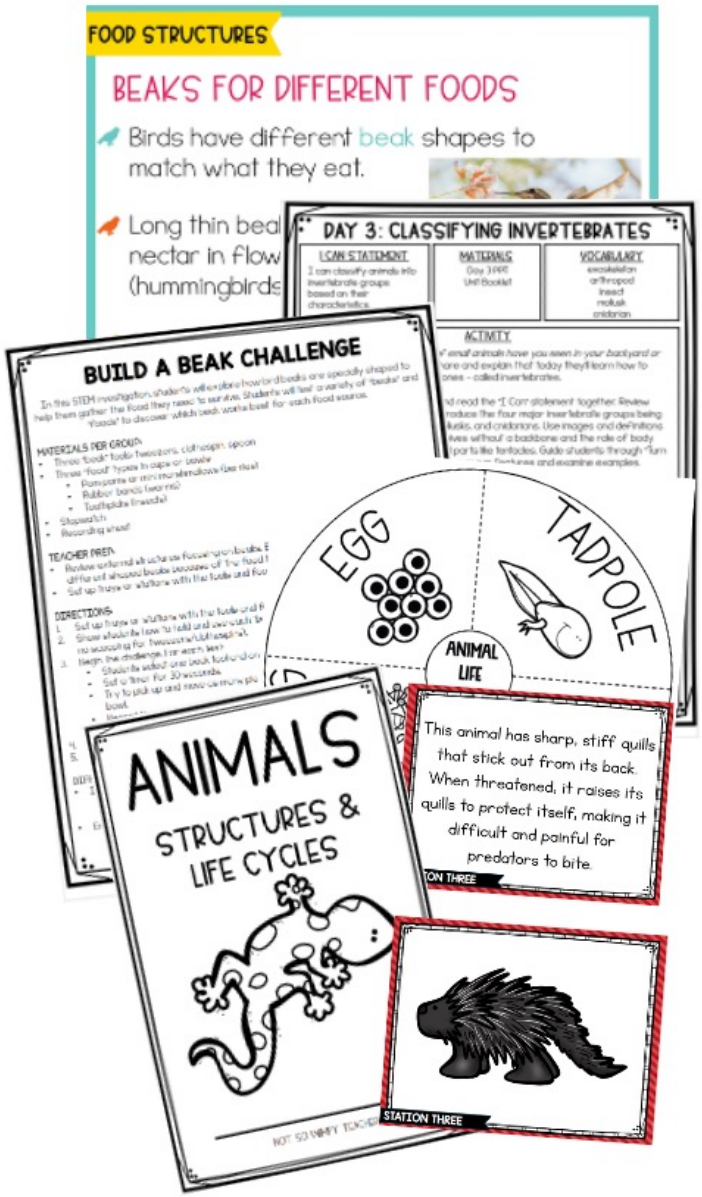
What's Included

- ✓ 7 instructional PowerPoints
- ✓ Daily lesson plans
- ✓ 51 vocabulary cards
- ✓ 20 task cards
- ✓ Booklet with an activity for each day
- ✓ Animal science station activities
- ✓ Life cycle wheel activity
- ✓ STEM build a beak challenge
- ✓ Original reading passages
- ✓ Assessment



