

ADVENTURE AT CURIOSITY COVE

**RANGER
BUDDIES**

POST-SHOW RESOURCE



ADVENTURE AT CURIOSITY COVE

In this post-show activity, students will revisit the animal groups introduced during the live show and review their unique characteristics. Start by going through the key features of each group with your students using the Animal Characteristics Sheets. Then, engage the class in a sorting activity to reinforce their understanding of how animals are grouped to be studied.

In this resource pack, you will find:

- 1. Animal Characteristics Sheets**
- 2. Match the Traits Activity**

ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS SHEET

MAMMALS



Breathe using lungs

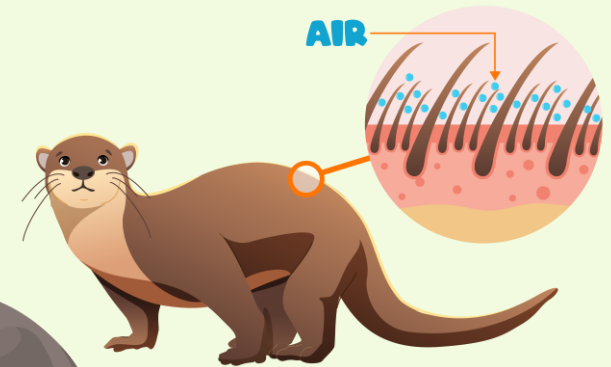
All mammals breathe air with their lungs. Mammals that live in water, like manatees, cannot breathe underwater, so they have to swim up to the surface for air.



Have fur or hair

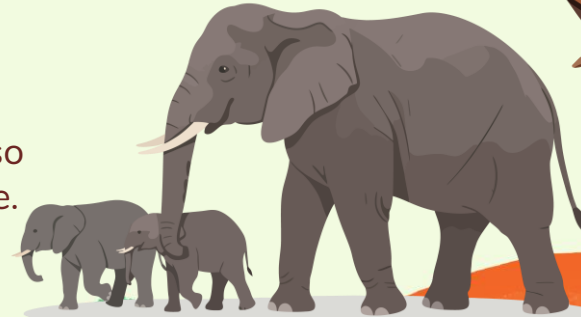
Fur or hair keeps mammals warm. For example, otters' thick fur helps them stay cosy in cold water!

Otters have two layers of fur: one keeps water out, while the other traps air to keep the otter warm.



Give birth to live young

Unlike most other types of animals, mammal babies develop inside their mothers and are birthed alive. They also drink milk which their mothers produce.



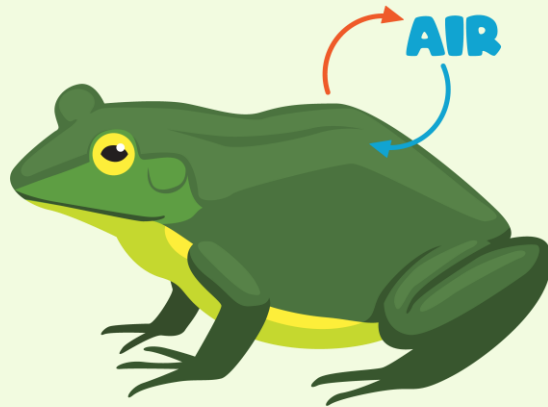
ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS SHEET

AMPHIBIANS

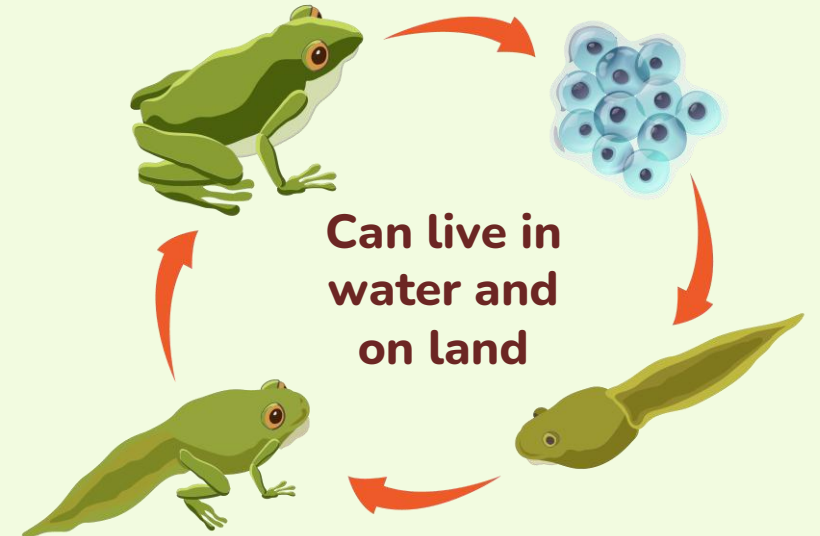


Have moist skin

Amphibians like frogs can take in air through their skin! To do this, their skin needs to stay moist (a little wet).



