

Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

Different birds and mammals can be seen in 'Robin Robin'.

Birds



All birds hatch out of eggs using their beaks. Birds are covered in feathers which keep them warm and help them to fly. All birds have bones that join together to make a **skeleton**.

Did You Know...?

Ostriches and penguins are birds that cannot fly.

Robins are easy to spot because they have a red face and breast. They have long, thin legs and a short tail. Robins can be seen in gardens, parks and woodlands although they like to live in their own space and they stop other robins living there by singing. Robins eat insects, fruit, seeds and worms but these can be hard to find in winter.



Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

Magpies are also easy to spot because of their black and white feathers. You might spot blue, purple or green colours on its wings and long tail if you get close to a magpie. They have a loud, chattering call and can be seen alone or in a **flock**. Magpies are scavengers which means they like to find and hide things, such as:



insects

fruit

berries

grains



Did You Know...?

They also like to collect shiny, metal things, such as bottle tops, paper clips and keys.

Mammals



Mammals can warm themselves up or cool themselves down.



Most feed their young their own milk.



Like birds, mammals have bones that form a skeleton.



Robin Robin: Animals



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A mouse is a small, **nocturnal** mammal with whiskers and a long, thin tail. Mice live outdoors in woodlands where they make a hole in the ground called a burrow.



They can also be found indoors as they make nests with anything they can find. Most people see them as a pest here. Mice like to eat fruits, grains and seeds but they are omnivores so they will eat small animals too.



Cats are covered in fur that can be different colours. They have thick whiskers that help them to sense things around them and they have very good senses of smell and hearing.

Cats' tails help them to balance when they climb. Most cats in the UK are pets that are fed special pet food although kittens will feed on their mother's milk.



flock

A group of birds nesting, eating or travelling together.

nocturnal

Mostly active at night.

skeleton

A group of bones that support the body of an animal.

Questions



ROBIN ROBIN

1. Which word means to keep steady without falling? Tick one.

- ☐ balance ☐ mammal
☐ nocturnal ☐ skeleton

2. What does a kitten feed on? Tick one.

- ☐ worms ☐ milk
☐ fruit ☐ insects

3. Which animal is a scavenger? Tick one.

- ☐ mouse ☐ magpie
☐ cat ☐ robin

4. Why might it be hard for robins to find food in winter?

5. Draw **three** lines and match each animal to the food that it eats.

cat

robin

magpie

insects, fruit,
seeds and
worms

insects, fruits,
berries and
grains

special pet food

6. Look at the **Mouse** section. Find and copy one word that means something annoying that takes food and crops.

7. What do cats use to sense things around them?

Answers



ROBIN
ROBIN

1. Which word means to keep steady without falling? Tick one.

☒ **balance** ☐ mammal
☐ nocturnal ☐ skeleton

2. What does a kitten feed on? Tick one.

☐ worms ☒ **milk**
☐ fruit ☐ insects

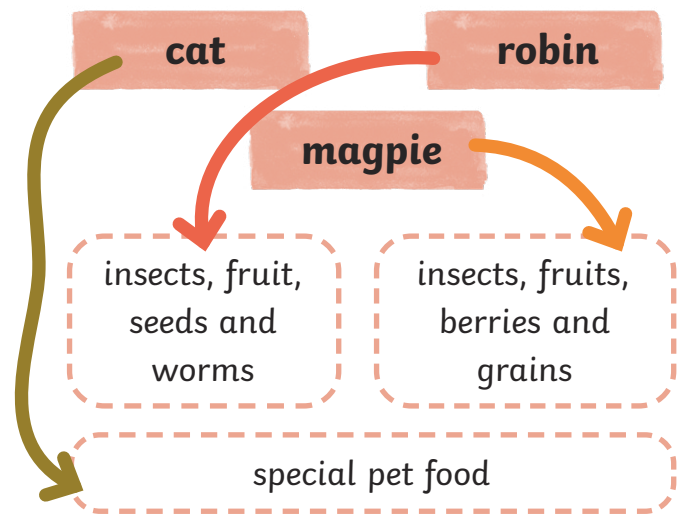
3. Which animal is a scavenger? Tick one.

☐ mouse ☒ **magpie**
☐ cat ☐ robin

4. Why might it be hard for robins to find food in winter?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Robins eat insects and worms but these animals hibernate in winter. They also eat fruit and seeds but there are not many of these that grow in winter.

5. Draw **three** lines and match each animal to the food that it eats.



6. Look at the **Mouse** section. Find and copy one word that means something annoying that takes food and crops.
pest

7. What do cats use to sense things around them?
thick whiskers



Robin Robin: Animals




ROBIN ROBIN

A small range of birds and mammals can be seen in the film 'Robin Robin'.

Birds

 All birds hatch out of eggs laid by the female using their beaks to break through the shell.

 Birds are the only **species** of animal in the world covered in feathers, which keep them warm and help them to fly.

