

# Croc!

LOST GIANTS TO LIVING LEGENDS



## Primary school self-guided worksheet

### How to use this guide

Explore the exhibition → Find the displays → Complete the activities



Answer questions



Challenge yourself



Support tasks



Back at school

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ School: \_\_\_\_\_

### Dive in

#### Before you enter the exhibition

When you think of crocodiles,  
what is the first word you think of?

Write it here.

\_\_\_\_\_

PRESENTING PARTNERS

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Australian Government

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM Queensland Government

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

This exhibition is a collaboration between the Australian National Maritime Museum, Queensland Museum and Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory.



### Activity 1: Lost giants

1. How long is the Supercroc? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long is the croc from Australia, *Isisfordia duncani*? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Find a partner. Use your partner's arm span as 1 unit of measurement. Compare the length of the Supercroc to your partner's arm span. How many times longer is the Supercroc?

I estimate that the Supercroc is about \_\_\_\_\_ times longer than my partner's arm span.



4. Circle the word that describes the length of the Supercroc?

Long      Short

5. What is something that is longer than a Supercroc?
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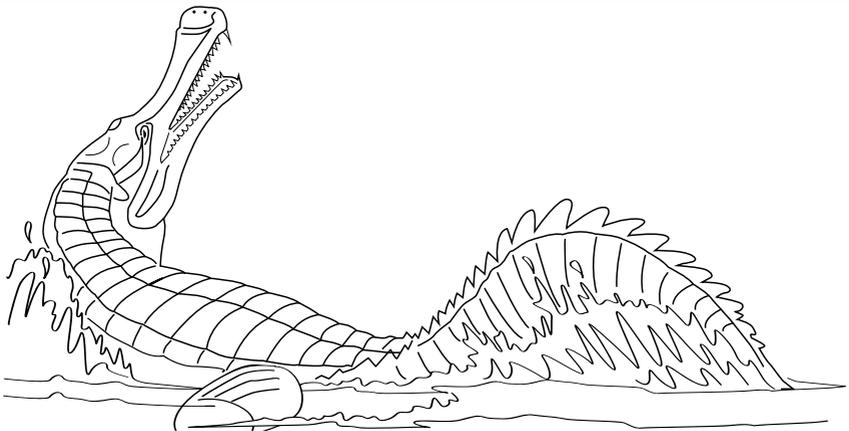


6. Convert the length of the Supercroc from metres to centimetres.  
Hint: 1m = 100 cm.

Remember to show your working and include the unit of measurement.

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7. Convert the length of *Isisfordia duncani* from metres to millimetres.  
Hint: 1m = 1000mm
- 





## Activity 2: Today's cross

The world is a very big place, but a map helps us to see large areas at one time. A map is a drawing of a large area on a smaller scale.

All maps must include **BOLTSS**

**B** = border

**O** = orientation (north arrow)

**L** = legend (key)

**T** = title

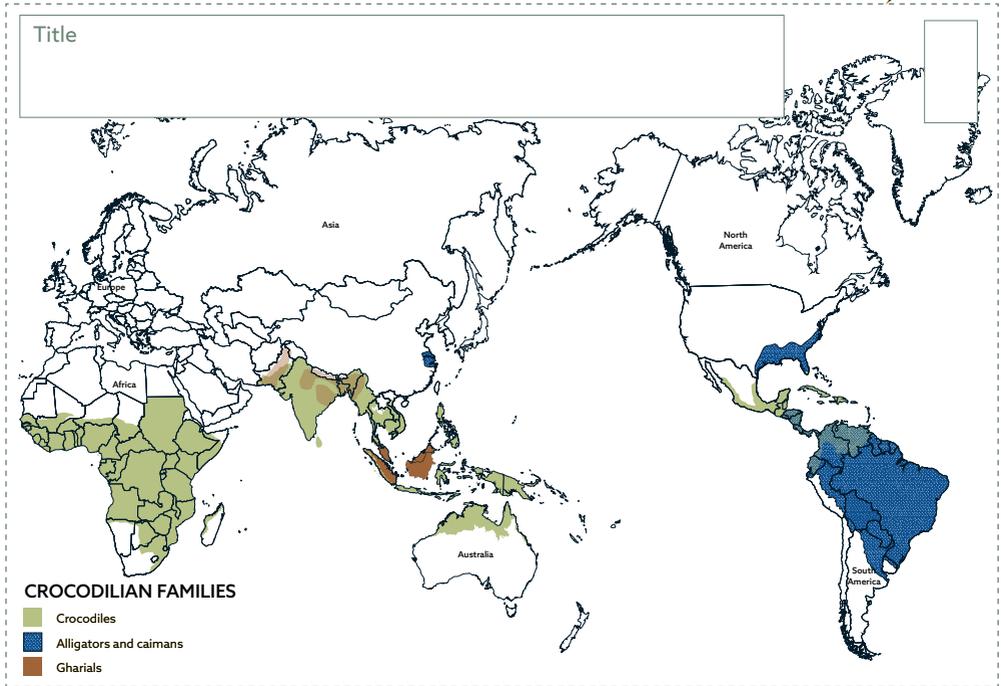
**S** = scale

**S** = source

Trace the dotted line to draw a border around the map.

