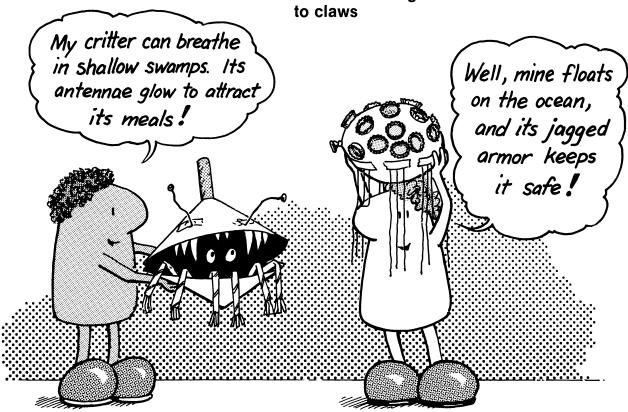
ANIMAL SURVIVAL

from camouflage to claws



SCIENCE WITH SIMPLE THINGS SERIES

Conceived and written by **DON BALICK** Edited by **RON MARSON** Illustrated by PEG MARSON



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SUPPLEMENTARY CUTOUTS

activity 6: Adapt-A-Bird Body Parts activity 19: Selection Squares

Gathering Materials

Listed below is everything you'll need to teach this module. Buy what you don't already have from your local supermarket, drugstore or hardware store. Ask students to bring recycled materials from home.

Keep this classification key in mind as you review what's needed.

general on-the-shelf materials:

Normal type suggests that these materials are used often. Keep these basics on shelves or in drawers that are readily accessible to your students. The next TOPS module you teach will likely utilize many of these same materials.

special in-a-box materials:

Italic type suggests that these materials are unusual. Keep these specialty items in a separate box. After you finish teaching this module, label the box for storage and put it away, ready to use again.

(substituted materials):

Parentheses enclosing any item suggests a ready substitute. These alternatives may work just as well as the original. Don't be afraid to improvise, to make do with what you have.

*optional materials:

An asterisk sets these items apart. They are nice to have, but you can easily live without them. They are probably not worth an extra trip to the store, unless you are gathering other materials as well.

Everything is listed in order of first use. Start gathering at the top of this list and work down. Ask students to bring recycled items from home. The Teaching Notes may occasionally suggest additional *Extensions*. Materials for these optional experiments are listed neither here nor under *Materials*. Read the extension itself to determine what new items, if any, are required.

Quantities depend on how many students you have, how you organize them into activity groups, and how you teach. Decide which of these 3 estimates best applies to you, then adjust quantities up or down as necessary:

Q₁/Q₂/Q₃
Single Student: Enough for 1 student to do all the experiments.
Individualized Approach: Enough for 30 students informally working in pairs, all self-paced.
Traditional Approach: Enough for 30 students, organized into pairs, all doing the same lesson.

KEY: *special in-a-box materials* (substituted materials)

general on-the-shelf materials
*optional materials

$Q_1/Q_2/Q_3$

1/7/10 rolls cellophane tape

1/30/30 bugs in jars – see notes 3

1/1/1 roll of string

1/10/15 pairs of scissors

various *classroom animals - see notes 4

1/1/1 box aluminum foil

1/10/15 large metal washers with 1.5 cm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) diameter holes

1/2/3 sets sealable jars of tempera paint in red, blue, yellow, white and black – see notes 9

1/1/1 box plastic straws

1/30/30 plastic margerine tubs, any color OK

1/30/30 plastic margarine lids or equivalent, must be white on inside

1/1/1 sink with running water, or a bucket

1/30/30 watercolor brushes

1/7/10 bottles of paste or glue

5/200/200 index cards

1/1/1 small box cornflakes

1/1/1 *cassette tape recorders – see notes 16

1/1/1 clock that measures seconds (or substitute wrist watches)

various *construction materials - see notes 19

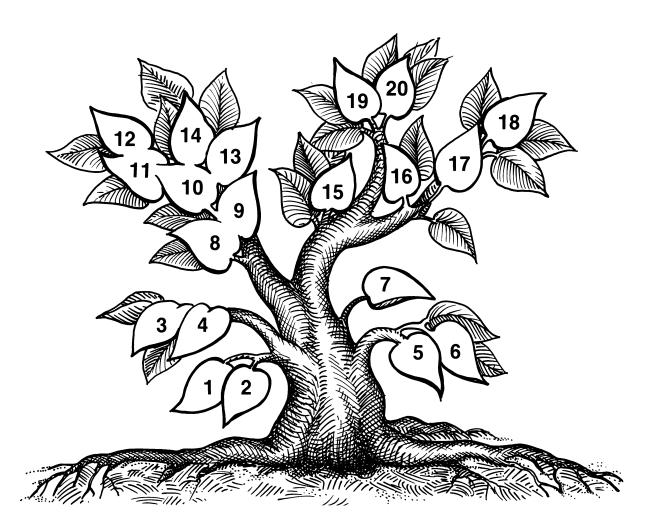
Sequencing Activities

This logic tree shows how all the activities in this book tie together. In general, students begin at the trunk of the tree and work up through the related branches. Lower level activities support the ones above.