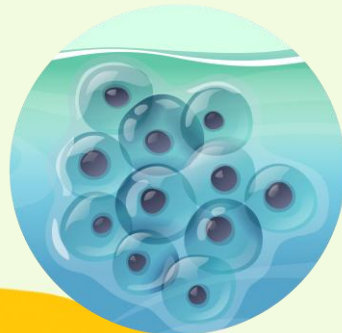
Can live in water and on land



Most young amphibians start their lives in the water and move onto land as they grow into adults.

Lay eggs in water

Most amphibians lay soft and jelly-like eggs. To prevent them from drying out, the mother frog needs to lay them in or near water.



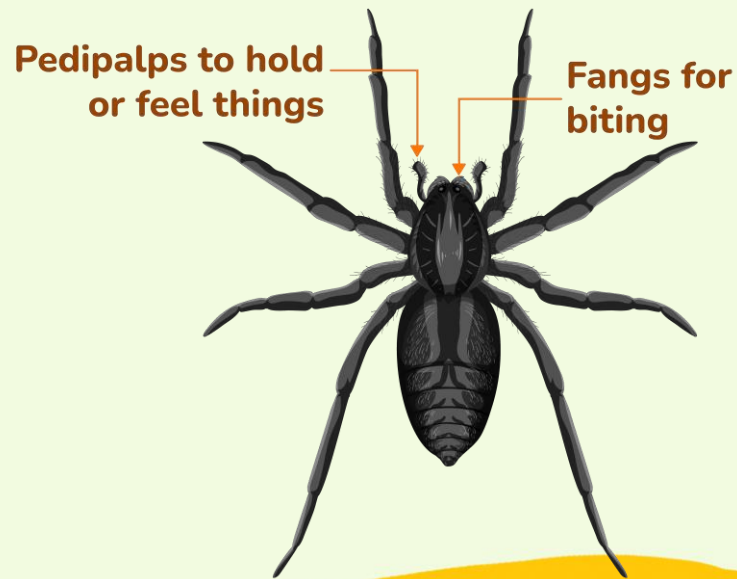
ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS SHEET

ARACHNIDS

Have eight legs

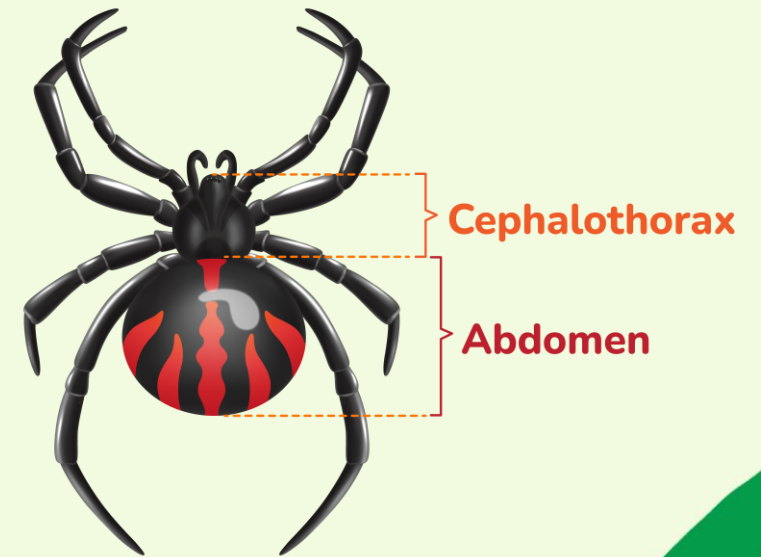
Spiders and other arachnids have eight legs that help them walk and climb.

They also have pedipalps near their faces which help them hold or feel things. Sharp fangs help them bite and inject poison into prey.



Have two body parts

Arachnids have only two main body parts – a cephalothorax and an abdomen. Insects, on the other hand, have three (head, thorax, and abdomen)!



