

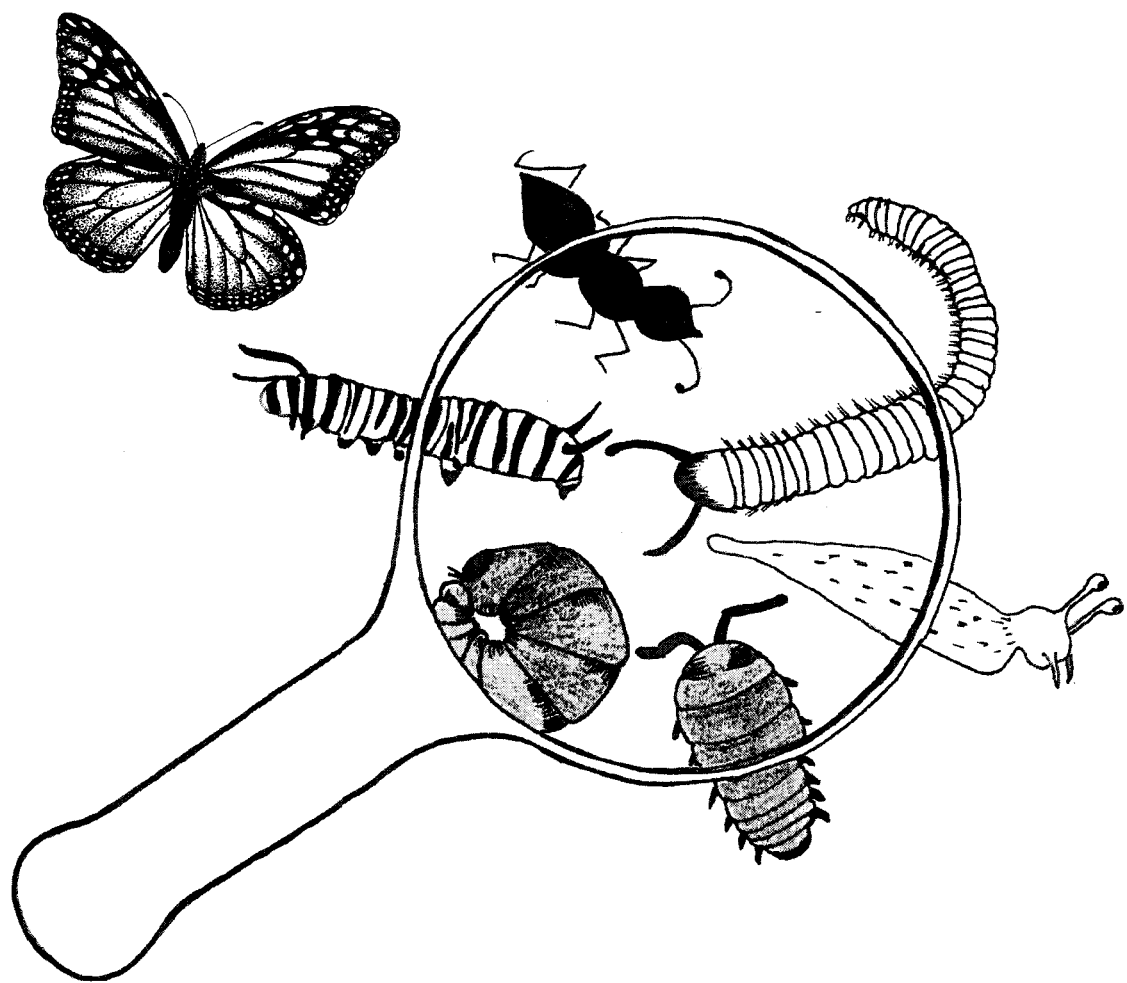
BATTLE CREEK AREA

Mathematics &
Science Center

Student Journal

1LS

An Animal's Life



A First Grade Unit
supporting the
Michigan Science K-7 Content Expectations

Name: _____

Name _____

Discovering Animals In the
Schoolyard



Date _____

1

1. Draw a picture of an animal you might see in the schoolyard. Draw where you think you will find the animal. Label your picture.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border occupies the center of the page. In the top-left corner of this box, there is a small illustration of a crayon box labeled 'CRAYONS' and two crayons lying horizontally in front of it.



A C T I V I T Y

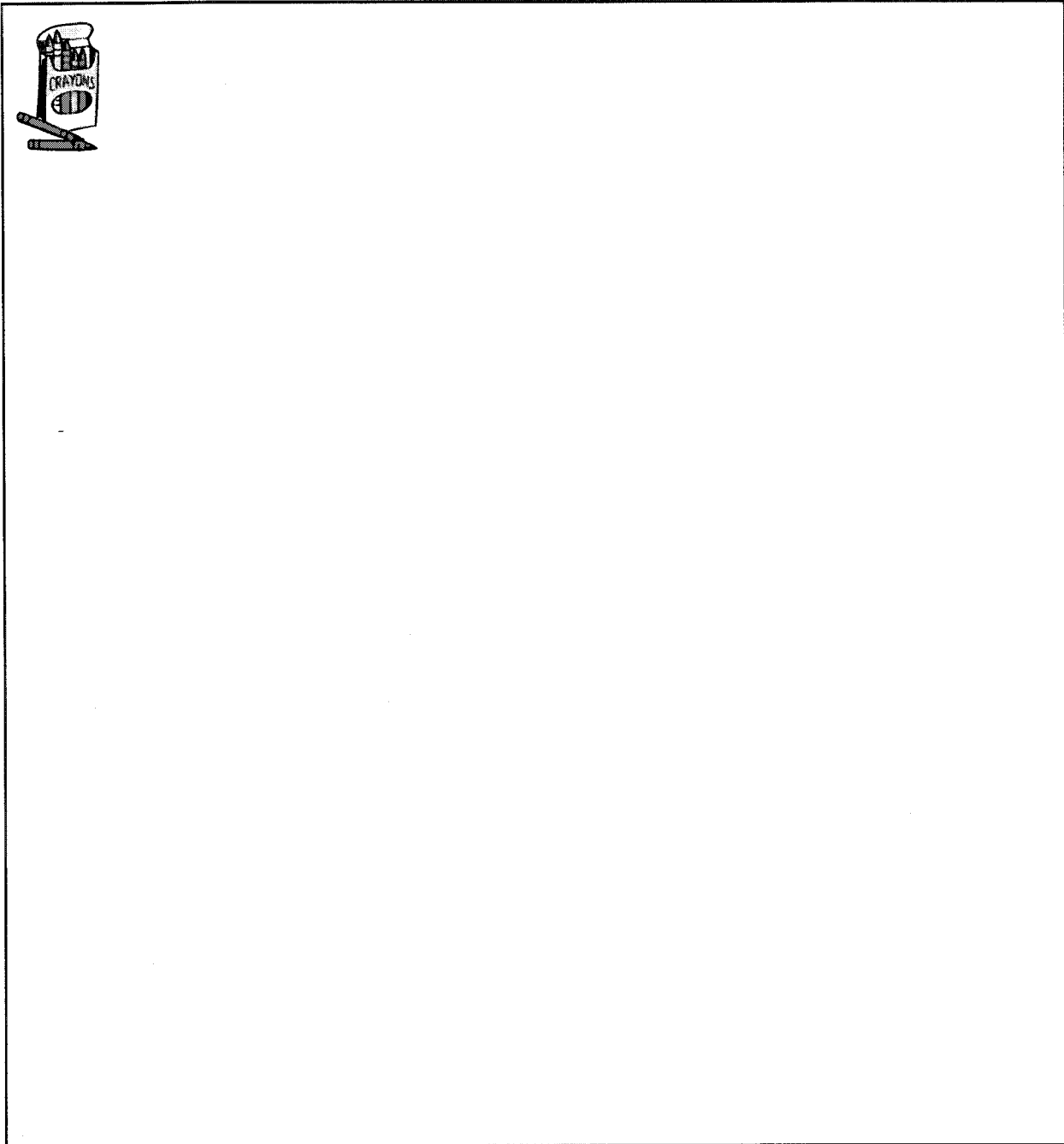
Discovering Animals In the
Schoolyard (cont.)

Name _____

Date _____

1

2. Draw and label what animals you see in the schoolyard.



Name _____

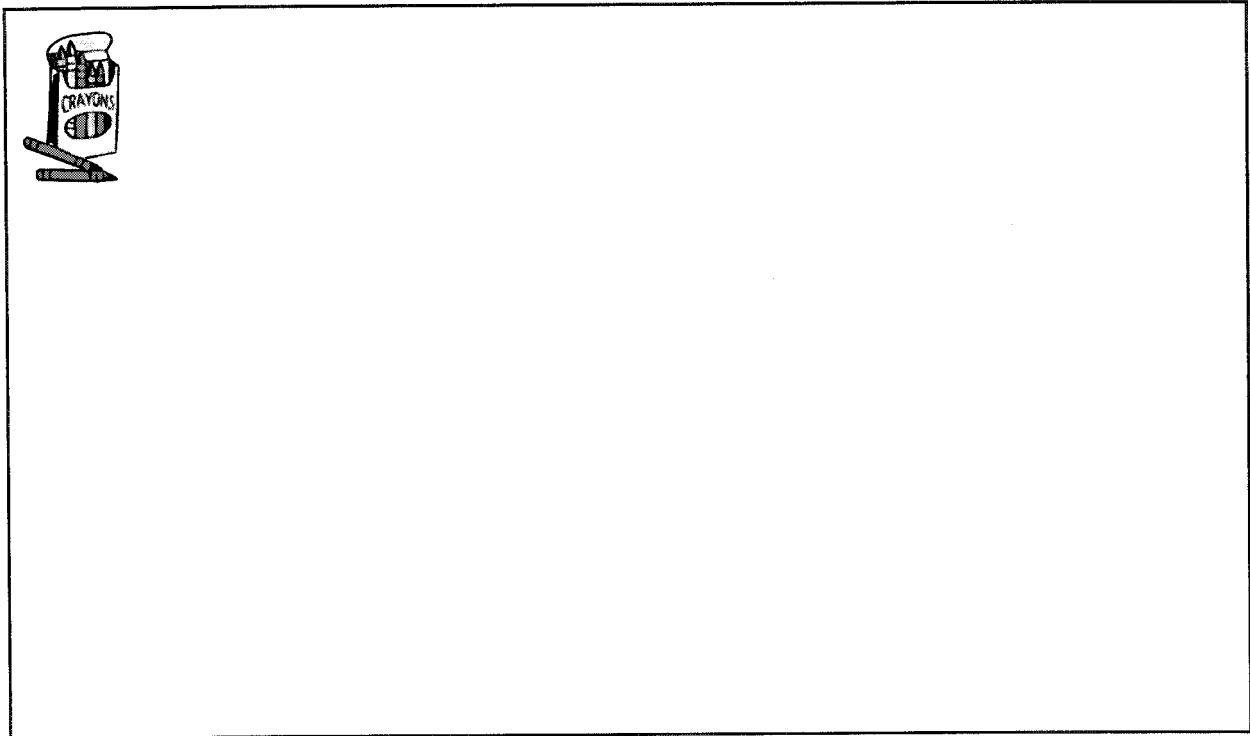
Discovering Animals In the
Schoolyard (cont.)



