

Unit 3 - Plant and Animal Needs

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Science 1**
Time Period: **November**
Length: **3-4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Essential Questions

What do plants and animals need?

What are nonliving and living things?

What do living things need?

How do plants and animals live in land environments?

How do plants and animals live in water environments?

Content

Nonliving things do not grow; living things can grow.

Living things need air, water, light, food and space.

Plants and animals have adaptations that allow them to live on land.

Plants and animals have adaptations that allow them to live in water.

Skills

Differentiate living and nonliving things

Identify air, water, light, food, and space as needs of living things

Describe how some plants and animals can live in land environments

Explain how some plants and animals can live in water environments

Assessments

Identify the needs that living things have that must be met in order for them to live and grow in their environment

Study Guide

Chapter Review

Chapter Test

Performance-Based Assessment Program Guide pg.52: Draw a Picture, Grow Plants, and/or Write a Poem

Lessons/Learning Scenarios

Chapter 3: Lesson 1, Lesson 2, Lesson 3, Lesson 4

Inquiry pg. 102-103: Do Plants Need Light?

Vocabulary

Study Guide

Chapter Review

Standards

SCI.K-2.5.1.2	All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science.
SCI.K-2.5.1.2.A	Students understand core concepts and principles of science and use measurement and observation tools to assist in categorizing, representing, and interpreting the natural and designed world.
SCI.K-2.5.1.2.B	Students master the conceptual, mathematical, physical, and computational tools that need to be applied when constructing and evaluating claims.
SCI.K-2.5.1.2.C	Scientific knowledge builds on itself over time.
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	Living organisms are composed of cellular units (structures) that carry out functions required for life. Cellular units are composed of molecules, which also carry out biological functions.
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.2	Compare how different animals obtain food and water.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.B.3	Explain that most plants get water from soil through their roots and gather light through their leaves.
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.B.c	Most plants have roots to get water and leaves to gather sunlight.
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.2	Identify the characteristics of a habitat that enable the habitat to support the growth of many different plants and animals.
SCI.K-2.5.3.2.C.3	Communicate ways that humans protect habitats and/or improve conditions for the growth of the plants and animals that live there, or ways that humans might harm habitats.
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.C.c	Humans can change natural habitats in ways that can be helpful or harmful for the plants and animals that live there.

Resources
