



Education

ESL-Advance



For the Teacher

General Information

Welcome to Featherdale Wildlife Park!

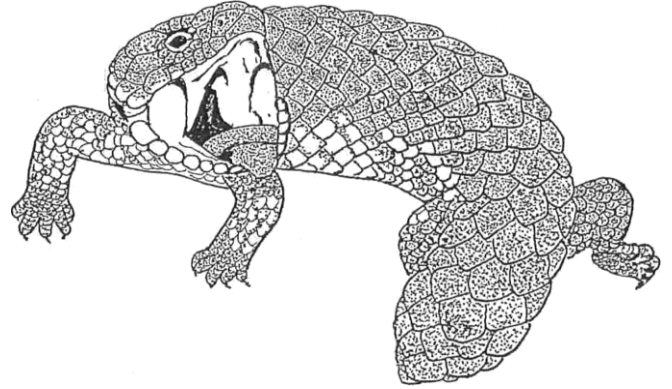
Our Wildlife Park is a great place for learning. Our Education team aims to support students, young and old in learning, by providing resources to assist them and have an educational and enjoyable experience at our park.

This worksheet will provide a range of activities which will allow your students to become more literate and enable them to use and understand the meaning of basic scientific and biological words.

- We have put together a Glossary at the end that will further engage your students and allow them to research the meanings of the language used during the lesson.
- If you have booked a hands-on education lesson, ensure your students quietly wait outside the 'Learning Burrow' 5 minutes prior to your lesson time. These lessons are for your benefit, so please if you have specific requests ask, we can tailor the lesson to whatever curriculum subject matter you wish.
- Most answers to the questions can be found on the signage in front of the animal enclosures.
- If there is anything else we can do to enhance the lesson or visit for your students please discuss and we will endeavour to do our best in giving them and yourself the best experience possible.

Reptile

Fill out the following questions on a lesson animal. If you are not in a lesson, pick an animal and use the signage.



Animal Species

.....

Habitat

.....

Diet

.....

Lifecycle of this animal

.....

How does this animal protect itself in the wild?

.....

How does this animal move?

.....

What kind of body covering does the animal have?

.....

What fun fact do you know about this animal?

.....

.....

.....

Bird

Fill out the following questions on a lesson animal.
If you are not in a lesson, pick an animal and use the signage.



Animal Species

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Habitat

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Diet

.....

Lifecycle of this animal

.....

How does this animal protect itself in the wild?

.....

How does this animal move?

.....

What kind of body covering does the animal have?

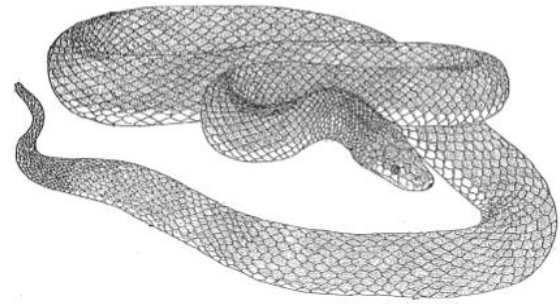
.....

What fun fact do you know about this animal?

.....

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Reptile

Fill out the following questions according to your lesson. If you are not in a lesson, pick an animal and use the signage.

Animal Species

.....

Habitat

.....

Diet

.....

Lifecycle of this animal

.....

How does this animal protect itself in the wild?

.....

How does this animal move?

.....

What kind of body covering does the animal have?

.....

What fun fact do you know about this animal?

.....

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.....



Marsupial

Fill out the following questions according to your lesson. If you are not in a lesson, pick an animal and use the signage.

Animal Species

.....

Habitat

.....

Diet

.....

Lifecycle of this animal

.....

How does this animal protect itself in the wild?

.....

How does this animal move?

.....

What kind of body covering does the animal have?

.....

What fun fact do you know about this animal?

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Wombat Observation

Name the 2 different wombat species we at Featherdale Wildlife Park have on display.

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List 3 differences between the two wombats?

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.....

.....

Wombats are Marsupials. What is a Marsupial?

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.....

Wombats have a hard cartilage bottom, list 2 reasons why it is very special?

.....

.....

TRUE OR FALSE

Wombats are the size of a jellybean when born

TRUE / FALSE

Wombats have a backwards facing pouch

TRUE / FALSE

Wombats climb trees

TRUE / FALSE

The common wombat is a carnivore

TRUE / FALSE

Wombats can weigh 20kgs or more as adults

TRUE / FALSE

Did you know Echidna's claws on its back legs face backwards! That makes a great comb to scratch its head!



Southern Cassowary



The Cassowary is one of our large flightless birds, second only to the Emu. It lives in the Northern tropical rain forests of Queensland and New Guinea and lives on a diet of fruit. We once thought that they used the casque or helmet on its head to push their way through tangled vines and other plants in the forest. We are not as sure now as the casque is very soft and honeycomb like!

After mating the female cassowary lays her eggs. Unlike most other birds, it is the male cassowary that looks after the eggs and raises the baby chicks until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Cassowaries are rare as their habitat is being altered by adverse weather (Cyclones) and destruction, for urban development.

Answer the following questions.

Does the cassowary fly?

.....

What food would you expect a cassowary to find in the forest?

.....

Who looks after the eggs until the baby chicks are hatched?

.....

Why is the Southern Cassowary Endangered in the wild?

.....

.....

Did you know the Southern Cassowary can swallow any fruit up to the size of a tennis ball!

