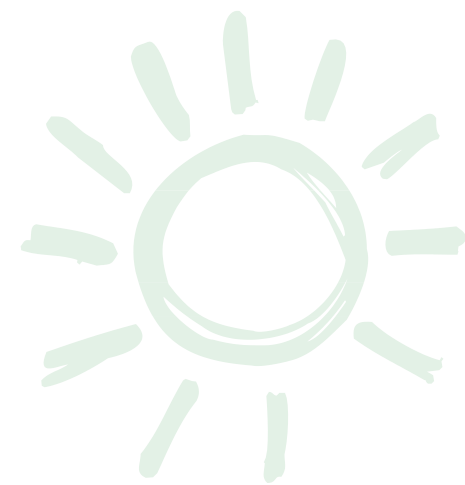




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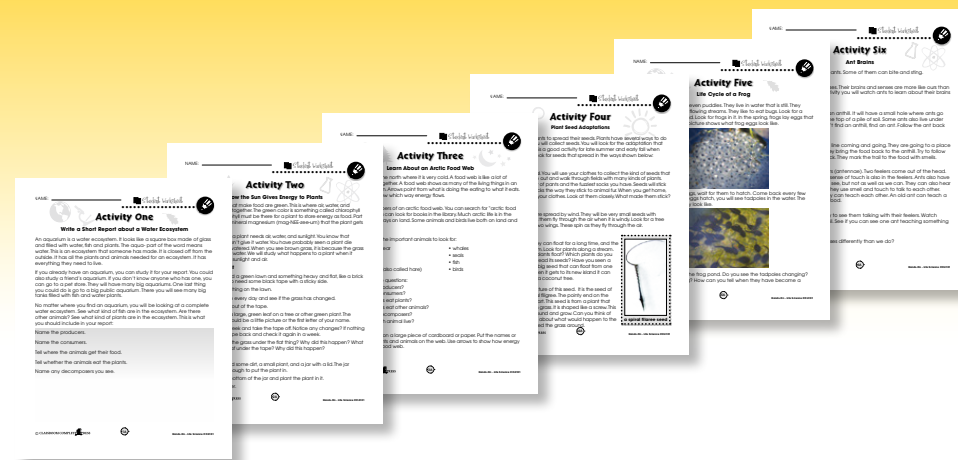
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Adaptations

1. Circle **T** if the sentence is True or **F** if it is False.

- T F a) Kids mostly look like their parents.
- T F b) Animals have traits that help them live longer.
- T F c) Extra thick fur is a survival trait for a polar bear.
- T F d) Animals already know things when they are born.
- T F e) Animals never live or work in groups.
- T F f) Animals have no way to talk to each other.

2. Use the words below to finish each sentence.

group survival trait instinct

- a) To go on living is called _____.
- b) Curly hair is a(n) _____.
- c) A(n) _____ is something an animal knows when it is born.
- d) Bees live in a big _____.



Adaptations

Plants have survival traits too. A pine tree might have a strong trunk. It won't blow over in a storm. It will live long enough to drop a lot of pine cones. These are its seeds. Those seeds make little pine trees that will grow up to have strong trunks like their mother.

People can help plants and animals change their traits. A chicken farmer might have a hen that lays a lot of eggs. Instead of selling the eggs he could let them hatch. Then the farmer will have more chickens with the trait of laying a lot of eggs. An apple farmer could do the same thing. She might have a tree that has really sweet apples. She could plant the seeds from those apples and grow more trees. Those trees would also have sweet apples.

Some things animals know how to do when they are born. Their parents don't have to teach them. This is called **instinct**. For example, birds are born knowing how to build a nest. Baby sea turtles are born on land. They know how to get to the ocean by instinct.



Wolves hunt in packs.

Most people like to live in groups. Many animals live in groups too. Animals that get eaten by other things are better off in a group. If you were by yourself, you would most likely be eaten. Animals that eat other things are also better off in a group. Hunting in a group, or pack, works better than hunting by yourself.

Bees and ants live in very big groups. The members of these groups all work together. They have ways of talking to each other. Bees get food called nectar from flowers. Nectar is what bees use to make honey. When a bee comes back from looking for nectar, she tells the other bees about her trip. She tells them by doing a dance called the waggle dance. The dance tells the other bees where to fly to find the best flowers.



