

TEACHER MATERIALS - Animals and Young

CONCEPTS:	Mathematics	- counting
		- number concepts
		- standard units of measurement
	Life Science	- 1A - 2.4, 2.5
	Physical Science	- 1C - 2.2, 2.3
	Reading	- for content

- OBJECTIVES:**
1. At the end of this unit the students will understand that animals produce different numbers of offspring.
 2. The students will develop correct vocabulary of animals and their offspring.

BACKGROUND: A cow will usually only have one calf. Occasionally she will have twins. A female sheep (ewe) will often have twins or triplets. A female swine (sow - rhymes with cow) will have 15 (or more) piglets. Doe is the correct title for both rabbit and goat mothers (nanny and billy are passe.)

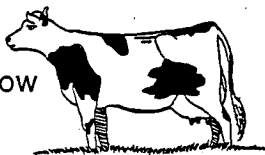
- ACTIVITIES:**
1. Have the students complete the worksheet "Animals and Young" by reading the questions (or read it to them), cut out the correct picture(s) and paste it in the correct place.

chicken



- 2a. Discuss the information and why animals have different numbers of offspring.

dairy cow



- 2b. Ask the students: "Who has the most young?"
"Does the cow have more or fewer young than the sheep (ewe)?"
"Who has the least young?" etc.

pig



3. Have the students complete the animal activity (Dot to Dot) and answer the questions about the predators waiting for the chickens on pages 32-33 in "Great Pumpkins."

sheep



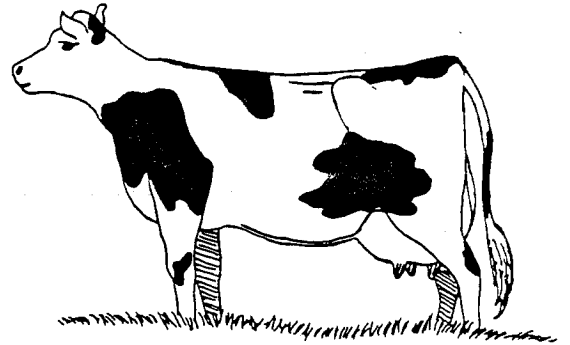
beef cow



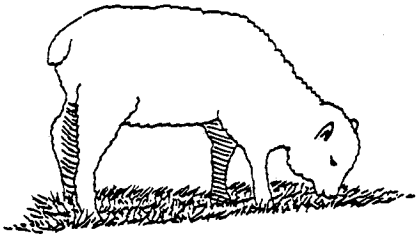
Name- _____

Animals and Young

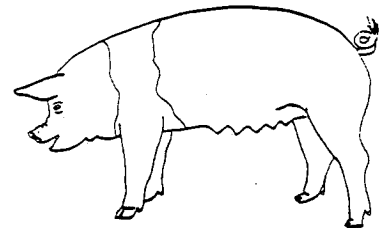
1. Put one calf with this cow:



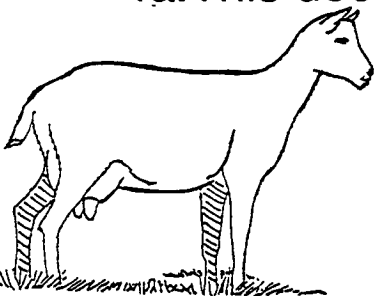
2. Put two lambs with this ewe:



3. Put ten piglets with this sow:



4a. This doe has 2 kids:



b. This doe has 4 bunnies:



5. This mother has three children are they boys or girls?



