



E IJI AGOZITE MOS

HOW IS THE MOOSE

ACTIVITY BOOK



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LAC-SIMON

Virginia Dumont, a specialist in the Anishnabe language, is from the Lac-Simon community. Her career as a teacher and her involvement in various cultural projects and committees have enabled her to acquire rare knowledge that makes her a reference throughout the territory.

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Themes

- ① HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE A MOOSE?
- ② ANISHNABEMOWIN

Informations

TARGETED GRADES

Primary and high school

LENGTH

1 period

IDEAL PERIOD

Fall

LOCATION

Identification of moose body parts can be done in the classroom. Possibility of integrating field trips to observe traces or signs of moose presence in nature.

RESOURCES REQUIRED

- ☑ Moose anatomical model poster
- ☑ Worksheets to record names of body parts
- ☑ Markers, pencils or other supplies (for writing and drawing)

Activity Outline

INTRODUCTION

- Presentation of general aspects of the moose (habitat, diet, behavior).
- Discussion of the importance of moose in native culture and spirituality.

MAIN ACTIVITY

- ① Exploration of the different parts of the moose (antlers, snout, hooves, etc.)
(See pages 5-8)
- ② Assign Anishnabe terms to each part of the moose's body.
(See pages 9-10)
- ③ Hands-on activity in which students place the names of the various body parts and organs on posters.
- ④ Craft activity where students fill in and decorate an identification card.

CONCLUSION

- Review of terms learned and discussion of their importance in understanding moose life and survival.
- Open discussion on what the moose can teach us in terms of respect and connection with nature.

Objectives

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

- Understand the physical structure of the moose and its adaptation to the environment.
- Appreciate the cultural significance of the moose in Indigenous traditions.

SKILLS TO DEVELOP

- Ability to link anatomical parts to their functions and cultural meanings.
- Learn Anishnabe terms associated with different parts of the moose's body and organs.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Accuracy in identifying the parts of the moose's body and organs.
- Active participation and relevance of contributions in class.



E IJI AGOZITC MOS

HOW IS THE MOOSE

Mos ka odeckaniwatc awesizak iji tabenidagozi, mawatc ka kitci midaditc oma kiwedinok anicinabe aki kak . Ayabe mos, onidjani noje mos, mancic mozoc ijinikanagiwak. Mos osakiton nopimak pecotc nibi kak e iji tajiketc. Mos nitadige acitc kogi kidji wisinitc anambik.

*The moose is one of the animals with antlers. It's the largest mammal in native territories. The male is called the **buck**, the female is called the **cow** and the baby is called the **veal**. Moose like to stay in the forest near water sources.*



ODECKAN ITS ANTLERS

Mos ayabe eta odeckina nitam obiwana kidji micanak odeckan miskwina inajogowina odeckan kak kidji nitahiganak. Nanan ozit kacka inakwana nigodwasimodana acitc nanan kacka tababadjina odeckan. Edaso nigo pibonak okackan odeckan aji kitci tagwagaginak.

The buck's antlers grow and fall each year. At the beginning of its growth, it is covered with velvet that hides blood veins. In autumn, the moose scrapes the velvet from its plume and it falls off. The plume can measure over 1.5 m (5 ft) when fully grown, and can weigh up to 29 kg (65 lb).





E INIGANITC

ITS SIZE AND WEIGHT

Mos kinowakigabwi apitc pebegojockwen. Acitc kizogona 1300 tababadizo. Mos obiya makade ozawana kipigana acitc kinowana, kidji kijonigotc e piponak.

The moose is larger than the horse. It weighs around 589 kg (1300 lb). Its hair is brown and long and thick to keep it warm in winter.

PAKWAGINE

THE HUMP ON ITS BACK

E odji pakwaginetc mos mitcihogine kidji kickanak octigwan e kozigonak acitc odeckan kidji miwodotc.

The hump on its back is a muscle that helps it hold its head and antlers.

OCOONA

ITS MUZZLE

Kitci micana ocoona acitc micana ke odji nesetc. Ogackiton kidji kobocoginedazotc e madigetc acitc e wisinitc anamibik.

