



Fourth Grade Science At-Home

Growth and Development Checklist:

- Read the article: Observing How Animals Grow and Change
 - Complete the activity: Young or Adult?
 - Complete the activity: Can you explain?
 - Complete the activity: The Life Cycle of a Frog
- Read the article: How Do Different Types of Animals Grow and Change over Time?
 - Complete the activity: Kangaroo Parenting

Observing How Animals Grow and Change

Imagine that you are at the zoo on a class field trip. A herd of elephants parades past you with a tiny baby amongst the adults. In what ways does the baby look like the adults? In what ways is it different? How will that baby elephant grow to be as big as the adults?



Baby elephants are just one type of animal. How are they similar to or different from other baby animals?



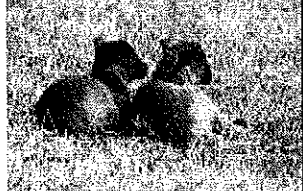
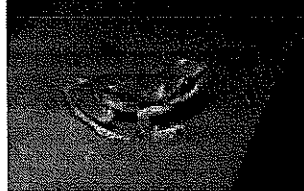
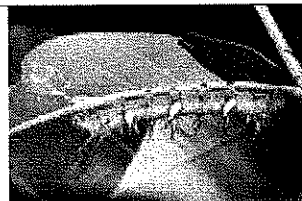
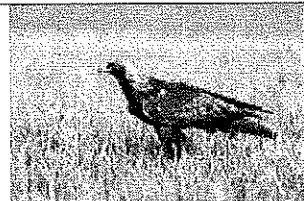

A baby elephant can do some things on its own, such as walk and swim, but it relies on its mother and the herd for many other things. When will the baby stop relying on the adult elephants for care? What will have changed to allow this independence?

A baby elephant is just one example of a baby animal. Do all baby animals have the same shape and form as their parents? Do they all receive care from their parents?

Frogs are tadpoles when they are young. Some animals are hatched from eggs. Do all these animals grow and change at the same rate? In this concept, you learn some interesting facts about the animals you see at the zoo and in your neighborhood.

Activity: Young or Adult?

Label each image as a young animal or adult animal by circling the correct label. Is the image shown that of an adult animal or a young one (one in an early stage of the animal's life cycle)?



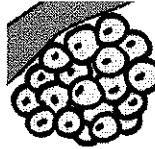


			
young adult	young adult	young adult	young adult
			
young adult	young adult	young adult	

Activity: Can You Explain?

How does the way an animal parent takes care of its offspring relate to the number of offspring it has?

Activity: The Life Cycle of a Frog

What is the order of development for a frog? Place the stages of the frog life cycle in the correct order.

Word Bank				
Adult frog 	Tadpole frog 	Eggs 	Tadpole 	Embryo 
Stage 1				
Stage 2				
Stage 3				
Stage 4				
Stage 5				

How Do Different Types of Animals Grow and Change over Time?

When some animals are born, they have all or most of the body parts they need to become adults. This is true for reptiles like alligators, birds like eagles, and mammals like you. Even though these animals have most or all the body parts that their parents have, they still need to grow and develop. Growth can mean getting larger by adding cells, or creating new cells to replace old cells. Cells can divide, get larger, or change into new types of cells. This series of changes is called development. Animals grow and develop at different rates. For example, it takes about three years for a lion cub to grow into an adult lion that can have cubs of its own. On the other hand, some mosquito species become adults in only a few weeks.



Life Cycles of Mammals

When mammals are born, they are already fairly well developed. How do they need to grow and change to become adults?

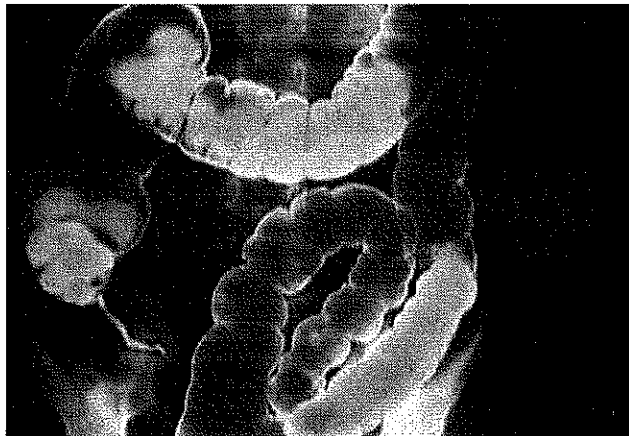
When some animals are born, they do not look very much like they will as adults. This is true for insects like grasshoppers, amphibians like toads, and fish like trout. These animals change through the process of metamorphosis. Metamorphosis means “to change shape.” When animals change shape, they often change in behavior as well. For example, a caterpillar crawls and eats leaves. But when it

turns into a butterfly it flies and drinks nectar. The stages of development are different for different animals. For example, an ant has four stages of growth. First it is an egg, then a worm-like larva, then a smaller ant-like pupa, and finally an adult ant. Other animals might have only three stages before they become adults that can reproduce. A baby elephant is just one example of a baby animal. Do all baby animals have the same shape and form as their parents? Do they all receive care from their parents?

What Animal Parts Support Growth and Survival?

Animals have a lot of important structures for survival. We can see some of these structures when we look at an animal. A mouth helps an animal eat food. Some important structures are found on the inside of an animal's body. Food moves from the mouth to the stomach after an animal eats. The stomach helps the animal break down the food. Animals use the energy from the food to grow.

Muscles help animals move. An animal with legs can walk because muscles move its leg bones. A fish can swim because muscles move its fins. A bird uses muscles to move its wings so that it can fly. Animals use muscles to catch their food and even move the food to their stomachs!

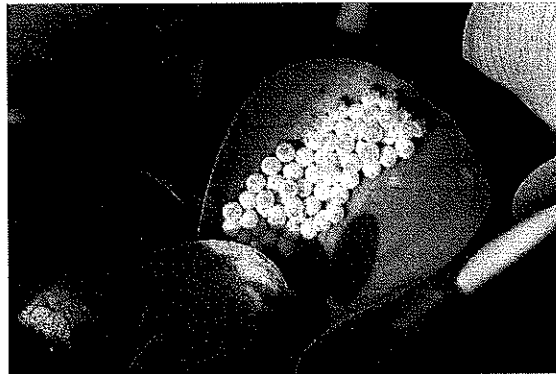


The Digestive System

The digestive system breaks down food, absorbs nutrients, and excretes the waste. This provides fuel for the trillions of cells that keep our bodies alive.