MATCH THE TRAITS

Activity

Instructions

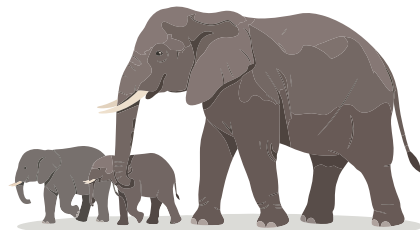
1. **Show and Recall** - Revisit the animals seen during the show (e.g., orangutan, spider, frog) and name the three animal groups they belong to.
2. **Sort and Match** – Lay out the animal cards and animal group icons found on page 7 and invite students to match each animal card to the correct group.
3. **Discuss and Reflect** – Invite children to share other examples of animals in each animal group based on their characteristics.



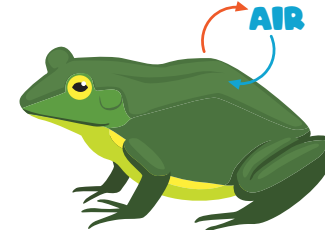
MAMMALS

AMPHIBIANS

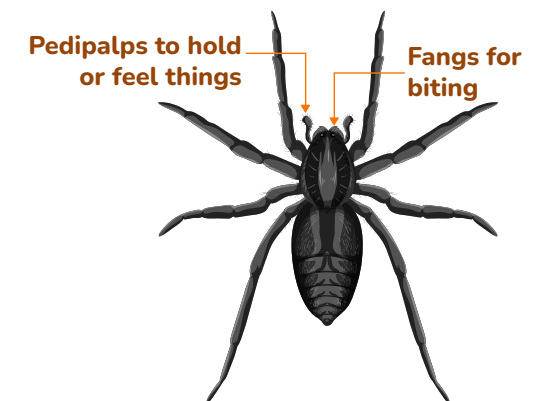
ARACHNIDS



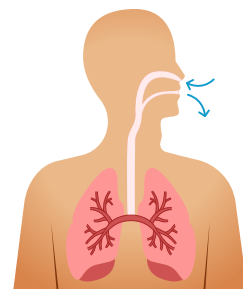
Give birth to live young



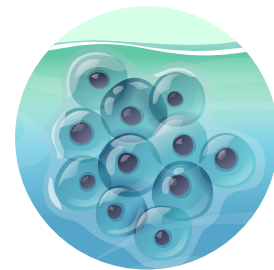
Has moist skin



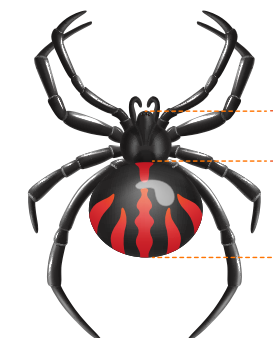
Has eight legs



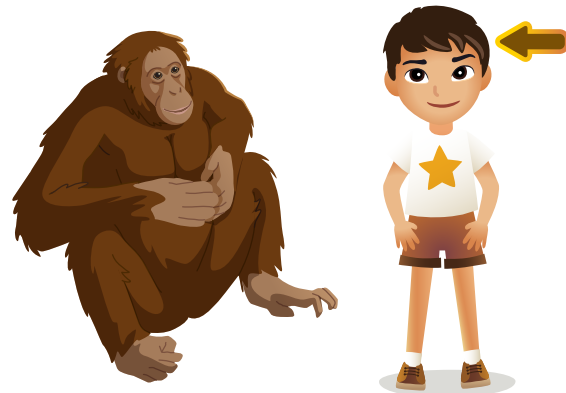
Breathe using lungs



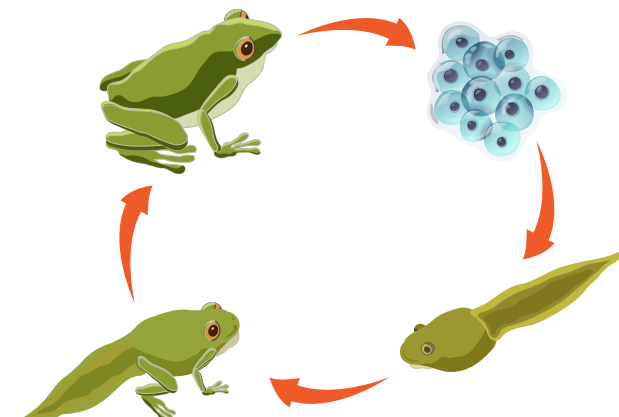
Lay eggs in water



Two body parts



Have fur or hair



Can live in water and on land