You may, at your discretion, omit certain activities or change their sequence to meet specific class needs. However, when leaves open vertically into each other, those below logically precede those above, and should not be omitted.

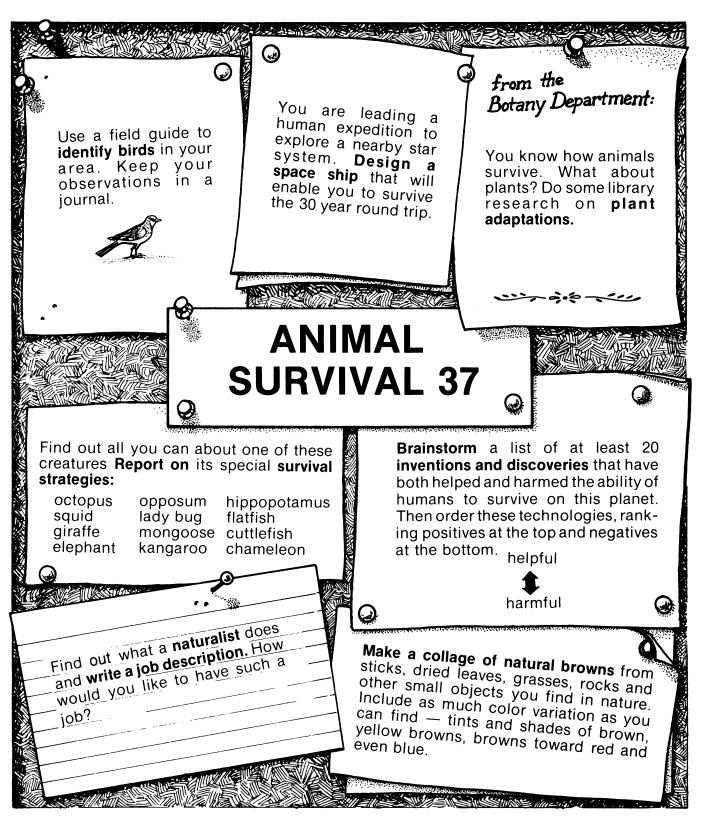
When possible, students should complete the activities in the same sequence as numbered. If time is short, however, or certain students need to catch up, you can use this logic tree to identify concept-related horizontal activities. Some of these might be omitted, since they serve to reinforce learned concepts rather than introduce new ones.

For whatever reason, when you wish to make sequence changes, you'll find this logic tree a valuable reference. Parentheses in the upper right corner of each worksheet allow you total flexibility. They are blank so you can pencil in sequence numbers of your own choosing.



Gaining a Whole Perspective

Science is an interconnected fabric of ideas woven into broad and harmonious patterns. Use extension ideas in the teaching notes plus the outline presented below to help your students grasp the big ideas — to appreciate the fabric of science as a unified whole.



Review / Test Questions

Photocopy these test questions. Cut out those you wish to use, and tape them onto white paper. Include questions of your own design, as well. Crowd them all onto a single page for students to answer on their own papers, or leave space for student responses after each question, as you wish. Duplicate a class set, and your custom-made test is ready to use. Use leftover questions as a class review in preparation for the final exam.

activity 1

Describe one of your school textbooks using complete sentences. Include its color, size, shape and style, and your personal feelings about it.

activity 2

You are a newspaper reporter who has just seen a UFO. Write a short report for the bureau chief. Make it factual and believable.

activity 3

Compare and contrast your hand with your foot.

activity 4

Look at the clock in your room.

- a. Write an observation about this clock.
- b. Write an hypothesis about this clock.

activity 5

You are an animal that lives among sharks in the ocean. Draw a body that helps you escape being eaten. Write about how you survive, using complete sentences.

activity 6

Where does this bird likely live, and how does it eat? Explain.



