



Teacher's Notes: Mammals

Science Standard:

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to match picture to picture.

The students will be able to complete a graphic organizer.

The students will use a graphic organizer to write sentences about mammals.

The students will be able to identify mammals

The students will be able to explain/identify characteristics of mammals.

The students will use technology to search for mammals.

Activities

1. Students do image searches. Have the students save pictures of their favorite ones. Those are then inserted onto a Word document or a PowerPoint. Students write a sentence about each bird characteristic. **See Technology printable in the materials.**
2. Take student temperatures. Talk about how the inside of their bodies stays the same temperature unless they are sick.
3. Get a collection of magazines. Have students look for pictures of mammals to cut out. Depending on group you could use the pictures for different things:
 - Students glue pictures of mammals on collage
 - Students divide poster into sections labeling all or some of the characteristics of mammals (warm blooded, hair, take care of young, drinks milk, teeth, grows inside mother, born live). Have students find pictures that represent the characteristics listed.

General Tips: The goal is to build background knowledge while leading an engaging discussion on any and all information that can be talked about on a given page. The items that you choose to bring up or focus on can be modified for the students you are working with. For example, if you have a student who can point to something in the picture, answer yes/no questions be sure to incorporate a lot more of that as you go through the book. On the same token, be sure to ask a lot of comprehension questions and critical thinking questions at the level appropriate for students. There is something for everyone.

Page 1: There are many different types of animals. There are birds. There are reptiles. There are fish. There are mammals. This book is all about mammals. Look at the pictures on page 1. What animals do you see? Those animals are all mammals. Did you know that people are mammals? Yes! You and I are mammals.

Point: dog, cat, giraffe

WH Questions: What is one type of animal?

Yes/No: Are cats mammals? Are giraffes mammals? Are dogs mammals? Are you a mammal?

Opinions/Experiences: Are there any mammals in your house?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 1, ask students, “What is one type of animal?” The answer is the main idea card “mammal.” Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to each other about what animals they think are mammals.

Page 2: All baby mammals grow in their mother’s womb before they are born. The womb is the inside of a woman’s body. Before you were born, you grew inside your mother’s body. That is because you are a mammal. Your mother was pregnant with you. Have students view the following video of a baby elephant growing in its mother’s womb. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ofaqvVPo9Q>
Have students view the following video of a human fetus growing in its mother’s womb.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHSq13f4yuU>

Point: pregnant woman, stomach, baby inside body

WH Questions: Where do baby mammals grow? Where is the womb?

Yes/No: Do baby mammals grow inside an egg? Do baby mammals grow inside their mother?

Opinion/Experiences: Have you ever seen a pregnant woman? What happens to a pregnant woman’s stomach?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 2, ask students, “Where do baby mammals grow?” The answer is the main idea card “womb.” Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to their partner about where a baby mammal grows.

Page 3: Baby mammals come out of their mother’s body alive. Some animals come out of their mother’s body in an egg. They grow inside the egg and then hatch. Birds do this. Birds are not mammals. Look at the picture of the eggs. There is a circle with a line through it that means NO. The picture is saying the mammals do not lay eggs. Have students view the following video of a mother giraffe giving birth to a baby giraffe. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26U9k6DnoYE>

Point: mother pig, baby pigs, mother giraffe, baby giraffe, eggs

Questions: Are baby mammals alive or in an egg when they come out of their mother’s body?

Yes/No: Are baby mammals born inside an egg? Do baby mammals come out of their mother’s body alive?

Opinion/Experiences: Do you know any babies? They came out of their mother’s body live?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 3, ask students, “Are baby mammals alive or in an egg when they come out of the mother’s body?” The answer is the main idea card “born live.” Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to each other about how baby mammals are born.

