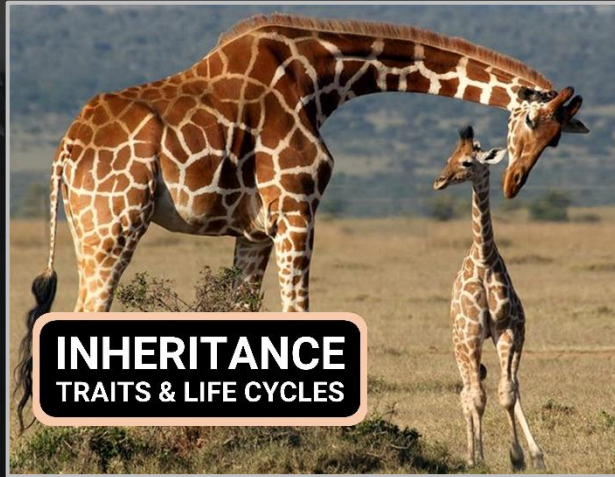


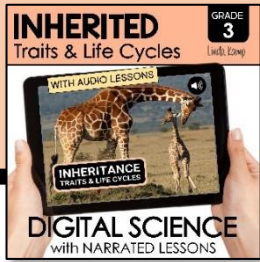
TEACHING POWERPOINT



8 IN-DEPTH TOPICS

- Life Cycles of Organisms
- Patterns in Life cycles
- Plant Reproduction
- Animal Reproduction
- Inherited Traits
- Variations of Traits
- Patterns of Traits
- Traits Influenced by Environment





GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION

AUDIO LESSONS

Narrated slides are included in the Google Slides version



EACH LESSON INCLUDES:

- Detailed, scripted lesson plan
- Interactive lesson slides
- Science journal activity
- Lab investigations
- Lesson quizzes in 2 formats
- Vocabulary posters
- Turn & talk partner questions
- Embedded videos
- Science center activity

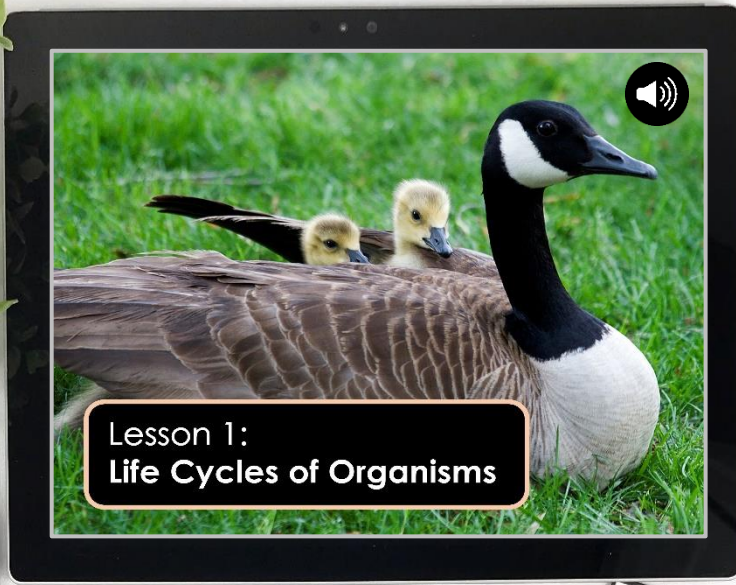
The collage features several educational components:

- Lesson 1: Quick Check** - A worksheet with a name field and a table for recording observations of living things.
- Inherited Traits & Life Cycles Videos** - A section with Lesson 3 and Lesson 4 content.
- Investigation: Investigate Inherited Traits** - A TEACHER GUIDE page with a QUESTION, OBJECTIVE, MATERIALS, and PROCEDURE section.
- Activity 2.2: PARENTS & OFFSPRING** - A slide with instructions to color and label traits in a drawing of a dog.
- What are inherited traits?** - A text box explaining that traits passed down from parents are called inherited traits.
- Physical Traits** - A slide with an image of kittens and text stating they have similar features like size, fur color, and ear length.
- Activity 2.1: OBSERVING TRAITS** - A slide with an image of a green onion and instructions for an activity.
- Observing traits** - A slide explaining that organisms have traits and scientists observe them.
- What is a trait?** - A slide with an image of a dog and text defining a trait as anything you can observe about an organism.
- Vocabulary** - A slide with an image of horses and buttons for the words 'traits', 'inherit', and 'observe'.
- ESSENTIAL QUESTION** - A slide asking 'How do forces on an object cause motion?' with a list of three points.
- LESSON 2 TALK ABOUT IT** - A slide with an image of a tapir, swan, elephant, and frog, and instructions to compare parents and offspring.
- LESSON 2 INVESTIGATE** - A slide with a QUESTION: 'What patterns of traits can you observe in a group of animals?' and instructions to collect and analyze data.
- LESSON 2 JOURNAL** - A slide with a 'Write About It' section and a cartoon scientist character.
- Lesson 3** - A slide with the objective: 'I can identify forces acting on an object'.
- Lesson 4** - A slide with the objective: 'I can write a scientific explanation of how forces act on objects'.
- Lesson 2: Inherited Traits** - A label at the bottom right of the collage.

SAMPLE LESSON

DIGITAL LESSONS INCLUDE:

- Narrated lesson slides
- Interactive vocabulary slide
- Digital response journal activity
- Self-checking quiz
- Interactive lesson activity
- Embedded lesson videos



LESSON 2 TALK ABOUT IT Compare and contrast the inherited traits of these offspring to their parents.

1. Tapir
2. Swan
3. Elephant

Inherited Behavior
Traits can also be things an organism does. Behaviors that are passed from parents to offspring are called **instincts**. Many animals have instincts to help them survive.

Meet a Wildlife Ecologist
Hello! My name is Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant. I am a wildlife ecologist and conservation scientist. I work with the National Geographic Society to study black bears and how they are affected by changes in their environment. I'm currently investigating how

Interactive Parents and Offspring Traits 1

| Parents | Offspring |
|---------|-----------|
| | |
| | |
| | |

Activity 2.2
Inherited Traits in Plants
PARENTS & OFFSPRING
1. Color each parent to show some traits. Label the traits in the offspring.

Parents and Offspring
Different organisms vary in how they look and how they work because they have different inherited traits.

Physical Traits
These kittens have many similar features. Their size, fur color, and eye color are physical traits. The kittens are from the same parents.

Activity 2.1
OBSERVING TRAITS
MATERIALS: Lorenz opium or scallion

Observing traits
Organisms have some traits that we can't see. When scientists observe, they may use any of the five senses. They may use their sense of hearing to listen to sounds animals make. Animals make different sounds for different reasons.

What is a trait?
All living things have traits. A trait is anything that can be observed about an organism, including the way it looks and the way it works.

