is thinking about \_\_\_\_\_

Hint: if people want this, they have to go hunting for it.



## Bear Mountain

By Dave Katarzynych

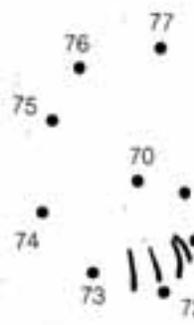
One day when Dave was walking through the trees along the river he heard a growling noise that sounded like a bear.

Dave thought that the bear was on the other side of the river, so he just kept on walking.

He came to a clearing and there was a huge grizzly bear eating berries. It stood up on its hind legs and Dave thought that the bear was going to charge him. But it lowered itself back to all fours and went on eating the berries.

Dave remembered what his dad had told him if he met a bear: "Don't run or panic but slowly back up until you're sure the bear is not watching you. If the bear does charge, you should drop to the ground and roll up into a ball and protect your head and stomach with the rest of your body."

Dave walked slowly backwards until he lost sight of the bear and then he ran all the way home.



## Shoh Ddhah

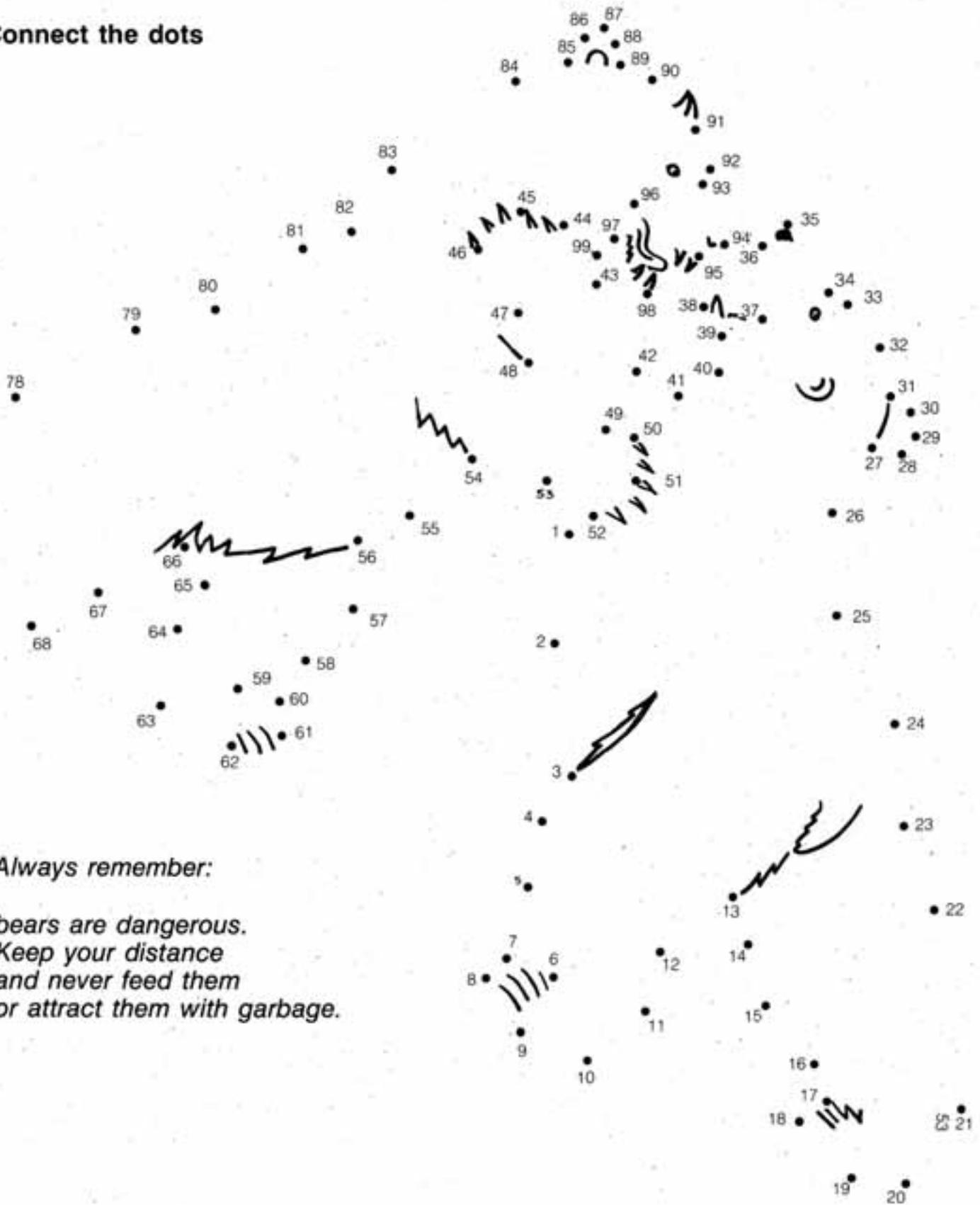
Drin ihlak, Dave datchan tat nahadik. Vihshrau gwidi? needaa goozhik khants'at shoh k'it tr'ooghwan, gwijutth'ak. Han duhts'au gwits'at t'igwinuu nudhan ts'at undoo eedah. Nan gwichyah kak choozhu. Khants'at shih choo azhik naa?ee ts'at jak a?aa gwakak k'adaadhak. Vikai? kak dugts'at naa?eh. Dave chan akoo ninji?adhat. "Shits'at heegal." Gwat zugts'at t'eedizhik ts'at jak a?ah.

Viti? dayahnuu, ganaandeh. Shih vidats'at nununzhu ji?, vnanjat kwaa ts'at neejik ts'at gehleechinheu. Au shih ninah?uu kwaa gwits'at khehts'at gehleechinheu. Gwat nits'at aagal ji?, naanth'at ts'at nichu? ts'at nivat, nizhin hah vinudhujik.

Akohts'at Dave khehts'at gehleechoozhu ts'at shih nah?uu kwaa dai?, vizheh gwits'at gwununt'au ts'at aagal.

— Loucheux

# Connect the dots



*Always remember:*

*bears are dangerous.  
Keep your distance  
and never feed them  
or attract them with garbage.*

## Riddles

1. I hatched from an egg.  
I can fly...what luck!  
I can swim too.  
I am a \_\_\_\_\_.



2. When I was born  
I could fit on your hand.  
Now I rear up  
I'm the tallest on the land.  
Beware!  
I am a \_\_\_\_\_.



3. When I was one day old  
I could run faster than you.  
I was born in the spring.  
By fall my antlers grew.  
I am a \_\_\_\_\_.



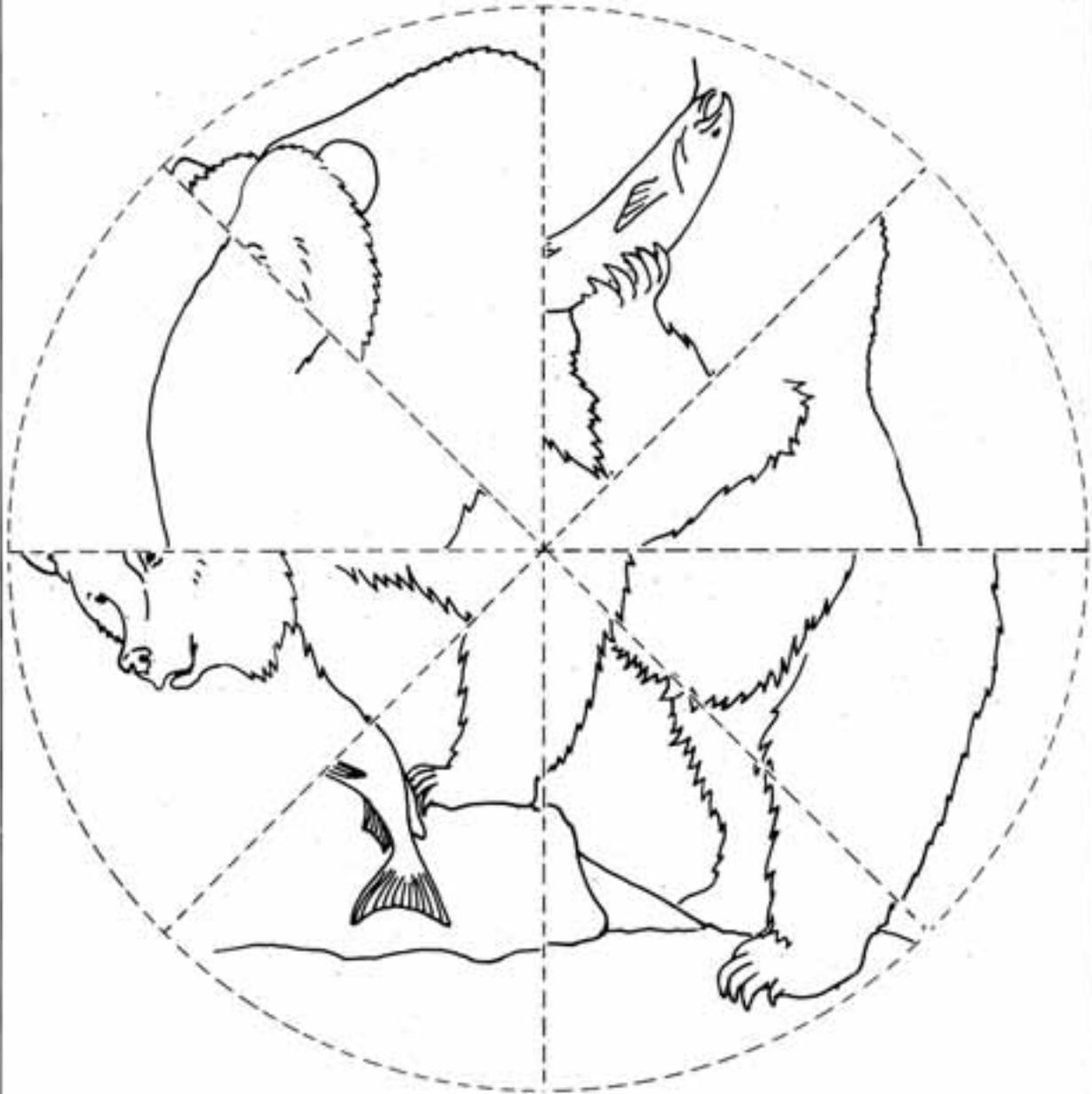
4. Can you hear me bleating?  
I'm climbing, can you see?  
You must be a good hunter  
To make a meal of me.  
I am a \_\_\_\_\_.



