Science Unit: Insects 1st Grade

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Science 1**
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **Jan-March**
Status: **Published**

Established Goals/Standards

Please choose the appropriate Goals/Standards from the Standards tab above.

SCI.K-2.5.2.2.A.a	Living and nonliving things are made of parts and can be described in terms of the materials of which they are made and their physical properties.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2	All students will understand that life science principles are powerful conceptual tools for making sense of the complexity, diversity, and interconnectedness of life on Earth. Order in natural systems arises in accordance with rules that govern the physical world, and the order of natural systems can be modeled and predicted through the use of mathematics.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.A.1	Group living and nonliving things according to the characteristics that they share.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.A.a	Living organisms: Exchange nutrients and water with the environment. Reproduce. Grow and develop in a predictable manner.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.B	Food is required for energy and building cellular materials. Organisms in an ecosystem have different ways of obtaining food, and some organisms obtain their food directly from other organisms.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.B.1	Describe the requirements for the care of plants and animals related to meeting their energy needs.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.B.a	A source of energy is needed for all organisms to stay alive and grow. Both plants and animals need to take in water, and animals need to take in food. Plants need light.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.B.b	Animals have various ways of obtaining food and water. Nearly all animals drink water or eat foods that contain water.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.C	All animals and most plants depend on both other organisms and their environment to meet their basic needs.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.C.1	Describe the ways in which organisms interact with each other and their habitats in order to meet basic needs.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.C.a	Organisms interact and are interdependent in various ways; for example, they provide food and shelter to one another.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.C.b	A habitat supports the growth of many different plants and animals by meeting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.D	Organisms reproduce, develop, and have predictable life cycles. Organisms contain genetic information that influences their traits, and they pass this on to their offspring during reproduction.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.D.1	Record the observable characteristics of plants and animals to determine the similarities and differences between parents and their offspring.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.D.2	Determine the characteristic changes that occur during the life cycle of plants and animals by examining a variety of species, and distinguish between growth and development.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.D.b	Organisms have predictable characteristics at different stages of development.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.E.1	Describe similarities and differences in observable traits between parents and offspring.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.E.b	Plants and animals have features that help them survive in different environments.

Essential Questions

Please add your Essential Questions by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- How do living things change during their life?
- How do scientists learn about the world around them?
- In what ways do living things need their environment?
- What do all living things have in common?

Enduring Understanding

Please add your Enduring Understandings by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- All living things are made up of parts that help them live.
- Living things get food and water from their environment.
- Organisms reproduce, develop, have predictable life cycles, and pass on some traits to their offspring.
- We can learn science by making and writing down observations.

Content

Students will be able to:

- identify and categorize the basic necessities of life.
- discover the basic needs of organisms and how those needs are met within their surroundings.
- discover the difference between living and nonliving things.
- explore and identify pictures showing living/nonliving things
- discuss what makes something living (needs food, air, water)
- sort a variety of insects pictures
- evaluate the physical description of an insects and illustrate
- describe the ways in which organisms interact with each other and their habitat in order to meet basic needs.
- discover that organisms are interdependent in various ways including providing food and shelter to one another.
- look at examples to determine the characteristic changes that occur during the life cycles of plants and animals.
- distinguish between growth and development.
- describe how similar structures found on different organisms (i.e. eyes, ears, mouths) have similar functions and enable those organisms to survive in different environments.

Assessments

Performance Assessment:

Students individual design and build an insect of choice using clay. Students identify specific parts of an insects and label them correctly.

Resources

Teacher generated ActivBoard Flipcharts

United Streaming

You Tube

Silver Burdett Ginn Science Discovery Works

Experiments/Observations/Journals

Treasure's Cross Curricular Lessons

Non-Fiction Science leveled readers

Non-Fiction Books from school library

Scholastic News First Grade Level

Mailbox Magazine activities (core curriculum aligned)

Teacher's Helper activities (core curriculum aligned)

Insects websites:

Foss Web-Insects

http://www.fossweb.com/modulesk-2/Insects/index.html

http://www2.scholastic.com/browse/search?query=Insects
Insects DVD

Photographs, posters

Insectropolis visits

Workshop folders on insects

brainpop.com