

Objective

By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to identify and understand basic characteristics of mammals.

Materials and Prep

- Animal picture cards (with mammal examples)
- Whiteboard or large paper and markers
- Printed worksheets or blank paper

No prior knowledge or preparation is required for this lesson.

Activities

1. Introduction: Show the student different animal picture cards and ask them to identify the mammals among them.
2. Discussion: Engage in a conversation about what makes mammals unique. Talk about characteristics such as having fur or hair, giving live birth, and producing milk for their young.
3. Observation: Take a walk outside and ask the student to observe any mammals they see. Encourage them to describe the mammals they find and what they think they might be doing.
4. Drawing: Provide the student with a worksheet or blank paper and ask them to draw their favorite mammal. They can include details like fur, tail, and any other distinguishing features.
5. Review: Show the animal picture cards again and ask the student to categorize them into mammals and non-mammals based on what they have learned.

Talking Points

- Mammals are animals that have fur or hair on their bodies. They use it to keep warm.
- Mammals give birth to live babies, unlike birds or reptiles that lay eggs.
- Mammals produce milk to feed their babies. This milk comes from special glands in their bodies.
- Some examples of mammals are dogs, cats, elephants, and dolphins.
- Mammals come in different sizes and shapes. Some are small, like mice, while others are large, like elephants.
- Mammals can be found all over the world, including in the ocean, on land, and even in trees!