How Do Animal Parents Make Sure that Some of Their Young Will Survive to Become Adults?

For a species to survive, it needs to have some offspring that grow up to reproduce. Animals have different ways of making sure this happens. One way is to make lots of offspring. The olive ridley sea turtle lays hundreds of eggs. Billions of horseshoe crab eggs hatch on Delaware's beaches each year. Trillions of mayflies are born on the Mississippi River. Most of these eggs and young are eaten by predators. They are an important part of the food chain. For example, only five out of every hundred baby olive ridley turtles will make it past the sea birds and into the sea. As long as some survive, the species will continue.



Apple Snail Eggs

Apple snails lay their eggs on moist leaves, which is a good place for their young to be born. Why does a snail have so many more offspring than a person, or a penguin?

Other animals help their young survive. Animal parents may help their young meet their basic needs for water, food, or shelter. Mammals provide milk for their young. Birds may bring food to the nest and cuddle to keep their chicks warm. Some fish parents, like the discus, feed and protect their young, and take turns babysitting. Parents may also teach their young how to find food or stay away from danger. Young animals that have some help from their parents have a better chance of surviving. But helping is hard work! Animals that spend time and energy parenting have fewer offspring than those that simply lay eggs and leave. However, each of their offspring has a greater chance of survival. Some animals give no help to their young, some provide a little, and some, like humans, provide a whole lot of help over many years.

Activity: Kangaroo Parenting

The passage below tells about kangaroos. Imagine that you will write a paragraph to argue that kangaroo parents help their young survive. Which four sentences support your argument? Underline all the sentences that provide evidence that kangaroo mothers help their joeys.



Kangaroos are well known for their bouncy way of getting around and their famous pouch. Only females have them. A mother's pouch is a safe place to feed and carry baby kangaroos, called joeys. These Australian animals eat grasses and are mostly active at night. Unlike some other animals, like frogs or butterflies that undergo metamorphosis, joeys look a bit more like their mother at birth, even though they are much smaller in size. At birth, joeys are only an inch long and hairless, so they must quickly climb into the mother's pouch for warmth, protection, and food. Once there, they feed only on their mother's rich milk for several weeks. When the joey comes out, it may play-fight with its brothers and sisters. But at the first sign of real danger, the joey hops back into the pouch for a quick escape. By about 7–10 months, the joey spends all its time outside the pouch. As a result of this process, kangaroos usually have only one joey at a time. Kangaroos are marsupials, a group of mammals that includes opossums and Tasmanian devils, which also have pouches.

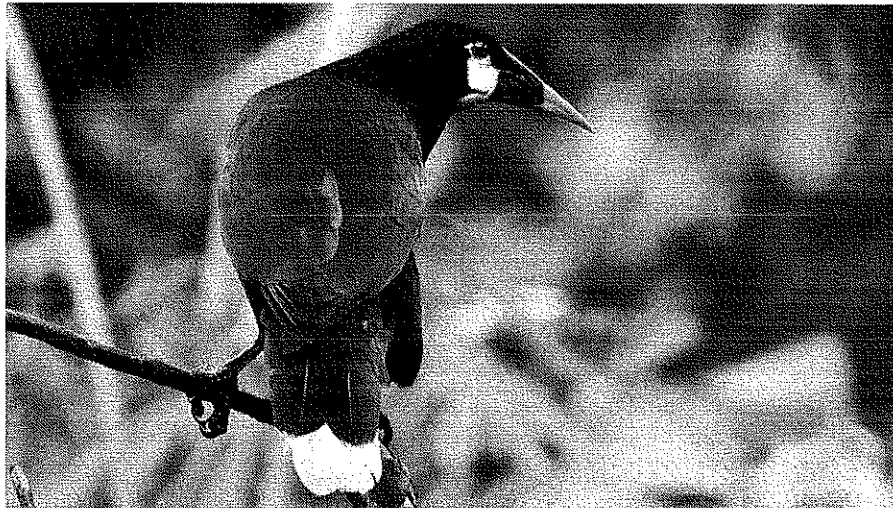
Fourth Grade Science At-Home

Physical Features Checklist:

- Read the article: Thinking about the Physical Features of Animals
 - Complete the activity: Animals and Plants
 - Complete the activity: Features for Movement
 - Complete the activity: Grouping Animals
- Read the article: How do Animals and Plants Compare?
 - Complete the activity: Plant Response
- Read the article: How do an Animal's Body Parts Help it Find and Take in Food?
 - Complete the activity: Plant Survival

Thinking about the Physical Features of Animals

A car moves and uses energy. Does that make it a living thing? Not at all! Every living thing—from single cells to blue whales—have five things in common. They are made up of cells, grow and develop, obtain and use energy, respond to their environment, and reproduce. Earth's living things perform these tasks in an unbelievable number of ways. How they do them depends on their physical features, or characteristics. A characteristic is any aspect of a plant or animal that can be described. You are a living thing. What are some of your characteristics? Watch the video to see some animals with very different characteristics.



Observing Animal Characteristics

Check out these very different animals. What features do you think they all have in common?

Animals may seem very different from one another. Does a spotted salamander share physical features with an African elephant? What features do dogs and cats both have? What features do all animals have in common? In this lesson, you will learn about the physical features that all animals share. You will also learn how the features of animals differ from those of plants and other living things. You will also learn how we can group animals by comparing their physical features.

Activity: Animals and Plants

Fill in the table below with features from the list. Write each word from the list to one of the sections of the table to show whether it is a feature of animals, plants, or both.

Word Bank		
Lungs	Leaves	Legs
Skin	Mouths	Roots
Cells	Seeds	Veins

Animals	Plants	Both

Activity: Features for Movement





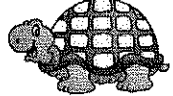
Match the animal from the list with the feature or features it uses for movement. You may match an animal to more than one feature. One example has been done for you.

