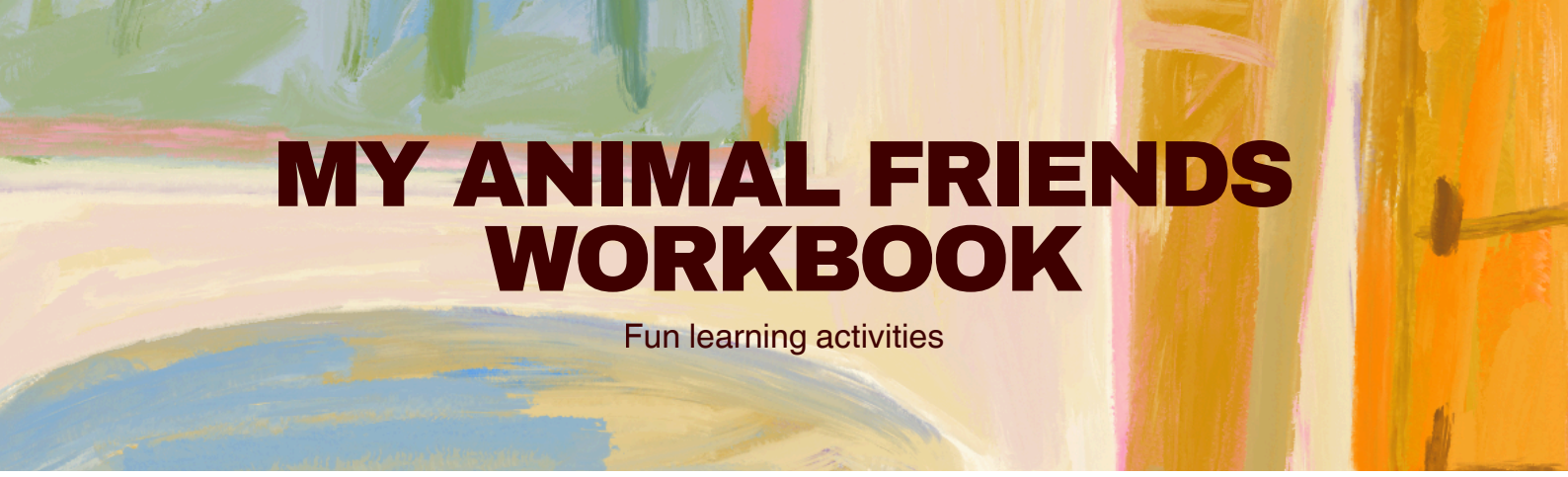




MY ANIMAL FRIENDS WORKBOOK

Fun learning activities

My Animal Friends Workbook Series

 **EYFS (Ages 3-5): Early Learning
Adventures**

Workbook Title	Key Skills	Activities
My First Animal Shapes	Shape recognition (2D/3D) Matching & sorting Fine-motor control Early vocabulary	Trace-and-find shapes Sticker/sort pages Cut-and-stick puzzles Spot-the-shape hunts
Counting with Animal Friends	Counting to 10/20 One-to-one correspondence Number recognition More/less language	Count-and-colour scenes Number trails Dot-to-dot animals Simple “how many?” games
Animal Colors & Patterns	Colour recognition Pattern making (AB/ABB) Visual discrimination Creative expression	Pattern strips to complete Colour-by-key animals Make-your-own pattern pages Spot-the-difference
Sounds in the Jungle (Early Phonics)	Listening & attention Initial sounds Rhyming awareness Speaking & vocabulary	Sound-match cards Rhyme circles “First sound” picture sorts Animal sound stories
My Feelings Safari	Emotion recognition Self-regulation language Turn-taking & empathy Simple reflection	Feelings faces matching Calm-down choice boards Role-play prompts Mini “check-in” charts

Ready-to-print pages with simple instructions and plenty of space for learners to show what they know.



Key Stage 1 (Ages 5-7): Building Foundations

Workbook Title	Key Skills	Activities
Animal Phonics Fun	GPC recognition Blending & segmenting Tricky words Reading fluency	Sound-of-the-day practice Word-building mats Short animal captions Mini decodable passages
Number Bonds with Nature	Number bonds to 10/20 Fact recall Mental strategies Simple reasoning	Bond triangles Missing-number puzzles Speed practice grids Explain-your-choice prompts
Animal Habitats Explorer	Basic habitat features Needs of living things Sorting & comparing Scientific vocabulary	Habitat match-ups Labelled diagrams “Which habitat?” quizzes Mini research pages
Storytime with Pip (Reading & Retell)	Sequencing Comprehension (who/what/where) Vocabulary building Speaking in full sentences	Picture sequencing strips Retell story maps Character postcards Question-and-answer pages
Animal Time & Money Basics	O'clock & half past Coin recognition Simple totals Word problems	Clock face practice Coin rubbings (optional) Shop role-play sheets Nature-themed problems

Short tasks, strong scaffolding, and lots of chances to succeed independently.

Key Stage 2 (Ages 7-11): Growing Knowledge

Workbook Title	Key Skills	Activities
Animal Classification & Science	Vertebrates/invertebrates Classification keys Adaptations & habitats Scientific reporting	Sorting challenges Create a branching key Label and explain diagrams Mini “investigation write-ups”
Fractions & Decimals in Nature	Equivalent fractions Decimals as fractions Percent basics Problem solving	Fraction models (shade/label) Decimal place-value grids Nature data questions Reasoning sentence stems
Creative Writing: Animal Adventures	Character & setting Plot structure Descriptive language Editing and improving	Story planners “Show, don’t tell” upgrades Dialogue practice Editing checklists
Reading Detectives: Conservation Articles	Inference & retrieval Summarising Vocabulary in context Author’s purpose	Close-reading questions Find-and-copy evidence Key word banks Summaries in 20 words
Nature Data Handling	Charts & tables Mean/median/mode (upper KS2) Interpreting graphs Conclusions from data	Graph drawing practice Data questions (2-step) Error spotting Explain-the-trend prompts

Skills spiral across the year so learners revisit key ideas and build secure understanding.



