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How much do people know?

Here are the answers!

- Many of nature's problems are caused by people. This is often because people don't know enough about nature to care about it.
- To educate about nature it's a good idea to first find out how much people know. The easiest way is to ask questions and that's the point of this activity. This short survey tackles the subject of frogs in Malta.
- The painted frog is getting rarer in Malta. In the past many people caught frogs to keep at home. Luckily (and thanks to education and laws) people don't do this so much anymore. But frogs are still in trouble and they need more attention and awareness. If not, they'll become extinct.
- This survey tests basic knowledge and attitudes about frogs among primary students.
- Respondents are asked eight easy questions. To make it fast and simple, all the answers are multiple-choice, with three answers to choose from.

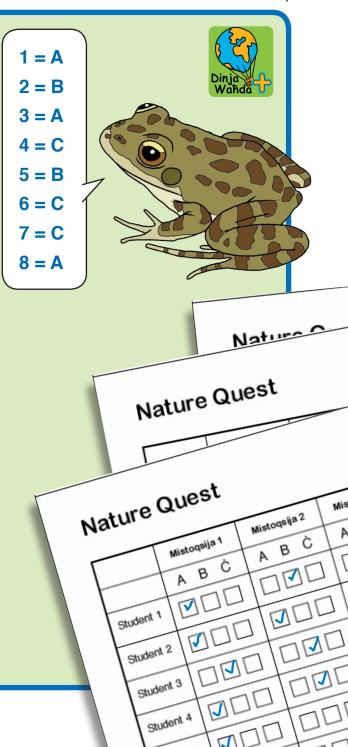
Do the survey

- 1 Find a Year 5 class willing to spare a little time to take the survey.
- 2 Choose two or three children from your class to be the Interviewers.
- 3 Make copies of the *Question Sheet* (page 4 or 5) and give one to each Interviewer
- 4 Make copies of the *Answer Sheet* (page 6 or 7) and give one to each Interviewer.
- 5 Armed with a pencil and clipboard, the Interviewers visit the Year 5 class and carry out the survey.
 - The Interviewer asks the Respondent the first question in the *Question Sheet*
 - The Interview reads the three possible answers A, B or C.
 - The Respondent chooses *one* answer and the Interviewer ticks box A or B or C in the *Answer Sheet*
 - The Interviewer follows the same procedure for the other questions.

Each interview should take about 3 minutes or less.

Rules

- Interviews to be held one-to-one, not as a group (other Respondents should not listen in).
- Interviewers cannot discuss questions with the Respondents.
- Respondents can ask for a repeat of a question.





1. lż-żrinġ ngħidu li hu amfibju. Għaliex?

- A. Ghax jiehu nifs fl-ilma u anke barra mill-ilma.
- B. Għax jaqbad I-ikel b'ilsienu.
- C. Ghax ghandu I-gilda tiżloq.

2. X'insejħulu ż-żgħir taż-żrinġ?

- A. Mazzarell
- B. Marżepp
- Ċ. Xagħat

3. X'iħobb jiekol iż-żrinġ?

- A. Insetti
- B. Ħut żgħar
- Ċ. Ħaxix tal-ilma

4. F'liema ambjent jgħix iż-żrinġ?

- A. F'xatt il-baħar
- B. Fi bjar fondi
- Ċ. Fejn hemm I-ilma ħelu

5. X'jagħmel iż-żrinġ fin-nixfa tas-sajf?

- A. Imut.
- B. Iħaffer toqba fit-tajn.
- Ċ. Jinżel fil-baħar.

6. Għaliex iż-żrinġ qed isir rari f'Malta?

- A. Għax mhux isib biżżejjed x'jiekol.
- B. Għax il-karozzi jgħaffġu ħafna minnhom.
- Ċ. Għax qed jinxef l-ambjent tiegħu.