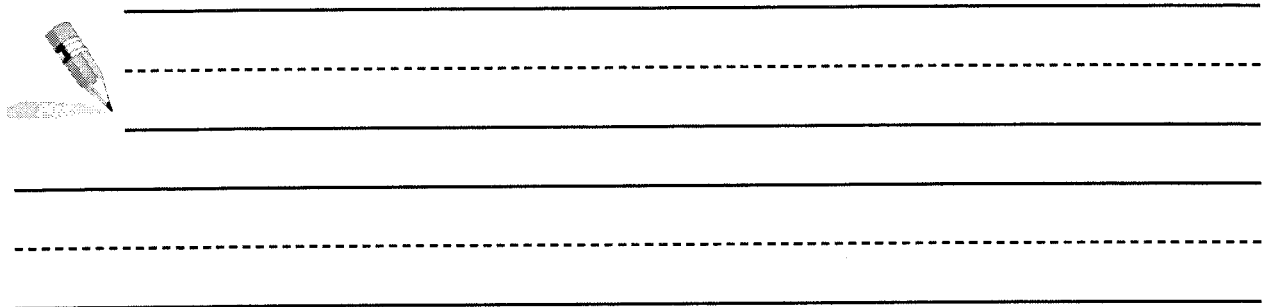
Date _____

1

1. Draw a picture of a habitat you observed in the schoolyard. Include the animals and other things you observed.



2. Write a sentence that tells what your animal needs to live.





A C T I V I T Y

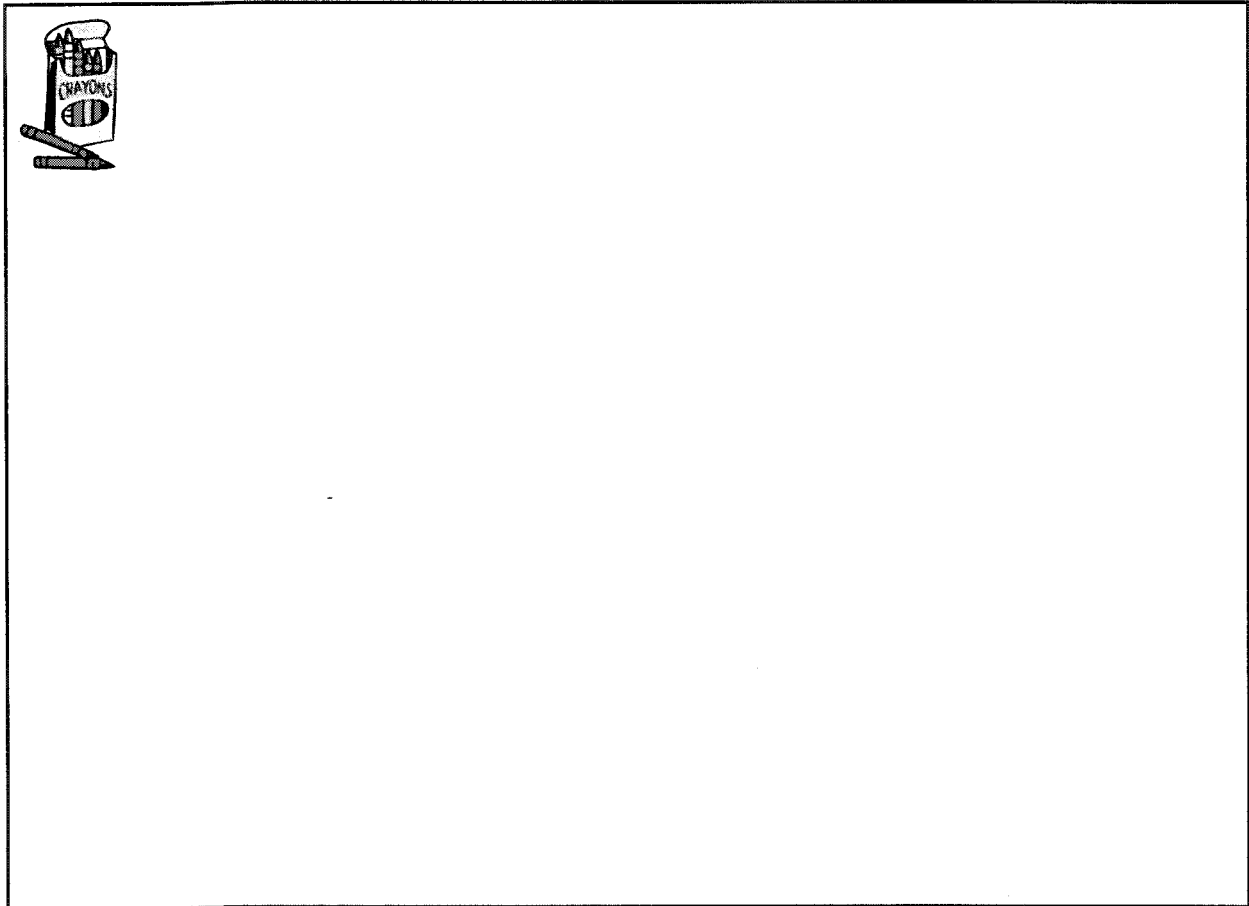
Inviting Animals Into the Classroom For a Visit

Name _____

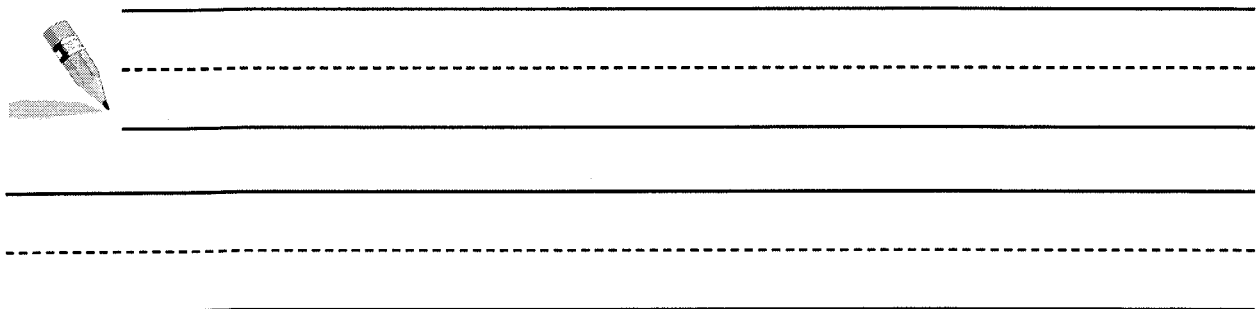
Date _____

2

1. Draw a picture of the animal you chose for the classroom habitat. Draw where you found the animal in the schoolyard.



2. Write what you think your animal needs to survive.





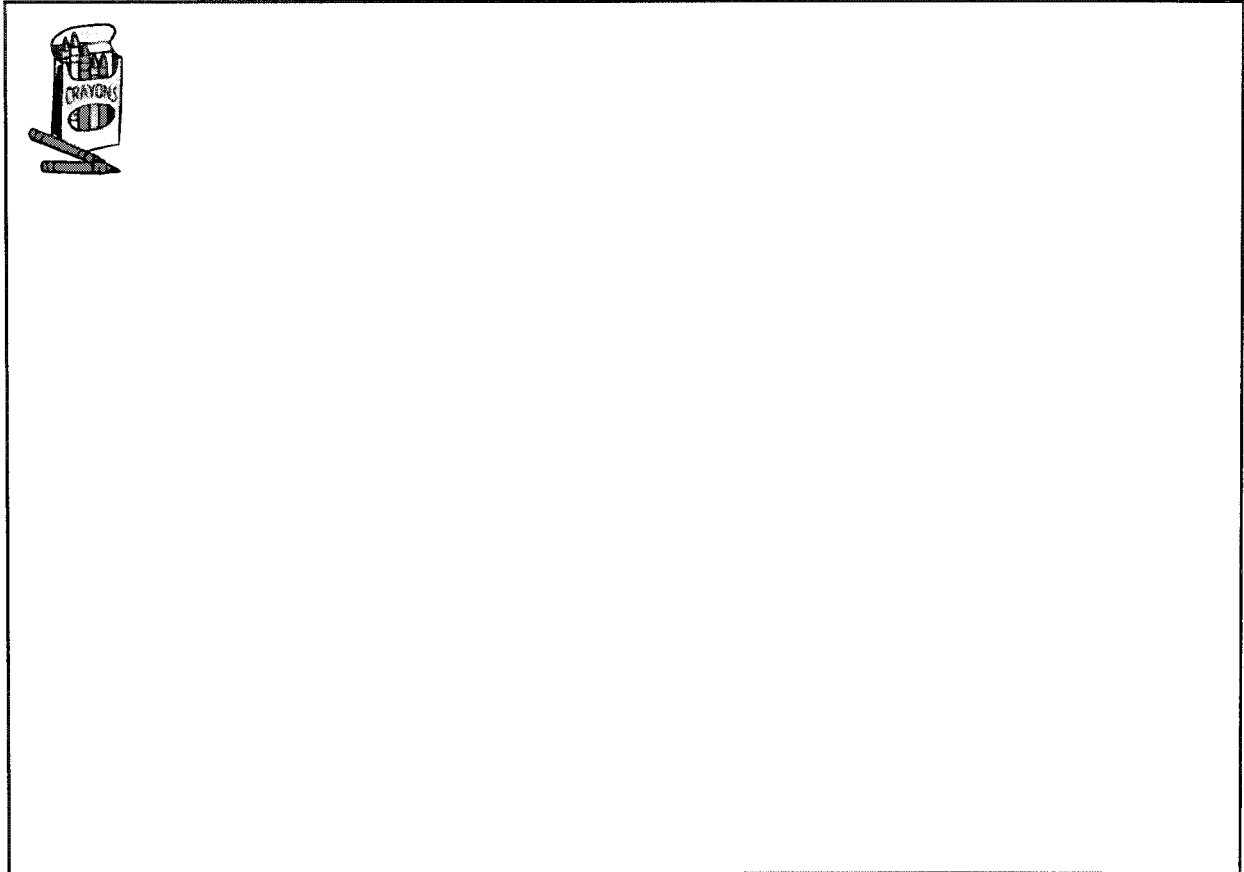
Name _____

Inviting Animals Into the Classroom For a Visit (cont.)