Key Stage 3 (Ages 11-14): Deeper Learning

Workbook Title	Key Skills	Activities
Biology: Animal Adaptations	Adaptations & selection basics Variation and survival Interpreting evidence Scientific explanations	Case-study worksheets Compare-and-contrast tables CER paragraphs (claim-evidence-reasoning) Quick retrieval quizzes
Geography: Ecosystems & Biomes	Biome features & climate Food webs & cycles Human impacts Map/graph interpretation	Biome profile pages Food web construction Climate graph questions Decision-making scenarios
English: Persuasive Writing on Conservation	Rhetorical techniques Structuring arguments Tone and audience Editing for impact	Technique spotting Plan-write-improve tasks Model paragraph annotation Peer/self review checklists
Maths: Ratios & Proportion in Wildlife	Ratio notation and sharing Scale factors Unit rates Multi-step problems	Species comparison problems Recipe/food-chain ratios Error analysis questions Explain-your-method prompts
Skills Lab: Research & Referencing (Animals)	Question design Source reliability Note-taking Basic referencing	Source sorting tasks Note-making templates Citation practice Mini research project pages

Clear models and structured practice help learners handle longer answers with confidence.



GCSE (Ages 14-16): Exam Preparation

Workbook Title	Exam-Focused Skills	Activities
GCSE Biology: Animal Systems	Core content recall Required practical links Data & graph questions Extended response structure	Topic quick-checks 6-mark question planners Command word practice Exam-style mixed sets
GCSE Geography: Biodiversity & Resource Management	Case study precision Interpreting figures/maps Evaluation sentences Timed responses	Case study flash tasks Figure interpretation drills PEEL paragraphs (point-evidence-explain-link) Timed mini papers
GCSE English: Analytical Writing (Animals in Texts)	Quote selection Language analysis methods Structured comparison Planning under time	Model analysis breakdowns “Zoom in” technique practice Comparison frames Timed paragraph challenges
GCSE Maths: Problem Solving with Wildlife Data	Multi-step reasoning Algebra in context Probability/statistics Method marks strategy	Exam-style word problems Show-your-working prompts Common error fixes Mixed-topic revision sets
GCSE Combined Science: Ecology Mastery	Key definitions Sampling & practical design Evaluating methods Application questions	Practical method builders Required practical checkpoints Explain-the-result prompts Exam-question laddering

Built for revision: clear knowledge organisers, structured answers, and lots of exam-style practice.

A-Level (Ages 16-18): Advanced Studies

Workbook Title	Advanced Skills	Research Components
A-Level Biology: Evolutionary Biology	Hardy–Weinberg reasoning Speciation & selection Synoptic links across topics High-mark essays	Article critique templates Data handling & statistics prompts Essay planning frameworks Independent reading lists
A-Level Environmental Science: Conservation & Sustainability	Systems thinking Evaluating interventions Critical use of evidence Structured evaluation	Extended case-study packs Impact assessment rubrics Stakeholder analysis tasks Research proposal outline
A-Level Psychology: Animal Behaviour Studies	Study design & ethics Analysis of research methods Evaluation of theories Academic writing	Methodology comparison grids Ethics scenario responses Mini literature review planner Extended evaluation paragraphs
A-Level Geography: Carbon, Climate & Ecosystems	Synoptic thinking Interpreting complex figures Model-based explanations Extended writing accuracy	NEA-style data questions Fieldwork method evaluation Academic vocabulary banks Timed essay practice

Designed to support independent study while keeping tasks clear, structured, and achievable.

✨ Workbook Design Features

- **Warm forest-green palette** — calm, consistent colours that feel friendly and focused.
- **Soft rounded shapes** — gentle visual styling that reduces “busy” pages and supports attention.
- **Clear visual instructions** — short steps, examples, and “try this” prompts where needed.
- **Accessible layouts for all learners** — readable spacing, uncluttered pages, and supportive scaffolds.
- **Progress trackers** — quick check-ins so learners can see improvement over time.
- **Achievement badges** — motivation boosters that celebrate effort and persistence.
- **Flexible use** — ideal for classwork, homework, interventions, tutoring, or independent study.

From first steps in early learning to advanced study skills, the My Animal Friends series keeps learning engaging, accessible, and confidence-building at every stage.

With Pip, Spike, and Chroma as familiar guides, learners can practise key knowledge, strengthen skills, and feel proud of their progress—one page at a time.

Use the level that fits now, then move up through the series as confidence and curiosity grow.

Complete Workbook Content: EYFS to A-Level

Circle the pictures that start with **a**: ant, apple, alligator, dog, arrow.

Write the letter a three times: a ____ a ____ a ____

Practice line: a _ _ _ _ _

Page 2: Letter B - Bear

Say the sound: b b b. Trace the letter **b**, then write it.

Trace: b b b b b

Circle the pictures that start with **b**: bear, ball, bat, cat, bee.

Write the letter b three times: b ____ b ____ b ____

Practice line: b _ _ _ _ _

Page 3: Blending Words

Sound out these words: c-a-t = cat, d-o-g = dog, f-o-x = fox.

Now you try: b-a-t = ____, p-i-g = ____, h-e-n = ____.

Say each word, then clap the sounds: bat (____ claps) pig (____ claps) hen (____ claps).

Page 4: Read and Match

Read the word, draw a line to the animal: cat, dog, fox, bat, pig, hen.

Write the first sound for each word: cat = ____ dog = ____ fox = ____ bat = ____ pig = ____ hen = ____

Page 5: Write the Words

Look at the picture and write the word: cat = ____, dog = ____, fox = ____, bat = ____, pig = ____, hen = ____.

Choose one word and write a sentence: _____.

KS2: Animal Classification & Science

Page 1: Vertebrate or Invertebrate?

Write **V** for vertebrate (has a backbone) or **I** for invertebrate (no backbone).

Animal	Vertebrate or Invertebrate?
Dog	_____
Snail	_____
Frog	_____
Butterfly	_____
Shark	_____
Spider	_____
Robin	_____
Earthworm	_____
Lizard	_____
Crab	_____

Explain your answer for one animal: _____.

Page 2: Sorting Animals

Sort these animals into groups: **mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish.**

Animals to sort: fox, eagle, salmon, snake, frog, cow, penguin, shark, lizard, toad, owl, dolphin, trout, turtle, cat.

Mammals: _____

Birds: _____

Reptiles: _____

Amphibians: _____

Fish: _____

Page 3: Create Your Classification Key

Make a classification key for these 6 animals: cat, robin, snake, frog, salmon, bee.