Vocabulary

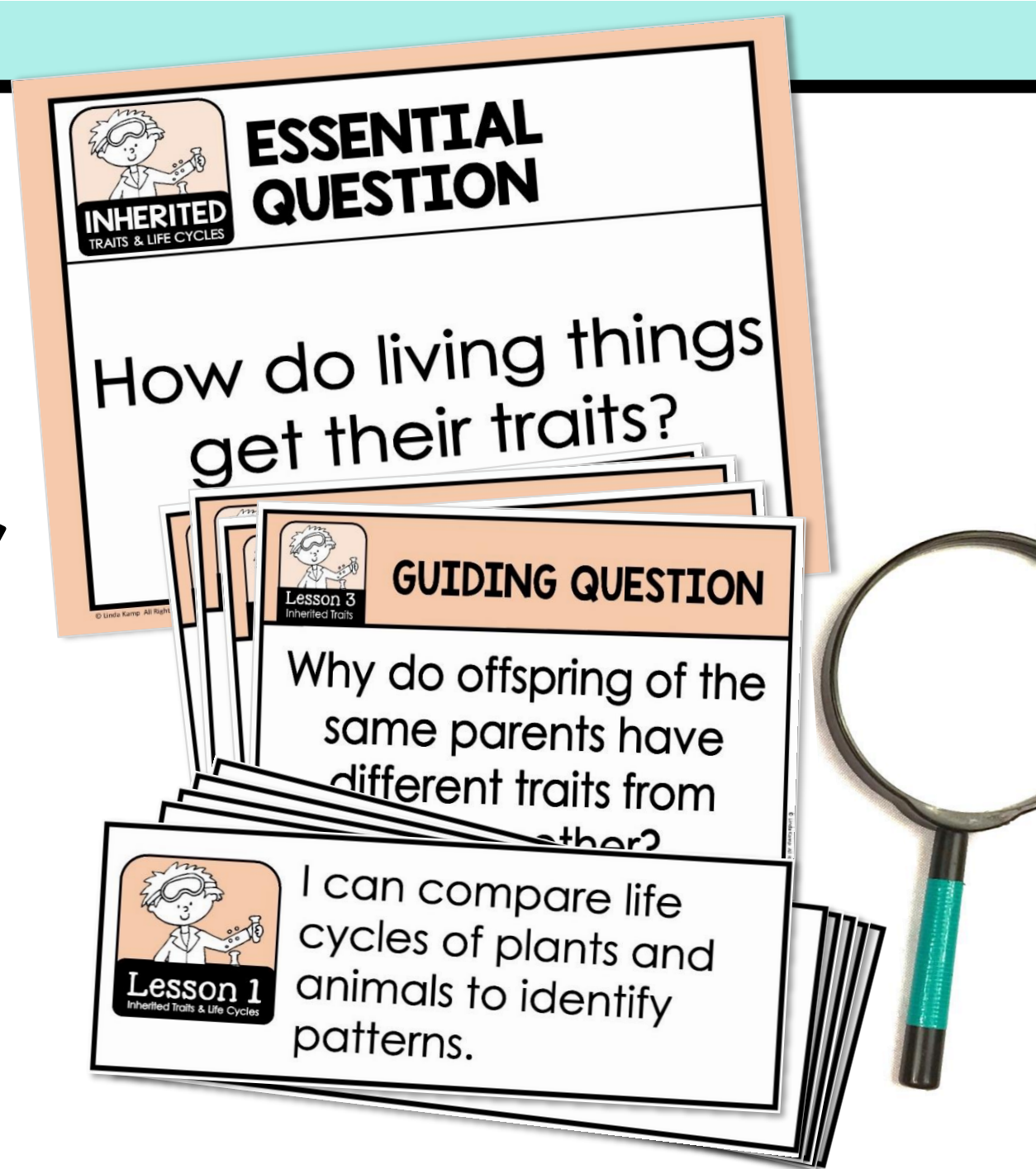
traits inherit observe

variation instinct

Watch a Video: Intro to Traits for Kids

Mini Clip

Aligned to
Next Generation
Science Standards,
TEKS
and
Common Core
State Standards
for 3rd Grade



STANDARDS-ALIGNED

LESSON SUPPORT

Vocabulary cards



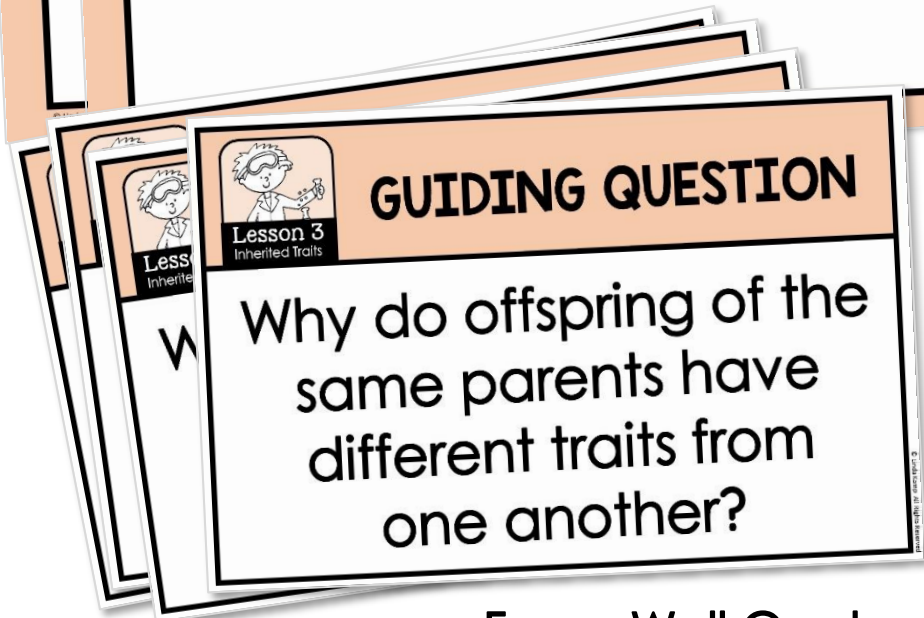
Variation

inherit

traits

physical characteristics
passed down by parents

Lesson 1



Stack of Focus Wall Cards. The top card features a cartoon scientist icon and the text:

