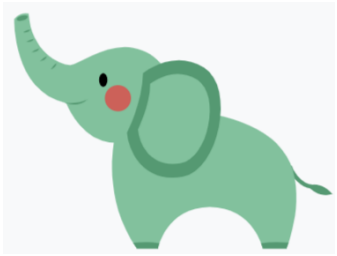
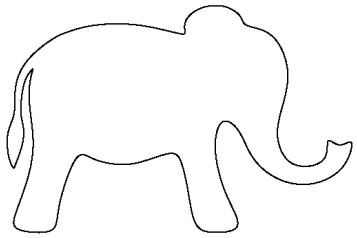
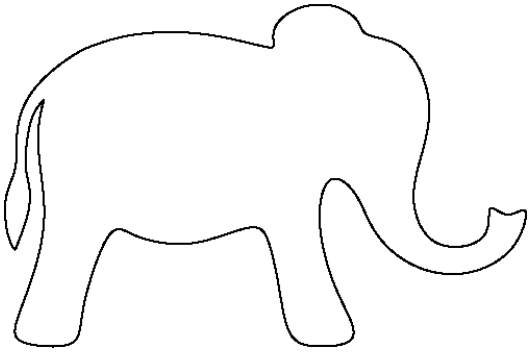
Name: _____

A Day at the (Virtual) Zoo!



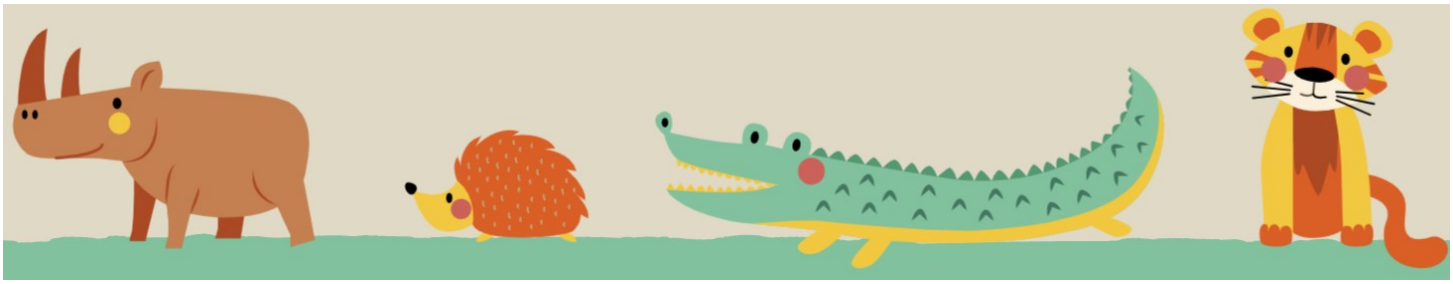
Part 1: Animal Families

1. A baby elephant is called a **calf**. Fill out the table for the elephant calf and mom.

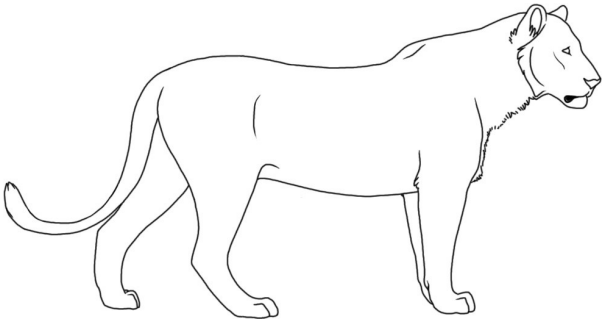
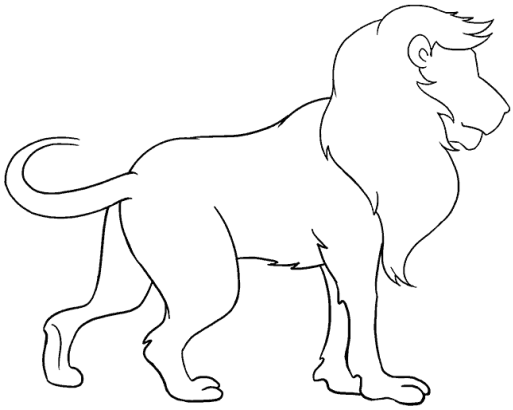
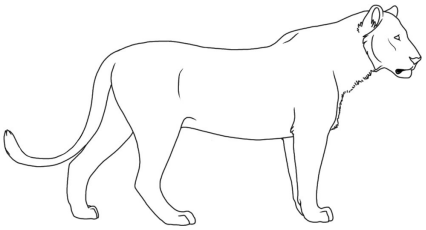
	Elephant Calf	Elephant Mom
		
How are mom and calf **alike**?		
How are mom and calf **different**?	The calf has _____	The mom does not.

