



WELCOME to our farm!



Hello Educator,

We hope you will enjoy the Welcome To Our Farm education unit. This unit has been designed with the help of educators like you to complement a classroom unit about life on the farm and/or the study of mammals.

Here are some comments from teachers who have used the Welcome To Our Farm materials.

"The Welcome To Our Farm materials helped strengthen our unit on mammals—thanks for including the section 'Answering Kids' Questions About Pigs'—it saved me a lot of time and research!"
Lisa, Illinois

"My students loved the activity sheets - we use the math games (and the pig dice) in our centers." **Sarah, Michigan**

"I really liked the more up-to-date farm pictures. As a pig farmer's daughter, I was particularly interested in this material. Well done."
Betsy, Iowa

"My students really enjoyed visiting your Website." **Kathleen, Virginia**

"Our class is presently learning about the farm environment and how food comes from the farm to their table." **Julie, California**

If you have any questions or comments about the Welcome To Our Farm education unit, please contact us at 800-456-7675 or email us at YouthEducation@pork.org.

Good luck!



Special thanks to the team of teachers that helped develop the *Welcome To Our Farm* unit.

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Unit Overview

Unit Objectives

The Welcome To Our Farm unit has the following objectives:

1. Through a storybook, students will meet members of actual farm families, in order to further their understanding of daily life on a farm.
2. Students will learn about the duties of farmers who raise pigs.
3. Students will complete cross-curricular learning activities related to pigs and farms that will further their understanding of the farm-to-table process.

Organizing Your Unit

This educational unit can be used as a supplement for your educational unit on farm life, pigs or mammals. You may want to tie in with a special day or month during the year such as:

- National Pig Day - March 1
(*National Pig Day is not sponsored by the National Pork Board*)
- National Pork Month - October

You might consider organizing the unit in one of the following ways:

- **Bulletin Board:** Create and post the Make Tracks to the Farm bulletin board (page 8) so students see it as they walk into the classroom
- **Introduction:** Who's in the Barn? activity (9)
- **Science:** Who Lives on the Farm? activity (11)
- **Social Studies:** What Does a Farmer Do? (11)
- **Language Arts:** New Pig Words activity (9) and Read *Welcome To Our Farm* Storybook
- **Art:** Pig Puppets (12)
- **Math:** Piglet Counting Rhyme (10)
- **Snack:** Make the Easy Pig Cupcakes (12)

1-Week Unit on Pigs

Monday

- Create the Go Hog Wild About Learning or Welcome To Our Farm bulletin board
- Introduction: Mystery Box activity
- Language Arts: Vocabulary activity
- Social Studies: What Does a Farmer Do? activity
- Science: Who Lives on the Farm activity
- Math: Dot-to-dot activity
- Art: Pig noses
- Language Arts: Go Hog Wild About Learning journal

Tuesday

- Language Arts: “New Pig Words” activity
- Art: Take Monday’s pig noses and wear to story time
- Read Welcome To Our Farm storybook
- Math: Math Decoder activity
- Social Studies: A Slice of Farm Life activity
- Science: Parts of the Pig activity
- Language Arts: Go Hog Wild About Learning journal

Wednesday

- Language Arts: What Happens Next activity
- Art: Pig Puppets activity
- Math: Piglet Counting Rhyme using pig puppets
- Social Studies: Mapping U.S. Pig Facts activity
- Science: Weather Crossword Puzzle and/or Weather Watch activity
- Language Arts: Go Hog Wild About Learning journal

Thursday

- Math: Pig Math Problems
- Art: Pig Placemats activity
- Social Studies: Learning From the Early Settlers activity
- Science: What Comes From Pigs activity
- Language Arts: Go Hog Wild About Learning journal

Friday

- Language Arts: Guess the Word activity
- Math: Pig Dice Game activity
- Language Arts: Go Hog Wild About Learning journal
- Recipe: Provide ingredients and instruct students to make Ham Pizza Snack for the barn party
- Barn Party: Wrap up the Welcome To Our Farm unit with a pig party. Choose snacks from the recipe section. Invite students to use their placemats (from Thursday) on their desks during the party. Celebrate the end of the unit by reviewing the new things students learned about pigs and farms.



Getting Started with the Unit

Here are some basic facts for sharing with your class. Some of this information is included in the Welcome To Our Farm storybook. Helpful reminders for the educator are included within this section.

Life on the Farm

Farmers are the people who raise animals and/or crops on a farm. Some farmers have a variety of animals and crops such as pigs, cattle, corn and soybeans. Other farmers choose one particular type of farming. For example, some farmers raise only pigs.

Farmers

Today many men and women are farmers. The main job of a farmer who raises pigs is to make sure the pigs are healthy and well fed. Just like children in school, farmers like to learn new things. They can take classes and receive degrees through colleges and universities. Besides college, farmers can take classes in their local communities to learn more about raising pigs.

Computers on the Farm

Farmers, just like many other business people, like to use computers to help do their jobs. For example, many farmers use computer programs to keep track of the amount of food to feed their pigs, since that amount changes as the pigs grow. They also use the internet for things like tracking weather forecasts and learning the best ways

to take care of the pigs. Some farmers even use computers to set the temperature of their barns and to move the food for the pigs from holding bins to feeders.

Introduction to Pigs

Have you ever seen a real pig? Pigs have four legs with small feet called hooves. They have short tails and flat noses called snouts that they use to make grunting and squealing sounds. Pigs (or hogs, as they are sometimes called) live on farms where farmers feed them and take care of them.

Pigs are mammals which means they are warm-blooded, they breathe with lungs, they are covered with hair and the mother pigs (called sows) feed milk to their babies (called piglets). The father pig is called a boar - a quick way to remember this is "b" in boar also stands for "boy."

Types of Pigs

What makes pigs different from each other is their hair color. Just like there are different kinds of horses, dogs and cattle, there are different kinds (or breeds) of pigs. There are eight major breeds of pigs (see some examples below). Some are black, some are white, and others are reddish-brown. Some are solid in color, while others have spots or bands of color.



Berkshire



Hampshire



Spot



Chester White

Answering Kids' Questions About Pigs

Where do pigs live?

Some pigs are raised in pastures and others are raised in barns, depending on the farm. Barns protect the pigs from extreme temperatures with heaters or cold weather and fans or water sprinklers for hot weather. Barns also protect pigs from bad weather such as rain or snow, which helps keep the pigs cleaner.

How do pigs keep cool?

Pigs can't sweat, so in hot weather, they try to cool off. Farmers use modern technology like water sprinklers in their barns so the pigs don't have to take a dip in the mud to cool off.

How are baby pigs raised?

The mother pig (called a sow) has a pregnancy that lasts about four months. Her average family (litter) is 8-12 pigs, and she will have about two litters per year. When it's time for the sow to deliver (farrow), she is watched closely by the farmer. Newborn piglets weigh only 2-5 pounds at birth, and they can have trouble staying warm, so farmers set up heat lamps to help keep the piglets warm. Before giving birth, the sow is placed in a farrowing pen. The pen is specially designed with a bar on either side of the sow. The tiny piglets can lie next to their mother and drink milk, but the sow can't accidentally roll over onto her piglets.

What do pigs eat?

It's important for pigs to have a healthy diet, just like it's important for growing children to eat healthy foods. Most farmers feed their pigs grains such as ground up corn, soybeans, wheat and/or grain sorghum. All of these are plants grown by farmers in fields. The crops are harvested, dried, and ground up, so that they provide a crunchy food for pigs. It would be similar to the granola that humans eat. This helps the farmer to give the pigs a healthy diet every day.

What do corn, soybeans, wheat and grain sorghum look like?

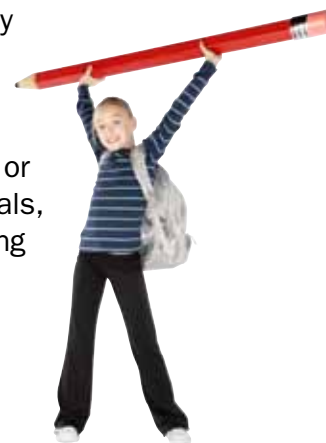
Corn plants have tall stalks with leaves and tassels on top. The corn kernels are taken off the cob, dried and ground into feed for animals. Soybean plants are bushy with green leaves and bean pods. The beans are about the size of peas and are light brown in color. They are dried and ground into feed for animals. Wheat grows in small golden-colored stalks that have tassels on the end. The wheat plant is harvested and the tassels are removed and ground into feed for the animals. Sorghum plants are shorter than corn and have leaves similar to corn plants. Sorghum plants flower and form seeds that are harvested, dried and ground into grain sorghum.

