

What is Biodiversity?

Standard: 2-LS4-1 Compare how many kinds of plants and animals live in different places

Biodiversity means many different kinds of life. Bio means life. Diversity means many different kinds.

Part A: Compare two squares

1. Prediction: Square _____ will have more kinds of living things because _____.

Write each kind of living thing you found. Circle P for plant or A for animal. Make a tally mark each time you see it.

Kind of living thing	Plant or animal?	Square 1 tally	Square 2 tally
	P A		
	P A		
	P A		
	P A		
	P A		
	P A		

2. Number of different kinds: Square 1 _____ Square 2 _____

3. Result: Square _____ had more biodiversity. It had more _____.

Part B: Habitats around the world

A rainforest is warm and wet, with many tall plants and hiding places. A desert is dry, with few plants and little water.

4. I think the _____ has more kinds of living things because _____.

5. Name one plant and one animal that could live in a desert.

Animal Groups & Classification

Standard: 2-LS4-1 Sort animals into groups by the features you can see

Part A: Know the groups

Scientists sort animals by their body features. Read the rule for each group.

Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fish	Insects
fur or hair	feathers	dry scales	smooth, wet skin	fins and gills	six legs

Part B: Sort the animals

Write each animal in the right group. Each group gets two animals.

dog robin snake frog goldfish ant horse penguin turtle salamander shark butterfly

1. Mammals	2. Birds	3. Reptiles	4. Amphibians	5. Fish	6. Insects

Part C: Tricky ones

7. A penguin cannot fly. Is it still a bird? How do you know?

8. A spider has eight legs. Is it an insect? How do you know?

9. A mushroom does not make its own food from sunlight. Is it a plant?

10. Draw an animal you like. Label the feature that tells its group.

Living Things Depend on Each Other

Standard: 2-LS2-1, 2-LS2-2 Plants need sun and water; plants and animals help each other

Part A: Bean Sprout Test

Write yes or no for your prediction. After a few days, draw or write what happened.

Cup	Sun?	Water?	Prediction: will it sprout?	What happened
1. A	yes	yes		
2. B	yes	no		
3. C	no	yes		
4. D	no	no		

5. I think cup _____ grew the most because _____.

Part B: Helping each other

Tell what the animal gets from the plant and how the animal helps the plant.

Pair	What the animal gets	How the animal helps the plant
6. bee and flower		
7. squirrel and oak tree		
8. bird and berry bush		

9. When you dragged a sock through the grass, seeds stuck to it. How does this show that animals help plants?

Protecting Habitats

Standard: 2-LS4-1, K-2-ETS1-1 Habitats give living things what they need; people can design ways to protect them

Part A: What a habitat gives

1. A habitat gives living things f _____, w _____, s _____, and s _____.
2. The problem in our model pond was _____.

3. Who did the problem hurt? Name one animal and what it lost.

Part B: My Pond Protector

4. My design

Draw your pond protector. Label its parts. Name the materials you used.

Drop 5 pieces of litter and pour 1 spoon of oil. Count what your protector stopped.

Test	Litter stopped (out of 5)	Did it stop the oil?
5. Test 1		
6. Test 2 (after I made it better)		

7. What did you change to make it better? Did it work?

8. Write one thing real people can do to protect a pond or a park.

Weeks 25–28: Vocabulary and Big Ideas

Standard: 2-LS4-1, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS2-2, K-2-ETS1-1 Words for living things and where they live

Word Bank

biodiversity habitat classify mammal reptile amphibian insect pollen depend
protect

Match it

Read each meaning. Write the word from the word bank that matches.

Meaning	Word
1. many different kinds of life in one place	
2. the home that gives an animal food, water, shelter, and space	
3. to sort living things into groups	
4. an animal with fur or hair	
5. an animal with dry scales, like a snake	
6. an animal with smooth, wet skin, like a frog	
7. an animal with six legs	
8. yellow dust a bee carries from flower to flower	
9. to need something to live	
10. to keep something safe	

Explain it

11. A bee and a flower depend on each other. Tell what each one gets.

Weeks 25–28: My Reflection

Standard: 2-LS4-1, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS2-2, K-2-ETS1-1 Think about what you learned about living things

Read each sentence. Put a check in the box if you can do it.

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I can count and compare the kinds of living things in two places. (Week 25)

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I can sort animals into groups by their body features. (Week 26)

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I can explain how plants and animals help each other. (Week 27)

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I can design one way to protect a habitat. (Week 28)

The favorite thing I learned

Draw a picture of it. Label the parts.

Write about your drawing. What did you learn?
