

U Orangutan Project – National Education Program Specific Classroom Pack: Years K to 2



Introduction

This information pack is designed for Kindergarten (Reception) through to Year 2 in Primary. The worksheets contained within this pack are designed from the simple colouring in sheets, mazes and word searches through topics such as Society and the Environment, feeding Orangutan and background information on orangutan infants.

For more information please visit our Schools Website on www.orangutan.org.au/schools

Target Audience

School	Years	Ages	Topics	Material Required
High School (Secondary)	10	15		
	9	14		
	8	13		
	7	12		
Primary School	6	11		
	5	10		
	4	9		
	3	8		
	2	7	Life systems Society & Environment Orangutan Nutrition Orangutan Infants	www.orangutan.org.au : Activity Sheets – K to 2 Books (Comprehension): Orang-utan Baby Little Sibü An Orangutan Tale Mang the Wild Orangutan
	1	6		
Reception / Early Childhood	K	5		

Contents

This pack contains the following;

Opposing Thumbs	Awareness	Page 1
Colouring Activity	Art	Page 4
Science – Life Systems.....	Biology	Page 6
Society & Environment	Place & Space	Page 7
Feeding Orangutans	Nutrition	Page 9
Orangutan Infants	English Comprehension	Page 12, 13, 14
Orangutan Maze	Fun	Page 15
Orangutan Word Search	Spelling	Page 17, 18, 19
Orangutan Infants	Comprehension & Retention	Page 20

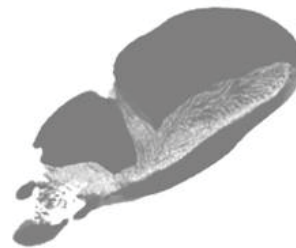
#1 Opposing Thumbs

Year
Level
R-2



This is the handprint of a female adult human. You might like to make some prints of your hands. When you do, try to move your thumb to the side. Then you will really notice your opposable thumb.

Orangutans have opposable thumbs too.



Ask your teacher to explain what an “opposable thumb” means. Then, do some activities to show why it is so important, e.g. draw a picture of an orangutan (The best you can.) Then, ask your teacher to tape your thumb to your fingers. Now, draw another orangutan (The best you can). Was this easy or hard to do? Which drawing was better? Talk about this.

Activity prepared by Heidi Bullo

How important is your opposable thumb?

Year
Level
R-2



What are opposable thumbs?

You've had them all of your life. Look carefully at your hands. You'll notice that your fingers point in one direction, but your thumb is different. Move your fingers and thumb to see how differently they move.

Talk about your discoveries. Why is this important?

To find out, you need to do some ordinary activities just the way you usually do.

After each activity, write down if it was easy or hard.

Then your teacher will tape your thumb to your other fingers so that you can't use your opposable thumb.

Do the same activities again and write down if they were easy, hard or impossible.

Activity prepared by Heidi Bullo

How important is your opposable thumb?

Year
Level
R-2

Activity	Using my hands normally. Easy or hard?	My opposable thumbs taped. Easy or hard or impossible?
Pick up my pencil.		
Sharpen my pencil.		
Write my name.		
Draw around my hand.		
Cut out my hand's outline.		
Turn a page in a book.		
Rule a line using my ruler.		
Use my eraser.		
Tie my shoelaces.		
My Activities		



Orangutan Colouring Activity #1

Year
Level
R-2

My name is: _____

I will call the mother orangutan: _____

I will call the baby orangutan: _____

Colour in the orangutans and draw some trees.



