COMMON CORE Lessons & Activities

THE STATES

Reading for information
Higher-Or in Thinking
Writing Prompts
Current Events Analysis
Vocabulary
Cause & Effect
Graphic Organizers
& More!



TODAY!
CORE
RESOURCE

About this Book

This Common Core Lessons and Activities Book allows you to immediately meet new Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts, as well as Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies. It is designed to supplement your Social Studies resources, adding new Common Core rigor, analysis, writing, inference, text-dependent questions, and more into your daily instruction.

How to Use this Book:

- Work through the lessons and activities as a class to teach your students higher-order minking, analysis, and 21st century skills new sear y to meet new Common Core expectations.
- Allow students to work through the less as independently to build a thoractice these new skills.
- Include technology could ration, presentation, and discussion in the activities as you desire—you can decide how in-depth to go.
- Watch your chasting lop new abilities to meet the rigor of Sommon Core State Standards, right before your eye!

Tips:

- Use so le of the pages—or use them all—based on your grade, your students, your curriculum, and your needs.
- Use the pages at their current size, or if you prefer them to be 8-1/2" x 11", enlarge them 125% on your copy machine.
- Download graphic organizers labeled "GO" in the Table of Contents by going to: www.gallopade.com/client/go
- Use the correlations grid to easily see which Common Core standards are covered in each lesson.

Common Core Lessons & Activities: **Habitats**

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G: Includes Graphic Organizer

Go: Graphic Organizer is also available 8½" x 11" online download at www.gallopade.com/client/go (numbers above correspond to the graphic organizer numbers online)

CONCEPTS & PROCESSES

Animal Behaviors

Read the text and answer the questions.

Animals live in a habitat where they can meet their basic needs. However, basic needs don't usually just "show up." Usually, animals must work very hard in order to survive. As a result, many animals have developed specific <u>behaviors</u> to help. These behavior adaptations can help them meet their basic needs, and they can give them an advantage over predators or prey in their habitat. Behavior adaptations usually develop over a very long period of time—usually over many generations. However, the more intelligent an animal is, the quicker it is able to adapt its behavior.

One way some animals adapt their behaves is by working as part of a group. For example, ants work as a group coded a colony, to gather food and build a home. Wolve hunt as a group, called a pack, to surround and catch their pack. Enfalcative in groups, called herds, to protect themselves from predictors.

Another way some animals as not their behavior is by migrating. Migration is the maximum of an animal from one habitat to another. For example, geese call of survive in the cold, so when winter approaches, the, fl. to a warmer habitat. When Grey Whales are ready to give both, they migrate from the cold Arctic Ocean to warm water of the coast of Mexico. Animals may also migrate in search or food, water, or shelter.

Many animals adapt their behavior by using resources in their habitats to be a shifters. For example, polar bears dig ice dens in the snow. Mice and moles dig burrows in the ground. And, beavers build lodges made from sticks and tree branches.

Hibernation is another way that animals adapt their behavior. In cold climates, some mammals hibernate, or take a "long nap," during the coldest months. Most bears eat a lot during the fall to build up body fat. Then, when winter arrives, they crawl into a cave and sleep for several months. While they hibernate, their body functions slow down so they use much less energy than if they were active, and they rely on their extra fat for energy while they sleep.

Other animal behavior adaptations include "sunning" to warm body temperature and "playing dead" to avoid predators.

- 1. Define <u>behaviors</u> as it is used in the text.
- 2. Why do animals adapt their behaviors?
- 3. To complete the table, list five animal behaviors and explain how each behavior helps animals with that adaptation to survive in their habitat.

Behavior	How Helps With Survival

- 4. Humans adapt their behavior to the shabilat too.

 For each scenario, name is two of behavior adaptation demonstrated and explain its purpose:
 - A. Native American triber in the part Plains region of the U.S. used to move their camp supplace place in search of buffalo.
 - In the mal to late 1990s, vioneers who traveled to the Midwest often built
 - B. homes of sold "binks" because there were no trees to cut to build the traditional wooden buses they were used to.
 - C. Many Canadians have Florida vacation homes they go to during the winter.
 - D. When you have a fever, it's usually good to stay home and get lots of rest so your body can fight off germs and get well.
 - E. You are part of a community.