5. I was heavy as your dad  
when I was born  
On an ice floe in the sea.  
I could swim right away, on  
that very same day.  
I grew tusks to protect me.  
I am a \_\_\_\_\_.



Cut this puzzle out along the dotted lines and rearrange the pieces to find out which animal is in the puzzle picture.



Try to find the mystery word.

Start at the place marked START and write down the P and then every **fifth** letter.

When you have found it, write it in the sentence below.



\_\_\_\_\_ means being careless with waste and garbage so that the animals and the land suffer.



## Holly's Moccasins

By Celina Wedzin

There was a little girl called Holly who went to school in Rae Edzo. She was in grade 4. Holly liked craft class. The woman who taught her was from Fort Rae and her name was Madline Rabesca. Madline told the students that they were to finish making their moccasins by Friday.

Holly took hers home, hoping to finish them before the other girls. She showed her work to her parents, Christine and Ernie. Her mom was very pleased with her.

Holly left her sewing on the table and went outside to play. While she was gone her little sister took the sewing, cut the hide and spoiled it. Holly's mother was angry and the little sister was crying. When Holly came in and saw the sewing on the floor she started crying too.

Mother said not to worry about the caribou hide because she would ask grandmother for some more. Holly's mom went to visit grandmother, who gave her a big caribou hide. Holly's mother cut out the moccasins and Holly began to sew. About two days later she finished them.

The teacher was very proud of all her students and they were allowed to keep the moccasins for themselves.

## Holly Wèke

Tèka Holly wiyeh sɪ Rae-Edzo nɪhtf'èkò at'ɪ. Nɪhtf'è dɪ ayeħɪ. Nagèli nɪndè Holly wegħa nezɪ. Tsekò hagohtò sɪ Mbechokò ts'ò hət'e, Madline Rabesca wiyeh. Madline chekoa nagèli ha hahtò eh sɪ dɪ hàdɪ, hwe daɪzè kwedò ke gehts'ɪ sɪ ghò naht'e gohdi.

Tèka azhò kwedò nàt'e ha niwò t'à Holly dèke dekò naàwa. Wemò eyɪts'ò wetá ke k'agehtò, wemò wɪna.

Holly moht'a sɔnawo ha ts'ɪɔɔ ke ladà k'e neyɪwa. Moht'a sɔnawo hò wedea ke neyɪwa t'à táyɪt'ah, ewò tsɪyɪwho. Holly wemò ich'e t'à wedea etse. Holly moht'a ts'ò goyɪatla weke deshɪte weke whela yaɪ t'à desɪ etse.

Wemò wegħò naniwo le yehdi, etsɪ ewò wets'eke ha esənɪle yehdi. Wemò wegħò naniwo le yehdi, etsɪ ewò wets'eke ha esənɪle yehdi. Wemò ehtsɪ ts'ò nahtla t'à ewò necha yaɪdɪ. Holly wemò ewò yɪgha hayɪht'a t'à Holly naɔèh xè hoɪwhoh. Nake dzè k'ehɔwo tɪ'ahò yɪghò naɪt'e.

Chekoa hahtò wina t'à chekoa azhò ke gehts'ɪ sɪ gɪk'èdɪ ha esənɪle dɪ.

— Dogrib

Here is a pair of moccasins for you to decorate.



Put a circle around the word that does not belong to the animal named. The first one is done for you.

