



# LATIN LINGO – WORKSHEET

## How classification helps organise organisms.

In small groups (with an adult), complete the worksheet. We recommend staggered groups to minimise congestion if multiple classes. Read the exhibit signage as well as the worksheet to discover the answers. Worksheet sections/locations can be completed in any order. Come back to a question if you can't answer it right away as you might find it on a sign later.

Please note that Kindergarten-Year 8 students must be with a supervising adult for the duration of their visit to Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary. This includes riding the train.

### Blinky Bill's Home Tree

(Freshwater animals, nocturnal mammals and reptiles map reference B14) –

1.  
a) Find an example living organism classified in the kingdom Animalia.  

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2.  
a) Find an example of a living organism from any kingdom classification other than 'Animalia'.  

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3.  
a) Find an example of an animal classified in the subphylum Vertebrata.  

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4.  
What is an example of an animal classified in the subphylum Invertebrata.  

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5.  
Find three examples of animals in the class Reptilia.  

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6.  
Find three examples of animals in the class Mammalia.  

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7.  
Find at least one example of an animal classified in the subclass Marsupialia.  

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8.

The three orders of Reptilia are Crocodylia, Testudines (turtles, tortoises, terrapins) and Squamata (lizards and snakes). Find one example of each. Write their common species name.

Crocodylia - \_\_\_\_\_

Testudines - \_\_\_\_\_

Squamata - \_\_\_\_\_

9.

The five families of Australian lizards are geckoes, legless lizards, dragons, monitors and skinks. Find three different families. Write their common species name.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10.

Outline the three physical differences between snakes and lizards.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

11.

Did you know the genus for Cane Toad used to be *Bufo*. What is the new Genus for Cane Toad?

\_\_\_\_\_

12.

Did you know that many animals go by many common or local names but all animals have only one Latin or scientific name. List another common name for Splendid Green Tree Frog *Litoria splendida*.

\_\_\_\_\_

13.

Find one example of an animal classified as a placental mammal. (Clue - Most of the mammals in Blinky Bill's Home Tree have a pouch. This mammal does not).

\_\_\_\_\_

**Forest Fringe Aviary (map I15) -**

What is genus? A [taxonomic category](#) ranking used in biological [classification](#) that is below a [family](#) and above a [species](#) level, and includes group(s) of [species](#) that have similar features. It is the first part of an organism's scientific name using binomial nomenclature; the second part is the species name. An organism's scientific name is always italicised, and the genus name is capitalised while the species name is not.



14.

Find two birds that belong to the same Genus. Write both their common and scientific name.

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Tasmanian Devil (map reference Q12) –

15.

Did you know the binominal scientific name for Tasmanian Devil means '*Harris's flesh lover*' in Latin. Find and write this scientific name.

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Kangaroos - paddock (map reference S13) –

16.

a) The subfamily Macropodidae means large (macro) foot (pod) in Latin. Find three examples of Macropod in the kangaroo paddocks. Write both their common and scientific name.

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b) Describe other similar features these Macropods share.

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Lost Valley (map reference V14) –

17.

a) Find two species from the order Primates. Write both their common and scientific name.

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b) Think of another order of Primate closely related to Chimpanzees (Clue - You will see them all around Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary today however you won't find them on display in exhibits!).

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c) List similar features that humans share with tamarins and lemurs.

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d) List differences between humans and other primates.

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**Freshwater Crocodile** (map reference V13) –

18.

The Freshwater Crocodile's scientific name is *Crocodylus johnstoni*. This means 'Johnston's Crocodile'. The first specimen was collected by man before it was described (named) over a hundred years ago. What do you think this man's surname was?

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**Koalas** (map reference R8) –

19.

a) Can you find another animal from the subclass 'Marsupialia' that has similar physical features to the Koala - Sharp claws, large ears and nose, hard bony bottom. Write both their common and scientific name.

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*Did you know Phascolarctos cinereus means ash-coloured pouched-bear and Vombatus ursinus means bear-like animal.*

**Echidnas (near Hospital)** (map reference R2) –

20.

Which Mammalia order does the echidna belong to? (Clue - NOT Marsupial).

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**Bonus question** -

Make a list of any animals at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary that go by more than one common name. e.g. Masked Lapwing = Plover.



# LATIN LINGO — WORKSHEET ANSWERS

## Latin Lingo

### How classification helps organise organisms.

In small groups (with an adult), complete the worksheet. We recommend staggered groups to minimise congestion if multiple classes. Read the exhibit signage as well as the worksheet to discover the answers. Worksheet sections/locations can be completed in any order. Come back to a question if you can't answer it right away as you might find it on a sign later.

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#### Blinky Bill's Home Tree

(Freshwater animals, nocturnal mammals and reptiles map reference B14) –

1.

a) Find an example living organism classified in the kingdom Animalia.

All animals - Australian Lungfish, Squirrel Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Feathertail Glider, Long-nosed Potoroo, Merten's Water Monitor, Eastern Long-necked Turtle, Frilled Lizard, Freshwater Crocodile, Scrub Python, Green Tree Snake, Coastal Carpet Python, Broad-headed Snake, Common Coastal Death Adder, Collet's Black Snake, Knob-tailed Gecko, Magnificent Green Tree Frog etc

2.

a) Find an example of a living organism from any kingdom classification other than 'Animalia'.

Plants

3.

a) Find an example of an animal classified in the subphylum Vertebrata.

All animals - Australian Lungfish, Squirrel Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Feathertail Glider, Long-nosed Potoroo, Merten's Water Monitor, Eastern Long-necked Turtle, Frilled Lizard, Freshwater Crocodile, Scrub Python, Green Tree Snake, Coastal Carpet Python, Broad-headed Snake, Common Coastal Death Adder, Collet's Black Snake, Knob-tailed Gecko, Magnificent Green Tree Frog etc

4.

