



Follow-Up Activities

KS1

Maths: Multiplication and division, measurement, more or less

Science: Using hair traps to track wildlife

Art: Make a tortoise shell from a bread roll or clay

Literacy:

- ◆ Persuasive writing – radio advert - why should I go to the zoo?
- ◆ Creative writing – write a job advert for a zoo keeper
- ◆ Factual writing & research: design a zoo sign for one of our animals

PE: Move and snooze like an animal

Maths

Multiplication and division – how many feet?

- ◆ Through a gap in the bars, Jim the zoo keeper can see 16 feet. How many giraffes are there?
- ◆ Jo the bird keeper is making socks for our flock of flamingos! How many feet do our 13 flamingos have?
- ◆ Luke has found 6 of our lizards and 3 snakes in the reptile house. How many legs do the animals have?
- ◆ Each of our lions eats 3 chunks of meat each week. We have 5 lions. How many chunks of meat do we need to buy this week?
- ◆ Duchess the African elephant has four toenails on each front foot, and three on each back foot. How many toenails does she have?

Measurement:

Here is a picture of Joanna, one of our female giraffes, next to Jim. How tall is Joanna?

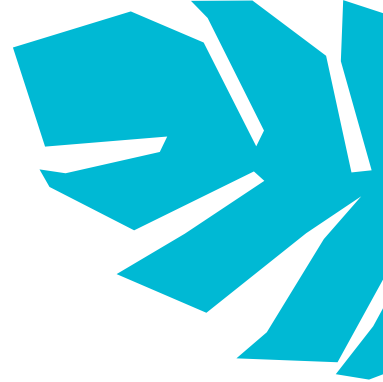
- ◆ Jim is almost 2 metres (6 feet) tall.
- ◆ Each brick is 30cm (1 foot) in height

More or Less:

Our longest snake is a reticulated python called Nagini.

- ◆ She is 12 years old and 5 metres long
Is this longer or shorter than you?
Older or younger?
- ◆ Our lions can sleep for 16 hours each day.
Is this more or less than you?
- ◆ An elephant can drink 200 litres of water each day.
More or less than you?
- ◆ Duchess has 6 teeth, including her tusks.
More or less than you?
- ◆ An elephant's heart beats 27 times each minute.
More or less than you?





Science

Using Hair Traps to Track Wildlife

Learning Intention

We are exploring our local environment, looking for signs of wildlife.

Introduction

One of our research team, Andy, has been using hair traps to work out which species of duiker (*dye-kur* – small antelopes) are found in a forest reserve in Tanzania, Africa. Duiker are nearly impossible to find as they are very shy and well camouflaged, so Andy searches for their hair instead and then leaves a camera trap or extra proof.

Normally, Andy finds a track that is regularly used by animals, and then leaves the stem of a plant covered in sellotape (sticky side out) near the trail to catch hairs as the animals brush past. He needs to be careful not to hurt or catch the animals, as this might upset and disturb them. He checks the trap every few days to see if there are any hairs, then collects them and takes them away to look at them under a microscope.

If Andy wants to double-check, he can leave a camera trap. You might have seen these on TV – they are small green boxes that can be strapped to a tree or fence. When an animal walks close, they take a picture or a video. This can help Andy work out what species of animal are using the trail.

Task

What wildlife lives near your school? There are hair traps all around you already - check the fences and hedges around your school grounds for small samples of fur. This may be just a single strand of hair, but it could give an important clue!

Collect the fur in a plastic bag, and bring it back to the classroom for analysis!

Common species, whose fur you might find:

Domestic cat

Dog

Sheep

Rabbit

Fox

Badger

A close look with a magnifying glass may help you work out which species left the hairs, or you could check a field guide or the internet.



Art

3D tortoise from card or clay

Learning Intention

We are using different materials to make patterned sculptures of animals.

Introduction

Our giant tortoises will probably live to be older than any other animal in the zoo – some at other zoos have lived 180 years! Tortoises are famous for their strong shell, which protects them from predators. The shell is built around their ribcage – you can still see their ribs inside their shell, if you look at an old shell. Their tummy is covered with a shell, too. Most tortoises can hide inside their shell when they are scared.