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

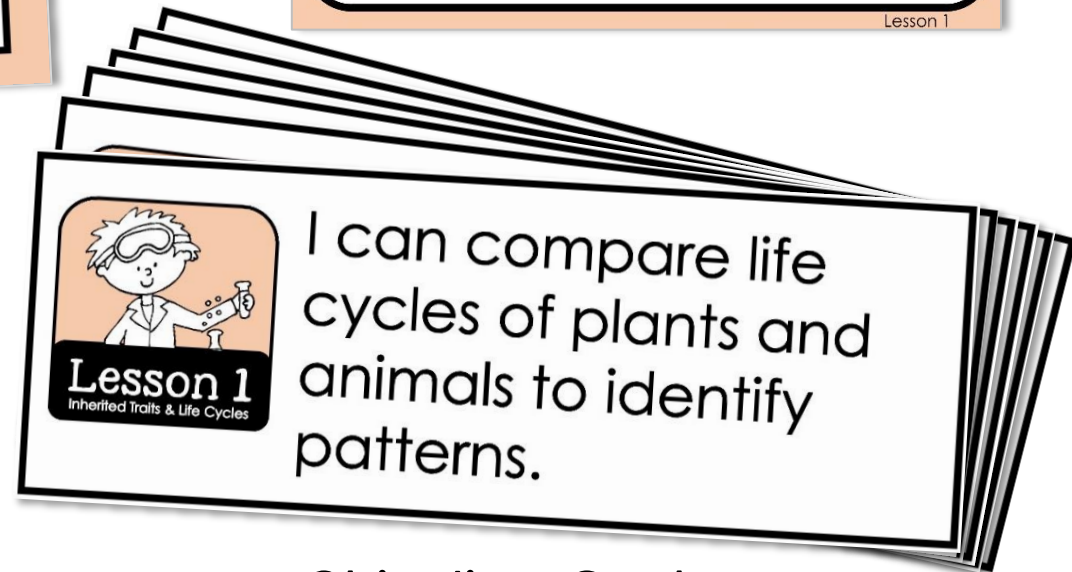
How do living things get their traits?

GUIDING QUESTION

Why do offspring of the same parents have different traits from one another?

Lesson 3
Inherited Traits

Focus Wall Cards



Stack of Objectives Cards. The top card features a cartoon scientist icon and the text:

Lesson 1
Inherited Traits & Life Cycles

I can compare life cycles of plants and animals to identify patterns.

Objectives Cards

TEACHER GUIDE

- Scripted lesson plans
- Standards & objectives
- Performance tasks
- Teacher instructions
- Management tips
- Lab procedures & photos
- Extension activities
- Assessments

Binder Spine & Divider Tab Options

Lesson Plans | Journal | Investigations | Centers | Assessments | Answer Keys

GRADE 3
INHERITED TRAITS & LIFE CYCLES

Name: _____ **ANSWER KEY** Lesson 3: Quick Check

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

What causes variation in animals from the same parents?
Sample answer: Living things inherit traits from both parents. Each animal will then have a combination of traits that are similar but not exactly like its siblings.

In what ways can organisms within a species vary?
Sample answer: Organisms in the same species vary in shape, an...

Investigation
Lesson 2: Investigate Inherited Traits
TEACHER GUIDE

QUESTION: What inherited traits can you observe in a group of animals?
OBJECTIVE: Students will use photos to gather data about the traits of a group of cats. Students will compare animal offspring to their parents.
MATERIALS:
 Prep per group:
 -Lesson 2 Investigation slide or picture cards
 -Student recording page

UNIT TEST
Inherited Traits & Life Cycles Name: _____ **Answer Key**
Vocabulary Match

Write the letter to match each word with its definition.

organism C A. the process where a living thing makes more of its species
 traits E B. the children of animal parents
 offspring B C. a living thing
 inherit F D. a difference in offspring with the same parent

TENEBRIO FACTS

Life cycle timeline: The Tenebrio life cycle can take 30-90 days depending on the age of the larvae when you purchase them.

Spine Segment Thorax
 Abdomen Legs

Activity 1.1
OBSERVE THE TENEBRIO LIFE CYCLE

Materials:
 mealworm larvae
 oatmeal plastic container
 hand lens
 observation journal

1. Watch the video of the darkling beetle life cycle.

Lesson 1: Life Cycles of Organisms
TEACHER GUIDE

OBJECTIVE: Students will compare life cycles of plants and animals to identify patterns.
GUIDING QUESTION: How are organisms similar and different?
VOCABULARY: organism, reproduce, pattern, diverse, life cycle, offspring
KEY CONCEPT: Life cycles follow the same basic pattern of birth, growth, reproduction, and death, no matter what the organism is.
PROCEDURE:
 1. Set the purpose for the lesson by introducing the learning target and guiding question.
 2. Tell students, "There are millions of different kinds of organisms on Earth, and while each one is very different, they all have one thing in common. Their life cycles all follow the same pattern. Today we'll learn more about the pattern that all living things go through during their lives."
 3. Project the Patterns Within Life Cycles slide to the left. Show slide 30, direct students to read the slide. Show slide 44. Ask students, "What are the similarities and differences in the life cycles of these organisms?"
 4. Read the lesson. Have students pause at the end of each slide and discuss the photos. Pause after slide 18 (the sunflower life cycle diagram).
 5. Watch the plant life cycle videos. Students will have learned about a plant's life cycle and how it grows from a seed to a seedling, and then to a mature plant. You may want to show the video about the life cycle of a butterfly. (Ex. begin with an egg, the egg hatches into a caterpillar, the caterpillar goes through a metamorphosis etc.)

Activity 1.1
OBSERVE THE TENEBRIO LIFE CYCLE

Objective: Students will observe the darkling beetle life cycle and compare it to a similar life cycle of another organism.

Lesson 3: Related Book List

Hibernation
 Migrations
 Elephants
 They Just Know
 Migration

Unit Overview
Key Concepts:
 • Life cycles follow the same basic pattern of birth, no matter what the organism is.
 • Many characteristics of organisms are inherited from their parents, or among siblings.
 • Traits vary within a species.
 • Organisms have some traits we can't see.
 • Patterns are the similarities and differences in the traits of organisms.
 • Traits can be influenced by inheritance, environment, and some traits, like injuries, are determined by an organism's environment.
 In this unit, students investigate a variety of plant and animal life cycles.

Unit Pacing

| Day | Lesson |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Lesson 1.1 Life Cycles of Organisms |
| 2 | Lesson 1.2 Animal Reproduction |
| 3 | Activity 1.1 Observe the Darkling Beetle Life Cycle |
| 4 | Lesson 1.3 Patterns Within Life Cycles |
| 5 | Lesson 1 Lab: Compare Models of Life Cycles |

Next Generation Science Standards Alignment

Lesson 1:
 3-LS1-1: Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles, but all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death.
 SEP 2: Developing and Using Models: Develop models to describe phenomena.

Lesson 2:
 3-LS3-1: Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from parents and that variation of those traits exists in a group of similar organisms.
 SEP 4: Analyzing and Interpreting Data: Students analyze and interpret data from an investigation to provide evidence.
 DCI LS3.A Inheritance of Traits: Many characteristics of organisms are inherited from their parents.
 DCI LS3.B Variation of Traits: Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have inherited different information.