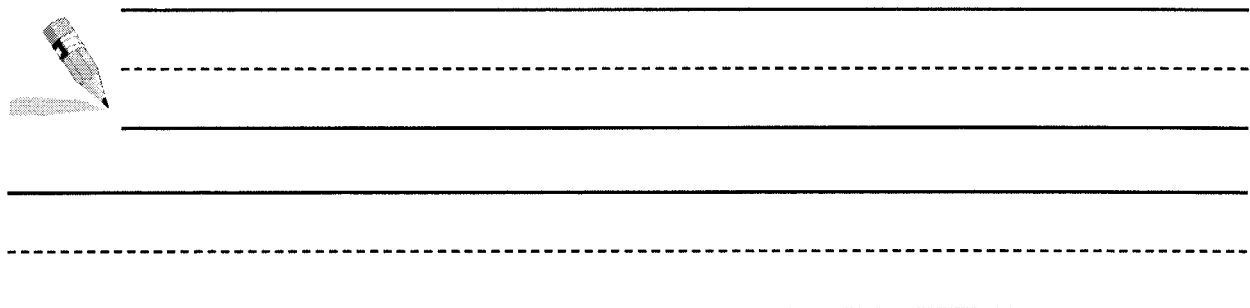
Date _____

2

1. Draw a picture of the classroom habitat. Include a drawing of your animal and where you think it will live in the habitat.



2. Write a question you have about one of the animals in the classroom habitat.





A C T I V I T Y


Observing Animals In the Classroom

Name _____


Date _____

3

1. My _____ Observations. Observe it.
Draw it.



2. Write about the animal you observed.



Name _____

Date _____



Choose two animals from the classroom habitat.

1. Write one way the animals are alike.



2. Write one way the animals are different.





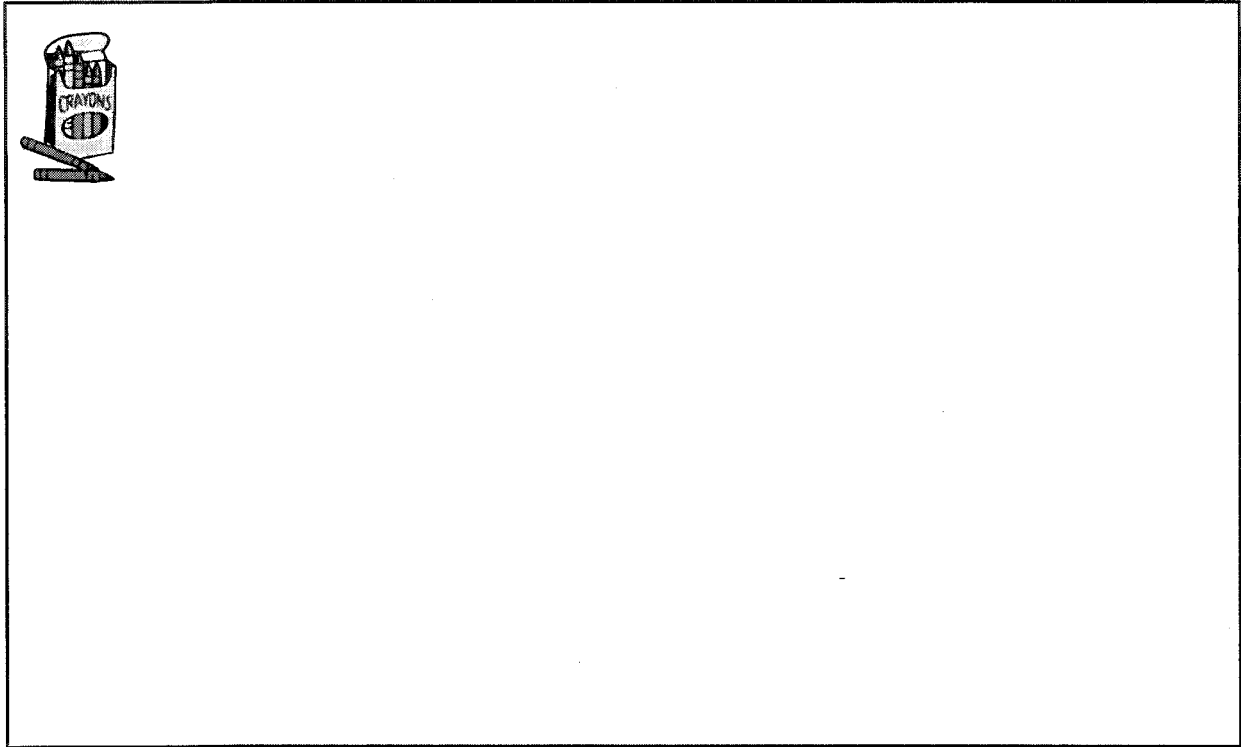
What Do the Animals Do All Day?

Name _____

Date _____

4

1. Draw a picture of an earthworm.



2. Write about one thing the earthworm does. Tell what part of the earthworm helps it to do that.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of three sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line. A small pencil icon is positioned at the start of the first set of lines.

