

Unit 2: Animals Surviving and Thriving

WEEK 7 Lesson 2

Science and Engineering

Comparing different ways animals protect their young

S & E Big Idea	Scientists compare data to get new information.
S & E Guiding Question	What can we understand about how animals help their offspring survive?
Content Objective	I can collect and compare data to understand how animals protect their offspring. (Practice 5, 1-LS1-2)
Language Objective	I can talk with my classmates about class experiences and the data we collected in order to draw conclusions about animals' behavior to protect their offspring. (SL.1.1, 1-LS1-2)
Materials and Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maine Lobster slides● projector and screen● Black Bear With Cubs video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=leaCx1styzE)● chart paper and markers● Science Journals
Opening 5 minutes	<p><i>We have been learning about how animals help their offspring survive. Some animals feed and protect their young for a long time until they are ready to go off on their own. Other animals have a lot of offspring but do not feed or care for them as closely. What are some ways we know that animals care for their young?</i></p> <p>Record children's responses on the chart paper. Make a T chart with the animal name on one side and how they care for the young on the other.</p> <p><i>Today we are going to discuss two very different Maine animals, the Maine lobster, and the black bear. They care for their young very differently.</i></p>
Investigation 20 minutes	Project the Maine Lobster slides. Read the facts about how female lobsters care for their young. Add lobsters to the T chart and how they care for their young.

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	Show the Black Bear with Cubs video. Record the children’s responses about how black bears care for their young.
Closing 5 minutes	Distribute science journals. Invite children to work collaboratively to represent what they know about the different ways animals care for their offspring, based on this discussion.
Standards and Practices	<p>1-LS1-2. Obtain information to compare ways in which the behavior of different animal parents and their offspring help the offspring to survive. Clarification Statement: • Examples of behaviors could include the signals that offspring make (such as crying, cheeping, and other vocalizations) and the responses of the parents (such as feeding, comforting, and protecting the offspring).</p> <p>SL.1.1. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p>
Ongoing assessment	How are children participating in the Science Circle? Are they able to articulate the differences in how these animals take care of their offspring?

Notes