10 Days of Activities

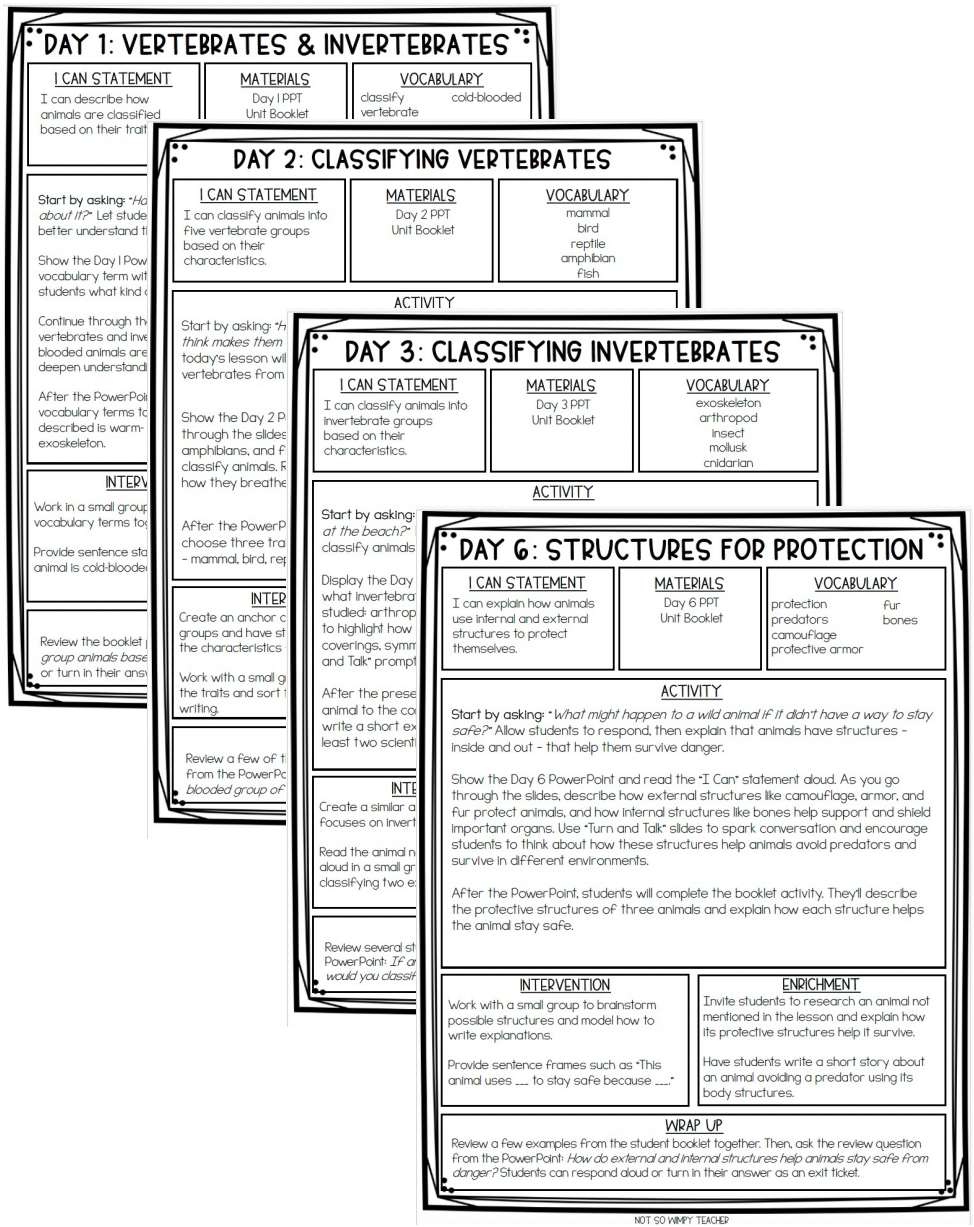
This unit includes seven instructional PowerPoints that teach the concept.

Students will practice the skill using guided booklets, hands-on activities, animal stations, and task cards.