Frog •	Butterfly •	Monkey •	Dog •	Dolphin •
• legs	• fins	• wings		
Goldfish •	Hermit crab •	Shark •	Eagle •	Ladybug •

Activity: Grouping Animals

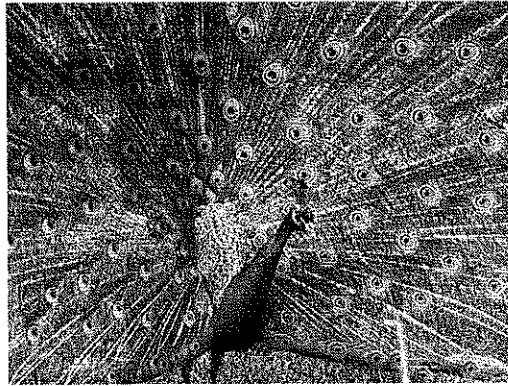
How do we group animals by their features? Match the features into the correct group or groups. You may write the same feature into multiple groups.

Word Bank		
Gills to take in oxygen	Lungs to take in oxygen	Feathers to keep warm
Fur and fat to keep warm	Lay eggs	Birth to live young
	Feed young with milk	

Animal Group	Features
Fish 	
Birds 	
Mammals 	
Amphibians 	
Reptiles 	

How Do Animals and Plants Compare?

Both plants and animals are living things, or organisms. Organisms share common characteristics. They are made up of cells. They can grow and respond to their environment. They respire, or breathe; obtain and use energy; grow and develop; and reproduce.



What Are Living Things?

Both plants and animals are alive. But what does it mean to be a living thing?

All organisms have some basic things in common. But there are many ways that plants and animals are quite different. For example, many animals can move freely from place to place. Plants cannot move freely like animals, but they move in their own ways. For example, plants can move toward the direction of sunlight. They can grow roots into the soil, and reach their leaves up to the sunlight. Sunlight is very important to plants, because they make their own food after absorbing energy from the sun. This process of making food, called photosynthesis, takes place in the plant's leaves. Most animals, however, do not make their own food through photosynthesis. They must eat plants or other animals to obtain the food energy that they need for growth and development. The food energy is a form of chemical energy that comes from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins that are present in many foods.

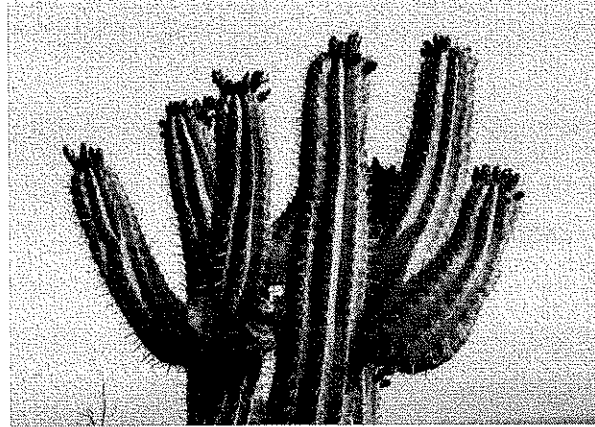
Characteristic	Plants	Animals
Movement	x	x
Growth/Development	x	x

Respond to environment	x	x
Respire/Breathe	x	x
Reproduce	x	x
Take in nutrients	x	x
Die	x	x
Make own food	x	

How Do a Plant's Physical Features Help It Survive, Grow, and Reproduce?

Plants have many features that allow them to survive, grow, and reproduce. You can see some of these features by looking at a plant, but others are inside the plant, so you cannot see them. For example, you can see the leaves of a tree, but you cannot see the system of tubes that carries water, minerals, and gases throughout the tree.

Some features are for defense against hungry animals. Plants may have thorns to keep animals from eating them. Thorns protect the plant, so it can survive. Some features are for making food and obtaining water. Plants have green leaves that allow them to perform photosynthesis. They have roots to draw water, minerals, and nutrients such as nitrogen up from the soil. Some features help the plant reproduce. For example, flowering plants have flowers to help them reproduce. Plants make new plants by growing seeds or spores. Many animals like eating the fruits that contain these seeds. This helps spread the seeds around.



Plants in the Desert

Plants cannot move around as freely as many animals can. How do they get what they need to survive?

Plants even have certain behaviors that help them survive. Plants in a shady place often will grow taller and bend toward a source of light. Vines send out small tendrils, which can fasten onto objects to climb. Some sensitive plants curl up when they are touched. Sunflowers turn to face the sun as the sun moves across the sky during the day.

Activity: Plant Response

A scientist observes how a plant and a slug interact. After repeated trials, the scientist draws conclusions about a cause-and-effect relationship between the slug and the plant.

Number the sentences to show the order of the cause-and-effect relationship between the insect and the plant. The first step in the process should list the cause, and the last step should list the effect of that cause.

Number	Steps
	A plant detects the slug.
	The plant changes the chemicals in its leaves.
	The slug stops eating the plant.
	A slug begins eating a mustard plant.
	The plant begins to taste bad.

How Do an Animal's Body Parts Help It Find and Take In Food?

If there are pancakes cooking in your kitchen, you can smell them cooking, hear them sizzling on the griddle, and see how good they look. Then, using your arms and hands, you put a bite in your mouth. Other animals find and take in food in similar ways. They use their senses of sight, smell, and hearing to find food. Then they use other physical features to get the food into their bodies. An elephant's trunk, a woodpecker's beak, one of an octopus's eight arms, the fingers of a monkey, or simply a mouth and teeth all

Some animals have special adaptations that help them obtain food. Cardinals, sparrows, and other seed-eating birds have short, strong beaks that can crack hard seed shells. Another bird, the ibis, has a long, narrow beak that is great for poking into the mud for worms and other food.



Adaptations for Obtaining Food

Animals eat all kinds of food. How do their adaptations help them obtain different kinds of food?

How Do an Animal's Body Parts Help It Move?