Name _____





Date _____

ACTIVITY
Life Cycles That Begin
With an Egg



5

1. Using your senses, draw or write about your egg observations. Label your drawings.

 I see	
 I feel	
 I smell	
 I hear	

2. List what you know about eggs.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



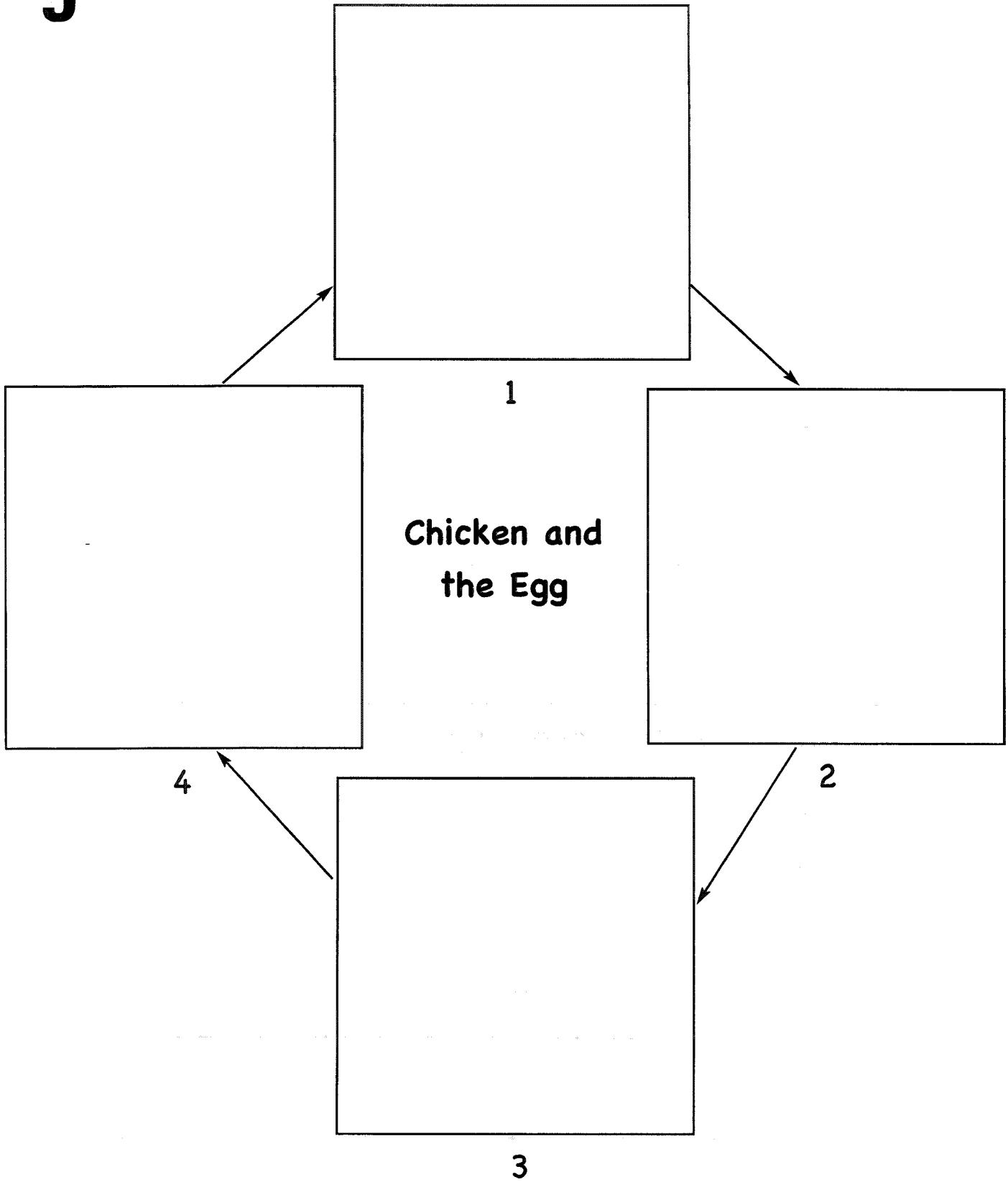
A C T I V I T Y

Life Cycles That Begin With
an Egg

Name _____

Date _____

5

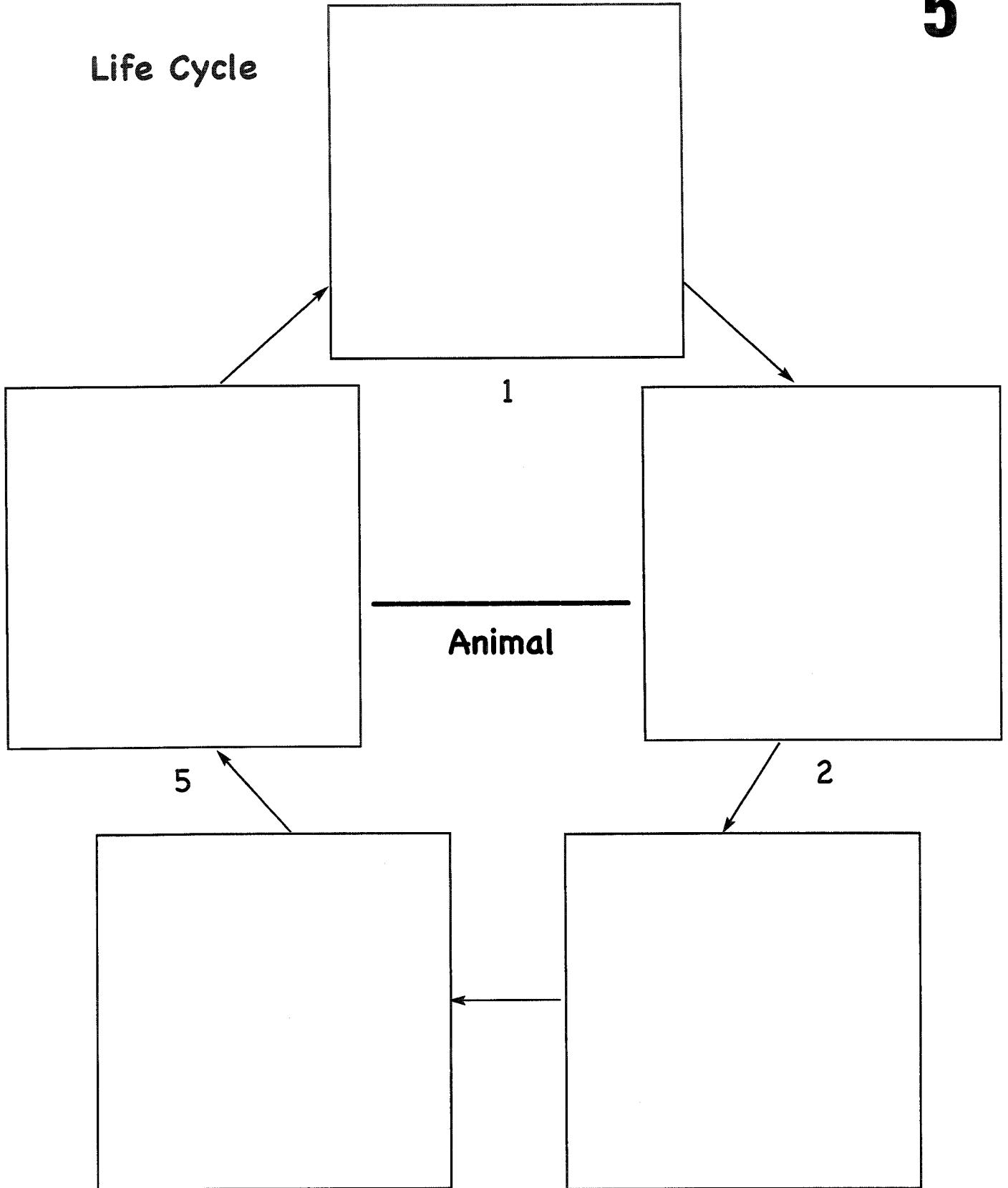


Name _____

Date _____



Life Cycle





A C T I V I T Y

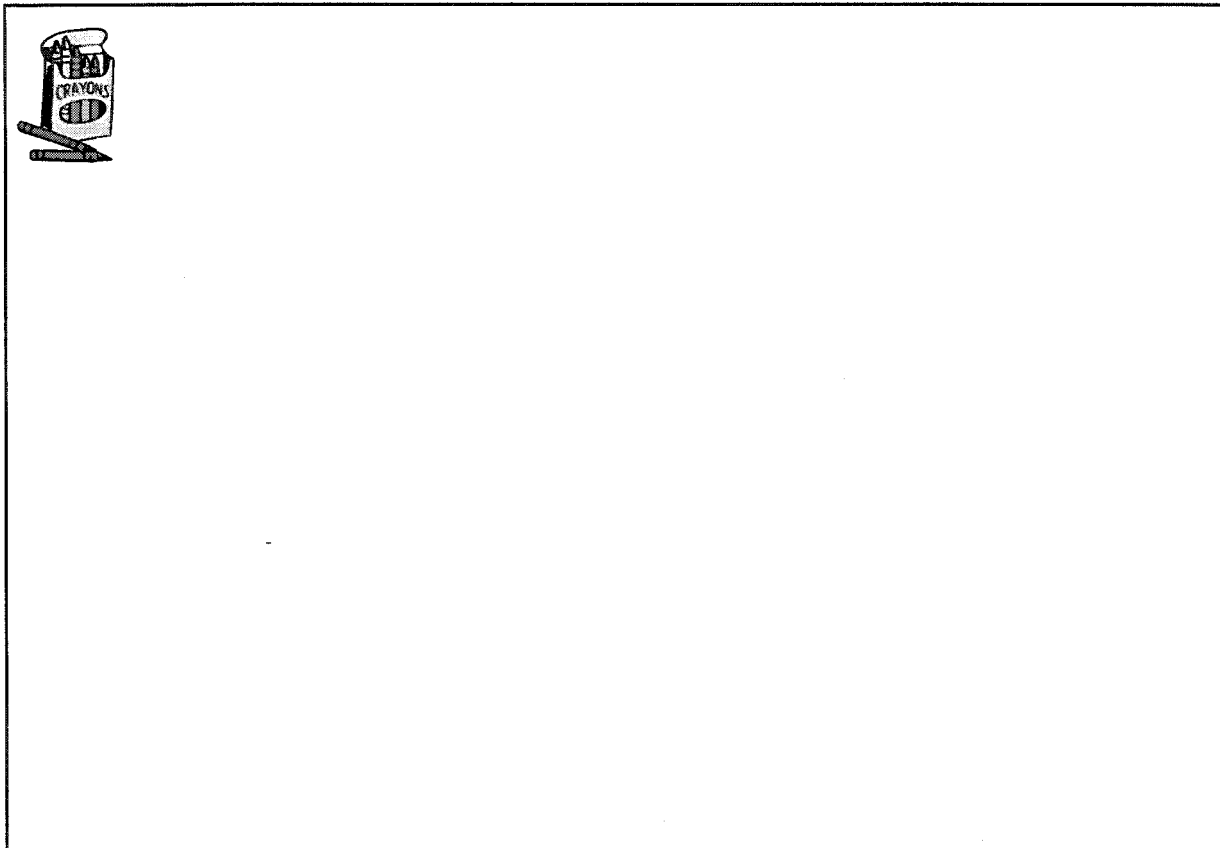
Observing Monarch Larva

Name _____

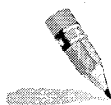
Date _____

6

1. Draw and label a picture of the caterpillar in the observation cup.



2. Write one question you have about the caterpillar.





Name _____

Date _____

1. Draw and label a picture of what you think the caterpillar will look like in 10 days.

caterpillar in 10 days

2. Describe your caterpillar. Use color words and size words.



ACTIVITY

What Do Monarch Caterpillars Eat?

Name _____

Date _____

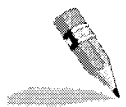
7



Monarch Food Chart

Food	1	2	3	4 milkweed
Did the monarch eat the food?				
Yes No				

The monarch caterpillar ate



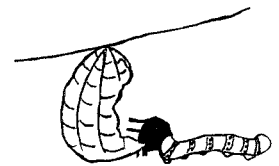
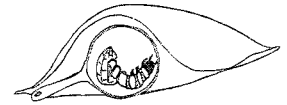
Name _____

Date _____



The Munching Monarch Caterpillar

Inside a tiny egg, a tiny monarch caterpillar grew. Then one spring morning the tiny caterpillar chewed its way out of its shell. The caterpillar emerged a creamy white color and was born hungry! It completes its first meal by turning around and eating the rest of the broken eggshell. Yum!

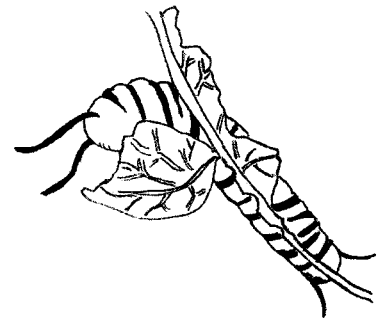


Only six hours after it hatches, the baby caterpillar has a colorful black, yellow, and white striped appearance.



Once decked out in its new striped look, the baby caterpillar is ready to begin its two most important jobs - eating and growing!

The monarch caterpillar climbs the thick leafy stems of the milkweed plant until it reaches the top, most tender leaves. Then the caterpillar begins to eat...and eat...and eat, munching its way through 20 to 30 milkweed leaves. The monarch caterpillar must have milkweed. It's an easy menu to remember - milkweed for breakfast, milkweed for lunch, and milkweed for dinner!





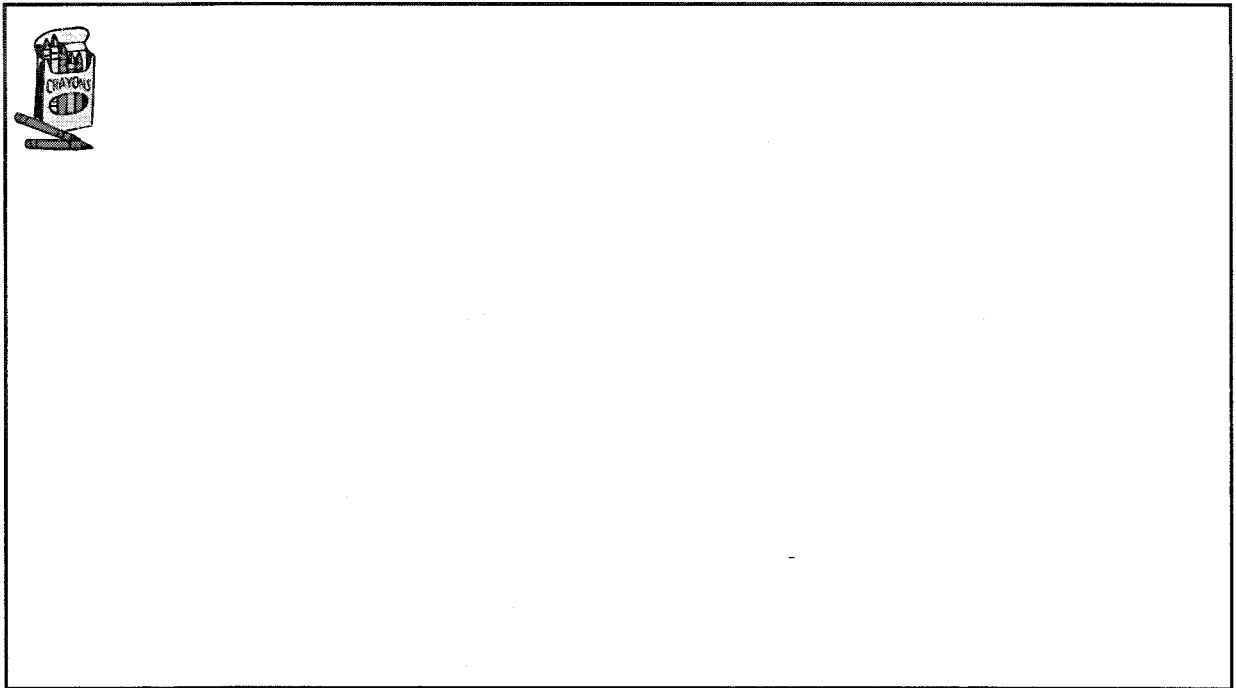
Name _____

What Do Monarch Caterpillars Eat? (cont.)