When are the baby pigs weaned?

Like other mammals, baby pigs drink their mother's milk for the first few weeks after they are born. Piglets are weaned from the sow (which means they stop drinking their mother's milk). Pigs are generally weaned at 3-4 weeks of age when they reach 10-15 pounds. They are moved to the nursery where they begin eating a grain diet. As pigs get older, they eat more food. When pigs are 8-10 weeks of age and 40-60 pounds, they will move to a finishing barn where they live with other pigs their size.

What color are pigs?

Pigs have pink skin, which can make them look pink in color when they are born. However, their hair can be a variety of colors and patterns such as white, red-brown, black, or spotted. Like other mammals, pigs are born with a covering of soft hair. As pigs grow, their hair becomes rough and bristly.



More Kids' Questions About Pigs

Do animal doctors visit pig farms?

Just like children visit doctors for check-ups, animal doctors (called veterinarians) visit farms to check on pigs. The job of a veterinarian is to make sure the pigs are healthy. They also take care of sick animals.

How long does it take a pig to reach full-grown size?

On average, it takes about 5 months (that's about half a year) for a pig to reach full-grown size—which is about 250 pounds. That's heavier than many grown men.

What happens to pigs when they go to market?

Pigs, like other animals, are sometimes used for food. The meat we get from pigs is called “pork.” Pork is the world's most widely eaten meat. You might see pork in the grocery store as pork chops, ham, roast, ribs or bacon. Believe it or not, pig products (like pig hooves) are also used for many things you find in your school classroom like chalk and artist brushes.



History of Pigs

Did you know that pigs have been on the earth for millions of years? They date back almost to the time of dinosaurs. The first pigs didn't live on farms, but were wild and roamed forests and swamps. Farm pigs (like the ones we see today) came with the early settlers to the United States and landed in Florida.

From there, pigs headed north with the early pioneers throughout the country. In fact, part of New York City (where today we see tall buildings and lots of people) was once home to so many pigs, a huge wall was built to control them. This area is now known as Wall Street.

Pioneers began heading west and took their pigs with them. Pig farms expanded to the middle part of the United States because it was easy to grow grain (like corn, soybeans, wheat and sorghum) to feed the pigs. Today, there are still many pig farms in the middle part of the United States. However, farmers in states such as North Carolina and Utah also raise pigs. Farmers have learned to work in different types of weather, so pigs can be raised all across the United States.

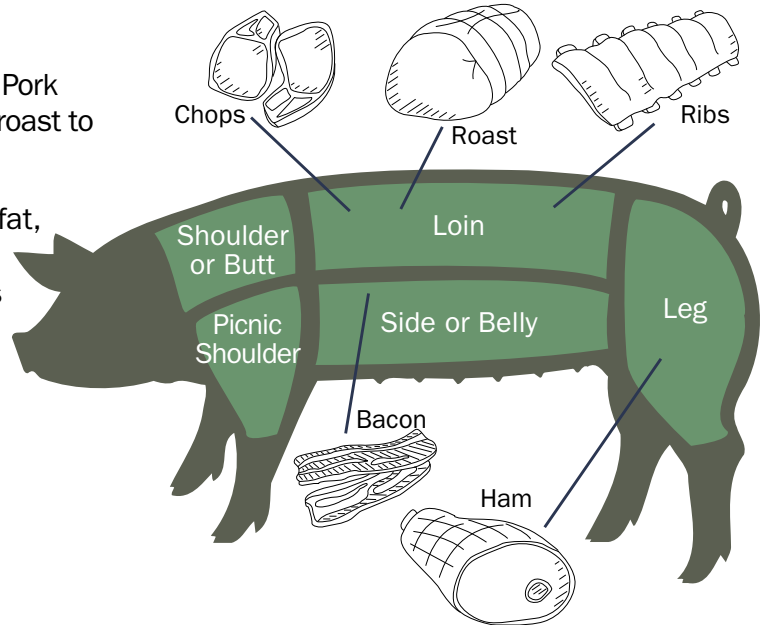
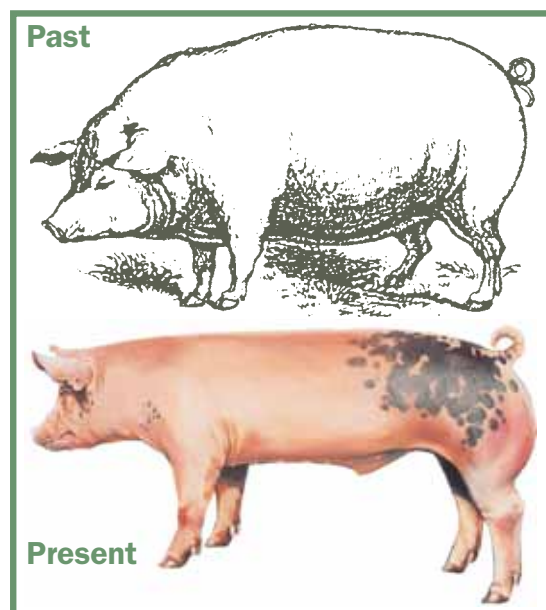
Products from Pigs

Since the time of the early settlers, farmers have tried not to waste anything that comes from pigs. Listed below are some of the products that come from pigs, including food and many non-food items you see at home, in school and in hospitals.

Food Products

The meat that comes from pigs is called pork. Pork includes everything from pork chops and pork roast to bacon and ham (see the picture at far right).

Years ago, farmers fed pigs until they were fat, so the pork that came from pigs was fatty. Today, pigs don't get as fat, so the pork has less fat (see pictures below). In fact, ounce for ounce, pork tenderloin is leaner than chicken breast. (Reference: USDA National Nutrient Database, Release 23)



Insulin: Insulin is a substance in our bodies that is too low in people with a disease called diabetes. Some people with this disease have to take shots of insulin to make them better. Pig insulin almost matches the insulin of humans. Although man-made insulin is now available, years ago, pigs were an important source of insulin for people with diabetes.

Home and School Uses:

As you look around your home and school, consider how many things are products from parts of the pig. Here are some examples:

- artist's brushes
- buttons
- cement
- chalk
- cosmetics
- crayons
- fabric dye
- glass
- gloves
- glue
- insulation
- matches
- pet food
- plastics
- putty
- rubber
- shoes



Medical Uses:

Rapidly advancing science is continually adding to the list of important and life-saving products from pigs. Here are a few examples:

Heart Valves: Specially treated pig heart valves are surgically placed in humans to replace heart valves weakened by disease or injury. Since the first operation in 1971, tens of thousands of pig heart valves have been successfully placed in people of all ages.

Skin: Because it is similar to human skin, specially treated pig skin is attached to people with massive burns and serious skin sores.

Uses, Facts & Ideas

Far Out Facts about Pigs and Farms

- Farmers in the United States help produce pork products that provide food to many countries around the world.
- Pigs live on farms where farmers make sure they are healthy and well-fed.
- Pigs make funny sounds like grunts and squeals.
- Pigs can't sweat—farmers use sprinklers and fans to keep pigs cool.
- Pigs eat ground up corn, soybeans, wheat and grain sorghum.
- A pig has to eat 870 pounds of corn and 120 pounds of protein and minerals (that's almost 1,000 pounds of food total) in about 5 months to reach 250 pounds.
- A mother pig (sow) usually has 8-12 piglets at one time.
- The skin on pigs is pink, but the hair can be different colors.

2 out of every 100 people in America have jobs as farmers.

Bulletin Board Ideas

Try these simple ideas for decorating your classroom in a farm theme.

“Welcome To Our Farm” board: To reinforce the vocabulary words (see Language Arts section), ask students to draw pictures illustrating the words. Label each picture with the appropriate word. Help students get started by posting the “Welcome To Our Farm” poster. Place students’ pictures around the poster. Encourage students to avoid stereotypes by discussing the following questions: “Are farmers men or women? Are pigs dirty animals?”

“Go Hog Wild Learning About Pigs” board: Create a bulletin board using the “Far Out Facts About Pigs and Farms.” Ask students to draw or paint pictures to go with each fact. Or, put each pig fact on the outline of a paper pig (see Pattern A) and post on a bulletin board.

