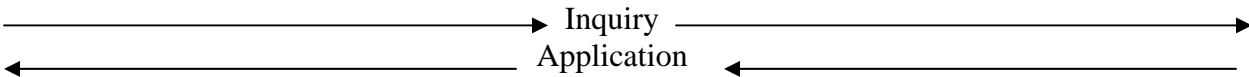


How do animals survive in their environments? (5th grade)

Experiences	Patterns	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing a game of hide and seek with colored pieces of paper. The team with the most pieces not found at the end of the game “survives”. • Observing and describing examples of animal teeth, bones, and fur. • Using the internet to map animal migrations (i.e. caribou, monarch butterflies, salmon). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camouflage coloring helps hide prey animals from predators or helps predators catch prey. • Tooth-type matches the type of food animals eat. • Some animals migrate to get to new food sources or breeding grounds. 	<p>Animals have physical or behavioral adaptations that help them survive in their environments.</p>



How can I tell what kind of rock this is? (3rd grade)

Experiences	Patterns	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sort a variety of rocks, looking for similarities. • Look for fossils in a variety of rocks. • Look at rocks in categories based on where they were formed. Look for similarities in rocks that formed in volcanoes, on the beach, or in the mountains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Igneous rocks sometimes have interlocking crystals you can see or gas bubbles. They tell you the rock was once melted. • Sedimentary rocks have grains glued together in layers and sometimes have fossils. They tell you the rock formed on the surface of the Earth. • Metamorphic rocks also have interlocking crystals you can see, but they are often banded in layers that are squished together or folded. They tell you the rock was heated and squeezed. 	<p>Rocks have characteristics that can be used as clues to tell how the rock was formed.</p>