7. Jekk tara żrinġ fin-natura x'tagħmel?

- A. Nieħdu d-dar biex inrabbih.
- B. Naqbdu biex narah u nerga' nitilgu.
- Ċ. Inħallih fejn hu.

8. Għaliex iż-żrinġijiet huma importanti fin-natura?

- A. Għax huma parti mill-foodchain.
- B. Għax jeħilsuna minn ħafna nemus.
- Ċ. Għax insibuhom f'Malta biss u mkien iktar fid-dinja.



Nature Quest

The Painted Frog

1. A frog is called an amphibian. Why?

- A. Because it breathes in water and out of water.
- B. Because it catches food with its tongue.
- C. Because its skin is slippery.

2. What do we call a baby frog?

- A. A dragonfly
- B. A tadpole
- C. A caterpillar

3. What do frogs eat?

- A. Insects
- B. Small fish
- C. Water plants

4. Where do frogs live?

- A. On the seashore
- B. In deep wells
- C. Near fresh water

5. What do frogs do when it's dry in summer?

- A. They die.
- B. They dig holes in the mud.
- C. They go down into the sea.

6. Why are frogs getting rare in Malta?

- A. Because they can't find enough food.
- B. Because cars squash many frogs.
- C. Because their habitat is drying up.

7. If you see a frog in nature what do you do?

- A. Take it home and keep it as a pet.
- B. Pick it up to look at it, then let it go.
- C. Leave it where it is.

8. Why are frogs important in nature?

- A. Because they are part of the foodchain.
- B. Because they eat lots of nasty mosquitoes.
- C. Because they live only in Malta and nowhere else.



Tweġibiet

wanda • 12	Mistoqsija 1	Mistoqsija 2	Mistoqsija 3	Mistoqsija 4	Mistoqsija 5	Mistoqsija 6	Mistoqsija 7	Mistoqsija 8
	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ	A B Ċ
Student 1								
Student 2								
Student 3								
Student 4								
Student 5								
Student 6								
Student 7								
Student 8								
Student 9								
Student 10								
Total								



Answer Sheet

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7	Question 8
	A B C	АВС	АВС	АВС	АВС	АВС	A B C	АВС
Student 1								
Student 2								
Student 3								
Student 4								
Student 5								
Student 6								
Student 7								
Student 8								
Student 9								
Student 10								
Total								

Totali



1	lż-żrinġ ngħidu li hu amfibju. Għaliex?	5	X'jagħmel iż-żrinġ fin-nixfa tas-sajf?
	A Għax jieħu nifs fl-ilma u anke barra mill-ilma.		A Imut.
	B Għax jaqbad I-ikel b'ilsienu.		B Iħaffer toqba fit-tajn. ✓
	Ċ Għax għandu I-ġilda tiżloq.		Ċ Jinżel fil-baħar.
2	X'insejħulu ż-żgħir taż-żrinġ?	6	Għaliex iż-żrinġ qed isir rari f'Malta?
	A Mazzarell		A Għax ma jsibx biżżejjed x'jiekol.
	B Marżepp		B Għax il-karozzi jgħaffġu ħafna minnhom.
	Ċ Xagħat		Ċ Għax qed jinxef I-ambjent tiegħu. ✓
3	X'iħobb jiekol iż-żrinġ?	7	Jekk tara żrinġ fin-natura x'tagħmel?
	A Insetti		A Nieħdu d-dar biex inrabbih.
	B Ħut żgħar		B Naqbdu biex narah u nerġa' nitilqu.
	Ċ Ħaxix tal-ilma		Ċ Inħallih fejn hu. ✓
4	F'liema ambjent jgħix iż-żrinġ?	8	Għaliex iż-żrinġijiet huma importanti fin-natura?
	A F'xatt il-baħar		▲ Għax huma parti mill-foodchain. ✓
	B Fi bjar fondi		B Għax jeħilsuna minn ħafna nemus.
	Ċ Fejn hemm I-ilma ħelu		Ċ Għax insibuhom f'Malta biss u mkien iktar fid-dinja.