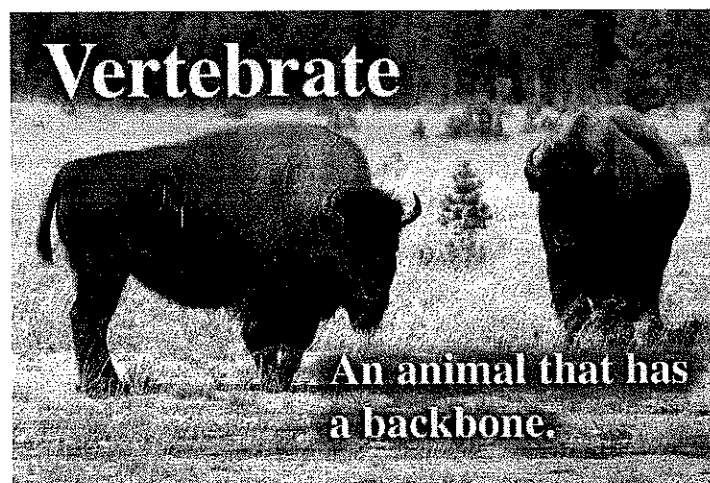
How an animal moves depends on its physical features. Finned fishes swim. Some feathered birds with wings can fly. With no legs at all, snakes slither along. Monkeys can use their hands and tails to climb trees and swing in tree branches. Bats have wings for flying and strong claws to help them cling to branches. With two legs or four, many animals walk, run, or hop.

Even invertebrates, or animals that do not have a backbone, can move. Insects can walk, jump, and fly. Lobsters and crabs crawl along the sea floor using walking legs or paddling through the water. Some organisms, such as paramecia, use fine hairs along their bodies to move through water.

Why and How Are Organisms Grouped into Different Categories?

Scientists have identified more than two million different kinds of organisms and think that there are many more to be found. Imagine the difficulty of studying that many different things! To make it easier, scientists group living things into different categories. For starters, they divide organisms into plants and animals. Some scientists, called botanists, specialize in studying plants. Others, called zoologists, specialize in studying animals.

Physical features are important for classifying both plants and animals. For example, plants are divided into mosses, ferns, coniferous trees, and flowering plants. Mosses do not have roots, but ferns do. Animals first are divided by whether they have a backbone (vertebrates) or not (invertebrates). Vertebrates are further divided into mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Physical features—such as that mammals have fur or hair, while birds have feathers—help scientists classify animals into these groups.



Vertebrate

If an animal has a backbone, it is a vertebrate. What other characteristics are used to classify animals?

Scientists keep grouping plants and animals into smaller and smaller categories until each organism type has a special name. That makes it easier for everyone to study Earth's living things.

Activity: Plant Survival

Identify and describe three features of plants that help them survive in their environments.

Fourth Grade Science At-Home

Shelter and Defense Checklist:

- Read the article: How do Animals Build their Homes and Defend Themselves?
 - Complete the activity: What do you Already Know About How Animals Create Their Shelter and Defend Themselves?
 - Complete the activity: Advantages of Adaptations
- Read the article: Why do Animals Need Shelter?
 - Complete the activity: Perfect Shelter
- Read the article: How do Animals Protect Themselves?
 - Complete the activity: Shelter and Defense

How Do Animals Build Their Homes and Defend Themselves?

After a long day at school, it feels good to come home. Your toys are there and you have food to eat. All you need to do is walk to the kitchen! You have a bed for sleeping and chairs for sitting. It holds all your favorite things, and you know where everything is to make yourself comfortable. When it is hot, you just turn on the air conditioner, and when it is cold, you just turn on the heater. When it rains, you do not get wet because you have a roof over your head. Animals, like humans, have homes too.



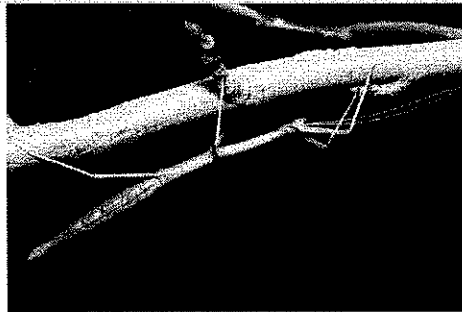
All animals need homes, but all animal homes are not the same. Bats live in caves, bees live in beehives, and frogs live in ponds.

Why do animals need homes? Why are their homes so different? In this concept, you will learn how animals use their shelters and about different animal traits and behaviors that help them survive.

Activity: What Do You Already Know about How Animals Create Their Shelter and Defend Themselves?

Suppose there was a sudden change in the place where the animal lives. For example, a fire destroyed the place where the animal lives. How would this loss of home affect the animal?

Activity: Advantages of Adaptations



The walking stick looks like a branch. How does this trait help the walking stick?

Why Do Animals Need Shelter?

Animals need shelter for the same reasons humans do. Shelter can protect animals from bad weather, just as our houses protect us. Shelter also gives animals a safe place to raise their young. Foxes live in dens that allow them to keep their young safe from predators. Predators are animals that hunt other animals for food. Many animals also store food in their shelter, just like we store food in our homes. Mice live in small spaces called burrows where they can store food and stay safe from predators and bad weather.



Different animals need different kinds of shelter. A brown bear needs to hibernate during the winter months in a place big and quiet enough for a long sleep. A robin needs a nest for only a few weeks, so it can raise its chicks in a safe space, away from predators. Humans can live nearly anywhere on Earth, because we have technology that helps us to adapt to almost any condition. We have air conditioners that cool us down when it's hot outside and heaters that warm us up when we're cold. Animals, on the other hand, need to find shelter in a habitat that meets their specific needs. Habitats may be wet or dry, cold or hot, green or sandy, and everything in between.

How Do Animals Use Habitats for Shelter?

Different habitats provide different kinds of shelter. Fallen trees and bushes in a forest form safe places for deer to hide from coyotes. Caves protect bats at night and during storms. Floating ice gives seals a place to escape from predators in the sea. Many animals make their own shelters, using materials they find in their

habitat. Birds that live in forests use this habitat to provide building material for their shelter. They gather sticks and leaves that they use to build nests. Beavers live in colder, wooded climates near the water, where there is ample material for them to build lodges. A beaver lodge is like an underground house for the beaver to keep safe from weather and predators.



Wasp Nest

Wasps make their own paper nests from chewed wood. What kind of habitat do they need so that they can make their nest?

Animals must try to meet their needs with what they find in their habitat. Sometimes, an animal's choice of shelter can be surprising. Hermit crabs use the empty shells left behind by other animals. If a hermit crab cannot find the right size shell, it might make do with an empty bottle. In a city, a raccoon may live in a storm drain instead of in a hollow tree. Many animals teach their young skills about finding or making shelter. For example, bears in the Rocky Mountains hibernate for about five months during the winter. Bear cubs are often born while the mother is hibernating, and they also spend the next winter hibernating with their mother. This second winter of hibernation allows the mother to teach the young bears how and where to hibernate.

