

RANCHO EL CHORRO OUTDOOR SCHOOL

NATURE SENSE

1ST GRADE

Lesson Goal: To learn how animals use different external senses to help them thrive in their environments.

Learning Objectives:

- Students will identify the five senses animals and humans use to survive.
- Students will learn how animals' external senses have adapted in order to survive.
- Students will compare the use of senses by animals and humans.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Students will learn about animal sounds and which animals primarily use their sense of hearing to survive. Students will hold a rabbit to study its ears.
2. Students will use their sense of smell to guess difference fragrances and will also participate in a taste test. They will hold a snake to observe it using its tongue to smell/taste. Students will look at a vulture up close to study and discuss its sense of smell.
3. Students will walk along Pennington Creek to study how spiders use their sense of sight and touch to survive. Students will explore the creek looking for spider webs and will hold a real tarantula.

VOCABULARY

ears
sight
tongue

eyes
smell
touch

hearing
snake
vibration

nose
spider
vulture

rabbit
taste



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Next Generation Science Standards Connections:

Standard: 1-LS1. From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Processes

Performance Expectations:

1-LS1-1. Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.

Science & Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in K-2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to the use of evidence and ideas in constructing evidence-based accounts of natural phenomena and designing solutions. Use materials to design a device that solves a specific problem or a solution to a specific problem. (1-LS-1)</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world (1-LS1-2)</p>	<p>LS1.A: Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place, and seek, find, and take in food, water, and air. Plants also have different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help them survive and grow. (1-LS1-1) <p>LS1.D: Information Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals have body parts that capture and convey different kinds of information needed for growth and survival. Animals respond to these inputs with behaviors that help them survive. Plants also respond to some external inputs. (1-LS1-1) 	<p>Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The way in which an object or living things is shaped and its substructure determine many of its properties and functions. (1-LS1-1)

Common Core State Standards connections, 1st grade:

Speaking and Listening Standards:

- 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.
- SL.1.2.** Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- SL.1.3.** Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather information or clarify something that is not understood.

Language Standards:

- L1.1.** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- L1.5.** With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

English Language Development Standards connections:

A. Collaborative. Bridging

- Exchanging information and ideas. Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions, including sustained dialogue, by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, asking relevant questions, affirming others, adding pertinent information, building on responses, and providing useful feedback.

B. Interpretive. Expanding.

- Listening Actively. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering detailed questions with oral sentence frames and occasional prompting and support.
- Reading/viewing closely. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g. how earthworms eat), and text elements in greater detail based on understanding a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support.

California's Education & the Environment (EEI) unit connections:

Principle II: The long-term functioning and health of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems are influenced by their relationships with human societies.

Concept A: Students need to know that direct and indirect changes to natural systems due to the growth of human populations and their consumption rates influence the geographic extent, composition, biological diversity, and viability of natural systems.

Surviving and Thriving, 1st grade. This unit explores the ability of living things to meet their basic needs. Plants and animals have certain external features that enable them to access the resources they need to survive in the habitats in which they live.

Learning Objective connections:

- **Lessons 1, 2 and 3:** Provide examples of the external features of plants and animals that help them live in a particular environment and obtain the resources they need to survive there.

VOCABULARY

Ears Orejas	The organ of hearing and equilibrium in vertebrates
Eyes Ojos	The organ of sight.
Hearing Oído	The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived.
Nose Nariz	The part of the face or facial region in humans and certain animals that contains the nostrils and the organs of smell and functions as the usual passageway for air in respiration.
Rabbit Conejo	Any of several soft-furred, large-eared, rodent like burrowing mammals.
Sight Vista	The power or faculty of seeing; perception of objects by use of the eyes; vision.
Smell Olfacto	To perceive the odor or scent of through the nose by means of the olfactory nerves.
Snake Serpiente	Any of numerous limbless, scaly, elongate reptiles.
Spider Araña	Any of numerous predaceous arachnids of the order Araneae, most of which spin webs that serve as nests and as traps for prey.
Taste Gusto	The sense by which the flavor or savor of things is perceived when they are brought into contact with the tongue.
Tongue Lengua	The usually movable organ in the floor of the mouth in humans and most vertebrates, functioning in eating, in tasting, and, in humans, in speaking.
Touch Tacto	That sense by which anything material is perceived by means of physical contact.
Vibration Vibración	A rapid motion of a particle or an elastic solid back and forth in a straight line on both sides of a central position.
Vulture Buitre	Any of several large, primarily carrion-eating Old World birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, often having a naked head and less powerful feet than those of the related hawks and eagles.