

Parent Guide



@twinklparents

We're excited to share this activity with you. If you are interested in finding more engaging, fun and interesting activities for you and your children, then check out these links to different areas of the [Twinkl Parents](#) website.

games



crafts



puzzles



experiments



word searches



What is this resource and how do I use it?

Support, test and encourage your year 2 child's learning about animals and their offspring with this set of science activities. Your child will enjoy matching the adult animals to their offspring, observing how animals grow and change and completing the sentences about animals and their offspring to consolidate their learning.

What skills does this practise?

Science

Animals Including Humans

Parents and Offspring

Life Cycles

Further Activity Ideas and Suggestions

When you've completed this activity pack, why not head outdoors and hunt for examples of adult animals and their offspring? Add a touch of fun by completing a scavenger hunt, such as this [Minibeast Scavenger Hunt](#) or this [At the Farm Scavenger Hunt](#), as you search for signs of animals and their offspring.

Parents Blog



Twinkl Kids' TV



Homework Help



twinkl

Parents Hub

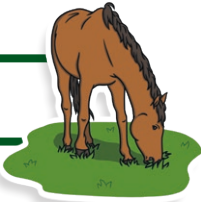
Match the Parent to Its Offspring



Match the adult animals to their offspring by drawing a line to connect them.

Adult

Horse



Duck



Butterfly



Sheep



Deer



Penguin



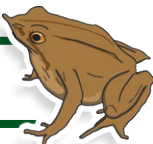
Cat



Bear

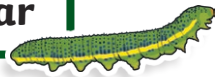


Frog

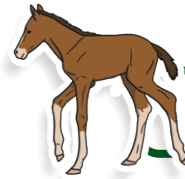


Offspring

Caterpillar



Foal



Lamb



Chick



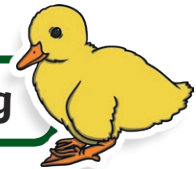
Cub



Fawn



Duckling



Tadpole



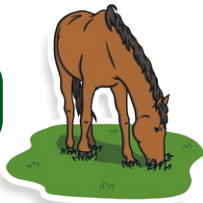
Kitten



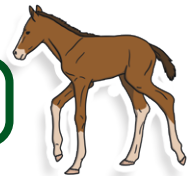
Describe How Animals Grow and Change

Label the adult animals and their offspring below, then write two ways in which each animal changes as it grows. You can use the word bank at the bottom for ideas.

Adult



Offspring



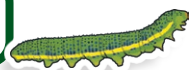
How does this animal change as it grows?

- _____
- _____

Adult



Offspring



How does this animal change as it grows?

- _____
- _____

Adult



Offspring



How does this animal change as it grows?

- _____
- _____

Word Bank

wings

bigger

feather

tail

mane

legs

colour

beak

food

size

strength

movement

Complete the Sentences

When animals (including humans) have offspring, it is called reproduction. All baby animals grow and change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle to become adults. Some baby animals look like their parents and some do not.

Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.

Word Bank

hatch offspring grow live young
look like change different

1. Reproduction is where an adult animal has _____.
2. Some animals give birth to _____
3. Some animals _____ from eggs.
4. All animals _____ and _____ to become adults.
5. Some animals _____ their parents.
6. Some animals look very _____ from their parents.

