

# LEVEL THREE WORKSHEET ANSWERS

## PRE VISIT

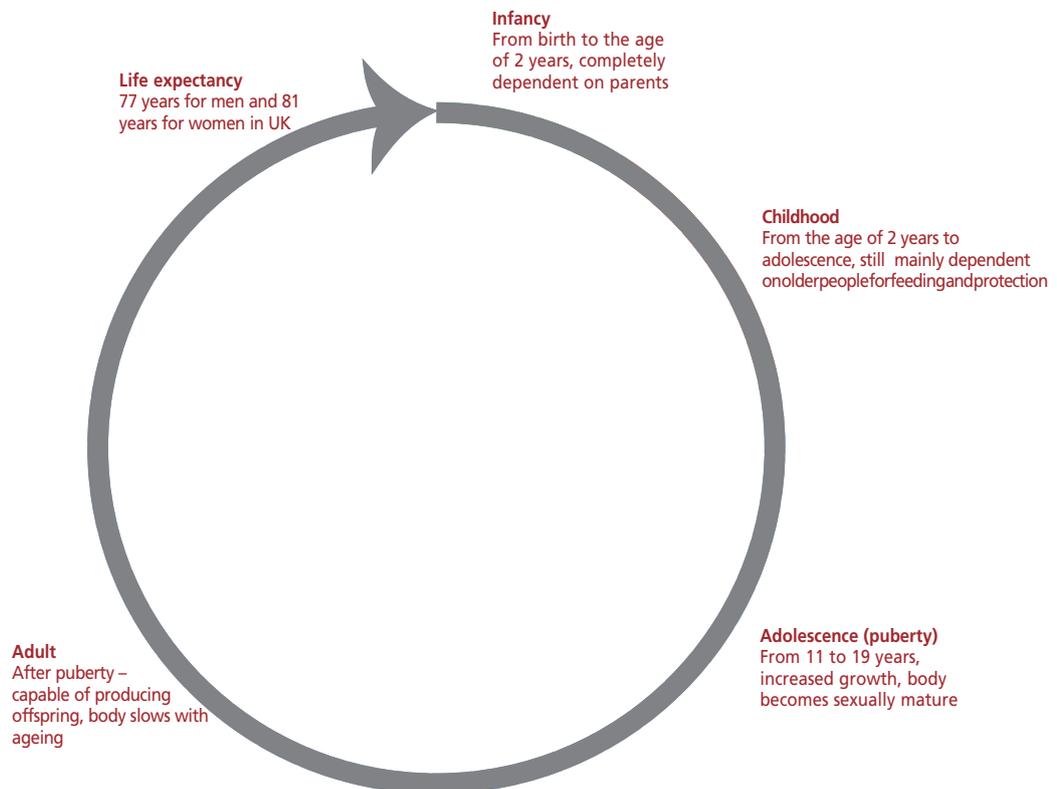
### Animal Rescue & Conservation

#### Activity:

- The leaves.*
- The rainforest is much denser so there is much more competition for sunlight.*
- Roots absorb water and inorganic nutrients and anchor the plant body to the ground.*

### Being Born & Growing Up

#### Activity:



### Bodies & Movement

#### Activity:

- Shoulder, biceps, triceps, elbow, forearm, wrist, ankle, calf muscles, knee, thigh muscles, neck muscles.*
- Shoulder, biceps, triceps, elbow, forearm, wrist, ankle, calf muscles, knee, thigh muscles, neck muscles.*
- Jaw, shoulder, biceps, triceps, elbow, forearm, wrist, ankle.*

# Food & Feeding

## Activity:

- a.** *Falcons eat snakes as well as squirrel monkeys, snakes eat squirrel monkeys, squirrel monkeys eat insects, insects eat leaves and flowers.*
- b.** *Leaves and flowers are producers, the others are consumers.*
- c.** *The amount of the other items would increase or decrease. When you remove the flowers or leaves, many insects will die. The squirrel monkeys will then have problems surviving and breeding as well. When there are less squirrel monkeys, there is less food for the snakes and falcons, making them more vulnerable and eventually decrease in number. When only the squirrel monkeys disappear, the insects will increase in number, eating more and more plants and flowers (which will then decrease in number).*

# DURING VISIT

## Animal Rescue & Conservation

### Activity 1:

**a.** *When animals become extinct, a species is lost forever. A link in a food web is removed, resulting in changes for all animal and plant species in the web. Some animals could become plagues because their predators have disappeared and others will become extinct because there is not enough food for them.*

