USE THESE RESOURCES TO HELP YOUR CHILD COMPLETE THE ANIMAL PARENTS AND THEIR YOUNG ACTIVITIES.

To access activities, games, and videos:
- Go to PBSLearningMedia.org.
- Find the Hero Elementary™ Collection.
- Find Animal Parents and Their Young.
- Click on the activity, game, or video you want.

ANIMAL PARENTS AND THEIR YOUNG RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who Belongs Together? activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your child may do this activity online with their group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or, do the Who Belongs Together? activity at home (see below, p. 2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Compare” song</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch the video for this song on PBSLearningMedia.org.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hatching a Plan video</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch the video on PBSLearningMedia.org.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read the Family Coviewing Guide (see below, p. 12).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baby Grows Up activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your child may do this activity online with their group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or, watch the Baby Grows Up activity video on PBSLearningMedia.org.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or, do the Baby Grows Up activity at home (see below, p. 13).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critter Collectors game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Play this game online, using the link on PBSLearningMedia.org.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHO BELONGS TOGETHER?
ACTIVITY TO DO AT HOME

EXPLORE THE WAYS THAT ANIMAL PARENTS AND THEIR YOUNG ARE SIMILAR.

How do young animals’ body parts and their parents’ body parts look alike? How do they look different?

TIME 20 minutes

MATERIALS
✓ Adult-Baby Animal Pairs

DIRECTIONS

1 SET UP
Print out the Adult-Baby Animal Pairs. Keep one pair together. Cut the other pairs apart. Make two groups of pictures on the table. Place the adult animals face down in one group. Put the baby animals face down in the other group.

2 GOAL
Your child will observe ways that adult animals and baby animals of the same kind look like each other. They will compare ways that the adult and baby animal pairs do not look exactly the same.

3 EXPLORE
Observe one Adult-Baby Animal Pair with your child. Ask, What do you notice about this animal? How can you tell which is the adult and which is the baby? Your child can explain why they think this pair matches or does not match.

4 EXPLORE
Your child can choose a baby animal picture to observe. Then your child can pick up an adult animal picture and explain whether the two animals match.

5 EXPLORE
If the adult animal doesn’t match the baby, your child can keep investigating other adult animals until they find a match. Ask your child to explain how they can tell which animals match or don’t match.
6 **EXPLORE**
When your child finds a match, **observe** the adult and baby together. **Share** what you **notice** about how the adult and baby look alike but not exactly alike.

7 **EXPLORE**
Your child can **investigate** another baby animal and find its matching adult animal. Or choose an adult animal and find the matching baby animal.

8 **SHARE**
Set out two or three adult animals and their matching baby animals. Ask your child to compare how the baby animals’ body parts and their parents’ body parts look alike. Encourage your child to also notice ways that the babies and their parents are not exactly the same!
Adult-Baby Animal Pairs

“Tapirus terrestris (1)” by Jean-Marc Rosier from http://www.rosier.pro is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons

“Tapir calf picture is licensed under the Pixabay license, from Pixabay
“Grosser Panda” by J. Patrick Fischer is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons; cropped

“Chengdu-pandas-d18” by Colegota and post-processed with The GIMP is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5 es, from Wikimedia Commons; cropped
“Emperor Penguin Manchot empereur” by Samuel Blanc is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons; cropped

“Emperor penguin chicks at Sea World” by Struthious Bandersnatch is licensed under GFDL or CC-BY-SA-3.0, from Wikimedia Commons; cropped
WATCH THE STORY
When an egg cracks and a baby bird emerges, Sparks’ Crew tries to find the baby’s parents! They use evidence of similarities and differences between animal parents and their offspring to identify the baby bird’s parents. They figure out that the baby is . . . a swan!

TALK ABOUT THE STORY
1. Ask your child to say or act out something they remember or liked about the story.
2. Ask your child these questions to connect the story to daily life:
   - Tell me what you have noticed in our neighborhood about what animal babies and their parents look like.
   - What do you notice when you see a young animal with older animals? How do they look the same? How do they look different?
EXPLORE THE KEY SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANIMAL PARENTS AND THEIR YOUNG.

How does a baby animal change as it grows?

TIME 15-20 minutes

MATERIALS
✓ Photo of human parents and baby (either the attached photo or a photo of you with your child when your child was a baby)
✓ Picture of the adult hedgehog and baby hedgehog
✓ Animal Card Set

DIRECTIONS

1 SET UP
Have the photo of the human parents and baby. Print out the pictures of the adult hedgehog and the baby hedgehog. Print out the owl, deer, and sea turtle pictures from the Animal Card Set. Arrange all of the parent-baby pairs so each baby animal is next to the matching adult animal.

2 GOAL
Your child will observe picture sets of animal parents and babies. Your child can predict and describe the ways a baby animal may change as it grows to look more like the parent animal.

3 EXPLORE
Show your child the photo of the human parents and baby. Ask your child to tell you about the ways that the parent and baby look the same. Your child may describe features such as nose, eye color, amount of hair, etc. Ask your child to share ideas about some ways that babies change as they grow.

4 EXPLORE
Show your child the photo of the adult hedgehog and the baby hedgehog. Your child can observe the two animals. Ask your child to tell you some ways that the parent hedgehog and baby hedgehog look the same. Then ask your child to tell you some ways that the parent hedgehog and baby hedgehog look different.
5 **EXPLORE**

Show your child the photos of the owl parent and the owl baby. Ask your child to observe the animals and tell you some ways that the baby owl and the parent owl look the same. Your child may describe the owls' beaks, large eyes, wings, clawed feet, etc.

6 **EXPLORE**

Tell your child that baby animals change as they grow. Ask your child to observe the parts of the baby owl that look different from the grown-up owl. Your child may describe the baby owl’s feathers, beak, or body size. (*Note:* Photos are not to scale.)

7 **EXPLORE**

Your child can **predict** how the baby owl may change as it grows to look more like the parent. Your child may describe changes to the baby owl’s feathers, size, color, etc.

If your child didn’t talk about the owl’s feathers, you can point out that the baby owl has fluffy white feathers. Then tell your child that you think the baby owl’s feather will change color to match the parent owl as the baby grows up.

8 **EXPLORE**

Show your child the deer parent-baby pair and the sea turtle parent-baby pair. Ask your child to **observe** and describe how the deer parent-baby pair and sea turtle parent-baby pair look the same and different. Ask your child to **predict** how the deer and sea turtle baby will change as they grow.

If your child wants to **investigate** more animals, you can use the rest of the Animal Card Set.

9 **SHARE**

Encourage your child to **share what they noticed** about how baby animals and their parents look alike and different. Ask, *What did you notice about how baby animals and adult animals look? How do baby animals change as they grow?* Talk about these questions with your child.
Hedgehogs

“Braunbrustigel (Erinaceus europaeus)” by Dornenwolf is licensed under CC BY 2.0, from Flickr; cropped

“Baby Erinaceus europaeus (1)” by T137 is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons
Animal Card Set

"Short-eared owl (Asio flammeus) Photograph By Shantanu Kuveskar" by Shantanu Kuveskar is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0, from Wikimedia Commons

"Short-eared owl chick" by Richerman is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons
Golden comet hen picture is licensed under the Pixabay license, from Pixabay; cropped

Golden comet chicks picture is licensed under the Pixabay license, from Pixabay