Activity: Perfect Shelter

Different kinds of shelters are used by different animals for different reasons. Think about the habitats and the animals in each picture. Draw a line to connect each shelter to the main protection it gives.

Fennec Fox by
Underground Den



Protects from cold

Osprey Chick in Nest



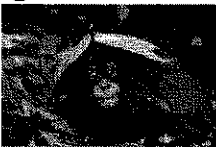
Protects from heat

Harbor Seal on Ice



**Protects from ocean
predators**

Orangutan with Leaves



**Protects from land
predators**

Polar Bear in Den



Protects from rain

How Do Animals Protect Themselves?

Animals need to stay safe to survive. Some animals use their shelter to stay safe, but most do have other defenses. A defense is a way to stay safe from danger. There are three main ways animals defend themselves when they are in danger. They can fight back, they can hide, or they can escape. Different animals use different defenses. Some of them are very impressive and unusual! For example, the Eastern hog-nosed snake will raise up and pretend it is a dangerous, venomous snake to scare off predators. If that does not work, the snake will roll

over and play dead until the danger has passed. Animals are always on the alert for danger.

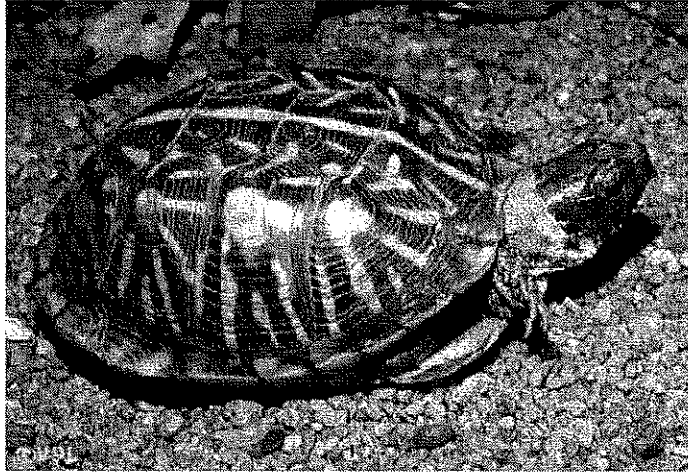


The Echidna

Animals with a spiky defense have survived and made even more spiky babies. What behaviors help the echidna put its spikes between itself and predators?

If attacked by a predator, an animal may fight back. Many species have body parts, or structures, to use to defend themselves—for example, sharp teeth or claws. Other species have more unusual weapons. For example, rattlesnakes and black widow spiders have venom. An animal may hide from a predator in a shelter—or in plain sight. It might have a color or shape to blend in with its surroundings, using camouflage. Many animals are brown, like the rocks and trees around them. Others have patterns, like zebras. Zebras blend in with each other, making it harder for a lion to see and hunt just one! An animal may also escape from a predator. Some animals are very fast on land, water, or air. Others have fancier tricks, like a squirrel's zigzag run or a skunk's spray. If a creature's defense is successful, it may survive to have young that also have that defense. Over time, Earth's species showcase the most successful methods of defense!

Activity: Shelter and Defense



The eastern box turtle is commonly found on the ground in the woods. It is patterned in brown and dull yellow. Unlike many other turtles, the box turtle can pull in its head, tail, and legs and completely close its shell. This turtle has strong digging claws and may dig into the soil to hibernate.

Describe how the eastern box turtle protects itself from the weather. In your answer, be sure to include information about its physical features and its behavior. You may write or draw and label your answer.

Describe how the eastern box turtle hides or escape from predators. In your answer, be sure to include information about the turtle's physical features and its behavior. You may write or draw and label your answer.

Fourth Grade Science At-Home

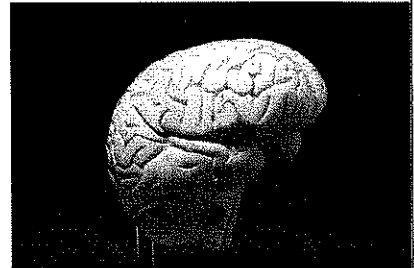
Internal Structures Checklist:

- Read the article: Brain
- Read the article: Esophagus
- Read the article: Heart
- Read the article: Intestine
- Read the article: Lungs
- Read the article: Stomach
- Read the article: Trachea
- Complete the activity: Internal Structures

Internal Structures Research

Brain

The brain is the center of reading, thinking, memory, and logic. It also controls movement, balance, and muscle coordination. Involuntary body functions like respiration, digestion, and blood circulation are all regulated by the brain.

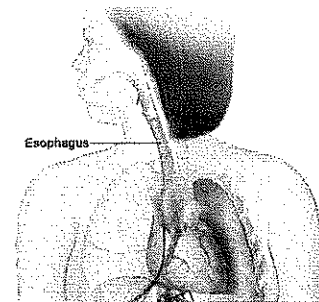


DEFINITION: the main control center in an animal body; part of the central nervous system

KEY CONTEXT: How do you remember the words to your favorite song? What allows you to imagine and paint a picture? Your brain makes it possible for you to do these things and much more. It controls every job your body does from running to thinking. It even directs your feelings. Your brain is a soft, wrinkly gray organ that fills most of the area in your head.

Esophagus

The part of the digestive system that connects the mouth to the stomach is known as the esophagus. The walls of the esophagus contract to push down the food to the stomach.



DEFINITION: a muscular tube that helps move food from the mouth to the stomach

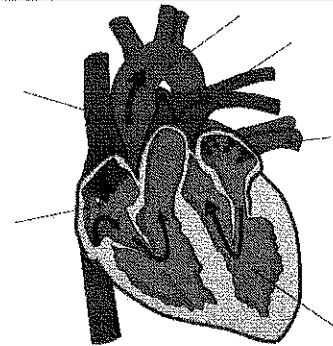
KEY CONTEXT: Snakes can swallow food whole. Unlike snakes, humans have to chew solid food into small pieces before swallowing. This is because the food we eat must go down a long tube, called the esophagus, to reach the stomach. The muscles in the wall of the esophagus squeeze the food downward into the stomach. It takes about four to ten seconds for food to move down the esophagus and into the stomach.