Unit Materials

The following materials are needed to do all of the labs. Please see the teacher directions page for each lab activity and investigation as some of the materials are optional or can be replaced with items you may already have.

| | |
|---|---|
| index cards | For Raising Tenebrions: mealworm larvae oatmeal |
| hole punch | apple slices |
| yarn | hand lenses |
| celery stalks | paper plates |
| scallions (green onions) | plastic spoons |
| 1 live rose or other fragrant flower (optional) | rulers |
| hand lenses | small plastic containers |

21-Day Pacing Guide

DETAILED LESSON PLANS

HIGH-ENGAGEMENT LABS

Students work with partners to discuss, write and investigate.

Meet a Wildlife Ecologist



Hello!
My name is Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant. I am a wildlife ecologist and conservation scientist. I work with the National Geographic Society to study black bears and how they are affected by changes in their environment. I'm currently investigating how pollution in an environment affects the organisms that live there.

Watch a Video:
Tracking Black Bears: Exploring with GIS



LESSON 4 TALK ABOUT IT

Environmental Factors



Recall and tell your partner things in the environment that can affect an organism's traits.

How would your pet dog be affected if it



Activity 2.1

OBSERVING TRAITS

MATERIALS:
1 green onion or scallion
Activity recording sheet



LESSON 2 RESEARCH

How are traits inherited?

Choose a research project

- Research how traits are passed from animal parents to their offspring
- Research how traits are passed from plant parents to their offspring.



LESSON 4 RESEARCH

Environmental Effects

Choose a research project

- Research plant and animal traits that can be affected by environment.
- Create an informative writing piece about traits of plants or animals that could be affected by



Interactive Trait Variation

| Trait | Fur Pattern | Nose Color | Tail Color | Ear Color |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Variation | | | | |



Activity 2.2

PARENTS & OFFSPRING

1. Color each parent to show some traits. Label the traits in your drawing.
2. Color the offspring to show a trait it inherited.
3. Explain the trait the offspring inherited, and from which parent, to a partner.



LESSON 4 INVESTIGATE 1

The Celery Experiment

QUESTION:
How do the environment and soil affect inherited traits?

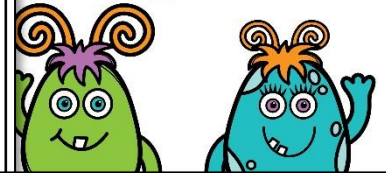
Design a test to investigate how environment affects traits.



LESSON 3 INVESTIGATE

Variations of Traits

QUESTION: What variations might their offspring have?



LESSON 4 INVESTIGATE 2

Pollution Simulation

QUESTION: How does pollution in an environment affect organisms that live there?

Use dry active yeast to investigate the effect of pollution on an organism.



LESSON 2 INVESTIGATE

Patterns of Traits in a Group

QUESTION: What patterns of traits can you observe in a group of animals?

Decide which traits you want to observe. Make a chart to collect and analyze data about a group of kittens.

Write a scientific explanation of your



LESSON 1 INVESTIGATE

Compare Models of Life Cycles

QUESTION: How are all life cycles alike and different?

Make a model that shows how a plant life cycle, and an animal life cycle, are alike and different.



Activity 1.1

OBSERVE THE DARKLING BEETLE (TENEBRIO) LIFE CYCLE

MATERIALS:
Mealworm larvae
Observation journal

1. Obtain information about the life cycle of Tenebrio by watching a video.
2. Prepare a habitat for your mealworm larvae.
3. Observe and record changes during each stage of the organism's life cycle.



6 HANDS-ON INVESTIGATIONS

STUDENTS EXPLORE:

- Traits of organisms
- The Tenebrio life cycle
- Inherited traits in offspring
- Variations of traits
- Variations within groups
- Effects of environment on an organism

Investigation 4 The Celery Experiment

Investigation 2 Picture Cards
Print 1 set per group in color

Mother cat

Investigation The Celery Experiment TEACHER GUIDE

QUESTION: Can the environment affect inherited traits?
OBJECTIVE: Students will use celery plants to explore how a plant's diet can affect its traits.
MATERIALS PER GROUP

Investigation 4 Pollution Simulation Guided Lab Directions

*NOTE: If using yeast packets, follow the directions on the packet for amounts.

Investigation 3 Creature Offspring Models Guided Lab Directions

OBSERVE THE TENEBRIO LIFE CYCLE Activity 1.1

Objective: Students will observe the darkling beetle life cycle and compare it to a similar life cycle of another organism.
Materials per group:
mealworm larvae
catmeal
apple slice
small plastic container with lid
hand lens
paper plate
plastic spoon

Investigation 3 Creature Offspring Models TEACHER GUIDE

QUESTION: Why do offspring have similar traits to their parents but not always to each other?
OBJECTIVE: Students will build a model of a creature based on the traits of its parents.
MATERIALS:
Prep per student:
-Investigation 3 slide or creature parents picture cards
-Play Doh or optional paper templates

Investigation Investigate Inherited Traits TEACHER GUIDE

QUESTION: What inherited traits can you observe in a group of animals?
OBJECTIVE: Students will use photos to gather data about the traits of a group of cats. Students will compare animal offspring to their parents.
MATERIALS:
Prep per group:
-Lesson 2 Investigation slide or picture cards
-Student recording page

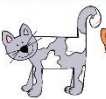
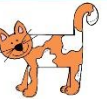




Investigation 2 Investigate Inherited Traits Activity 2.1











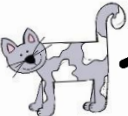


How can we describe traits?

Onions (also called chives or scallions) from your yard

INTERACTIVE DIAGRAM SLIDES

| Interactive Trait Variation | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Trait | Fur Pattern | Nose Color | Tail Color | Ear Color |
| Variation | | | | |

| Interactive Parents and Offspring Traits 1 | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Parents |   |   |   | |
| Offspring | | | | |

| Interactive Parents and Offspring Traits 2 EXAMPLE | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Parents |   |   |   |
| Offspring |  |  |  |
| Similar Trait | black nose | pink nose spots | tan fur |
| |  |  |   |
| | orange fur | | |

Directions: Choose one offspring that is likely to have come from each set of parents

The diagram slides are initially used during the lesson to explain inheritance, variations, and patterns within groups by sliding animals and traits to match possible offspring with each set of parents.

Students can practice further by uploading the slides onto their devices or desktop.

LESSON RESPONSE JOURNAL

WORKBOOK INCLUDES:

- Applying vocabulary
- Writing to explain
- Labeling diagrams
- Comparing traits
- Interpreting data

Lesson 2 Inherited Traits

How do organisms get their traits?

A grey female rabbit and a white male rabbit produce the offspring shown in the table.

| Rabbits | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Color of fur | Number of offspring |
| grey | 8 |
| white | 0 |
| grey and white | 0 |

Circle two sentences that best describe the offspring.

A. The offspring all inherited fur color from the female parent.
 B. The offspring all inherited fur color from the male parent.
 C. None of the offspring inherited both fur colors.
 D. The offspring inherited fur color equally from both parents.

