March of the Penguins – Movie Questions

1. What is the average temperature in Antarctica when the sun is out?
   A. 58° below zero  
   B. 65° Fahrenheit  
   C. 0°

2. What was Antarctica like before, many years ago?
   A. Not much has changed, it was covered in ice with freezing temperatures  
   B. It used to be a tropical area that was densely forested

3. The emperor penguin is technically a _____________ that makes it home in the sea.
   A. Fish  
   B. Bird  
   C. Mammal

4. Each year the emperor penguin travels the great distance. He gets where he is going by _________________.
   A. Swimming  
   B. Flying  
   C. Walking

5. The penguins’ breeding ground can be up to _______ miles away.
   A. 70  
   B. 100  
   C. 120

6. Why do the penguins need to change their path from year to year?
   A. Because they do not want any other penguins to be able to follow them.  
   B. Because polar bears get in their way.  
   C. Because the ice keeps shifting and changing.

7. Why do the emperor penguins always return to the same place each year to bread?
   A. Because the ice is thicker there and will keep their babies from falling in to the freezing ocean accidentally  
   B. Because they are far from polar bears  
   C. Because this is their homeland so they must return there each year

8. Once the penguins arrive at their breeding grounds, what do they do?
   A. Build a nest  
   B. Look for a mate  
   C. Search for food
9. Emperor penguins are monogamous this means that they ____________.
   A. Have only one mate from season to season
   B. Have more than one mate at a time

10. Why do penguins that fall behind in the march die?
    A. Because they get lost
    B. Because they have no food
    C. Because they do not have any chance against the cold winter

11. How do the penguins protect themselves against the freezing cold?
    A. They huddle together to keep warm
    B. They dig holes to keep warm
    C. They hide in caves to keep warm

12. After days pass with nothing happening, what happens one day in early June?
    A. The penguins bury their egg in the snow
    B. The mother penguin has an egg
    C. The father penguin leaves to get food

13. After the egg is laid, who holds the egg for more than two months?
    A. The female penguin
    B. The male penguin

14. Where does the female penguin go after she passes the egg to the father?
    A. She heads to the mountains
    B. She stays with the group for warmth
    C. She heads back to the sea so she can eat

15. By the time the vigil atop the egg is over, the father will go over ________ days without food.
    A. 100
    B. 125
    C. 150

16. Why must the female penguins walk farther when they return to the sea?
    A. Because the sea has frozen over, so they have further to go.
    B. Because they take a different route back to the sea.
    C. Because they often get lost and do not remember their short cuts.

17. The emperor penguins can hold their breath for over ________ minutes.
    A. 10
    B. 15
    C. 20
18. Which one of these animals is a predator of the emperor penguin?
   A. The polar bear
   B. The killer whale
   C. The leopard seal

19. What is different about the mother penguin’s third trip to the breeding grounds?
   A. They take a different route
   B. It is in the dark
   C. Another breed of penguin joins them

20. How does the father feed the baby to keep it alive for a day or two while they wait for the mother to arrive back at the breeding ground? A. He coughs up a milky substance and feeds it to the baby penguin B. The baby feeds off the father by licking its underbelly C. The chick does not eat until the mother gets back

21. How do the male and female penguins find each other when the female returns?
   A. The female penguin trumpets (or calls) to the male and waits for her mate to call back.
   B. They walk around looking for each other until they find each other
   C. The chick can detect the mother’s scent and when it smells the mother it walks toward her

22. How will the chick and the father find each other when the father returns?
   A. They learn each other’s scent
   B. They will sing to each other
   C. They can recognize the pattern of each other’s feathers

23. Every year, some mother penguins that lost their chick will respond by
   A. walking back to the sea.
   B. dying from depression.
   C. trying to steal another mother’s chick.

24. When the mothers return back to sea to feed again, who watches the chicks?
   A. No one
   B. The father
   C. The chicks go back to sea with the mothers

25. How do the chick and the father find each other?
   A. The father just picks any chick to take care of
   B. The father looks at the pattern of chicks fur to find his chick
   C. The fathers circles the newborns until he hears his chicks call
26. How do the parents feed the chick for the next several months?
   A. The parents take turns traveling back and forth to get food and bring it back for the chick.
   B. The father hunts while the mother watches the chick.
   C. The mother hunts while the father watches the chick.

27. After nine months of working together to raise the chick, what happens to the family?
   A. The parents stay together, but they leave the chick.
   B. The family all goes their separate ways.
   C. The mother and chick live together in a tribe while the father lives separately.

28. How do the chicks learn to swim?
   A. Instinct, they naturally know how to do it.
   B. Their mother teaches them.
   C. Their father teaches them.

29. How long will the chicks live at sea before they start the march of the penguins for the first time?
   A. 2 years  B. 3 years  C. 4 years

30. What breed of penguin is this movie is about?
   A. Galileo  B. Emperor  C. Long Neck

In the space below – Describe what life would be like as the processional wobble changes the angle at which solar radiation is received by the southern hemisphere.