Heart

When you run hard, you can feel your heart pounding inside your chest. The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body.

DEFINITION: the muscular organ of an animal that pumps blood throughout the body

KEY CONTEXT: When you run hard, you can feel your heart pounding inside your chest. All animals have a heart that circulates blood through their bodies.

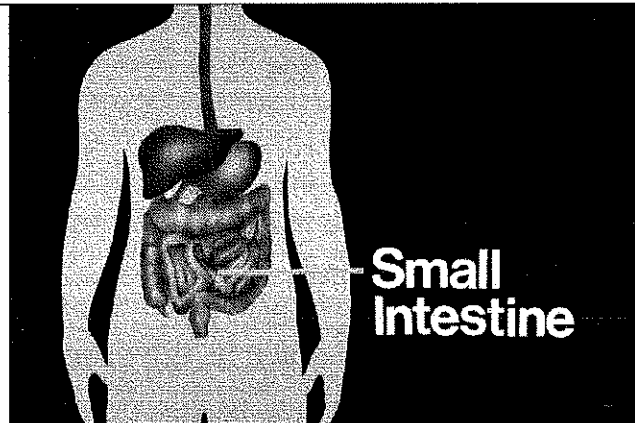


Intestine

Once food has been reduced to simpler substances in the stomach, specialized structures known as villi lining the small intestine absorb the nutrients from the digested food. The waste materials and unabsorbed food move into the large intestine where water is absorbed.

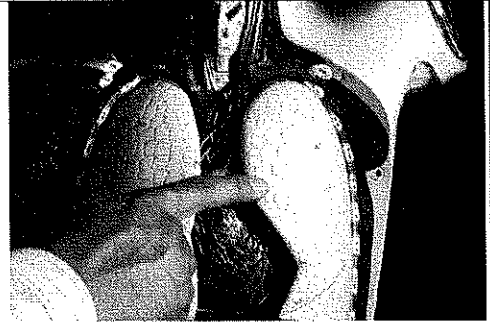
DEFINITION: an organ of the digestive system that removes nutrients and water from digested food: The intestine is made up of two parts: the small intestine and the large intestine.

KEY CONTEXT: Curled up inside the lower part of the abdomen are your intestines. The intestine is the long tube that connects the stomach to the anus. In the intestines, nutrients from the food are able to pass into the blood. The nutrient-rich blood is pumped throughout the body by the heart. The body cells use the nutrients to release energy for movement and growth. The parts of food that your body cannot use are stored in your intestine for a short period of time.



Lungs

The lungs are the most important organs of the respiratory system. They contain tiny air sacs known as alveoli, that are covered with capillaries. Here, oxygen moves from the lungs into the blood and carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the alveoli. Carbon dioxide is then expelled from the lungs through the nose and mouth.



DEFINITION: organs of the respiratory system that bring oxygen-rich air into the body and send oxygen-poor air out of the body

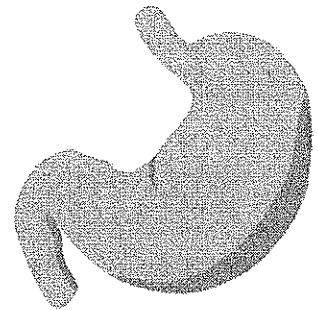
KEY CONTEXT: Chasing a soccer ball takes a lot of energy. During this activity, your body needs more oxygen to keep working. It is the job of your lungs to provide your body with the oxygen it needs. In the lungs, oxygen moves into the bloodstream and waste gases, like carbon dioxide, move out. Your lungs are located in your chest—one on each side of your heart. Since they are soft and spongy, your lungs are protected by your rib cage.

Stomach

The food we eat travels down the esophagus and enters the stomach. The stomach releases acids and enzymes that break down the food molecules into simpler substances.

DEFINITION: a muscular organ in the body where chemical and mechanical digestion take place

KEY CONTEXT: The stomach is a bean-shaped muscular pouch. Food is mixed and churned in the stomach until it turns into a liquid. This liquid moves into the intestines where nutrients can pass into the blood.

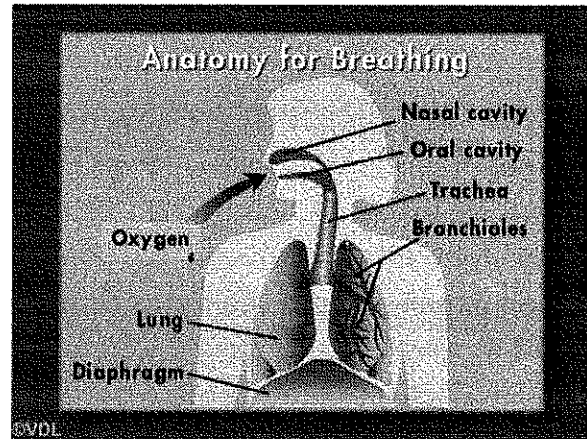


Trachea

The trachea is a tube that carries oxygen into the lungs and carbon dioxide out of it. The walls of the trachea are covered with mucus and fine hairs to trap dust particles and help keep the trachea clean.

