

GROW YOUR PALS PROGRAM GUIDE



THE NATIONAL FFA MENTORING PROGRAM

Sponsored by



LESSON 31

All in the Family

Unit:
ANIMAL SCIENCE

PRECEPTS

- F. Continuous Improvement
- F5. Acquire new knowledge

NATIONAL STANDARDS

NL-ENG.K-12.6 Applying Knowledge



Lesson Type:
One-on-one

STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

As a result of this lesson, the student will ...

1. Define livestock terms used to refer to male, female and young animals of six species.
2. Demonstrate the relationships by completing a livestock terminology chart.





TIME

Instruction time for this lesson: **20 minutes.**



RESOURCES

USDA Agriculture Research Service Whiz Kid Activity packet, <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/kids/teachers/BarnydBrushup.pdf>

Wulfman, Judy. Life on a Cattle Farm. Minneapolis, Mn. Carolrhoda Books, 2002.

Wulfman, Judy. Life on a Pig Farm. Minneapolis, Mn. Carolrhoda Books, 2002.



TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- ✓ scrap paper
- ✓ drawing utensils (markers, crayons and/or colored pencils)
- ✓ PALS.31.AS.A – 1 per student
- ✓ PALS.31.Assess.A – 1 per student



KEY TERMS

The following terms are presented in this lesson and appear in ***bold italics***:

cattle

swine

sheep

chickens

horses

turkeys

INTEREST APPROACH



Today I would like to learn more about your family. Let's each make a simple family tree that shows our parents and siblings.

Create with your mentee a simple family tree that includes their parents, siblings and themselves. Make one of your own as well so students can learn about your family also. This is a great way to get to know the family structure your mentee comes from. Be open, ask questions and show your interest in them.



Just as you have parents and siblings, so do animals. Do you have animals at your house? If so, what animals do you have? Animals, just like us, have parents and siblings. Today, we will learn about the names that are used to refer to different types of animals.

SUMMARY OF CONTENT AND TEACHING STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1. | Define livestock terms used to refer to male, female and young animals of six species.



Have your mentee write on the back on their family tree all of the agriculture animals they can think of.



Think about all of the different animals you might see on a farm. Now write as many as you can on the back of your family tree. I will give you one minute ...

GO!

Time your mentee, and if he or she gets stuck, provide clues about various animals. An example would be “Where does milk come from?”



Time is up. Let's see how many of your animals match the list we will be working with today.

What do you call your parents? Each livestock species has a unique name for the mother (female), father (male) and babies (young). Let's take a look!

I. Livestock terms

- A. **Cattle** – livestock used to produce meat (beef) and milk.
 - Male – Bull
 - Female – Cow
 - Young - Calf
- B. **Swine** – livestock used to produce meat (pork).
 - Male – Boar
 - Female – Sow
 - Young - Piglet
- C. **Sheep** – livestock used to produce meat (mutton or lamb) and wool.
 - Male – Ram
 - Female – Ewe
 - Young - Lamb
- D. **Chickens** – livestock used to produce meat (chicken) and eggs.
 - Male – Rooster
 - Female – Hen
 - Young – Pullet
- E. **Horses** – Livestock use to work on ranches and to ride for pleasure
 - Male – Stallion
 - Female – Mare
 - Young - Foal

F. **Turkeys** – Livestock used to produce meat (turkey).

Male – Tom

Female – Hen

Young – Poult



Begin a discussion on what terms students already knew and what terms are new. Then present PALS.31.AS.A.

SUMMARY OF CONTENT AND TEACHING STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 2. | Demonstrate the relationships by completing a livestock terminology chart.



Now let's look at how the terms are related and fill in the proper terms on your chart.

II. Livestock Relationships

Species	Male	Female	Young
Cattle	Bull	Cow	Calf
Swine	Boar	Sow	Piglet
Sheep	Ram	Ewe	Lamb
Chickens	Rooster	Hen	Pullet
Horses	Stallion	Mare	Foal
Turkeys	Tom	Hen	Poult





REVIEW / SUMMARY

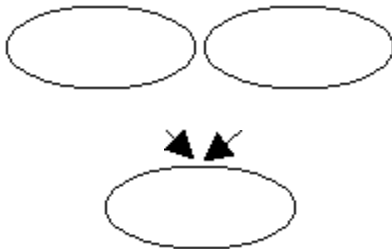
Use the *Cartographer Moment* to have your mentee create a simple family tree for each of the six livestock species they learned about today. (If you need to adjust for time, let them choose just one or two species.)



As you can see, there are lots of different terms for livestock. Let's practice using the new terms by making a simple family tree that includes the name of the male, female and young for each of the six species we learned about today.

Example:

Cattle:



Cow

Bull

Calf

APPLICATION

Large Group Suggestion: Create a Jeopardy game using the livestock terms as the answers and play as a class.



Continued One-on-One Discussion/Activity: Read “Life on a Pig Farm” or “Life on a Cattle Farm” both by Judy Wulfman, Carolrhoda Books, 2002.





EVALUATION

Complete PALS.31.Assess.A

ANSWERS TO EVALUATION:

1. Bull
2. Sow
3. Lamb
4. Rooster
5. Mare

PALS.31.AS.A

All in the Family

Use the following terms to fill in the chart. Write in which babies go with which moms and dads.

Calf
Rooster
Foal
Tom
Bull
Chick
Mare
Ewe
Pullet
Piglet
Poult
Sow
Cow
Boar
Ram
Lamb
Stallion
Hen

Species	Male	Female	Young
Cattle			
Swine			
Sheep			
Chickens			
Horses			
Turkeys			

PALS.31.ASSASS.A

All in the Family - Test your knowledge

Test your knowledge of the livestock terms by filling in the empty boxes with the proper terms.

Species	Male	Female	Young
Cattle	1.	Cow	Calf
Swine	Boar	2.	Piglet
Sheep	Ram	Ewe	3.
Chickens	4.	Hen	Pullet
Horses	Stallion	5.	Foal
Turkeys	Tom	Hen	Poultry