Date _____

7

1. Draw and label a picture of the monarch caterpillar eating. Label the food the monarch eats.



2. Tell what would happen to the monarch if all the milkweed plants were mowed down. Tell why you think that.

Name _____

Date _____

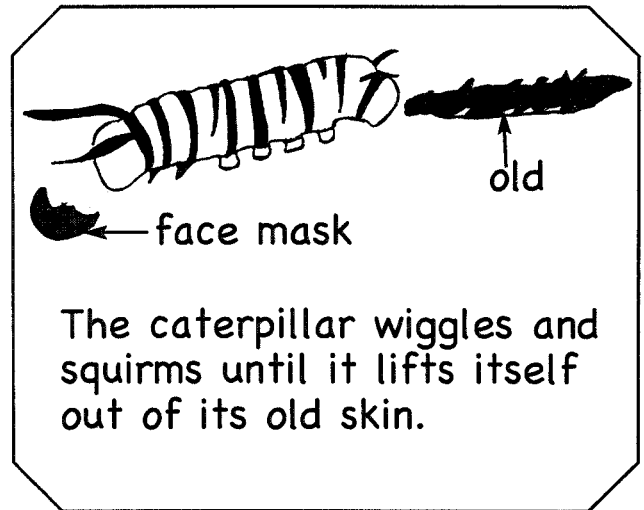
A C T I V I T Y
How Does a Caterpillar
Change?



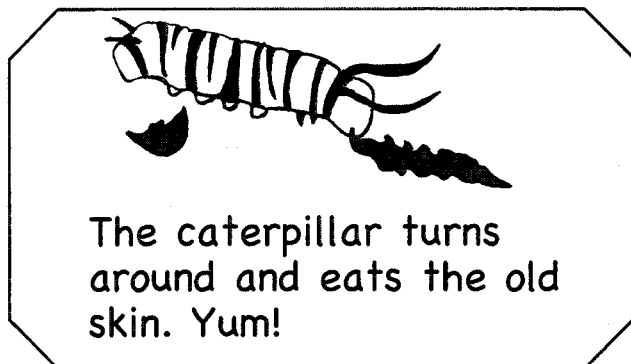
8

Too Big For My Skin!

As the caterpillar eats, it grows and grows until it is too big for its skin! So the caterpillar stops eating long enough to shed its too tight skin. It pushes and pulls and wiggles and squirms right out of its old skin, including the black mask over its face! The monarch is not finished yet - it turns around and eats the old skin! Yummy! The old skin is full of vitamins that help the caterpillar to continue to grow.



The caterpillar's new skin dries and hardens and then it is back to work. Eat and grow, eat and grow, all day long. But once is not enough. The caterpillar will shed its skin four more times before it is a full grown monarch caterpillar.



Can you guess what happens next?



A C T I V I T Y


How Does a Caterpillar
Change? (cont.)

Name _____

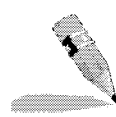
Date _____

8

1. Write what the author means by the title, *Too Big For My Skin!*



2. Tell what the caterpillar does after it sheds its skin.



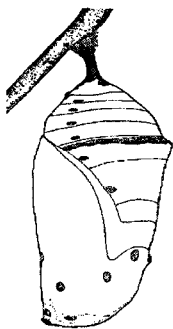
Name _____

Date _____



Time For a Change

The fat, juicy caterpillar sheds its skin for the last time and begins to wander. The caterpillar searches for hours to find the perfect spot to rest and change. Then it makes a sticky, silk attachment called a silk button. It moves its head back and forth, attaching the silk thread. When finished, the silk attachment is strong enough to withstand wind, rain, and storms. So the caterpillar turns its body around and hangs from the silky attachment. It dangles from the silk button in the shape of a "J." That is the end of the caterpillar stage!



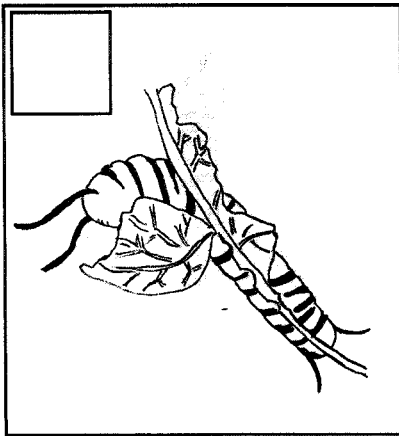
The caterpillar's antennae start to shiver and shake, the body straightens out, and the beautiful stripes are replaced by the smooth, green, oval shaped pupa. Golden beads form a ring around the monarch's new covering.

Deep inside the pupa, changes take place that are hidden from view. It takes two weeks to see something new. Can you guess what happens next?

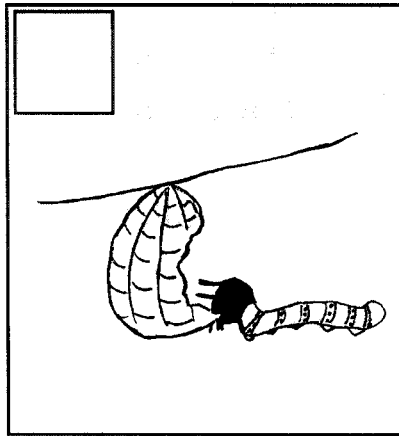


8

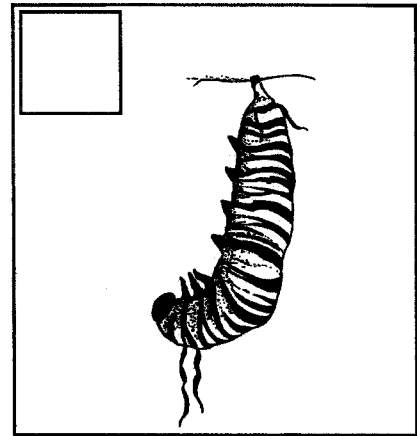
1. Look at the pictures. Write the numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) to show the correct order of the stages of the monarch life cycle.



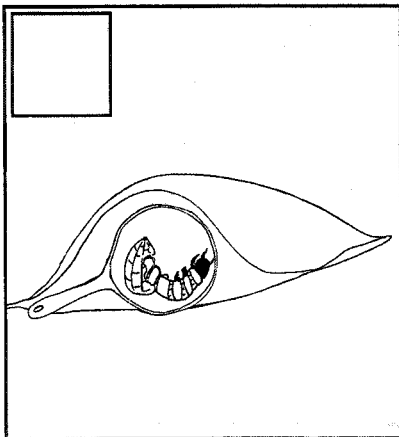
eats and grows



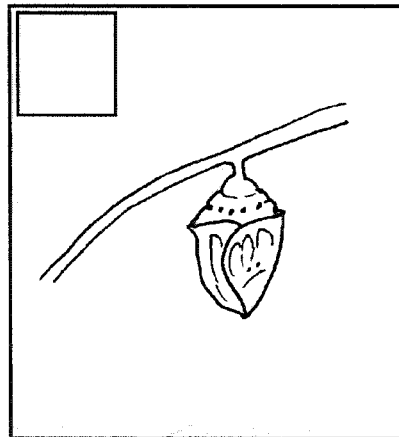
eats shell



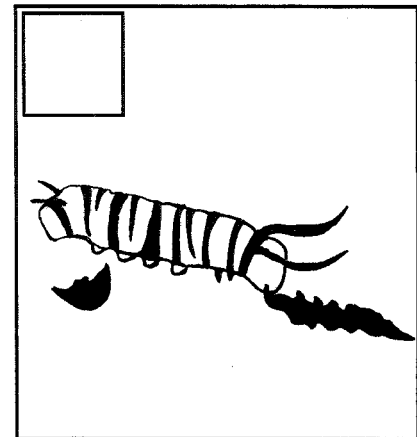
forms a "J"



egg hatches



forms a pupa or chrysalis



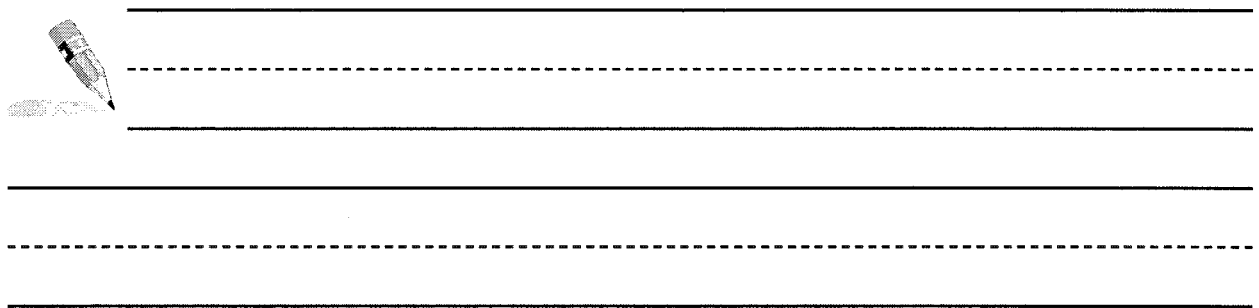
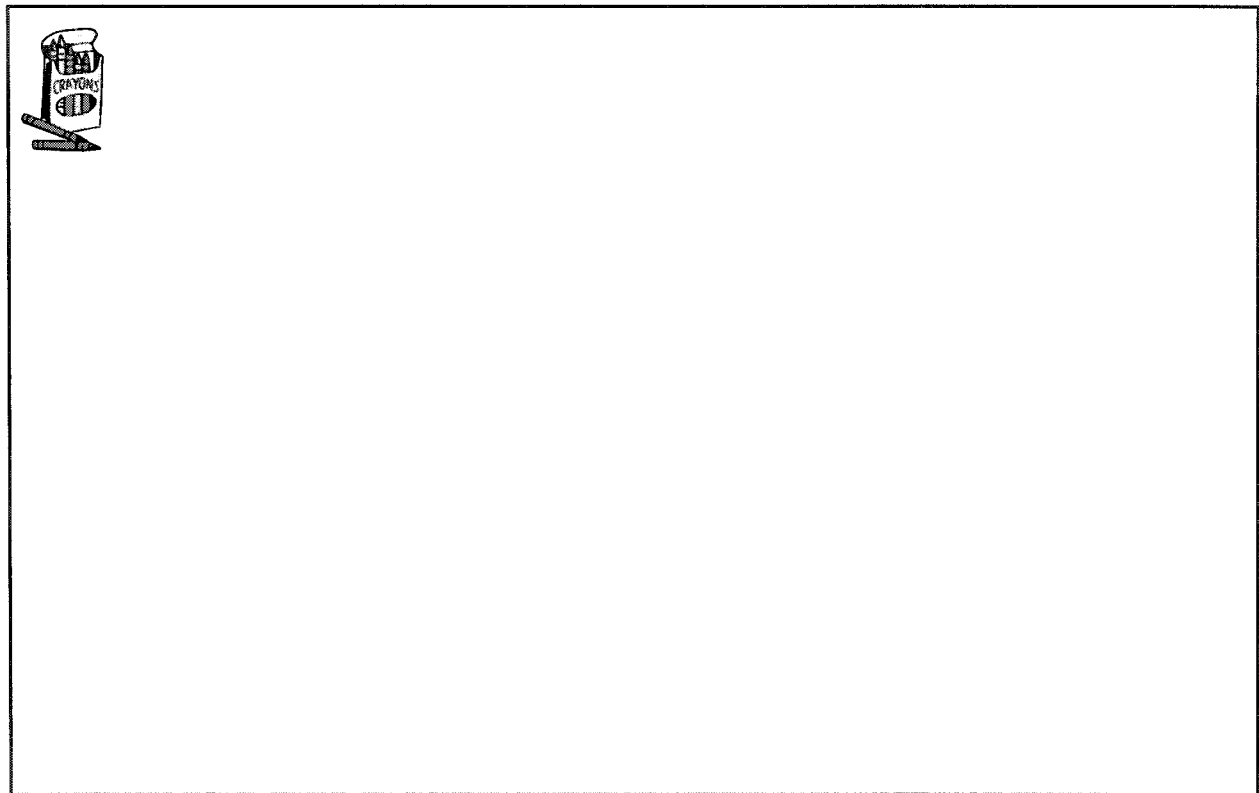
sheds skin 5 times

Name _____

Date _____



2. There is one more change in the monarch. What do you think it will be? Draw a picture and write a sentence describing the change.