“Make Tracks to the Farm” board: Use the hoof print pattern (Pattern B) to create hoof prints leading into the classroom and up to the bulletin board. On the bulletin board place the outline of a barn, cut from poster board, so that the doors to the barn open. Behind the closed doors of the barn, place a picture of a pig (Pattern A). At the beginning of the day, ask the students to guess what animal is hiding in the barn. After the students have taken a guess, open the barn doors and show the pig. Optional: if doing an entire unit on the farm, add footprints of other farm animals as the unit progresses.

Introductory Activities

Mystery Box: Create a mystery box to introduce your lesson about the farm. Place something related to farm life in a shoebox (i.e. animal feed such as corn, soybeans, wheat or grain sorghum work well. You can substitute a dry wheat cereal or crunchy granola). Invite the children to guess what's in the box. Shake the box - is there any sound? Open the box and allow the children to feel what's inside the box without seeing it. Once the students have guessed the contents of the box, explain that this is one of the foods that farm animals (such as pigs) eat. Ask students if they have ever been to a farm. If so, what did they see? Explain that you will be learning about life on the farm.

Who's in the Barn? Use the hoof prints in the “Make Tracks to the Farm” bulletin board to start a discussion about the farm. Ask the students to guess what is in the barn, based on the hoof prints on the floor. Once the students guess “a pig,” open the door to the barn and show the pig. Explain that you will be learning about farm life. Ask students to brainstorm a list of things they would like to learn about pigs and farm life. Record the list on a flip chart and refer to it at the end of the unit as review.

Language Arts Activities

Vocabulary

Introduce students to new vocabulary that will be featured during your lesson about pigs and the farm. You may want to write each vocabulary word on an outline of a pig (Pattern A) and distribute to individual students (or small groups of students). As you read the definitions of the words, ask the student(s) with the corresponding word to raise their hand(s). Continue until you've matched all vocabulary words with the definitions.

- **boar:** a father pig
- **breeds:** types of pigs that share the same looks
- **crops:** plants grown by a farmer (i.e. corn plants)
- **farm:** place where the farmer raises animals and/or crops for a living
- **farmer:** person who raises animals and/or crops for a living
- **farrow:** to give birth to piglets
- **grain:** the part of the crop that is fed to animals (i.e. ground corn kernels)
- **hog:** another word for a pig
- **hoof:** a pig's foot
- **litter:** a family of newborn pigs
- **pig:** a farm animal with a short, flat nose, four legs and a short tail
- **piglet:** baby pig
- **snout:** a pig's nose
- **sow:** a mother pig

Guess the Word

Write the vocabulary words you would like to feature for your lesson on the board at the front of the room. Explain to the students that you are going to hold up pictures and ask them to guess which vocabulary word the picture represents. Try using pictures from the Welcome To Our Farm storybook. Some words may need a few verbal hints, in addition to the pictures.

Bulletin Board

Reinforce the vocabulary words by doing the Welcome To Our Farm bulletin board (page 8).

New Pig Words

Distribute the "New Pig Words" activity sheet and crayons/markers to students. Give students directions for the activity sheet and provide time to complete the activity.

"Go Hog Wild About Learning" Journal

Ask students to create a journal of pig facts. Create the journals using construction paper for the cover and several sheets of writing paper inside. Have students write the title "Go Hog Wild About Learning" on the cover and decorate with pig pictures, stickers, etc. Then, during each day of your pig unit, ask students to write what they have learned about pigs. Or, give them a topic such as "What do pigs eat?"

What Happens Next?

Copy and distribute the "What Happens Next?" activity sheet. Introduce the activity to the students by reading through the directions. Instruct students to practice their reading skills by completing the directions.

Story Time

Story time is a great opportunity to introduce students to fun books about pigs. Refer to the list of suggested stories (see Books/Videos/Website section). You may also want to set up individual storybook stations (with headphones) where the students can turn pages of books as they follow along listening to the stories on CDs/cassettes.



Math Activities

Piglet Counting Rhyme

Introduce this counting rhyme (at right) to students, demonstrating motions to go along with each line. For added fun, incorporate the pig puppets made in the Art Activities section of this unit.

Dot-to-dot Pig Picture

Copy and distribute the dot-to-dot pig activity sheet. Use the sheet to reinforce counting skills from 1-26.

Pig Math Problems

Photocopy 12 (or as many as desired) pig outlines (Pattern A or E) and write addition and subtraction problems on the pigs. Place corresponding answers to the math problems on 12 envelopes labeled with pictures of a barn (Pattern D) on the outside. Ask students to put the pigs in the correct barn by solving the math problems.

Pig Dice Game

Copy and distribute the pig dice (Pattern C) and activity sheet #4. Ask students to roll the dice, count the number of pigs that are face up on the dice and place an "X" in the corresponding numbered square on the activity sheet. Invite students to continue the activity. The game is over when they reach the top of the chart by filling in all the squares for one of the numbers. Optional: Increase the difficulty level by rolling the dice twice and adding the numbers before recording answers on the chart.

One little piglet
Lives on the farm
Eats his corn
And sleeps in the barn.

Two little piglets
Live on the farm
Eat their corn
And sleep in the barn.

Possible final verse:
(# of children) little piglets
Wake on the farm
Wiggle their tails
And squeal in the barn.

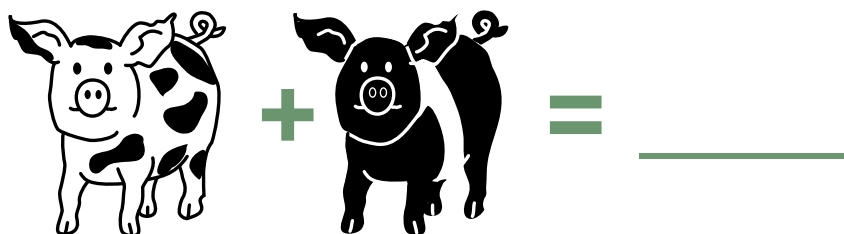
Hold up one finger.
Wiggle finger in the air.
'Eat' corn on the cob.
'Sleep.'

Hold up two fingers.
Wiggle fingers in the air.
'Eat' corn on the cob.
'Sleep.'

Hold up 10 fingers.
Rub eyes with hands.
Wiggle like a pig shaking its tail.
Say "squeal" in a high voice.

Math Decoder

Distribute copies of the "Math Decoder" activity sheets (#5 and 6). Introduce the activity by explaining to the students that there are different breeds of pigs. Each breed looks a little different and no two pigs look exactly alike. Ask the students to look at the pigs on the bottom of the handout and discuss how they are alike and how they are different. Read through the directions for the activity at the top of the pages and allow the students time to complete the activity.



Science & Social Studies Activities

SCIENCE ACTIVITIES

Who Lives on the Farm? Copy and distribute the “Who Lives on the Farm” activity sheet. Ask the students what the animals on the page have in common. Allow students to respond (i.e. 4 legs, noses, hair). Explain that all the animals shown are mammals. They are warm-blooded, they have legs, and the mothers feed their babies milk. Some mammals are farm animals. Allow the students time to complete the activity. Review the answers to the sheet and discuss where the animals crossed out with an “X” actually live.

Weather Crossword Puzzle Copy and distribute the “Weather on the Farm” activity sheet. Remind students that one of the farmer’s jobs is to keep pigs comfortable in different kinds of weather. Allow students time to complete the crossword puzzle.

Weather Watch Select two states where pigs are raised (i.e. Iowa and California, or use your state and one in another climate). Use the Internet to find the current weather in those states. Ask the students to consider what they would do if they were farmers in those locations. Would their pigs need anything special, based on the weather? Would they need fans to keep them cool today? Would they need heaters to keep them warm?

Parts of the Pig Copy and distribute the “Parts of the Pig” activity sheet. Ask students to identify the parts of the pig and write them on the blanks provided. Discuss how the parts of pigs and humans are the same and how they are different. Optional: create an independent learning center. Laminate the activity sheet, and invite the student to use a dry-erase marker to fill in the names of the parts of the pig.

What comes from pigs? Copy and distribute the “What Comes from Pigs?” activity sheet. Instruct students to draw lines from the pig to items that come from pigs. Explain that the meat that comes from pigs is called “pork.” Once students have completed that activity, ask students to identify sources of other items on the page (i.e. eggs come from chickens).

SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITIES

A Slice of Farm Life Use an apple to represent the Earth. Slice the apple into quarters. Set aside 3 pieces and explain that they represent the part of the

Earth covered with water, while the remaining quarter is the land. Cut the remaining quarter in half. One half has people living on it, and the other half has no people. Cut the half with people into 4 equal pieces. Explain that 3 of the pieces represent land that is too rocky, too wet or too dry for growing food. The other piece shows the amount of land farmers have to grow food for the people of the world and crops to feed animals. it is 1/32 of the Earth.