Question 1: Does it have fur? YES → _____ NO → Question 2: _____

Question 2: Does it have feathers? YES → _____ NO → Question 3: _____

Question 3: Does it have fins? YES → _____ NO → Question 4: _____

Question 4: Does it have six legs? YES → _____ NO → _____

Page 4: Animal Adaptations

Choose an animal and draw it here: _____.

Label 3 adaptations on your drawing, then explain how each helps the animal survive.

1. Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

2. Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

3. Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

KS3: Biology - Animal Adaptations

Page 1: Adaptation Analysis

Study the polar bear. List 3 structural adaptations: 1.____ 2.____ 3.____.

Explain how thick fur helps survival in the Arctic (use the words: **insulation**, **heat loss**, **temperature**):

_____.

Page 2: Natural Selection Questions

1. What is variation? _____.
2. Why do some animals survive better than others? _____.
3. Explain how camouflage helps prey animals survive: _____.
4. What happens to helpful traits when an animal survives and reproduces?
_____.
5. What does "inherited" mean? _____.
6. Give one example of selective pressure (something in the environment that affects survival):
_____.

Page 3: Data Analysis

Study the table. Then answer the questions below.

Bird	Beak length (mm)	Main food type
Bird A	12	Seeds
Bird B	28	Nectar
Bird C	18	Insects
Bird D	35	Fish

1. Which bird has the longest beak? ____
2. What pattern do you notice between beak length and food type?
_____.
3. Explain why different beak shapes help birds survive: _____.

GCSE: Biology Exam Practice

Question 1: Describe and Explain (4 marks)

Describe how a camel is adapted to survive in the desert. [4 marks]

Answer: _____

For full marks include: **2 adaptations described**, **2 explanations** of how they help survival.

Question 2: Compare (6 marks)

Compare the adaptations of a polar bear and a camel. [6 marks]

Polar bear adaptations: _____
 Camel adaptations: _____
 Similarities/differences (use "whereas"): _____

Question 3: Evaluate (6 marks)

The table shows a population of a bird species before and after a conservation program.

Year	Population	Notes
2018	120	Before program
2019	135	Program starts
2020	160	Habitat improved
2021	155	Dry summer
2022	190	After program

Evaluate whether the conservation program was successful. Use data from the table to support your answer. **[6 marks]**

Answer: _____

A-Level: Evolutionary Biology

Task 1: Hardy-Weinberg Calculation

In a population of 500 mice, 320 have brown fur (dominant) and 180 have white fur (recessive).

a) Calculate the frequency of the recessive allele (q). Show your working:

_____.

b) Calculate the frequency of the dominant allele (p): _____.

c) Calculate the expected number of heterozygotes ($2pq$). Show your working:

_____.

Task 2: Essay Planning

Essay question: "Discuss the role of natural selection in the evolution of antibiotic resistance in bacteria."

Introduction (define key terms): _____.

Paragraph 1 (mechanism): _____.

Paragraph 2 (evidence): _____.

Paragraph 3 (evaluation): _____.

Conclusion: _____.

Task 3: Research Article Analysis

Read the abstract provided. Answer the questions using full sentences.

1. What was the aim of the study? _____.
2. Identify one limitation of the method: _____.
3. Suggest an improvement: _____.
4. Evaluate the validity of the conclusion (6–8 lines): _____.



EYFS: My First Animal Shapes

Page 1: Circle Hunt with Pip

Hi! I'm **Pip the Galah!**  Let's find circles together! Look around the jungle picture below. Can you find things that are round like my eyes? Use your finger to trace around each circle you find (slow is okay!). Now grab a **pink** crayon and circle all the round things!  How many did you find? Draw that many circles here: []

Now let's practise! Trace these circles with your finger first: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Now try with a pencil: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Draw your own **BIG** circle here: _____

Colour one circle **PINK** like me and one circle **BLUE** like the sky! 

Page 2: Triangle Feathers

Hello! I'm **Spike the Hedgehog!**  My spiky quills look like triangles! Triangles have **3 pointy corners** and **3 straight sides**. Can you help me find more triangles? Colour all the triangles **RED** like strawberries! 

Trace these triangles with your finger, then your pencil (take your time!): △ △ △ △

Now the fun part—can you draw **3** triangles to make feathers for a bird? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Which triangle is the **BIGGEST**? Circle it: △ △ △

You're doing amazing! ★

Page 3: Square Windows

Chroma here!  I love squares because they have **4 equal sides** (all the same length!). Let's build an animal house together! Draw square windows in the house below. Each window needs 4 sides that are the same length.

How many windows did you draw? Count them: _____

Trace these dotted squares (follow the dots!): □ □ □ □

Now draw your own square inside this big box: [_____]

Colour all your squares **GREEN** like me!  Brilliant work!

Page 4: Rectangle Doors

Pip again!  Rectangles are like stretched-out squares—they have **2 long sides** and **2 short sides**.

Let's find rectangles together! Circle the rectangles: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Trace these rectangles carefully: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Now draw 2 rectangle doors for our animal house: Door 1: _____ Door 2: _____

Which shape is a rectangle? Circle the right one: ☐ or ☐

Fantastic! You're a shape expert! 

Page 5: Shape Sorting Game

All three of us need your help!    Time for a sorting game! Ask a grown-up to help you carefully cut out the shapes at the bottom of this page. Now sort them into piles:

 Put all the **CIRCLES** together

 Put all the **TRIANGLES** together

 Put all the **SQUARES** together

 Put all the **RECTANGLES** together

Glue one shape from each pile in these boxes: My circle: _____ My triangle: _____ My square: _____

My rectangle: _____

Count how many shapes are in each pile: Circles: _____ Triangles: _____ Squares: _____

Rectangles: _____

You did it! High five! 

Well done! You've completed the EYFS Shape Workbook with Pip, Spike, and Chroma! You're a shape superstar!  



KS1: Animal Phonics Fun

Page 1: Letter A - Alligator

Welcome, phonics friend!  Let's learn the **a** sound with our alligator buddy! 

Say it out loud: **a a a** (like in **apple** ).

Trace the letter **a** with your finger first, then with your pencil (slow and steady!): a a a a a

Now write it yourself three times: a _____ a _____ a _____

Circle the pictures that **START** with the **a** sound:  ant |  apple |  alligator |  dog |  arrow

Practice line: a _ _ _ _ _

Pip says: "You're a phonics superstar!"  

