

Lifecycles - Year One

Key Stage One (Year One) links:

- *Science: Animals, including humans: 'Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)' (Department for Education, 2014).*

Using the Farm to support this topic

Take your students to visit a variety of the animals around the farm. Discuss the following points:

- What is the baby of each animal called?
- How does the baby look different from the adult? Does it have all the things its parent does yet? Is its hair the same? Its eyes and ears? Does it have horns?
- How does the mother look after the baby?
- How long will the baby stay with its mother?
- Is the baby born or does it hatch?
- Why is washing your hands important?

Pointers for teachers

Look out for the following animals around the farm:

Sheep

A baby sheep is called a *lamb*.

A *ewe* can have a single lamb or twins. Triplets can occur. Lambs will be born without horns.

Goats

A baby goat is called a *kid*.

A *nanny* can have a single kid or twins. Triplets are also fairly common. Kids will be born without horns.

Pigs

A baby pig is called a *piglet*.

A *sow* can have an average of 8-12 piglets. Piglets are born very much smaller than their mothers.

Cows

A baby cow is a *calf*.

A *cow* will only have one calf per pregnancy. Calves will be born without horns.

Ponies and donkeys

A baby pony and donkey (and horse) is called a *foal*.

A pony/donkey/horse will only have one foal per pregnancy. A foal's mane and tail will be much shorter than its parents.

Poultry

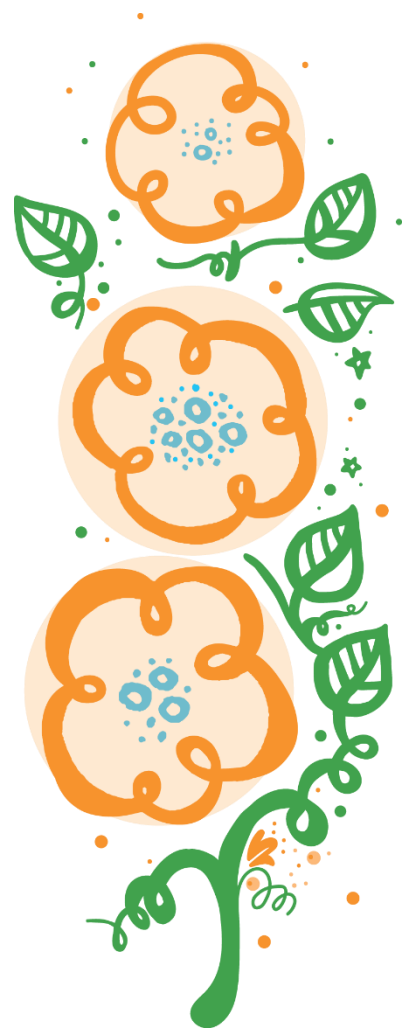
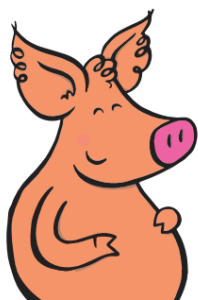
A baby chicken is a *chick*.

A *hen* will sit on 10-12 eggs, for three weeks before they hatch. A chick will be born with *down* and will grow its *feathers* later.

Suggested Classroom activities

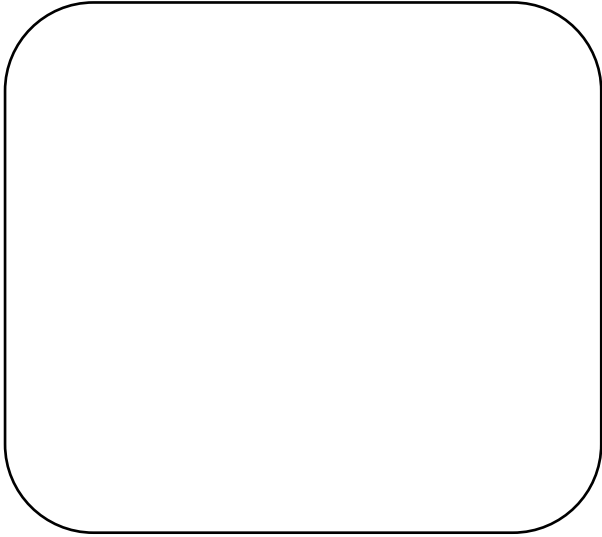
The following resources and discussion points can be used before or after your visit.

- Discussion of the idea that babies are born and grow into adults. Discuss what a human baby looks like, and what it needs from its parents to be looked after.
- Worksheet: Draw the baby. For this activity, students should draw the baby version of each adult animal. This will encourage them to consider the differences in size and appearance of each baby to its parents. As a challenge students could write the name of the baby of each animal. They could also draw the amount of babies the adult animal could have- or this could be a discussion point.
- Worksheet: What is the baby called? This is a writing/literacy activity that will encourage children to learn and spell the names of the babies. There are two versions, one with names to be unscrambled, and one without.