The moose has a large muzzle and nostrils. It can block them when swimming and goes underwater to eat aquatic plants.



ODON

ITS MOUTH

Nisomodana acitc nijin taciwon wibidan mos, kawin wibidasin niganak icpamak odon kak. Mos omidjin ka netahoganak tabiskotc, cigwatigon odjickwedjocan, mijackona, mitikcecak, mitik wigwasina.

The moose has thirty-two teeth, but no front teeth on its upper jaw. Moose are herbivores, feeding on pine nuts, grasses, shrubs and tree bark.



OCKANJIN

ITS HOOVES

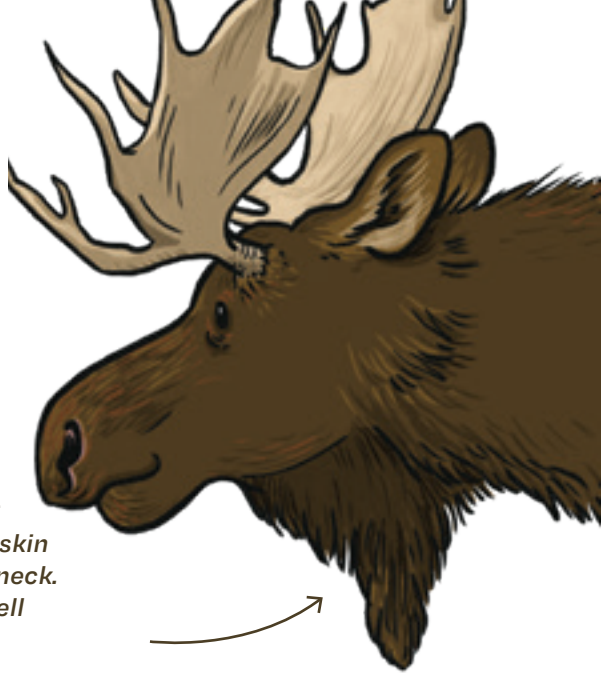
Micana ockanjin mos kidji tawebwadjin konan, kidji monigetc e nadi wisinitc. Ockanjin odabidjiyan e piponak tabiskotc agiman aga kidji nikagonetc.

Moose have large hooves for walking in the snow in winter and digging for food. In winter, they are used like snowshoes to keep from sinking into the snow.

O NAPIKAGINIYABI **BELL/DEWLAP**

Mos agodena ojiga
anamak odamikigan kak o
napikaginiyabi ijinikadena.

*The moose has a piece of skin
hanging from its jaw and neck.
It's called the dewlap or bell
(we call it the collar).*



MOS OKAT **MOOSE LEGS**

Mos agacakokade kinowakina acitc mi edji kijikapitotc
acitc kinec madigetc. Nigan okatan notc kinowakina apitc
dac odakinak okat kidji kacka pajidjigwackanitc tabiskotc
mitikon kagi kwacidjin. Mos kacka nanibwi kidji kacka
nadowakwadjin odokonan.

*The moose's legs are long and thin, which helps it run fast and
swim for long distances. The front legs are longer than the
back, so they can leap over obstacles. If necessary, moose can
stand on two legs to reach higher branches.*



ACTIVITY

Write the names of the moose's body parts using the words below each section.

MOS WAKITCINA

BODY PARTS - EXTERNAL

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____
8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

Opakwagan | Otoga | Ocogona | Onan | Odini | Odeckan | Obom |
Opiga | O napikaginiyabi | Okat | Omisida | Ockanjin | Octagon

.....