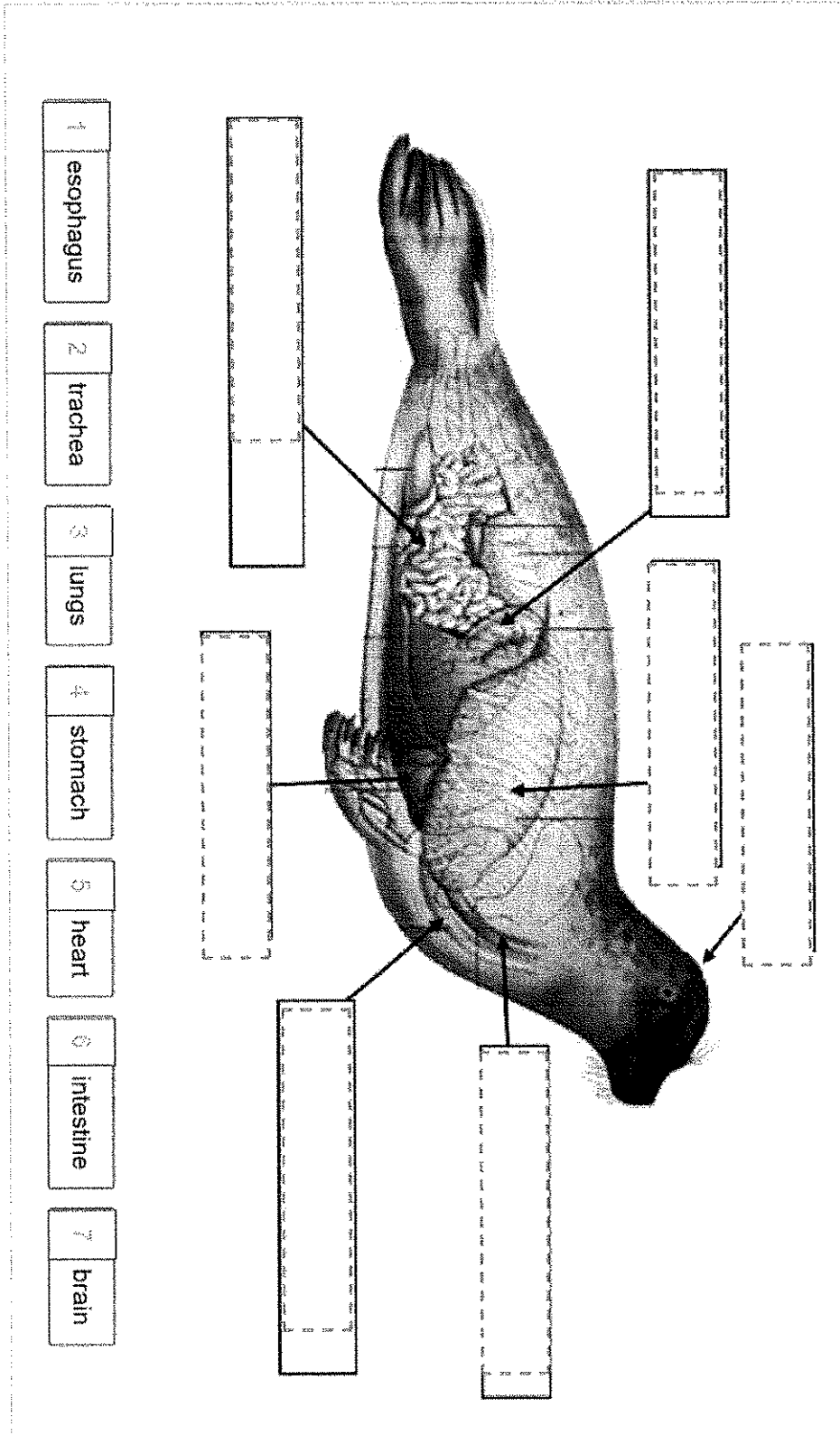
DEFINITION: the tube in the body through which air moves as it travels to and from the lungs; the windpipe

KEY CONTEXT: Every time you breathe, air passes from your nose or mouth into a system of tubes to get to your lungs. The main tube that carries air into and out of the lungs is called the trachea. The trachea has strong support so that it will not close or block air from coming in or out of the body. To help keep the lungs clean, the walls of the trachea are sticky and have little hairs to trap dust, bacteria, and pollen. Sometimes, the trachea is also called the windpipe.

