

The Living World at Sydney Zoo

TEACHER QUIZBOOK

Features treasure trail. Can you find all of these features in the zoo?
Ask students to keep a keen eye out for animal features and adaptations.
Use this booklet to engage and ask students questions throughout your visit.



Claw



Wing



Tail



2 Legs



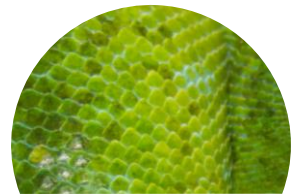
4 legs



Fins



Webbed Feet



Scales



Big eyes



Big ears



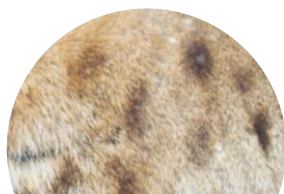
Beak



Mane



Stripes



Spots



Spikes



Whiskers

Primate features

Sit and watch some of the Zoo's primates for a few minutes.
You notice a lot more about animals when you stop and watch them.

Can you answer any of these questions?



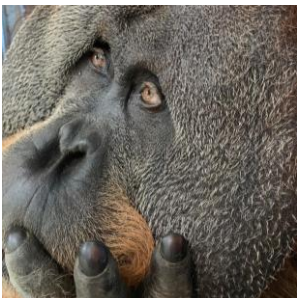
What features do you notice about this species? For example, the male Hamadryas Baboon has a bright red face and fluffy grey hair.



Does this species have a tail? If it does can you see them using it? What are they doing with it? (Our Capuchin Monkeys have a **prehensile** tail and use it like a hand to carry items and help them climb).



Chimpanzees are our closest relatives. **Can you see them using tools today?** Our Chimpanzees have a specially made termite mound in their exhibit, keepers will put food inside and they must problem solve to get the food out.



Can you tell who is male or female by their features? For example Santan is our male Orangutan and he is twice the size of the females. He also has big cheek pads called **flanges** that show everyone he is a dominant male.



Our primates eat lots of fruit and vegetables. They can be very social while they eat and groom – can you see these behaviours?

CHANGE to
recycling your
mobile phone or
tablet

Carnivore features

What is a carnivore? Are all carnivores big?

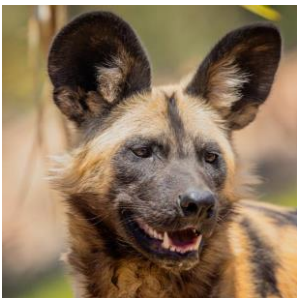
Can you answer any of these questions?



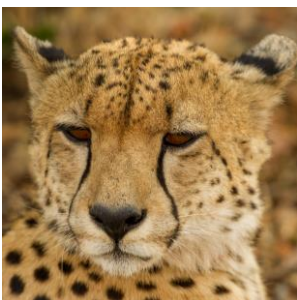
Our 3 lions are brothers. They love to wrestle each other! Adult male lions can weight up to 200kg. **If all 3 brothers get to 200kg how much will they collectively weigh?**



Cats (even domestic cats) have a special **vomeronasal** organ in their mouth to smell with. To use it they grimace or make a funny face to breathe air into their mouths over this organ. **Can you see any of our big cats doing this today?**



Does this animal typically hunt in a pack or by itself? Have a look at how many animals are on exhibit together, this will give a clue. These African Painted Dogs are very successful pack hunters.



Can you guess how this animal hunts by looking at it? For example long legs might indicate a fast animal like a cheetah.



Stripes, spots, different colours – what do these patterns help to do?

CHOOSE
sustainable
palm oil
products to
protect tiger
habitat

Ungulate features

Ungulates are mammals with hooves, this includes the camels, zebra, giraffe and even the elephant.

Can you answer any of these question?



How do you think Elephants communicate? Can you hear our elephants today? Some sounds elephants make are too low or 'subsonic' for our hearing. This sound can travel a long way to communicate with their friends and family.



How do you think some of their features help them to survive? Zebra's stripes deter pesky flies and also reflects 70% of the sun's heat.



Watch the Giraffe use its tongue to eat. Why do you think they have a blue/purple coloured tongue? Giraffe use their tongue all day in the hot sun to pull leaves off branches. To avoid sunburn, their tongues have lots of a natural sunscreen called Melanin. This turns their tongue this colour.