Writing Prompt: Imagine you have left Europe to be one of the first colonists to come to America. Use what you know about colonial American history, and what you read about animal behavior adaptations in the text, to write a first-person narrative describing your new "habitat" and at least three ways you might adapt your behavior based on your new habitat.

READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Rainforest Habitats

Read the texts and answer the questions.

Rainforests usually have four distinct layers. The habitats of plants and animals are very different from one layer to the next.

October 16: Our Trip to the Amazon Rainforest

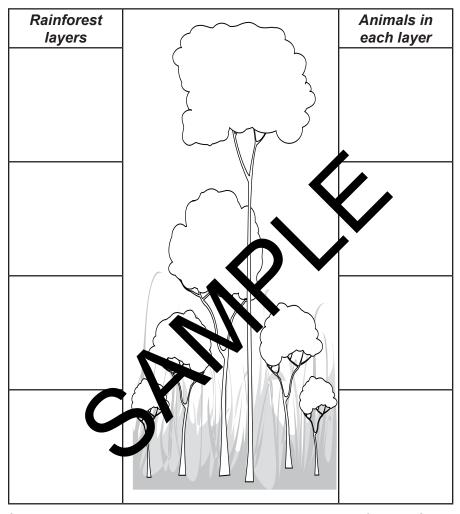
It was so hot and humid on the forest floor that sweat trickled down my face. Only 2% of sunlight comes through the forest canopy, so the forest floor was dark. Small ground rants that are suited to little sunlight grow here, as well as most and prashrooms. I stepped carefully. You never know what might be biding under the leaves and fallen logs—hairy tarantulas, shetles and other insects, or even slithering anacondas. Our group allows the clarge mammals like gorillas and anteaters live on the forest floor, too.

Then, we climbed a role lade of up into the forest's understory. The understory is above the ground, but below the trees' canopy. Small trees and brubs her catch the 2-15% of sunlight that shines through. The spacest ry is a dim place where most of the insects live. It is we seven types of snakes living here, as well as bright green and orange tree frogs! Luckily, we didn't see any jaguars that like to divide into the understory—yikes!

We climbe this per to reach the forest's canopy, a thick covering of tanches and leaves near the top of the rainforest. Breezes from above cooled the canopy and made the air a little less humid. High in the branches, vines and many other air plants (plants that don't need soil) grow. The trees' branches and leaves are so close together they absorb approximately 80% of the sunlight. Animals like monkeys and sloths can travel from branch to branch for more than 60 miles without touching the ground!

Climbing to the very tops of the tallest trees, we reached the emergent layer. This habitat contains only the tallest parts of the tallest trees. It was very sunny at the top. I could hear small monkeys calling from tree to tree. Butterflies and other small insects buzzed about and different types of birds chirped cheerily. Our guide told us that bats come out at night to eat the insects.

- 1. What does the name "rainforest" tell you about this biome?
- 2. Complete the graphic organizer by identifying the four layers of the rainforest and the plants and animals that are found in each layer.



- 3. Why do the bottom layers only receive a limited amount of sunlight?
- 4. A. Explain how the amount of sunlight affects the types of plants that are found in each layer.
 - B. Explain how the amount of sunlight affects the types of plants that are found in each layer.
- 5. Use the text and make inferences to list at least three factors that cause rainforest habitats to vary from one layer to the next.

PROBLEM-SOLUTION-RESULTS

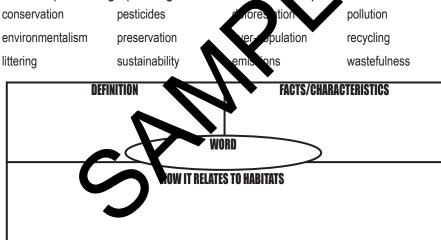
Conservation Vocabulary

Read the text and complete the vocabulary activity.

