



RESOURCES

Talking about it

WHICH BABY LIKES? (ALL AGES)

Equipment: Download images on 'Animal Welfare Sunday Resource Images'.

Activity: Show the group the photos of the human baby, monkey baby and rabbit baby.

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

-  Which baby likes snuggles with mum?
-  Which baby gets hungry and thirsty?
-  Which baby gets scared by strangers and loud noises?
-  Which baby likes to play?

In each case, the answer of course is *all* of the babies. Explore how many feelings and experiences we have in common with animals. Can we imagine that a loving God would make creatures capable of sharing all these things and then not care about the kind of lives they had? Can we imagine Jesus saying it didn't matter whether animals suffered?

Bible Reading: 1 John 4:14-17

ACTIVITIES

Christians Care Badges (Ages 5+ with careful supervision)

Equipment: Round pre-cut circular pieces of card with 'Christians Care: God Cares' written around the edge, plastic stick on eyes, paint, felt-tips, cotton wool and any other bits and pieces useful for making animal faces, safety pins, sellotape.

Activity: Make an animal face of your choosing in the centre of the badge.

Print Poster- Everything that has breath

Equipment: Large piece of a paper of card, paint, stamps cut from foam or potato in various foot print shapes (hooves, paws, human, bird etc).

Activity: Print footprint trails of different creatures in different colours across the paper. There are many living creatures on this planet and they are



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TRUE OR FALSE QUIZ

Equipment: Pens and paper to write down answers (if desired).

Activity: Fun quiz either played individually or in teams, reminding us of the wonder of God's creation and our place in it. The questions are below, click on the link to see the answers.

- a) Camels have two sets of eyelids to help keep sand out of their eyes.
- b) Some octopuses can use their legs to walk.
- c) Whales and hippos have a common ancestor.
- d) Some baboons have pet dogs.
- e) Lions are the biggest species in the cat family.
- f) Elephants can swim and they even use their trunk like a snorkel in deep water.
- g) Humans are the only animals to use tools.
- h) Tortoise shells are like finger nails and have no feeling.
- i) Bees communicate with each other by dancing.
- j) Giraffes have unique patterns of spots, no two are identical.

a) False - They actually have 3 eyelids. Two sets with eye-lashes to keep the sand away and a third really thin one which works like a windscreen wiper to clean off any sand which does get through.

b) True - Some octopuses can stiffen their limbs to scuttle across the sea-floor and even occasionally on land between rock-pools if they are stranded by the tide. At least an octopus in captivity was known to escape from its tank and walk/crawl into other tanks to steal fish, before going back home!

c) True - And if you are surprised by that, elephants are related to the rock hyrax or rock badger. These furry creatures appear in the Bible and basically look like large guinea-pigs, growing to about 50cm or 20 inches (i.e. a LOT smaller than an elephant).



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- d) True** - Although the word 'pet' may be misleading. But at least one troop of baboons has been recorded as capturing puppies of feral dogs, feeding and caring for them. The dogs grow up seeing the baboons as their 'pack' and defend the baboons, especially the babies, from attacks from dogs and other predators. They play and interact with the baboons.
- e) False** - tigers are larger reaching a length of up to 3.3 metres (11 feet) and weigh as much as 300 kilograms (660 pounds).
- f) True.**
- g) False**- for a long time scientists have accepted that orang-utans, chimpanzees and gorillas use tools. But recently lots of other species have joined the lists: monkeys, elephants, bears, birds, wild-dogs and even octopuses.
- h) False** - tortoise shells have nerve endings and they can very much feel. Some tortoises in captivity have been known to enjoy being rubbed, gently scratched or even 'brushed' with a toothbrush.
- i) True** - bees can and do pass information to other bees about things like sources of food.
- j) True.**