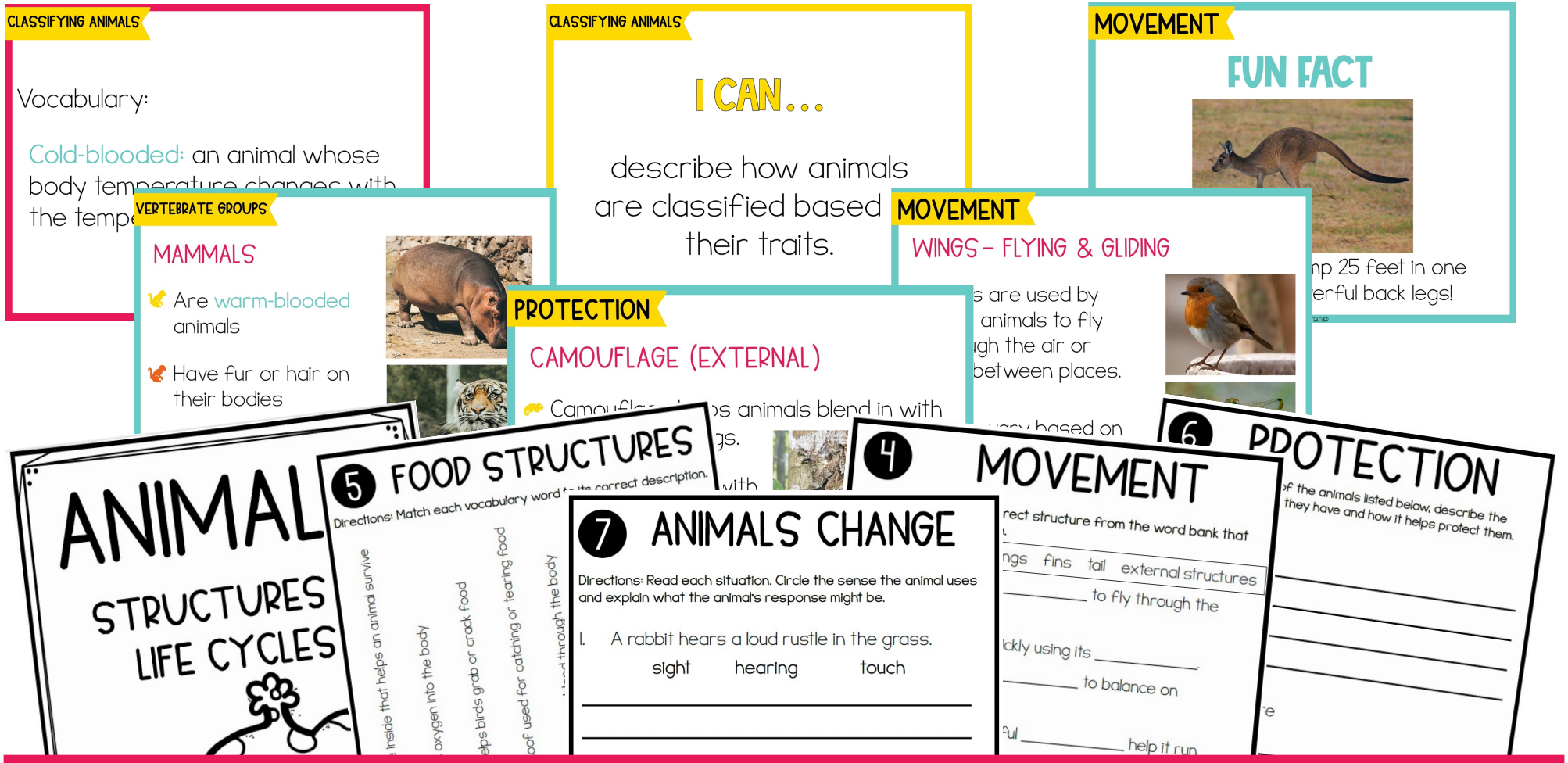
Vocabulary cards for student reference.

Optional bonus build a beak STEM activity.

Included unit assessment.

