ANIMALS AROUND THE WORLD

Scavenger Hunt
GRADES K-3
Scavenger Hunt
Animals Around the World (K-3)
Teacher’s Guide

Updated Summer 2011
APPROXIMATE TIME: 60-90 Minutes

Suggestions for Teachers:
1. Allow 60-90 minutes for this scavenger hunt, depending on the grade level of your students. Be sure to allow yourself more time if you intend to look at other exhibits in the areas you will be visiting.
2. Divide your class into groups of six students or less with an adult to help each group. This scavenger hunt is intended to be adult led. Consequently, written tips for the adults are included where they might be helpful. A worksheet that includes only those items students need to see is at the end.
3. Each group should have a piece of string that is 6 ft. long so that at the Bateleur eagle’s cage the adult can show them the eagle’s wingspan.

Pre-visit activities:
1. Show students a large world map. Give them their scavenger hunts and let them compare the map on its cover with the large map. Help them understand that animals come from many different areas of the world and some only come from certain parts of the world. Tell them they will be looking at animals from all over the world.
2. With older students, you may want to discuss biomes.
3. Read through the packet with students before the Zoo visit so that students will have an idea of what they will be doing.
4. Discuss the terms endangered and vulnerable with your students before visiting the Zoo. As you tour the facility during your field trip keep a tally of animals classified as either endangered or vulnerable.

Post-visit activities:
1. Map activity: Students draw a line from the animal to the place where it lives (see attached map).
2. Initiate a discussion of what the students observed during their field trip to the Zoo. Generate a running list of animals observed that were classified as either endangered or vulnerable. Make inquiries as to why students thought these animals were in this situation. Guide the discussion to the role man plays in the destruction of many habitats. What can students do to reverse these actions? Have students construct posters illustrating their ideas and display around the school.
3. Have students write a paragraph about their favorite animal observed at the Zoo. They should include what continent the animal is found on and a description of the habitat. An illustration should accompany the paragraph. Younger students may merely draw a picture of their favorite animal.
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Adult Leader’s Guide

Because the animals at the Zoo are living creatures with very special needs, at certain times some of the animals referred to in this scavenger hunt may not be on public display. Please remind your students to do their best to complete the hunt by carefully observing the animals they find during the hunt.

**BEAR PITS**

Look for the grizzly bear exhibit. Grizzly bears live in the mountains of the United States and Canada.

Draw a grizzly bear in the habitat where it lives. (See student worksheet.) Watch how the bears walk. Can you walk like a bear? Try it!

**BIRD HOUSE**

(In warmer months, the birds maybe located in the outside exhibits).

Look for the Bateleur eagle. These birds live in Africa. They live in a variety of habitats from open forests to semi-deserts and eat just about any small animal they encounter, dead or alive.

A Bateleur eagle’s wing span can reach up to 6 feet! Join hands with two other children and spread out until your arms are straight. This is about the length of a Bateleur’s eagle wingspan. (Use the string to compare the length of your students’ arm span to the eagle’s wings

When a Bateleur eagle flies, it soars, keeping its wings straight. Pretend you are an eagle soaring in the air. You do not always have to flap your wings.

Bateleur eagles are sometimes scavengers, which mean that some of the food they eat is already dead when they find it. What might a Bateleur eagle eat in its habitat?
BIG CAT COUNTRY

Look for the African lion. These animals can live on grassy plains, open woodlands, desert areas, or high mountains.

Put an X on the picture where an African lion would not live. (See student worksheet.)

African lions are the only large cats where the males and females look different. Can you tell the difference?

African lions are carnivores, which mean they like to eat meat. They are excellent hunters. What kinds of animals do you think lions hunt?

RED ROCKS / HOOFED MAMMALS

Look for the Bactrian camel. These animals live in the deserts of Asia. Their long eyelashes protect their eyes from the blowing sand.

Draw a camel. (See student worksheet.) A camel’s humps look like a letter B on its side. Use the sideways B for your camel’s humps. Add the camel’s four legs, a tail, a neck and a head.

Now draw the camel’s habitat in the background of your picture. (See student worksheet.)

Do you know what camels store in their humps? (They store fat, not water!)
Look for the zebras. Zebras live in the western part of Africa. Observe how each zebra has its own different stripe pattern.

Draw a different stripe pattern on each of the zebras. (See worksheet.)

Can you think of an animal that lives on a farm that looks like a zebra?

Find the red kangaroos. They live in Australia. They are marsupials. Female marsupials have a pouch in which they carry their young. Red kangaroo babies are called joeys.

Draw a joey in this mother kangaroo’s pouch. (See student worksheet.)

STUDENT ACTIVITY PAGES
(Copy the following pages for each student before arriving at the zoo)
Bear Pits
Draw a grizzly bear in the habitat where it lives.

Big Cat Country
Put an X on the picture where an African lion would not live.
Red Rocks / Hoofed Mammals
Draw a camel. A camel’s hump looks like the letter B on its side. Use a sideways B for your camel’s humps. Add the camel’s four legs, a tail, a neck and a head.

Now draw the camel’s habitat in the background of your picture.
Draw a different stripe pattern on each of the zebras below.
Draw a joey in this mother kangaroo’s pouch.
Draw a line to show where each animal lives.
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BACK-AT-SCHOOL ACTIVITY

Complete the following statements.
Something I saw at the zoo:

Something I learned at the zoo:

Now I wonder:

Next time I go to the zoo I will look for: