

UNIT

3

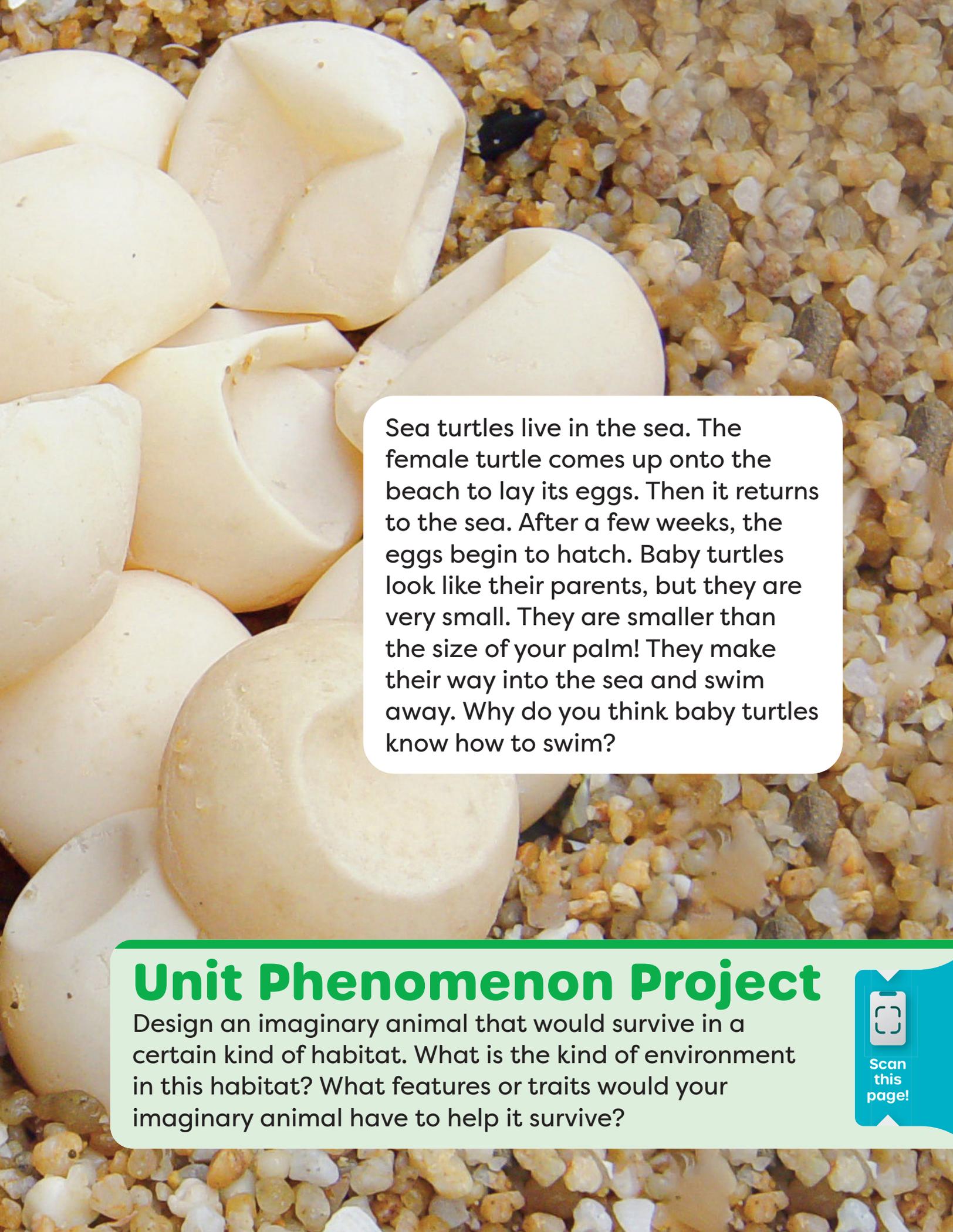
Living Things

Chapter 3A:
Life Cycles and Traits

Chapter 3B:
Adaptations and Survival

Chapter 3C:
Fossils





Sea turtles live in the sea. The female turtle comes up onto the beach to lay its eggs. Then it returns to the sea. After a few weeks, the eggs begin to hatch. Baby turtles look like their parents, but they are very small. They are smaller than the size of your palm! They make their way into the sea and swim away. Why do you think baby turtles know how to swim?