Adaptations

1. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is the most right.

a) Which animals live in groups?

- A ants
- B cats
- C snakes
- D spiders

b) No one teaches a spider how to make a web. Web building is an example of _____.

- A a trait
- B survival
- C an instinct
- D spiders

2. Circle **T** if the sentence is True or **F** if it is False.

- T F a) A baby bird learns how to build a nest from its parents.
- T F b) Bees can tell each other where the best flowers are.
- T F c) Some animals hunt in groups.
- T F d) Giraffes get long necks from stretching to reach high leaves.
- T F e) If you learn how to swim, your kids will know how to swim without learning.
- T F f) Plants have survival traits.



Adaptations

3. Answer the questions in full sentences.

- a) Pick an animal. Read about it on the internet. How does living in a group help this animal?

- b) Traits can help an animal survive. How? Give an example.

Extension & Application

- 4. Get into groups of 3 or more. Bring in pictures of your parents. In your groups, compare what you look like to your parents. Make a list of traits you share with your parents. Do this for every member in your group.

Then, compare how you look to the members in your group. What traits do you share with your members? What traits are different? Make a new list.

Look at both lists. What traits do you see come up a lot? What traits do you only see a couple times? Based on this, what traits do you think will be most likely passed on to your kids?

Study Adaptations in Birds

- Nine birds are shown here.
- The eagle and the owl eat small animals.
 - The sparrow eats seeds.
 - The flamingo and the heron stand in the water as they look for fish to eat. The kingfisher and the pelican fly over water as they look for fish to eat.
 - The hummingbird eats nectar from flowers.
 - The woodpecker eats bugs and worms that live in the trees.



These birds all have adaptations that help them get their food.

1. Can you see how each beak is adapted to get the food they like?
2. How are their legs adapted to get the kind of food they like?
3. How are their feet adapted to get the kind of food they like?

Option A: Go to a place where you will see wild birds. Look at the kind of place they live. Do they swim and dive in water? Do they live in trees? Try to see what they eat. Do they eat plants or animals? Can you see any adaptations that help them live where they live and eat what they eat?

Option B: Go to a zoo with a group of students. Ask your teacher to call the zoo first. Have the teacher find out when they feed each kind of bird. At the zoo, watch the birds eat. Look for adaptations that help each bird eat. Look for adaptations that help each bird catch food.

Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written across, up, down, on an angle, and some are even written backwards.

- adaptation
- chrysalis
- consumer
- decomposer
- ecosystem
- energy
- fossil
- life cycle
- matter
- nerve
- nervous system
- nutrients
- pollen
- pollination
- producer
- pupa
- sense
- sense organ
- survival trait
- tadpole
- trait



Comprehension Quiz

Part C

Answer each question in full sentences.

1. Tell about the life cycle of a frog. Name all the stages. 3
2. You see a snake on a hiking trail and jump back. Two messages have been sent through your nerves. Where did each message start and where was it sent? 2
3. The Sun sends energy to a food chain. What is the name of a producer, a first consumer, and a second consumer? How does each get its energy? 3
4. Eagles eat small animals. Tell about two survival traits an eagle has that help it find food. Tell how each trait helps the eagle survive. 2
5. What are parts of a forest ecosystem? Name two animals, two plants, and two things that aren't alive. 3

Life Cycle of a Mosquito



Mosquito Eggs



Mosquito Larva



Mosquito Pupa



Adult Mosquito



Adaptations

1. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is the most right.

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- D spiders

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- T F b) Bees can tell each other where the best flowers are.
- T F c) Some animals hunt in groups.
- T F d) Giraffes get long necks from stretching to reach high leaves.
- T F e) If you learn how to swim, your kids will know how to swim without learning.
- T F f) Plants have survival traits.

1.

a) A

b) C

3.

a) Answers will vary, but may include: Wolves live in groups. It is better to hunt in a group.

b) Answers will vary, but may include: Giraffes have a long neck to help reach more leaves. A well-fed giraffe will live longer and have babies that will live longer.

2.

a) F

b) F

c) T

d) F

e) F

f) T

4.

Answers will vary.



EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY