Lemur Bounce!
Learning and Sponsorship Pack
My name is Lennie Bounce with me.. and raise money to protect my Rainforest home!
What is a Lemur Bounce?

A Lemur Bounce is a sponsored event for kids to raise money by playing bouncing games.

In this pack:

- Learning fun for kids including facts and quizzes
- Indoor crafts and outside bouncing games for the Lemur Bounce Day
- Links to teaching resources for schools
- Lesson planning ideas for teachers
- Everything you need for a packed day of learning and fun!
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Let’s Bounce - Your valuable support

Where does the money go?

Because we are a relatively small charity, we can make your donation really count. You can choose which project you would like to support with your Lemur Bounce and hear follow up news after you’ve made your donation.

Bouncing to fund restoration of Lemur habitats is an obvious project to pick, but we do have many needy projects in Madagascar. With 1 in 5 children in Madagascar suffering from malnutrition, and less than half of children having access to clean water, there is a lot to do to combat poverty and promote conservation. Most schools in Madagascar don’t have any clean water or any sports equipment at all. The teachers have no books and the students have no breakfast. Feel free to choose your target, however big or small, and we can make sure that your funds reach a needy project.

- When to Bounce?
  World Rainforest Day (22nd June)
  Madagascar Independence Day (26th June)
  Sport Relief (July biennially)
  World Lemur Day (last Friday in October)
  World Children’s Day (20th November)

- Collecting and raising donations
  A poster and sponsorship form are included in these resources. They are editable and can be printed out. Alternatively, you may want to set up an on-line donations page through a platform like Just Giving. If you need any help with this please feel free to contact Money for Madagascar. We would love to hear about any activities you plan to undertake so that we can promote them on our Facebook, Twitter, blog and website.

- Need our help?
  If you have any questions, need support or more resources, do not hesitate to get in touch!
  Contact, IRENEE, TABBY or ED: 07956 147 316
  admin@moneyformadagascar.org
My name is Lennie Bounce with me!

Activities for the Lemur Bounce Day!
Lemur Bounce - Basics

What is a ‘Lemur Bounce’?

Have you ever seen a lemur bounce? Madagascar is home to over 100 species of endemic lemurs including some very bouncy ones like the Sifaka lemur. But these gorgeous primates are highly endangered. We need to act now to save their habitat and protect them from extinction.

UK charity Money for Madagascar is calling out to children everywhere to organize a fun charity ‘Lemur Bounce’. All you have to do is get sponsored to bounce (like a lemur) for at least 30 minutes. If you have time, it’s great to dress up as lemurs and learn about Madagascar’s unique rainforests too. This pack contains all you need to run a Lemur Bounce event.

Why should you hold a Lemur Bounce Day?

Running a sponsored ‘Lemur Bounce’ is a fun and easy way to bring the school curriculum to life.

- **It gets kids active** and is a fun way to learn new playground games from another culture.
- **It can tie into many curriculum subjects**, especially Geography.
- **Climate Change** – It is a constructive way to teach children about climate change and then help them to feel part of a positive solution – by raising money to replant rainforests.
Let’s Bounce - Planning

How to set up your Lemur Bounce Day
There are many ways that you can organise your Lemur Bounce. You might already have your own ideas. Perhaps you could invite the children to suggest some too?

Hold a Lemur Bounce Assembly
Why not start the day with an assembly/PowerPoint presentation? Click here to download the Official Lemur Bounce Assembly resource.

Lemur Bounce Assembly

Here are a few starters:

- **Set the scene and motivate the children**
  with a lesson on Madagascar, its unique habitats and wildlife, and the challenges it faces. (We have included resources in this pack to support classroom activity see page 22).

- **Make lemur tails and masks**, or dress in full costumes (made from onesies). A sample lemur mask is included in the Resource Pack.

- **On the day, set up the bouncing / jumping activities.**
  Students can rotate through a carousel of bouncing stations. You could take this opportunity to teach your children some new bouncing and skipping playground games from Madagascar. Details are provided in this pack. This can easily fill 30-60mins. It can be nice to accompany the Malagasy games with some British jumping and skipping games like traditional sack races, hopscotch, high jump, long jump limbo and skipping games for individuals and groups. You don’t need much equipment to prepare for this. Playground chalk, a few stones for hopscotch and skipping rope or elastic will cover the Malagasy games. But if you want to include equipment you can use pogo-sticks, trampettes, a trampoline or even a bouncy castle. To watch and learn some Malagasy jumping games follow this link.

  **Videos to Learn Malagasy Jumping Games**

- **Alternatively, contact your local trampoline park**
  to see if you can hold the bounce there.

If you don’t have a digital copy of the Lemur Bounce Pack please request one from the MfM office so you can access the videos and other digital resources.

admin@moneyformadagascar.org
Let’s Bounce - Make a Lemur Mask

Use this template to make your Lemur masks. Print as many as you need onto card. Cut out the eyes and holes for the elastic fastening. If time allows children can colour their own mask ready to wear for the Lemur Bounce.
Let’s Bounce – Make a Lemur Tail & Costume

- **Make a Lemur Tail**
  There are various ways to make a Lemur Tail, for example using recycled materials, stuffed black tights or odd socks, with electric tape or masking tape for stripes. If you are feeling more adventurous and want to emphasize the conservation message, then you could set the children a challenge to create the most unusual tail from any recycled materials e.g. yogurt pots, plastic bottles, toilet rolls, recycled paper, cloth etc. If you have more time you could knit your tails, or maybe ask keen knitters in your community to get involved.

- **Make a Knitted Lemur Tail**
  Knitting a Lemur Tail is straightforward:
  Knit one/Perle one for 40 stitches per row and with 10 rows per each band of colour. Alternate the colour between black and white every 10 rows until you have completed 8 rows of each colour. Stitch into a tube and stuff.

- **Make a Lemur Suit**
  If the children have onesies, they could be encouraged to wear these to add to their lemur outfits.
Let’s Bounce - Jumping Games

**Jomaka Jumping Game** (pronounced zoomaka)

Draw a grid, 4 squares by 4 squares. Start with two players opposite each other.
If you master the game with 2 players you can even try playing it with 4 people, one on each side of the grid. When Malagasy children play this game, they may call out ‘jomaka’ (pronounced zoomaka) on every jump. Sometimes they use a longer rhyme whilst jumping. For beginners we suggest you call out the instructions as you jump, to help you remember where to jump. Calling out also helps everyone to keep in time with each other and avoid bumping into each other.

1) **Round One** – you would shout
   “ forwards, backwards, forwards, right, right ”

2) **Subsequent rounds** – you would shout
   “ turn, backwards, forwards, right, right ”

The turn enables you to keep moving round the grid.

Click the link to learn the game **Jomaka jumping game**

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**Sabaka Malagasy Hopscotch**

Draw a hopscotch grid as shown in the picture. In Madagascar the lines are scratched into the red earth. (Use playground chalk). Each player will need a flattish stone that they can recognize as their own.

1) **Round One** Throw your stone to square 1. Hop / jump on all the squares in order. Do not land on a square that has a stone in. The first player to get their stone to 10, which is the sky, wins.

2) **Round Two** – As per Round One but balance the stone on your raised foot

3) **Round Three** – Click the link to learn the game **Sabakahopscotch game 1**

Here is a separate video of a different hopscotch where you hop round the grid sliding the stone with your foot. **Sabaka hopscotch game 2**
Let’s Bounce - Jumping & Skipping Games

Malagasy Elastic Jumping Games

Take a length of elastic to be held by one player at each end. Start with the elastic low to the ground. All other players file through taking a turn to jump over the elastic. In some versions you are allowed to step onto the elastic as you jump over it. The elastic is made higher each round until only the winner can clear it.

A more complicated elastic game requires a large loop of elastic that is held at each end to make a long narrow loop. Each player must then complete a series of moves, a bit like making a British ‘cats-cradle’ with your feet.

Click the links to learn Elastic jumping games 1 Elastic jumping games 2

Skipping Games

In Madagascar and in Britain we have many skipping games both for solo children and groups.

Click the links to learn Skipping solo & bamboo rope Group Skipping Madagascar

What skipping games do you know? Can you learn some traditional British skipping games too?

These children have made their own ropes from bamboo and grasses tied together. Could you make your own skipping ropes?
## Lemur Bounce for MfM - Sponsorship Form

Please Sponsor .......................................................... to bounce like a Lemur
on ................................ to raise money for vital conservation and development work in Madagascar

| Full Name | Home Address –  
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>*Gift Aid: Your donation so we can reclaim 25% of tax. Your completion and return of this declaration will enable us to increase the value of your payments to MfM by 25% under the Gift Aid scheme, at no extra cost to you. I am a UK Taxpayer and would like MfM to treat all my donations for the past 5 years and any future gifts as Gift Aid Donations until further notice.</td>
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<td>Ticking here if we can contact you further</td>
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### Lemur Bounce for MfM - Sponsorship Form - continued...

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<td><strong>Gift Aid:</strong> Your donation so we can reclaim 25% of tax. Your completion and return of this declaration will enable us to increase the value of your payments to MfM by 25% under the Gift Aid scheme, at no extra cost to you. I am a UK Taxpayer and would like MfM to treat all my donations for the past 5 years and any future gifts as Gift Aid Donations until further notice.</td>
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**Lemur Bounce Day Activities**

Date

Sponsorship Leader

Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
This is to certify that

has successfully completed the

**Lemur Bounce Day**

**Most Sponsorship Raised**

Date

Sponsorship Leader

Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
This is to certify that

has successfully completed the

Lemur Bounce Day

Best Costume

Date

Sponsorship Leader

Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
This is to certify that

has successfully completed the

Lemur Bounce Day

**Most Bounces**

Date

Sponsorship Leader

Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
This is to certify that

has successfully completed the

**Lemur Bounce Day**

**Best Lemur Impression**

**Date**

________________________
Sponsorship Leader

________________________
Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
This is to certify that

has successfully completed the

Lemur Bounce Day

Tails/Ears That Stayed On The Longest

Date

Sponsorship Leader

Sponsorship Executive

Issued by Lennie
Fun indoor activities for the Lemur Bounce Day
Madagascar - Lesson Planner

National Curriculum

A well-planned Lemur Bounce, supported by classroom learning sessions, could help meet national curriculum requirements for children at any stage, from Early Years to Key stage 3 (i.e. participating in Physical Fitness, Geography, International History, Social Awareness & Welfare and Ecology & Environment.)

Lesson Plans

Plenty of information and activities about Madagascar, Lemurs and Conservation have been included in the pack to help with Lesson planning.

Geography lesson on Madagascar

Why not plan a Geography lesson on Madagascar prior to The Bounce, so that the children are aware of this unique country and the challenges it faces? Information and resources have been included to help with planning lessons (see pages 23-31).

Basic Information on Lemurs.

Climate Change, deforestation and slash/burn agriculture are affecting lemur habitats, causing lemurs to be endangered. In fact, if things are not addressed, then they are likely to become extinct within 20-25 years.

Why not plan a lesson on lemurs and their habitats? A brief information sheet is included in the resource pack (see page 24).

Need our help?

If you have any questions, need support or more resources, do not hesitate to get in touch! Contact, IRENEE, TABBY or ED: 07956 147 316
admin@moneyformadagascar.org

Click the link to learn about Lemurs
https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video

Collecting & Raising Donations

Sponsorship forms are included in these resources. They are editable and can be printed out. Alternatively, you may want to set up an on-line donations page through a platform like Just Giving. If you need any help with this please feel free to contact Money for Madagascar. We would love to hear about any activities you plan to undertake so that we can promote them on our Facebook, Twitter, blog and website.
Learn some interesting information about Madagascar while enjoying a range of fun facts and trivia that’s perfect for kids!

Read about the unique ecology of Madagascar, its languages, economy, capital city, popular pastimes and much more.

- **The official name of Madagascar** is the Republic of Madagascar.
- **Madagascar is an island country**, off the east coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean.
- **Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world.**
- **From 1895 France governed Madagascar.** In 1960, the country became a fully independent country called the Malagasy Republic. It became the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in 1975 and the Republic of Madagascar in 1993.
- **The capital of Madagascar is Antananarivo**, home to over 2 million people.
- **The official languages of Madagascar** are Malagasy and French.
- **Madagascar is home to over 22 million people** (22,599,098) as of July 2013.
- **The highest mountain in Madagascar is Maromokotro** at 2876 m (9436 ft).
- **Madagascar is classed as one of the world’s 17 megadiverse countries** that are considered to be home to the majority of the world’s biodiversity. Over 70% of the 250,000 wildlife species found in Madagascar are found nowhere else in the world. While 90% of the estimated 14,000 plants native to Madagascar are also found nowhere else.