Mapping U.S. Pig Facts Place a map of the United States in the front of the classroom. Find the states mentioned in the following pig facts:

- The first pigs in the U.S. came with early settlers to Florida.
- New York is the state where you find New York City. This was once home to so many pigs they had to build a big wall to control them. Today we call that area *Wall Street*.
- The state with the most pigs is Iowa.
- Kansas farmers grow wheat, corn and soybeans to feed pigs.

What does a farmer do? As part of career exploration, ask the students to list the types of things they think a farmer does. Possible answers - take care of animals, grow crops, etc. Record their answers on a board or flip chart at the front of the room. Next, invite a farmer to visit the classroom and tell about his/her career. Revisit the list of job duties made by the students. Change or add items, based on the new information.

Learning from the Early Settlers introduce the activity by explaining to students that since the time of the early settlers, farmers have tried to use everything that comes from pigs, including non-food products. For example, pigs are used for medicine with heart valve transplants and skin grafts for burn victims. Also pigs help provide by-products that students use at home and school. Invite students to take a scavenger hunt through the classroom to find these by-products: crayons, chalk, glue, glass, plastic, linoleum, and artist brushes.

Recipes and Art Activities

ART ACTIVITIES

Pig Puppets Copy and distribute the pig puppet pattern (Pattern E). Invite students to color their pig puppets and cut them out along the dotted lines. Tape the pigs on the ends of small wooden craft sticks. Optional: puppets may be used during the piglet counting rhyme (see Math Activities). Place an outline of a barn on the outside of an open box (large enough to hold the pig puppets). Each time a piglet is counted during the rhyme, ask one student to place their pig puppet in the barn. Continue doing the rhyme until every student has placed his/her pig in the barn.

Pig Noses Paper pig snouts are easy to make and fun for kids to wear while listening to the Welcome to our Farm storybook. Take a small paper cup and trim the rim of the cup down to the size of a pig snout. Draw nostrils on the bottom of the cup. To attach the nose to the child's face, punch 2 holes on either side of the cup about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch down from the top. Thread string or ribbon through the holes and tie around the child's head.

Pig Placemats Distribute large sheets of construction paper to students. Invite them to decorate their sheet with pictures of pigs and pig facts they've learned during their lesson on pigs. Optional: laminate the placemats or cover with contact paper so they are waterproof for easy clean up.



Easy Pig Cupcakes

- 1 package (18.25 oz.) white cake mix
- 1 container (16 oz.) strawberry frosting
- 96 mini candy-coated baking bits
- 12 large marshmallows, halved
- Pink wafer cookies

Yield: 24 cupcakes

Mix and bake cupcakes according to package directions. Cool. Frost with strawberry frosting. Add 2 brown baking bits for eyes. Use frosting as glue to attach 2 more brown baking bits to marshmallow for nostrils. Place marshmallow on cupcake for snout. Cut 2 triangular pieces of pink wafer cookies for ears.

Pigs in a Blanket

- 1 package cocktail wieners*
- 1 tube refrigerated biscuit dough
- *Package contains more than 20 wieners, use leftovers as desired

Yield: 20 biscuits

Open biscuit tube and separate dough into individual biscuits. Cut each biscuit in half with clean scissors. Wrap each half of biscuit dough around the center of a cocktail wiener and pinch to seal shut. Place on cookie sheet and bake at 400° F. for 8 minutes or until golden brown.

Ham Pizza Snack

Yield: 10 pizzas

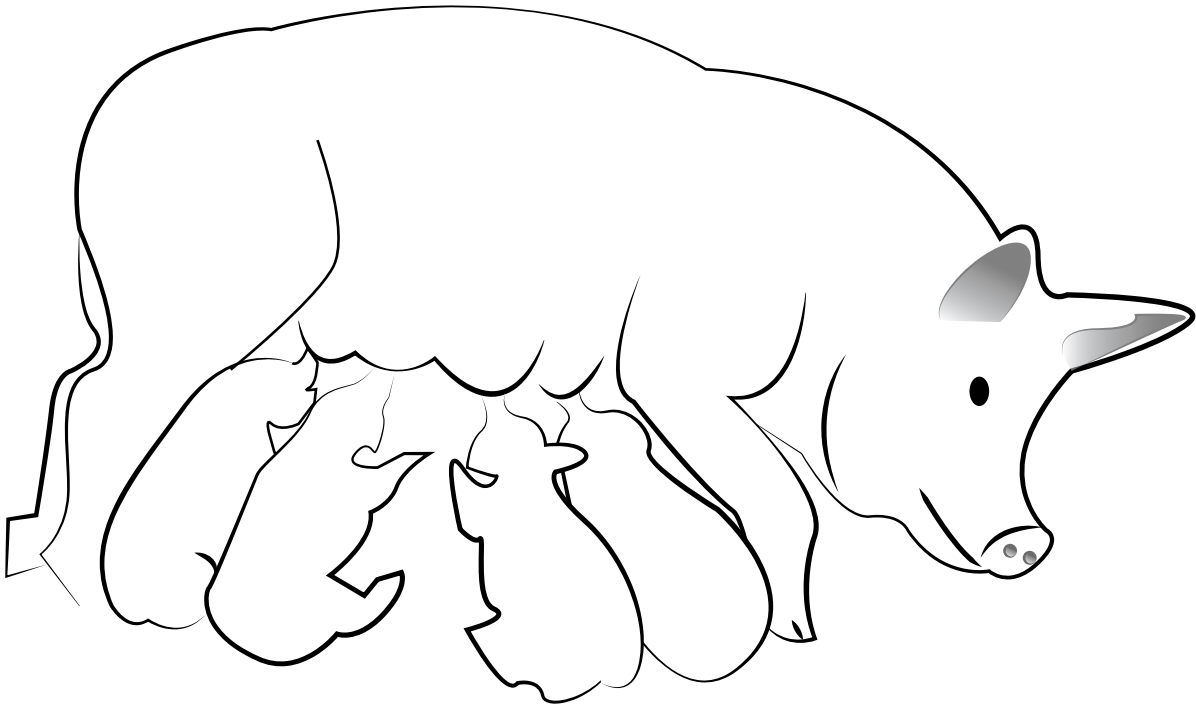
- 1 7½ oz. package refrigerated biscuit dough
- Nonstick spray
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup pizza sauce
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup ham, diced
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup mozzarella cheese, shredded

Spray cookie sheet with nonstick spray. Separate biscuits, flatten on cookie sheet, leaving space between so edges do not touch. Spread 1 tsp. pizza sauce on each biscuit. Top each biscuit with 1 Tbs. diced ham and 1 Tbs. shredded cheese. Bake in a 400° F. oven 8-10 minutes or until biscuits are light brown and cheese is melted.

New Pig Words

Name: _____

Directions: Read the sentences below and learn new words.



1. A snout is a pig nose. Color the snout pink.
2. A sow is a mother pig. Draw four spots on the sow.
- 3 A piglet is a newborn pig. Color two piglets black.
4. A litter is a family of piglets.
How many piglets are in this family? _____

What Happens Next?

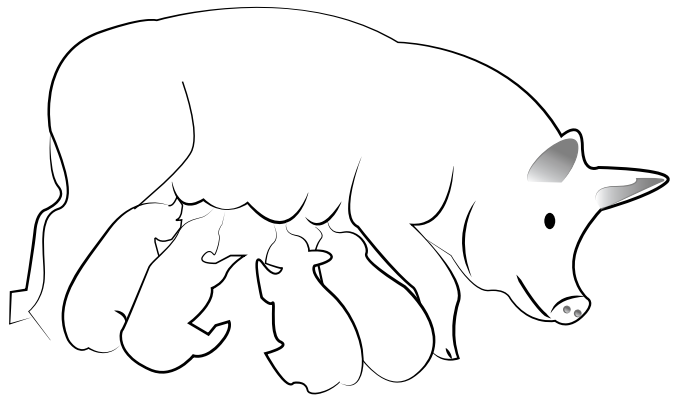
Name: _____

Directions: Read the story. Circle the answer to the question.

The baby pigs drink milk from the mother pig. The farmer cares for the baby pigs. The farmer wants the baby pigs to be warm.

What will the farmer do next?

- A. Put a heat lamp by the pigs.
- B. Put a cool fan by the pigs.



The farmer goes to the barn. The farmer gives the pigs some water. The farmer feeds the pigs.

What will the pigs do next?

