

In the Beginning 14 – Activities

LESSON ACTIVITIES

✓ **Further Understanding:** Investigation/Reasoning Skills

Characteristics of different groups of mammals

In the lesson we looked at the characteristics that mammals have in common which make them different from other animals.

- They are warm blooded (maintain a constant body temperature that doesn't vary with outside temperature). Birds are also warm blooded but most other animals aren't.
- They all have hair or fur at some time in their lives
- They give birth to live babies (except for the platypus and echidnas) and produce milk to feed their young.
- The brain of mammals is larger and more developed than that of other animals.

In this investigation we are going to look at ten of the major orders of mammals, their general characteristics and animal types that belong to the order. Study the chart and think about the different design of each order and the types within the order.

Order	General Characteristics	Types
Monotremes	Lay eggs, teeth only present in young, adults have horny beak	platypus, echidnas
Marsupials	Young poorly developed at birth, grow in mother's pouch	kangaroos, koalas, opossums
Insectivora	Eat insects, most have a pointed snout	Hedgehogs, moles, shrews
Chiroptera	Have wings and are capable of flying	bats
Primates	Most are tree dwellers, have five fingers and toes	monkeys, apes, humans
Carnivores	Most are eat eaters and have claws and large canine teeth	Bears, cats, raccoons, wolves, sea lions
Cetaceans	Live in water and have streamlined bodies and paddle like forelimbs	whales, porpoises, dolphins.
Perissodactyls	Have hoofs with one or three toes on each	horses, rhinoceroses, tapirs
Artiodactyls	Have hoofs with two or four toes on each	deer, cattle, sheep, giraffe, camels, hogs
Rodents	Have long, sharp front teeth	beavers, mice, porcupines, squirrels

In the Beginning 14 – Activities

✓ **Craft:** Dog craft

As a reminder that God created each kind of animal after its own kind and that there are both wild and tame animals make a dog puppet or card.

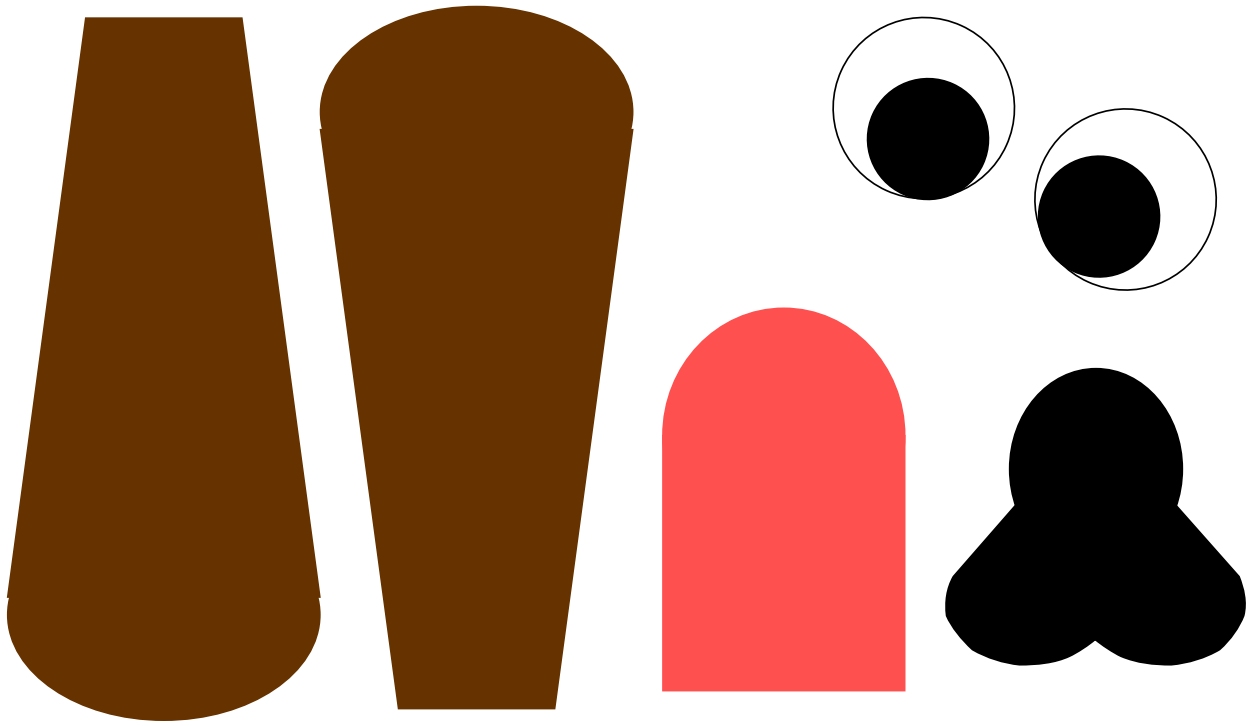
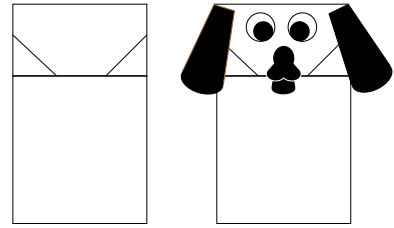
Paper Bag Dog Puppet

Materials: lunch size paper bags, paper, scissors, glue sticks

Preparation: Print the body parts below.

Instructions:

1. Fold the two corners of the bottom flap of a lunch size paper bag under to the inside of the fold and glue them down so they stay in place.
2. Cut out the body parts and paste them on the bag to make the dog's face. Glue the tongue under the bottom flap.



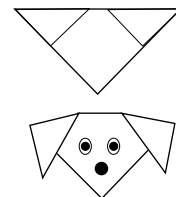
Construction Paper Dog Card

Materials: brown construction paper, scissors, glue sticks, google eyes, brown pompom

Preparation: none

Instructions:

1. Make a triangle from the construction paper by folding one corner over until the edges are even. Crease and cut off the excess rectangle at the edge of the triangle.
2. Fold over the folded point corners to make two ears.
3. Glue on googly eyes and a pompom nose. Draw in a mouth.



In the Beginning 14 – Activities

- **Game** – Walkie Talkie with different animal sounds

As a reminder that each animal was created by God following its own kind and can be identified by the sounds it makes play “Walkie Talkie.”

Instructions: Everyone sits in a circle with a blindfolded child standing in the middle. The blindfolded child is given a rolled up newspaper and then spins around ten times while everyone else change places. The blindfolded child then finds a seated child by using the end of the newspaper to tap around. Once he taps a child he says “Walkie Talkie what’s your sound?” The tapped child has to make an animal sound in a disguised voice. The blindfolded child must guess correctly who the child is or try again, tapping another child.

- ✓ **Discovery Activity**: Classifying animals

Cut out pictures of animals from magazines and classify them as to whether they are wild or tame. Make a collage of the pictures.

Questions: What makes an animal wild? What makes an animal tame? How many animal pictures did you cut out? How many were wild animals? How many were tame animals?