Page 2: Letter B - Bear

Now it's time for the **b** sound! 🐻 Spike will cheer you on! 🦔

Say it: **b b b** (like in **bear**).

Trace carefully: b b b b b

Write **b** three times: b _____ b _____ b _____

Circle the pictures that start with **b**: 🐻 bear | ⚽ ball | 🦇 bat | 🐱 cat | 🐝 bee

Practice line (you've got this!): b _ _ _ _ _

Chroma says: "Nice neat letters!" 🦎☀️

Page 3: Blending Words 🎵

Now let's blend sounds to make words! It's like word-magic ✨

Watch Pip: c-a-t = **cat** 🐱

Try these: d-o-g = **dog** 🐶

And: f-o-x = **fox** 🦊

Your turn! Say each sound, then say the whole word:

b-a-t = _____

p-i-g = _____

h-e-n = _____

Clap the sounds (one clap for each sound): bat = _____ claps | pig = _____ claps | hen = _____ claps

Spike says: "Brilliant blending!" 🦔🎉

Page 4: Read and Match 🔗

Reading time! 📖 Can you read the words and match them to the right animal picture? Draw a line:

cat 🐱 | dog 🐶 | fox 🦊 | bat 🦇 | pig 🐷 | hen 🐔

Now write the **FIRST** sound for each word:

cat = _____ dog = _____ fox = _____ bat = _____ pig = _____ hen = _____

Chroma says: "Great focusing!" 🦎🎯

Page 5: Write the Words ✍️

You're ready to write whole words! 😊 Look at each picture and write the word underneath:

🐱 cat: _____

🐶 dog: _____

🦊 fox: _____

🦇 bat: _____

🐷 pig: _____

🐔 hen: _____

Challenge! Choose your favourite animal and write a sentence about it:

Pip, Spike, and Chroma say: "You're a champion!" 🦉🦔🦎🏆

Congratulations! You've finished the KS1 Phonics Workbook! You can now read and write animal words! Keep practicing every day! 📚✨



KS2: Animal Classification & Science

Page 1: Vertebrate or Invertebrate? 🦴

Hi scientist! Spike here! 🦔 Let's sort animals by whether they have a backbone or not!

Vertebrate = HAS a backbone (like you!) 🦴

Invertebrate = NO backbone

Write **V** or **I** in the table:

Animal	V or I?
Dog	_____
Snail	_____
Frog	_____
Butterfly	_____
Shark	_____
Spider	_____
Robin	_____
Earthworm	_____
Lizard	_____
Crab	_____

Now pick **ONE** animal and explain your answer in a full sentence:

I chose _____ because _____.

Top tip: Think about whether the animal has bones inside its body! 💡

Page 2: Sorting Animals into Groups 📁

Chroma's challenge! 🦎 Sort these 15 animals into their correct groups:

Animals to sort: fox, eagle, salmon, snake, frog, cow, penguin, shark, lizard, toad, owl, dolphin, trout, turtle, cat

🦊 **MAMMALS** (fur/hair, feed babies milk): _____

🦅 **BIRDS** (feathers, lay eggs): _____

 **REPTILES** (scales, lay eggs on land): _____

 **AMPHIBIANS** (water AND land, smooth skin): _____

 **FISH** (gills, fins, live in water): _____

Great sorting! 🎯

Page 3: Create Your Own Classification Key 🔑

Time to be a scientist! 🧪 Pip needs help making a classification key for these 6 animals:

cat 🐱 | robin 🐦 | snake 🐍 | frog 🐸 | salmon 🐟 | bee 🐝

A classification key uses **YES/NO** questions to identify animals. Build one below:

Question 1: Does it have fur? 😞 YES → _____ NO → Go to Question 2

Question 2: Does it have feathers? YES → _____ NO → Go to Question 3

Question 3: Does it live in water and have fins? YES → _____ NO → Go to Question 4

Question 4: Does it have 6 legs? YES → _____ NO → _____

You created a classification key! Well done, scientist! 🧪

Page 4: Animal Adaptations 🦎

Adaptations are special features that help animals survive! Let's investigate with Chroma 🦎

Choose an animal you find interesting and draw it here:

[_____]

Now label **3** adaptations on your drawing. Then explain how **EACH** one helps your animal survive:

1) Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

2) Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

3) Adaptation: _____ How it helps: _____

Example: A polar bear has thick white fur. This keeps it warm (insulation) and helps it hide in snow (camouflage).

You're thinking like a real biologist! ☀️



KS3: Biology - Animal Adaptations

Page 1: Adaptation Analysis 🧠

Welcome, KS3 biologist! Chroma here 🦎—let's level up your science thinking with clear steps.

Task A: Study the polar bear image/text. List **3** structural adaptations (body features):

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Task B: Explain how thick fur helps survival in the Arctic. Use these keywords: **insulation**, **heat loss**, **temperature**.

My explanation: _____

Page 2: Natural Selection (Step-by-step) 🧬

Spike says: "Keep it simple and logical!" 🦔 Follow the steps and answer in full sentences.

1. What is **variation**? _____
2. Why do some animals survive better than others? _____
3. Explain how **camouflage** can help prey survive: _____
4. What happens to helpful traits when an animal survives and reproduces? _____
5. What does **inherited** mean? _____
6. Give one example of a **selective pressure**: _____

Page 3: Data Skills — Beaks & Food 🐦

Pip says: "Data questions = find patterns!" 🦜 Read the table, then answer the questions.

Bird	Beak length (mm)	Main food type
Bird A	12	Seeds
Bird B	28	Nectar
Bird C	18	Insects
Bird D	35	Fish

Questions:

- 1) Which bird has the longest beak? _____
- 2) What pattern do you notice between beak length and food type? _____
- 3) Explain why different beak shapes help birds survive (use "because"): _____



GCSE: Biology Exam Practice

Question 1: Describe + Explain (4 marks) ✓

Pip's tip 🦜: For 4 marks, aim for **2 adaptations** + **2 explanations** (how they help).

Describe how a camel is adapted to survive in the desert. **[4 marks]**

Adaptation 1: _____
How it helps: _____
Adaptation 2: _____
How it helps: _____

Question 2: Compare (6 marks)

Spike says : Use compare words like **whereas**, **however**, **both**.