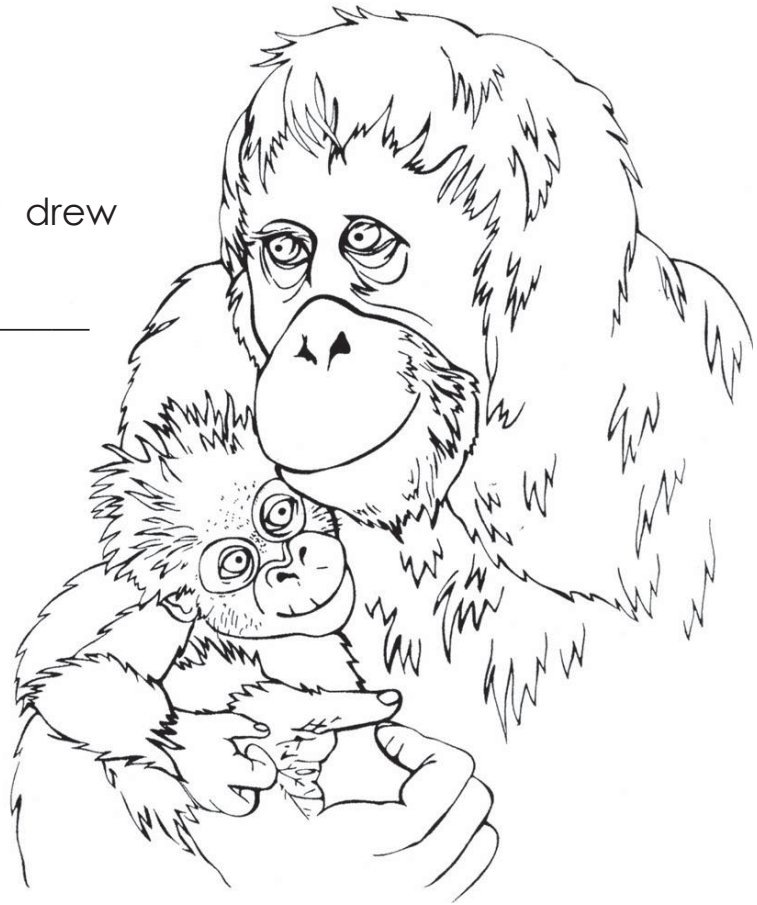
*This picture was drawn by Di Murphy. She kindly donated it to the TOP.

Orangutan Colouring Activity #2

Year
Level
R-2

A lady called Di Murphy drew
this sketch of two

for the TOP.



Please colour the mother and her _____
_____ using mainly shades of brown. You might like
to add some orange or red to make them look more realistic.
Draw lots of forest around them. Try to create many shades of
green.

Choose two names for the orangutans.

I will call the mother orangutan: _____

I will call the baby orangutan: _____

Do you think she is a good mother? Yes / No

Please explain the reasons for your answer.

*This picture was drawn by Di Murphy. She kindly donated it to the TOP.

We humans need to eat a well balanced nutritious diet if we want to be healthy. It's exactly the same for orangutans. We are often told that we should have at least two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables each day. You might think that's a lot, but the orangutans at zoos have more than triple that number!

On the next page you will find a table which lists some of the foods which they have each day. You'll notice that the foods have been put into seven groups. Each morning, the zoo-keepers give the orangutans one serve of food from each of these seven groups. In the evening, they receive a different food from each group.

That means, in these two meals, they eat fourteen different foods which are fruits or vegetables.

If you don't know what some of the food group titles mean, please find out. Some of the foods might also be unknown to you.

Try to find and taste some. You may also be surprised by some of the food groups. Eg. celery is a herb and red and green capsicums are in different groups.

Discuss the "surprises".

Feeding Orangutans at the Zoo

Year
Level
R-2

<u>Brassicas</u>	<u>Large Fruit</u>	<u>Small Fruit</u>	<u>Gourds</u>	<u>Herbs</u>	<u>Legu mes</u>	<u>Rhizome s, Roots & Tubers</u>
broccoli heads	apple	apricot	cucumber	basil-fresh leaves	snake beans	beetroot
brussel sprouts	capsicum - red	capsicum - green	honeydew melon	celery	snap beans	carrot
cabbage - green	eggplant	*cherries	pumpkin	coriander	snow peas	parsnip
cabbage - red	* figs	cranberries	rockmelon	fennel		sweet potato
cauliflower	grapefruit	cumquat	*squash	lemon grass		taro
pak-choi	guava-common	grapes - seedless	watermelon	lettuce head		* yam
	kiwifruit	longan	zucchini	mint sprigs		
	mandarin	loquat		parsley		
	mango	lychee		shallots		
	oranges	*okra		spring onions		
	pawpaw	plums		rosemary sprigs		
	peaches	strawberries				
	pears	*tamarinds				
	pineapple	tomato				
	pomegranate					
	*rambutan					
	starfruit					

* Only eaten sometimes as these foods often aren't available.



Feeding Orangutans at the Zoo

Year
Level
R-2

Key: Please colour each food group as stated below.