Unit Phenomenon Project

Design an imaginary animal that would survive in a certain kind of habitat. What is the kind of environment in this habitat? What features or traits would your imaginary animal have to help it survive?



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Life Cycles and Traits



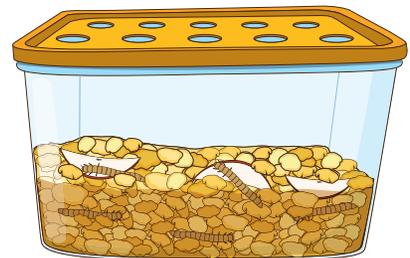
Essential Question

Do all living things look like their parents?

Chapter Project

A mealworm is the young of a beetle. Care for some mealworms. Observe how they grow and change.

1. Make a home for five mealworms. Add a layer of oats in a plastic container. Add some food. Research what a mealworm eats.
2. Observe the mealworms. Measure their lengths. Then place them in the container.
3. Cover the container with a lid. Make holes in the lid.
4. Put the container in a warm place. Check your mealworms each day. Remember to change their food too.
5. Keep a journal to record how your mealworms grow and change. Draw and describe your observations.



Lesson
1

Life Cycles

Key Term

reproduce

Recall

1. All living things have a l_____ c_____.
2. Living things start their lives, g_____ and c_____, and die.

Engage



Seeds Blowing Away



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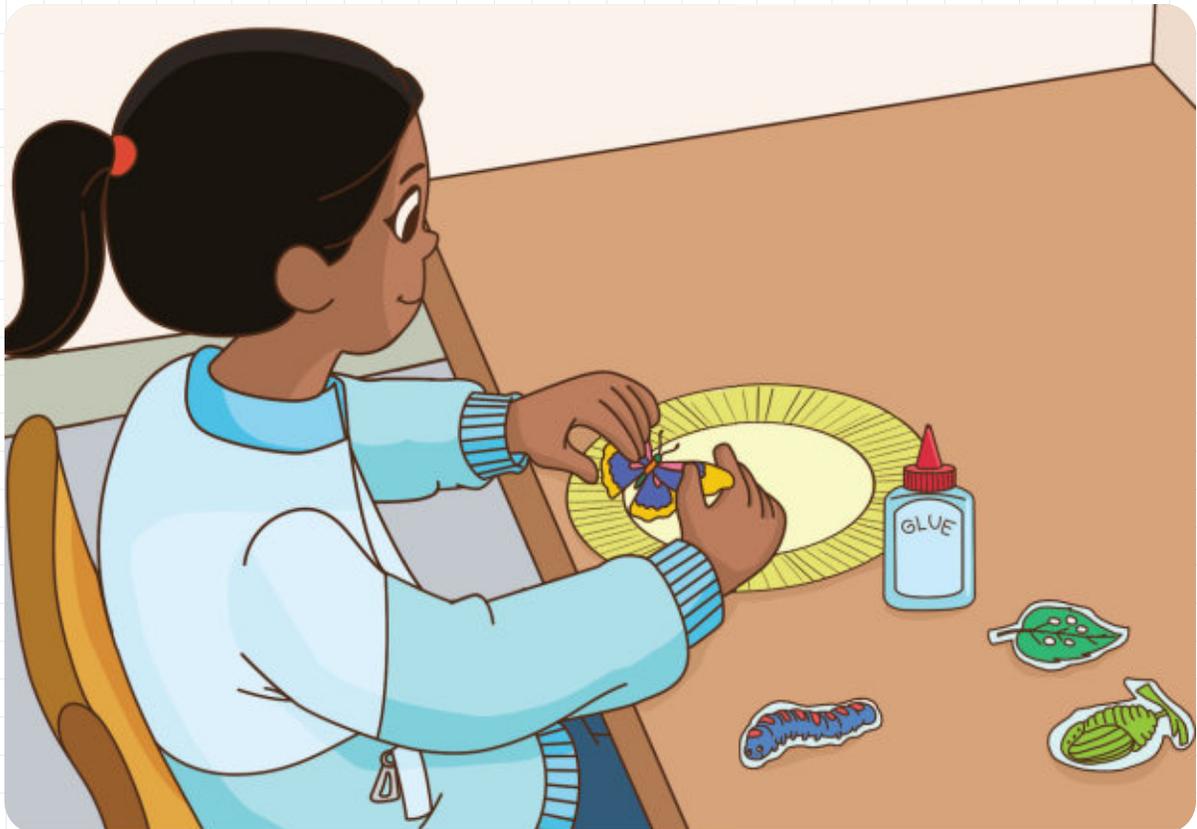
1. What is happening to the dandelion seeds?
2. Where do you think the seeds will land?
3. What happens if the seeds land on soil?