Compare the adaptations of a polar bear and a camel. [6 marks]

Polar bear adaptations: _____

Camel adaptations: _____

Comparison sentence using **whereas**: _____

Question 3: Evaluate (6 marks)

Chroma says : Evaluation = use data + make a judgement + mention limits.

The table shows a population of a bird species before and after a conservation programme.

Year	Population	Notes
2018	120	Before programme
2019	135	Programme starts
2020	160	Habitat improved
2021	155	Dry summer
2022	190	After programme

Evaluate whether the conservation programme was successful. Use data from the table. [6 marks]

My judgement (successful / not successful / partly): _____

Evidence from the data (quote at least 2 numbers): _____

Limitation (what else would you need to know?): _____

A-Level: Evolutionary Biology

Task 1: Hardy-Weinberg Calculation

Chroma's calm method : Write what you know, then go one step at a time. Show working clearly.

In a population of 500 mice, 320 have brown fur (dominant) and 180 have white fur (recessive).

a) Find the frequency of the recessive phenotype (white), then calculate **q**:

Working: _____

b) Calculate **p** (remember: $p + q = 1$):

Working: _____

c) Calculate the expected number of heterozygotes (**2pq**) and convert to a number of mice:

Working: _____

Task 2: Essay Planning

Pip says : “Plan first—write faster later.” Build a strong structure using quick bullet points, then expand.

Essay question: “*Discuss the role of natural selection in the evolution of antibiotic resistance in bacteria.*”

Introduction (define key terms): _____

Paragraph 1 (mechanism: mutation → selection): _____

Paragraph 2 (evidence: data/examples): _____

Paragraph 3 (evaluation: limits/other factors): _____

Conclusion (clear judgement): _____

Task 3: Research Article Analysis

Spike says : “Be precise. Use one point per sentence.” Answer in full sentences.

1) What was the aim of the study? _____

2) Identify one limitation of the method: _____

3) Suggest one improvement: _____

4) Evaluate the validity of the conclusion (aim for 6–8 lines; use: **evidence**, **sample**, **bias**, **confounding variables**):



EYFS Workbook: My First Animal Shapes

Welcome to your shape adventure! You're going to learn all about shapes with three special animal friends.

Meet Pip the Galah Cockatoo (a cheerful pink-and-white bird), Spike the African Pygmy Hedgehog (a curious explorer), and Chroma the Ambilobe Panther Chameleon (who loves patterns and colors). They can't wait to learn with you! Let's start our shape journey together!

Page 1: Circle Hunt with Pip

Hi there! I'm Pip the Galah, and I LOVE circles!  Circles are round and smooth with no corners. Let me show you! Look at the jungle picture below. Can you spot things that are round like my eyes? Point to each circle you find with your finger. Trace around them slowly — there's no rush! Now it's coloring time! Grab your favorite **PINK** crayon (pink like me!) and draw a circle around each round thing you found. How many circles did you find? Write the number here: []. Amazing work! Now let's practice drawing circles together. Put your finger on the dot and trace these circles. Go slowly and follow the line: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○. Great! Now try with your pencil or crayon: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○. You're getting so good at this! Draw your very own **BIG** circle in this space: [large space]. Color one circle **PINK** like me and one circle **BLUE** like the sky! ☁️ You're a circle champion! ★

Page 2: Triangle Feathers with Spike

Hello, friend! I'm Spike the Hedgehog!  Do you see my spiky quills? They look like triangles! Triangles are special shapes with **3** pointy corners and **3** straight sides. Let's count them together: 1, 2, 3 corners! Can you help me find more triangles? Look at the pictures below. Color all the triangles **RED** like juicy strawberries! 🍓 Now let's practice making triangles. Trace these triangles with your finger first. Feel the three sides and three corners: △ △ △ △. Take your time — you're doing brilliantly! Now trace them with your pencil: △ △ △ △. Here's a fun challenge! Can you draw **3** triangles to make colorful feathers for this bird? Draw them here: Feather 1: _____ Feather 2: _____ Feather 3: _____. Look at these three triangles: △ △ △. Which one is the **BIGGEST**? Put a circle around it! Which one is the smallest? Put a star next to it! ★ You're a triangle expert now! Well done!



Page 3: Square Windows with Chroma

Hey there! Chroma the Chameleon here!  I love squares because they're so neat and tidy! Squares have **4** corners and **4** sides that are **ALL** the same length. Let's count: 1, 2, 3, 4! Perfect! I'm building an animal house and I need your help! Can you draw square windows in the house below? Remember, each window needs 4 sides that are the same length. Draw as many windows as you

like! How many square windows did you draw? Count them carefully and write the number: _____. Excellent counting! Now let's practice squares together. Trace these dotted squares with your finger. Follow the dots carefully: □□□□. Now trace them with your pencil. Nice and steady: □□□□. Draw your very own square inside this big box: [_____]. Make it as neat as you can! Color all your squares **GREEN** like me! 🍀 You can use different shades of green if you like! You're doing brilliant work! 🌟

Page 4: Rectangle Doors with Pip 🚪

Pip here again! 🦜 Now let's learn about rectangles! Rectangles are like squares, but they're stretched out! They have **2 LONG** sides and **2 SHORT** sides. Can you see the difference? Let's find rectangles together! Look at these shapes carefully. Circle only the rectangles: □ = ◯ △ ▢ ◇. How many rectangles did you find? _____. Super spotting! Now trace these rectangles with your finger, then with your pencil. Follow the long sides and the short sides: ▢ ▢ ▢ ▢. Our animal house needs doors! Can you draw **2** rectangle doors? Make them tall so the animals can walk through! Door 1: _____ Door 2: _____. Which shape is a rectangle? Circle the correct one: □ or ▢. Color your rectangle doors any color you like! 🎨 Fantastic work! You're a shape expert! 🌟