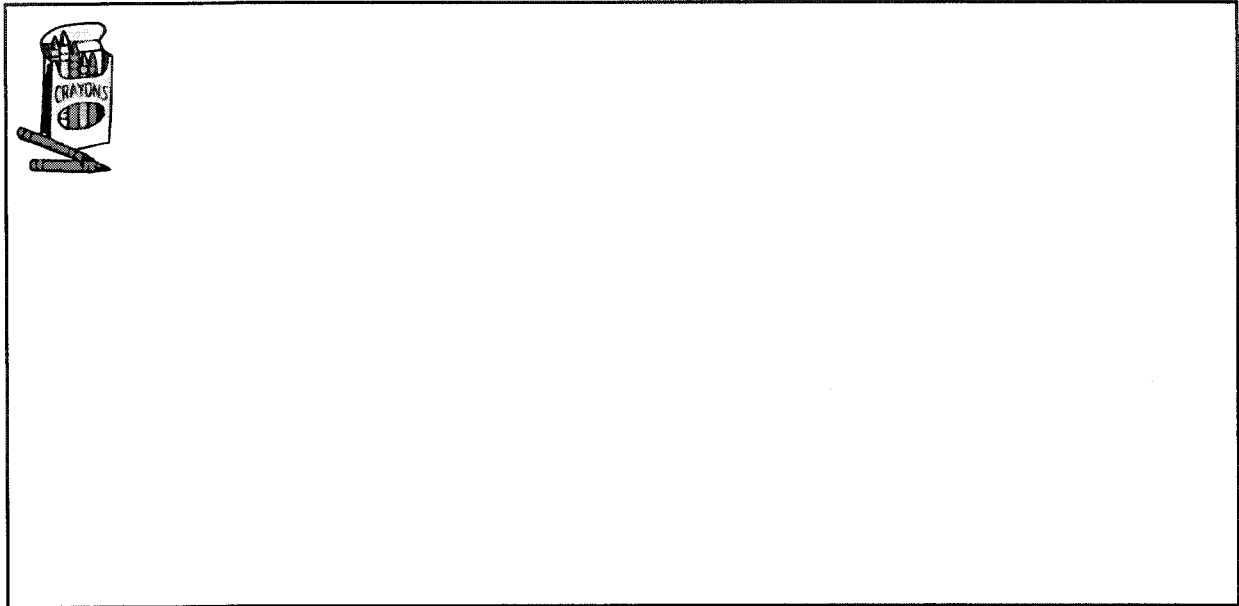


Name _____

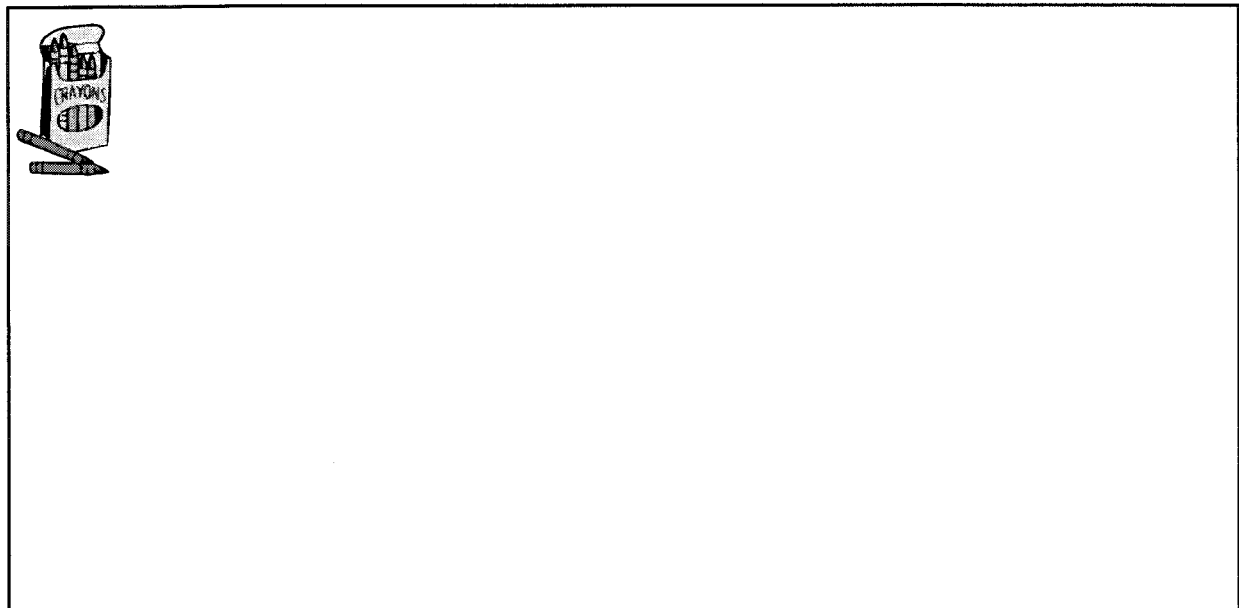


Date _____

1. Draw and label a picture of a food chain that begins with a plant. Include at least 3 parts to the food chain.



2. Draw and label a food chain that exists in your classroom habitat.





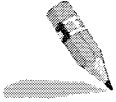
ACTIVITY
Survival In the Habitat

Name _____

Date _____

11

.....
Complete the chart. Write the animal part and its function on the chart.



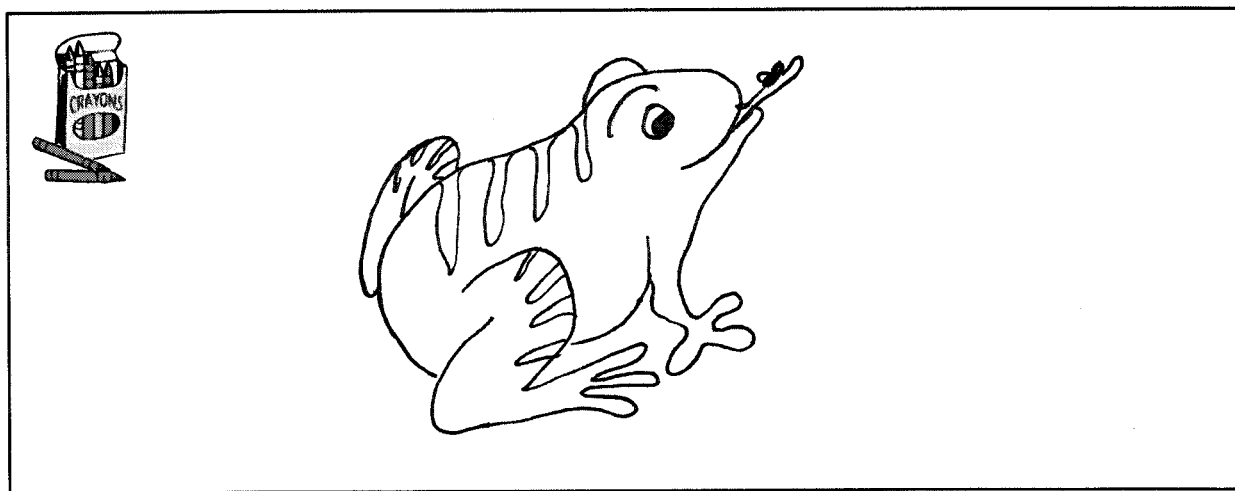
Name	Function

Name _____

Date _____



1. Animals cannot make their own food. They need to move to get food. Animals also move to keep from being eaten by other animals. Look at the picture of the frog. **Circle** the parts of the frog that help it to get food. Put an **X** on the parts of the frog that help it to keep from being eaten.



