



PRIMATE STUDY SHEET

Comparing animal behavior at the zoo



GRADES 4-6

STANDARDS

- SCI.4.3.3

OBJECTIVES

- Student will learn that living things are grouped together (classified) according to their body characteristics.
- Students will learn that the more closely related two animals are the more taxonomic ranks they will be found in.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- A difference between a monkey and an ape is that most monkeys have a tail and apes do not.

PROCEDURE

- Take your students to the zoo and have them observe different primates using the chart provided.
- Upon returning to school, have students discuss their answers, ideas, experiences, and have them ask any questions they may have. Encourage students to discuss their reactions. What did they like the most? Least? Why? Have their feelings or ideas changed about zoos?

RECOMMENDED ASSESSMENT

- Ensure that students fill out their charts correctly.

EXTENSIONS

- Ask the children to observe the giraffe for five minutes, then a big cat for five minutes. Ask them to explain why they think these two animals belong to the same classification group. This exercise can be done with any two animals from the same classification group (birds, mammals, reptiles, etc.).
- While touring the zoo, students should choose any two animals and list two ways they are alike and two ways they are different. A third animal could be added to the group.

TEACHER HINTS

- Point out different primates at the zoo and help students fill out their charts.





PRIMATE STUDY SHEET



Make observations of different primates at the zoo

Name _____

NAME OF PRIMATE				
MONKEY OR APE?				
DOES IT HAVE FINGERNAILS OR CLAWS?				
DOES THE ANIMAL USE ITS TAIL TO GRASP THINGS?				
WHAT COLOR IS THE FUR AROUND THE ANIMAL'S EYES?				
ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF THE PRIMATE.				
WHAT DOES IT EAT?				
ARE THE ARMS LONGER OR SHORTER THAN THE LEGS?				
TELL HOW THE ANIMAL GOT ITS NAME.				
TELL AN INTERESTING FACT ABOUT THE ANIMAL'S BEHAVIOR.				