On a map, orientation points north. Draw an arrow and label it with an 'N' (for north).

This map shows where the three crocodylian families live, but it is missing some of the **BOLTSS**! Fill in the gaps to complete the map.



Legend	Crocodylian



Why do you think crocodylians are mostly found along the equator (or through the middle) of the world map?

Use the map to fill in the missing labels in the legend



### Activity 3: Global connections

Continuity and change are the opposite.  
Continuity is when something stays the same over time.

Find an object that shows **continuity** (ie an object that is the same as today).

1. What is the object? Where is it from? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do you think we still use this object today?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Find an object that has **changed** (ie an object that we no longer use).

3. What is the object? Where is it from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why was it important for this culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why don't we use this object anymore?  
\_\_\_\_\_



6. Crocodiles have been an important part of many cultures for thousands of years. Find the objects and complete the timeline to discover the deep and enduring connections between humans and crocodiles.

Where? <b>Togo</b> What is it? <b>Game</b>	Where? What is it? <b>Sobek</b> (god of crocodiles, the Nile, army and fertility)	Where? <b>Romans in Egypt</b> What is it?	Where? <b>Myanmar (Burma)</b> What is it? <b>Migyaung Crocodile zither</b> (musical instrument)	Where? <b>Solomon Islands</b> What is it? <b>Toy</b>
When?	When? <b>4000 years ago</b>	When? <b>1800 years ago</b>	When?	When?

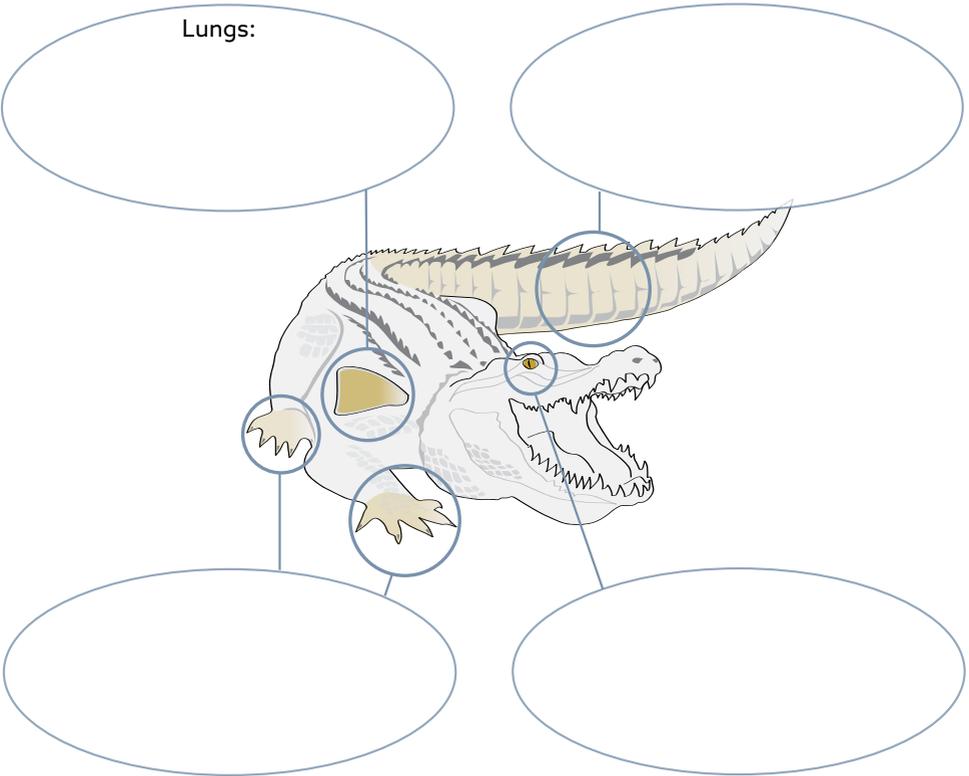
Draw the objects



### Activity 4: Our two

Crocodiles have many physical adaptations which allow them to survive. Physical adaptations evolve over time, allowing an organism to live in a particular environment.

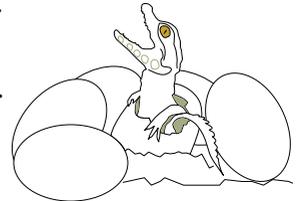
Use the adaptations interactive to identify the crocodile's physical adaptations. How does this physical adaptation help the crocodile to survive?



### Egg hunt! Find the croc eggs and answer the question.

Crocodiles are oviparous, which means they lay eggs. The gender of baby crocodiles is not set when the eggs are laid. The temperature of the nest determines the gender of the baby croc.

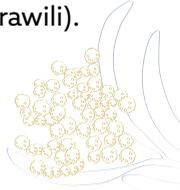
If the nest is 31–33 °C, most hatchlings will be male.  
If the nest is cooler or hotter than this, they will be female.  
If global temperatures continue to rise because of climate change, what will happen to crocodile populations?