2. Write about one body part of the frog and tell how it helps the frog to live.



The frog's

helps it by



A C T I V I T Y

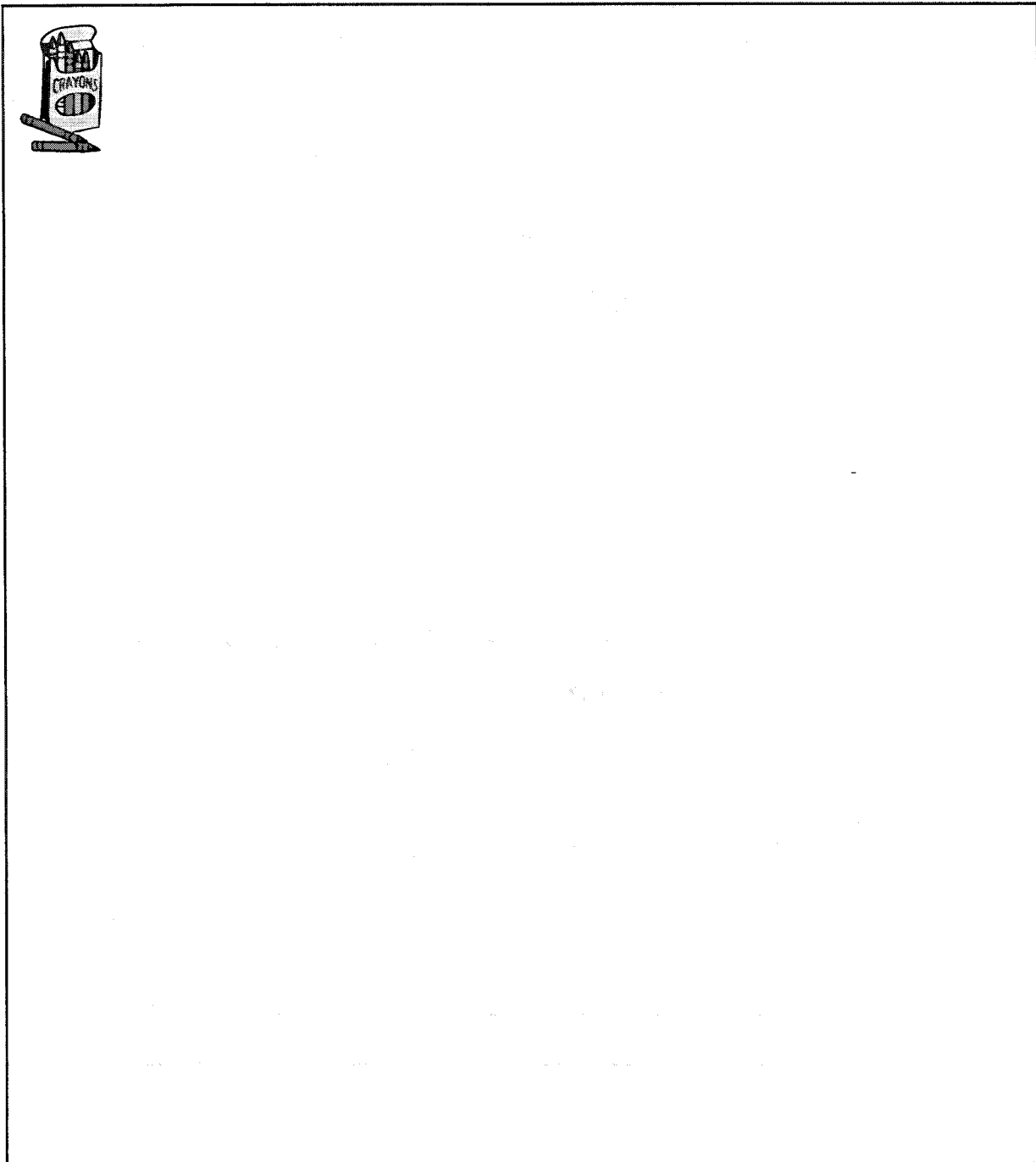
The Adult Butterfly Emerges

Name _____

Date _____

12

Observe the adult butterflies. Draw and label your observations.



Name _____

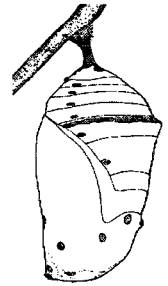
The Adult Butterfly Emerges
(cont.)

Date _____

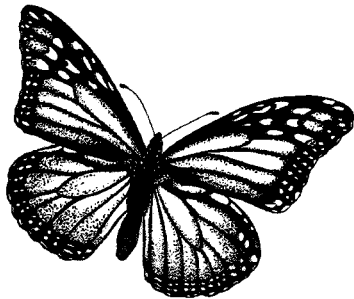
12

Bursting Into Flight

The once green chrysalis has turned clear and the observer can see the black, orange, and white spotted wings of the monarch butterfly. A butterfly is waiting to greet the day! With a wiggle, a push, and a pull, the chrysalis pops open and the butterfly emerges.



The new adult butterfly clings to the shell of the chrysalis, hangs upside down and begins the job of drying and stretching its crumpled wings. Stretch and flap, stretch and flap, the butterfly exercises for at least 30 minutes. Then it is time to rest in the sun and dry out.



When the monarch is finally strong enough to fly, it spreads its wings wide open and then closes them tightly. All of a sudden the butterfly is ready to take to the air. The first stop for the monarch butterfly is the closest flower. It flies to a tasty flower to fill up after weeks without food in the chrysalis. Its leaf-munching days are over! When the monarch finds a tasty bit of nectar to sip from a flower, it uncoils its proboscis and takes a long drink. Yum! Once the butterfly has eaten, it will look for a mate, lay eggs, and start the life cycle all over again.



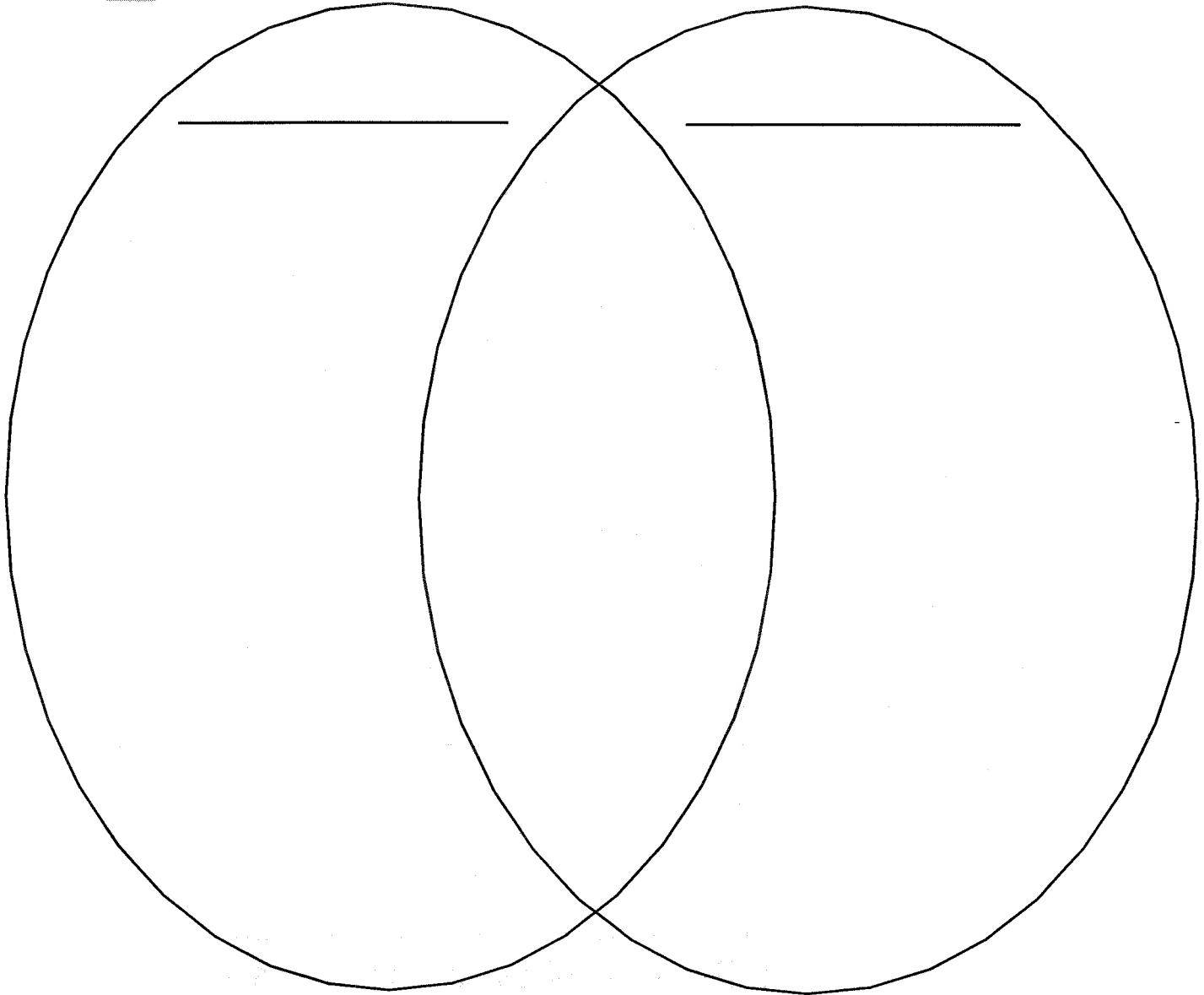
A C T I V I T Y

**The Adult Butterfly Emerges
(cont.)**

Name _____

Date _____

12



Name _____

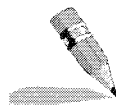
The Adult Butterfly Emerges
(cont.)