Spread the Word 3 Nature Quest Totals Sheet

Totals Sheet



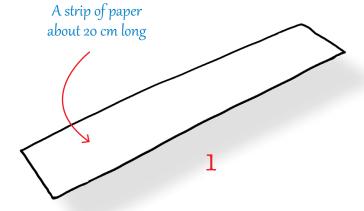
Nature Quest

The Painted Frog

1	A frog	j is	called an amphibian. Why?	5	What do frogs do when it's dry in summer?
		A	Because it breathes in water and out of water.		A They die.
		В	Because it catches food with its tongue.		B They dig holes in the mud.
		С	Because its skin is slippery.		C They go down into the sea.
2	What	do	we call a baby frog?	6	6 Why are frogs getting rare in Malta?
		A	A dragonfly		A Because they can't find enough food.
		В	A tadpole		B Because cars squash many frogs.
		С	A caterpillar		C Because their habitat is drying up.
3	What	do	frogs eat?	7	If you see a frog in nature what do you do?
		A	Insects		A Take it home and keep it as a pet.
		В	Small fish		B Pick it up to look at it, then let it go.
		С	Water plants		C Leave it where it is.
4	Where	e do	frogs live?	8	3 Why are frogs important in nature?
		A	On the seashore		A Because they are part of the foodchain.
		В	In deep wells		B Because they eat lots of nasty mosquitoes.
		С	Near fresh water		C Because they live only in Malta and nowhere else.

Riding the Wind Experiment

Experiment



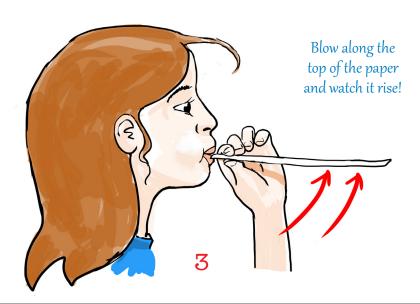


Watch it rise!

- 1 Find a strip of paper about 20cm long. This is your wing.
- Hold one end of the paper between your thumb and index finger and place it on top of your lower lip just below your mouth. Let the other end of the paper sag down.
- Blow gently along the top of the strip and watch the free end of the paper rise! The stronger you blow, the quicker the paper rises.

Is it magic?

No, it's Science! Blowing over the top of the paper pushes away the air. This decreases the weight of the air (pressure) on the top side of the paper, so the air pressure under the paper is higher than the air pressure on top. This pushes the wing up, and it's called **lift**. It's the same force that lifts birds (and aircraft) into the air.





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Riding the Wind

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Date Year A visit to Salina Nature Reserve Name

medium and pointed Observe the birds at the nature reserve. See how many you can fit in the table below. short and round wings long and wide long and thin medium and thick long and thin medium and thin short and thin beak



_	
	hoose five birds you saw and fill the table below.
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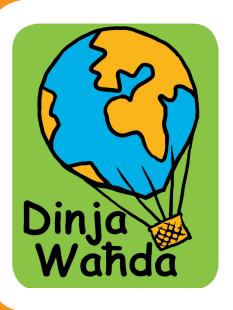
you know the birds!

to help Use these

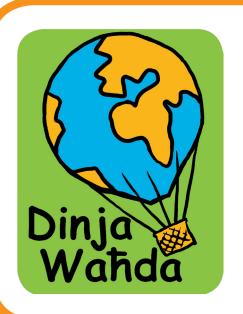
short and thick



This is a Dinja Waħda school

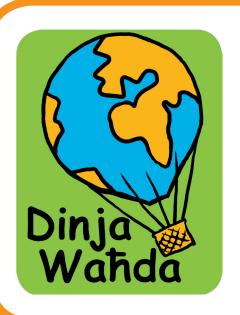


This is a Dinja Wahda class





Din skola Dinja Waħda





Din klassi Dinja Waħda