Plant and animal habitats are delicate and can be easily destroyed. Some habitat loss is natural, but most is caused by human activities. The actions that occur in one place can negatively affect animals, plants, and humans in other places in the world!

However, people can make positive differences too. As an informed, active citizen, you can consider the effect on habitats when you make personal buying and lifestyle choices; you can affect your community's choices by voting or part apating in government; you can volunteer for habitat-helping car ses; and you can directly or indirectly help habitats through you cauture career!

1. Complete the graphic organizer for each ward or phrase.



2. Classify each vocabulary word as either a **PROBLEM** that contributes to habitat loss, or as a **SOLUTION** that can help avoid or reduce habitat loss, and write it in the correct column on the table below.

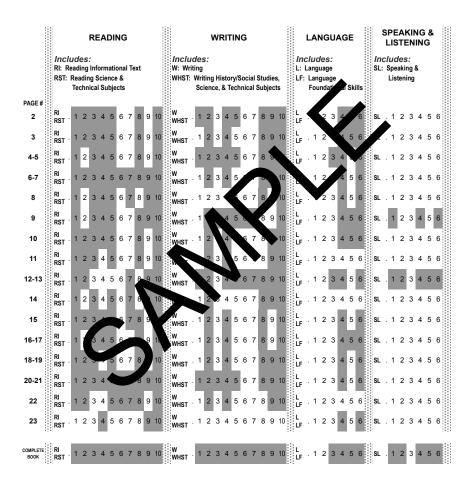
PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS

Correlations to Common Core State Standards

For your convenience, correlations are listed page-by-page, and for the entire book!

This book is correlated to the <u>Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts</u> grades 3-8, and to <u>Common Core State Standards for Literacy in History, Science, & Technological Subjects</u> grades 6-8.

Correlations are highlighted in gray.



For the complete Common Core standard identifier, combine your grade + "." + letter code above + "." + number code above.

In addition to the correlations indicated here, the activities may be adapted or expanded to align to additional standards and to meet the diverse needs of your unique students!

Common Core Lessons & Activities Books

Social Studies Titles:

- Declaration of Independence
- U.S. Constitution
- · Bill of Rights
- · Road to the Civil War
- The Civil War: Key Battles & Events
- Iamestown
- Key Events of World War II
- Civil Rights Movement
- · Branches of Government
- Basic Economic Concepts
- Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment
- The American Revolution

- Explorers
- The Olympics
- Underground Railroad
- Forms of Government: Democracy, Monarchy, & Oligarchy & More
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Egy
- Native Ar ericar's
- Indian Rek al & the Trail of Tears
- Invectors & Inventions
- o M o Sk V
- Y estward Expansion
- Sommunities

Schace Titles:

- Habitats
- State of Matter
- Cell S. Jaure
- Weather
- Water Cycle
- Energy
- Solar System
- Sound
- Mammals
- Light
- · Rocks and Minerals
- Oceans
- Heredity & Genetics

- Magnetism
- Natural Resources
- Ecosystems
- Force & Motion
- History of the Earth
- Life Cycles
- Wave Properties
- Landforms
- Classification of Organisms
- Electricity
- The Scientific Method

COMMON CORE Lessons & Activities

Are you expected to change how you teach because of new CCSS for English Language Arts & new CCSS for Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies and Science?

Are you expected to continue to meet existing science and social studies standards, AND integrate new, more rigorous experiations for reading, writing, analysis, inference, and more into your dail in cruction?

This series of 48+ little books is a HUCZ help!

Common Core at an Uncommon Value

Supplyment the resolutes you already have by shouling ane books in this series that must the vience and social studies topics you eat. Each book will provide you with a du to-use reproducible pages that are the vact ands of Common Core lessons and accivities you need to meet the new added requirements of Common Core!

You don't have to start from scratch. This brand new series meets Common Core "You'll want these for every topic you teach!"

-Amy Johnson, Common Core Specialist

State Standards for ELA + Common Core State Standards for Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies and Science!