INHERITED TRAITS

SCIENCE JOURNAL

NAME _____

Lesson 4 Traits and Environment

What does inherit mean?

These gourds came from the same plant. Mark an X to show the variations.

Why do living things reproduce?

Compare the sunflower life cycle to the frog life cycle. Think about how each begin their life. Describe how they are similar and different.

Why do cactuses have different shapes? Branches did not get enough sunlight. shape from one parent. size get influences their shape. color of fur color equally from both parents.

What affect the height of a tree?

Lesson 1 Life Cycles of Organisms

What is an organism?

What pattern does every living thing go through? Write them in order.

True or False?

Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

A life cycle is a series of changes all living things go through before they are born.

Unit Vocabulary

organism
diverse
life cycle
reproduce
offspring
pattern
traits

ob
var
ins
sp
en
inf

Write new vocabulary

Lesson 2 Inherited Traits

How do organisms get their traits?

A grey female rabbit and a white male rabbit produce the offspring shown in the table.

| Rabbits | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Color of fur | Number of offspring |
| grey | 8 |
| white | 0 |
| grey and white | 0 |

Circle two sentences that best describe the offspring.

A. The offspring all inherited fur color from the female parent.
 B. The offspring all inherited fur color from the male parent.
 C. None of the offspring inherited both fur colors.

Lesson 3 Forces and Motion

What is a contact force?

Mark an X to show the forces acting on the baseball.

gravity
 friction
 spring force
 magnetic force
 electric force
 contact force

Why will the baseball eventually fall to the ground?

What are some examples of non-contact forces?

Lesson 3 Variation of Traits

What is variation?

What causes variation?

What are some variations you might see in a group of puppies?

Circle the sentences that describe the variations in these plants.

A. The centers in each plant are different colors.
 B. The plants are all the same height.
 C. Some of the flowers have more petals than others.

Organisms have observable traits. Give an example of a trait you can observe with each of these senses.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| hearing | _____ |
| sight | _____ |
| smell | _____ |

What is a trait all birds have? _____
 What is a trait all dolphins have? _____
 What is a trait all trees have? _____



True or False?


Write T for true and F for false.


_____ A trait is how a living thing looks and acts.
 _____ Organisms inherit traits from one parent.
 _____ Apples inherit their taste from the mother tree.
 _____ Offspring don't always look like their parents.
 _____ Organisms have traits that are similar to their parents' traits.

DIGITAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Interactive
journal
activities on
Google Slides™
for each lesson

 **Lesson 1**
Life Cycles of Organisms 

 What is an organism?
Students type short response answer here.

 What pattern does every living thing go through? Slide the words in order.

Word bank

death
reproduction


birth → growth
↑ ↓
Type here ← Type here



True or False?


Slide **T** if the statement is true and **F** if it is false.


- T** A life cycle is a series of changes all living things goes through.
- F** All life cycles take the same amount of time.
- T** Insects are the most diverse organism on Earth.
- F** All living things look like their parents when they are born.



T
F




 **Lesson 2**
Inherited Traits 

 How do organisms get their traits?
Students type answer here.

 A grey female rabbit and a white male rabbit produce the offspring shown in the table.

| Rabbits | |
|---|---|
| female | male |
|  |  |
| Color of fur | Number of offspring |
| grey | 8 |
| white | 0 |
| grey and white | 0 |



Circle two sentences that best describe the offspring.

- A The offspring all inherited fur color from the female parent.
- B The offspring all inherited fur color from the male parent.
- C None of the offspring inherited both fur colors.
- D The offspring inherited fur color equally from both parents.

LITERACY-BASED SCIENCE CENTERS



Integrate science in your literacy centers

Use them as lesson extensions or for early finishers



INHERITED TRAITS

SCIENCE CENTERS



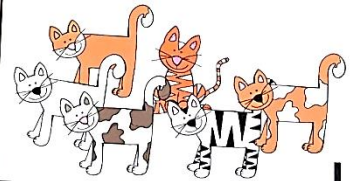
NAME _____

MATH & SCIENCE SOLVE ITS

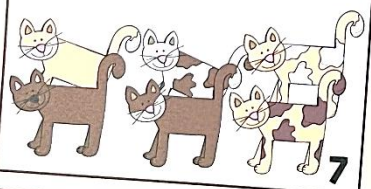
MATH & SCIENCE SOLVE-IT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | | |
| 7 | | |

What fraction describes the cats with orange fur?



What fraction describes the number of cats with spots?



Practice MATH & LITERACY SKILLS

Reinforce SCIENCE CONTENT

INHERITED TRAITS

SCIENCE CENTERS



NAME _____

INHERITED OR ENVIRONMENTAL?

Write I if the trait is inherited
Write E if the trait is caused by the environment.

INHERITED OR ENVIRONMENTAL?