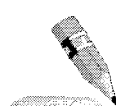
Date _____

12

1. How are the body parts of the caterpillar like the body parts of the butterfly?



2. How are the body parts different?



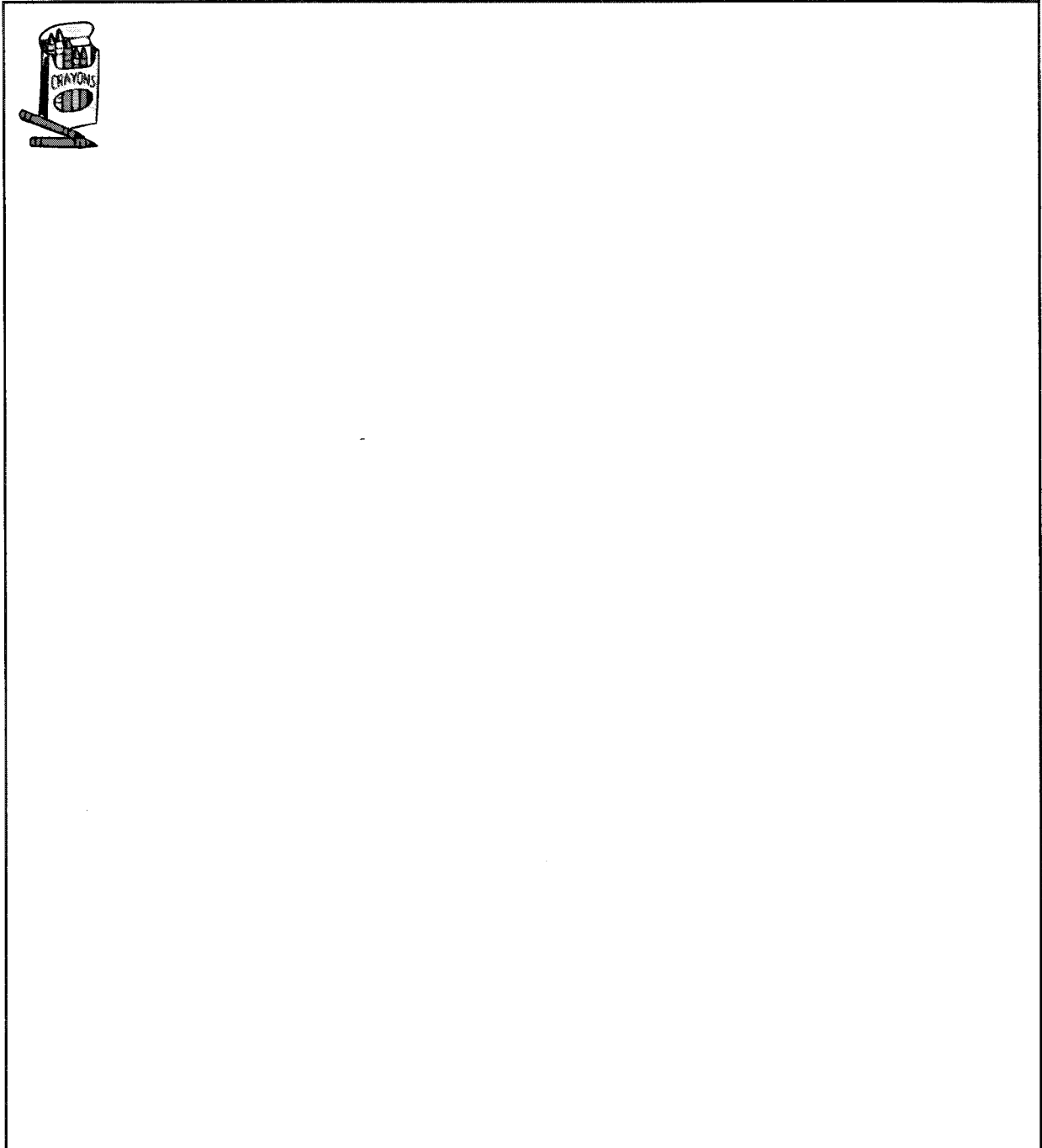


Name _____

Date _____

13

1. Draw and label a picture about the life cycle of a butterfly.



Name _____



Date _____

2. Write a story about the life cycle of a butterfly. Use the words *monarch*, *egg*, *larva*, *pupa* or *chrysalis*, *milkweed*, and *butterfly* in your story. Use connecting words to tell the order of the life cycle (*before*, *first*, *after*, *next*, *now*, *finally*).



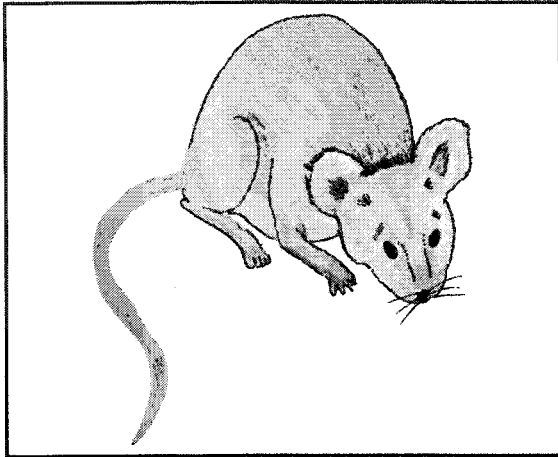
Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, dashed middle, bottom) for writing a story.



Name _____

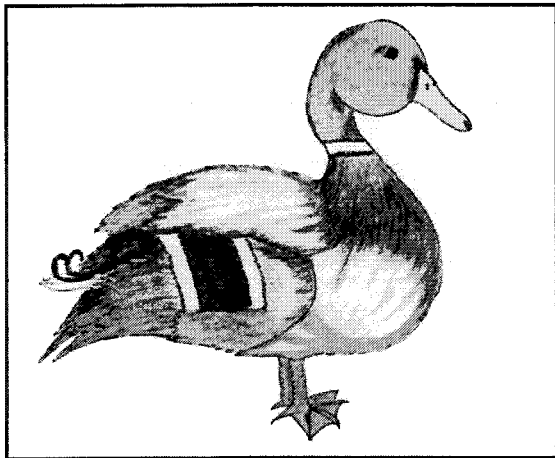
Date _____

14



Paste baby
animal here

Baby mice are born naked and blind. Their mother keeps them warm in the den. They get their food from their mother. After two weeks, they have grown their furry coats, opened their eyes, and are ready to learn to find seeds and berries to eat.



Paste baby
animal here

The mother and father duck build a nest in a hidden place. Mother duck lays here eggs and keeps them warm until they are ready to hatch. Soon she will lead them to a nearby pond or lake. They already know how to swim. They will eat tasty insects in the water.

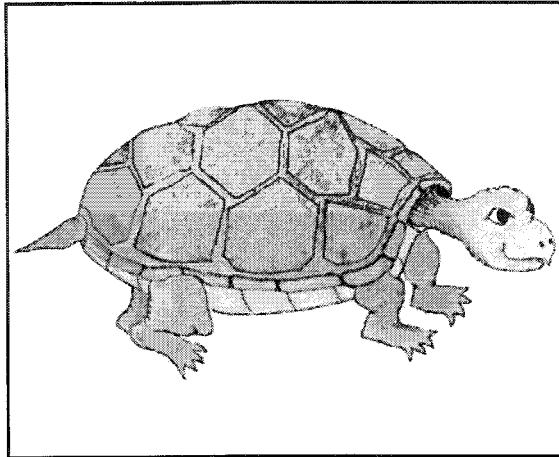
Name _____

Date _____

A C T I V I T Y
Whose Baby Is This?
(cont.)

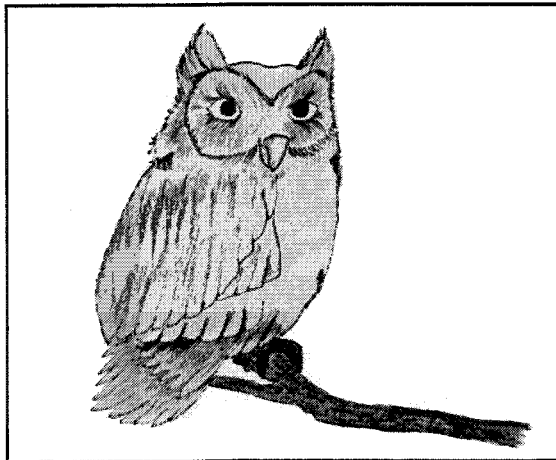


14



Paste baby
animal here

The mother turtle lays her eggs in a hole in the soil. In two to three months, the eggs hatch and the baby turtles dig out of the soil. The babies don't need their mother. They already know how to find food and live alone.



Paste baby
animal here

Baby owls are born without feathers. The mother owl sits on the nest to keep them warm. The father owl hunts for food to bring back to the nest. He brings back mice, baby rabbits, ducks, or whatever he can catch. They are not picky!

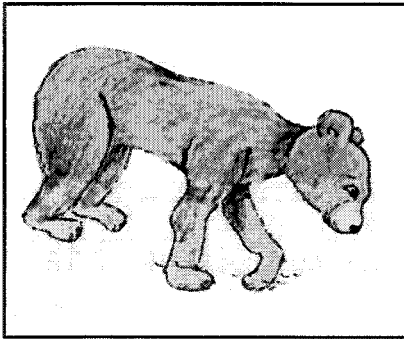


Name _____

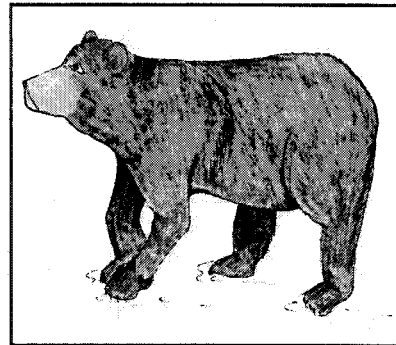
Date _____

14

1. Look at the picture of the bear cub and the adult bear. Circle the parts of the bear cub that are the same as the adult bear.

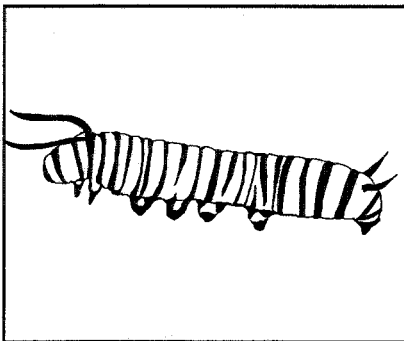


bear cub

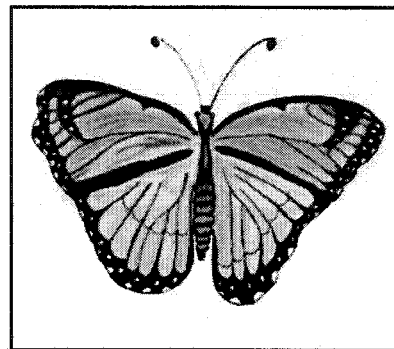


adult bear

2. Look at the picture of the monarch caterpillar and the monarch butterfly. Circle the parts of the caterpillar that are the same as the butterfly.



caterpillar



butterfly



Name _____

Whose Baby Is This? (cont.)

Date _____

14

3. Write a story about how an animal grew up to be just like its parents.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line. There are 10 sets of these lines provided for writing.



A C T I V I T Y

Animals and Me!

Name _____

Date _____

15



I observed _____.


I saw:	
I heard:	
I smelled:	
I felt:	

Name _____



Date _____

I am like other animals because:



A series of ten horizontal writing lines. Each line consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The lines are spaced evenly down the page.



Key Terms

.....

adult - A plant or animal that is an adult is one that is in the last part or has completed its growth. The adult plant or animal can produce young.

alike - Alike is to be like something, or in the same way or looking the same.

body coverings - Body coverings of animals refer to the type of covering that protects the animal. Body coverings include feathers, fur, skin, hair, and scales.

centimeter - A centimeter is one type of standard unit used to measure length.

characteristics - Characteristics are the features of different organisms, such as limbs, body shape, eyes, claws, beaks, body covering and coloring, etc.

chrysalis - A chrysalis is the moth or butterfly pupa that is enclosed in a firm protective case.

conclude - Conclude means what you have learned after careful observation, investigation, or study.



.....

different - Different is not of the same kind or not of the same appearance.

egg - An egg is the first stage in the life cycle of most animals.

food chain - A food chain describes the way food passes from one organism to another. One organism is dependent on another for food.

habitat - A habitat is a place where organisms live. It has space, air, water, food, shelter, light, and minerals.

investigation - An investigation is a way to find out about things we do not know.

larva - The larva, also known as caterpillar, hatches from an egg and looks very different from its parent.

life cycle - A life cycle is all the changes a plant or animal goes through between its birth and its death. Every living plant and animal has a life cycle.



Key Terms (cont.)

needs of life - Needs of life are the different things that organisms need to have in order to survive. Air, water, food, and shelter are needs of life for living things.

observation - An observation is what is noticed when something is looked at closely.

observe - To observe is to look carefully at something.

organism - An organism is a living thing. Plants and animals are organisms.

parents - Parents are the adult animals or plants that produce offspring or young.

predator - A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals.

predict - To predict is to say what we think will happen using what we know.

prey - Prey is an animal that is hunted and eaten by other animals.



.....

pupa - The pupa is an insect in the stage of the life cycle where there is no growth and the animal is enclosed in a case or cocoon.

survive - To survive is to remain alive (to keep on living).

young - A plant or animal that is young is one that is in the early part of its life or growth. A baby is a very young human.