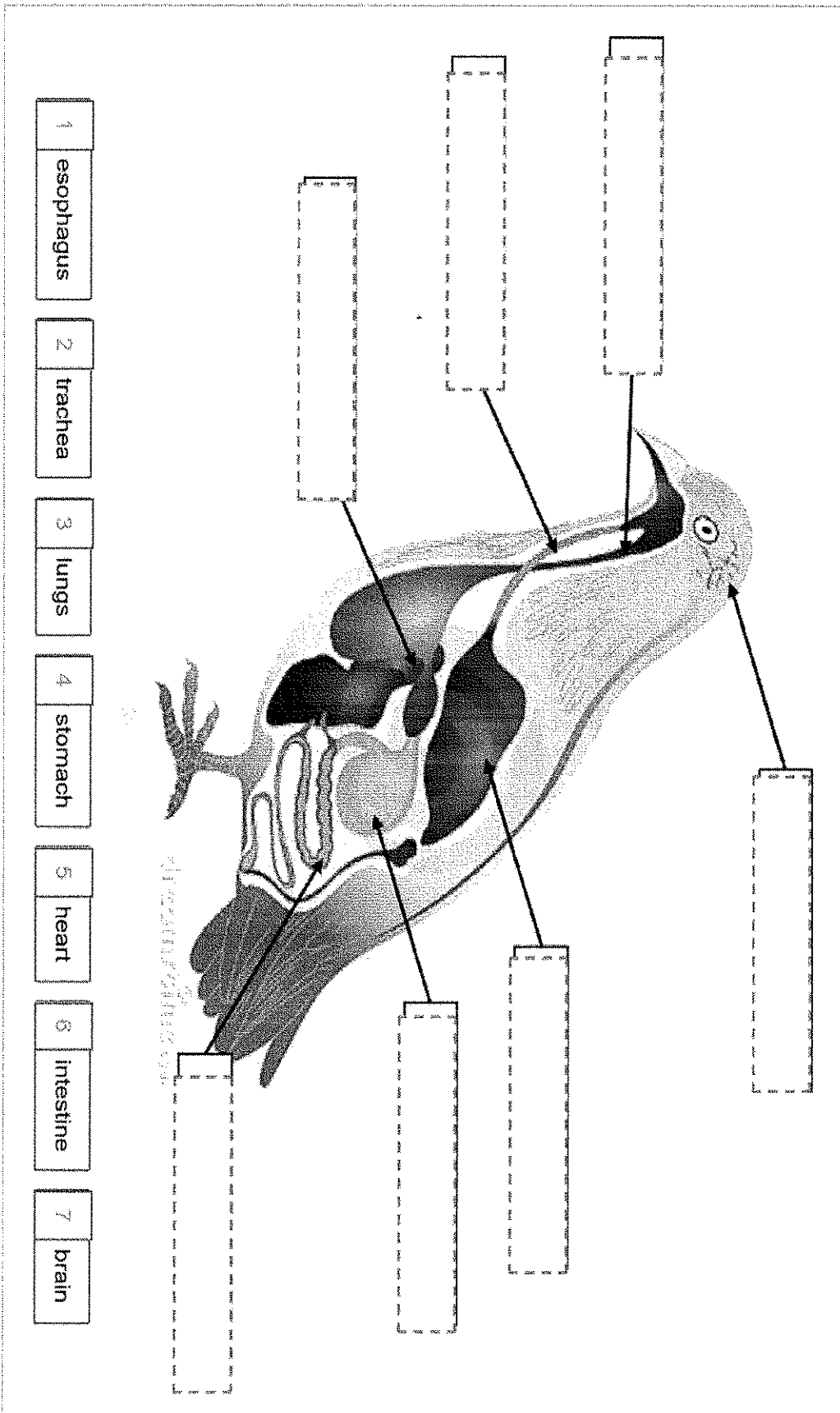


Activity: Internal Structures

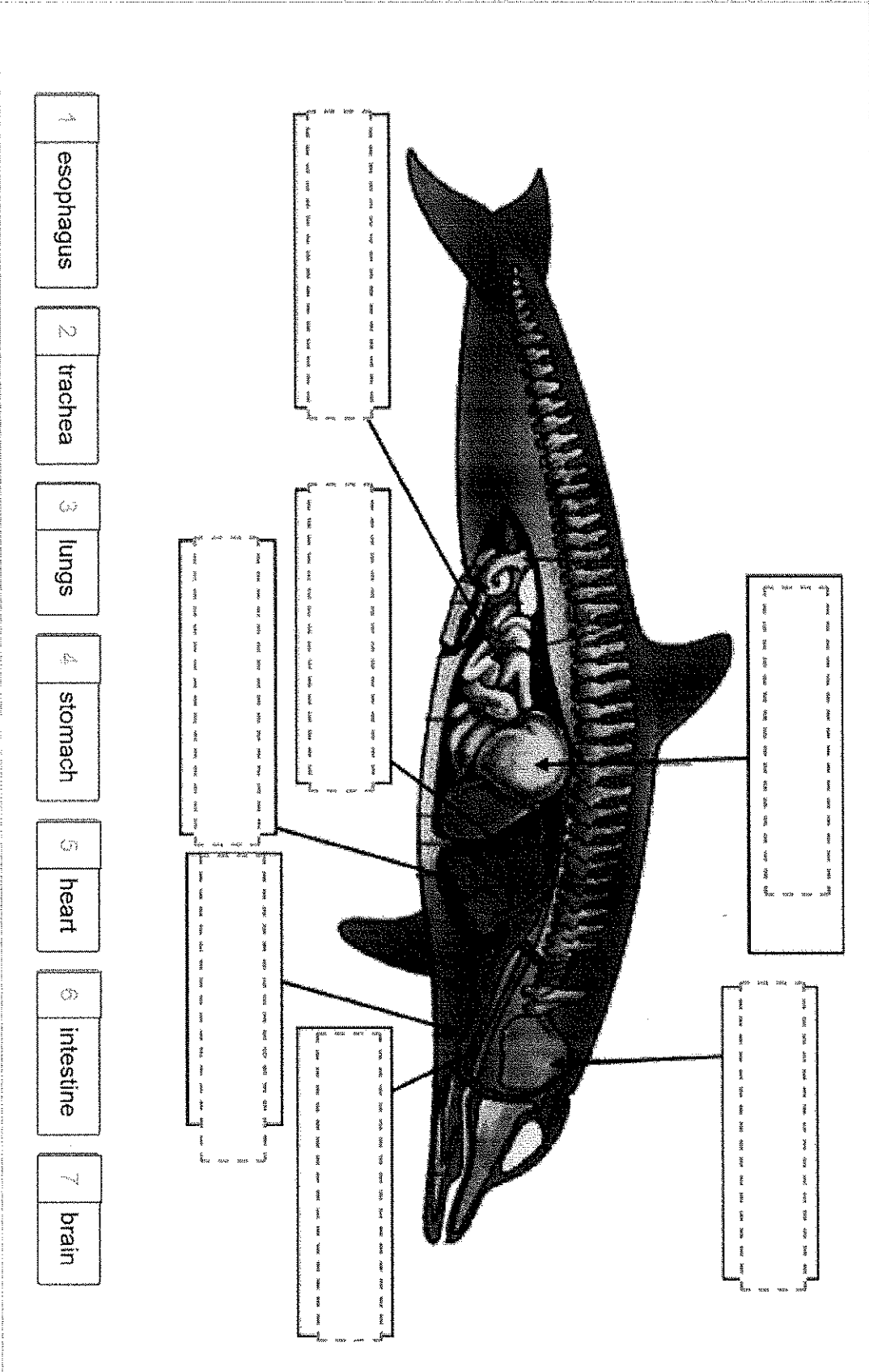
Label the internal structures of the Harbor Seal.



Label the internal structures of the bird.



Label the internal structures of the dolphin.



Deep cleaning

Lynch, Jennifer M. <jlynch2@bcps.org>

Thu 3/12/2020 10:07 PM

To: **Hillcrest ES** HillcrestES@bcps.org

We will plan to clean the school during the break. In preparation, we are asking that students clean out their desks and lockers before leaving school. They should visit lost and found—all unclaimed items will be donated or discarded. All student personal items should go home. Teachers, please

- clean off your counters and desktops
- lock away or take home any personal items
- ensure all devices are turned off and docked to be charged
- take off any combination locks on lockers
- clean out all personal and faculty room refrigerators
- turn off and unplug coffee makers, microwaves, etc

Jennifer Lynch, Ph.D.

Student packets

Lynch, Jennifer M. <jlynch2@bcps.org>

Fri 3/13/2020 5:04 AM

To: **Hillcrest ES** HillcrestES@bcps.org

In Schoology, a Covid-19 folder has been created. There are three weeks work of work in each grade level folder. The folder contains worksheets for students. If you have not already created a take home packet for your students, please print these sheets as your take home packet. Please send every student home with something to do on paper as we don't know which students will not have access to computers and/or printers at home. Please ensure that students take home supplies (pencils, crayons, highlighters, scissors, glue, etc) that they may need to complete your packets. We got this!!

Jennifer Lynch, Ph.D.

