

Animals

Keep this page with the host. Accept the variants listed below.

01 Giant panda

Also accept: Panda

Smithsonian: Giant panda. Wild giant pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, even though they are bears.

02 Beaver

Also accept: Beavers

Smithsonian: Beaver. Beavers build dams with branches and sticks, then seal the gaps with mud.

03 Caterpillar

Also accept: A caterpillar; larva

Smithsonian Gardens: About Butterflies. A caterpillar is a butterfly larva, the stage before it becomes a pupa.

04 Honey bee

Also accept: Honeybee; bee

Natural History Museum: What is honey and why do bees make it?. Honeybees process flower nectar and remove much of its water to make honey.

05 Emperor penguin

Also accept: Emperor

Australian Antarctic Program: Emperor penguin. Emperors are the largest living penguins; some extinct penguins were larger.

06 A pride

Also accept: Pride

Smithsonian: Do Lions Actually Purr? And Other Questions, Answered. A pride usually includes lionesses, their cubs and one or more adult males.

07 Cheetah

Also accept: Cheetahs

San Diego Zoo: Cheetah. Cheetahs are the fastest land animals, reaching high speeds over short distances.

08 Koala

Also accept: Koalas

San Diego Zoo: Koala. Koalas live in eastern and southeastern Australia and eat eucalypt leaves.

09 A rock

Also accept: Rock; stone

Monterey Bay Aquarium: Sea otter. A sea otter may use a rock to break the shell of prey such as a clam or crab.

10 Parrot

Also accept: A parrot

San Diego Zoo: Parrot. Some parrots copy human words as well as other sounds they hear around them.

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