- **Lemur are only found in the wild in Madagascar.** As of 2012, there were 103 living species of lemur in Madagascar, including subspecies. The majority of these are classified as rare or endangered. Several species of lemur such as the giant lemur have become extinct in the past, mainly due to extensive deforestation.
- **The unique ecology of Madagascar** has led some scientists to refer to the country as the ‘eighth continent’ of the world.
- **Madagascar has the 3rd largest coral reef system in the world**, the Toliara Coral Reef, off the south-western coast.
- **Madagascar is one of the world’s main suppliers of vanilla and cloves**, while coffee, lychees and shrimp are also important agriculturally. The country currently provides half of the world’s supply of sapphires and produces a number of other precious and semi-precious stones.
- **Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world** with approximately 70 percent of the population living below the national poverty line threshold of $1 per day.
- **The national sport of Madagascar is rugby**, with football (soccer) also gaining popularity.
Lemurs are mammalian animals of the order Primates, divided into 8 families and consisting of 15 genera and around 100 existing species. They are native only to the island of Madagascar. Most existing lemurs are small, have a pointed snout, large eyes, and a long tail. They chiefly live in trees (arboreal), and are active at night (nocturnal).

**Lemurs share resemblance with other primates, but evolved independently from monkeys and apes.** Due to Madagascar’s highly seasonal climate, lemur evolution has produced a level of species diversity rivaling that of any other primate group. Until shortly after humans arrived on the island around 2,000 years ago, there were lemurs as large as a male gorilla. Most species have been discovered or promoted to full species status since the 1990s. However, lemur taxonomic classification is controversial and depends on which species concept is used.

Lemurs range in weight from the 30-gram (1.1 oz) mouse lemur to the 9-kilogram (20 lb) indri. **Lemurs share many common basal primate traits, such as divergent digits on their hands and feet, and nails instead of claws (in most species).** However, their brain-to-body size ratio is smaller than that of anthropoid primates. Lemurs are generally the most social of the primates, and communicate more with scents and vocalizations than with visual signals. Lemurs have a relatively low basal metabolic rate, and as a result may exhibit dormancy such as hibernation. They also have seasonal breeding and female social dominance.

**Most eat a wide variety of fruits and leaves, while some are specialists.** Two species of lemurs may coexist within the same forest due to different diets. Lemur research during the 18th and 19th centuries focused on taxonomy and specimen collection. Modern studies of lemur ecology and behavior did not begin in earnest until the 1950s and 1960s. Initially hindered by political issues on Madagascar during the mid-1970s, field studies resumed in the 1980s. Lemurs are important for research because their mix of ancestral characteristics and traits shared with anthropoid primates can yield insights on primate and human evolution.

Many lemur species are threatened with extinction due to habitat loss and hunting. Although local traditions generally help protect lemurs and their forests, illegal logging, widespread poverty, and political instability hinder and undermine conservation efforts. Because of these threats and their declining numbers, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considers lemurs to be the world’s most endangered mammals, noting that as of 2013 up to 90% of all lemur species face extinction within the next 20 to 25 years.

Click the link to learn about Lemurs [https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video](https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video)
Name:

Age

Favourite Lemur?

Your Favourite Colour?
Word Search - Help the Environment

Learn about various ways you can help the environment with this nature word search about conservation.

Words List
Conservation
saving water
precycling
landfills
solar energy
composting
natural resources
wind energy
recycle
biodegradable plastic
nuclear energy
hydrogen power
solar energy
biomass
incinerator

Lorem ipsum
**Lemur Quiz - True or False?**

**Questions**

1. Lemur means 'ghost' in Latin.
2. Ring-tailed lemurs have stink fights to fight over food.
3. Ring-tailed lemurs are under threat from hunting, habitat destruction and microclimatic change.
4. Ring-tailed lemurs spend all their time in trees.
5. Ring-tailed lemurs have a black and white tail, which is almost twice as long as its body.
6. Lemurs are native to both Brazil and Madagascar.
7. Lemurs are members of the rodent family.
8. Some lemurs use a magical sideways skipping motion to move when they're on the ground.
9. Lemurs, like other prosimians, use their teeth as a comb.
10. In the world of lemurs, females rule.
11. Feral cats pose the greatest threat to lemurs.
12. The smallest primate is a lemur.

