



CRAZY CREATURES

Creating animals from different body parts



GRADE 1

MATERIALS

- scissors
- glue

KEY WORDS

- size
- shape
- beak
- feathers
- fur
- scales
- shell

STANDARDS

- SCI.1.3.1
- SCI.1.3.3

OBJECTIVES

- Students will understand that animals have important differences in size and shape.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Animals have different body coverings depending on what class they belong to:
 - Mammals - fur or hair
 - Birds - feathers
 - Reptiles - dry scales
 - Amphibians - moist, smooth skin
 - Fish - wet, slimy scales
- Animal coverings come in a variety of colors and patterns.
- Colors and patterns protect animals by:
 - Helping them blend into their surroundings (example: a tiger in tall grass).
 - Making them look like something else (example: a walking stick insect).
 - Warning others to stay away (example: skunk).
- Animals' bodies are different shapes and sizes. They do not all have the same characteristics (example: number of legs, position of eyes and ears on head, tails, toes, etc.).

PROCEDURE

- Give each student three pieces of drawing paper.
- Demonstrate folding a piece of the paper into thirds.
- Ask the students to cut their pieces of paper into thirds.
- On the first piece of paper, have the students to draw the heads of three animals they saw at the zoo.
- On the second piece of paper, have the students to draw the feet of three other animals they saw at the zoo.
- On the third piece of paper, have the students to draw the bodies of three animals different from the others they have drawn.
- Have students cut each section of paper into thirds again so that each head, body, and set of feet is on its own square of paper.
- On a separate, full-size piece of drawing paper, have the students to use the animal parts they drew to make a new creature.
- Have students glue the creatures in place.

RECOMMENDED ASSESSMENT

- Have the students put together their animals and discuss similarities and differences in body sizes, shapes, and other characteristics.

