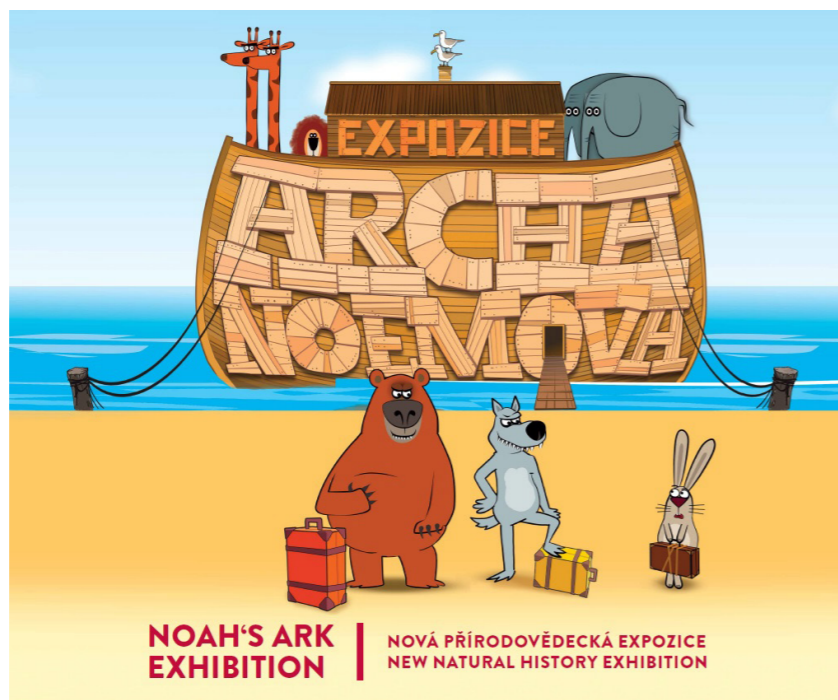


ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1. FUNGUS—IN CAVES—DECAYS ORGANISMS THAT USED SUNLIGHT
2. Correct - cave dwellers that are adapted to life in caves. A cave witch is an imaginary being. Cave explorers are called speleologists, from the ancient Greek synonym for cave spēlaion.
3. cave bear—food is almost entirely plants, the cave serves as a place to hibernate during the winter, the species lived solitarily; cave hyena—food almost exclusively meat, caves served to store hunted prey animals, they lived and hunted in packs
4. (1) symbiosis, (2) mycelium, (3) compounds, (4) phosphorus, (5) reproduction, (6) Internet, (7) seedlings, (8) larch, (9) boletus
5. corn—Central America, rice—Asia, millet—Europe
6. Common Blue; green - Scarce Forester, orange - Lesser Fiery Copper, blue - Adonis Blue, gray—Chalk-hill Blue, purple—Chapman's Blue
7. kiang—Asian wild horse, Tartar Bread Plant—plant, so-called steppe runner, caracal—feline carnivore, stone-curlew—bird; vole—rodent
9. ground floor—1, 2; shrub level—6; lower tree level—3, 5; higher tree level—7; rainforest giant level—4
10. absence of soil—orchids—epiphytic (suspended) growth; no open water—tree frogs—water in bromeliad flowers; danger of falling—opossum—prehensile tail; distance between trees—flying dragons—gliding flight; absence of shelter—sloth—camouflage by algae in fur
11. TOU-CAN, PEC-CARY, CAPY-BARA, IGU-ANA, TROU-PIAL

Visit the Noah's Ark exhibition on the 4th floor of the museum's New Building, where you will find even more fun and knowledge!



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SVĚTLO A ŽIVOT
LIGHT AND LIFE

