

Course: 1st Grade			Designated Six Weeks: 6th Six Weeks		
Unit: Desert Biome			Days to teach: 28 days		
TEKS	Guiding Questions/ Specificity	Sample Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

(9) Organisms and environments. The student knows that the living environment is composed of relationships between organisms and the life cycles that occur.					
<p>1.9 (A) sort and classify living and nonliving things based upon whether or not they have basic needs and produce offspring;</p> <p>1.9 (B) analyze and record examples of interdependence found in various situations such as terrariums and aquariums or pet and caregiver; and</p> <p>1.9 (C) gather evidence of interdependence among living organisms such as energy transfer through food chains and animals using plants for shelter.</p>	<p>The Organism and Environment TEKS should focus on the Desert biome.</p> <p>1.9 (A) What are basic needs of living things in the desert? Food, water, shelter, and space.</p> <p>What are 3 living and nonliving things from the desert? Living- cactus, lizards, etc Nonliving- sand, rocks, etc</p> <p>1.9 (B) Name 2 things that a pet lizard depends on from its owner? Food and water</p> <p>1.9 (C) Why do snakes eat mice? Snakes eat mice to get energy.</p>	<p>Prepare for 2nd grade End of Year Curriculum Check</p> <p>Sample Questions:</p> <p>1. What is a nonliving thing in the desert? a. sand b. lizard c. cactus</p> <p>2. Which of the following living things is a producer? a. snake b. lizard c. cactus</p>	<p>Desert biome Living Nonliving Interdependence Inherited trait Reptile Parts Conserve Food chain Cactus Rocks Sand Soil Hand lens Shelter Water Snake Air Organism Lizard Terrarium Aquarium Pet Caregiver Offspring Energy Mammal Predator Prey Camouflage Offspring Parents</p>	<p>Examples of Instructional Strategies:</p> <p>Journal Graphic Organizers Inquiry Learning List/sort/label Discovery Learning Research Interactive Promethean Board</p> <p>Link to the ELPS Strategies: http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter074/ch074a.html 4F- Visuals/Video 1A, 1F, and 2E- KWL 4K, 5F, and 5G- Journal 3G- Accountable conversation stems 1C and 4C- Word sorts</p>	<p>Simple Science CD 1st grade Folder- Desert Use Daily Target plans # 2, 3, 7, 8, 9</p> <p>Harcourt Science Textbook Grade 1: A2-10: Living and Nonliving A23-37: Plants A43-48: Animals Needs A60-63: How animals Grow B26: Forests A72-75: Life cycle of a Frog</p> <p>FOSS Kits: New Plants and Insects</p> <p>MISD Teacher Wiki: www.misd4science.pbworks.com</p> <p>Websites Desert Biome: http://mbgnet.net http://www.marcopolo-education.org/ http://www.nationalgeographic.com/geographyaction/habitats/ http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ngkids/trythis/tryfun2.html http://www.wwmag.net/pricklycactus.htm http://kids.nationalgeographic.com http://timeforkids.com</p>

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			Young		http://kidzone.com http://kids.yahoo.com Promethean Planet: http://www.prometheanplanet.com/en-us/ Safari Montage: http://www.safari/SAFARI/montage/login.php
(10) Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms resemble their parents and have structures and processes that help them survive within their environments.					
<p>1.10(A) investigate how the external characteristics of an animal are related to where it lives, how it moves, and what it eats;</p> <p>1.10 (B) identify and compare the parts of plants;</p> <p>1.10 (C) compare ways that young animals resemble their parents; and</p> <p>1.10 (D) observe and record life cycles of animals such as a chicken, frog, or fish.</p>	<p>1.10 (A & B) How do the spine needles on a cactus help it to survive in the desert? The spine needles hold water for the cactus to use later.</p> <p>1.10 (C) Draw a picture of how a baby lizard resembles a mother lizard.</p> <p>1.10(D) What are the life cycle stages for a cactus? Seed, sprout, seedling, adult</p>	<p><u>Prepare for 2nd grade End of Year Curriculum Check</u></p> <p><u>Sample Questions:</u></p> <p>1. Why do cactus plants have roots? a. to make seeds b. to grow c. to get water from the soil</p> <p>2. What does a baby gecko inherit from the parent? a. its long tail b. it gets eaten by a bird</p>	<p>Desert biome Living Nonliving Interdependence Inherited trait Reptile Parts Conserve Food chain Cactus Rocks Sand Soil Hand lens Shelter Water Snake Air Organism Lizard Terrarium</p>	<p><u>Examples of Instructional Strategies:</u> List/sort/label Case studies Discovery Learning Journal</p> <p><u>Link to the ELPS Strategies:</u> http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter074/ch074a.html 4F- Visuals/Video 1C- List/sort/label 2G and 5F- Draw and write 1C and 4C- Word sorts</p>	<p><u>Simple Science CD</u> 1st grade Folder- Desert Use Daily Target plans # 10-20</p> <p><u>Harcourt Science Textbook Grade 1:</u> A2-10: Living and Nonliving A23-37: Plants A43-48:Animals Needs A60-63: How animals Grow B26: Forests A72-75: Life cycle of a Frog</p> <p><u>FOSS Kits:</u> New Plants and Insects</p> <p><u>MISD Teacher Wiki:</u> www.misd4science.pbworks.com</p> <p><u>Websites</u></p>

Science

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			Aquarium Pet Caregiver Offspring Energy Mammal Predator Prey Camouflage Offspring Parents Young		Desert Biome: http://mbgnet.net http://www.marcopolo-education.org/ http://www.nationalgeographic.com/geographyaction/habitats/ http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ngkids/trythis/tryfun2.html http://www.wwmag.net/pricklycactus.htm Promethean Planet: http://www.prometheanplanet.com/en-us/ Safari Montage: http://www.safari/SAFARI/montage/login.php