Did you know that kangaroos are the size of a jelly bean when born!

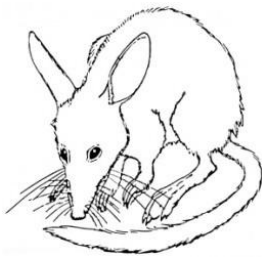
Endangered

Humans share the earth with many other living things. Unfortunately, some of the things people do, have caused many of those living things to become endangered: that is, in danger of becoming extinct or dying out.

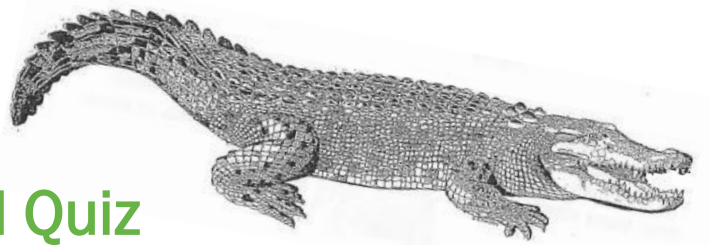
Explain why the following animals are endangered in the wild.



Koala



Bilby



Animal Quiz

The Shingle Backed Lizard's tail helps it to survive . What are the two major reasons and explain how they work?

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Frogmouths are often mistaken for Owls. Explain the differences between the Frogmouths and Owls?

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What is the difference between a venomous snakes and constrictors ?

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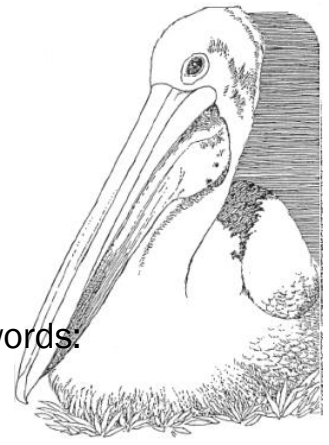
Explain the reasons why the Koala sleeps for 18-20 hours a day?

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Define that word!

In your own words write down the definition of the following words:

NOCTURNAL

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CAMOUFLAGE

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EUCALYPTUS

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HABITAT

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OMNIVORE

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CARNIVORE

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.....

HERBIVORE

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.....

GLOSSARY

Air: What we breathe into our lungs.

Breathe: When a living thing inhales air.

Burrow: A large hole underground.

Camouflage: When an animal becomes invisible in its home or habitat.

Carnivorous: An Animal that eats another animal, eating only meat.

Change: When a living thing becomes different.

Constrict: A python that squeezes its food very tightly.

Covering: The type of skin an animal has.

Deforestation: When trees are taking down and disappear.

Diet: What an animal eats.

Difference: A thought or way that is not the same

Eggs: A shelled oval thing where birds and some reptiles are born from.

Endangered: An animal that is disappearing in the wild

Environment: The surroundings of a home of an animal.

Eucalyptus: A type of Australian tree.

Extinct: An animal that no longer exist on earth.

Feathers: The body covering of birds.

Food chain: An animal that uses a smaller animal as food.

Fur: The body covering of mammals.

Grow: When a living thing gets bigger in size or changes.

Habitat: The home of an animal, where it lives.

Herbivorous: An animal that only eats plants or vegetation.

Indigenous: An individual that is native to the country.

Lifecycle: The stages of how a baby animal is born.

Live birth: An animal that is born alive.

Living Thing: Is something that breathes moves, grows changes, eats and drinks and has babies.

Marsupial: A mammal with a pouch.

Movement: How an animal gets to one place to another.

Nocturnal: Animal that sleeps during the day and has breakfast at night.

Omnivorous: An animal that eats both other animals and plants.

Predator: An animal that hunts another animal.

Prey: An animal that is used for food.

Purpose: The reason why something is done.

Protect: To keep safe or away from getting hurt.

Scales: The body covering of reptiles.

Shed: When an animal loses its old body covering for a new one.

Shelter: An area where an animal can stay protected from danger.

Slither: The way a snake or python drags itself on the ground.

Slough: When a snake or python start to lose their outer layer of skin.

Spikes: The hard spines on an echidna.

Venom: A toxin that snakes inject from their sharp fangs to make their food die quickly.

Water: What an animal drinks.

ANSWERS

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1. Common Wombat, Southern Hairy nosed Wombat
2. Size, Fur covering, Face features, map distribution
3. Marsupials are a group of mammals that are known for carrying their young in a pouch.
4. They use it to compact their burrows, to protect themselves from predators
5. TRUE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. FALSE
9. TRUE

Page 7

1. No
2. Fruits and small insects
3. The male
4. Deforestation, hurricane destruction, getting hit by cars

Page 8

1. Predation by domestic dogs, Isolation of populations into small pockets of habitat due to land clearing, housing development, major highways.
2. Due to competition with introduced species such as foxes, cats and rabbits.

Page 9

1. Two heads- to distract the predator, Fat tail- during drought it stores food and water.
2. Owls have a flat face, forward facing eyes, short tail, sharp beaks, and sharp talons and build their nest in hollows. Frogmouths have eyes on the sides, face comes out, and its mouth is wide, long tail, bird feet and build nests on trees.
3. Venomous snakes inject venom into their prey from their fangs in order to eat it. Pythons are non-venomous and constrict (squeeze) their food in order to eat it.
4. Eucalyptus is toxic; koalas only eat enough to survive. Eucalyptus also has poor nutritional value.