Page 5: Shape Sorting Game 🎮

All three of us need your help for this final challenge! 🦜 🦔 🦎 It's time for the **BIG** shape sorting game! Ask a grown-up to help you carefully cut out all the shapes at the bottom of this page. Use child-safe scissors and take your time. Now the fun part — let's sort them! Make **4** different piles: Put all the **CIRCLES** together in one pile ●. Put all the **TRIANGLES** together in another pile ▲. Put all the **SQUARES** together in their own pile ■. Put all the **RECTANGLES** together in the last pile ▢. Now choose your favorite shape from each pile and glue it in these boxes: My favorite circle: _____ My favorite triangle: _____ My favorite square: _____ My favorite rectangle: _____. Let's count! How many shapes are in each pile? Circles: _____ Triangles: _____ Squares: _____ Rectangles: _____. Which shape do you have the most of? _____ Which shape do you like best? _____ You did it! You completed the whole workbook! High five! 🙌 We're so proud of you! 🎉

🏆 Shape Superstar Certificate 🏆

CONGRATULATIONS! [Child's name] has completed the My First Animal Shapes workbook! You learned about: ◯ Circles, △ Triangles, □ Squares, ▢ Rectangles. You are officially a **SHAPE SUPERSTAR!** ★★ Signed by: Pip 🦜, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. Keep practicing your shapes every day! You're amazing! 🌈



KS1 Workbook: Animal Phonics

Fun

Welcome to your phonics adventure! Learning to read is like unlocking a secret code, and Pip, Spike, and Chroma are here to help you crack it!

In this workbook, you'll learn letter sounds, blend words together, and become a reading superstar.

Are you ready? Let's go! 🚀

Page 1: Letter A - Alligator 🐊

Welcome, phonics friend! 😊 Let's learn the 'a' sound with our alligator buddy! 🐊 Say it out loud with me: a a a (like in 'apple' 🍏 or 'ant' 🐜). Can you hear it? The 'a' sound is at the START of these words. Now let's write it! First, trace the letter 'a' with your finger. Feel the shape: a a a a a. Now trace it with your pencil. Take your time and make it neat: a a a a a. You're doing great! Now try writing it by yourself three times: a _____ a _____ a _____. Look at these pictures carefully. Circle ONLY the ones that START with the 'a' sound: 🐜 ant | 🍏 apple | 🐊 alligator | 🐕 dog | ➡ arrow. How many did you circle? _____. Now practice writing 'a' all along this line: a _____. Pip says: 'You're a phonics superstar!' 🦜⭐

Page 2: Letter B - Bear 🐻

Time for the 'b' sound! 🐻 Spike will cheer you on! 🦔 Say it with me: b b b (like in 'bear' 🐻 or 'ball' ⚽). Can you feel your lips press together when you say 'b'? That's the 'b' sound! Let's write it! Trace the letter 'b' carefully with your finger: b b b b b. Now trace it with your pencil. Remember - start at the top! b b b b b. Perfect! Now write 'b' three times by yourself: b _____ b _____ b _____. Look at these pictures. Circle the ones that start with 'b': 🐻 bear | ⚽ ball | 🦇 bat | 🐱 cat | 🐝 bee. Did you spot that 'cat' doesn't start with 'b'? Well done! Practice line - fill it with the letter 'b': b _____. Chroma says: 'Nice neat letters!' 🦔🌟

Page 3: Blending Words 🎵

Now for the magic part - blending sounds to make words! ✨ Watch how Pip does it: c-a-t = cat 🐱. See? We say each sound, then blend them together! Let's try more: d-o-g = dog 🐕, f-o-x = fox 🦊. Your turn! Sound out each letter, then say the whole word: b-a-t = _____. Say it: b... a... t... bat! 🦇 p-i-g = _____. Say it: p... i... g... pig! 🐷 h-e-n = _____. Say it: h... e... n... hen! 🐔 Brilliant blending! Now let's clap the sounds! Say each word and clap once for each sound: bat (clap clap clap) = _____ claps. pig (clap clap clap) = _____ claps. hen (clap clap clap) = _____ claps. Spike says: 'You're a blending champion!' 🦔🎉

Page 4: Read and Match 🔗

Reading time! 📖 You're going to read real words now! Can you read these animal words and match them to the right picture? Draw a line from each word to its animal: cat 🐱 | dog 🐶 | fox 🦊 | bat 🦇 | pig 🐷 | hen 🐔. Amazing reading! Now let's think about the sounds. Write the FIRST sound (the first letter) for each word: cat = _____ (hint: it starts with 'c'). dog = _____. fox = _____. bat = _____. pig = _____. hen = _____. Challenge question: Which two words rhyme (sound the same at the end)? cat and _____ (hint: they both end with 'at'). Chroma says: 'Great focusing!' 🦎🎯

Page 5: Write the Words 🖋️

You're ready to write whole words by yourself! 😊 This is the final challenge! Look at each picture carefully and write the word underneath. Remember to sound it out first! 🐱 Picture of a cat: _____.

🐶 Picture of a dog: _____. 🦊 Picture of a fox: _____. 🦇 Picture of a bat: _____.

🐷 Picture of a pig: _____. 🐔 Picture of a hen: _____. SUPER

CHALLENGE! Choose your favorite animal from above and write a whole sentence about it. Remember: Start with a capital letter and end with a full stop! My sentence: _____.

Pip, Spike, and Chroma say: 'You're a reading and writing champion!' 🦎🦔🦎🏆

🏆 Phonics Champion Certificate 🏆

AMAZING WORK! [Child's name] has completed the Animal Phonics Fun workbook! You can now: Read CVC words ✓, Blend sounds together ✓, Write animal words ✓, Make sentences ✓. You are officially a PHONICS CHAMPION! 📖⭐ Keep reading every single day! The more you read, the better you get! Signed by: Pip 🦎, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. We're so proud of you! 🌟



KS2 Workbook: Animal Classification & Science

Welcome, young scientist! You're about to discover the amazing world of animal classification. Scientists sort animals into groups based on their features - it's like being a detective! Pip, Spike, and Chroma will guide you through vertebrates, invertebrates, classification keys, and adaptations.

Grab your pencil and your thinking cap - let's investigate!

Page 1: Vertebrate or Invertebrate?

Hi scientist! Spike here! Let's sort animals by whether they have a backbone or not! This is really important in science.

VERTEBRATE = HAS a backbone (a spine made of bones) . You're a vertebrate! So am I!

INVERTEBRATE = NO backbone (no bones inside at all).

Look at the table below. Write **V** for vertebrate or **I** for invertebrate next to each animal. Think carefully!