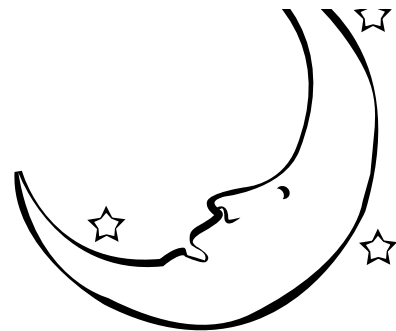
- A. Eat some corn.
- B. Eat some pizza.



It is the end of the day. The sky is dark. The moon and the stars are in the sky. The pigs are tired.

What will the pigs do next?

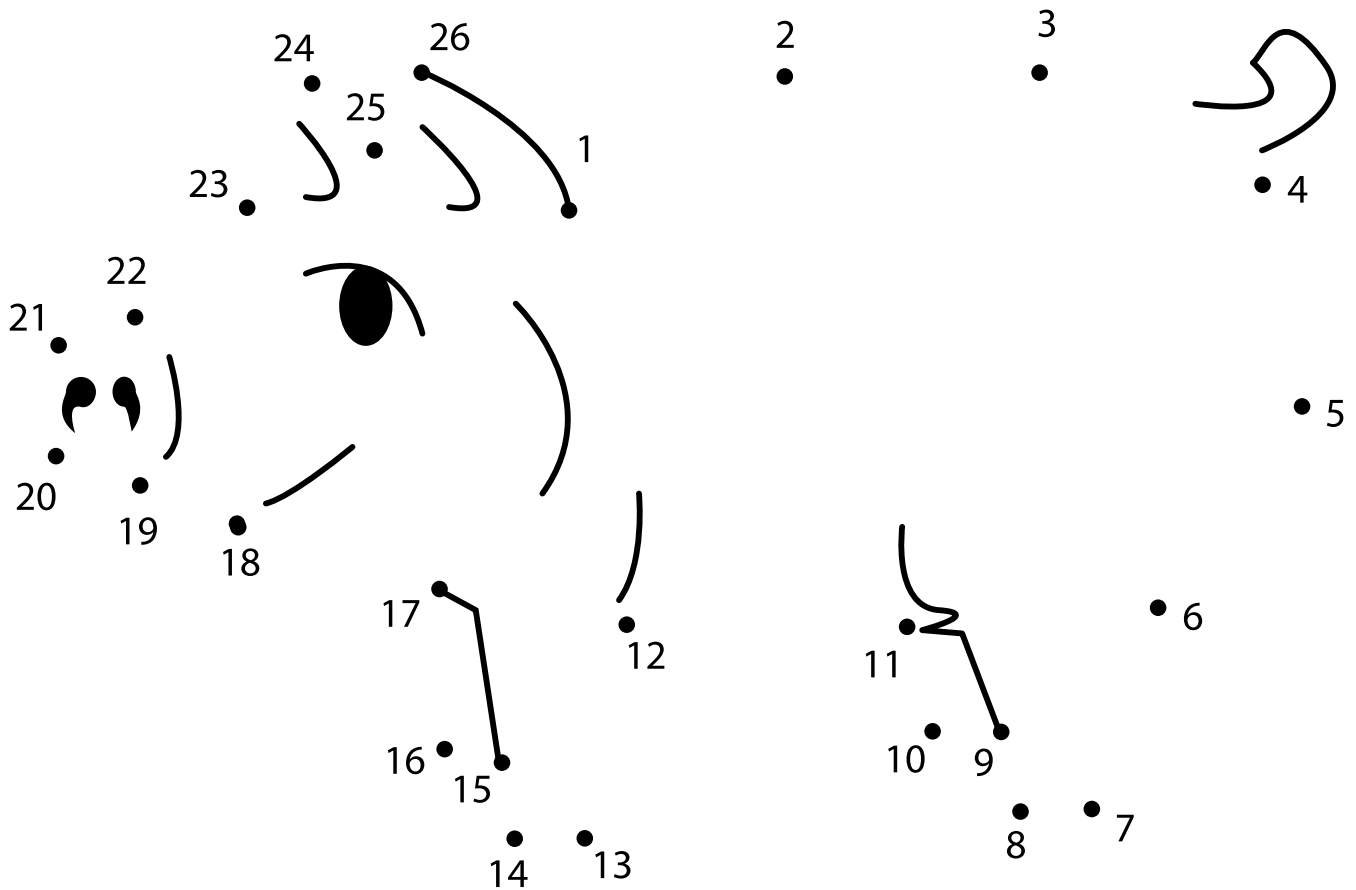
- A. Go to sleep.
- B. Get up.



Dot-to-Dot

Name: _____

Directions: Start with number 1 and connect the dots in order.



Pig Dice Game Sheet

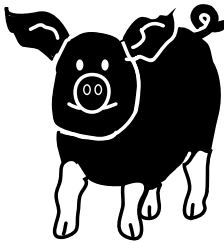
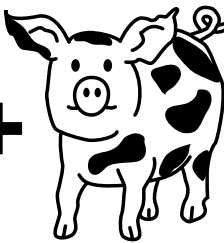
Name:

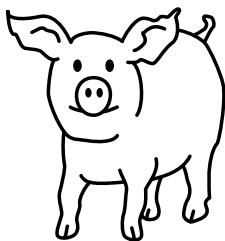
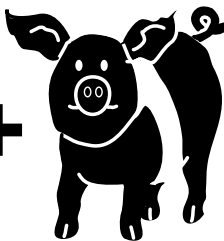
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

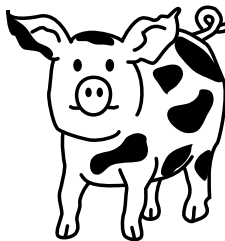
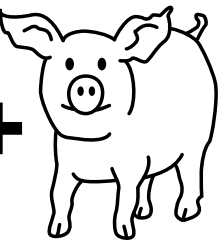
Math Decoder (Addition)

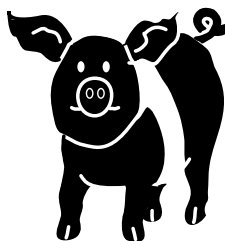
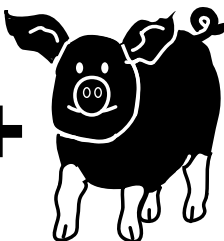
Name: _____

Directions: Use the code at the bottom of the page to solve the math problems.

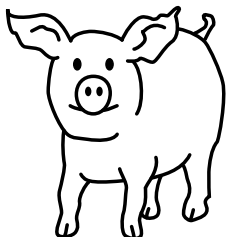
 _____ +  _____ = _____

 _____ +  _____ = _____

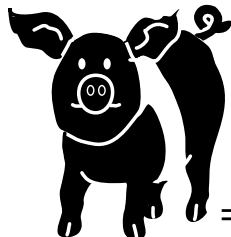
 _____ +  _____ = _____

 _____ +  _____ = _____

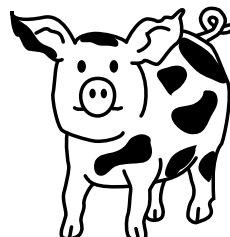
Code:



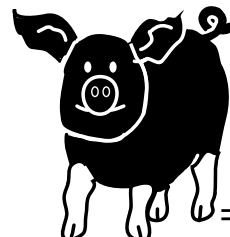
=7



=3



=4

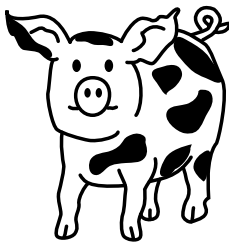


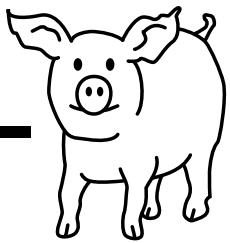
=2

Math Decoder (Subtraction)

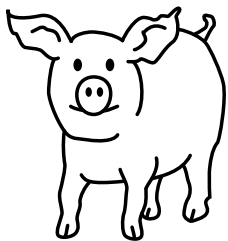
Name: _____

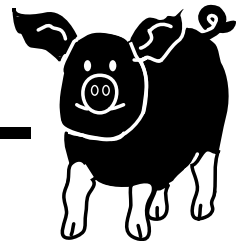
Directions: Use the code at the bottom of the page to solve the math problems.



