

Zoe Finds Spring Animal Babies

Grade 1

science

spring

Students will be able to identify animals and their babies and explain how baby animals look like their parents.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Zoe walks by the pond. She sees a big duck. She sees tiny babies behind it. Circle the correct word. The babies are called: ducklings / cubs / kittens.

2. True or False? Zoe says: 'A duckling looks like its mom.' Is Zoe correct? Write TRUE or FALSE. (Hint: Think about feathers and beaks.)

3. Zoe finds a rare find — a nest! She peeks inside. She sees a tiny cat-like baby with stripes. Draw a line to match: kitten → cat | puppy → dog | calf → cow.

4. Zoe spots a hidden treasure — a robin's egg! She writes in her log. Fill in the blank. A baby robin hatches from an _____. (Hint: It is oval and small.)

5. Zoe sees a fawn by a tree. A fawn is a baby deer. Zoe looks closely. Does the fawn have spots? Write YES or NO. Then write one way the fawn looks like its mom.

6. Zoe finds a unique item — a field guide book! It shows: a foal is a baby horse. A lamb is a baby sheep. Zoe sees a baby horse. What is it called? Write the name. Then write one body part it shares with its mom.

7. Zoe asks a big question: Why do baby animals look like their parents? Circle the best answer. A) They copy what they see. B) They get their looks from their parents at birth. C) The sun changes how they look.

8. Zoe finishes her spring walk. She found ducklings, a fawn, a foal, and a robin egg. Now Zoe writes her big discovery. Help her finish it. Write one sentence: 'Baby animals look like their parents because ____.' Draw one baby animal and its parent next to your sentence.

Answer Key: Zoe Finds Spring Animal Babies

GRADE 1 | TEACHER & PARENT USE ONLY

Before Q1, show students a real spring photo of a duck and duckling. Ask: 'What is the same? What is different?' This mirrors exactly what Zoe observes in Q1 and primes the parent-offspring matching in Q3 and Q5.

1. Zoe walks by the pond. She sees a big duck. She sees tiny babies behind it. Circle the correct word. The babies are called: ducklings / cubs / kittens.

Answer: Q1: Zoe sees baby ducks. Baby ducks are called ducklings. A duckling is the correct name for a baby duck. Answer = ducklings.

2. True or False? Zoe says: 'A duckling looks like its mom.' Is Zoe correct? Write TRUE or FALSE. (Hint: Think about feathers and beaks.)

Answer: Q2: Ducklings hatch from eggs laid by a duck. They grow feathers and beaks just like their mother. Baby animals look like their parents. Answer = TRUE.

3. Zoe finds a rare find — a nest! She peeks inside. She sees a tiny cat-like baby with stripes. Draw a line to match: kitten → cat | puppy → dog | calf → cow.

Answer: Q3: A kitten grows into a cat. A puppy grows into a dog. A calf grows into a cow. Answer = kitten-cat, puppy-dog, calf-cow. All three matches are correct.

4. Zoe spots a hidden treasure — a robin's egg! She writes in her log. Fill in the blank. A baby robin hatches from an _____. (Hint: It is oval and small.)

Answer: Q4: Birds lay eggs. Baby birds hatch out of eggs. A baby robin hatches from an egg. Answer = egg.

5. Zoe sees a fawn by a tree. A fawn is a baby deer. Zoe looks closely. Does the fawn have spots? Write YES or NO. Then write one way the fawn looks like its mom.

Answer: Q5: Fawns are born with white spots. Adult deer do not have spots. Answer = YES, the fawn has spots. One way it looks like its mom: it has four legs / brown fur / big eyes. Any one correct feature is accepted.

6. Zoe finds a unique item — a field guide book! It shows: a foal is a baby horse. A lamb is a baby sheep. Zoe sees a baby horse. What is it called? Write the name. Then write one body part it shares with its mom.

Answer: Q6: A baby horse is called a foal. A foal shares body parts with its mother such as hooves, a mane, and four legs. Answer = foal. Shared body part = hooves OR mane OR four legs. Any one correct part is accepted.

7. Zoe asks a big question: Why do baby animals look like their parents? Circle the best answer. A) They copy what they see. B) They get their looks from their parents at birth. C) The sun changes how they look.

Answer: Q7: Baby animals are born looking like their parents because they get their traits from their parents at birth. This is not learned by watching and the sun does not change their looks. Answer = B) They get their looks from their parents at birth.

8. Zoe finishes her spring walk. She found ducklings, a fawn, a foal, and a robin egg. Now Zoe writes her big discovery. Help her finish it. Write one sentence: 'Baby animals look like their parents because ____.' Draw one baby animal and its parent next to your sentence.

Answer: Q8: Zoe's discovery is complete. Baby animals look like their parents because they are born with the same traits, such as fur, feathers, legs, or beaks, that their parents have. Example student sentence: 'Baby animals look like their parents because they are born with the same body parts.' Drawing should show a matching pair such as duck and duckling, deer and fawn, or horse and foal. Any accurate sentence and matching drawing is full credit. Zoe's mission is accomplished — she recorded all the baby animals she found and explained why they look like their parents.