



Jumbo Farm Animals: Mommies & Babies

Animales de granja Jumbo: Mamás y bebés
Animaux de la Ferme Jumbo : Les mamans et leurs bébés
Jumbo Bauernhoftiere: Mamas und Babys



Activity Guide

Guía de actividades • Guide d'activités
Spielanleitung

Animal Facts

Pig

- Baby piglets eat so much that they double their weight in their first week of life!
- Although they don't seem very athletic, pigs are very good swimmers.
- Pigs cannot sweat, so they bathe in water or mud to keep cool. Imagine taking your bath or shower in mud!
- A mother pig sings to her piglet while feeding it. Can you imitate a pig singing?
- Pigs are very smart animals. They can learn tricks faster than dogs and will even respond to a name you give them after a few weeks.
- Some people even have pigs as pets in their home! What would you name a pet pig?

Cow

- A cow can produce over 200,000 glasses of milk in a lifetime! Even if you drink a glass of milk a day, it would take you over 500 years to drink that much milk!
- A cow's stomach has four compartments. Humans have only one stomach.
- Cows can walk up stairs but not down stairs because their knees do not bend properly! Can you walk upstairs *and* downstairs?
- Cows only have teeth on their bottom jaws; they do not have teeth on the top. Imagine how hard it would be to eat an apple without your upper teeth!
- Baby calves stand and walk within an hour of birth. People take about a year to learn to walk!

Sheep

- A one-year-old sheep is called a hogget, while a baby is called a lamb.
- Sheep are timid and easily frightened animals. They flock together in large numbers and run away at a hint of danger.
- There are over 1 billion sheep in the world. Can you imagine having to count them all?
- Male sheep, called rams, have long, curled horns that weigh 30 pounds (13.6 kg). Rams fight by butting heads repeatedly for hours. That would give most people a headache!
- Sheep have good memories. In fact, they can remember up to 50 other sheep's faces for over two years!
- Healthy baby lambs can stand within minutes of being born.

Goose

- Snow geese fly south for the winter in large flocks that often appear as a "U" formation. Their destination in these cold months is southern coastal marshes, bays, wet grasslands, and fields. Have you ever seen geese flying south for the winter?
- Canadian geese can fly very fast. They can cover 1,500 miles (2414 km) in 24 hours!
- A baby goose is called a gosling. Geese typically have 5–6 goslings, but they can have more.
- Goslings are able to swim at just one day old. Can you swim?
- Goslings are able to fly at 2–3 months old. At the same age, you probably could not yet sit up, stand, crawl, or walk.

More About Farm Animals

On the farm, there are mama animals and baby animals. Some animals that are mammals, like the cow, sheep, and pig, give birth to their babies. Those that are birds, such as the goose, lay

eggs. They need to sit on their eggs until the eggs hatch. Farm animals are useful in many ways. For example, the wool on a lamb or sheep can be shaved and used to make warm sweaters or socks, and the milk from a cow not only helps to feed her calves, but also strengthens our bones when we drink it.

Discussion Starters

In addition to providing great opportunities for pretend play, Jumbo Farm Animals: Mommas & Babies are helpful early science discussion starters. Ask questions, such as the following, to help children understand the similarities and the differences between the animals. Questions like these help children develop early classification skills based on the characteristics of the animals:

What are some differences you see between the momma and baby animals?

Which animals have fur or hair? Which ones have feathers?

Do any of the animals lay eggs?

Do any of the animals cooperate well with people?

Would you rather have a momma or a baby as a pet? Why?

Ask children which farm animal they would most like to have as a pet. Encourage children to compare the animals and explain why some would make better pets than others.

How are the noses of each animal alike or different from the others?

Design a Habitat

Invite children to use crayons and paper to design a natural habitat for one of the animals. Think about the basic needs of the animal, like food and shelter, when designing this happy habitat.

Animal Act

Encourage children to move and make noise like each of the animals as you hold them up in view. Have children 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

Invita a los niños a utilizar papel y ceras o lápices de colores para diseñar un hábitat natural para uno de los animales. Anima al niño a pensar en las necesidades básicas del animal, como comida y refugio, mientras dibuja este hábitat divertido.

Ponerse en la piel del animal

Anima a los niños a moverse e imitar los ruidos de cada uno de los animales mientras los sostienes en alto. Haz que los niños, por turnos, imiten a un animal y los demás adivinen de cuál se trata. Comparad y comentad los movimientos y ruidos de cada uno. ¿En qué se parecen? ¿En qué se diferencian?

Instrucciones para su cuidado

Para limpiar, limpia la superficie de los animales con un paño húmedo. Sécalos inmediatamente. Para evitar que entre agua dentro de los animales, no los sumerjas en agua. Las piezas no son aptas para lavavajillas.

FR

Créer un habitat

Invitez les enfants à utiliser des crayons gras et du papier pour créer un habitat naturel pour l'un des animaux. Pensez aux besoins élémentaires de l'animal, comme la nourriture et l'abri, lorsque vous créez ce joyeux habitat.

Imitation des animaux

Encouragez les enfants à se déplacer et à imiter le bruit de chacun des animaux que vous leur montrez. Demandez aux enfants, chacun leur tour, d'imiter un animal que les autres doivent deviner. Comparez la manière dont les animaux s'expriment et se déplacent. En quoi se ressemblent-ils ? En quoi sont-ils différents ?

Instructions concernant l'entretien

Nettoyer la surface des animaux avec un chiffon humide. Essuyer immédiatement. Ne pas les immerger dans l'eau afin d'éviter qu'ils ne se remplissent d'eau. Ne pas mettre les morceaux au lave-vaisselle.

DE

Einen Lebensraum gestalten

Lassen Sie die Kindern mit Buntstiften und Papier einen natürlichen Lebensraum eines der Tiere aufmalen. Dabei soll es sich bei der Gestaltung eines schönen Lebensraums die Grundbedürfnisse dieses Tieres überlegen: Nahrung und Unterstand.

Tiere nachspielen

Halten Sie jedes Tier einzeln hoch, und fordern Sie die Kinder auf, sich wie das Tier zu bewegen und seine Geräusche nachzumachen. Lassen Sie jedes Kind abwechselnd ein Tier darstellen. Die anderen Kinder sollen raten, welches Tier der kleine Schauspieler zum Besten gibt. Vergleichen Sie gemeinsam im Gespräch, wie das einzelne Tier sich bewegt und welche Geräusche es macht. Inwiefern ähneln sie sich? Wo unterscheiden sie sich?

Aufbewahrung und Pflege

Zum Reinigen das Tier außen mit einem feuchten Tuch abwischen. Sofort abtrocknen. Nicht in Wasser tauchen, da sonst Wasser in der Tier-Form verbleiben kann. Die Artikel sind nicht spülmaschinengeeignet.



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