Colour	Food Group Name
red	legumes
green	large fruit
black	small fruit
purple	brassicas
blue	rhizome
yellow	gourds
orange	herbs

1. The group which has the most foods is:

2. The group which has the least foods is:

3. The two groups which have the same number of foods are:

and



Orang-utan Baby – Comprehension #1

Year
Level
R-2



This book was written by:

It is a non-fiction book.

It has lots of interesting facts about orangutans. If you look at the Contents page, you will see that there are eleven different sections.

On pages 22 and 23, there are some Yes/No questions from the facts in the book for you to answer. On page 24, there are also some activities which you might like to do. If you would like to buy this book, the TOP has it for sale on its web-site. www.orangutan.org.au

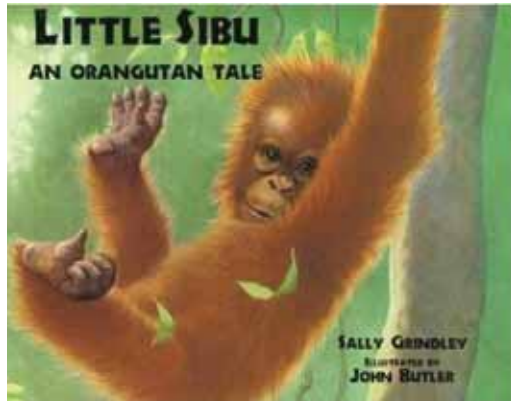
- 1) The father orangutan lives with the mother and baby:
True / False
- 2) The first thing that baby orangutans drink is _____
from their _____
- 3) When it is a bit older, it eats fruit. Before the baby eats the
fruit the mother _____
it to make it _____
- 4) When the baby is older, it starts to find its own food. It eats

- 5) How does it know what is good to eat? _____

- 6) Perhaps you have already learnt about opposable thumbs.
If you look at the photos on pages 4 & 17, you can clearly
see the orangutans' opposable toes. How would these help
orangutans? _____

Little Sibü – Comprehension #2

Year
Level
R-2



The person who wrote this story is:

The person who drew the pictures is:

1) Little Sibü's Mum was called _____

2) When Little Sibü was a baby, did his Mum ever leave him alone?
Yes / No True / False

3) At night time, Hati always built a _____
for them to sleep in.

4) When Little Sibü was three years old, he had learnt to do
many things by himself. However, he still needed his

5) When Little Sibü was seven, his Mum had another baby.
Her name was: _____

6) When Hati wanted Little Sibü to look after himself, did he
like the idea? Yes / No

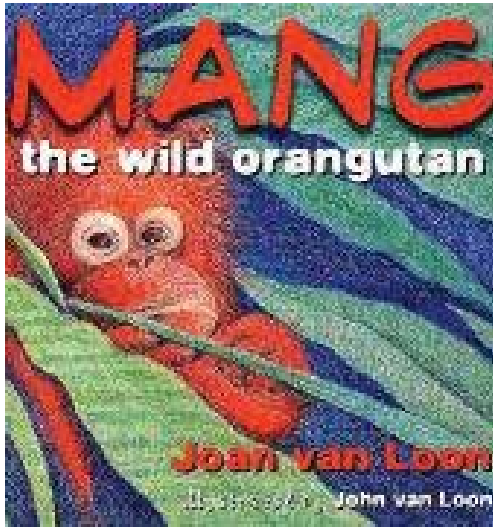
What did Little Sibü do that told you the answer to this question?

7) Out of all of the beautiful pictures, which is your favourite?

Why do you like it so much?

Mang the Wild Orangutan – Comprehension #3

Year
Level
R-2



The person who wrote this story is:

The person who drew the pictures is:

- 1) Now, Mang lives in the _____
- 2) When he was young he lived in the _____
with his _____
- 3) His Mum taught him to _____

- 4) Why was Mang chased by a swarm of bees? _____

- 5) How did the poachers catch Mang? _____

- 6) How do you think Mang felt when he arrived at the zoo? _____

- 7) Draw a picture to show where you think Mang would like to live.