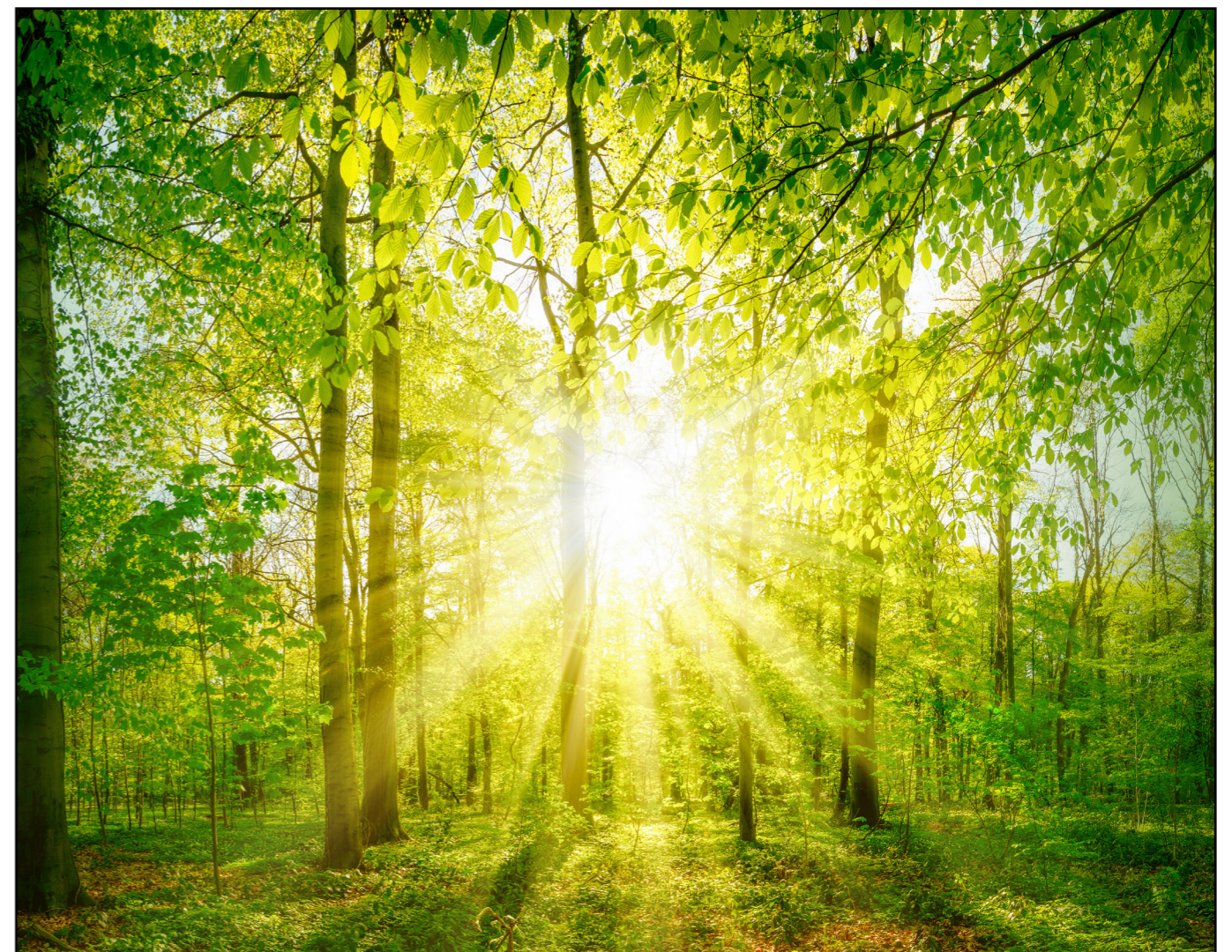


NÁRODNÍ
MUZEUM

New building of the
National Museum
Vínohradská 1
Prague 1

Let's shine some light on life

Guide through the exhibition for the older and curious



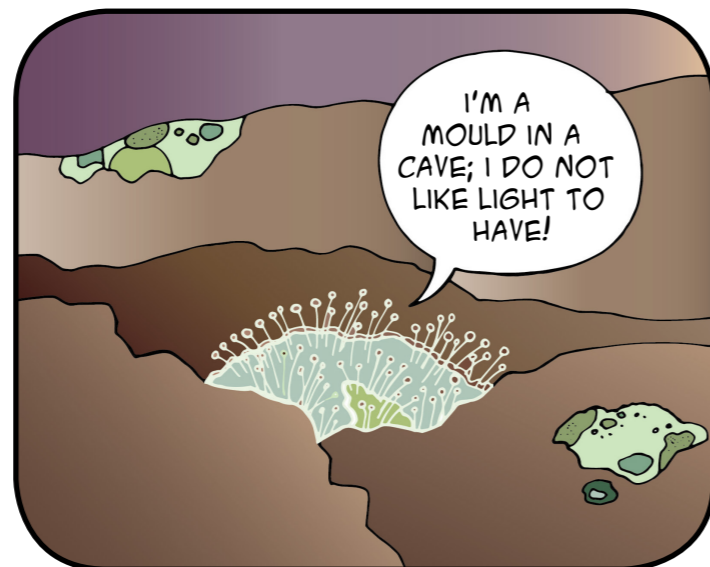
Take a pencil and start exploring!