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 10 | | |

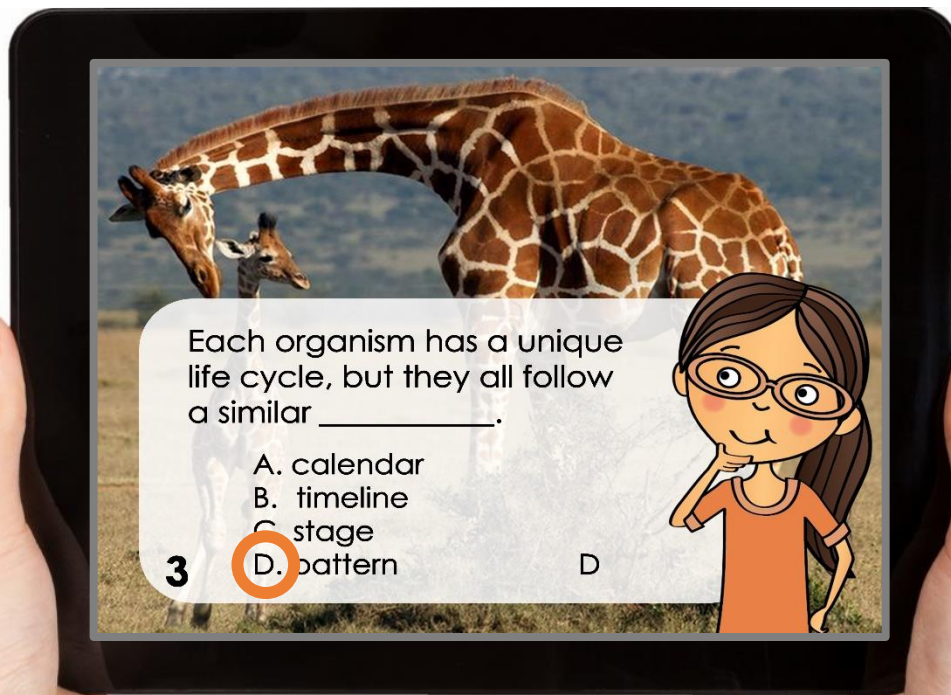
Inherited TRAIT

TRAIT Influenced by Environment

Centers included in color and black & white

DIGITAL CENTER ACTIVITIES

Reinforce SCIENCE CONTENT

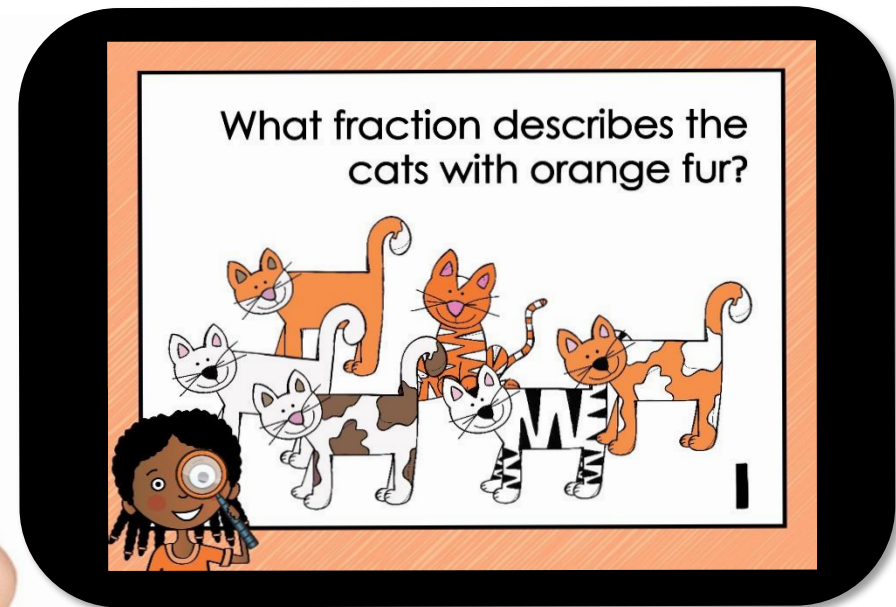


Each organism has a unique life cycle, but they all follow a similar _____.

- A. calendar
- B. timeline
- C. stage
- D. pattern

3 D

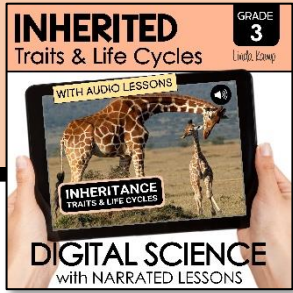
Practice MATH & LITERACY SKILLS



What fraction describes the cats with orange fur?

1

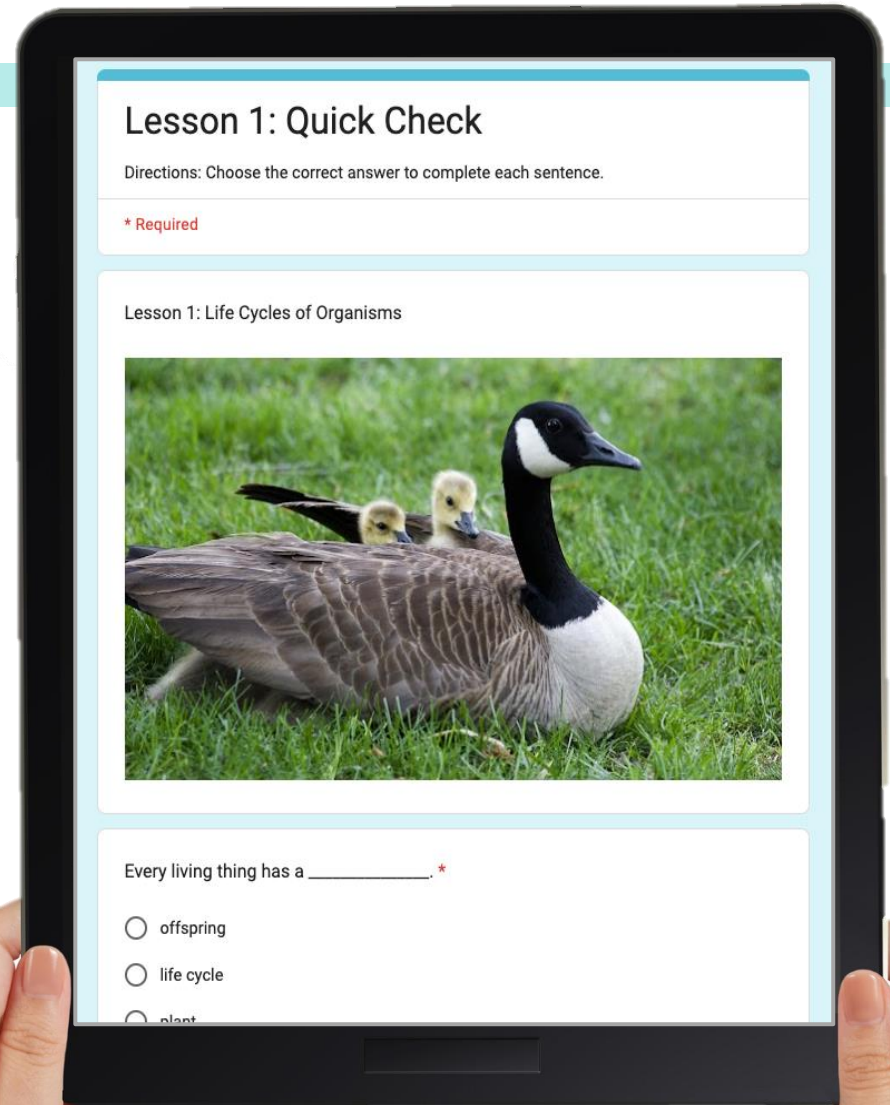
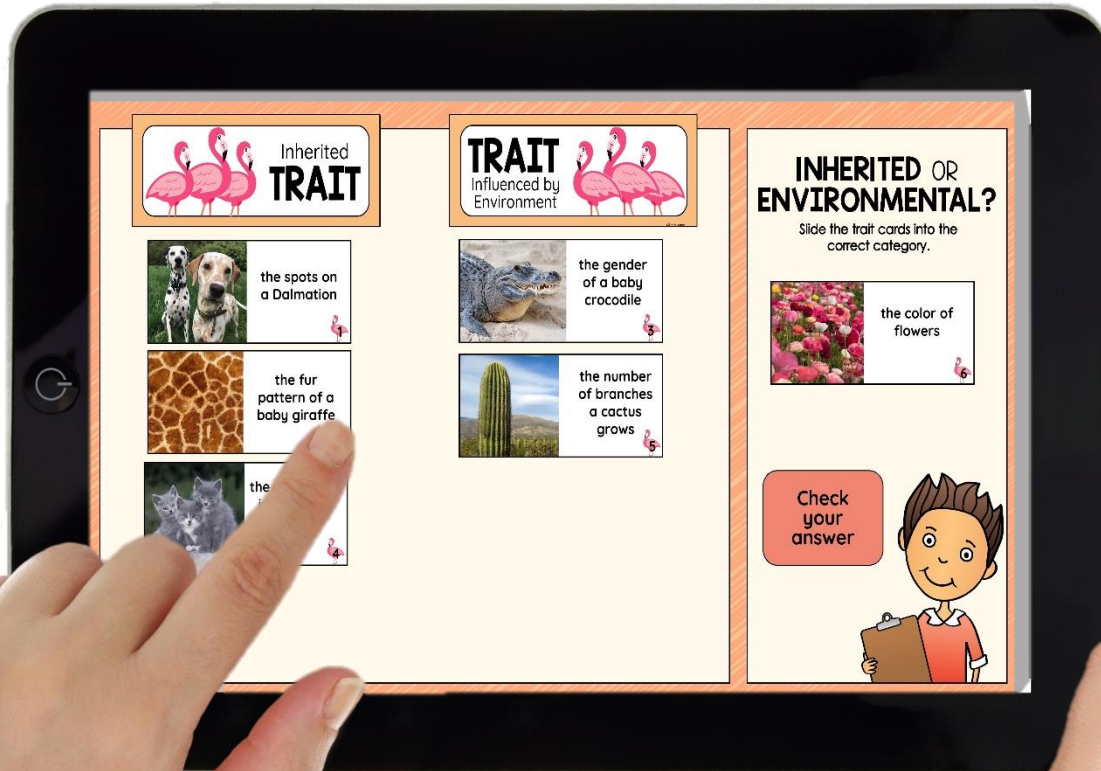
on Google Forms & Slides



