

# 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



Horn



Mane



Zebra



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?**



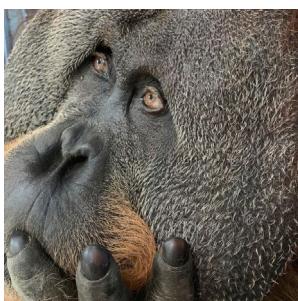
**What features do you notice about this species?** For example, the male Hamadryas Baboon has a bright red face and fluffy grey hair.



**Does this species have a tail?** If it does can you see them using it? What are they doing with it? (Our Spider 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 to save  
primate habitat  
in Africa

# Carnivore features

**What is a carnivore? Are all carnivores big?**

**Can you answer any of these questions?**



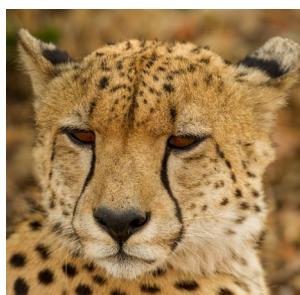
Our 4 lions are brothers. They love to wrestle each other! Adult male lions can weight up to 200kg. **If all 4 brothers get to 200kg how much will they collectively weigh?**



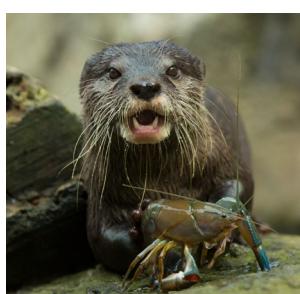
Cats (even domestic cats) have a special **vomeronasal** organ in their mouth to smell with. To use it they grimace or make a funny face to breathe air into their mouths over this organ. **Can you see any of our big cats doing this today?**



**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. For example African wild dogs and hyena will hunt in packs.



**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 and rhino.**

**Can you answer any of these question?**



**How do you think Rhino's communicate?** Every Rhino's poo smells different, they will poo in one area only (can you see it) and this will communicate to other Rhino's who is in the area.



**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.



**Have you ever seen a Giraffe drink?** They have special **valves** in their necks to stop the blood rushing to their head when they bend over to drink water – their neck is so long they also need to splay their front legs to be able to reach the water.



**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 and Rhinos have 3 toes.



Ostrich are the world's largest bird.  
Their eye is bigger than their brain!

**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 questions?



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.**



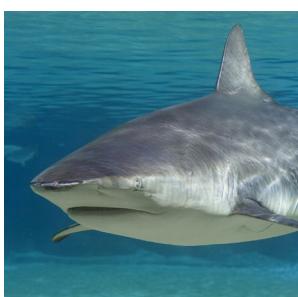
**The Barramundi is a fish – what features can you see that tell you that it is a fish? For example scales, gills, fins**



**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 typically have 7 rows of teeth with 50 in each row. **How many teeth are in their mouth all together?**

**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 questions?**



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

Find some rough scales, smooth scales and spiky 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.**



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, jelly 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 questions?



**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



**Echidnas have a lot of spikes – can you see them? What do you think they use them for?** They are a defensive feature. Echidnas are a type of mammal called Monotremes, they lay eggs which makes them very different! What is the other type of **Monotreme** called? Platypus.



**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 questions?



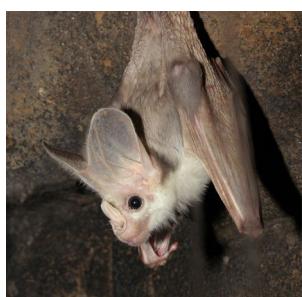
What was your favourite animal or experience today at Sydney Zoo?

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

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What was the best fact you learned today?

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What new words have you learnt today?

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

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

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CHOOSE, CHANGE  
or CONTRIBUTE to  
help wildlife



INFO@SYDNEYZOO.COM : 1800 843 966  
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