

Jumbo Jungle Animals

Activity Guide

Animales de la Selva Jumbo
Guía de actividades

Animaux de la Jungle Jumbo
Guide d'activités

Jumbo Urwaldtiere
Anleitung



Animal Facts

Lion

- One difference between male and female lions is their size: males weigh around 400 pounds (181 kg), while females weigh around 290 pounds (131.5 kg).
- Lions can sprint up to speeds of 50 mph (80 kph), which helps them catch faster prey.
- A lion's roar can be heard from 5 miles (8 km) away!
- In the wild, lions rest for around 20 hours a day.

Tiger

- Tigers can measure 11 feet (3.4 m) long and weigh 660 pounds (299 kg).
- Tigers prefer to hunt alone at night and can eat 60 pounds (27 kg) of meat in one sitting!
- Tigers can sprint at speeds of up to 40 mph (64 kph), which makes them almost as fast as lions; by comparison, an Olympic sprinter can reach speeds of 26 mph (42 kph).
- Tigers are outstanding leapers—they can jump over 16 feet (5 m) in length!
- These majestic animals have a special day named for them—Tiger Day is the last Sunday in September. What will you do to celebrate?

Gorilla

- An adult male gorilla is called a silverback because of the silver-colored fur on his back and hips.
- Gorillas live in groups of 5 to 9, called "troops"; the silverback is the head of the troop.
- Gorillas are excellent communicators. Some have even been taught to use sign language!
- Every night, gorillas build a new nest to sleep in—they never sleep in the same place twice.
- While each human has a unique set of fingerprints, gorillas carry similar unique marks on their noses.

Elephant

- Elephants use their tusks to dig for food.
- Adult female elephants are called cows and baby elephants are called calves.
- An adult elephant needs to drink around 210 liters of water a day—that's equal to 55 gallons!
- Elephants circulate blood through their ears to cool themselves in hot climates.
- It is believed that an elephant's trunk is composed of 100,000 muscles!
- Elephants swim underwater by using their trunk as a snorkel.

Giraffe

- A male giraffe weighs over 3,000 pounds (1,361 kg)—that's as heavy as a small car!
- The hair on a giraffe's tail is about 10 times thicker than a strand of human hair.
- A giraffe's spots camouflage and protect it from predators.
- Giraffes have four stomachs to help them digest food.
- At full sprint, giraffes can reach 34 mph (55 kph)—slightly slower than tigers and lions, but faster than humans.

Discussion Starters

In addition to providing great opportunities for pretend play, Jumbo Jungle Animals are helpful early science discussion starters. Ask questions, such as the following, to help students understand the similarities and the differences between the animals.

Which animals have fur and which have hair?

How are the feet of each animal alike or different?

Does the coloring of any of the animals help it blend into its natural habitat?

Which animal is most like a horse?

Which animal spends a lot of time in water?

Which animals eat mostly plants?

Questions like these help students develop early classification skills based on the characteristics of the animals.

Design a Habitat

Challenge students to use crayons and paper to design one of the animals in its natural habitat. Make sure the students consider the basic needs of the animals including food and shelter.

Animal Act

Encourage students to move and make noise like each of the animals as you hold them up in view. Have students take turns acting like an animal and have others guess which animal the actor is pretending to be. Discuss how the animals sound and move in comparison to each other. How are they alike? How are they different?

Care Instructions

To clean, wipe the surfaces of the animals with a damp cloth. Dry immediately. To prevent water from trapping inside the animals, do not immerse them in water. Pieces are not dishwasher safe.

ES Diseñar un hábitat

Desafíe a sus estudiantes a utilizar ceras y papel para dibujar uno de los animales en su hábitat natural. Asegúrese de que los estudiantes tienen en cuenta las necesidades básicas del animal, incluyendo la alimentación y el refugio.

Actuación animal

Anime a los estudiantes a que imiten los sonidos y el movimiento de los animales a medida que se los va mostrando. Organice a los estudiantes para que imiten de uno en uno a un animal, de manera que el resto deba adivinar de qué animal se trata. Compare con los estudiantes el sonido que emite y la forma que tiene de moverse cada animal. ¿En qué se parecen? ¿En qué se diferencian?

Cuidados de uso

Para limpiar, pase un trapo húmedo sobre la superficie de los animales. Séquelo inmediatamente para evitar que el agua entre en los animales. No los sumerja en agua. Las piezas no se pueden lavar en el lavavajillas.

FR Dessiner un Habitat

Incitez les élèves à utiliser crayons et papier pour dessiner un animal dans son habitat naturel. Faites en sorte que les élèves prennent en compte les besoins fondamentaux des animaux, dont la nourriture et les refuges.

Imiter un Animal

Encouragez les élèves à se mouvoir et à imiter le bruit de chaque animal tandis que vous les tenez à portée de vue. Invitez les élèves à imiter un animal à tour de rôle, et laissez les autres deviner quel animal l'acteur fait semblant d'être. Discutez des différents bruits et mouvements que font les animaux les uns par rapport aux autres. En quoi sont-ils semblables ? Qu'est-ce qui les différencie ?

Conseils d'Entretien

Pour le nettoyage, essuyez les surfaces des animaux à l'aide d'un chiffon humide. Séchez immédiatement pour empêcher que l'eau ne reste coincée dans les animaux. Ne pas les plonger dans l'eau. Les éléments ne sont pas lavables en lave-vaisselle.

DE Einen Lebensraum entwerfen

Fordern Sie Ihre Schüler, indem Sie sie mit Buntstiften und Papier eines der Tiere in seinem natürlichen Lebensraum darstellen lassen. Stellen Sie sicher, dass die Schüler die Grundbedürfnisse der Tiere, einschließlich Futter und Unterschlupf, bedenken.

Verhalten wie ein Tier

Ermutigen Sie die Schüler dazu, sich wie jedes der Tiere, das sie hochhalten, zu bewegen und dessen Laute nachzuahmen. Lassen Sie die Schüler abwechselnd ein Tier nachahmen und die anderen raten, welches Tier dargestellt wird. Diskutieren Sie die Unterschiede in den Bewegungen und Geräuschen der verschiedenen Tiere. Worin ähneln sie sich? Worin unterscheiden sie sich?

Pflegeanweisungen

Wischen Sie die Oberflächen der Tiere zur Reinigung mit einem feuchten Tuch ab. Trocknen Sie sie umgehend, da ansonsten Wasser in das Innere der Tiere gelangen kann. Tauchen Sie sie nicht in Wasser. Bestandteile sind nicht spülmaschinenfest.



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