1. **Beaver**

tail

teeth

fur

horns

2. **Caribou**

antlers

tusks

legs

tail

3. **Muskox**

hair

horns

hooves

claws

4. **Duck**

teeth

feet

feathers

wings

5. **Hare**

fur

beak

ears

tail

6. **Wolf**

horns

teeth

tail

fur

7. **Grizzly bear**

hump

teeth

claws

flippers

8. **Dall's sheep**

horns

hooves

hair

flippers

9. **Walrus**

flippers

whiskers

wings

tusks

10. **Ptarmigan**

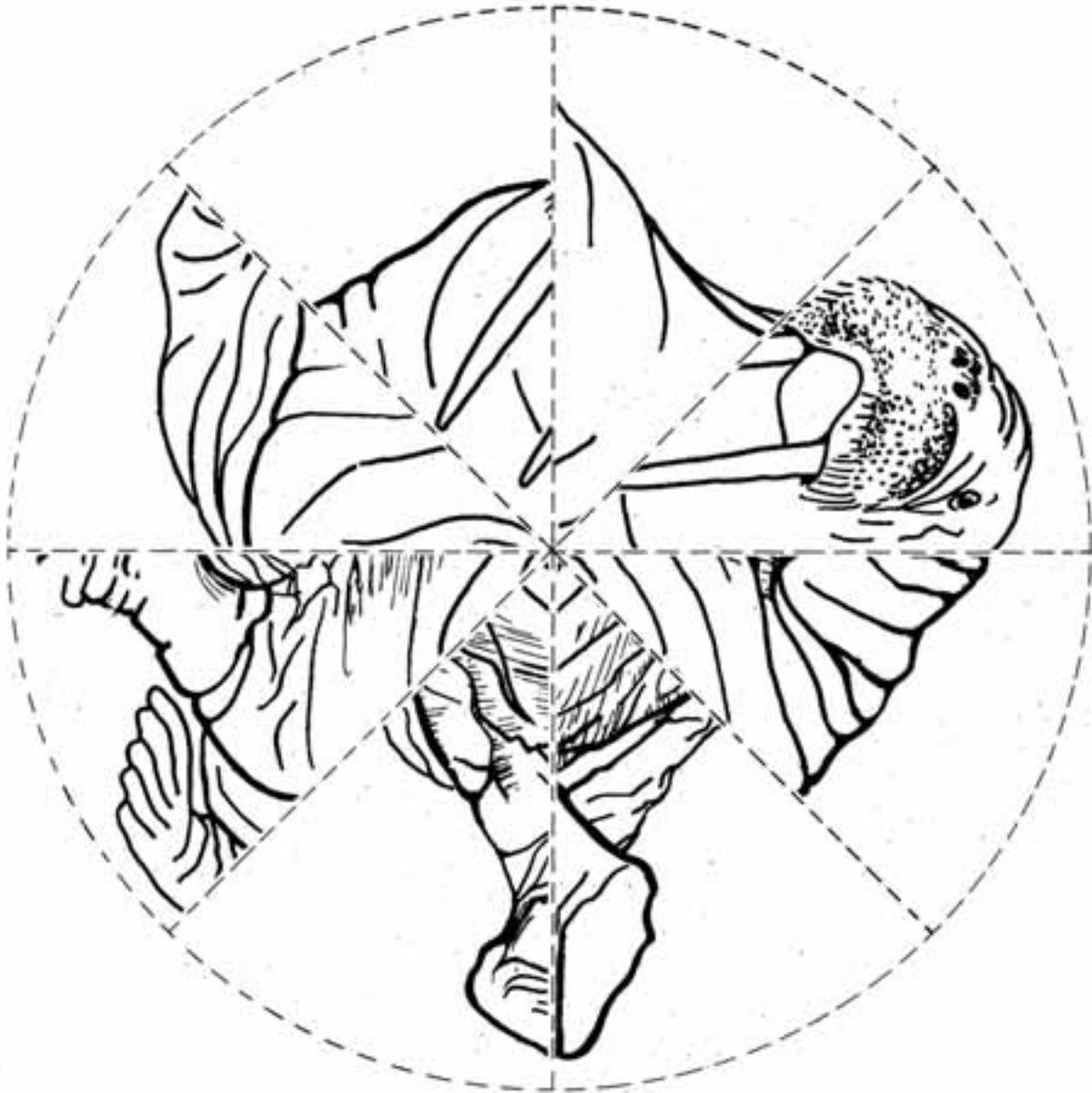
beak

wings

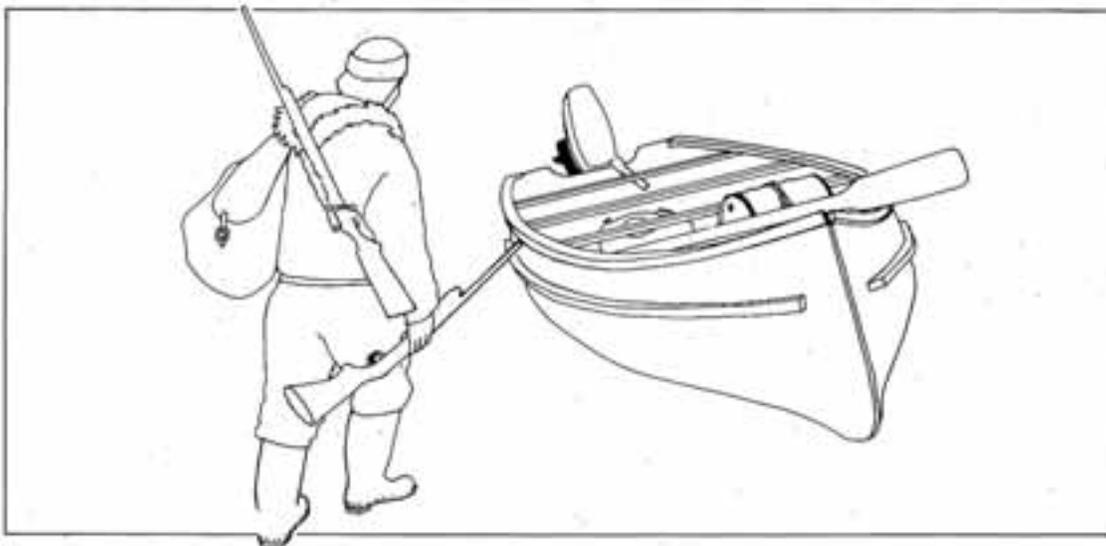
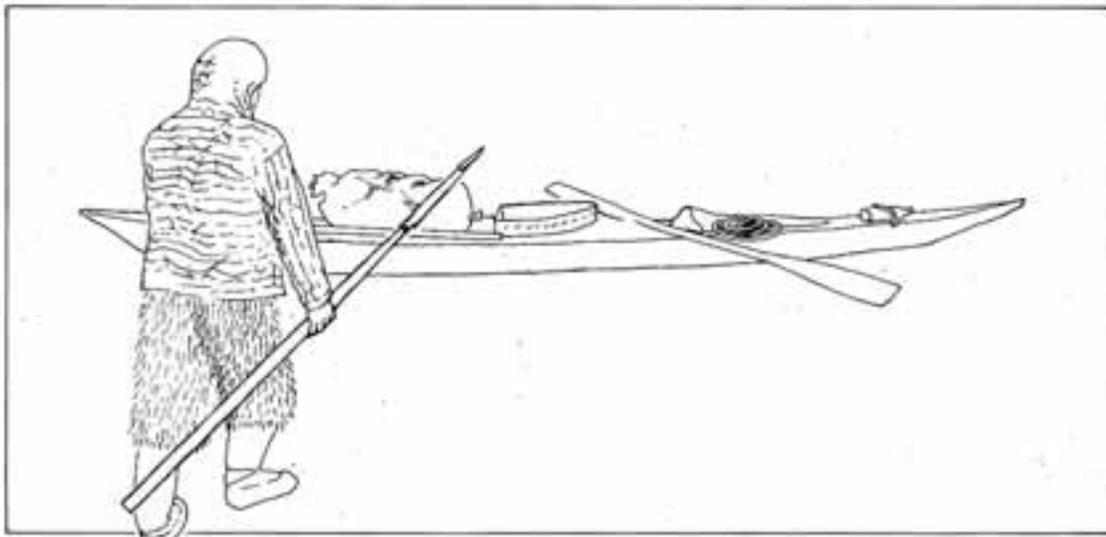
feathers

whiskers

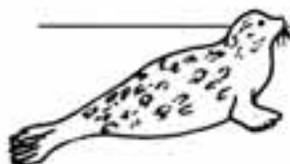
Cut the puzzle out along the dotted lines and rearrange the pieces to find out which animal is in the picture puzzle.



Here are two pictures of a man going seal hunting. One picture shows what it was like going seal hunting long ago. The other picture shows what it is like going seal hunting today. Write down three differences between the pictures.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## My First Seal Hunt

By James Aknaviguk

The day I was to go on my first seal hunt with my father was a beautiful morning in spring. We put on warm clothing, loaded our sled, filled our skidoo with gas and headed out for the ocean. On the way we stopped once in a while to look around for seals. At last we spotted one lying on the ice, enjoying the sun. We stopped and my father told me what I had to do.

I took my rifle and moved towards it, slowly and quietly. Every time it lifted its head to look around I would stay still. Every time it dropped its head to rest, I would move closer.

When I was close enough I loaded my rifle and aimed and waited for the seal to look up. As soon as it did I pulled the trigger. It lay still so I knew I had hit it. I ran over and grabbed the flippers and pulled it away from the seal hole.

My father came over with the skidoo and sled and he congratulated me on my first seal. I was very happy and excited when we arrived home.

My mother skinned the seal and scraped the fat off the skin and hung it to dry. After that she cut the seal meat up and put it into a pot, added some soup mix, and cooked it for an hour.

That evening, when I told all my friends that I had shot my first seal, they congratulated me.

## Natchiksuikarama

Ublumi tapdumani tasva natchksuiqaarairama silanngolauqlunilu ublananni aullakniaqniqtuanni aapaagalu. Uquktunik annuraqaklunuk, kammutivuk uusiliqaklugik, skiitug uqsiaqklugu tarruimun aullakiyuanni. Apkutinni taima ilanni nutqaaluklunnuk qinniqaaktuanni natchirnik. Kii taima takuvinnuk atausiq sikumi nalamaniktuag, pusiksuiyatakniqtuag siqinikmin. Nutqaaktuanni assin aapangma uqauiyanni qanuq illiurutiksamnik.

Kutivigaa tiguyupku uupaukigara, sukailuakluna ami nipaaruniluna ... puungayuukiqaaktuami. Niaqi ugaqaanaun qiniqlunni puutpaaktuami saayuikluakluna. Taima nalaqonun uupaugiqpakara.

Qukliyupku kutivigaa qaryiklugu qaryiqupku itchuarutiyara ugaqtuksaq uutaqiblugu. Ugatuakmun pitiksaqiblugu. Saayuiqmun tuutara ilitchoriyara. Saayuituakmun nuutchurkiyara siitkugitkun ukuarupku amaugigaara aglumin ungasiksiliklugu.

Aapaanma qarritigaklugik skiiduqlu kammutiklu maklagiyaani quviagiplugu natchiqaktara. Aimuun tikinnamnuk kuviasuktuna illumni ami kuviagiblugu natchuitigaa.

Amamanma natchiq amiiyuklugulu uqsuiyuklugulu amia taimasin boayaa innivinmun puniktuuyuidiplugu. Siquminmanikgamuin natchim niqaa uutkusinmun igutjuitiyaa souluklugulu taimasin igaqnik atausiq atuklugu igayaa.

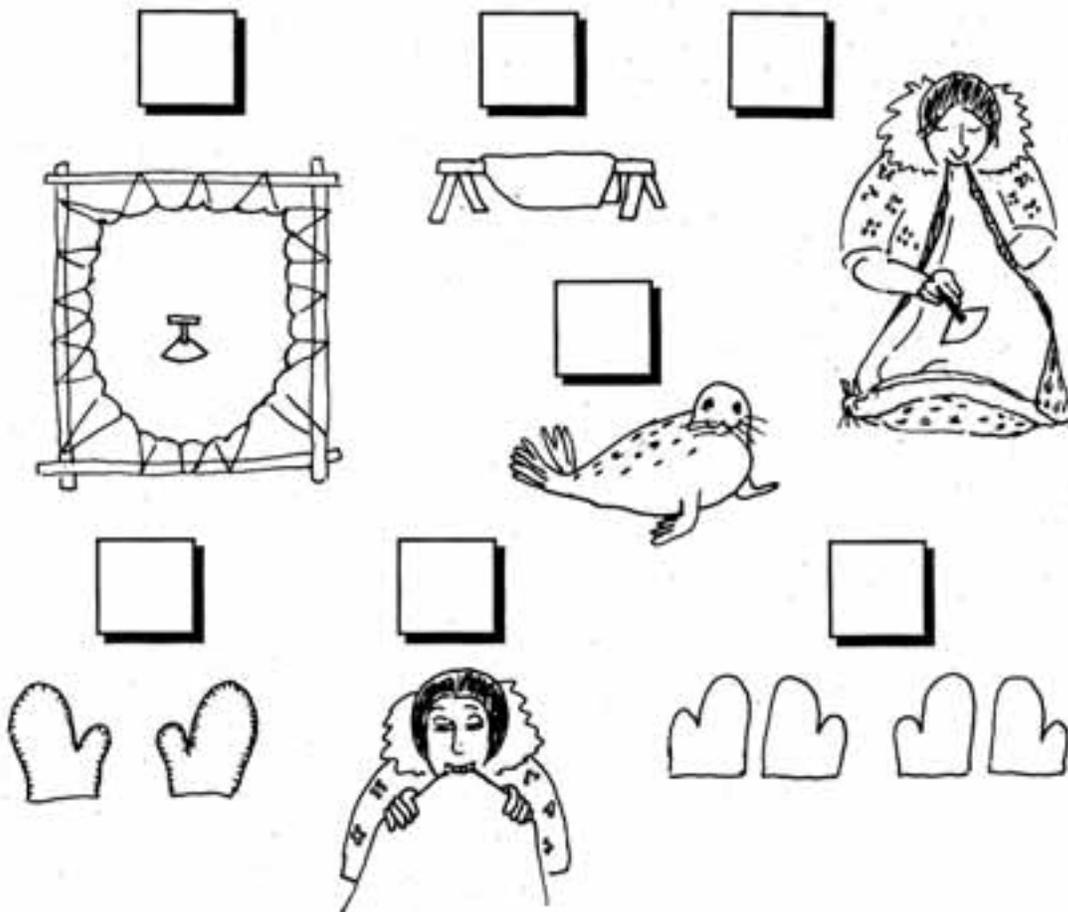
Uununmun assin, ilanutgaa quluitigapgit natchiqakdumnik, maklaganni kuviagibluna.

— Inuvialuktun

Do you know how a pair of mitts is made from a seal? Here are the steps.

1. Catch a seal.
2. Skin it.
3. Scrape the skin.
4. Dry it.
5. Chew it.
6. Cut out the pattern.
7. Sew the pieces.

Number each of the pictures below correctly.



## **Lost**

### **If You Get Lost**

1. Don't panic.
2. Stay where you are and wait to be rescued.
3. Build or find an emergency shelter.
4. Light a fire, camp stove or even a candle for warmth.
5. You must have water. Don't eat snow.
6. Don't tire yourself out.
7. Signal searchers.