Animal	V or I?
Dog	—
Snail	—
Frog	—
Butterfly	—
Shark	—
Spider	—
Robin	—
Earthworm	—
Lizard	—
Crab	—

Now pick **ONE** animal from the table and explain your answer in a full sentence. Use the word "because":

I chose _____ because _____.

TOP TIP: Think about whether the animal has bones inside its body! If you can feel a backbone, it's a vertebrate. 💡 Spike says: "Great scientific thinking!" 🦔

Page 2: Sorting Animals into Groups 📁

Chroma's challenge! 🦎 Scientists don't just sort animals into vertebrates and invertebrates - they sort them into even more specific groups!

Can you sort these 15 animals into their correct groups? Animals to sort: fox, eagle, salmon, snake, frog, cow, penguin, shark, lizard, toad, owl, dolphin, trout, turtle, cat.

Write each animal name in the correct box below:

🦊 **MAMMALS** (warm-blooded, have fur or hair, feed babies milk, most give birth to live young):

_____.

🦅 **BIRDS** (warm-blooded, have feathers, lay eggs with hard shells, most can fly):

_____.

🦎 **REPTILES** (cold-blooded, have dry scaly skin, lay eggs on land, breathe air):

_____.

🐸 **AMPHIBIANS** (cold-blooded, live in water AND on land, smooth wet skin, lay eggs in water):

_____.

🐟 **FISH** (cold-blooded, live in water, have gills to breathe, have fins and scales):

_____.

Check your answers! Did you remember that dolphins and penguins can be tricky?

Dolphins are mammals (they breathe air and feed milk to babies), and penguins are birds (they have feathers even though they can't fly)!

Great sorting! 🎯

Page 3: Create Your Own Classification Key 🔑

Time to be a real scientist! 🧪 Pip needs help making a classification key for these 6 animals:

cat 🐱 | robin 🐦 | snake 🐍 | frog 🐸 | salmon 🐟 | bee 🐝

A classification key uses **YES/NO** questions to identify animals. Each question splits the animals into two groups. Let's build one together!

Question 1: Does it have fur? 😬 YES → _____ (which animal has fur?). NO → Go to Question 2.

Question 2: Does it have feathers? YES → _____ (which animal has feathers?). NO → Go to Question 3.

Question 3: Does it live in water and have fins? YES → _____ (which animal lives in water with fins?). NO → Go to Question 4.

Question 4: Does it have 6 legs? YES → _____ (which animal has 6 legs?). NO → That leaves two animals! Can you name them? _____ and _____.

CHALLENGE: Can you think of a question to separate the last two animals?

My question: _____.

You've created a classification key! Well done, scientist! 🧪 Pip says: "Brilliant logical thinking!" 🦜

Page 4: Animal Adaptations 🦎

Adaptations are special features that help animals survive in their habitat! Let's investigate! Chroma here! 🦎

I have amazing adaptations - I can change color to hide from predators and my long tongue catches insects! Your turn!

Choose an animal you find interesting and draw it in this large space:

[Drawing box: _____]
[_____]
[_____]

Now label **3** adaptations on your drawing. Use arrows to point to each feature. Then explain how **EACH** adaptation helps your animal survive:

1. Adaptation: _____. How it helps survival: _____.

2. Adaptation: _____. How it helps survival: _____.

3. Adaptation: _____. How it helps survival: _____.

EXAMPLE: A polar bear has thick white fur. This keeps it warm in freezing temperatures (insulation) and helps it hide in the snow when hunting seals (camouflage)!

CHALLENGE: Can you think of an adaptation that helps your animal find food, escape predators, OR survive in extreme weather? Write it here: _____.

You're thinking like a real biologist! 🌟 Chroma says: "Excellent observations!" 🦎

🏆 Junior Scientist Certificate 🏆

OUTSTANDING WORK! [Student's name] has completed the Animal Classification & Science workbook!

You have mastered: Vertebrates vs Invertebrates ✓, Animal groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish) ✓, Classification keys ✓, Adaptations and survival ✓.

You are officially a **JUNIOR SCIENTIST!** 🧪🌟 Keep asking questions and investigating the natural world!

Signed by: Pip 🦜, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. The world needs curious scientists like you! 🌍



KS3 Workbook: Biology - Animal Adaptations

Welcome to KS3 Biology! You're moving into more advanced scientific thinking now.

In this workbook, you'll explore how animals adapt to their environments, understand natural selection, and analyze real scientific data.

Pip, Spike, and Chroma are here to support you every step of the way.

Let's think like biologists!

Page 1: Adaptation Analysis

Welcome, KS3 biologist! Chroma here - let's level up your science thinking with clear, logical steps.

TASK A: Study the information about polar bears (or look at the image provided). List 3 structural adaptations. Structural adaptations are physical body features:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

TASK B: Now let's explain **HOW** one adaptation helps survival. Choose thick fur and explain it using these scientific keywords: **insulation**, **heat loss**, **temperature**.

Write your explanation here (aim for 2-3 sentences):

EXAMPLE ANSWER: Thick fur provides insulation for the polar bear. This reduces heat loss from the body to the cold environment. By maintaining body temperature, the polar bear can survive in Arctic conditions where temperatures drop below freezing.

TOP TIP: Always explain **HOW** the adaptation helps, not just **WHAT** it is! Chroma says: "Clear, logical thinking!"

Page 2: Natural Selection (Step-by-Step)

Spike says: "Keep it simple and logical!" Natural selection is how species change over time. Follow these steps and answer in full sentences. Use scientific vocabulary!

Question 1: What is variation? (Hint: differences between individuals)

Question 2: Why do some animals survive better than others in their environment?

Question 3: Explain how camouflage can help prey animals survive. Use the words **predator** and **detect** in your answer: _____

Question 4: What happens to helpful traits when an animal survives and reproduces? (Hint: think about offspring) _____

Question 5: What does "inherited" mean in biology?

