## Life Cycles Week Lesson Plan (2nd-3rd)

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<tr>
<th>Monday AM Academic Time</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readworks: Lifecycle of a Frog</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the article in the supplemental resources</td>
<td><strong>A Chicken's Life Cycle Vocabulary Practice</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the reading and a dictionary (online or physical) to define the vocabulary words.</td>
<td><strong>Multiplication Table Challenge</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the worksheets in the supplemental resources.</td>
<td><strong>Life Cycle of a Plant</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the activity in the supplemental resources</td>
<td><strong>Multiple Step Word Problems</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the worksheet in the Supplemental Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Make a 3D Caterpillar</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the green and red construction paper and the directions provided in the Supplemental Materials to create a 3D caterpillar</td>
<td><strong>Lady Bug Life Cycle</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the materials in supplemental materials to cut out each stage and paste them in order. THEN draw your own ladybug life cycle.</td>
<td><strong>Create a Ladybug for Art/Writing</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the template and directions provided in the Supplemental Materials to create the ladybug to go along with the writing below.</td>
<td><strong>Draw Your Own Frog</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the step by step directions provided in the Supplemental Materials to learn how to draw your own frog.</td>
<td><strong>Memory Game</strong>&lt;br&gt;Match the babies with the adults of the same type of animals. Then flip them all over and shuffle. Play Memory by flipping over 2 cards and seeing if it is a match.</td>
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<th>Monday PM Academic Time</th>
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<td><strong>Challenge yourself with the quiz at the end!</strong></td>
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<td><strong>How many points did you score?</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use the materials in the supplemental resources.</td>
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The Life Cycle of a Frog

The life cycle of a frog is amazing. Read below to learn more. (Note: Although many frogs have this life cycle, others do not. Some frogs don’t even have tadpoles; instead their eggs hatch directly into frogs!)

1. A frog begins life as a tiny egg, usually in or near water.

2. After about 10 days, a tadpole hatches from the egg. It breathes using gills and moves like a fish.

3. After about five weeks, the tadpole’s gills disappear, and it grows lungs.

4. At about 12 weeks, the young frog grows legs, and its tail disappears. It leaves the water and can live on land.

5. In about one year, the frog is a full-grown adult. Soon, the cycle will begin again.
1. Which comes first in the frog's life cycle?
   A. frogs
   B. tadpoles
   C. eggs
   D. fish

2. Before a tadpole grows lungs it
   A. breathes through gills.
   B. breathes through its skin.
   C. breathes through its nose.
   D. doesn't need to breathe.

3. After a frog grows legs
   A. its tail disappears.
   B. it can go onto land.
   C. it is no longer a tadpole.
   D. All of the above.

4. The full cycle is completed in
   A. a year.
   B. 12 weeks.
   C. 5 weeks.
   D. 10 days.

5. In the last sentence, the author says that soon the cycle will begin again. How does the cycle begin again?
A Chicken’s Life Cycle

Part 1:
Read the informational text together as a class. Next, use a dictionary to figure out the meaning of the underlined words. Record the meaning of the words below!

Chickens experience change throughout their life. This is called a life cycle. Chickens are **oviparous** animals. Oviparous animals hatch from an egg. Let’s learn more about a chicken's life cycle!

To create an egg, a cell from a female hen and a cell from a male rooster join. Together, these cells create an **embryo**. The egg starts as a yolk. Next, the hen’s body makes the egg white, also called **albumen**, and it forms around the egg.

Before the hen lays the egg, the egg is covered in a calcium-rich shell. The shell protects the embryo inside the egg. The albumen acts like a soft cushion and keeps the embryo safe.

The hen needs an entire day to create the egg. Inside the egg, there is enough food to help the embryo grow. Hens make sure their eggs are safe and don’t get too cold.

1. __________ means ____________________________.

2. __________ means ____________________________.

3. __________ means ____________________________.
Part 2:
Finish reading about a chicken's life cycle. Use a dictionary to figure out the underlined words. Record the meaning of the words below!

Next, hens sit on their eggs to keep them warm. This is called **incubation**. Once the mother hen starts incubating the egg, the embryo starts changing into a baby chick. The brain, eyes, and heart begin to form!

After two weeks of incubation, the embryo forms a small, hard bump on the end of its beak. The hard bump is called an **egg tooth**. The egg tooth helps the baby chick break open its shell when it's ready to hatch!

Once the newborn chick is out of its shell, the mother hen makes sure it stays safe. The mother hen keeps the chick warm and teaches it how to find food and drink water.

Chickens are interesting birds! Chickens live in the wild and are raised by people. All living things go through a life cycle, and a chicken's life cycle starts with an egg!

