## Elementary Science: Unit-at-a-Glance

Grade Level: 2		Unit: Life Science: <u>Butterflies</u>	
Lesson #	Essential Learning	Vocabulary	
1	An organism is any living thing. Insects are organisms that have 3 body parts: head, thorax, and abdomen.	<ul> <li>Organism</li> <li>Body parts</li> <li>Head</li> <li>Thorax</li> <li>Abdomen</li> <li>Label</li> <li>Antennae</li> <li>Legs</li> <li>Spiracles</li> <li>Wings</li> <li>Insect</li> <li>Grasshopper</li> <li>Sections</li> <li>Basic needs</li> <li>Characteristics</li> <li>Classify</li> </ul>	
2	Classify organisms as insects or non-insects based on their physical characteristics.	<ul> <li>Insect</li> <li>Non-insect</li> <li>Wasp</li> <li>Spider</li> <li>Grasshopper</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>Observe</li> <li>Classifying</li> <li>Classify</li> </ul>	
3	Determine that a butterfly is an insect based on its characteristics.	<ul><li>Butterfly</li><li>Differences</li><li>Adult</li></ul>	
4	Butterfly larvae have basic needs (food, air, water, and shelter) that must be met for it to survive and grow.	<ul> <li>Habitat</li> <li>Petri dish</li> <li>Larvae</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Vial</li> <li>Porous</li> <li>Caterpillar</li> </ul>	

6	Identify a butterfly larva's body parts. Explain the functions of the antennae, mouthparts, spinneret, prolegs, eyes, crochets, and spiracles.  Butterfly larvae have distinct food preferences (e.g., the nutrient in the vial or certain leaves in their natural habitat).	<ul> <li>Setae</li> <li>True legs</li> <li>Prolegs</li> <li>Spinneret</li> <li>Crochets</li> <li>Spiracles</li> <li>Eyes</li> <li>Antennae</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Vitamins</li> <li>Minerals</li> </ul>
7	Butterflies experience different developmental life stages: the egg stage, larva stage, pupa stage (which is encased in a chrysalis), and the adult stage.	<ul> <li>Protein</li> <li>Toxins</li> <li>Molt</li> <li>Proboscis</li> <li>Butterfly</li> <li>Meta-morphosis</li> <li>Chrysalis</li> <li>Chrysalides</li> <li>Host plant</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Habitat</li> <li>Predators</li> <li>Nectar</li> <li>True legs</li> <li>Prolegs</li> <li>Pupa</li> <li>Camouflaged</li> </ul>
8	The food preferences of adult butterflies are distinctly different from those of a larvae because of the major structural changes in the organism during its life cycle.	<ul><li> Host plant</li><li> Environment</li><li> Survey</li><li> Shelter</li><li> Habitat</li></ul>
9	A butterfly will survive in a habitat that meets its basic needs. Habitats need to be protected.	<ul> <li>Meta-morphosis</li> <li>Life cycle</li> <li>Larvae</li> <li>Pupae</li> <li>Colonies</li> <li>Conclusions</li> </ul>

10	Butterflies will survive best in a habitat that meets the basic needs for each stage of its life cycle.  An organism's habitat needs to be protected for it to continue to grow.	<ul> <li>Species</li> <li>Endangered</li> <li>Environment</li> <li>Predators</li> <li>Insecticides</li> <li>Herbicides</li> <li>Pollute</li> </ul>
		<ul><li>Pollute</li><li>Nectar</li></ul>
		• Habitats