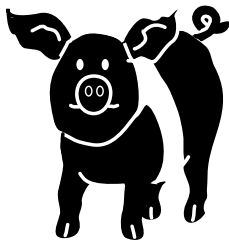
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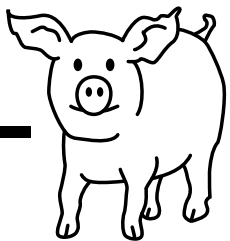
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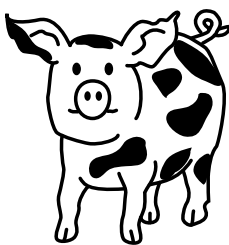
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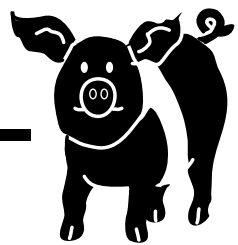
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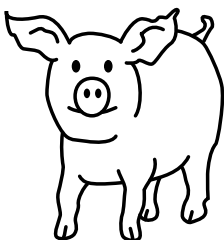
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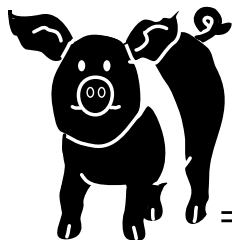
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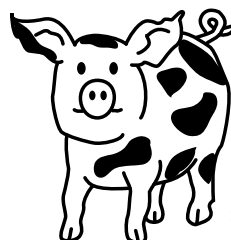
Code:



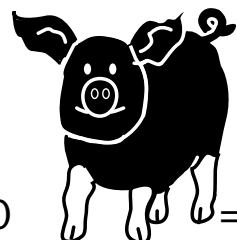
=3



=6



=10

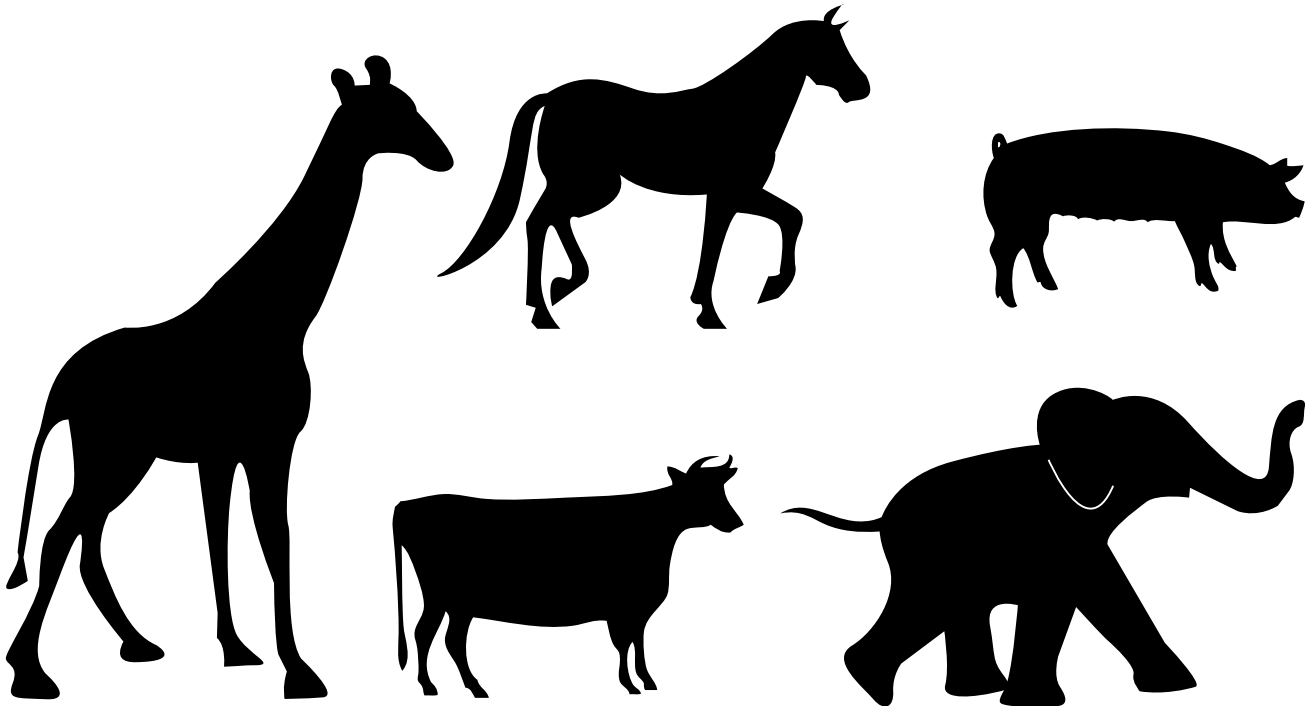
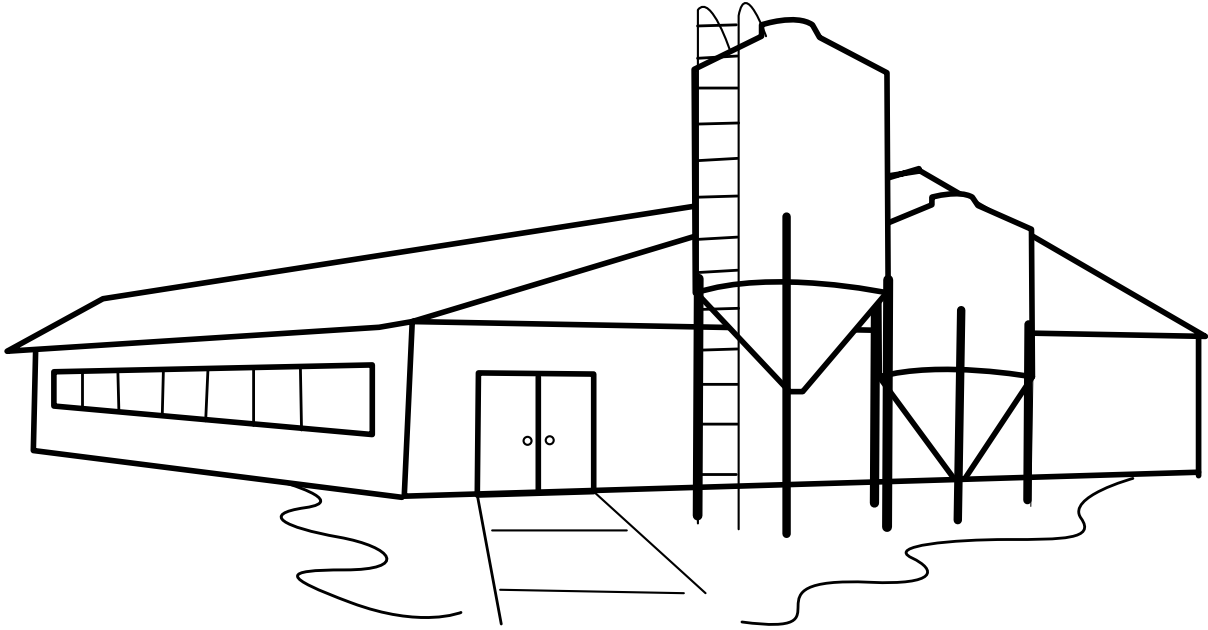


=1

Who Lives on the Farm?

Name: _____

Directions: Many animals live on the farm. Circle the animals that live on the farm, and draw an “X” over the animals that *do not* live on a farm.



Weather on the Farm

Name: _____

Directions: Complete the crossword.

			1				2			
3	4									
			5							

Down

1. Farmers use _____ to keep pigs cool.
2. Barns have heaters to keep pigs _____ when the weather is cold.
3. During the _____ snow falls on some farms.