 However, some birds are flightless, such as ostriches and penguins.

 Birds have an internal skeleton, including a backbone.

Robins are very easy to spot because they have a red face and breast. However, the rest of the bird's body is covered with brown and white feathers. Robins have long, thin legs and a fairly short tail.



They are a common sight in gardens, parks and woodlands although they prefer their own **territory** so they repel other robins by singing loudly! Like lots of birds, robins eat insects, fruit, seeds and worms. In winter, it can be difficult for them to find food. People putting crushed peanuts and dried fruits outside can provide much needed fuel.

Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

Magpies are much larger than robins but just as easy to spot because of their black and white feathers. If you get close to a magpie, you might spot a blue, purple or green sheen to its wings and tail.



They have a loud call and can be seen alone or in a **flock**. Magpies are scavengers, which means they like to find and hide things, including food. In warmer months, magpies eat insects while they eat more fruits, berries and grains in winter as well as animals that are no longer living.

Did You Know...?

Magpies also hoard shiny, metal objects like bottle tops, paper clips and keys.



Mammals



Like birds, mammals have an internal skeleton, including a backbone.



They are warm-blooded, which means they can keep their bodies warm or cool themselves down if they get too hot.



Most have live babies and they feed their young their own milk.



Mammals usually have hair or fur covering some or all of their bodies at some stage of their lives.

Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

A mouse is a small mammal from a group known as **rodents**. They have a pointed nose, fine whiskers and a long, scaly tail. Mice have large, round ears and are covered in fur.



They can be found outdoors in forests, woodlands and fields, where they make a burrow in the ground. They also seek shelter indoors, such as in barns, sheds and garages. Most people see them as pests here because they chew through almost anything to make nests! Mice eat fruits, grains and seeds but they are omnivores so they will eat anything if hungry. Being nocturnal, they are most often seen and heard searching for food at night.



There are many different breeds of cat and each has different coloured fur. They have a very flexible backbone that allows cats to pounce and sprint.

In the wild, cats hunt birds, mice and other small mammals using their sharp claws. They also have sensitive whiskers and very good senses of smell and hearing. Cats are excellent climbers and are aided by their tail, which improves their balance. Most cats in the UK are pets that live in or near people's homes and are fed on special pet food although kittens are fed on their mother's milk.



Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN



lock

A group of birds nesting, eating or travelling together.

species

A type of animal or plant that shares similar characteristics and behaviours.

rodent

A group of animals that gnaw using sharp incisor teeth that keep growing.

territory

An area defended by animals against other animals of the same species.



Questions



ROBIN ROBIN

1. Which word means most likely to be active at night? Tick one.

☐

balance

☐

nocturnal

☐

mammal

☐

sensitive

2. Draw **three** lines and complete each sentence. One has been done for you.

Robins are very easy to spot because...

long, thin legs and a fairly short tail.

Robins have...

put out food for robins to find.

Their birdsong...

adults have a red face and breast.

It helps if people can...

can even be heard at night sometimes.

3. Which animal might you see in a large group eating together? Tick one.

☐

mouse

☐

cat

☐

magpie

☐

robin

4. Which of these should you not feed to a kitten? Tick **three**.

☐

worms

☐

milk

☐

seeds

☐

fruits

5. Fill in the missing words.

There are many different _____ of cat that each gave different _____ fur.

Questions



6. Find and copy one word that means a hole in the ground where animals live.

7. Explain why people might not realise they have mice living nearby.

8. Discuss how the diet of a bird might change at different times of the year.



Answers



ROBIN ROBIN

1. Which word means most likely to be active at night? Tick one.



balance



nocturnal



mammal



sensitive

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Their birdsong...

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It helps if people can...

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3. Which animal might you see in a large group eating together? Tick one.



mouse



cat



magpie



robin

4. Which of these should you not feed to a kitten? Tick **three**.



worms



milk



seeds



fruits

5. Fill in the missing words.

There are many different **breeds** of cat that each gave different **coloured** fur.

Answers



6. Find and copy one word that means a hole in the ground where animals live.

burrow

7. Explain why people might not realise they have mice living nearby.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Mice are nocturnal so they are most often seen and heard at night, when they search for food. Also, they are only small mammals so are not easy to spot.

8. Discuss how the diet of a bird might change at different times of the year.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Birds eat different foods through the year, for example a robin eats insects, fruit, seeds and worms but these are more difficult to find in winter when insects and worms are hibernating and when there are fewer fruits and seeds growing.



Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

The film 'Robin Robin' portrays a small range of birds and mammals living alongside each other. Birds hatch out of eggs and are the only **species** of animal in the world to be covered in feathers. Both birds and mammals have an internal skeleton called an endoskeleton and are warm-blooded. Most mammals give birth to live young and feed them with their own milk. Mammals usually have hair or fur covering some or all of their bodies.

Robin

Appearance

As adults, robins are very easy to identify because of the red face and breast that becomes visible a short time after they have hatched. The rest of the robin is covered with brown and white feathers. Robins have long, thin legs and a relatively short tail.



Habitat



Robins are a common sight in gardens, parks and woodlands.



When not with a mate, they prefer their own **territory** and they will sing aggressively to stop rival robins from coming too close.



Sometimes, this can even be heard at night.

Robin Robin: Animals



ROBIN ROBIN

Diet

Like many birds, a robin's diet includes insects, fruit, seeds and worms. In winter, it can be difficult for them to find food so it helps if humans are willing to fill bird tables with crushed peanuts and dried fruits.



Magpie

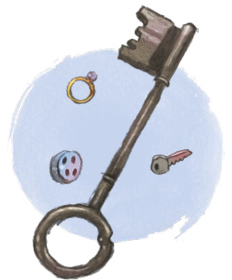
Appearance

Magpies are easy to identify because of their black and white **plumage**. On closer inspection, a blue or purple sheen on their wings and a green tint on their long tail might be visible.



Behaviour

Magpies can be seen in a range of habitats, including gardens, forests and meadows. Usually, magpies either find a mate or they flock together with other single magpies. As well as foraging for food, these **scavengers** seek out shiny, metal objects, such as bottle tops, paper clips, keys etc.



Diet

Magpies are omnivores. In warmer months, they feast on insects and even eggs and young of other birds. In winter, magpies revert to eating fruit, berries and grains as well as anything else they can find, including small, dead animals.

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Mouse

Appearance

Mice are small mammals belonging to a larger group called **rodents**. Using their pointed snout and whiskers, mice sense a lot about the world around them while their long, scaly tails help them to balance, climb and control body temperature.



Behaviour

-  Mice can be found in forests, woodlands and grasses where they form burrows.
-  They also commonly invade barns, sheds and garages and they will chew through anything they can find to build nests.
-  As mice are mostly nocturnal, they usually forage for food at night.

Diet

Mice are omnivores: they will eat anything if they are hungry. This includes small creatures, such as insects, and other mice. However, they prefer to feast on fruits, grains and seeds.



Robin Robin: Animals



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Cat

Appearance

There are many different breeds of cat and each has different colours and markings. Having a very flexible backbone allows cats to pounce and sprint: this is important to their role as predators. They are also excellent climbers and are aided by their tail, which improves their balance.



Diet

Cats have extremely sharp claws that are useful for hunting prey in the wild or for fighting other cats over their territory. Most cats in the UK are pets that live in or near people's homes and are fed on specialist cat food.



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Glossary

plumage

A bird's feathers.

rodent

A group of animals that gnaw using sharp incisor teeth that keep growing.

scavenger

An animal that feeds on dead animals or rubbish and collects other objects.

species

A type of animal or plant that shares similar characteristics and behaviours.

territory

An area defended by animals against other animals.

warm-blooded

Keeping a constant body temperature.

Questions



ROBIN ROBIN

1. Which of these animals does **not** eat insects? Tick one.

☐

mouse

☐

robin

☐

cat

☐

magpie

2. Which part of a robin is **not** visible when they hatch? Tick one.

☐

brown and white feathers

☐

short tail

☐

red face and breast

☐

long, thin legs

3. Look at the section called **Behaviour**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'gather in a group'.

4. What helps a cat to balance?

5. List **two** habitats when you might find a mouse outdoors.

•

•

6. Explain why the diet of a magpie might change through the year.



Questions



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7. **They also commonly invade barns, sheds and garages...**

What does the word 'invade' suggest about how people might feel towards mice?

8. Summarise what you have learnt about birds using 30 words or fewer.



NETFLIX



Aardman



Answers



ROBIN ROBIN

1. Which of these animals does **not** eat insects? Tick one.



mouse



robin



cat



magpie

2. Which part of a robin is **not** visible when they hatch? Tick one.



brown and white feathers



short tail



red face and breast



long, thin legs

3. Look at the section called **Behaviour**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'gather in a group'.

flock

4. What helps a cat to balance?

tail

5. List **two** habitats when you might find a mouse outdoors.

Accept any two of the following: forests, woodlands, grasses.

6. Explain why the diet of a magpie might change through the year.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the magpie changes its diet through the year because insects and other birds' eggs and chicks are available in the warmer spring and summer months. These are much harder to find in winter so the bird eats any fruit, berries and grains it can find.

7. They also commonly invade barns, sheds and garages...

What does the word 'invade' suggest about how people might feel towards mice?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the word 'invade' suggests mice go into barns, sheds and garages but are not really welcome there due to the damage they cause and the mess they make in chewing through everything so people probably see them as a pest.

Answers



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8. Summarise what you have learnt about birds using 30 words or fewer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I have learnt that birds hatch out of eggs and are the only species of animal covered in feathers. They have different coloured feathers and they are omnivores.