### **To Signal Searchers in the Air**

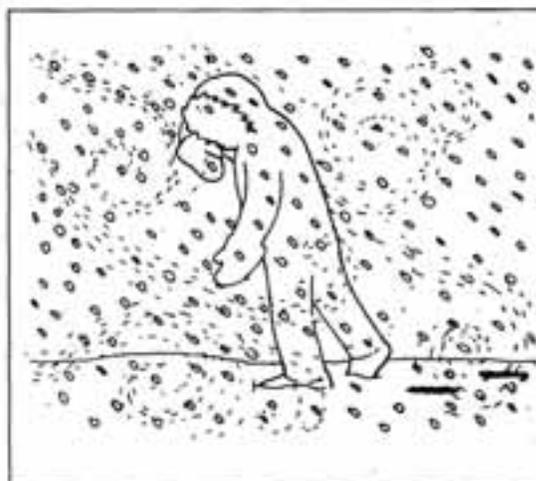
1. Use a mirror or something with a shiny surface to signal a plane.
2. Light three separate fires in the shape of a triangle.
3. Use smoke or flares.
4. Spell out SOS on the ground.

### **To Signal Searchers on the Ground**

1. Fire three shots one after the other.
2. Blow a whistle three times.

This boy is lost.

Cross out the pictures where he is doing something he shouldn't.





Here are four pictures of people with guns. Only one person is using the gun safely.

Circle the person who is using his gun safely.

Cross out the pictures of those who are not using their guns safely and underneath say what they are doing wrong.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

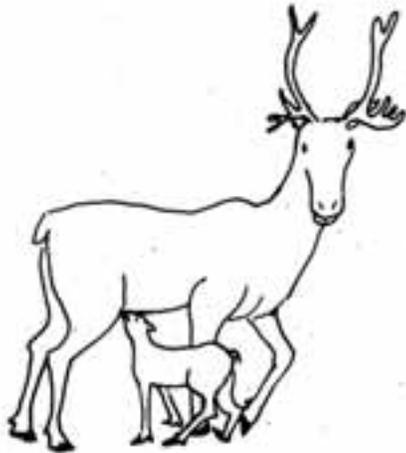


4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## What is a mammal?

An animal is a bird, fish, insect or mammal. How are mammals different from other animals?



A mammal is an animal that gives birth to live young and nourishes them with milk.

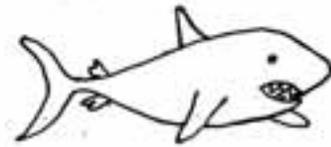
Mammals usually have hair on their bodies.



Mammals are warm-blooded, which means their body temperature is always about the same, whether it is hot or cold out.

Sort the following animals into categories according to whether they are a mammal, a bird or a fish.

loche muskrat raven seal gull walrus owl dog  
char goose whiskeyjack inconnu shark muskox  
grayling hawk ptarmigan whitefish swan beaver  
duck whale lemming caribou jackfish trout herring



Mammals

Birds

Fish

muskrat

raven

loche

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Animals look different to each other and behave in different ways. It's because they live in different places.

It takes thousands and thousands of years for animals to adapt (change) so they can live in a particular place.

A jackfish is adapted to live underwater. It has gills so it can breathe underwater, and fins and tail so it can swim. A duck is adapted to live on the water and in the air. It has webbed feet so it can swim and wings and feathers so it can fly. An ermine is adapted to live in the snow. It has thick white fur to keep it warm and help it hide from its enemies.

Answer these questions:

1. How is the muskox adapted to the cold place where it lives?



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2. How is a beaver adapted so it can cut down trees for its lodge?



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3. How is a polar bear adapted to the cold snowy place where it lives?



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4. How is the seal adapted to living in the water?



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5. How is a caribou adapted to escaping from wolves?



Put the following words into the columns where they belong. The first three are done for you. Some words will go in more than one column.

eggs      gallops      gills      fry      wings      arms  
 claws      paws      scales      feathers      fur      beak  
 milk      fins      chick      swims      spawns



**Mammals**



**Birds**



**Fish**

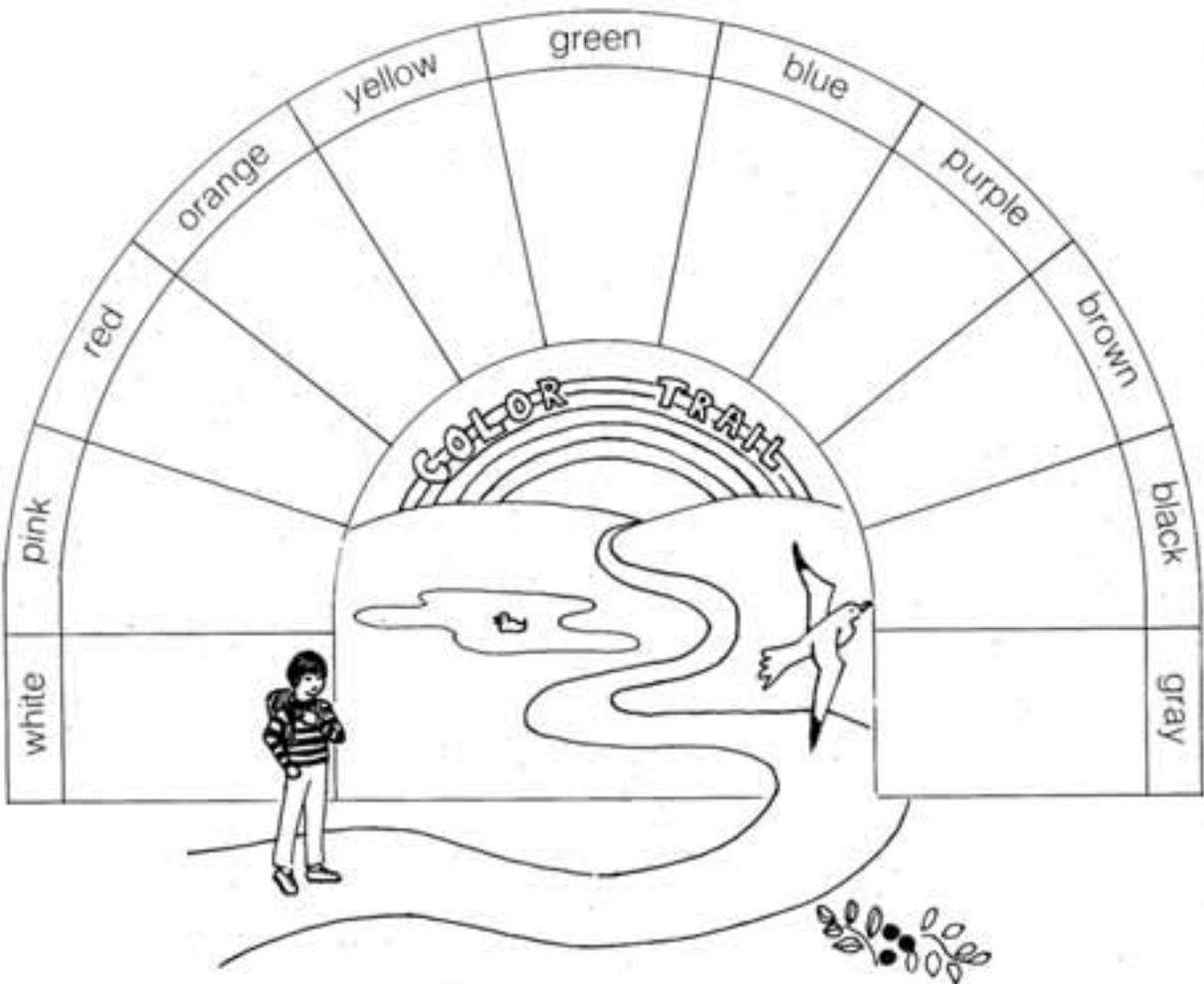
gallops  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

eggs  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

eggs  
 gills  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## The Colours of Nature

When you go for a walk, watch for things of different colours and write their names below. Or fill in the sections by thinking of the things you see out on the land.



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## Friday Night

By Sandra Catholique

One Friday, when school was finished for the week, Barry and I got ready to go hunting. We went to the Co-op and bought sugar, lard, tea and flour.

Then we both went home to pack our equipment. There were five other boats getting ready to go hunting too.

The weather was warm and Great Slave Lake was still as a mirror as we travelled across it in our fast boat.

We found a place to camp on a sandy beach with a cool wind blowing north. We made a campfire and I put water on for tea and made bannock.

Suddenly Barry ran out from the bush screaming, "There's a bear in the bush."

Everyone started running for their guns. I dropped my bannock by accident.

I could hear shots up in the bush. I was scared and the children were too.

A few minutes later people brought a big fat bear into the camp. We all had a good supper and played cards in the moonlight. It was fun.

## Luts'eldel Dzik'e Hilt's'én

?l̥a Luts'eldél dzíké ʔerehtl'is kuę ʔeyı dzereka xa nahüté kú. Barry chu náilze xa sıʔja. Nánik'é ts'ítas, súga-u, t̥es-u, ledı-u, les-u náilni.

Nuwe kuę ts'én náit'as-u, nuwets'i yé ʔası deyilya. Nughathen solághe ts'i yé nádáts'elzé xa ts'edél xa sehehúde ghá náihede.

?edu xél, déghel gháre kunédhé k'e nánihıdel.

Kabá léstel ghá nıdel-u, ʔeyer dáıdel. Yudázi nıts'i k'e, k'un dílk'a-u hıı thıts'i xel lést'éth hılt'e.