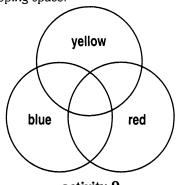
activity 7

ote has come between you and the safety of your rabbit hole.

- a. What is your first response to escape or confuse? Explain in detail.
- b. If your first response fails, what else can you do?

activity 8

Write the correct color in each overlapping space.



activity 9

If you were painting a landscape, how would you mix ...

- a. A shade of green?
- b. A tint of brown?

activity 10

Complete each color formula using these letters: (The first is given as an example.)

B = blue

R = redY = yellowW = whiteBk = blackOrange: R + YShade of Green: ___+__+ Shade of Brown: ___+__+ Light Grey: ___+__+

Pale Pink: + +

activity 11

Lizards tend to be colored brown, while frogs are colored green. How can you explain this difference in coloration?

activity 12

You are an animal that survives on the school grounds by hiding. What is your most adaptive color? Explain.

activity 13

Imagine you are a clever rabbit. A coy- In England during the industrial revolution, factories burned so much smoky coal that the countryside gradually became darker over a long period of time! How do you think the moths in this area responded to their slowly darkening environment?

activity 14

Imagine you are an insect.

- a. Are your chances for survival improved it you mimic a corn flake? Explain.
- b. Name something better to mimic. Explain your choice.

activity 15

If a bee stings you and then dies, what good did its warning do?

activity 16

Animals make sounds for many reasons. List four.

activity 17

Reindeer have antlers. Discuss tradeoffs for this type of protection.

activity 18

Support both of these statements:

- a. Cheetahs can outrun humans.
- b. Humans can outrun Cheetahs.

activity 19

a. Circle ONE habitat:

swamp desert forest ocean beach

b. Circe ONE survival strategy:

protective covering speed

warning colors mimicry camouflage

- c. Draw a fantasy animal that survives under the conditions you have circled. Explain how it gets food and defends
- d. Discuss trade-offs. Explain some disadvantages to your animal's design.

activity 20

Think of behaviors or structures that help different animals survive. Make the list as long as you can.

cm ruler

7

15

TELL ME CLEARLY

Take off your shoe and put it on your desk . . .



. . . Fill in each box with words that describe your shoe.

A. COLOR

B. SIZE

C. SHAPE AND STYLE

D. FEELINGS ABOUT SHOE

Describe your shoe in greater detail.

Write COMPLETE SENTENCES in





A. Write more about **COLOR**:

Is there a mixture (blue-green, yellow-green)? Are there patterns (stripes, dots)? Do you notice different shades (light, dark)?

B. Say more about SIZE:

Measure your shoe with this centimeter ruler. Compare it to something familiar (As big as a hamburger?)

C. Be descriptive about **SHAPE** and **STYLE**: (Athletic shoe or boot? Laces or velcro fasteners? High top? Rubber toe? Left or right?)

D. Amplify your **FEELINGS** about your shoe: (My only shoe; wonderful shoe; hand-me-down shoe, etc.)

Now write a totally wonderful and detailed description of your shoe. Use all your new observations about **color**, **size**, **shape and style** and **feelings**.



Objective

To sharpen observation and communication skills. To enable students to express themselves at higher levels of thought.

Lesson Notes

- 1. Things to notice about your shoe, any shoe, generate an endless array of categories. There is nothing special about these particular criteria. (You may change them if you wish!) These categories only define an entry level into the observing process, a level that will challenge and exercise young minds and help them to grow.
- 2. The broad task of observing your shoe is broken into specific things to notice, both about your shoe and about yourself. (Modern physics places great emphasis on this dynamic interaction between the observer and the observed.) What we are seeking here is an expansion, first of what the observer sees, then an accurate communication of that expanded information.
- 3. The whole idea is to carry students beyond their first idea. their first response, into deeper levels of thought and self expression. If your students habitually respond with one or two word descriptions that require little or no thought, where is the possibility of real intellectual growth? How can they benefit from activities that require higher order thinking processes?

Answers

- 1. A one or two word response, the first idea that answers the question, is appropriate here, and here alone. This may be the skill level where many of your students now function. Let new growth begin!
- 2. Here comes the expansion of initial ideas. Demand complete, thoughtful sentences. Your students will rise to the level of your expectations.
- 3. This is a synthesis, a grand combination of previous ideas. Students must do more than rewrite the previous 4 sentences, stringing them together with conjunctions.

Write a model answer on the board, illustrating the kind of response you are trying to elicit. For example: These supersleek blue with green striped, size 7 running shoes have brought me luck at all of our track meets.

Materials

☐ None. Students supply their own shoes.