Ungulates can have even or odd toe numbers – can you count how many toes our ungulates have? Camels and giraffe are even-toed, Zebra have single hooves.



Rhino's have a midden – this is a big pile of poo they create to help communicate with other rhinos. Can you spot our Rhino middens?

CONTRIBUTE
to research and
charities that
support
conservation

Aquatic animal features

Aquatic animals spend all or most of their lives in the water.

Can you answer any of these question?



Lungfish are living fossils having been on the Earth for nearly 400 million years. **They have a single lung they can use to breathe out of water if their habitat dries up – can you see their gills? They use these to breathe underwater.**



The Barramundi is a fish – what features can you see that tell you that it is a fish? For example scales, gills, fins



How do certain features and adaptations help animals to survive? For example, the turtle's shell and claws



Penguins have wings like other birds but they cannot fly! **What do they use their wings for instead?**



Bull sharks are one of many species of shark, **see if you can find the answer on the shark wall – how many species of shark are there?**

CHOOSE
sustainable
seafood, look
for the MSC tick
on your seafood

Australian reptile features

Underground in our reptile house you will find snakes, lizards and their neighbours frogs and invertebrates!

Can you answer any of these question?



Reptiles are covered with scales, but do all scales look the same?

Find some rough scales, smooth scales and spikey scales on our reptiles.



Reptiles are so good at hiding and camouflaging, can you find an animal that has excellent camouflage? They will blend into their environment to hide from predators.



Some snakes have an amazing ability to detect infra-red (also known as heat). They will have little pits or dots on their jaw line or front of their face that act as heat sensing pits. **Can you see these heat sensing pits?**



Reptiles need warmth to become active, in our exhibits you will see them warming up under heat lights. **Where do reptiles usually warm up? Have you seen reptiles do this?** The sun is where reptiles usually get their warmth.



Frogs are amazing amphibians what are some features that only amphibians have? For example, wet skin, they lay jelly like eggs

CHANGE to
reduce or refuse
plastic – help to
keep habitats
clean

Australian animal features

In the Australia precinct you will find animals both big and small

Can you answer any of these question?



Australia is generally a very dry continent and our species have adapted over millions of years – what are some adaptations or features to help them survive? For example the Kangaroo hop is very energy efficient to conserve energy when travelling long distances for water and food



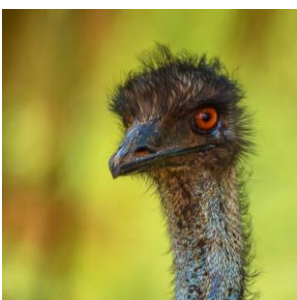
Some animals are **nocturnal** – what does this mean? What features might be larger in a nocturnal animal to help them navigate at night time? For example big eyes and ears



Wombats dig burrows and have a hard boney plate on their backsides to protect them from any predators trying to enter. **Can you see our wombats doing any digging today?**



Can you see any animals with pouches? What are they? Do they have babies in them? These types of mammals are called **Marsupials**.



Emus are Australia's largest bird, and they cannot fly. What do you notice about their wings? Did you know the male emu looks after the eggs and chicks?

CHANGE our pet's access to the wild. Keeping cats indoors at night can reduce wildlife fatalities.

Sydney Zoo final quiz!

What did you learn today?

Can you answer any of these question?



What was your favourite animal or experience today at Sydney Zoo?



If you could do one thing right now to help wildlife anywhere in the world, what would it be?

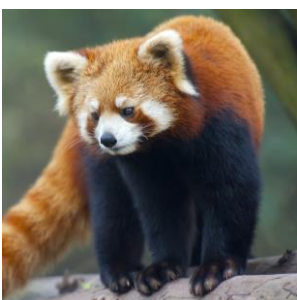


What was the best fact you learned today?



What new words have you learnt today?

Camouflage, nocturnal, diurnal, flanges, ungulate, prehensile, vomeronasal organ, valves.



Will you choose, change or contribute to make a difference and create a sustainable future for wildlife?

CHOOSE, CHANGE
or **CONTRIBUTE** to
help wildlife



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