MOS O PINTCINA

BODY PARTS - INTERNAL ORGANS

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____
8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

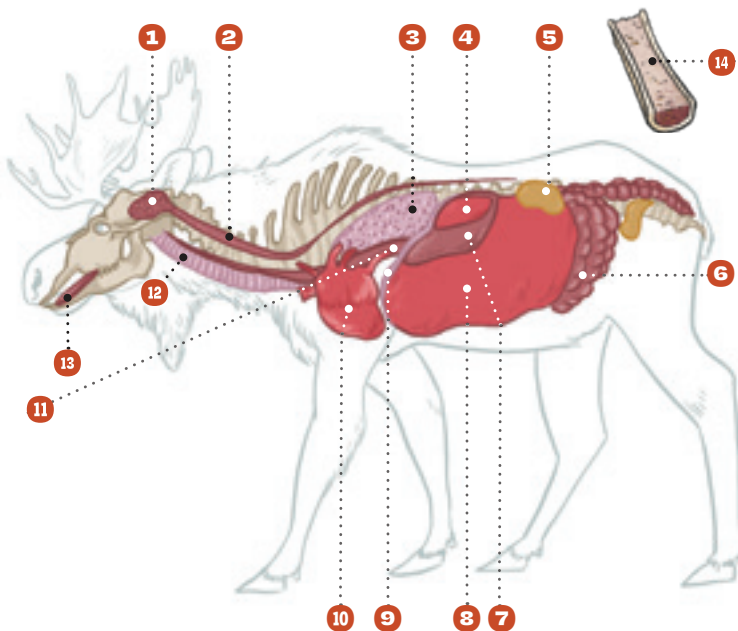
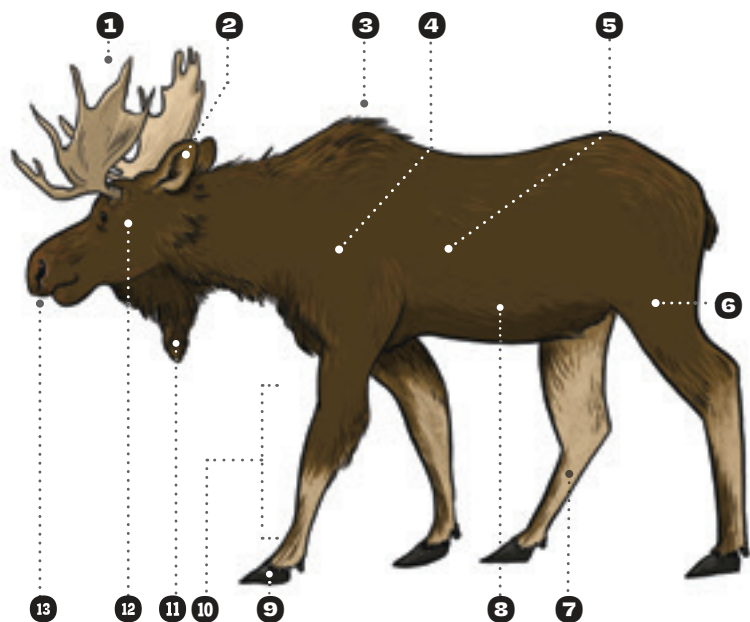
11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

Onigiji | Okon | Pinisakosi | Omidjim ke iji najisenek | Windip |
Pasiginan | Omidjimiwoc (memengipisike) | Winikan wagan |
Odena | Odehi | Odjickowa (ke odji nesetc) | Oditigosiwan |
Kipahon | Opan



Questions

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- ① What are the moose's main physical characteristics?
- ② Why do moose have long legs?
- ③ How does a moose's antlers change with the seasons? Why does it change?
- ④ How do the moose's physical characteristics help it survive the winter?
- ⑤ What is the importance of moose in native culture?

Lexicon

MOS

MOOSE

ONIDJANI

FEMALE MOOSE

MOS OKAT

MOOSE LEGS

MANIEIC (CALF)