**b.** *Ways to help the environment:*

#### *Personal:*

- *Join a conservation organization.*
- *Volunteer your time to conservation projects.*
- *Give money to conservation projects.*
- *Spread the word: encourage your family, friends and neighbours to save resources too.*
- *Learn about conservation issues in your community or county ... write to your councillors & Member of Parliament and let them know where you stand on the issues.*
- *Teach children to respect nature and the environment. Take them on hikes or camping. Help them plant a tree or build a birdhouse. Teach them by example.*
- *Recycle everything you can: newspapers, cans, glass bottles and jars, aluminium foil, motor oil, scrap metal etc.*
- *Try to use eco-friendly laundry and dish soaps.*
- *Use cold water in the washer whenever possible.*
- *Don't use electrical appliances for things you can easily do by hand, like opening cans.*
- *Store food in re-usable containers, instead of plastic wrap or aluminium foil.*
- *Take unwanted, re-usable items to a charitable organization or thrift shop.*
- *Don't leave water running needlessly.*
- *Install a water-saving shower head.*
- *Get your water heater insulated by your utility company.*
- *Turn your heat down and wear a sweater.*
- *Turn off the lights, TV and other electrical appliances when you're out of a room.*
- *Burn only seasoned wood in your woodstove or fireplace ... and don't light them as often.*

### *In the garden:*

- *Put up birdfeeders, birdhouses and birdbaths.*
- *Pull weeds instead of using herbicides.*
- *Use only organic fertilizers.*
- *Compost your leaves and yard debris, or take them to a garden debris recycler. (Burning them creates air pollution and putting them in the dustbin wastes landfill space).*
- *Take extra plastic and rubber pots back to the nursery.*
- *Plant short, dense shrubs close to your home's foundations to help insulate your home against cold.*

### *While on vacation:*

- *Turn down the heat and turn off the water heater before you leave.*
- *Carry reusable cups, dishes and cutlery.*
- *Make sure your rubbish doesn't end up in the ocean ... don't litter beaches.*
- *Don't pick flowers or keep wild creatures for pets ... leave plants and animals where you find them.*
- *Don't buy souvenirs made from wild or endangered animals.*
- *Watch out for wildlife ... give consideration to all living things you see cross the road.*
- *Build smaller campfires and make sure they're completely out before you leave.*
- *Stay on the paths ... don't trample fragile undergrowth.*

### *When you're shopping:*

- *Try to buy products that are made in a sustainable way (for fish: buy fish with the MSC label on it; for dairy and meat: buy organic dairy and meat products etc.)*
- *Avoid buying food or household products in plastic or polystyrene containers whenever possible. (They can't be recycled and don't break down in the environment).*
- *Buy paper products instead of plastic if you must buy 'disposables'. They break down better in the environment and don't deplete the ozone layer as much.*
- *Check the energy rating of major appliances you purchase. Buy only the most energy-efficient models.*
- *Buy local-grown food and locally-made products when possible.*
- *Don't buy products made from endangered animals.*

## **Bodies & Movement**

### **Activity 1:**

**a.** *Humans are different from other great apes by having an upright bipedal (walking on 2 feet) posture. We also do not have fur on our body and our big toe is not opposable. We have extremely large bulbous brains and our digestive tract is adapted to eating an extremely wide assortment of foods. We have a spoken language and have a wide variety of cultures and social customs.*

**b.** *Colour vision provides the ability to distinguish ripe and unripe fruit during feeding. It also supports the ability to identify and distinguish visual displays that are used in primate communication such as the change in colour (to pink) of a female chimpanzee bottom that indicates that she is in oestrus and receptive for mating. Another example is the different colour of infant stump-tailed macaques (creamy white) from its parents that communicates that the infant needs to be handled with care (see Chapter 5 - Primate Communication).*

## Activity 2:

Lemurs have long whiskers and pointed muzzles with wet noses, and tend to rely primarily on their sense of smell. Their eyes face slightly sideways and have a reflective eye layer to help vision in dim light. Their ears are large and mobile. They have 36 teeth with a tooth comb formed by the lower incisors and canines and a structure underneath the tongue for cleaning the tooth comb. This tooth comb is used to groom their fur. They also have a toilet claw, which they also use for grooming, on the second digit of the foot but flat nails everywhere else. They have specialised scent glands particularly in the genital region. Their sense of smell and hearing is better developed than their vision, which are typical adaptations for a nocturnal existence. Most prosimians are nocturnal, although some lemurs are active in the day (diurnal).

## Food & Feeding

### Activity

proteins	carbohydrates	fats	vitamins	minerals	fibres
meat	bread	meat	fruit	vegetables	vegetables
fish	potatoes	cooking oil	vegetables	meat	fruit
nuts	biscuits	chocolate	meat	fish	nuts
pulses	sugar	milk	fish	nuts	wholegrain cereals
eggs	fruit	eggs	milk	fruit	wholemeal bread