2. How has Zuli's appearance changed over time? Zuli has _____

_____ as he got older.

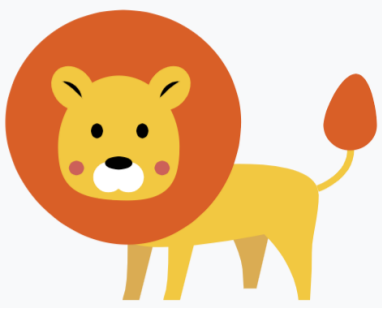


3. A baby lion is called a **cub**. Fill out the table for the lion cub, mom, and dad.

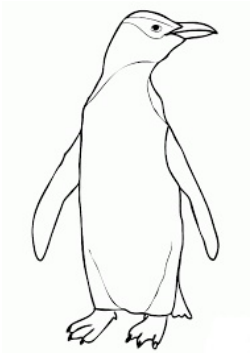
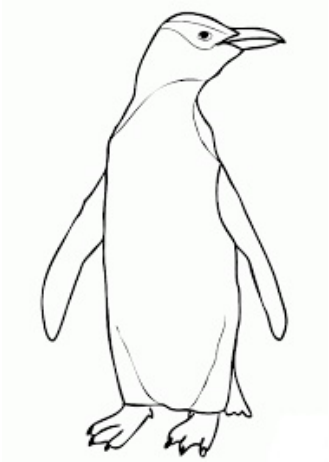
	Lion Mom	Lion Dad
		
	Lion Cub	
		
How are the cub and parents **alike**?		
How are the cub and parents **different**?	The lion cub has _____	The lion _____ has _____

4. How has Pauline's appearance changed over time? Pauline has _____

_____ as she got older.



5. A penguin baby is called a **chick**. Fill out the table for the penguin chick and mom.

	Penguin Chick	Penguin Mom
		
How are mom and chick **alike**?		
How are mom and chick **different**?	The chick has _____	The mom does not.

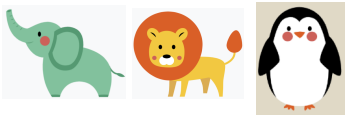
6. Lucky is a special penguin. What was Lucky born with that made him so special? _____

_____

7. How has Lucky's appearance changed over time? Lucky has _____

_____ as he got older.

For each animal family, elephant, lion, and penguin, we observed at least one parent and one child.



8. Did every child have something in **common** with their parent? Yes No (circle one)

9. Did every child have something **different** from their parent? Yes No (circle one)

10. Let's summarize our data to compare the appearance of offspring to their parents. When animals are born, they look _____, but _____ _____ _____ their parents.

11. Let's summarize our data to compare how animals' appearances change over time. As animals grow up, their appearance *changes* / *stays about the same*. Even when animals grow up, they look (circle one) _____, but _____ _____ _____ their parents.

12. When animals are adults, their appearance *changes a lot* / *stays about the same*. (circle one)

Part 2: Plant Families

13. Are plants born? Yes No (circle one)

14. Plants start as _____.

15. The seeds from pine trees are kept safe in _____ _____.

16. We often call plant birth _____.

17. What is the offspring of the pine tree called? _____

18. Use a word from the word wall to describe the pine tree. _____

19. Use a word from the word wall to describe the seedling. _____

20. Do pine trees change over time? Yes No (circle one)

21. Pine trees grow *slowly* / *quickly* over time. (circle one)

22. Let's summarize our data to compare the appearance of seedlings to adult plants. When plants are seedlings, they look _____, but _____ _____ _____ the plants from which they came (their parent plants).

23. Let's summarize our data to compare how plants' appearances change over time. As plants grow over a period of time, their appearance *changes* / *stays the same*. (circle one) Even when plants grow up, they look _____, but _____ _____ _____ their parent plants.

24. When plants are adults, their appearance *changes a lot* / *stays about the same*. (circle one)

Part 3: Class Investigation

As a class, let's investigate different plants and animals to see if all plant and animal families look like, but not exactly like each other. You and three classmates will team up to investigate one plant or animal.

Botanists are scientists who study plants. **Zoologists** are scientists who study animals.

Our team will be studying _____.

We are Zappy Zoologists Brainy Botanists (circle one)

Your teacher will give your group a set of resources you use can use to collect **evidence** on your organism. You will use your evidence to make a poster to teach the rest of the class about your organism's family!

Each teammate will be in charge of writing and drawing a piece of the poster.

Poster Pieces: Circle the piece of the poster you are in charge of.

What a Young Organism is Like

How Offspring is Like their Parent

How Organism Changes Over Time

How Offspring is Not Like their Parent