What is an example of an animal classified in the subphylum Invertebrata.

Insects; crabs, lobsters and their kin; snails, clams, octopi and their kin; starfish, sea-urchins and their kin; jellyfish, and worms.



5.

Find three examples of animals in the class Reptilia.

Merten's Water Monitor, Eastern Long-necked Turtle, Frilled Lizard, Freshwater Crocodile, Scrub Python, Green Tree Snake, Coastal Carpet Python Broad-headed Snake, Common Coastal Death Adder, Collet's Black Snake, Knob-tailed Gecko

6.

Find three examples of animals in the class Mammalia.

Squirrel Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Feathertail Glider, Long-nosed Potoroo

7.

Find at least one example of an animal classified in the subclass Marsupialia.

Squirrel Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Feathertail Glider, Long-nosed Potoroo, Greater Bilby

8.

The three orders of Reptilia are Crocodylia, Testudines (turtles, tortoises, terrapins) and Squamata (lizards and snakes). Find one example of each. Write their common species name.

Crocodylia - Freshwater Crocodile

Testudines - Eastern Long-necked Turtle

Squamata - Merten's Water Monitor, Frilled Lizard, Scrub Python, Green Tree Snake, Coastal Carpet Python, Broad-headed Snake, Common Coastal Death Adder, Collet's Black Snake, Knob-tailed Gecko

9.

The five families of Australian lizards are geckoes, legless lizards, dragons, monitors and skinks. Find three different families. Write their common species name.

Geckoes - Knob-tailed Gecko

Legless lizards - None on display in Blinky Bill's Home Tree

Dragons - Frilled Lizard

Monitors - Merten's Water Monitor

Legless lizards - None on display in Blinky Bill's Home Tree

Skinks - None on display in Blinky Bill's Home Tree

11.

Did you know the genus for Cane Toad used to be *Bufo*. What is the new Genus for Cane Toad?

*Rhinella*

11.

Outline the three physical differences between snakes and lizards (Clue - Answer on TV screen).

a) Limbs

b) External ears – Lizards have external ears

c) Eye lids – **Most** lizards have eyelids



12.

Did you know that many animals go by many common or local names but all animals have only one Latin or scientific name. List another common name for Splendid Green Tree Frog *Litoria splendida*.

Magnificent Green Tree Frog

13.

Find one example of an animal classified as a placental mammal. (Clue - Most of the mammals in Blinky Bill's Home Tree have a pouch. This mammal does not).

Ghost Bat

**Forest Fringe Aviary (map I15) -**

What is genus? A [taxonomic category](#) ranking used in biological [classification](#) that is below a [family](#) and above a [species](#) level, and includes group(s) of [species](#) that have similar features. It is the first part of an organism's scientific name using binomial nomenclature; the second part is the species name. An organism's scientific name is always italicised, and the genus name is capitalised while the species name is not.

14.

Find two birds that belong to the same Genus. Write both their common and scientific name.

Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus* and Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

**Tasmanian Devil (map reference Q12) –**

15.

Did you know the binominal scientific name for Tasmanian Devil means 'Harris's flesh lover' in Latin. Find and write this scientific name.

*Sarcophilus harrisi*

**Kangaroos - paddock (map reference S13) –**

16.

a) The subfamily Macropodidae means large (macro) foot (pod) in Latin. Find three examples of Macropod in the kangaroo paddocks. Write both their common and scientific name.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*

Red Kangaroo *Macropus rufus*

Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby *Petrogale penicillata*

b) Describe other similar features these Macropods share.

Large hind legs and muscular tail, warm-blooded, fur, pouch



Lost Valley (map reference V14) –

17.

a) Find two species from the order Primates. Write both their common and scientific name.

Ring-tailed Lemur *Lemur catta*, Cotton-top Tamarin *Saguinus oedipus*

b) Think of another order of Primate closely related to chimpanzees (Clue - You will see them all around Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary today however you won't find them on display in exhibits!)

Human! *Homo sapiens*

c) List similar features that humans share with tamarins and lemurs.

Grasping hands and feet, opposable thumbs, finger nails, flat face and eyes facing same direction, 32 teeth, two mammary glands, large brain, warm-blooded, placenta

d) List differences between humans and other primates.

Primates - Walk on all fours, different facial structure, larger face than cranium/head, skull hangs forward, denser hair

Freshwater Crocodile (map reference V13) –

18.

The Freshwater Crocodile's scientific name is *Crocodylus johnstoni*. This means 'Johnston's Crocodile'. The first specimen was collected by man over a hundred years before it was described (named). What do you think this man's surname was?

Mr Johnston

Koalas (map reference R8) –

19.

Can you find another animal from the subclass 'Marsupialia' that has similar physical features to the koala - Sharp claws, large ears and nose, hard bony bottom. Write both their common and scientific name.

Common Wombat

Did you know *Phascolarctos cinereus* means ash-coloured pouched-bear and *Vombatus ursinus* means bear-like animal.

Echidnas (near Hospital) (map reference R2) –

20.

Which Mammalia order does the echidna belong to? (Clue - NOT Marsupial)

Monotreme



**Bonus question -**

**Make a list of any animals at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary that go by more than one common name. e.g. Masked Lapwing = Plover**

**Examples -**

**Bilby = Rabbit-eared Bandicoot (They are in the bandicoot family)**

**Bush stone-curlew = Bush Thick-knee**

**Saltwater crocodile = Estuarine Crocodile**

**And did you know many Australian native animals also have local indigenous language names!**