Orangutan Maze - #1

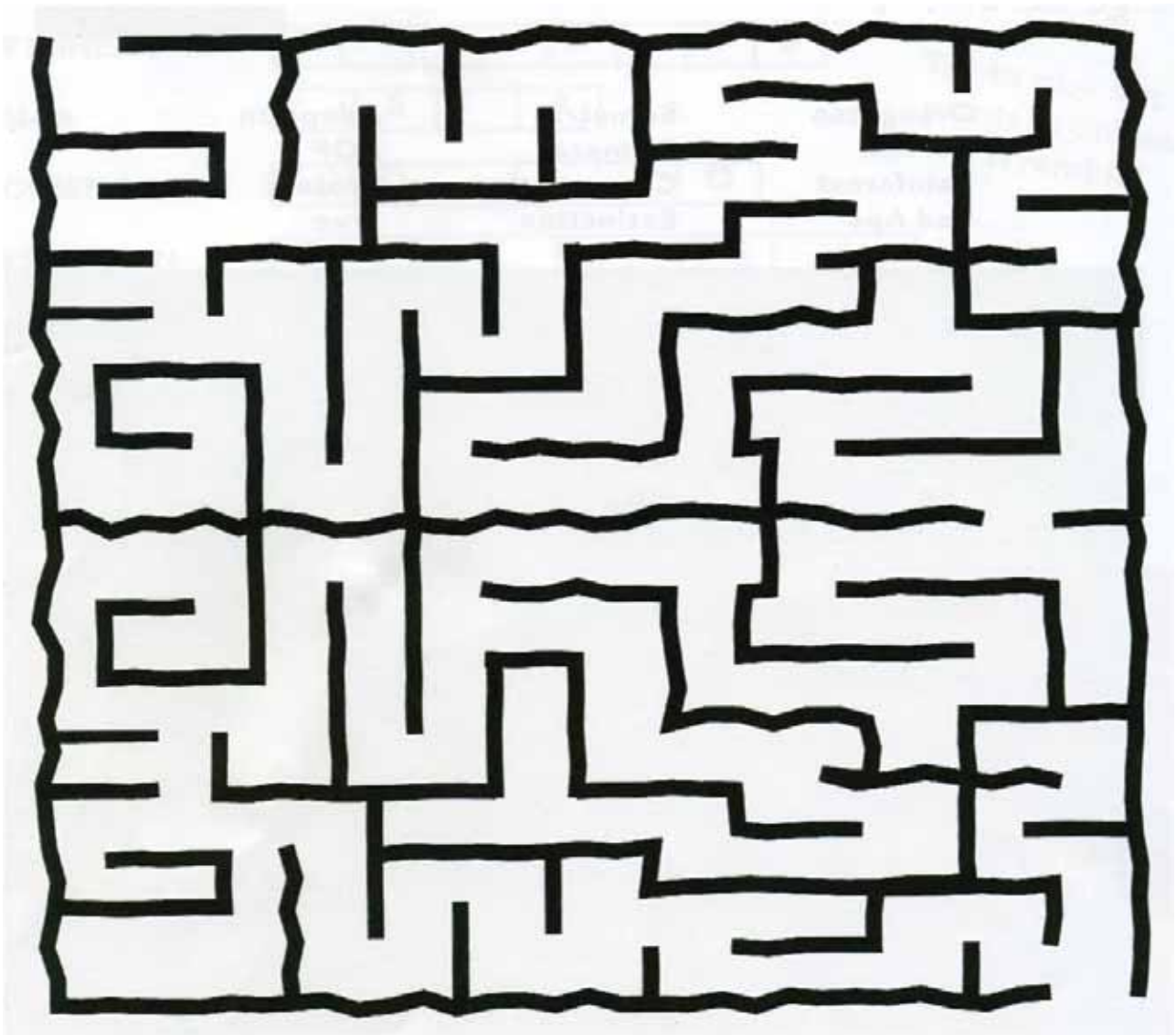
Year
Level
R-2

Draw an orangutan at the start of the maze.

Draw some fruit at the end of the maze.

Draw a line to show how the orangutan will travel through the maze.

Draw forest, all around the maze.

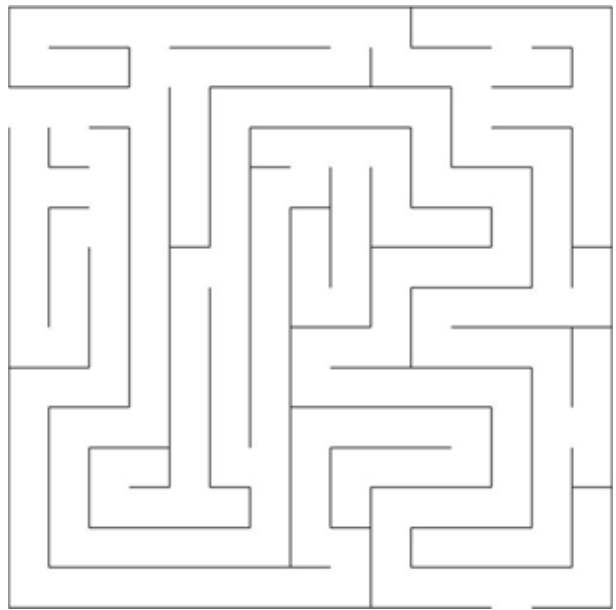


Orangutan Maze - #2

Year Level
R-2

Before you commence, decide which type of orangutan will be travelling through your maze, i.e. is it an adult male, a female or a female with a baby? Draw and name it/them in the box next to the entrance to the maze. Next, decide what is at the end of the maze. i.e. Why is your orangutan travelling through the maze? Is it to find food, another orangutan, a safe place, a Care Centre or something else? Draw what is at the destination in the box at the exit.

Draw your Orangutan/s here.



Now, use your imagination to describe what happened to your orangutan/s as it/they travelled through the maze of forest to reach its/their destination. Make your story as realistic as possible.

Draw what is at your destination here



When you search for the words in the grid, you'll discover that they are written horizontally (across) and vertically (down).

To make the words very clear, highlight them with as many colours as possible. Also, please colour highlight the words on the grid to match their partners on the list, e.g. If you colour the word nest brown on the grid, then it should also be brown on the list.

l	e	e	f	e	n	e	s	t
o	r	a	n	g	n	t	a	n
t	m	j	l	e	a	f	z	s
r	o	d	r	i	n	k	m	o
e	m	m	t	d	a	d	i	f
e	r	u	r	s	h	m	l	t
a	e	m	e	i	o	i	k	t
w	d	v	a	x	l	l	s	s
h	e	l	p	e	d	c	u	p

List Words

orangutan
up
nest
help
tree
leaf
drink
hold
milk
soft
dad
mum
six
red

Activity: On a separate piece of paper or on the back of this sheet, draw a very tall tree in the forest. Near the top of the tree is a very large nest. A red orangutan is in the nest. She is holding a green leaf. Her mum is climbing up the tree. At the bottom of the page is the forest floor. First, draw the dirt and lots of leaves. What else would be down there? Draw those things too.

Activity prepared by Heidi Bullo

Orangutan Word Search - #2

Year
Level
R-2

When you search for the words in the grid, you'll discover that they are written horizontally (across) and vertically (down). Some of the words overlap as well. To make the words very clear, highlight them with as many colours as possible. Also, please colour highlight the words on the grid to match their partners on the list. Eg. If you colour the word forest green on the grid, then it should also be green on the list.

f	j	c	a	r	S	o	f	t	t
o	r	a	n	g	u	t	a	n	s
r	l	r	e	c	m	i	l	k	z
e	e	e	s	l	a	p	l	a	y
s	a	r	t	i	t	r	e	e	s
t	f	m	u	m	r	a	i	n	o
f	o	o	d	b	a	b	y	e	f
o	l	o	v	e	s	h	o	l	d
n	o	l	t	r	i	u	p	t	a
e	e	d	o	d	x	g	o	o	d

List Words
orangutans
Sumatra
baby
forest
trees
nest
good
soft
old
rain
mum
climb
carer
fall
leaf
play
food
love
dad
six
milk
up

Activity: Use some words from the list to write a sentence about an orangutan (Use as many list words as you can). Highlight the list words.

How many list words did you use?

Illustrate your sentence.



My Orangutan Word Search

Year
Level
R-2

Now it's time for you to create your own word search. All of the words must be associated with the real lifestyles of orangutans living in the wild, in captivity or in care centres.

Instructions for my activity:

My List Words

My Activity: _____

Don't forget to create a solutions page to match.



Orangutan youngsters are like human children - they need lots of care and attention. They also need to learn many things from their mother to enable them to live by themselves when they are older. Male orangutans stay with their mother until they are about eight years old. Females stay with their mother until they are about 12 years old, so they can observe their mother raising her younger brother or sister. By watching their younger sibling being raised for a couple of years, they will then know how to look after their own baby. Orangutans don't live in large family groups like gorillas and chimpanzees do in Africa. They mostly live by themselves, so young orangutans learn everything they need to know from their mother.