Question 6: Give one example of a selective pressure. A selective pressure is something in the environment that affects survival: _____

CHALLENGE: Explain why giraffes have long necks using natural selection theory (3-4 sentences):

Spike says: "Excellent reasoning!" 🦔

Page 3: Data Skills - Beaks & Food 🐦

Pip says: "Data questions = find patterns and explain them!" 🦜 Scientists collect data to test ideas. Let's analyze some real data about bird beaks. Study this table carefully:

Bird	Beak length (mm)	Main food type
Bird A	12	Seeds
Bird B	28	Nectar
Bird C	18	Insects
Bird D	35	Fish

Now answer these questions using evidence from the data:

- Question 1:** Which bird has the longest beak? _____
- Question 2:** What pattern do you notice between beak length and food type? (Hint: compare the numbers) _____
- Question 3:** Explain why different beak shapes help birds survive. Use the word **adaptation** and **food source** in your answer:

CHALLENGE: Bird E has a beak length of 8mm. Predict what type of food it might eat and explain your reasoning: _____

TOP TIP: Always quote data (numbers) to support your answers! 📊 Pip says: "Great data analysis!" 🦜

🏆 KS3 Biologist Certificate 🏆

EXCELLENT PROGRESS! [Student's name] has completed the KS3 Biology: Animal Adaptations workbook!

You have developed: Structural adaptation analysis ✓, Natural selection understanding ✓, Data interpretation skills ✓, Scientific explanation writing ✓.

You are ready for GCSE-level biology! 🧪★ Keep questioning, analyzing, and thinking scientifically!

Signed by: Pip 🦜, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. Your scientific thinking is impressive! 🧬



GCSE Workbook: Biology Exam Practice

Welcome to GCSE Biology exam practice!

This workbook will help you master exam technique, structure your answers, and build confidence for your exams.

Pip, Spike, and Chroma will guide you through different question types, mark schemes, and how to get top marks.

Remember: practice makes perfect!

Let's get exam-ready! 💪

Question 1: Describe and Explain (4 marks) ✓

Pip's tip 🦜: For 4 marks, aim for 2 adaptations + 2 explanations (how they help).

Describe how a camel is adapted to survive in the desert. [4 marks]

Adaptation 1: _____.

How it helps: _____.

Adaptation 2: _____.

How it helps: _____.

For full marks include: **2 adaptations described, 2 explanations** of how they help survival.

Pip says: 'Break down your answer into clear points!' 🦜

Question 2: Compare (6 marks) 🔍

Spike says 🦔: Use compare words like 'whereas', 'however', 'both'.

Compare the adaptations of a polar bear and a camel. [6 marks]

Polar bear adaptations: _____.

_____.

Camel adaptations: _____.

_____.

Comparison sentence using 'whereas': _____.

_____.

For full marks: **Describe adaptations of both animals, explain how they help, use comparison language.**

Spike says: 'Link your ideas together!' 🦔

Question 3: Evaluate (6 marks) 📊

Chroma says 🦎: Evaluation = use data + make a judgement + mention limits.
The table shows a population of a bird species before and after a conservation programme.

Year	Population	Notes
2018	120	Before programme
2019	135	Programme starts
2020	160	Habitat improved
2021	155	Dry summer
2022	190	After programme

Evaluate whether the conservation programme was successful. Use data from the table to support your answer. **[6 marks]**

My judgement (successful / not successful / partly): _____.

Evidence from the data (quote at least 2 numbers): _____.

_____.

Limitation (what else would you need to know?): _____.

_____.

For full marks: **Make a clear judgement, use specific data as evidence, consider limitations or other factors.**

Chroma says: 'Always back up your judgement with numbers!' 🦎



GCSE Exam Ready Certificate



BRILLIANT WORK! [Student's name] has completed the GCSE Biology Exam Practice workbook!
You have mastered: Describe and explain questions ✓, Compare questions ✓, Evaluate questions with data ✓, Exam technique and structure ✓.

You are **GCSE EXAM READY!** 📝★ Keep practicing past papers and believe in yourself!

Signed by: Pip 🦜, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. You've got this! Good luck! 🍀



A-Level Workbook:

Evolutionary Biology

Welcome to A-Level Biology! This workbook focuses on advanced evolutionary biology concepts, research skills, and academic writing.

You'll work through Hardy–Weinberg calculations, essay planning, and research article analysis.

Pip, Spike, and Chroma are here to support your independent study and help you develop confident, exam-ready thinking.

Throughout, aim for precise scientific language, clearly structured answers, and well-evidenced evaluation.

Let's aim for excellence! 🌟

Task 1: Hardy-Weinberg Calculation

Chroma's calm method 🦎: Write what you know, then go one step at a time. Show working clearly. In a population of 500 mice, 320 have brown fur (dominant) and 180 have white fur (recessive).

1. Find the frequency of the recessive phenotype (white), then calculate **q**.

Working: _____
_____.

2. Calculate **p** (remember: $p + q = 1$).

Working: _____.

3. Calculate the expected number of heterozygotes (**2pq**) and convert to a number of mice.

Working: _____
_____.

Chroma says: "Take it step by step and show every calculation." 🦎

Task 2: Essay Planning

Pip says 🦉: "Plan first – write faster later." Build a strong structure using quick bullet points, then expand into academic paragraphs.

Essay question: "*Discuss the role of natural selection in the evolution of antibiotic resistance in bacteria.*"

Introduction (define key terms + line of argument):

_____.

Paragraph 1 (mechanism: mutation → selection; include key vocabulary):

_____.

Paragraph 2 (evidence: data/examples; link to real contexts):

Paragraph 3 (evaluation: limits/other factors; address counter-arguments):

Conclusion (clear judgement + implications):

Pip says: "A good plan = a great essay." 🦜

Task 3: Research Article Analysis 🔍

Spike says 🦔: "Be precise. Use one point per sentence." Answer in full sentences and keep your evaluation evidence-led.

Read the abstract provided. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the aim of the study?

2. Identify one limitation of the method (e.g., sample size, design, bias, confounding variables).

3. Suggest one improvement that would strengthen validity or reliability.

4. Evaluate the validity of the conclusion (aim for 6–8 lines; use: **evidence, sample, bias, confounding variables**).

Spike says: "Critical thinking is key at A-Level." 🦔

🏆 A-Level Excellence Certificate 🏆

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT! [Student's name] has completed the A-Level Evolutionary Biology workbook!

You have mastered: Hardy–Weinberg calculations ✓, Essay planning and structure ✓, Research article analysis ✓, Critical evaluation skills ✓.

You are **A-LEVEL READY!** 🎓★ Keep pushing yourself and thinking critically. Your future is bright!

Signed by: Pip 🦜, Spike 🦔, and Chroma 🦎. Date: _____. We believe in you—go achieve greatness! ✨