Insect feel

Draw an X on a body part that helps an insect feel. Draw a circle on the three main body parts. Look at the picture of the insect. Compare different kinds of animals. Group animals.

Animals Without Backbones

This beetle is an insect. It has six legs. It has a head, thorax, and abdomen. Insects can't smell, hear, and taste.

Compare and contrast. Tell how insects are alike and different. Tell how spiders are alike and different. Compare and contrast. Tell how insects and spiders are alike and different. Many spiders have eight legs. Spiders spin webs. The webs catch their prey.

Draw another animal that can be grouped with insects.

Tell me different things that insects are used for. Some insects can help us. Some insects can harm us. Most animals do not have bones in their body. Some of these animals have shells or other structures that give them shape.
Animal Groups

You can group animals by how they
look or act. You can group animals
by where they live. You can group
animals by their body parts. One
group of animals has backbones.
Another group does not.

You can group snakes and worms
together by how they look. Both have
long, thin bodies and no legs. But
snakes and worms are not the same
inside. Snakes have backbones.
Worms do not.

Compare and Contrast: Write how snakes
and worms are alike and different.

Compare and Contrast: Look at the cat and the pig.
Write one way they are alike. Write
one way they are different.
**Circle** an animal that has hair:

**Draw x** on animals that have scales:

Amphibians can be grouped together and amphibians can be grouped together.

Birds, reptiles, fish, and mammals usually have hair.

Mammals have backbones, birds and fish grow very big.

Some animals have backbones. Bones help give the animals shape. Bones help animals move. Bones help protect some animals. Birds have backbones. Bony help take on their protection. Most amphimicans have smooth skin. Most amphibians live in water. Most odicks live on land. Amphibians hatch from eggs. Young mammals usually have hair.

From eggs, Mosch have hair, with scales. Fish live in water.

Amphibians hatch from eggs. Young mammals usually have hair.

Birds, reptiles, and birds have hair. Some animals have backbones. Bony help give the animals shape. Bony help animals move. Bony help protect some animals. Birds have backbones. Bony help take on their protection.

Amphibians can be grouped together.
Some nutrients help build strong bones and teeth. Strong bones and teeth help animals move around. Plants make their own food. Fish eat plants. Cows eat fish. Cows get nutrients from the grass. Longhorn cattle get energy by eating grass. Energy helps the animals stay healthy. All animals need food to stay alive. Food gives the energy they need. Living things use food. Some nutrients give animals energy to grow. Calcium helps make bones. Calcium is one nutrient many animals need. Write about why animals need nutrients.
Animal Needs

**Shelter**

- Draw a shelter that a bird might use.
- Circle, where you think the picture dogs might be safer.
- CIRCLE where you think the picture shelter underground. They make burrows by digging many tunnels.
- Practice dogs find kinds of shelters.
- Live in many different and dangerous animals stay safe from weather because an animal can shelter is a place.

**Water and Air**

- All animals need water. Animals get water from lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams.
- Animals need clean air to breathe too.
- The air animals breathe helps them get the energy they need for food. Even whales need air to stay alive. Whales surface above the water to take in the air they need for their lives.
There are many animals on Mr. Brown's farm. The animals are different sizes. His cow is 152 centimeters (60 inches) long. One of the pigs is 91 centimeters (36 inches) long. One of the ducks is 56 centimeters (22 inches) long. Arrange the lengths of the animals from shortest to longest. Use the symbol < to order the numbers.

What do animals need to live?

I will know that animals need energy, food, air, water, and shelter to live.

Vocabulary

What do some animals eat, and where do they live?

Materials

Animal Food and Shelter Cards

Quick Lab

1. Classify: Match each animal with one of the foods it eats.
2. Match each animal with its shelter.
3. Communicate: Use the cards. Pick 2 animals. Compare and contrast their food and shelter.
Tell how a robin uses its body parts to:

Portions to move:

**Write** how an earthworm uses its body:

Strong muscles to move through the soil.

The robin looks for earthworms to eat.

A robin uses its beak to:

* Dig into the soil to catch worms.
* Find food.

A woodpecker uses its beak to:

* Drill into trees to find insects.
* Help it find its food.

A pelican uses its beak to:

* Feed on fish.
* Catch fish.

Write why the robin needs a

* Short, sharp beak.
* A long, sturdy beak.

Write why the woodpecker needs a

* Strong beak.
* Drill into trees.

Write why the pelican needs a

* Big, wide, flat beak.
* Scoop up fish.

Write why the earthworm needs a

* Long, thin body.
*并非所有内容都可人工识别。
Write labels for each column of the chart:

**Protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Camouflage is a color or shape that helps an animal hide from other animals.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coral snake's ring</td>
<td>Some animals have camouflage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox has rings</td>
<td>Animals project themselves in different ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the seasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their hard hide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish has rings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the seasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the seasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell one thing about an Arctic fox. Tell one thing about a homed lizard.
Insects have six legs. Butterflies are insects.

A butterfly lands on a flower.

This butterfly lays an egg.

1. The eggs hatch into caterpillars.
2. The caterpillars change into pupae.
3. The pupae change into butterflies.

Inside the chrysalis, the butterfly forms its wings.

The butterfly flies away.

The nectar is food for the butterfly.

A butterfly drinks the nectar from the flower.

Insects look very different when young. Many young insects are called nymphs. The way an insect grows and changes is called its life cycle.
Butterfly Life Cycle

Butterflies go through a life cycle. First, the butterfly is a tiny egg. Next, a larva hatches from the egg. A larva is a young insect. A butterfly larva is called a caterpillar. Caterpillars eat a lot and grow very quickly. The caterpillar finds a place to attach itself. A hard covering called a chrysalis grows around the caterpillar. The caterpillar becomes a pupa. Wings begin to grow in this stage. Last, the adult butterfly breaks out of the chrysalis. The butterfly may lay eggs. The life cycle begins again.

Tell about the stages of the butterfly life cycle.

Sequence Draw an X on the stage after the larva stage.