**Answers**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>True/False</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>It is most commonly thought that this is due to their reflective eyes and ghostly sounds some species make.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Male ring-tailed lemurs don’t fight over food but over the females in the troupe. The male lemur with the most noxious perfume wins!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>It is thought that when human beings first arrived on the island of Madagascar there were 50 species of lemur. Now there are only 35 different species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Actually, ring-tailed lemurs spend more time on the ground than any other species of lemur, who mostly prefer to live in the trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Their black and white striped tails make the ring-tailed lemur the most distinctive species. These long, strong tails help the lemurs to balance as they run along tree branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Fossils indicate that lemurs used to live throughout the world, but wild lemurs are native solely to Madagascar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Lemurs, like humans, are primates, though they are prosimians (“pre-monkeys”) rather than anthropoids.</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>These dancing, or leaping, lemurs include indris and sifakas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Lemurs have a dental structure known as a toothcomb to aid in grooming. Their feet, specialized for climbing and other activities, are not especially useful in grooming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Although there are exceptions for some species, for the most part female lemurs are the dominant sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>The destruction of lemur habitats by humans poses the greatest threat to lemurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Madame Berthe’s mouse lemur, the smallest primate, is about 9 centimeters (3.5 inches) in length and weighs some 35 grams (1 ounce).</td>
</tr>
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Madagascar Quiz - Multiple Choice

1. Madagascar is off the continent of:  a) America  b) Africa  c) Asia
2. Madagascar is nearly:  a) 100 miles long  b) 500 miles long  c) 1000 miles long
3. The language of Madagascar is most similar to a language spoken in:
   a) Mozambique     b) Borneo     c) Mauritius
4. The population is approximately:  a) 5 Million  b) 25 Million  c) 50 Million
5. People from Madagascar are known as:  a) Malagasy  b) Madagascan  c) Madagasy
6. Roughly what proportion of Madagascar’s 200,000 species are unique to the island?:  a) 40%  b) 60%  c) 80%
7. Most of the world’s vanilla comes from Madagascar. What kind of plant does it come from?:
   a) a vanilla shrub     b) the Malagasy bean tree     c) an orchid
8. The staple element of a meal in Madagascar is:  a) Bread  b) Rice  c) Potatoes
9. The median age in Madagascar is:  a) 18  b) 25  c) 36
10. Madagascar was once a colony of:  a) Belgium  b) Portugal  c) France
11. What weather condition visits Madagascar in February and March most years?:
    a) Snow  b) Fog  c) Drought  d) Cyclones
12. Madagascar accounts for 50% of the world’s production of which precious stone?:
    a) Diamond  b) Ruby  c) Sapphire  d) Emerald
13. On average how many years of education does a person in Madagascar complete?:
    a) 4.4  b) 6.4  c) 12.4
14. Which famous real-life pirate set up a base on Madagascar in 1698?:
    a) Blackbeard Edward Teach  b) Calico Jack Rackham  c) Captain William Kidd  d) King Henry Morgan
15. How many words has the language of Madagascar given to the English language?:
    a) None  b) One  c) about 10  d) about 100
16. Where, according to the IMF, does Madagascar rank in the world’s poorest countries?:
    a) 2nd  b) 9th  c) 20th  d) 50th
17. Apart from traditional beliefs, the most common religion in Madagascar is:
    a) Islam  b) Hinduism  c) Buddhism  d) Christianity
18. The currency in Madagascar is the Ariary. About how many British pounds would you need to
    be an Ariary millionaire?:  a) 23  b) 230  c) 2,300  d) 23,000
19. Which animal from the cartoon film ‘Madagascar’ is unique to Madagascar?:
    a) Ring-tailed Lemur  b) Giraffe  c) Penguin  d) Zebra
20. Most houses in Madagascar traditionally face:  a) North  b) South  c) East  d) West
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Card</th>
<th>Circle your Answers below</th>
<th>How well did you do?</th>
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<td>14</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Name: 
Age: 

Your score results: / 20

How many questions did you get right?
Madagascar Quiz - Answers

Did you enjoy learning about my home and friends in Madagascar?

**Answers**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1000 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Borneo</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>b</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>c</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>An Orchid</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Cyclones</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Sapphire</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>William Kidd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>One (raffia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Christianity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ring-tailed Lemur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Lemurs are mammalian animals of the order primates, divided into 8 families and consisting of 15 genera and around 100 species of Madagascar. Most existing lemurs are small, have a pointed snout, large eyes, and a long tail. They chiefly live in trees (arboreal), and are active at night (nocturnal). Lemurs share resemblance with other primates, but evolved independently from monkeys and apes. Due to Madagascar's highly seasonal climate, lemur evolution has produced a level of species diversity rivaling that of any other primate group. Until shortly after humans arrived on the island around 2,000 years ago, there were lemurs as large as a male gorilla. Most species have been discovered or promoted to full species status since the 1970s, field studies of lemur ecology and behavior did not begin in earnest until the 1950s and 1960s.

Initially hindered by political issues on Madagascar, research resumed in the 1980s. Lemurs are important for research because their mix of ancestral characteristics and traits shared with anthropoid primates can yield insights on primate evolution. However, their brumation such as hibernation. They also have seasonal breeding and female social marking.

Several species of lemurs may coexist the same forest due to differences in their feeding habits, especially leaves and flowers, and due to the low number of species. Lemurs range in weight from the 300 grams of a Red Ruffed Lemur to the 25 kilograms of a Coquerel's Giant Mouse Lemur. Lemurs generally help protect lemurs and their forests, illegal logging, widespread poverty, and political instability hinder conservation efforts. Because of these threats and their declining numbers, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considers lemurs to be the world's most endangered mammals, noting that as of 2013 up to 90% of all lemur species face extinction within the next 20 to 50 years.
Money for Madagascar has access to a number of conservation posters in Malagasy and English which can be freely printed and highlight different areas of Madagascar.

https://moneyformadagascar.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/EpsnfN0g1xxEgXj0ukM92poBy7UrABGIzqGqpqFtx1o0yw?e=ZtBwr1N

Money for Madagascar has lots of photos and movie clips that could be useful to teachers in helping to put together a lesson about Lemurs and Madagascar. A selection of these can be found at:

https://moneyformadagascar.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/EiFUHYKTF9dPpoTXyoayisYBaGqhhktb9CZtFHjlc3buwg?e=Bcq5CS

World Land Trust (WLT) has produced a series of videos as part of a free teaching resource based on the current curriculum. The resources are aimed at Key Stage 1 and 2 students, covering a range of topics relating to rainforests and the conservation work of the Trust.

https://www.worldlandtrust.org/get-involved/educational-resources/conservation-videos-for-schools/

Wild Madagascar has a lot of information available for kids to learn about the country, wildlife and history.

https://www.wildmadagascar.org/kids/

MongaBay has some interesting facts and resources about rainforests.

https://rainforests.mongabay.com/
**Song & Dance - Kestrel Dance**

**LYRICS**

mandihiza Rahitsikitsika hianarany (x2)
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika, hianaranay amin ny fararano mandihiza oh!
mandihiza oh!
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika

mandihiza ry Mahamasina o ooooh
hifalian i Manjakmiadana o ooooh
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika, hianaranay amin ny fararano mandihiza oh
mandihiza oh
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika

**English translation of the Lyrics**

We are learning how to dance like a Kestrel (x2)
We’re learning (x2)
We’re learning to dance like a Kestrel dances at the end of the rains
Dance oh
Dance oh
Dance like a Kestrel.

Dancing over Mahamasina ooooooh
It’s a joy for Manjakamiadana (for the royalty to watch)
We’re learning to dance like a Kestrel at the end of the rains
Oh! Dance
Oh! Dance
Oh! Dance like a Kestrel

**Videos links of this song ...**

A cartoon version with lyrics to follow
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5s1h8Velc8s

A traditional performance with a band
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9A_sNBmFEpE

A choreographed dance to learn to the tune of this song
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cE1rE46RrEs
Have Fun!

Need our help?
If you have any questions, need support or more resources, do not hesitate to get in touch!
Contact, IRENEE, TABBY or ED: 07956 147 316
admin@moneyformadagascar.org