

Jumbo Farm Animals

Animales de granja Jumbo
Animaux de la Ferme Jumbo
Jumbo Bauernhoftiere



Activity Guide

Guía de actividades • Guide d'activités
Spielanleitung

Animal Facts

Horse

- People have depended on horses for a long time. Horses have helped with farming and transportation for over 4,000 years.
- When a horse reaches five years of age, it officially becomes a “horse.” Before that age, young males are called “colts” and females are referred to as “fillies.”
- Wild horses roam in groups of 3 to 20. When colts turn two years old, they leave the group to roam with other colts.
- Horses have *monocular* vision—each of their eyes sees a different image. The only time a horse sees one image is when it looks down at its nose.

Pig

- Pigs are very intelligent. They can learn tricks faster than dogs and will respond to a given name after a few weeks. Have you ever considered a pig for a pet?
- 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 skilled swimmers. Because they lack sweat glands, pigs love to go into water (or mud) to cool off.
- Pigs have only four toes on each foot. In addition, pigs only walk on the two middle toes, which is why they waddle when they walk.

Cow

- A cow can produce over 200,000 glasses of milk in a lifetime!
- A cow’s stomach has four compartments: the *rumen*; the *reticulum*, where food is stored; the *omasum*, which absorbs water; and the *abomasum*, which helps digest food.
- Cows can walk up stairs but not down stairs because their knees do not bend properly!
- Cows have a normal body temperature of 101.5° Fahrenheit!

Goat

- The pupil in a goat’s eye is rectangular rather than round. For this reason, goats see well at night.
- Experts believe that goats were one of the first animals to be tamed and herded by people, nearly 9,000 years ago.
- Most of the 450 million goats in the world are found in the Middle East and Asia. North America has only 6 to 8 percent of the world’s goat population.
- You may know that baby goats are called kids, but did you know that a group of goats is called a trip?
- Goats have a very large appetite for fresh and dried grasses, shrubs, bushes, and other plants. In fact, goats can eat through entire areas of land, causing long-term damage.

Sheep

- During Woodrow Wilson’s presidency, nearly 100 years ago, the first lady had sheep graze on the White House lawn to keep it short.
- A one-year-old sheep is called a hogget and a two-year-old is called a two-tooth.
- 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.
- Male sheep, called rams, have long, curled horns that weigh 30 pounds (13.6 kg). Rams fight by butting heads repeatedly for hours.

Rooster

- An adult male chicken is a rooster and an adult female is a hen. Roosters are larger than hens and also have larger combs on their heads.

- Roosters can fly, but only in small distances. Because of their weight, they aren't able to fly farther than 200 feet (60.9 m).
- Roosters are sometimes called the "evil chicken" because they can become aggressive when people or other animals get near the chicken pen and the hens.
- Roosters have lived on farms for over 5,000 years!

Goose

- Although snow geese are known for their white feathery coats, many are actually darker, grayish birds called blue geese.
- In wintertime, 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.
- Snow goose chicks can swim and eat independently within 24 hours of birth!
- The most common goose in North America is the Canadian goose. These geese can adapt to many habitats, but they prefer areas where they can feed on grasses, grains, and berries.
- Canadian geese can fly very fast. When migrating south for the winter, Canadian geese can cover 1,500 miles (2414 km) in 24 hours!

Discussion Starters

In addition to providing great opportunities for pretend play, Jumbo Farm 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 or hair? Which ones have feathers?

Do any of the animals lay eggs?

Do any of the animals interact well with people?

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

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

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

Diseñe 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

Aníme 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, essayez 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

Ermöglichen 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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