Can you make a model of a tortoise's shell?

Easy Method

A bread roll is just the right shape, so we would suggest using a stale, crusty roll to represent the shell.

Decoration

Paint your shell in the colour and patterns that can be seen on our tortoises. Start by giving the shell a coat of a light colour (yellow, beige), and then letting that dry. Then add the shape of the scutes with a sharpie or crayon in a brown or green.

The scutes (plates) can be different shapes, but many are hexagonal – each scute grows as the tortoise grows, so the shell gets bigger and bigger. They're made of a material like our fingernails.

Box turtles (like our Asian box turtles in reptile tropics) can completely close their shell, using a hinge in the bottom plate. This makes their shell even easier to model!

Clay Method

An alternative would be to make the tortoise out of clay, either as a solid lump or as a clay shell around a suitably shaped object.

1. Take a hand towel and scrunch it up to make the shape of half a ball. Secure with a little sticky tape if necessary. This shape will provide support for the clay shell as it dries
2. Roll out some clay into a flat sheet, as thick as a pencil
3. Cut the sheet in two, with one part bigger than the other
4. Lay the smaller sheet of clay over the flat bottom of the paper towel shape
5. Lay the larger sheet over the top and crimp the edges (like a pasty) to join the two sheets together
6. Use a pointed stick to mark the pattern of scutes on the shell



Literacy

Persuasive writing – why should I go to the zoo?

Write a song for a radio advert, telling people to come to the zoo.

Let's pretend we are planning advertising for the zoo. The zoo uses adverts on radio, TV and the internet to persuade people to visit. A lot of people listen to the radio in the morning, so we've asked Heart FM radio if we can play a short advert each day:

- ◆ It needs to be just a few lines long
- ◆ We need to remind people why they might like to visit – we've got lots of exciting animals to see, and they'll have a lovely day with their family, and we sell ice-cream..!
- ◆ It needs to be catchy – one way to do this would be to use rhyme, or to make it funny
- ◆ If you can think of a tune, that would be even better

Write a job advert for a zoo keeper

We need a new zoo keeper – and, no, it wasn't because the last one was eaten by a lion. Honest! We are going to advertise in our local newspaper, to see if we can find someone to work with us.

Newspaper adverts are often very short, but they need to tell people enough about the job for the readers to decide if they would like to apply. What information might we need to include?

- ◆ The name of the job
- ◆ What the person will do each day
- ◆ Why they should work for us
And perhaps:
 - ◆ When they will work?
 - ◆ How much they will be paid?

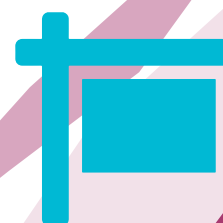
Factual writing and research: design a zoo sign for one of our animals

Our signs are one of the best ways for our visitors to learn about animals. We aim to have at least one sign on each enclosure. We have to include certain information on each sign – the name of that species, where it comes from, and what it eats – but we also try to include a fun fact. Did you know that cheetahs can run at over 60mph? Or that orang utans make a nest each night?

We would like you to design a new sign for an enclosure at the zoo. You can choose the animal or plant it will feature. You will need to find out about the life of the animal, and decide what information you will include on your sign. Don't include too much – our visitors only pause to read for a short time!

Your sign should include:

- ◆ The name of that type of animal
- ◆ A picture of the animal, so that people know what to look for
- ◆ Where it comes from
- ◆ What it eats
- ◆ A fun fact about the animal
- ◆ Bright colours will help to get people's attention, but they need to be able to read the words!



PE

Move and snooze like an animal

Learning Intention

We are moving our bodies in different ways to copy the way that animals move in the wild, to work on our balance and agility.