In the realm of darkness

1. Light is necessary for life. But there are exceptions. Select the only organism, its habitat and what allows it to survive in total darkness.

- | | | |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|
| POLYP | IN A CAVE | DRINKS TREE SAP |
| FUNGUS | IN A TREE HOLLOW | COMES FROM ANOTHER PLANET |
| LICHEN | IN A CORAL SEA | DECOMPOSES ORGANISMS |
| | | THAT MADE USE OF LIGHT |

If you don't know, look for the answer in the exhibition at this picture.



2. Do you know what s TROGLOBIONT is? We'll help—the prefix *trōglē* comes from ancient Greek and means cave.

A. Fairy tale creature that kidnaps children (cave witch)

B. Cave exploration expert (spelunker)

C. A form of life adapted for life in caves (like the amphibian olm).



Struggle for sunlight

10. Many animals and plants are specialized for life in the tree canopy of a tropical rainforest, because there is sufficient light, less competition for food and fewer predators. But life here also has certain disadvantages, which various species have had to adapt to. Connect the properties.

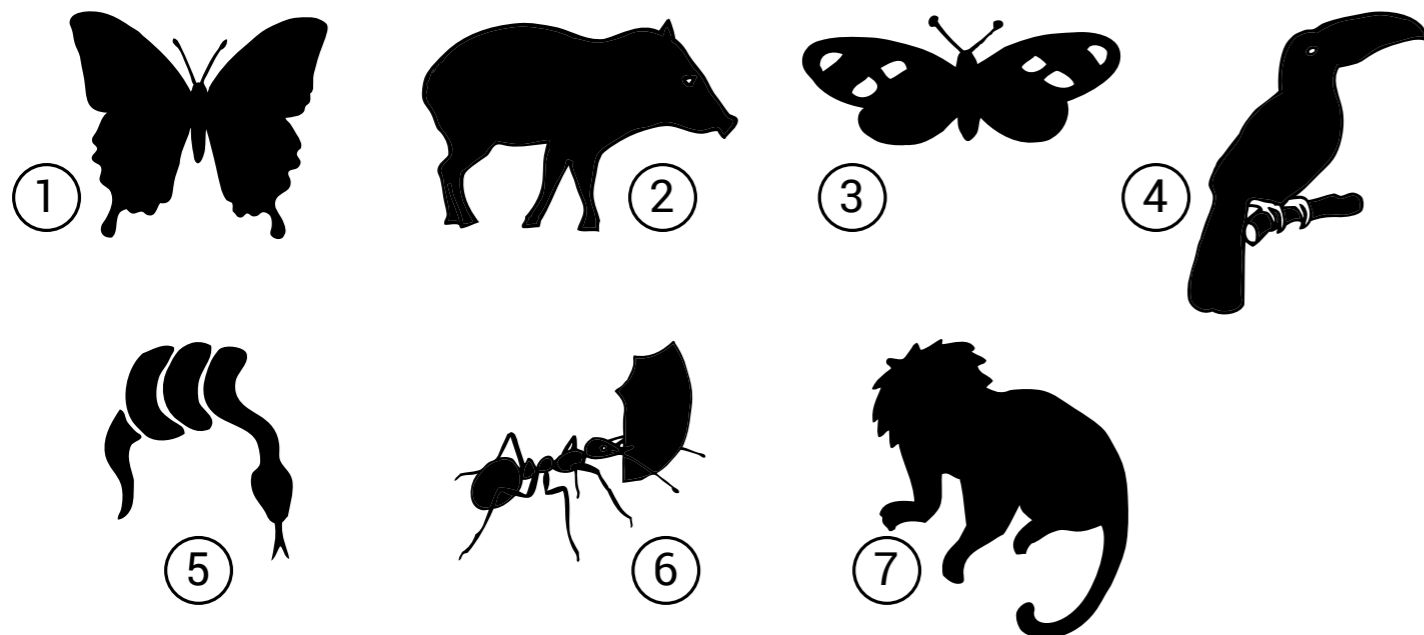
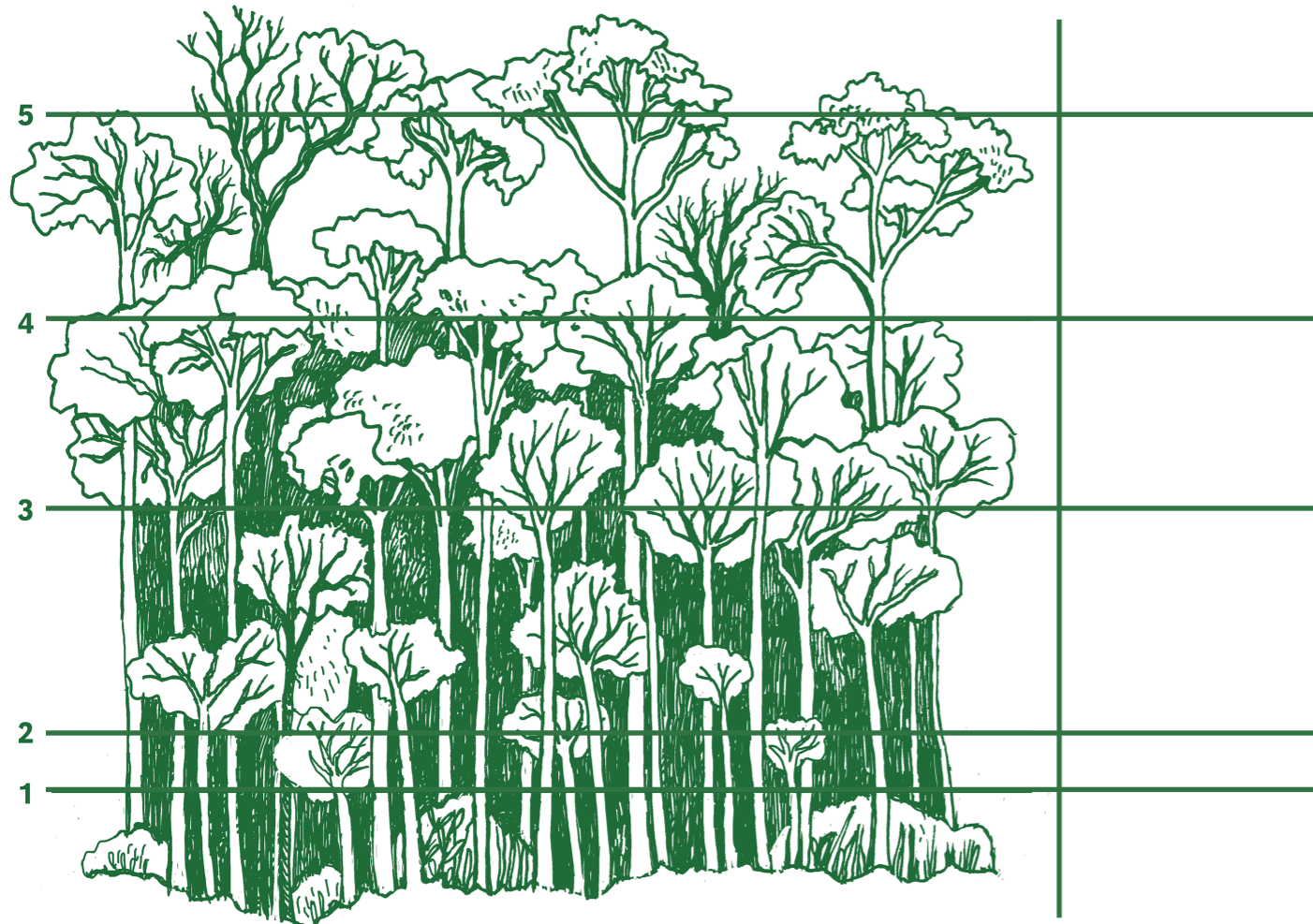
ABSENCE OF SOIL	ORCHIDS	PREHENSILE TAIL
NO OPEN WATER	OPOSSUM	EPIPHYTIC (SUSPENDED) GROWTH
DANGER OF FALLING	TREE FROGS	CAMOUFLAGE BY ALGAE IN FUR
DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES	SLOTH	GLIDING FLIGHT
ABSENCE OF SHELTER	FLYING DRAGONS	WATER IN BROMELIAD FLOWERS

11. South American rainforests are home to many species of animals whose names sound exotic to us. We can also divide them into syllables. Connect the word parts to form names of animals that you can see in the exhibition.