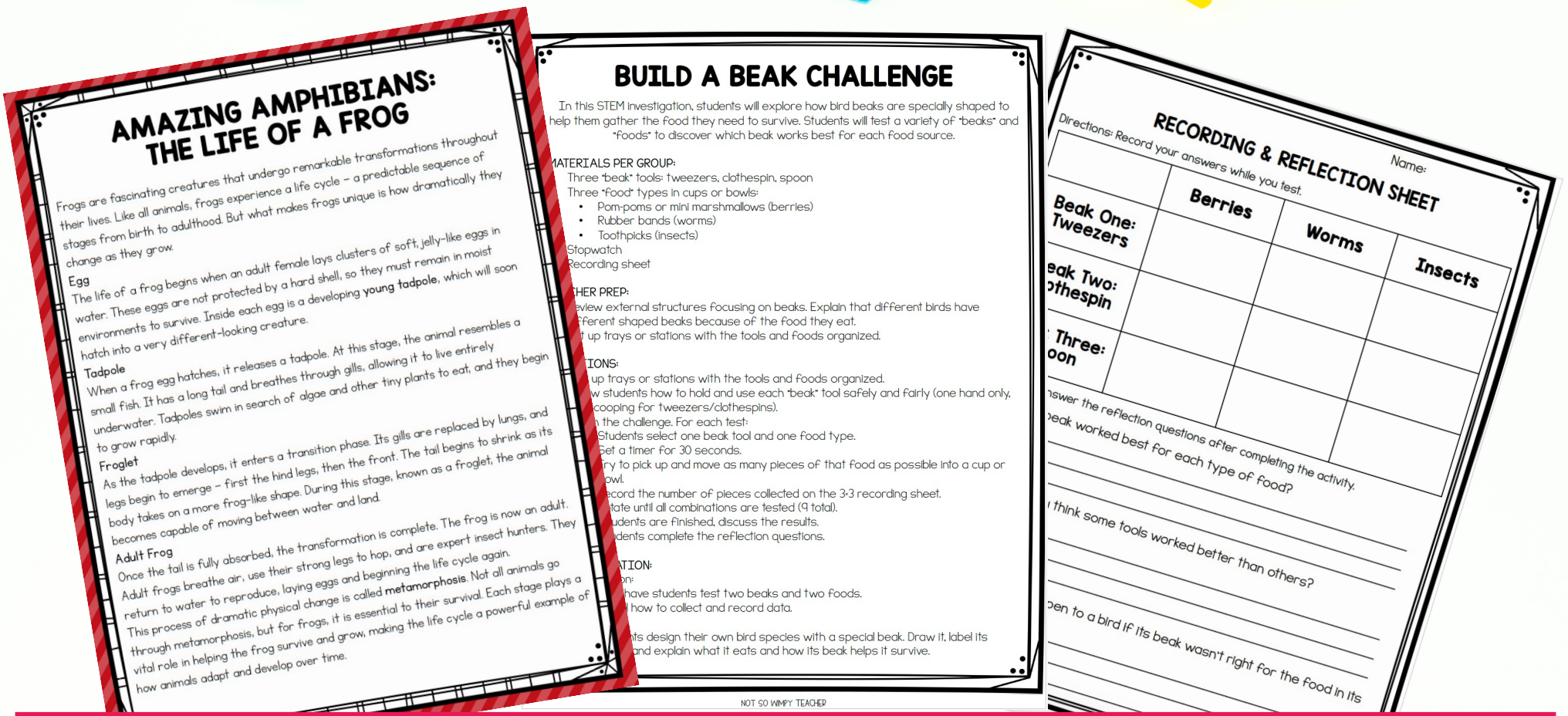


PowerPoint Lessons



Each lesson is designed to be taught in 30 minutes, with all student work completed in their booklets. You can choose to take a daily grade, completion grade, or grade for accuracy.

STEM Activities



AMAZING AMPHIBIANS: THE LIFE OF A FROG

Frogs are fascinating creatures that undergo remarkable transformations throughout their lives. Like all animals, frogs experience a life cycle – a predictable sequence of stages from birth to adulthood. But what makes frogs unique is how dramatically they change as they grow.

Egg
The life of a frog begins when an adult female lays clusters of soft, jelly-like eggs in water. These eggs are not protected by a hard shell, so they must remain in moist environments to survive. Inside each egg is a developing **young tadpole**, which will soon hatch into a very different-looking creature.

Tadpole
When a frog egg hatches, it releases a tadpole. At this stage, the animal resembles a small fish. It has a long tail and breathes through gills, allowing it to live entirely underwater. Tadpoles swim in search of algae and other tiny plants to eat, and they begin to grow rapidly.

Froglet
As the tadpole develops, it enters a transition phase. Its gills are replaced by lungs, and legs begin to emerge – first the hind legs, then the front. The tail begins to shrink as its body takes on a more frog-like shape. During this stage, known as a froglet, the animal becomes capable of moving between water and land.

Adult Frog
Once the tail is fully absorbed, the transformation is complete. The frog is now an adult. Adult frogs breathe air, use their strong legs to hop, and are expert insect hunters. They return to water to reproduce, laying eggs and beginning the life cycle again.
This process of dramatic physical change is called **metamorphosis**. Not all animals go through metamorphosis, but for frogs, it is essential to their survival. Each stage plays a vital role in helping the frog survive and grow, making the life cycle a powerful example of how animals adapt and develop over time.

BUILD A BEAK CHALLENGE

In this STEM investigation, students will explore how bird beaks are specially shaped to help them gather the food they need to survive. Students will test a variety of "beaks" and "foods" to discover which beak works best for each food source.

ATERIALS PER GROUP:
Three "beak" tools: tweezers, clothespin, spoon
Three "food" types in cups or bowls:
- Pom-poms or mini marshmallows (berries)
- Rubber bands (worms)
- Toothpicks (insects)

Stopwatch
Recording sheet

HER PREP:
eview external structures focusing on beaks. Explain that different birds have fferent shaped beaks because of the food they eat.
t up trays or stations with the tools and foods organized.

IONS:
up trays or stations with the tools and foods organized.
w students how to hold and use each "beak" tool safely and fairly (one hand only. cooping for tweezers/clothespins).
the challenge. For each test:
Students select one beak tool and one food type.
Set a timer for 30 seconds.
ry to pick up and move as many pieces of that food as possible into a cup or owl.
ecord the number of pieces collected on the 3-3 recording sheet.
tate until all combinations are tested (9 total).
udents are finished, discuss the results.
udents complete the reflection questions.

ATION:
on:
have students test two beaks and two foods.
how to collect and record data.

nts design their own bird species with a special beak. Draw it, label its and explain what it eats and how its beak helps it survive.

NOT SO WIMPY TEACHER

RECORDING & REFLECTION SHEET

Name:

Directions: Record your answers while you test.

	Berries	Worms	Insects
Beak One: Tweezers			
eak Two: othespin			
Three: oon			

nswer the reflection questions after completing the activity.

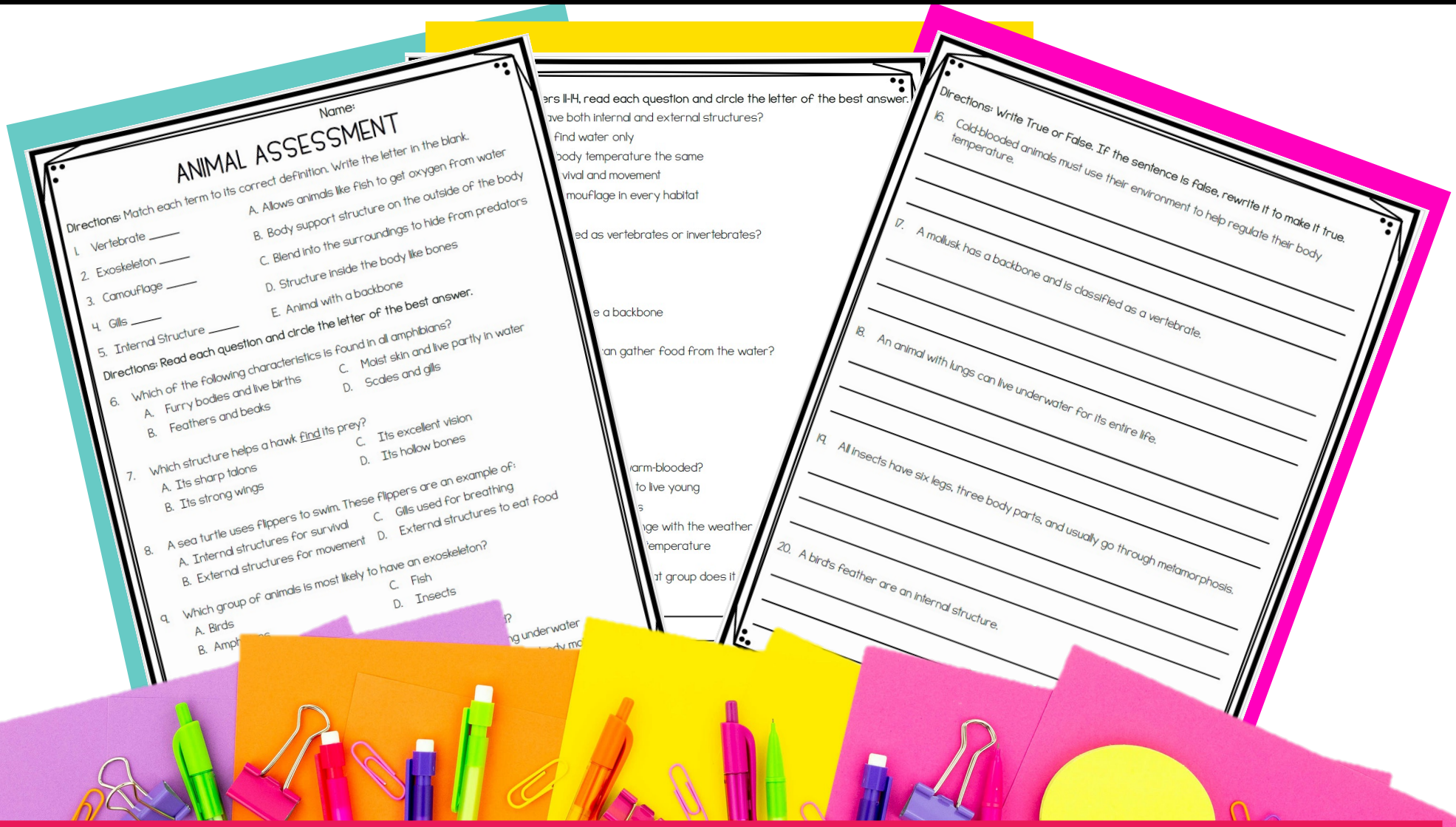
eak worked best for each type of food?

think some tools worked better than others?

pen to a bird if its beak wasn't right for the food in its

Students practice the skill with a reading passage and hands-on STEM activities about animal structures.

Assessment



A standards-aligned unit assessment is provided to evaluate students' understanding.