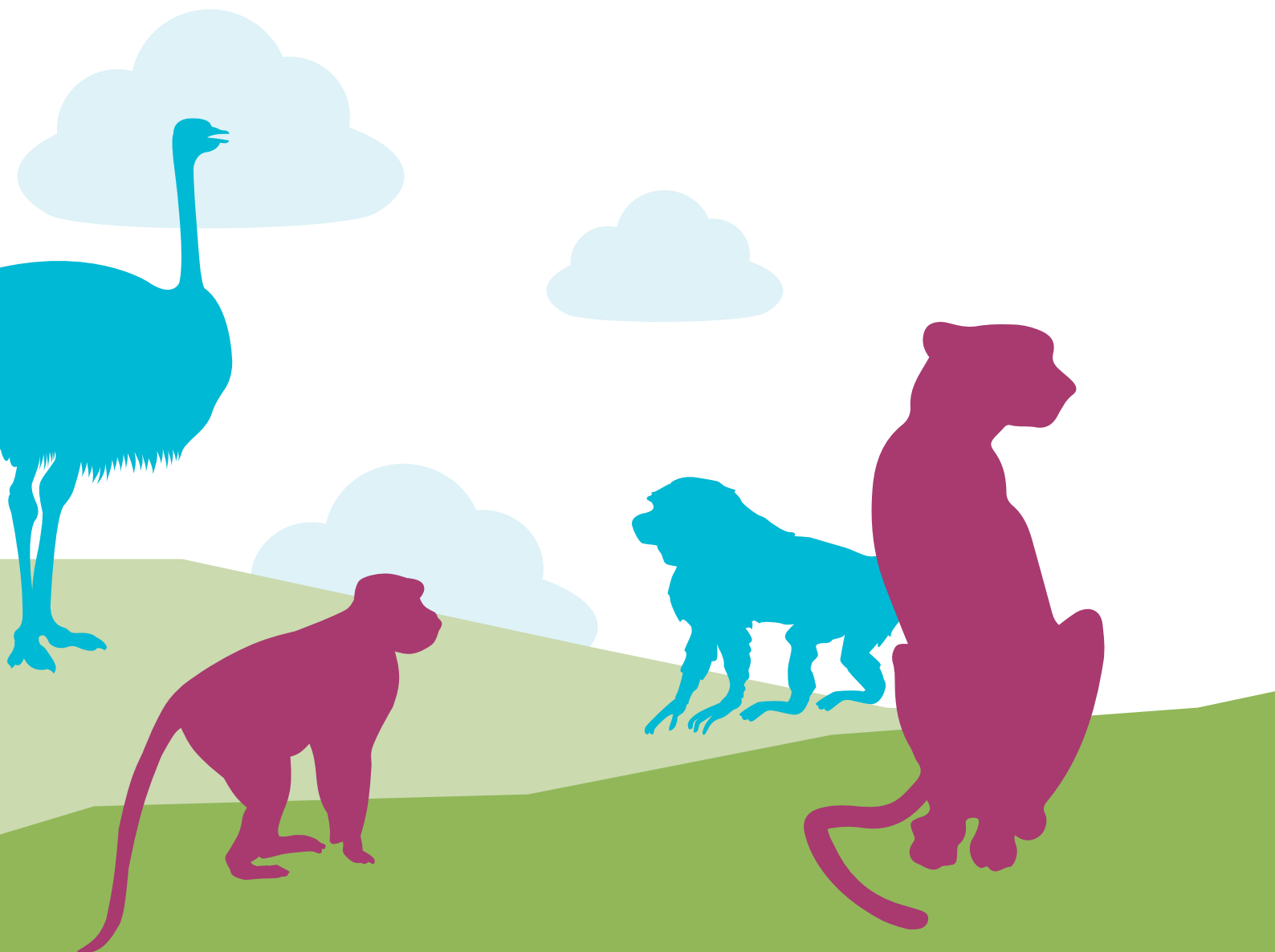
Introduction

We are going to move our bodies in the way as the animals at the zoo. The animals need to move and play to stay healthy and active, just like us. We're going to try to copy the movements of a range of species.

Warm up

Walking in a circle around the room or hall, with pauses to stretch –

- ◆ Penguin – feet apart, wings spread out, beak (nose!) reaching up as high as possible
- ◆ Lion – kneel on all fours, walk hands as far forward as possible, then walk hands back
- ◆ Chameleon – with one hand and foot on the ground, stretch the other leg and arm out and sway gently – just the way a chameleon mimics a swaying branch on a tree. Repeat with other limbs.



Main Activity

Can you move like a crocodile?