Across

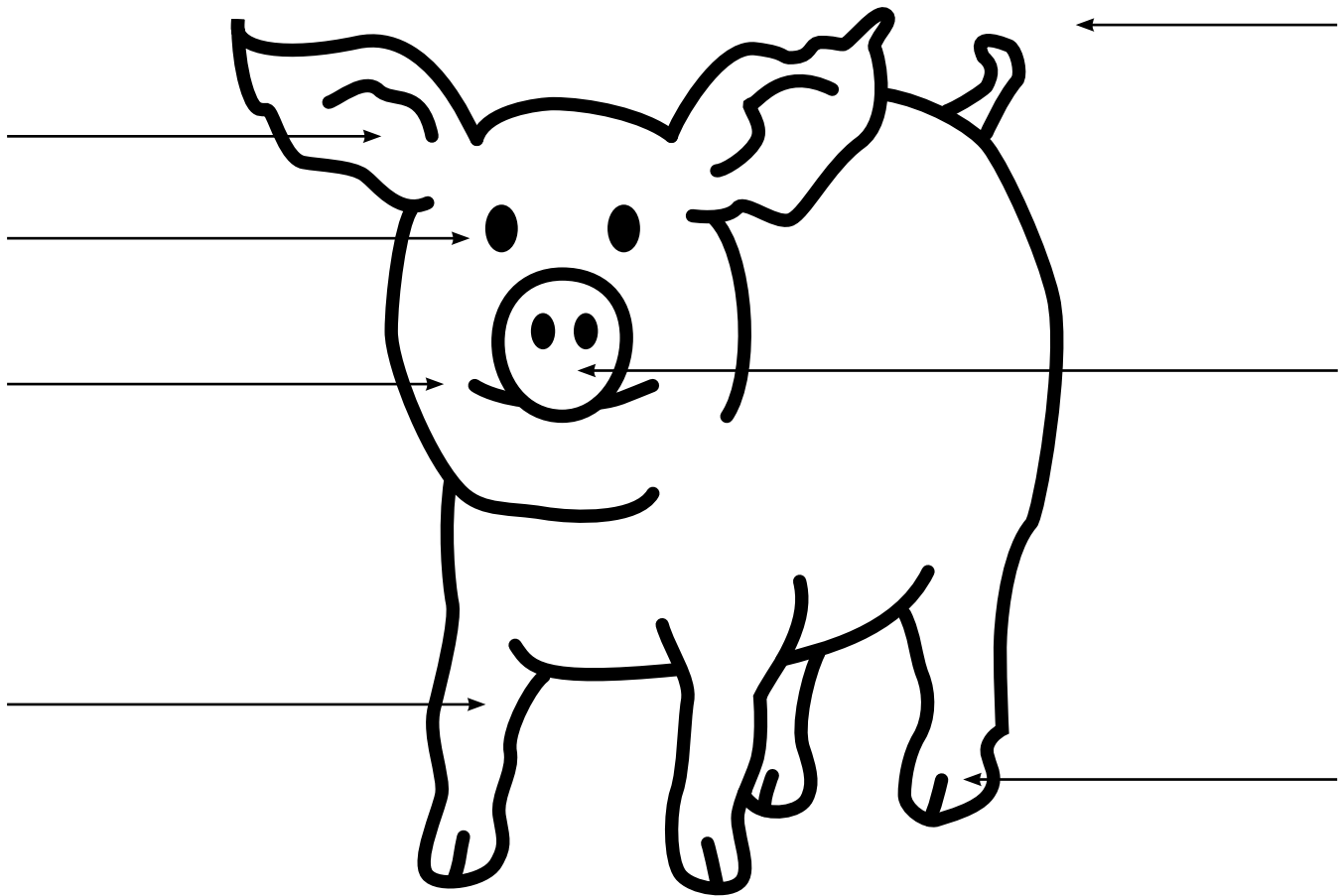
3. When pigs are hot they can not _____.
5. The weather in the _____ can be hot.

Words: sweat winter summer fans warm

Parts of the Pig

Name: _____

Directions: Write the names of the parts of the pig using the words from the bottom of the page.

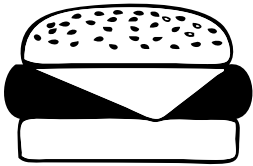


Words: eye ear snout leg mouth hoof tail

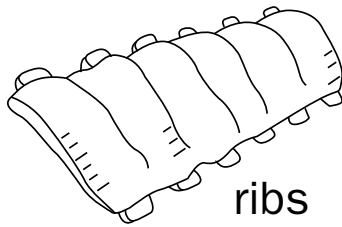
What Comes from Pigs?

Name: _____

Directions: Draw a line from the pig to the items that come from a pig.



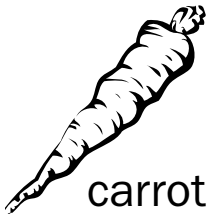
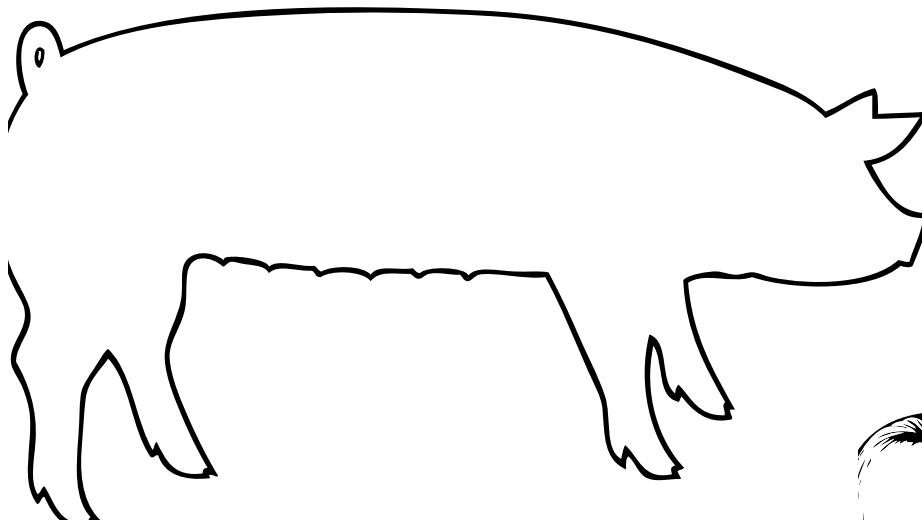
hamburger



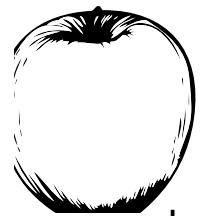
ribs



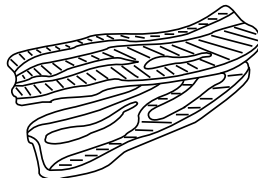
eggs



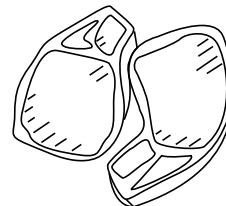
carrot



apple

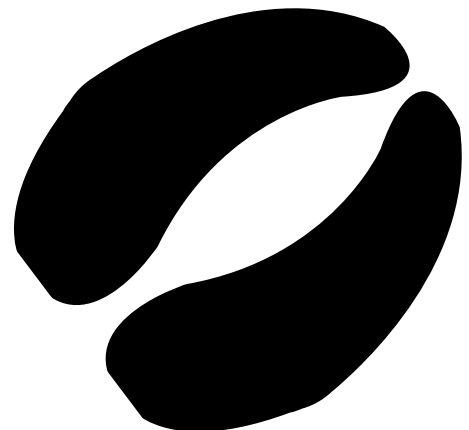
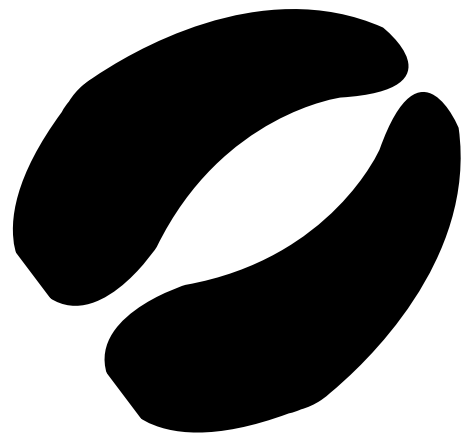
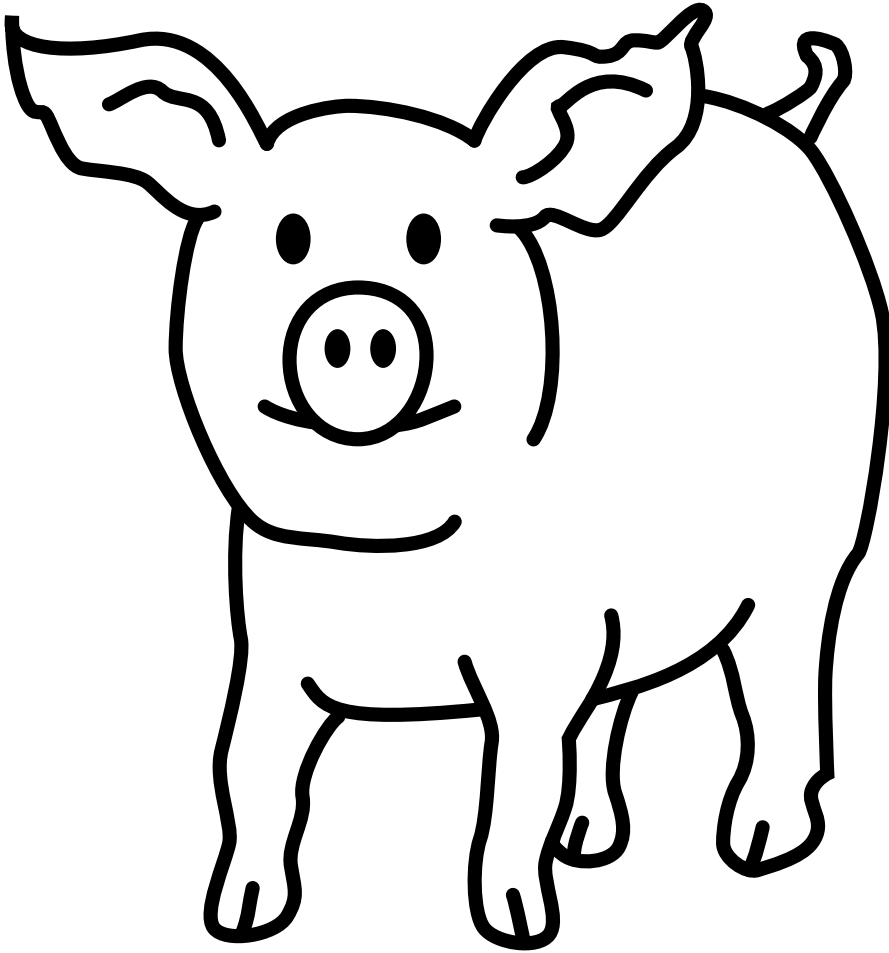