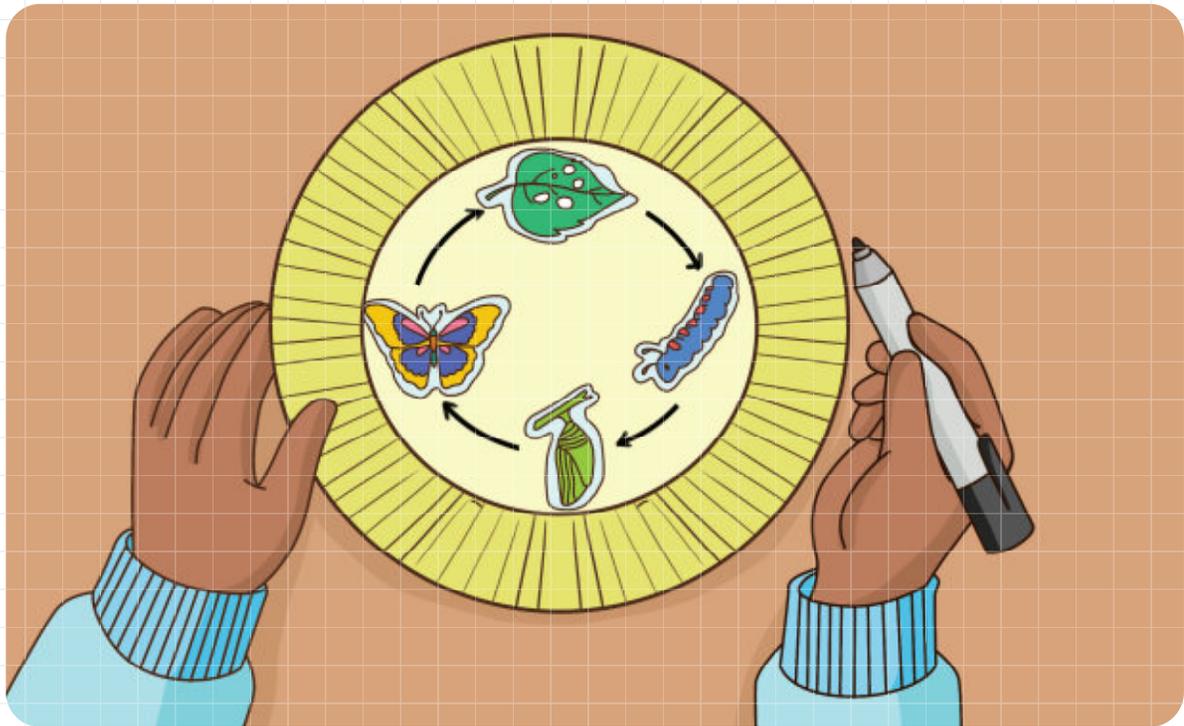
Let's Make Models!

In **Engage** on page 5, you learned that seeds may grow into new plants. Now, you will **Explore** how some animals grow and change during their lives.

1. Your teacher will provide you with some pictures. The pictures show the stages in the life of some animals.
2. Cut out the pictures.
3. Paste the pictures on paper plates to make models. Each model shows the life cycle of an animal. Make sure the stages are in order. You may research using the Internet.



4. Draw arrows to complete the models.



5. Compare the life cycles. Write down their similarities and differences.

Similarities	Differences

How do the animals change during their lives?
What patterns do you notice about the life cycles?



What Is the Pattern of Life Cycles?

All living things go through a life cycle. In **Explore**, you looked at different life cycles. The life cycles may seem different, but they follow the same pattern.

Some living things start their lives as seeds or eggs. Some animals are born alive. They grow and change in many ways. They become adults.



Many plants start their lives as seeds.



Some animals hatch from an egg.



Some animals are born alive.

The adults can **reproduce**. When living things reproduce, they produce young or offspring. In this way, their kind will continue to live on Earth.

Living things can grow old and die. Some die because of sickness or injury. Some may be eaten by other animals.

How Do Plants Grow and Change?

Many plants reproduce from seeds.

A seed grows into a young plant. The young plant grows into an adult plant. The adult plant bears fruit with seeds. These are the stages in a plant's life cycle.