- ◆ On all fours, arms and legs out to the side not under the body!
- ◆ Bending body side to side with each pace.

Prowl like a cheetah

- ◆ Low to the ground, shoulders rising
- ◆ Reach hands as far forward as possible
- ◆ Pause mid-stride, with one foot raised

Wave like a gibbon

- ◆ Hold your hands above your head
- ◆ Walk as though along a rope, waving your arms to balance – this is the way our gibbons walk if they have to descend to the ground.

Move on all fours like a baboon

- ◆ Moving together in a small group, all following one leader
- ◆ Stop and sit to forage and eat, then move forward again.

Look strong like a gorilla

- ◆ With partners, facing each other – one partner to lead, the other to mirror
- ◆ Gorillas will shuffle sideways, backwards and forwards on all fours during confrontations. It's all about making yourself look big, to avoid a physical fight, so tense your muscles, make yourself as wide and tall as you can (while on all fours), and frown!
- ◆ Occasionally, male gorillas will rise up on their back legs and drum their chests with their fists

Run like an ostrich

- ◆ Hands on your hips
- ◆ Run around the room, taking as big steps as you can
- ◆ Careful now, you don't want to bump into another bird!

Bound like a king colobus monkey

- ◆ When playing, king colobus bound by moving both hands and then both feet
- ◆ On all fours, move your hands forward
- ◆ Then bring both feet forward
- ◆ See if you can bound a few paces in a row – one of our monkeys holds the tip of his tail in his mouth, just to make the moves more difficult!

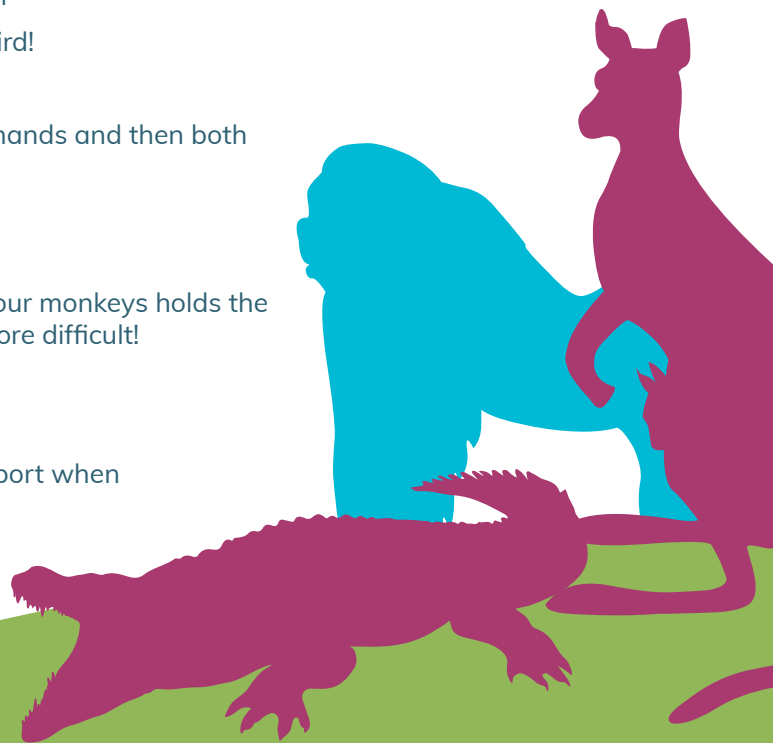
Hop like a kangaroo

- ◆ Feet together, hands up by sides
- ◆ Small hops at first (kangaroos use their tails for support when moving slowly, browsing, but we can't do that!)
- ◆ Big hop after hop for a short burst

Cool down – rest like an animal

Balance on one leg like a flamingo – stand on one leg, with arms tucked in and the other leg bent up. The full position is really difficult: stand on one leg with your head tucked under one wing and eyes closed! Tuck your head under your wing like a penguin – stand with legs apart. Tuck head under one wing (arm), then the other. Which is more comfortable?

Curl up in a pile with your group like a meerkat! They will sleep in any position – curled up, flaked out on their tummy, legs in the air, bottom in the air – but they will often cuddle up as a group.





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