bacon

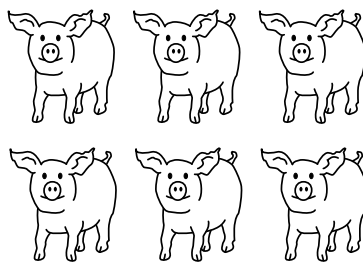
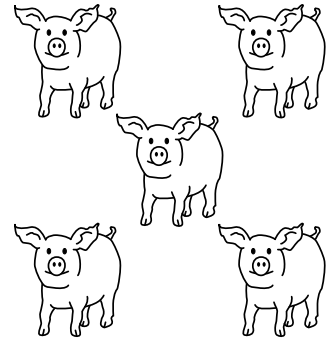
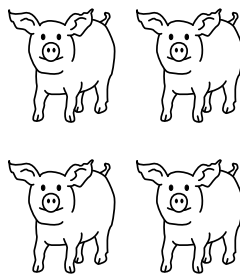
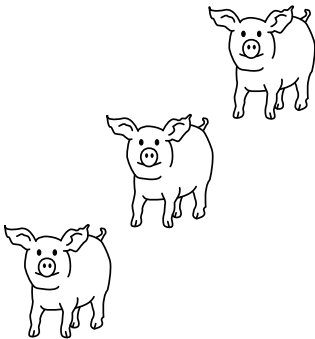
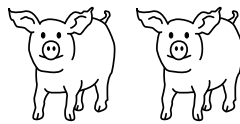
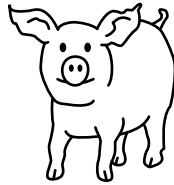


pork chops

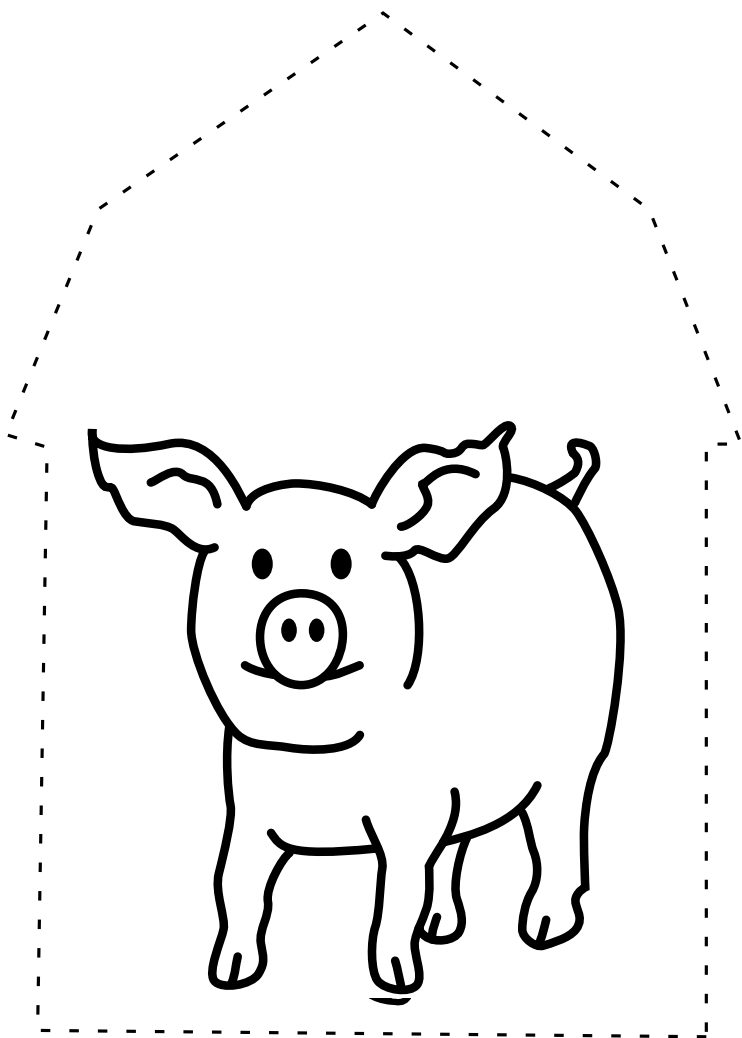
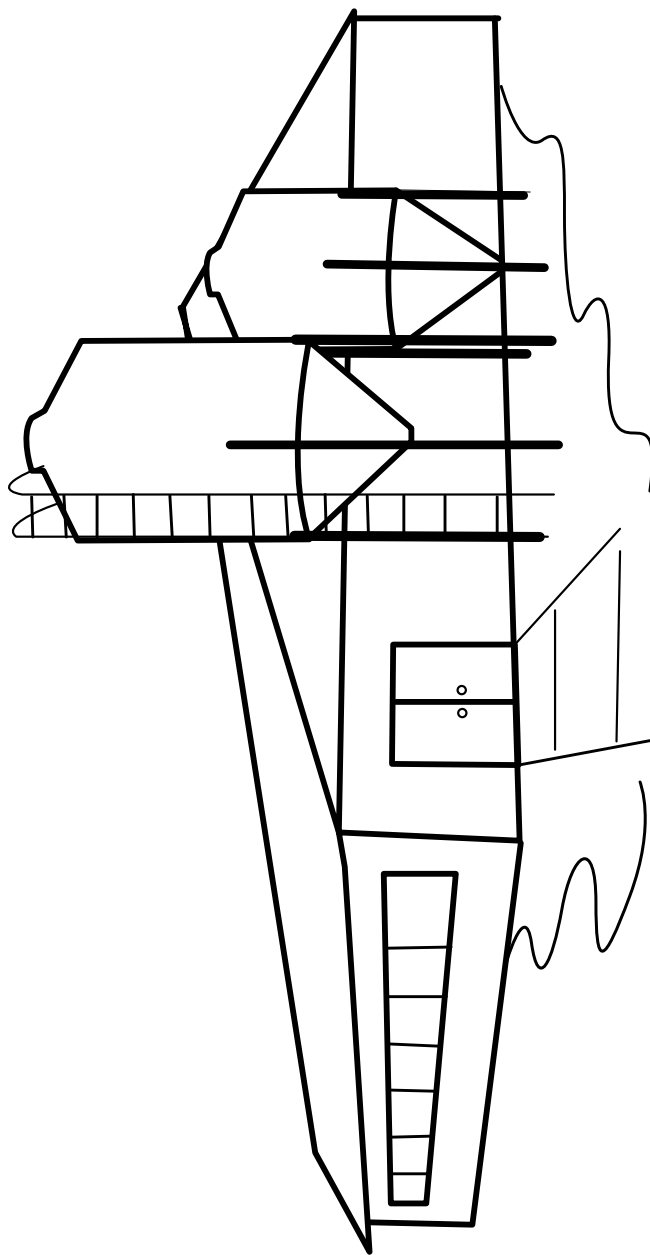
Patterns A & B



Pattern C



Patterns D & E





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