TOU-	.....	-CARI
PEC-	.....	-BARA
CAPY-	.....	-PIAL
IGU-	.....	-CAN
TROU-	.....	-ANA

Struggle for sunlight

9. Tropical forests are similar to apartment houses, where each group of animals and plants lives on a different level. Draw arrows to indicate one of five levels where each group is most commonly found.



In the realm of darkness

3. Skeletal remains of two large carnivores from the last ice age do not only document their anatomy. They also confirm their lifestyle. Connect the assertion with the proper species.

Almost exclusively herbivorous

Caves served as refuge for hibernation

The species lived and hunted in packs

Cave bear

Cave hyena

Caves served as storage for captured prey

The species lived and hunted in packs

The species lived solitary

At the border of light and darkness

4. Who is not 'connected' today? But mushrooms managed this feat millions of years ago. How does their 'Internet' work, and what is it good for? Fill in the missing words.

Mycorrhizal fungi live in a mutually beneficial—(1)_____—relationship with trees and plants, including grass. Thanks to the network of (2)_____ and tree roots, the fungus acquires organic (3)_____ from the plant, while the plant gets nitrogen, (4)_____ and water from the fungus. Mycorrhizal symbiosis makes life simpler for the fungus and allows it to produce fruiting bodies, which serve for (5)_____. Through the mycelium, plants are connected to each other, and the entire network may be compared to the (6)_____. An old tree can send nutrients through the network to young (7)_____! One tree may be connected through its roots to many different species of fungus, which then sprout fruiting bodies under the tree (larch bolete under a (8)_____ etc.). Many well-known and large genera of mushrooms are mycorrhizal, like most (9)_____ mushrooms.