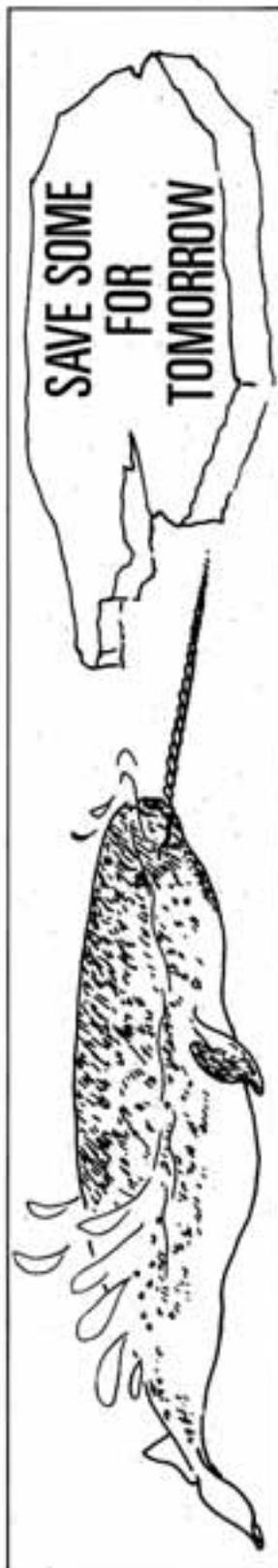
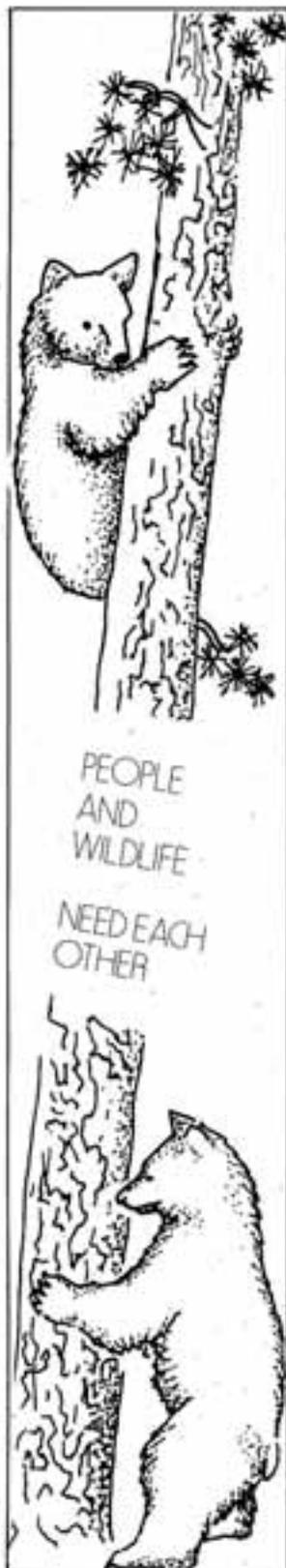
?axa Barry hezil xél dechen yághe ts'i hábaıya, "yuwé sas dechén yághe nádher" hén.

Kúden harelyu dēne bets'i ılk'ıth xa nabahéhdel. Dechen yaghe ts'en ʔelk'eth dístth'agh. Sı chu, sekui chu dáılgéth sı.

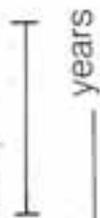
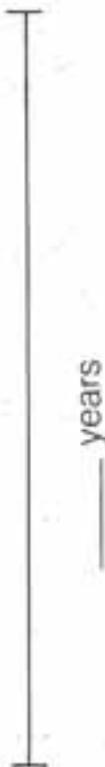
Súghá nıtháʔaze-u t'á dene sas xádel ni, sask'ór cho nıhılkı. Ké nezı shilyı t'á, ʔeldzini xél t'á senáıde. Hurélya hılé sı.

— Chipewyan

Here are 4 bookmarks for you to colour and cut out.



A life span means how long something will live. Find out how long the animals below may live by measuring the lines. One year equals 5 mm. Write your answer in the space provided.



\_\_\_\_\_ years

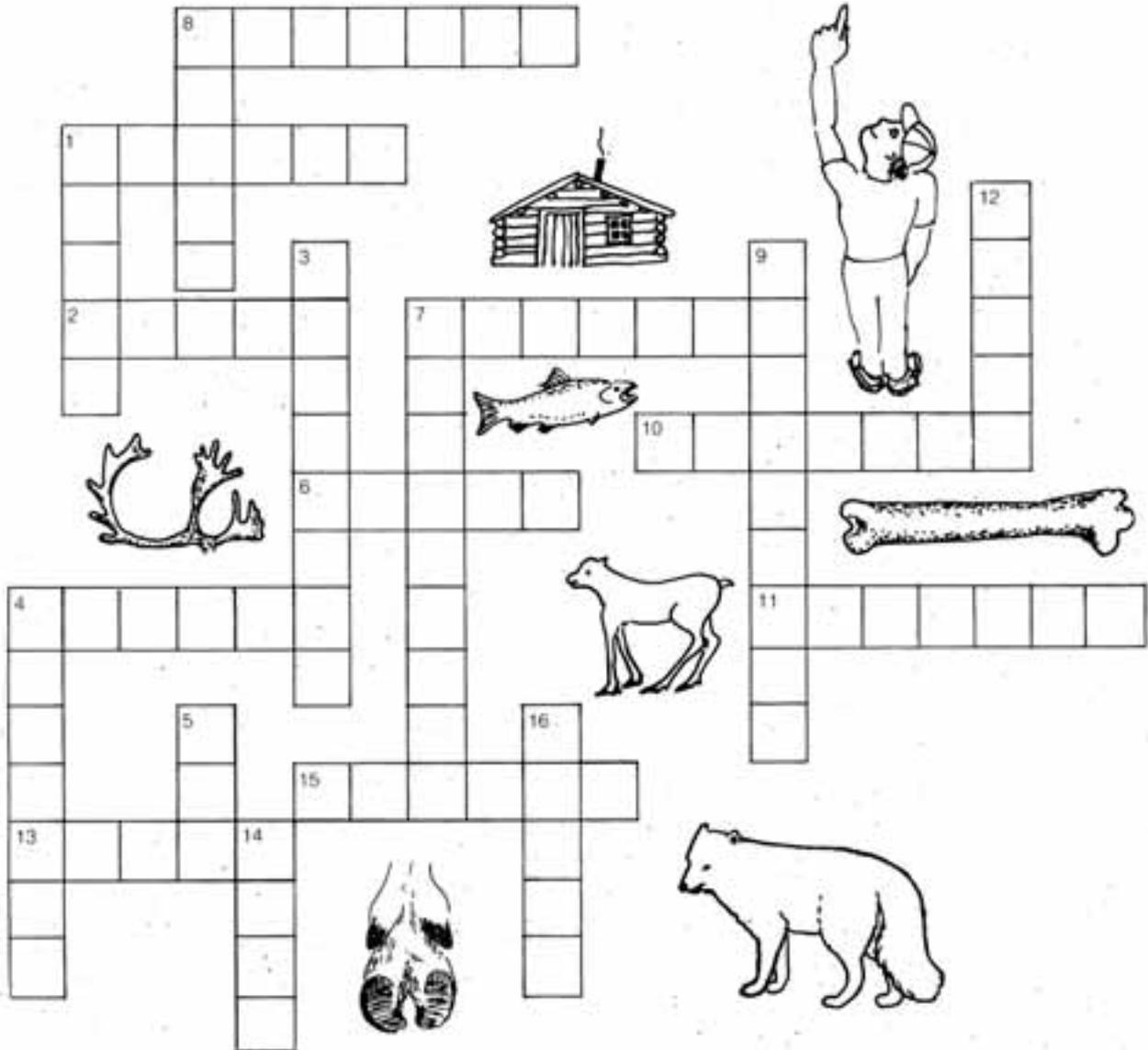
### Clues Across

1. My teeth are very sharp so that I can cut down trees to make my lodge.
2. In the winter ptarmigans' feathers turn this colour.
4. What does a biologist put around a caribou's neck so he can track it with a radio and find out where it goes?
6. A lynx likes to eat these animals.
7. Mink and wolves like to eat this animal. People like it too.
8. In the spring, pregnant caribou migrate to the \_\_\_\_\_ grounds.
10. The name of a place where trees do not grow.
11. This bear has a hump on its back.
13. These animals like to be alone. They eat most things from mice to berries. If you see one, don't run away. Drop your pack to distract it and slowly back away. If it attacks, play dead.
15. Lemmings live in one of these under the snow.

### Clues Down

1. What colour is a muskox?
3. Fish, mammals and people don't have these, but birds do.
4. These animals live in many places in Canada. In the NWT they live above and below the treeline. Everyone likes to eat them.
5. Animals are trapped for this.
7. If you are out on the land in the spring or fall, you may see the caribou on their annual \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A grizzly bear uses these to dig a den.
9. These birds like to eat willows. In summer their feathers are brown and in winter they are white.
12. Animals use these for digging and for fighting.
14. Muskrat, mink and beaver like to do this.
16. Caribou have 34 of these. Biologists can tell how old a caribou is by looking at them for signs of wear.

# On The Land Crossword Puzzle



The crossword puzzle grid consists of 16 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: 5-letter word starting at row 2, column 1.
- 2: 5-letter word starting at row 4, column 1.
- 3: 4-letter word starting at row 3, column 3.
- 4: 7-letter word starting at row 5, column 1.
- 5: 3-letter word starting at row 6, column 2.
- 6: 4-letter word starting at row 4, column 3.
- 7: 7-letter word starting at row 4, column 4.
- 8: 6-letter word starting at row 2, column 3.
- 9: 3-letter word starting at row 3, column 6.
- 10: 4-letter word starting at row 4, column 5.
- 11: 7-letter word starting at row 5, column 6.
- 12: 5-letter word starting at row 3, column 7.
- 13: 4-letter word starting at row 6, column 1.
- 14: 3-letter word starting at row 6, column 3.
- 15: 5-letter word starting at row 6, column 4.
- 16: 4-letter word starting at row 6, column 5.