4. ______________ means _____________________________.

5. ______________ means _____________________________.

Write a word problem for $9 + 2 = 11$.

Circle the best estimate for the answer to:

- $223 - 137$ (Options: 170, 80, 100, 110)
- $58 - 55$ (Options: 10, 15, 20, 25)
- $12 + \_ = 39$
- $5 + \_ = 7$
- $14 + \_ = 25$
- $18 + \_ = 26$
- $21 + \_ = 29$
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**Word Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Something</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Tire</th>
<th>Seem</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Finally</th>
<th>Manhole</th>
<th>Cliff</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Notch</th>
<th>Croak</th>
<th>Teeth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 + [ ] = 13</td>
<td>23 + [ ] = 38</td>
<td>16 + [ ] = 22</td>
<td>29 + [ ] = 34</td>
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- **Subtraction Puzzles:**
  - 77 - 74 = 62 - 42

- **Addition Puzzles:**
  - 9 + [ ] = 13
  - 20 + [ ] = 31
  - 9 + [ ] = 37
  - 7 + [ ] = 29
Plants are living organisms. They use light from the sun to make their own food in the form of a sugar called glucose. This process is called photosynthesis. Plants also get nutrients from the soil through their roots. They breathe in carbon dioxide and they breathe out oxygen.

Cut out the pictures on page 2 and paste them in the correct order in the life cycle.
A plant starts out as a seed buried in the ground. As water falls on the seed and the sun warms it, its hard shell opens and it starts to grow out its roots. As the plant grows, its stem bursts through the soil. Then, leaves start to grow out of the stem. As the plant gets bigger it will begin to grow buds, which later sprout into flowers, and sometimes those flowers turn into fruit! As bees feed on the nectar, they pollinate the plants, allowing more seeds to be made and scattered to grow again.
Fruit Cards
Sort these cards into 5 groups.

- lemon
- cucumber
- peach
- cherry
- orange
- pumpkin
- burr gherkin
Odd One Out

Round 1

1. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the outside: Cherry Plum Grape
2. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the inside, the flowers, and the leaves: Cherry Plum Grape
3. What evidence shows you these 2 fruits are related? List three traits they share:
   •
   •
   •

Round 2

1. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the outside: Cucumber Lemon Dosakai
2. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the inside, the flowers, and the leaves: Cucumber Lemon Dosakai
3. What evidence shows you these 2 fruits are related? List three traits they share:
   •
   •
   •

Round 3

1. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the outside: Tomato Watermelon Zebra Fruit
2. Circle the 2 you think are related by looking at the inside, the flowers, and the leaves: Tomato Watermelon Zebra Fruit
3. What evidence shows you these 2 fruits are related? List three traits they share:
   •
   •
   •

MYSTERY science  Power of Flowers | Mystery 4
Multiple-Step Problems

a. Uncle Ben has 440 chickens on his farm. 39 are roosters and the rest are hens. 15 of his hens do not lay eggs. The rest lay eggs. How many egg-laying hens does Uncle Ben have on his farm?

b. Aunt May milks her Holstein cows twice a day. This morning she got 365 gallons of milk. This evening she got 390 gallons. She sold 612 gallons to the local ice cream factory. How many gallon of milk does she have left?

c. Mr. Parker has 982 pounds of grain. He feeds 240 pounds to his pigs and 460 to his cows. How much grain does he have left?

d. Peter has four horses. Each one eats 4 pounds of oats, twice a day. How many pounds of oats does he need to feed his horses for 3 days?
a. Uncle Ben has 440 chickens on his farm. 39 are roosters and the rest are hens. 15 of his hens do not lay eggs. The rest lay eggs. How many egg-laying hens does Uncle Ben have on his farm?

386 egg-laying hens

b. Aunt May milks her Holstein cows twice a day. This morning she got 365 gallons of milk. This evening she got 380 gallons. She sold 612 gallons to the local ice cream factory. How many gallon of milk does she have left?

133 gallons of milk

c. Mr. Parker has 982 pounds of grain. He feeds 240 pounds to his pigs and 460 to his cows. How much grain does he have left?

282 pounds of grain

d. Peter has four horses. Each one eats 4 pounds of oats, twice a day. How many pounds of oats does he need to feed his horses for 3 days?

96 pounds of oats
KWL Chart

Select a topic you want to research. In the first column, write what you already know about the topic. In the second column, write what you want to know about the topic. After you have completed your research, write what you learned in the third column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I Know</th>
<th>What I Want to Know</th>
<th>What I Learned</th>
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</table>