compounds

internet

seedlings

phosphorus

symbiotic

mycelium

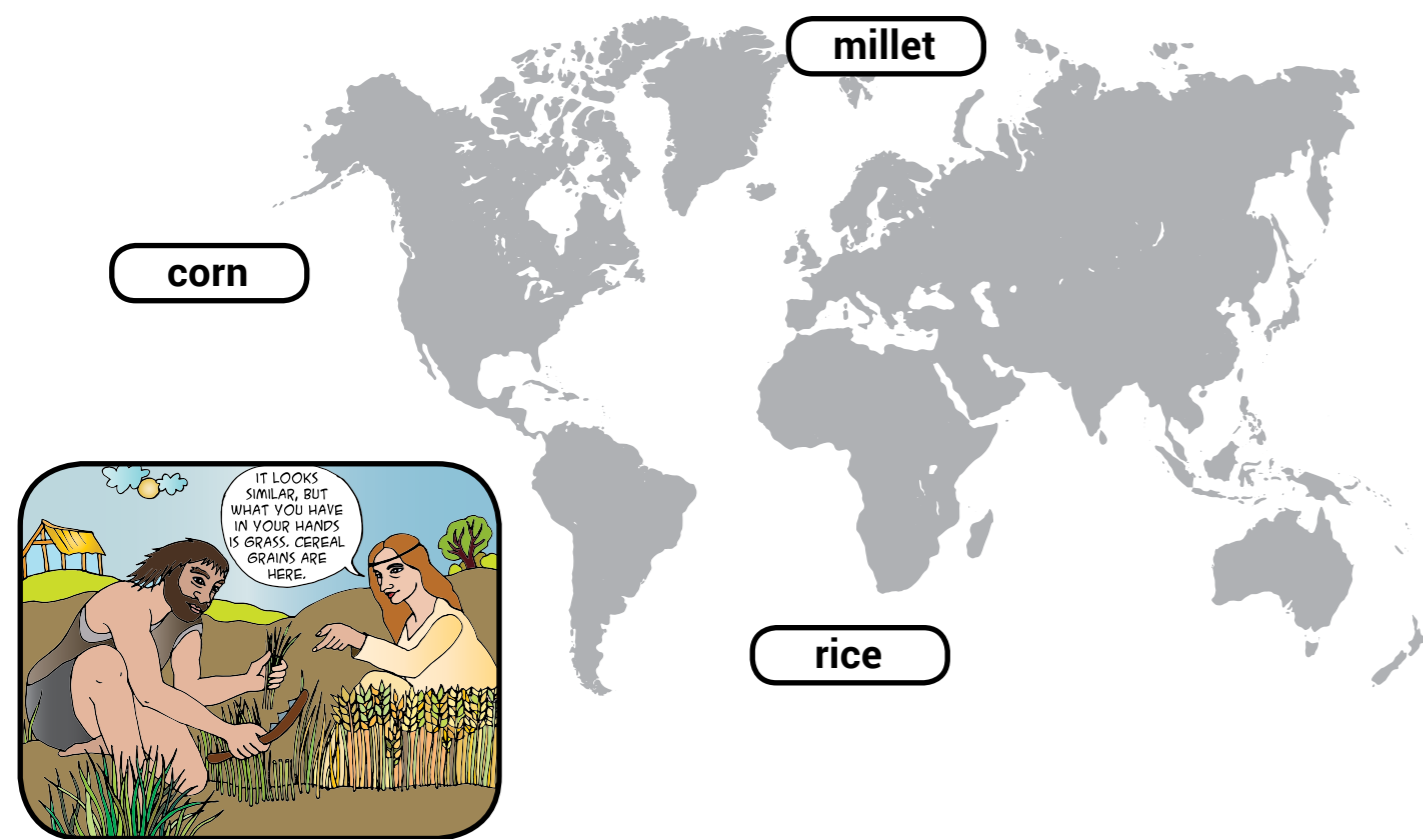
larch

boletes

reproduction

Life on surface

5. The modern expression 'cereal grains' encompasses all such grassy plants, which have been part of our diet for thousands of years. They have all been selectively bred from wild grasses all over the world. Connect the grain with the continent from which it originates.



6. Examine the collection of butterflies and moths. Find our local variety, whose color is created by refraction of sunlight.

Species that rely on pigmentation are no less colorful. Write down one species for each color on its wings.

GREEN:

ORANGE:

BLUE:

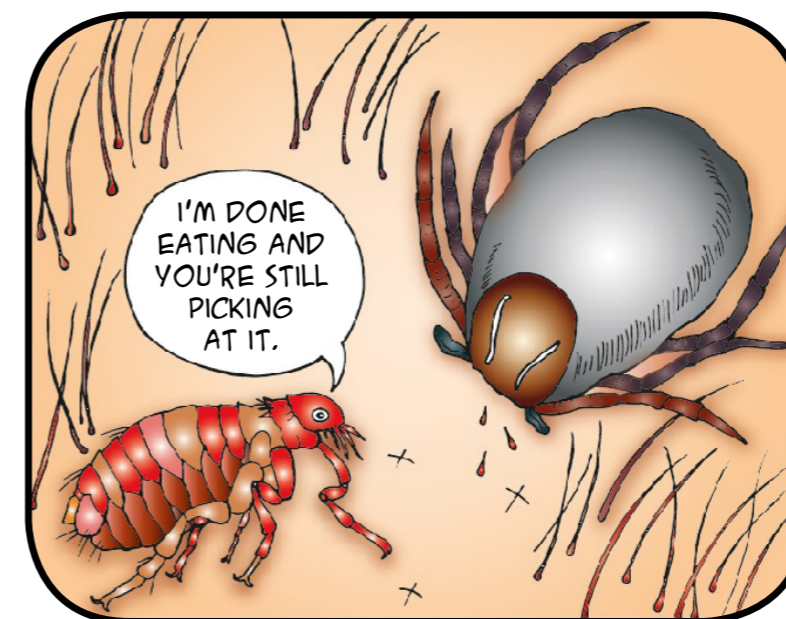
GREY:

PURPLE:

Life on surface

7. Acquaint yourself with the fauna and flora, and connect the exhibit item with its correct description.

KIANG	PLANT, SO-CALLED STEPPE RUNNER
TARTAR BREAD PLANT	ASIAN WILD HORSE
CARACAL	FELINE CARNIVORE
STONE-CURLEW	RODENT
VOLE	BIRD



8. Blood-sucking parasites are generally very small. Look at them up close in the enlarged models, and discover how they are similar and how they are different.

	CASTOR BEAN TICK	CAT FLEA
How many legs?
To what are the legs adapted?
How does it get onto its host?
Does it have well-developed eyes?
Does it get larger when feeding?
Does it attack the same host repeatedly?