

Teacher's Guide  
**All About Baby Animals** series

**Introduction**

This teacher's guide helps educate young children about baby animals. Animals live in many different habitats. Some live in grasslands, rainforests, or frozen lands. Some live at the zoo, on the farm, or in the backyard. This guide contains activities for teaching the five subject areas: Reading/Language Arts, Math, Science, Social Studies, and the Arts. Beginning readers will practice sight words and repetitive text as they learn about the wide variety of animals in the world.

**National Standards**

This series supports the Science and Language Arts. Go to [www.enslowclassroom.com](http://www.enslowclassroom.com) and/or [www.enslow.com](http://www.enslow.com) and click on the Curriculum Correlations tab. Click on your state, grade level, and curriculum standard to display how any book in this series backs up your state's specific curriculum standard.

Guided Reading Level: B

This guide is reproducible for educational use only and is not for resale.  
© Enslow Publishers, Inc.

Visit [www.enslowclassroom.com](http://www.enslowclassroom.com) and/or [www.enslow.com](http://www.enslow.com) to search for other titles and series, as well as download the teacher's guides for other titles in this series:

| <u>Titles in this series</u> | <u>Library Edition ISBN</u> | <u>Paperback Edition ISBN</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Baby Backyard Animals        | 978-0-7660-3795-3           | 978-1-59845-158-0             |
| Baby Farm Animals            | 978-0-7660-3794-6           | 978-1-59845-157-3             |
| Baby Forest Animals          | 978-0-7660-3798-4           | 978-1-59845-161-0             |
| Baby Grassland Animals       | 978-0-7660-3793-9           | 978-1-59845-156-6             |
| Baby Snow Animals            | 978-0-7660-3797-7           | 978-1-59845-160-3             |
| Baby Zoo Animals             | 978-0-7660-3796-0           | 978-1-59845-159-7             |

**Titles in this series can be purchased through all major vendors or directly from:**

Enslow Classroom, an imprint of  
Enslow Publishers, Inc.  
40 Industrial Road, Box 398  
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922-0398  
Phone: 1-800-398-2504  
E-mail: [customerservice@enslow.com](mailto:customerservice@enslow.com)  
Web Page: [www.enslowclassroom.com](http://www.enslowclassroom.com) and/or [www.enslow.com](http://www.enslow.com)

**All About Baby Animals** Teacher's Guide  
for  
**Baby Snow Animals**

Animals live in many different habitats. Some live in grasslands, rainforests, or frozen lands. Some live at the zoo, on the farm, or in the backyard. Using bright, engaging, color photographs, this book focuses on baby animals that live in polar regions with cold temperatures, ice, and snow. The text can lead to discussions about the qualities of different animals and the characteristics of a polar environment.

Activities for teaching the five subject areas—Reading, Math, Science, Social Studies, and the Arts—can be found in the attached pages of this teacher's guide.

Here are some basic facts that you can share with your students about animals.

**Animal Basics**

**Amphibians**

Amphibians are cold-blooded animals that need sunlight to heat their bodies. They cannot cool themselves and must find shade or a burrow if they become too hot. Amphibians spend part of their lives in water and part on land. Adult females lay their eggs in water. Young amphibians do not look like adults until they mature from water-breathing juveniles into air-breathing adults. Examples of amphibians include frogs, toads, salamanders, mudpuppies, caecilians, and newts. The largest amphibian is the Japanese giant salamander, which is about 6 feet (1.8 m) long. The smallest is the Izecksohn's toad, which weights just a few grams. To learn more, visit <http://www.amphibians.org>.

**Birds**

Birds have wings, are warm-blooded, and lay eggs. They live all over the world. A bird has feathers and a beak, but no teeth. There are approximately 10,000 species of birds. The largest bird is the ostrich, which stands 10 feet (3 m) tall and the smallest is the bee hummingbird at 2 inches (5 cm) high. All birds have wings, but many cannot fly. For more information, visit: <http://www.birds.com/>.

**Fish**

Fish are covered with scales, have two pairs of fins, and live in water. Fish are streamlined for fast swimming and get oxygen from water through their gills. Most fish are cold-blooded. Fish come in many sizes and shapes. The largest fish is the whale shark, which can grow more than 50 feet (15 m) long. The smallest fish has been found in the swamps of Indonesia and is only 0.31 inches (8 mm) long. For more information, visit: <http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/fish/>.