Illustrations included in the puzzle:

- A cabin with a chimney.
- A fish.
- A person pointing upwards.
- A dog.
- A bear.
- Antlers (moose).
- Caribou legs.
- A bird in flight.
- A bone.



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## Hunters - Father and I

By Ernie Tucktoo



It is six o'clock in the morning and father wakes me up and gives me tea and bannock. My warm hunting clothes are all ready and so is the sled. After tea I go out and start the skidoo. It's still dark out.

We leave at seven, my father, my uncle, my cousin, a friend and me.

We will be gone all day.

We travel for about 70 or 80 kilometers from home to reach our hunting grounds. When we get there we look for seal holes. Everyone finds one and stands by it for at least half an hour.

Nothing.

Then suddenly a shot is heard. It's fired by our friend.

He says that a seal came up to breathe but he missed and it has now swum down below the ice. It's short of breath and will be up soon.

I wait by my seal hole and I am in luck! The water and snow in my hole moves up and down, slowly climbing higher. Finally the nose shows up and a plunge of my harpoon, with all my might, is all it takes to kill the seal.

My father speeds down the ice to help me. Then everyone else gathers round to sort of tease me.

After tea we go once again to look for more seal holes. It seems endless waiting by the hole but a good hunter must have patience, especially when seal hunting.

The hunting day ends at five or six o'clock and we head home. It is dark again but the men know their way home even if it is dark or there is a blizzard.

They know the land like the palm of their hand.

When we reach home we talk of the day's hunt and then we have seal meat for supper.

It's been a long day but a good one.

If the sentence is true, circle the letter in the true column. If the sentence is false, circle the letter in the false column. Write down all the letters you circled and you will have a word. Write the word in the place provided below to finish the sentence.

	True	False
1. Polar bears eat seals.	C	L
2. Walrus eat muskoxen.	E	O
3. Ptarmigan eat people.	A	N
4. Small birds eat marten.	R	S
5. Hawks eat ground squirrels.	E	N
6. Lemmings eat wolves.	I	R
7. Otters eat fish.	V	N
8. Wolverine eat caribou.	A	G
9. Muskrat eat wolves.	L	T
10. Sheep eat lynx.	E	I
11. Caribou eat lichen.	O	S
12. Moose eat fish.	S	N

\_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife means hunting and trapping wisely.

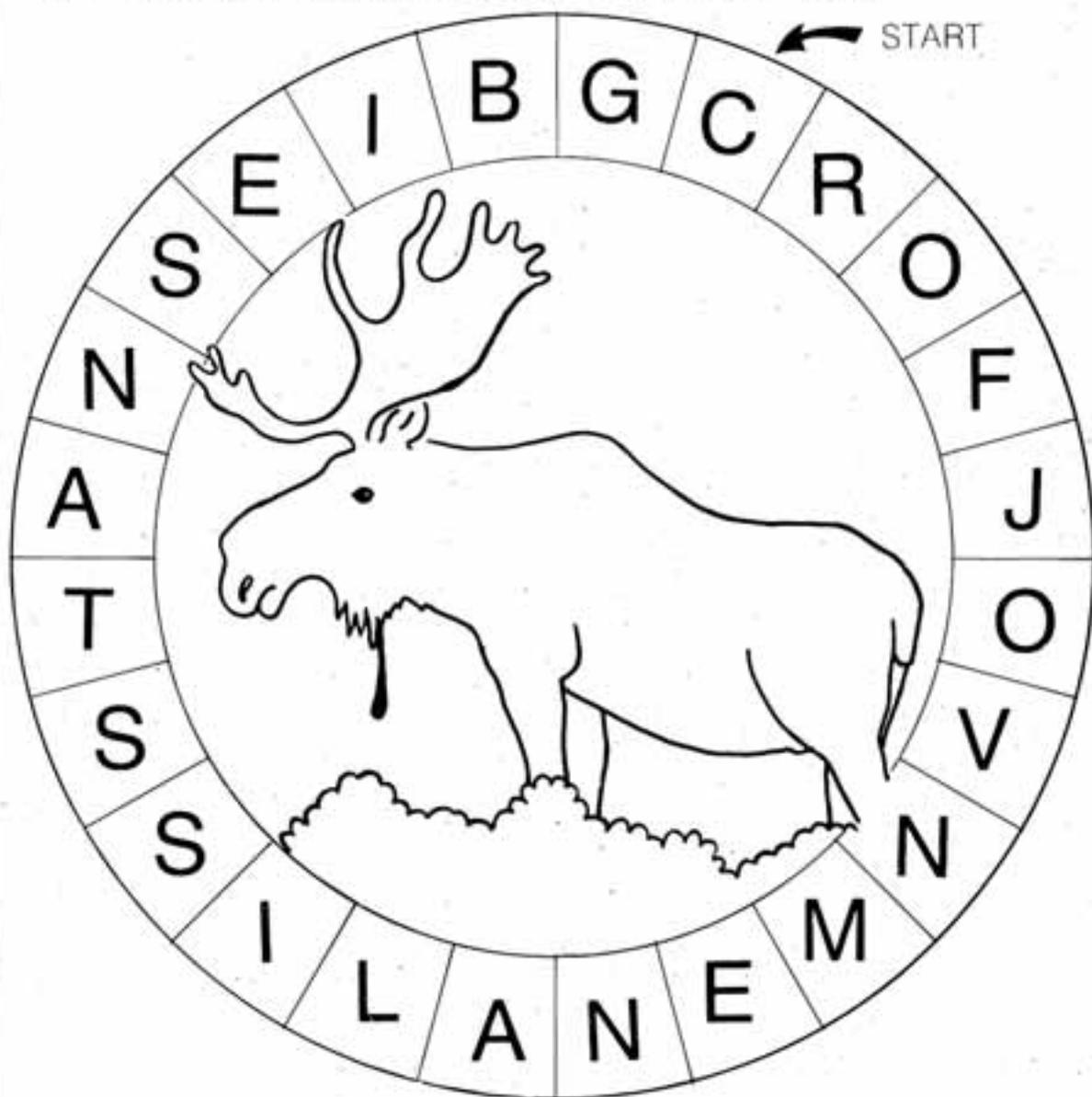
Can you complete these sentences?

1. Walrus eat \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ptarmigan eat \_\_\_\_\_
3. Small birds eat \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lemmings eat \_\_\_\_\_
5. Muskrat eat \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sheep eat \_\_\_\_\_
7. Moose eat \_\_\_\_\_

Try to find the mystery word.

Start at the place marked START and write down the C and then every fifth letter.

When you have found it, write it in the sentence below.



\_\_\_\_\_ means using animals wisely  
so there will always be some in the future.

## Polar Bear Math

Polar bears may not have cubs until they are 6 years old. Then they usually have 2 cubs every 4 years.

The oldest that most bears live in the wild is about 25-30 years, but in the NWT the average is 11-12 years.

1. The average lifespan of a bear is 11-12 years. In 11 years, how many cubs does one bear produce?

\_\_\_\_\_ bears

2. If hunters shot more males and less females, the average lifespan of female bears would increase. How many cubs would one bear produce if its lifespan were 25 years?

\_\_\_\_\_ bears

3. Over a period of time the cubs born to one bear grow up and have cubs of their own. How many new bears can come from one female in the space of 25 years? To find out, count all the polar bear silhouettes on the opposite page.

\_\_\_\_\_ bears

4. You are a polar bear hunter. You shoot the female bear which was born in year 10. Draw a circle around all the new bears which won't be born now. Count them.

\_\_\_\_\_ bears

5. Instead of shooting a female bear, you decide to shoot the male which was born in year 10. Has this kept any new bears from being born?

yes     no

6. Why is it better to shoot male bears than female bears?

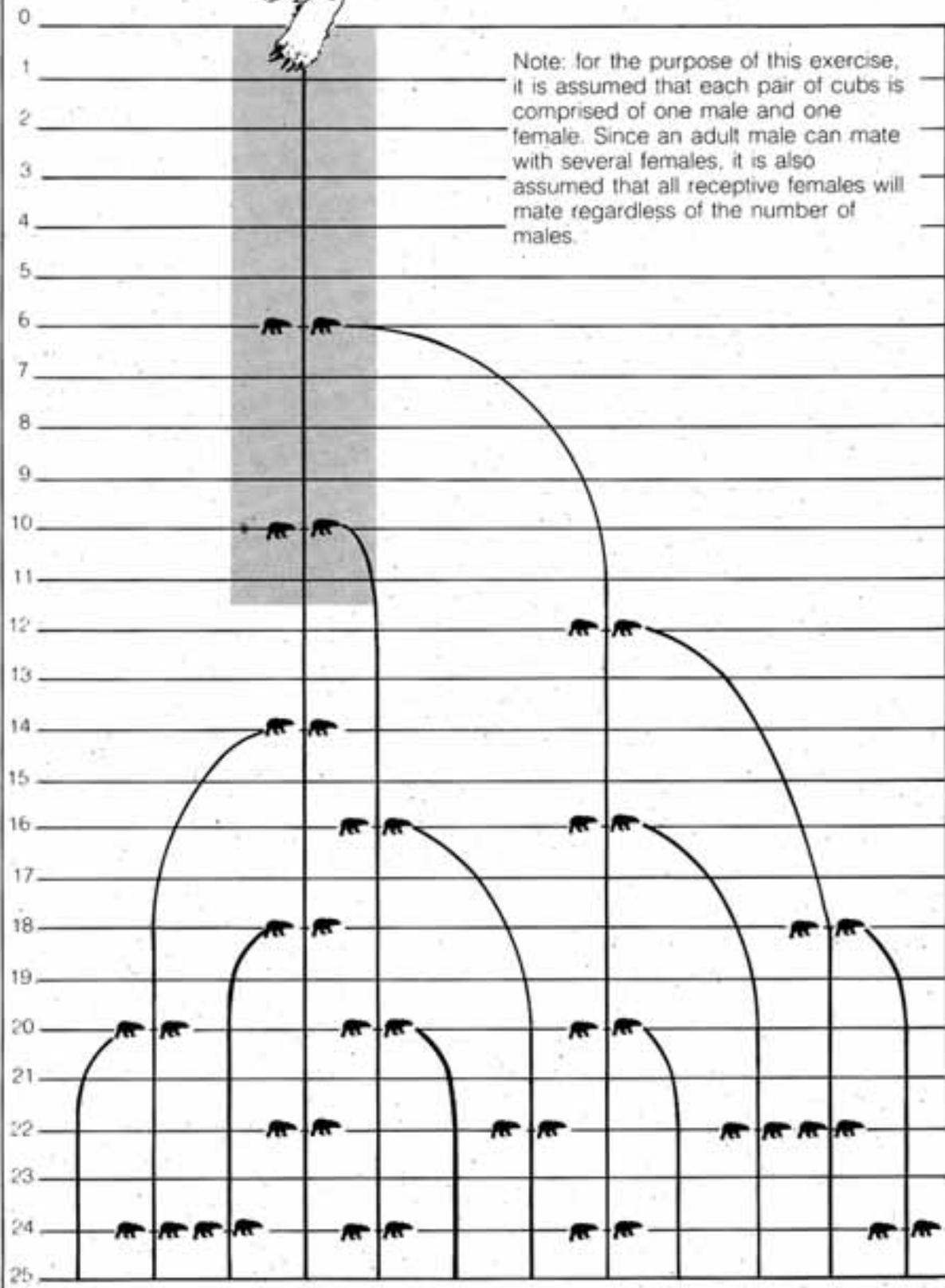
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 cub  
 usual maximum life span of polar bears in NWT