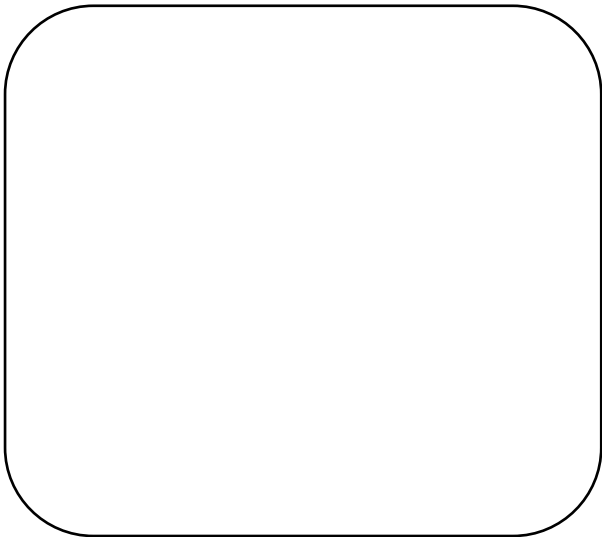


Animal Babies

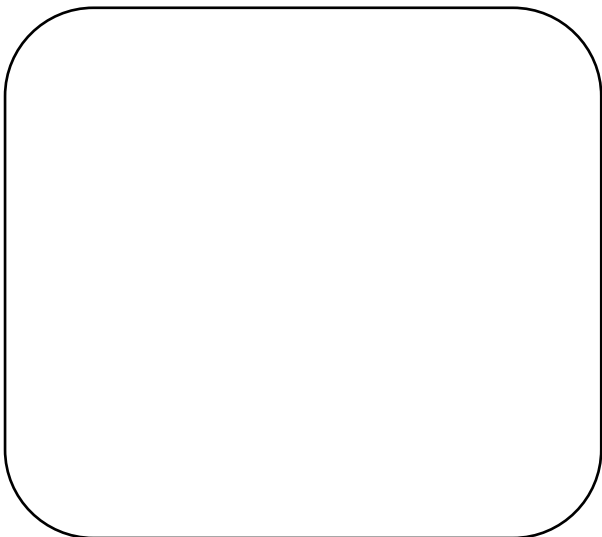
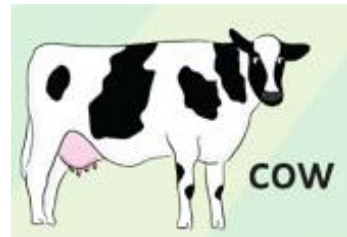
In the boxes draw a baby of each animal.



Draw a lamb



Draw a calf

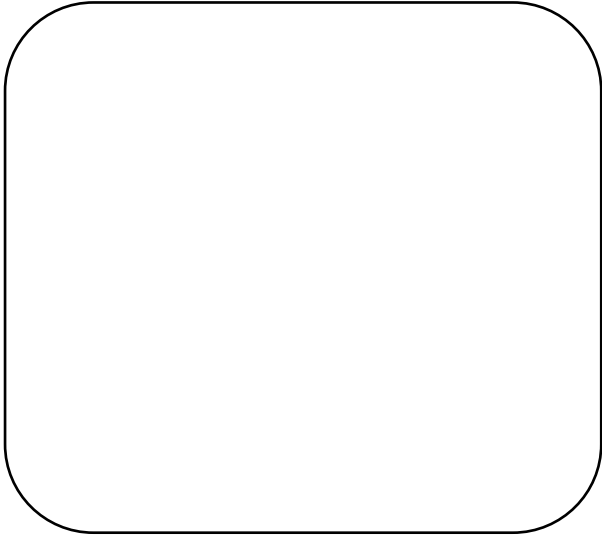


Draw a chick



Animal Babies

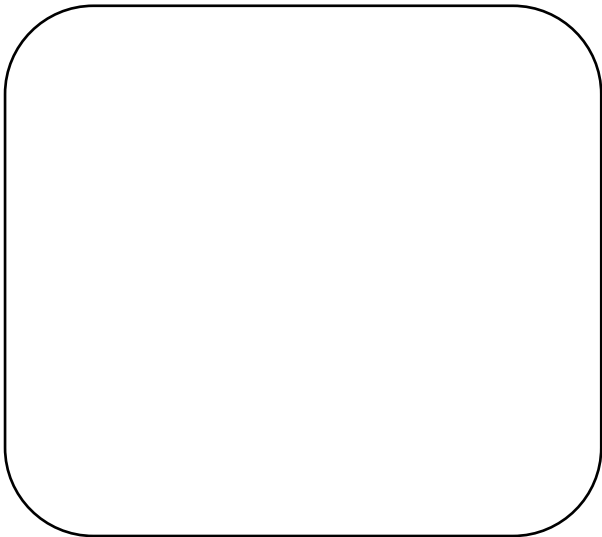
In the boxes draw a baby of each animal.