SELF-CHECKING

Google Forms unit test & quizzes

Self-checking activities





ASSESSMENT MADE EASY

Self-grading quizzes after each lesson

Lesson 4: Quick Check

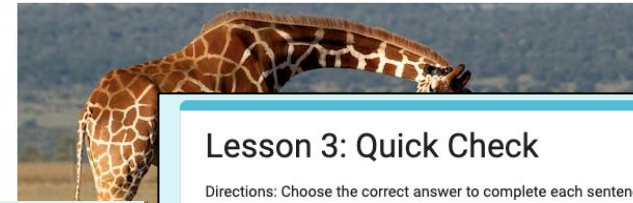
Directions: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

* Required

Lesson 4: Traits Influenced By Environment

Inherited Traits & Life Cycles Unit Test

* Required



Lesson 1: Quick Check

Directions: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

* Required

Lesson 1: Life Cycles of Organisms



Every living thing has a _____.*

- offspring
- life cycle
- plant



Lesson 2: Quick Check

Directions: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

* Required

Lesson 2: Inherited Traits



Lesson 3: Quick Check

Directions: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

* Required

Lesson 3: Variations of Traits



Not all puppies look exactly like their _____.*

- organisms
- variations

variation



instinct



observe



influence



instinct



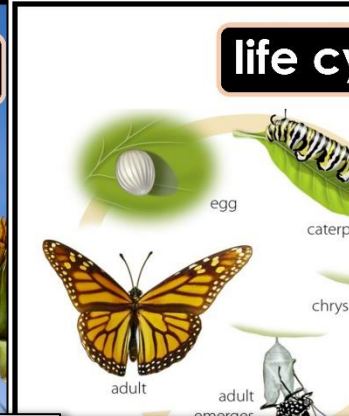
environment



pattern



life cycle



diverse



reproduce



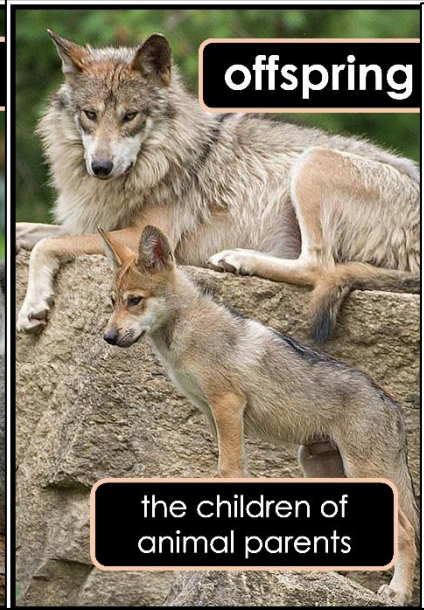
the process where a living thing makes more of its species