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## Hunting

By John Holman

They had been hunting all day. The sun was low and the sky was growing a deeper blue. The Franklin Mountains glowed a dark blue against the lake snow.

Norman was hungry. His stomach growled and he wanted some bannock and tea. Cold air frosted his breath and his thick mukluks were caked with frozen snow, but inside his beaver coat he was sweating.

The fluffy snow made walking hard. His legs were tired and his stomach was empty.

Norman and his father tramped back to the camp. The sun was low and just peeking over the mountain. Dark sea blue shadowed the sky and a gentle wind started to blow. They would be going home tomorrow.

"Gee, nothing for Christmas." Norman felt sad. The wind whistled through the trees.

They made a fire and melted crystallized snow from the lake. Cold moose meat was pan-heated and they dunked their bannock in the tasty grease. Later on they sipped tea from warm cups. Norman felt good and thought of his husky pup at home. Far away a wolf howled. Norman listened to the echoes and curled up in his feather sleeping bag. His father kissed his forehead and said, "Good night son."

The last cracklings of the fire popped once in a while.

Norman fell asleep almost as quickly as he usually woke up. When he awoke his blanket was damp from his breathing. The early morning sun brightened the canvas tent. His father was outside singing. Norman, hearing the terrible sound, tried hard not to laugh but he couldn't hold it in.

"What's up? Are you awake, son?"

"Yes, dad."

He wondered as he had done many times before why he was never awake before his dad.

He got out of the sleeping bag and dressed quickly in the cold air. Then he sipped cocoa and ate bannock, liking the taste of the strawberry jam. His father had just finished cooking the mush and it smelled good. They ate silently, sitting on their feet and keeping their mukluks from the fire.

Across the lake a black dot moved. Norman told his dad to look. He fetched the binoculars and studied the dot. Norman could see it moving towards them at an angle.

"Shhhh!" Dad put his finger to his mouth. It was only then that Norman realized it was a moose. Dad took his gun and walked down to the willows at the edge of the lake. He crouched there. Norman stayed still and looked through the binoculars. He could see the moose so clearly it looked like a scene off a picture postcard.

There was the moose royally crossing the lake, the trees and mountains making up the background. The sun glowed. Then he heard a crack that was loud and echoing, just like the sound of the river ice cracking. The moose fell.

Two days later Norman and his family enjoyed a fun Christmas. It will be a good year, he thought, as he bit into a moose rib and savoured the taste.

## Ráts'eezee

Dzine hogháré rázée ʔakát'ı, gú góhé rásayaʔo hé godarátł'e. ʔeyı shıh hai tu k'e yaderale k'é kéodarátł'e hénı keodééht'ı.

Norman lééhtée wá ledı hé hek'a dáwı dúé k'é besho ʔegorehxo. ʔekáʔadéhshó ʔééleegu k'é hééjı nıde bewá ts'ę le hénı ʔat'ı, hagú beʔeráákeekée la ʔáqot'ú ya tę zo hıı gú ʔája, kólı besáwéhʔee t'á goshó ʔedeeriwı.

Ya hıshuwe ʔek'one derale dıe ts'eda gha goshó kégofa. Bew'éné rihtedéniwe hé w'ıla besho du t'áhsı góhı.

Norman detá hō k'ét'á kedenóbálé ts'érakedéʔa. K'áʔone shıht'ane derátłł'e hé w'ıla síleta dats'ı gú ʔagodadee. ʔéék'ęę ʔárákedádee.

Norman dúyé yenıwı gú dukáʔadı, "Héyihée, Tewe Yatı gogha du t'áhsı." Ts'uta dééts'ı.

Kō kedéhıa gú hıfé tu ts'ę ya kenıhwı. ʔıts'é fęk'arı kenıhwı gú ʔıye lé hé lééht'ée keyıʔa. ʔeyıtl'á ledı wewele kadō. Norman gha gonezō ʔaragújá gú kōk'é belıhyá weda gho rávedıʔewe. Ts'ılıyee gots'ę bele heesee goyedlı. Keʔedihtı huwehʔo gú deshohts'ére t'á shuréhde. Betá yerata goghonáyıtı gú "Seya gonezō shunıtı" yéhdı.

Duʔuwaanı kō t'éwé ʔadı dí beyıderéde. Yáhkale forı hıt'ú ts'enıwe. Hééjı ts'ę bets'ére hotı wehse hénı ʔaja. Nóbálé yee sadée ts'ę goshó kéodéht'ı. Betá tıch'a gots'ę heję goyedlı. Goshó dzá ráwew'ę k'é Norman ráʔuhdlóle yenıwę kólı rıʔenıdlo.

"Dágóht'e? Seya ká dzōdıdını?" "ʔabá heʔe."

Dáhsō ʔabá golō gots'ę sewere zo ts'edéweo yenıwę gú ts'ére t'á gots'ę kádéhıa gú ladı ʔıhʔe gók'a hénı ʔagóht'e hé forı hıt'ú raréhya. Cocoa héts'e hé lééht'ee wá yek'a. Jam goshó begha leyıko. Betá leyélé wéhsha goshó leyıko. Síleta shékayee. Kō ch'á kedeekee k'e keekee nı.

Hıná tuk'e t'áhsı dezene ráyeda. Norman detá gha ʔekō ʔudeefı. Bééyeedéht'ı hé yekáreyıhta. Lá ts'ę gots'ę yeda gú Norman yáyeda.

Shhhh... betá síleʔawót'e gha yets'éragohsı. Norman ʔekáhxóné ʔıts'é ʔat'ı kodéhsha. ʔabá deefeek'ú rıdışú gú tl'anı k'arı ráweʔa ts'ę tádéya. ʔeyımı rıtł'ádéfa. Norman ʔekula síleta ʔeyı bééyeedééht'ı hé yáhúnıda. ʔeyı ʔıts'é dádéhshó gonezō bódat'ı k'é hotı ʔedıhtł'é hıshu postcard hotı gháts'eyeda ʔekáʔahęt'e.

Tu k'ę ʔıts'ého nééyeele. Béde ts'ú, gots'ę shıh ʔahęt'e, Lō késanıdı. Hayıléladı féék'u hudéhʔo goyedlı. Hotı ʔuyálele dehogá lu ts'eyádewe k'ę ʔagodéja. ʔıts'é rádawe.

Godo rákee dziné Norman dekęę got'ıne ke hé súde ʔedenıé. Tewe yatı gokéhsı. ʔıyeshōw'éné heʔá gú ʔedets'é duká yenıwę. Hıdú xai gonezō gha sōmı.

— North Slavey

List three ways in which the following two animals are **different**.

**Moose**

**Caribou**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

List three ways in which the following two animals are **the same**.

**Whale**

**Walrus**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

List three ways the following two animals are **different**.

**Polar bear**

**Black bear**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

List three ways the following two animals are **different**.