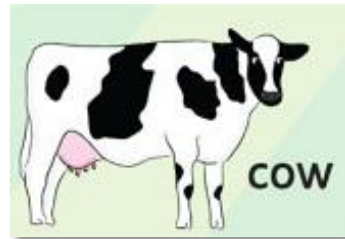
Draw a baby



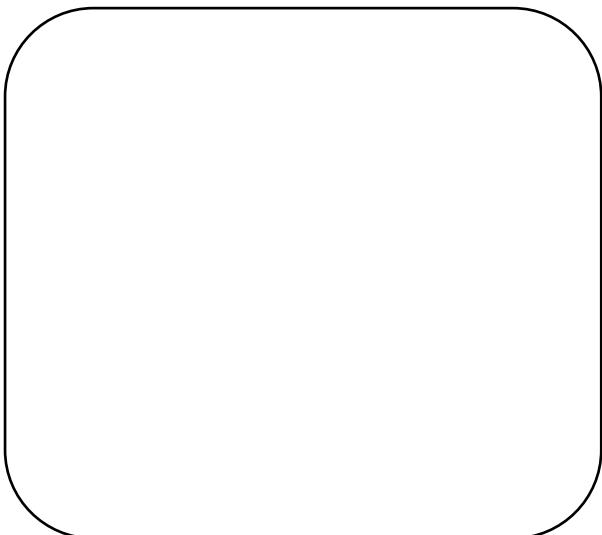
This is called a _____



Draw a baby



This is called a _____



Draw a baby



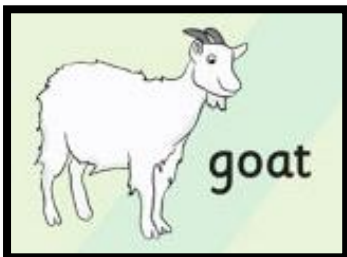
This is called a _____

What is the baby called?

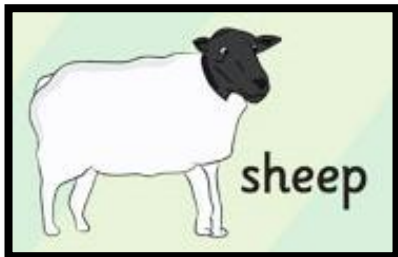
Fill in the gap with the correct name.



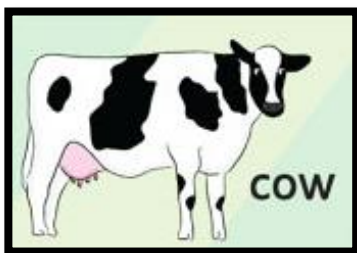
A baby horse is called a _____ (oaf1)



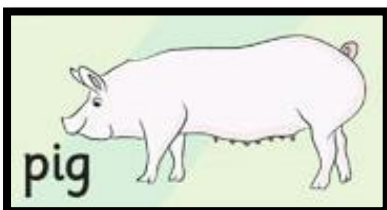
A baby goat is called a _____ (dki)



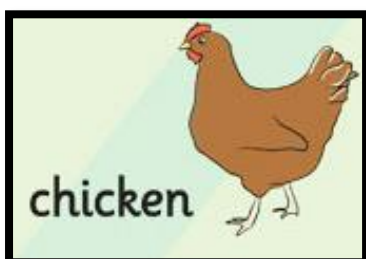
A baby sheep is called a _____ (lbma)



A baby cow is called a _____ (alfc)



A baby pig is called a _____ (gltepi)



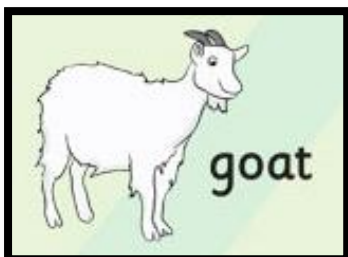
A baby chicken is called a _____ (hicck)

What is the baby called?

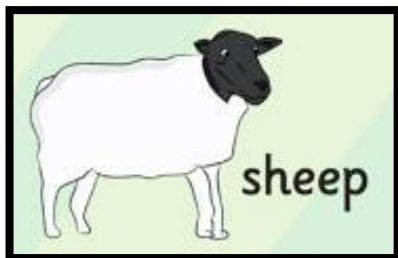
Fill in the gap with the correct name.



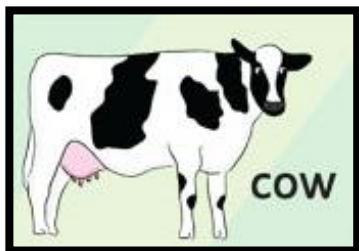
A baby horse is called a _ _ _ _



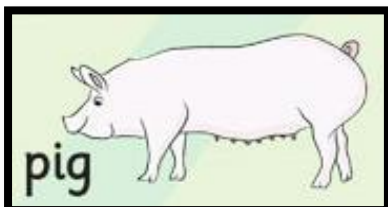
A baby goat is called a _ _ _



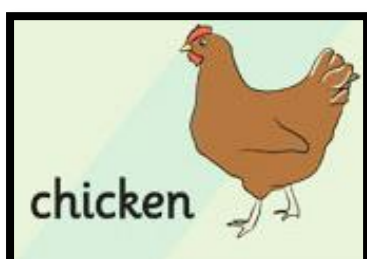
A baby sheep is called a _ _ _ _



A baby cow is called a _ _ _ _



A baby pig is called a _ _ _ _ _



A baby chicken is called a _ _ _ _ _