BABY MOOSE

OPAKWAGAN

HUMP

OKAT

LEG

ODECKAN

ITS ANTLERS

E INIGANITC

ITS SIZE AND WEIGHT

PAKWAGINE

THE HUMP ON ITS BACK

OCOGONA

MUZZLE

OCTAGON

HEAD

OTOGA

EAR

ODINI

SHOULDER

OBOM

THIGH

OMISIDA

BELLY

OPIGA

RIBS

ONAN

CALF

ODON

ITS MOUTH

OCKANJIN

ITS HOOVES

E MAKINETC

ITS TRACES

WINDIP

BRAIN

WINIKAN

WAGAN

SPINAL CORD

OPAN

LUNG

KIPAHON

DIAPHRAGM

PINISAKOSI

SPLEEN

ODEHI

HEART

ODENA

TONGUE

OKON

LIVER

O NAPIKAGINIYABI

BELL/DEWLAP

ONIGIJI

INTESTINE

ODITIGOSIWAN

KIDNEY

PASIGINAN

MARROW

OMIDJIM KE IJI

NAJISENEK

OESOPHAGUS

OMIDJIMIWOE

(MEMENGIPISIKE)

STOMACH

ODJIEKOWA

(KE ODJI NESETC)

TRACHEA

OBABITISI

ORGAN NEAR THE STOMACH
THAT IS EATEN

KA ODECKANIWATE

THOSE WITH ANTLERS

MOS O PINTCINA

MOOSE INTERNAL ORGANS

ACTIVITY ANSWERS

MOS WAKITCINA

BODY PARTS - EXTERNAL

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Odeckan ITS ANTLERS | 8. Omisida BELLY |
| 2. Otega EAR | 9. Ockanjin ITS HOOVES |
| 3. Opakwagan HUMP | 10. Okat LEG |
| 4. Odini SHOULDER | 11. O napikaginiyabi BELL/DEWLAP |
| 5. Opiga RIBS | 12. Octagon HEAD |
| 6. Obom THIGH | 13. Ocogona MUZZLE |
| 7. Onan CALF | |

~~Opakwagan | Otega | Ocogona | Onan | Odini | Odeckan | Obom |~~
~~Opiga | O napikaginiyabi | Okat | Omisida | Ockanjin | Octagon~~

MOS O PINTCINA

BODY PARTS - INTERNAL ORGANS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Windip BRAIN | 8. Omidjimiwo (memengipisike) ^{→ STOMACH} |
| 2. Winikan wagan SPINAL CORD | 9. Kipahon DIAPHRAGM |
| 3. Opan LUNG | 10. Odehi HEART |
| 4. Pinisakosi SPLEEN | 11. Omidjim ke iji ^{ESOPHAGUS} najisenek |
| 5. Oditigosiwan KIDNEY | 12. Odjickowa (ke odji nesete) ^{→ TRACHEA} |
| 6. Onigiji INTESTINE | 13. Odena TONGUE |
| 7. Okon LIVER | 14. Pasiginan MARROW |

~~Onigiji | Okon | Pinisakosi | Omidjim ke iji najisenek | Windip |~~
~~Pasiginan | Omidjimiwo (memengipisike) | Winikan wagan |~~
~~Odena | Odehi | Odjickowa (ke odji nesete) | Oditigosiwan |~~
~~Kipahon | Opan~~

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

① What are the moose's main physical characteristics?

The moose is one of the animals with antlers. It's the largest mammal in native territories. **(page 5)**

The plume can measure over 1.5 m (5 ft) when fully grown, and can weigh up to 29 kg (65 lb). **(page 5)**

It weighs around 589 kg (1300 lb). Its hair is brown. **(page 6)**

② Why do moose have long legs?

The moose's legs are long and thin, which helps it run fast and swim for long distances. The front legs are longer than the back, so they can leap over obstacles. If necessary, moose can stand on two legs to reach higher branches. **(page 8)**

③ How does a moose's antlers change with the seasons? Why does it change?

The buck's antlers grow and fall each year. At the beginning of its growth, it is covered with velvet that hides blood veins. In autumn, the moose scrapes the velvet from its plume and it falls off. **(page 5)**

④ How do the moose's physical characteristics help it survive the winter?

Its hair is [...] long and thick to keep it warm in winter. **(page 6)**

Moose have large hooves for walking in the snow in winter and digging for food. In winter, they are used like snowshoes to keep from sinking into the snow. **(page 7)**

⑤ What is the importance of moose in native culture?

Free answer.



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