Orangutan babies cling onto their mother's hair immediately after birth so their mother is still free to use her hands and feet for climbing. Orangutan babies start to venture away from mum at about 8 months of age, but they stay very close to her and she will always scoop her baby up when she starts to travel again through the canopy. Young orangutans suckle until they are 5 years of age, but start to eat some solid food at about six months of age.

Things that young orangutans have to learn from their mums before they can leave home include:

- A mental map of the forest so they know the location of fruit trees in the jungle.
- When certain trees fruit during the year so they can travel to them to eat the food.
- What food they can eat and what is poisonous.
- How to open some fruits/nuts or get to food sources.- eg. May use sticks to get honey out of a bees' nest or use sticks to help open spiky fruit.
- How to move from tree to tree without falling. Orangutans don't leap through the trees or 'brachiate' like gibbons because they are too heavy. They try to always have a grip on a branch with a hand or foot in case they fall. Orangutans learn to sway trees with their body weight, so they lean into the next tree and make travelling through the canopy safer.
- How to make a nest to sleep in at night. Wild orangutans make excellent night nests in which to sleep. They fold over small branches and then pack them with leaves to make it comfortable. Orangutans sleep from dusk until dawn so about 6pm - 6am.
- A timetable of what to do during the day. Orangutans generally travel and forage from dawn until about 11am. They then make a quick day nest and rest during the heat of the day (11am - 2pm). They will then travel and eat more until making their night nest at about 5pm.

When baby orangutans' mothers are killed and they are stolen by people to become pets, the baby orangutans will be very upset. They have only ever known their mothers and people are loud and scary. People think baby orangutans are very cute and often want them as pets. This is illegal and extremely bad for the baby orangutan who needs to be with his/her mother. Many of these infant orangutans are rescued and taken to care centres to be looked after and hopefully one day be released back into the jungle. Because they have lost their mothers, baby orangutans are given a human surrogate mother to take care of them. That person gives them lots of love and affection as their own orangutan mother would have done. When the babies become toddlers, they are often then looked after by men as orangutans are very strong and toddlers can be very cheeky. The men take the young orangutans out into protected areas of forest and teach them how to be wild orangutans again. Things that the human carers teach them include -

- Teaching them and encouraging them to climb and stay off the ground.
- Giving them wild fruits to eat.
- Showing them all the different types of food they can eat in the forest, e.g. termites.
- How to make a nest in which to sleep.

If a baby orangutan arrives at a care centre, it will be many years before it can be released into the forest again. Young orangutans cannot survive on their own, so they need to stay at the care centre until they graduate from wild orangutan training classes and can survive on their own in the jungle.

Many wonderful documentaries have been made about orangutans which are being looked after at care centres. One documentary which is currently available (2009) is called "Orangutan Diary - Taking Care of the Relatives". It contains some very interesting and entertaining vision of young orangutans learning skills from their carers, which they would have learnt from their mother (Learning how to build a nest is especially entertaining.)

If you go to the web-site listed below, you'll be able to find a synopsis (recount), of what happens in each episode of "Orangutan Diary".

www.noga.co.il/new/pr/images/pictures8/5881.PDF

Orangutan Infants – Activity #1

Year
Level
R-2

How well do you remember what you have just read and discussed?

Orangutan youngsters are like human _____
- they need lots of _____ and attention.

They also need to learn many things from their _____
to enable them to live by themselves when they are _____
_____.

Male orangutans stay with their mother until they are about eight
_____ old.

Females stay with their mother until they are about 11 years
_____, so they can observe their mother raising
her younger brother or _____.

By watching their younger sibling being raised for a couple of years,
they will then know how to look after their own _____
_____.

Orangutans don't live in large family groups like gorillas and
chimpanzees do in _____.

They mostly live by themselves, so young orangutans learn
_____ they need to know from their mother.

Orangutan babies cling onto their mother's immediately after
_____ so their mother is still free to use her
_____ and feet for climbing.

Orangutan babies start to venture away from mum at about 8
_____ of age, but they stay very close to her and she will
always scoop her baby up when she starts to _____
_____ again through the canopy.

Young orangutans suckle until they are 5 _____ of age,
but start to eat some solid _____ at about six months of age.

Write down two new facts which you learnt when you read this
information.

Find a partner. Tell each other what you have just learnt.