**Insects**

An insect is an animal with six legs, two or four wings, and antennae. Flies, grasshoppers, and ants are insects. So are beetles, mosquitoes, and butterflies. Some insects spread pollen from flower to flower. This helps plants produce seeds and fruit. Many insects are food for animals, such as frogs, fish, lizards, and birds. In some parts of the world, even people eat insects! There are one million known insect species. Scientists believe there may be 35 million more species to discover. The goliath beetle may be the world's heaviest insect (4.1 oz, or 115 g), and the adult male of a parasitic wasp may be the world's smallest (0.139 mm long). For more information, visit: <http://www.insects.org>.

## **Mammals**

There are over 5,000 species of mammals. Humans are mammals. Mammals are warm-blooded—able to control their body temperature without the assistance of direct sunlight. The largest mammal is the blue whale at over 100 feet (33 m) long and the smallest is the bumblebee bat at 1.0–1.5 inches (30 mm) long. Mammals have body hair, have three middle ear bones, and nourish their young with milk that females produce. Most mammals give birth to live young, but there are species of mammals that lay eggs. For more information, visit:

<http://www.kidzone.ws/animals/mammals.htm>.

## **Reptiles**

Reptiles are primarily born from eggs. Babies hatch from an egg and look like their parents. Reptiles are cold-blooded and need the sun to warm themselves. They also cannot cool themselves and will look for shade or cool water if they become too hot. Reptiles breathe air. They are descended from four-limbed ancestors and most species still have four limbs today. Reptiles live on every continent except Antarctica. Reptiles include crocodiles, alligators, lizards, snakes, turtles, and tortoises. The largest reptile is the Australian saltwater crocodile, which can reach 23 feet (over 7 m) long. The smallest is a gecko found on the Virgin Islands. It is about 0.6 inches (1.6 cm) long. To learn more, visit: <http://www.reptilechannel.com>.

Animals found in this book:

- p. 1: emperor penguin
- pp. 4-5: polar bear
- pp. 6-7: wild boar piglet
- pp. 8-9: emperor penguin
- pp. 10-11: harp seal
- p. 12: snow monkey
- p. 14: American bison
- p. 16: rabbit
- p. 18: reindeer
- p. 20: Giant panda
- p. 22: Siberian tiger

## Activities

### **SAFETY WARNING:**

Before any activity, make sure your students do not have any allergies to items that you might use. Never use anything that is sharp or may cut a student. Do not use anything so hot or cold that might hurt a student. Always have an adult supervise all activities to ensure the safety of your students.

### **Reading/Language Arts activity: Sight words**

Read the book aloud with your students. Beginning readers will find easy words and repetitive phrases throughout the book. Most of the words used in this book can be found in the Dolch word list, which is appropriate for beginning readers through the third grade. To learn more, visit [www.dolch-words.com](http://www.dolch-words.com). Additional words that may be specific to this book can be found in the Words to Know section on page 3.

Point out the word “snow” on every page of the book. Introduce the letter S for snow.

### **Math activity: Count them up**

Read *Baby Snow Animals*. Count the number of animals in the book.

### **Science activity: Animals on the move**

After reading the Animal Basics section of this teacher’s guide, explain the variety of animals that live in the snowy polar regions. Teach your students that different animals have different ways of moving. Invite your students to move like animals. Swim and hop like a penguin, waddle like a seal, run like a polar bear. Which animals walk on two legs? Which walk on four legs?

### **Social Studies activity: Whip up a healthy snack**

Make a healthy polar bear snack. You will need:

- Rice cakes (cinnamon & sugar or plain)
- Cottage cheese or cream cheese
- Raisins
- Any small round chocolate cookie
- Banana
- Plastic knife
- Paper plates

Place a rice cake on a paper plate. Spread it with the white cheese to start the polar bear’s head. Add raisins for eyes, a cookie for a nose, and a banana slice for each ear. Then dig in!

### **Arts activity: Snowflake mobiles**

Use white paper and safety scissors to cut some simple snowflakes. Attach the snowflakes to some thread and hang them around the classroom or on simple hangars to make a mobile. Provide some outlines of snow animals for the children to color. Hang these pictures with the snowflakes.

Recite a Polar Bear poem:

Rolo the Polar Bear, (make circle in front of body with arms)

White as snow, (extend out arms proudly)

Sat on the ice (sit down)

Near the cold water’s flow. (shiver)

“Lunch! I need lunch” he said; (rub stomach)

“I’ll make one wish.” (put hands together to make wish)

He stuck in his paw (put right hand down)

And came up with a fish! (hold up right hand and smile)

Reproducible Handout  
Color this bird that is sitting on a stump in the snow.