inherit



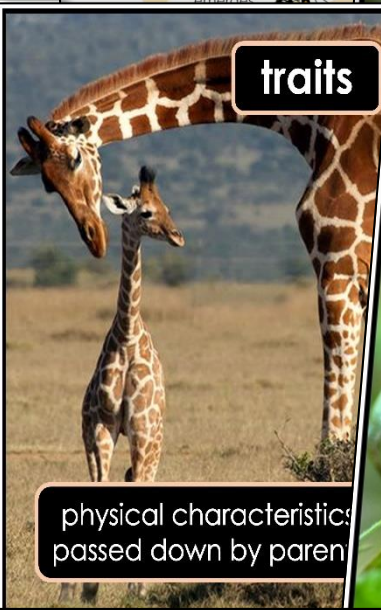
to receive a trait from a parent

offspring



the children of animal parents

traits



physical characteristics passed down by parents

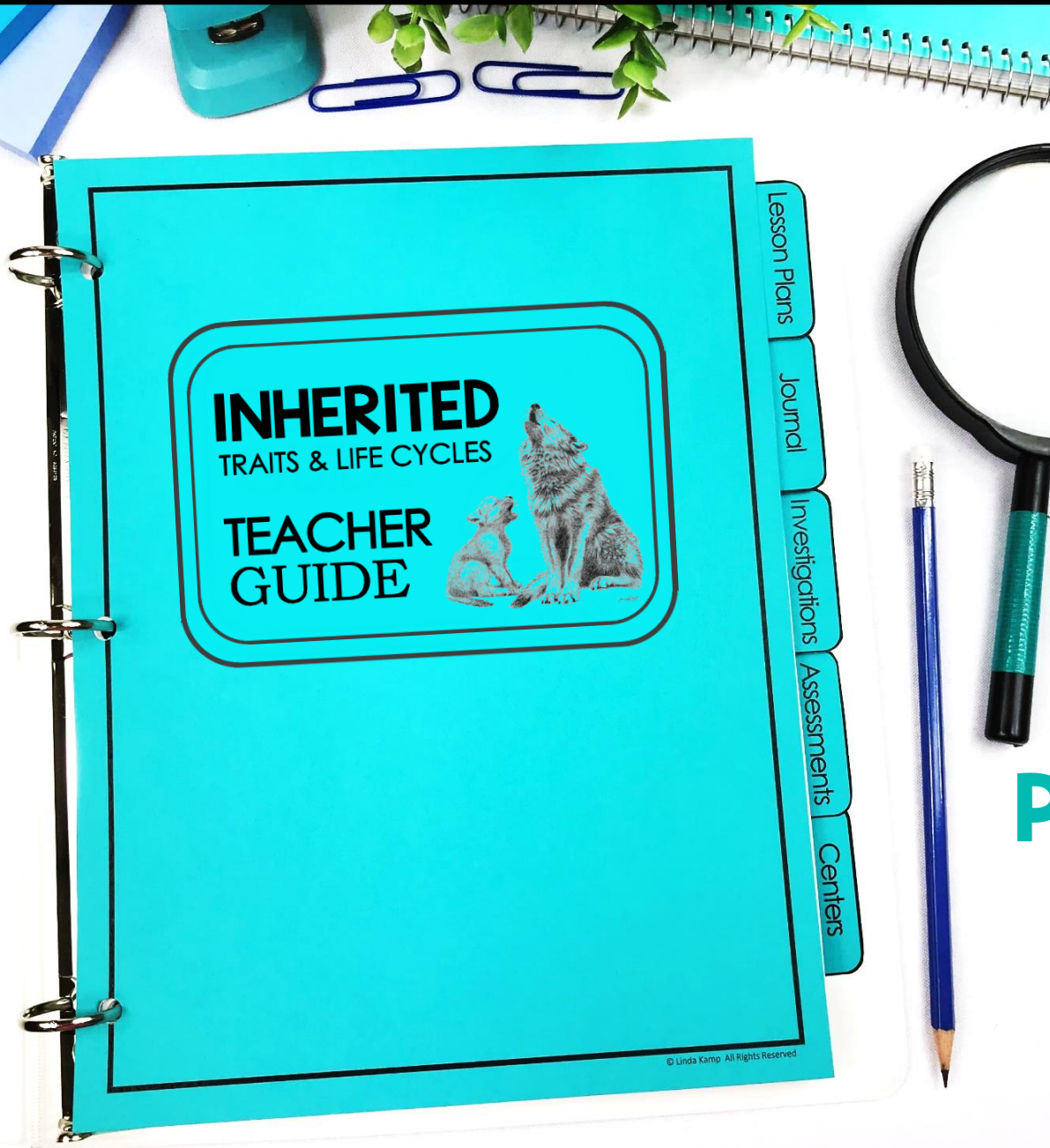
organism



a living thing

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Organize your unit
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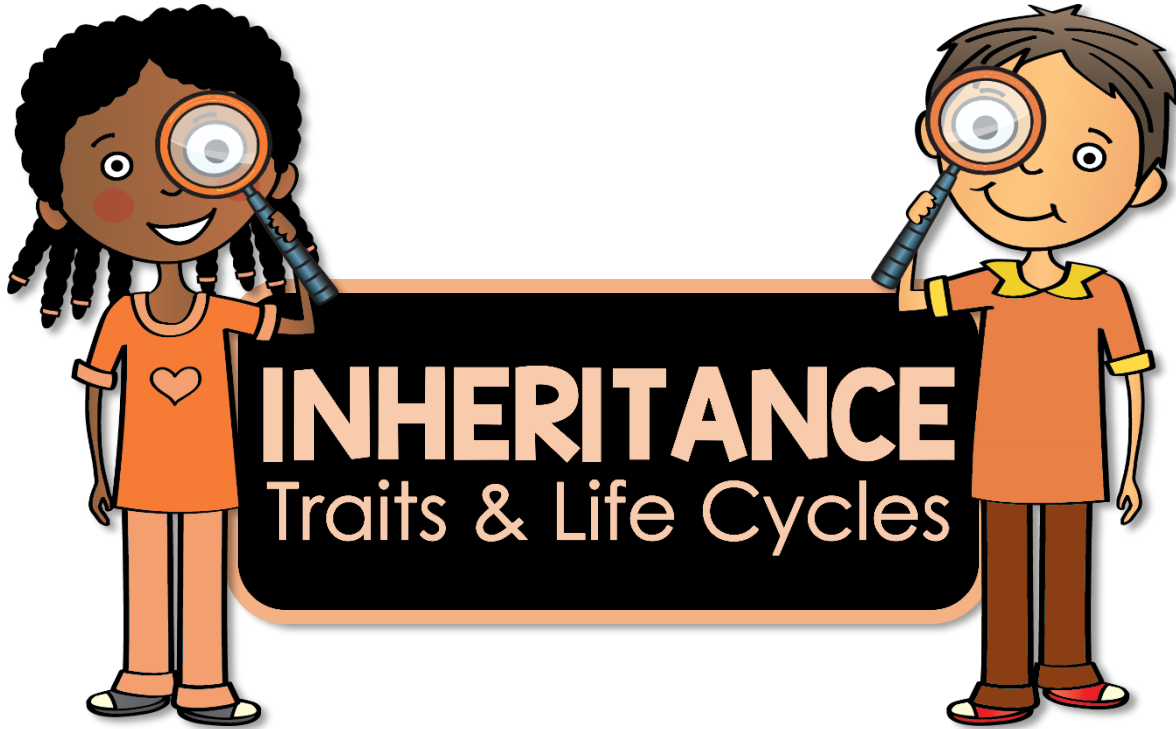
Binder includes:

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- divider tabs

PLAN-TEACH-ASSESS

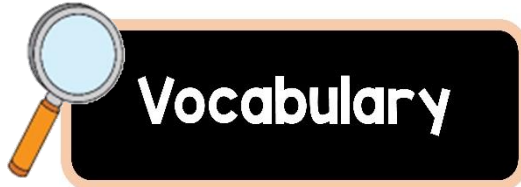
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GRADE
3



STUDENTS GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF:

- How organisms get their traits
- Identifying variations in offspring
- Identifying patterns of traits
- Collecting & analyzing data
- Organizing data in tables
- Planning & carrying out investigations
- Building models
- Drawing diagrams
- Writing a scientific explanation

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GRADE
3

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science lessons

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resources

Engaging lab
investigations



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INHERITED TRAITS & LIFE CYCLES

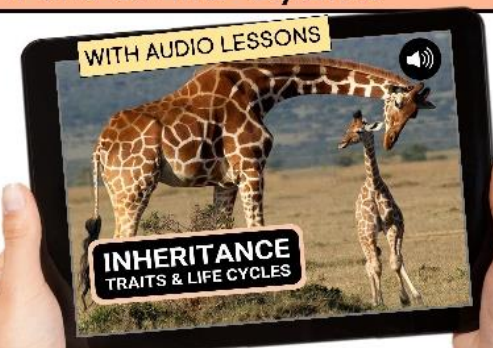
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3



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with NARRATED LESSONS



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