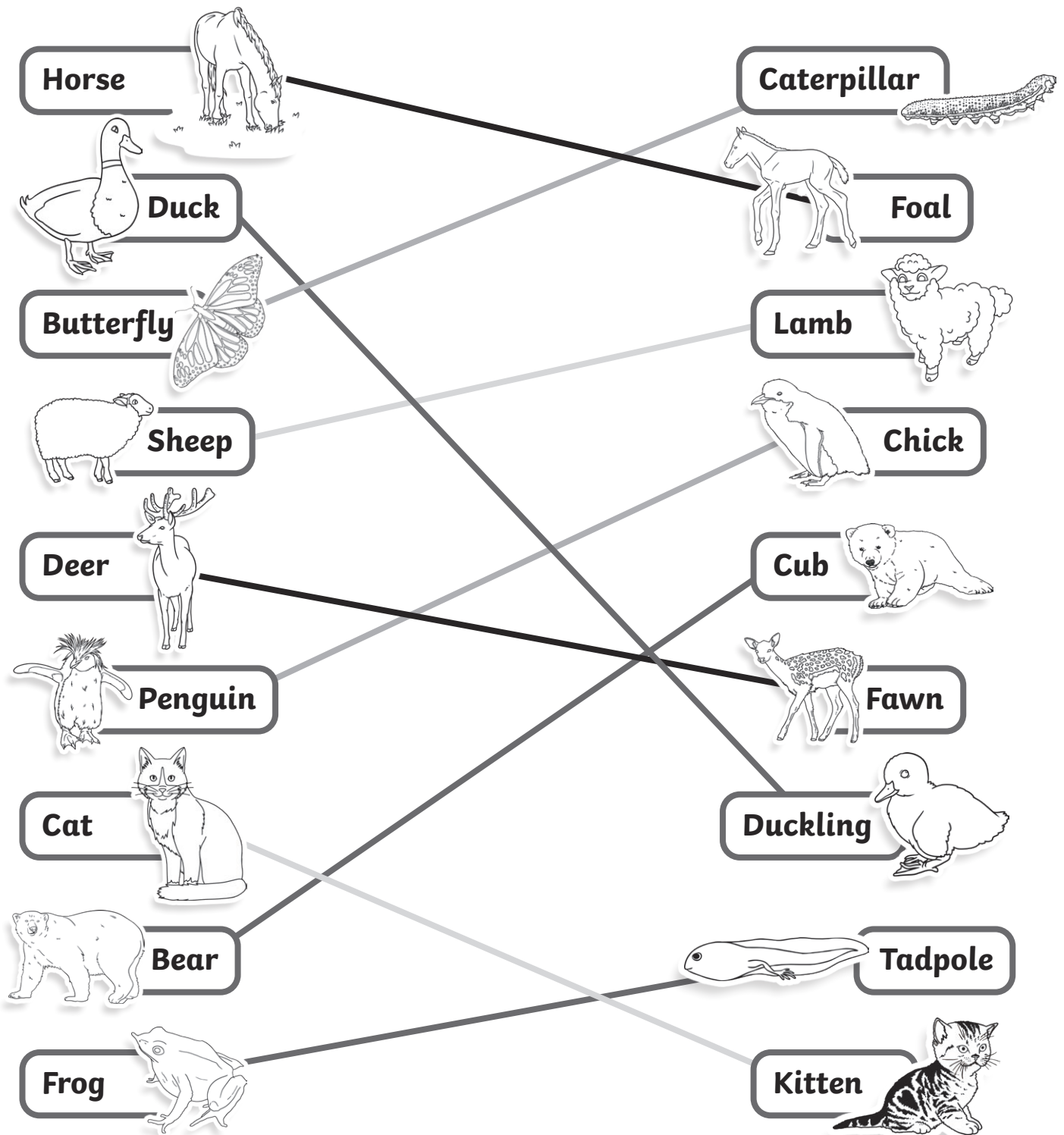


Answers

Match the Parent to Its Offspring

Adult

Offspring



Describe How Animals Grow and Change

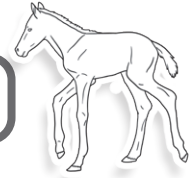
Adult

Horse



Offspring

Foal



How does this animal change as it grows?

possible answers include:

- It gets bigger.
- Its mane gets longer.
- Its tail grows.
- It starts to eat grass rather than milk.

Adult

Butterfly



Offspring

Caterpillar



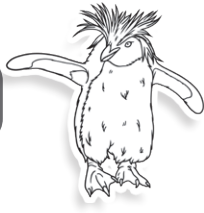
How does this animal change as it grows?

possible answers include:

- It develops wings.
- It has fewer legs.
- It changes colour.
- It flies rather than crawls.

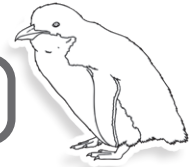
Adult

Penguin



Offspring

Chick



How does this animal change as it grows?

possible answers include:

- **It grows feathers.**
- **It changes colour.**
- **Its beak gets bigger.**

Complete the Sentences

1. Reproduction is where an adult animal has **offspring**.
2. Some animals give birth to **live young**.
3. Some animals **hatch** from eggs.
4. All animals **grow** and **change** to become adults.
5. Some animals **look like** their parents.
6. Some animals look very **different** from their parents.

We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. As far as possible, the contents of this resource are reflective of current professional research. However, please be aware that every child is different and information can quickly become out of date. The information given here is intended for general guidance purposes only and may not apply to your specific situation.