

Worksheet 1: A zoo trail

Task 1: Find these animals on the Melbourne Zoo map. Take notes and compare your findings in plenary. Then insert the solutions in the map you can download from Melbourne Zoo.



(<http://www.zoo.org.au/melbourne/plan-your-visit/zoo-map>) (last accessed July 2016)

1. Kangaroos	6. Lions	11. Butterflies	16. Kookaburras
2. Tapirs	7. Pelicans	12. Tigers	17. Tasmanian Devils
3. Leopards	8. Giraffes	13. Penguins	18. Wombats
4. Bears	9. Orang-utans	14. Platypus	19. Hippopotamus
5. Crocodiles	10. Elephants	15. Koalas	20. Emus

Task 2: Describe which animals belong to countries or continents you are familiar with (some will be found in more than one country or continent). Enter the numbers into the boxes below!

a: North America	b: India	c: Africa
d: France	e: Germany	f: Asia
g: Japan	h: Tasmania	i:

Task 3: Plan your visit to Melbourne Zoo, selecting your favourite animals first. Take notes.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Worksheet 2: Animal descriptions and landscapes (2 pages)

Task 4: Find out about the habitats and typical features of your favourites. **Create** a pictiary* inserting pictures and typical landscapes:

My favourite animal	A typical landscape (=habitat)
	Australian savanna
	

Task 5: Animal quiz. Find the animals that fit the description. You can choose from this word bank, using it as a **scaffolding**:

koala – platypus – butterfly – lion – peacock – crocodile – hippopotamus – giraffe – kangaroo – elephant – kangaroo – tiger – kookaburra – emu – pelican

- Mistaken for a teddy bear that never drinks and lives on trees
- Water animal with soft beak
- King of animals
- Very quiet with thick hide
- Tender and very colourful
- This animal makes big jumps
- Bird with a tailcoat
- Animal with a very long neck

You don't want to meet this cat in the open

Bird that cannot fly

Don't brush its teeth

Many fish can end up in its beak

You can pet it, but only at night

Bird that laughs at us

You don't want to have its weight

Task 6: Animal landscapes

Fill in the rubrics, please – after doing some **research** on the Internet.

pictures to be inserted	characteristics	body hair or hide	movements	food	cubs	habitat
emu	tall bird	feathers	running fast, not flying	seeds, fruit, bark, nuts, stems, insects, small reptiles	from eggs	Australian bushland
seal						
platypus						
koala						
kookaburra						
kangaroo						
wombat						
echidna						
butterfly						
penguin						

Task 7 (additional activity): How would you introduce your English speaking exchange partner to the idea of a Tiergarten and differences to a zoo in your home town? In English, write and act out a dialogue after getting some information about your local animal sanctuary.

Voc.: animal sanctuary – Tierheim, Freigehege

Worksheet 3: Who needs a zoo? (2 pages)

Task 8: Animals are not just for show!

Read the following conversation between Andrew and Annie. You can also act it out. Andrew from Luther College in Melbourne and his German exchange partner Annie from Marburg are going to meet for a picnic in Melbourne Zoo today. They are meeting at the main entrance between the flowerbeds and the zoo education centre. Last week Andrew's biology teacher started a project on "threatened animals and their habitat" with Annie attending his class, as well. So, before they begin their zoo visit she has a few questions:

- Annie: I enjoyed what your teacher told us about the zoo in general. It's very similar in Germany. Animals are just not show pieces. But how does Melbourne Zoo provide for this?
- Andrew: You will soon see that animals are not kept in cages here. They try to show them in their natural surroundings and give them space to move.
- Annie: Really? I find that hard to believe. As far as I know, animals come from climates that are very diverse; from Africa, where it is very hot, or from Asia with very humid air. And what about animals that live by the sea?
- Andrew: This is quite true. But in our zoo they have a lot of animals native to Australia. On one station you'll see Koalas on their beloved gum trees, the frogs have got their own pond, and there is a lot of bush land for all the kangaroos and emus.
- Annie: That'll be very exciting to see. I've never been to the bush before! But have you got really wild and dangerous animals as well?
- Andrew (chuckles): Of course we do. They cannot be missed in a zoo. Apart from that some are very much threatened by extinction. Here the zoo fulfils an important task.
- Annie: As your teacher said already! Above all this seems to be true for the Sumatra tiger.
- Andrew: Correct. Of this species there are only 400 left. And you will see some of them soon.
- Annie: But it is not only the tigers which are an endangered species.
- Andrew: You couldn't be more right. The same is true for the gorillas of which there used to be a great number in Borneo until recently. But also some types of butterflies. And you wouldn't believe this – even some frogs are going back in numbers.
- Annie: I know, I know. The same is happening in Europe, because the natural habitat of frogs is declining – as a result of so many towns and motorways. That's why we call frogs the natural fire alarm of pollution.
- Andrew: Fire alarm? I like it. But who is the fire brigade then?
- Annie: We, it really is all of us. We just have to do more about preserving the environment. There is already a law in Germany that says: Whenever a road is being built – and you know about our big Autobahnen – there has to be some replacement, for example by a biotope of the same size.
- Andrew: That sounds good to me. I will have to ask my biology teacher whether the same applies for Australia. But now let's go and see for ourselves. Enjoy!