

Name: _____

Date: _____

Sea-lions

Sea-lions bear some resemblance to seals, though they are much larger. When fully grown the males are about 2.4 metres long in length and the females 1.8 meters long; they have an extremely thick layer of fat all over their body. Their skins are covered in short, grey hair but their tails and their fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. They have a distant resemblance to an overgrown seal, though in some particulars there are clear differences between them, especially in the males. Male seals have a large snout, or trunk, hanging down, below the end of their upper jaw which females do not.

These animals divide their time equally between the land and the sea, continuing at sea all the summer and coming on shore at the setting in winter, where they reside, during the whole of the season. In this interval they bring forth their young and have generally two at a birth which they suckle with their milk. During this time these sea-lions continue on shore, they feed on the grass and small plants which grow near the banks of fresh-water streams.

They often, especially the males have furious battles with each other, principally about their females; usually it is two sea-lions goring each other with their teeth until they are covered with blood.

Write the definitions of

1. Reside : _____
2. Bring forth : _____
3. Resemblance: _____
4. Goring: _____

Fill in the blanks.

5. In winter they _____ and in the summer they _____ .The _____ have _____ with each other using their _____ .
6. Sea-lions are very _____ to _____ .The main difference is _____ .

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