**Seal**

**Shark**

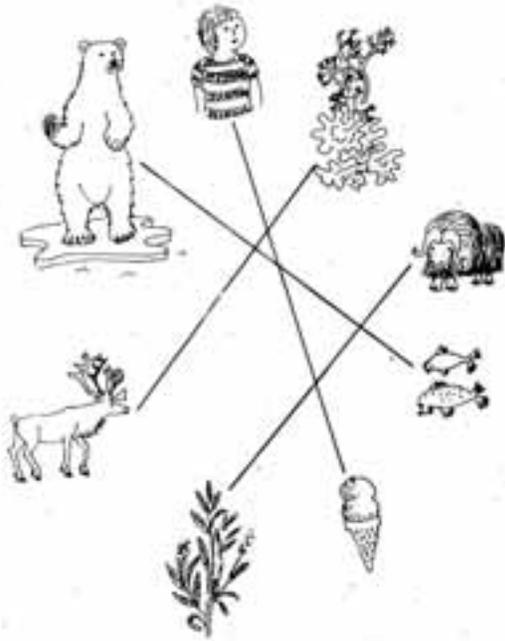
1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

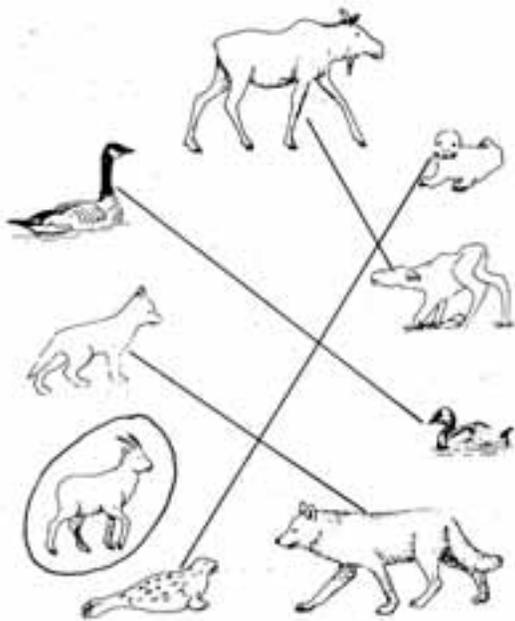
3 \_\_\_\_\_

# Solutions

Page 3 Who eats what?



Page 7. Match mothers and babies



Page 9. Winter clothes for Mary Rose



Page 10 Things a caribou can do



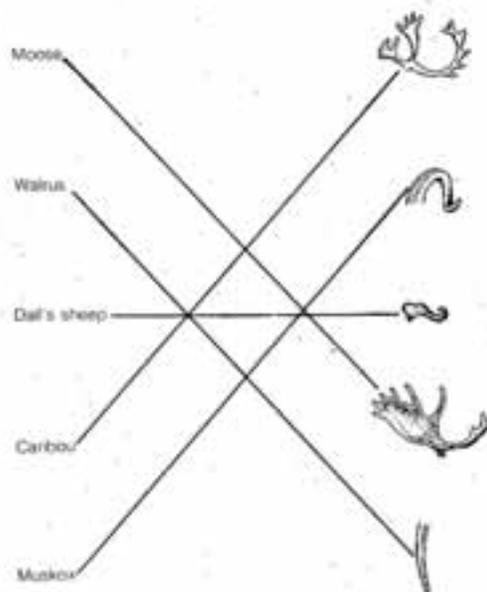
Page 13. The caribou is feeding its calf. The seal is swimming. The beaver is cutting down a tree. The muskox is eating plants.

Page 13. Four things which come from caribou: meat, soup or stew, mukluks or kamiks, bone game.

Page 14. Match animals with things made from them.

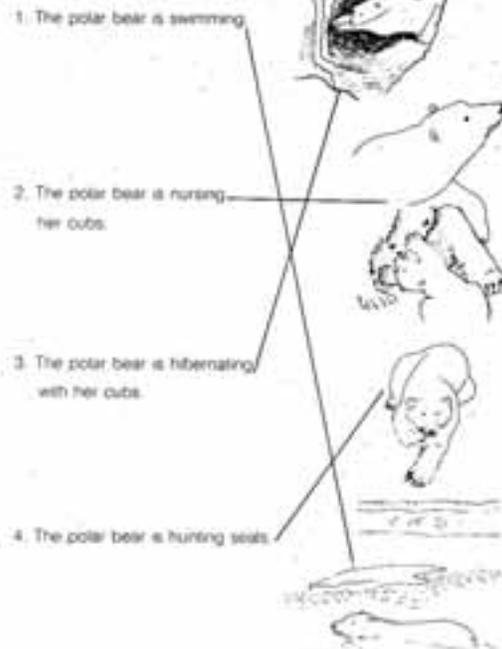


Page 16. Match animals with horn, antler or tusk.



Page 17. Green: duck, swan. Yellow: owl, raven, ptarmigan, hawk. Red: beluga, narwhal, walrus, seal. Purple: muskox, moose, sheep. Blue: fox, lynx.

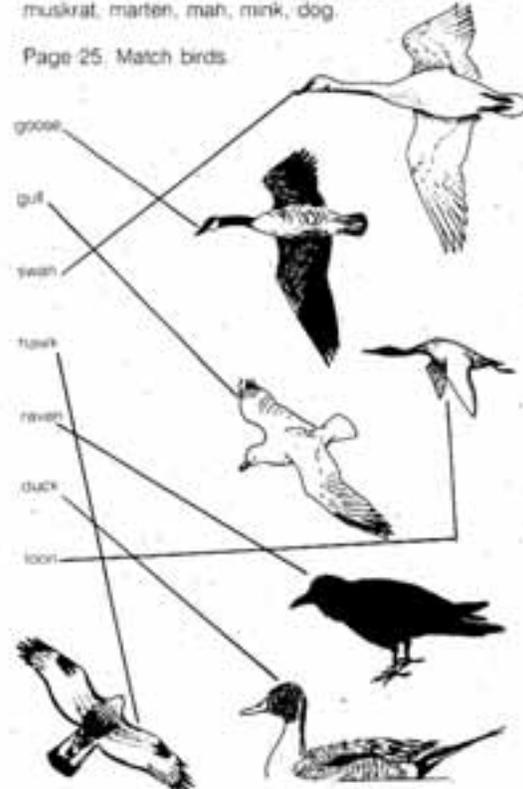
Page 19. Polar bear match.



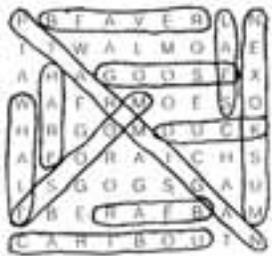
Page 22. Caribou: grunt, hoof, antler, teeth, swim, chew, hair. Ptarmigan: beak, leather, wing, cluck, scratch, peck, fly.

Page 24. Bigger: goose, muskox, moose, whale, polar bear, wolverine, moose, grizzly bear, sheep, bison. Smaller: duck, lemming, caribou, seal, siksi, muskrat, marten, mah, mink, dog.

Page 25. Match birds.

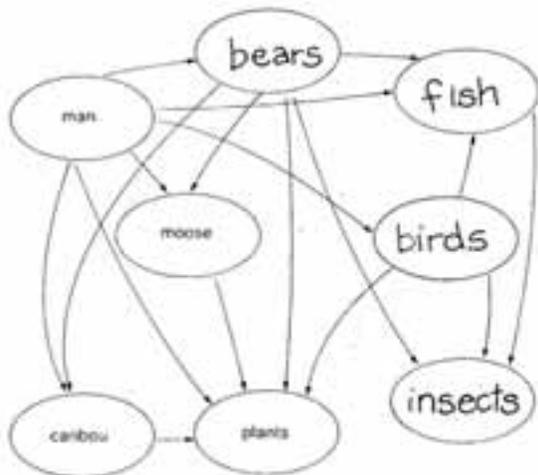


Page 30. Word Search

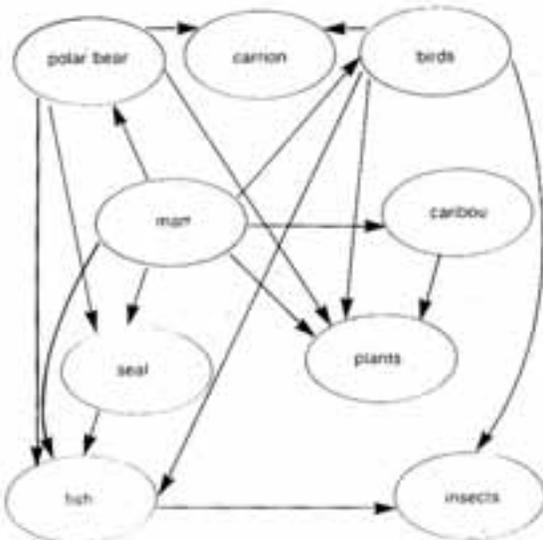


Page 31. **Below treeline:** beaver, bison, black bear, caribou, grizzly bear, hare, marten, mink, muskrat, ptarmigan, red fox, wolf, wolverine. **Above treeline:** arctic fox, caribou, grizzly bear, hare, muskox, polar bear, ptarmigan, red fox, wolf, wolverine. (Note: arctic foxes may be found below the treeline, but for the most part they are a tundra animal. Muskrat and beaver may sometimes be found on the barrens, but are generally considered to live below treeline.)

Page 32. Below the treeline food web



Page 33. Above the treeline food web



Page 34. **Plant eaters:** caribou, hare, ptarmigan, muskox, sheep, bison, beaver. **Meat/fish eaters:** dogs, lynx, wolf, fox, seal. **Plant and meat/fish eaters:** people, bears.

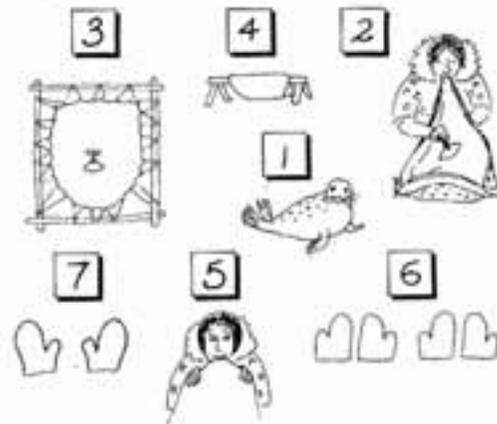
Page 39. The grizzly bear is thinking about caribou.

Page 42. Riddles: 1. duck 2. bear 3. caribou 4. sheep 5. walrus

Page 45. Pollution means being careless with waste and garbage so that the animals and the land suffer.

Page 48. 1. horns 2. tusks 3. claws 4. teeth 5. beak 6. horns 7. flippers 8. flippers 9. wings 10. whiskers

Page 53. Making sealskin mitts



Page 55. Lost