Page 4: After a baby mammal is born, its mother’s body starts to make milk. The baby mammal drinks its mother’s milk. A baby mammal cannot eat what its parents eat yet. It is too young. When a human baby drinks milk from his/her mother, we call it nursing. The mother is nursing her baby. That means the baby is drinking milk that her body has made. Have the students view the following video of a baby polar bear nursing. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MN2crSgz4PM> Have the students view the following video of a baby elephant nursing. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MN2crSgz4PM>

Point: cat, kittens drinking milk from their mother, baby pig drinking from its mother

Questions: What do baby mammals drink?

Yes/No: Can baby animals eat what their parents eat? Do baby mammals drink milk? Does the milk come from their mother's body?

Sharing Opinion/Experiences: Have you ever seen a baby drinking milk from its mother's body?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 4, ask students, "What do baby mammals drink?" The answer is the main idea card "milk." Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to how a baby mammal drinks milk.

Page 5: Baby mammals cannot live on their own. They need their mother's help. All mammals are this way. People, cats, dog, elephants, etc. They all need their mothers to take care of them. The mothers get them food. The mothers keep them warm. The mother's keep them clean?

Point: baby elephant, mother elephant, baby monkey, monkey

WH Questions: What do baby mammals need? Who helps baby mammals?

Yes/No: Can baby mammals live on their own? Do baby mammals need help? Do baby mammals need their mother?

Sharing Opinion/Experiences: Do you know any babies? Do you think those babies could live without their mother? Could you live without the help of your parents? How do your parents help you?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 5, ask students, "What do mammals need?" The answer is the main idea card "need help." Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to each other about the sunset.

Page 6: All mammals have teeth. Mammals use their teeth to bite and chew food.

Point: tiger, teeth, tongue

WH Questions: What do all mammals have? What are teeth used for?

Yes/No: Do all mammals have teeth? Do mammal their teeth to chew food?

Opinion/Experiences: Do you have teeth? How do take care of your teeth?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 6, ask students, "What do all mammals have?" The answer is the main idea card "teeth." Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to ask their partner some of the questions talked about above.

Page 7: All mammals have hair on their bodies. For animals we use the word **fur**. For people we use the word **hair**.

WH Questions: What do all mammals have?

Yes/No: Do mammals have hair?

Opinion/Experiences: Look at your arms and legs? Do you have hair on them? Look at your face. Do you have hair on your face?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 7, ask students, "What do all mammals have?" The answer is the main idea card "hair." Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to talk to each other about sunrise.

Page 8: Mammals are warm blooded. That means that the blood inside their body stays the same temperature. It doesn't matter if the weather is hot or cold, a mammal's blood temperature will stay the same. The only time mammals' temperatures will change is if they are sick. Have you ever had a

fever? A fever means that you are sick. A fever means that your blood temperature is warmer than it usually is. Have students view the following video which explains the difference between warm and cold blooded. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3mAAjr8Ej8>

Point: cat, dog, thermometer

Questions: Is a mammal warm or cold blooded? Does a mammal's blood temperature change when it is healthy? Does a mammal's blood temperature go up when they are sick?

Yes/No: Is a mammal warm blooded? Does a healthy mammal's temperature change with the weather? Does a healthy mammal's blood temperature stay the same?

Opinion/Experiences: Have you ever had a fever? Have you ever had your temperature taken? A thermometer sees if your blood temperature is ok or too warm.?

Peer to Peer Interaction: After you read Page 8, ask students, "Is a mammal warm or cold blooded?" The answer is the main idea card "warm blooded." Students will find the main idea card and read it to their partner. Teacher will prompt them to ask their partner some of the questions talked about above.

Page 9: Not all animals are mammals. Bugs, lizards, fish are not mammals. Look at the two pictures on the page. Which animal do you think is a mammal? Which one is not? Have students view the following videos which show examples of mammals.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vNxyY2ByL7Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-M0xgUF58H8>

Point: lion, tongue, baby lion, reptile

WH Questions: What animals are mammals?

Yes/No: Are all animals mammals? Is a lion a mammal? Is a lizard a mammal?

Opinion/Experiences: Can you name some mammals?

Peer to Peer Interaction: Have students talk to each other about some animals that are mammals.