### Activity 5: Kinship and connection & Lore and law

1. Find the artwork, *Bäru at Baraltja* (painted by Nongirrŋa Marawili).  
What colours can you see?

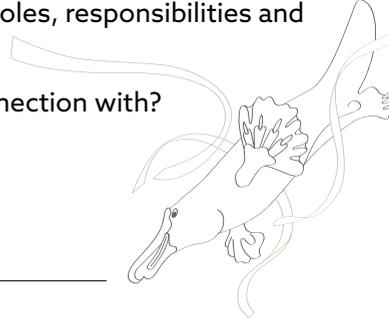


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2. What animals can you see in this artwork?

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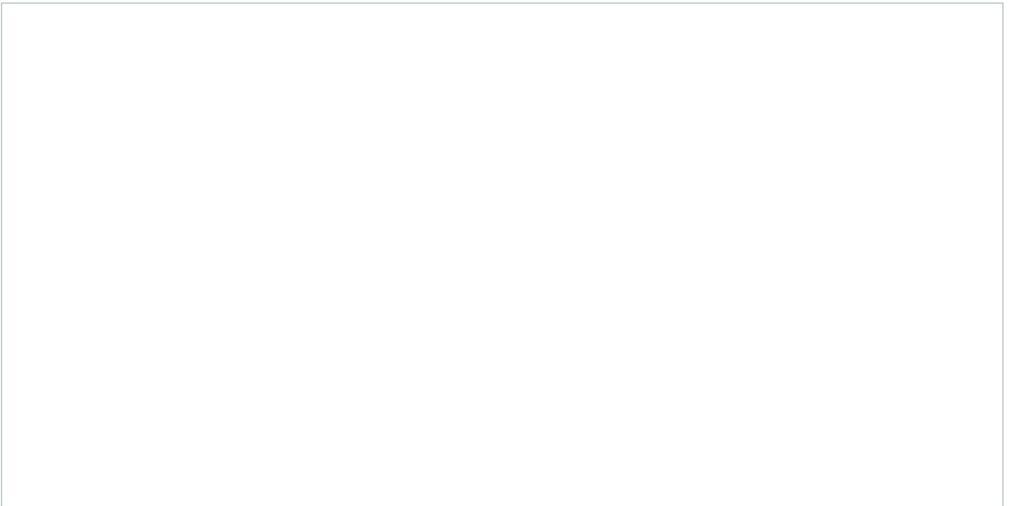
These animals are totems. A totem is a plant or animal that is a person's spiritual emblem. A totem defines a person's or clan's roles, responsibilities and relationships with Country and with one another.

3. Is there a plant or animal that you feel a special connection with?  
Why? How do you care for this species?



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4. How does this artwork make you feel?

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5. *Bäru at Baraltja* is about the beginning of the wet season.  
Which is your favourite season? Draw it. Use your imagination to create your own patterns, shapes and symbols which represent this season.



6. If you could meet the artist of *Bäru at Baraltja*, what would you ask them?

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### Activity 6: *Popular crocs & No Way Yirrikipayi!*

Use the exhibition as your inspiration and write a story about a crocodile. Before you begin, answer these questions to help create a snappy crocodile character.

What is the crocodile's name? \_\_\_\_\_

Is it a freshwater or saltwater crocodile? \_\_\_\_\_

Select three words to describe the crocodile in your story?  
eg daring, athletic and handsome. Or, shy, small and friendly.

What does the crocodile in your story like to do each day?  
eg swim, roll in the mud, hunt, flex its jaw, bask in the sun.

Now that you have created an interesting crocodile character, you are ready to write your story.

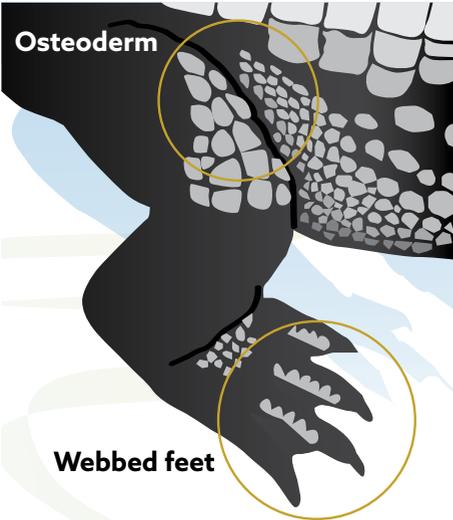


Draw your story.



Use some of the crocodile vocabulary below in your story.

- **Webbed feet:** the tissue or skin between the toes of an organism. In crocodiles, webbed feet help them to move through water and change direction quickly.  
eg The crocodile powerfully pivoted direction using its webbed feet.
- **Osteoderm:** bone in the skin. In crocodiles, these bony plates sit inside a croc's scales and give them their bumpy-looking skin.  
eg The freshie had too many osteoderms to count.
- **Gaping:** when crocodiles lie on land with their mouths open.  
eg The saltie lay on the sand serenely gaping and soaking up the sunshine.



### Dive out

Crocodiles are incredible creatures. We must respect and protect them.

As you exit the exhibition, what three words come to mind when you think about crocodiles?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_