



Learning
Resources®

LER 0787

ages **3+**
años
ans
jahre

grades PreK+

Jumbo Forest Animals

Animales del bosque Jumbo
Animaux de la forêt géants
Jumbo Waldtiere



Activity Guide

Guía de actividades • Guide d'activités
Spielvorschläge

 **WARNING:**
CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts.
Not for children under 3 years.

Animal Facts

Bear

- Black bears are excellent tree climbers. They often climb to the tops of trees while eating their typical diet of fruit, nuts, berries, and roots.
- Black bears prepare for the winter by eating large amounts of food all summer and fall. Then, during the winter, they hibernate in dens, surviving on their body fat.
- Bears are able to express a range of emotions through grunting, clicking their tongues, and humming.
- Bears love honey. They frequently stick their noses into beehives, trading bee stings for the sweet food.
- Bear cubs are blind when they are born. After their mothers nurse them for several months, cubs are able to see and ready to find their own food.

Moose

- Moose are the largest of all deer species. Males have huge antlers, which can spread 6 feet (1.8 m) from end to end. Females also have antlers that are much smaller and resemble twigs.
- Because of the moose's large size, they feed on higher grasses and shrubs. This prevents them from straining their necks bending down for food at ground level.
- Moose's hooves act as snowshoes, providing traction and supporting their heavy bodies in snow and in muddy or loose footing.
- Moose spend a lot of time in water and are excellent swimmers. They can paddle several miles at a time and stay underwater for 30 seconds or longer.
- Moose are faster than they look. They can run up to 35 miles (56 km) an hour over short distances, and trot in longer bursts at 20 miles (32 km) an hour. A baby moose, or calf, can outrun a human adult by the time it is five days old!

Beaver

- Beavers are known as busy animals because they are constantly at work changing their surroundings. Beavers can burrow into banks, rivers, and lakes to build dams. They also chew down trees with their teeth and jaws to block streams and create larger ponds.
- Beavers live in lodges made of branches and mud located in the middle of ponds. Beavers enter and exit these lodges underwater.
- Beavers are among the largest of rodents. They are herbivores and mainly eat leaves, bark, twigs, roots, and aquatic plants.
- Beavers live in the forests of North America, Europe, and Asia. Active all winter, beavers swim, gather food, and build new habitats even when a layer of ice covers the water's surface.

Owl

- The most common owl in North America, the great horned owl has feather tufts on its head that look like horns.
- Great horned owls can live in many different habitats, from the Arctic to South America, from suburban areas to woods and farmlands.
- Great horned owls are very protective of their young. Because they nest in areas populated by humans, they become very irritated when humans get too close to the eggs.
- Owls often hunt at night, striking from above with their powerful talons. Owls prey on many creatures, including raccoons, rabbits, squirrels, domestic birds, falcons, and other owls.
- Great horned owls make the recognizable hooting sound often heard after sunset and just before dawn.

Fox

- Red foxes are able to adapt to many different habitats such as forests, grasslands, mountains, and deserts. Their resourcefulness has earned them a reputation for intelligence and craftiness.
- Red foxes are also adaptable hunters, often feeding on whatever is available in their habitat. They have even been known to feed on garbage and pet food in human-populated areas!
- Similar to cats, foxes have thick tails that help them balance. Foxes also use their tails, or “brushes,” to keep themselves warm in cold weather and as a signal to communicate with other foxes.
- At birth, red foxes are actually brown or gray. Most grow a new red coat by the end of their first month. However, some remain golden, reddish-brown, silver, or even black for the rest of their lives.

Discussion Starters

In addition to providing great opportunities for pretend play, Jumbo Forest 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.

Do any of the animals lay eggs?

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

Are any of the animals herbivores (plant eaters)?

Which of the animals hunts at night?

Encourage students to consider how they have to adapt, like foxes, to many different surroundings. (For example: My family took a trip to the beach for winter vacation. The weather was cold when we left home. When we arrived at the beach, the weather was warm, so I changed clothes. Foxes also have to adjust to many different climates.)

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

Reta a los alumnos a utilizar papel y ceras para dibujar uno de los animales en su hábitat natural. Asegúrate de que los alumnos reflexionan sobre las necesidades básicas de los animales, como comida y refugio.

Ponerse en la piel del animal

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

Instrucciones para su cuidado

Para limpiarlos, pasa un paño húmedo por la superficie de cada animal. Seca los animales de inmediato. Para evitar que entre agua en los animales, no los sumerjas. Las piezas no son aptas para lavavajillas.

FR

Créer un habitat

Demandez aux élèves de dessiner, avec des crayons et du papier, l'un de ces animaux dans son habitat naturel. Veillez à ce qu'ils prennent en compte les besoins élémentaires des animaux, comme la nourriture et un abri.

Imitation des animaux

Encouragez les élèves à se déplacer et à imiter le bruit de chacun des animaux que vous leur montrez. Demandez-leur, 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 ? Quelles sont les différences ?

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 pièces au lave-vaisselle.

DE

Einen Lebensraum gestalten

Lassen Sie die Schüler mit Buntstiften und Papier eines der Tiere in seinem natürlichen Lebensraum malen. Achten Sie darauf, dass die Schüler auch die Grundbedürfnisse der Tiere wie Nahrung und einen Ruheplatz berücksichtigen.

Tiere nachspielen

Halten Sie jedes Tier einzeln hoch und fordern Sie die Schüler auf, sich wie das Tier zu bewegen und seine Geräusche nachzumachen. Lassen Sie jeden Schüler abwechselnd ein Tier darstellen. Die anderen Schüler 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.

ADVERTENCIA: PELIGRO DE ATRAGANTAMIENTO.

Partes pequeñas. No conviene para niños menores de tres años.

ATTENTION: DANGER D'ÉTOUFFEMENT.

Petites éléments. Ne convient pas aux enfants de moins de trois ans.

ACHTUNG: ERSTICKUNGSGEFAHR.

Kleine Teile. Nicht für Kinder unter drei Jahren geeignet.



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Bitte Verpackung gut aufbewahren.