

IDAHO COMMON CORE STANDARDS ALIGNED WITH EPISODE 1 PODCAST AND ACTIVITIES

Kindergarten:

LS: Life Sciences

LS1-K-1. Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.

Examples of patterns could include that animals need to take in food but plants produce their own; the different kinds of food needed by different types of animals; the requirement of plants to have light; and, that all living things need water.

1st Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS1.A: Structure and Function

All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place, and seek, find, and take in food, water and air. Plants also have different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help them survive and grow. (LS1-1-1)

2nd Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

Plants Depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around (LS1-2-2)

LS2-2-1. Make Observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.

3rd Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS-3-1. Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from parents and that variation of these traits exists in groups of similar organisms. Patterns are the similarities and differences in traits shared between offspring and their parents, or among siblings. Emphasis is on organisms other than humans.

4th Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS1.4.1. Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

Examples of structures could include thorns, stems, roots, colored petals, heart, stomach, lung, brain, and skin. Assessment is limited to macroscopic structures within plant and animal systems.

LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plants or plant parts and animals) and therefore operate as “decomposers.” Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back into the soil. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet

their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem. (LS2-4-1)

5th Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS4.C: Adaptation

For any particular environment, some kinds of organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all. (LS2-5-3)

LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans

Populations of animals are classified by their characteristics. (LS2-5-2)

Populations live in a variety of habitats, and change in those habitats affects the organisms living there. (LS2-5-4)

6th Grade:

LS: Life Sciences

LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

Organisms, and populations of organisms, are dependent on their environmental interactions both with other living things and with nonliving factors. (LS2-MS-1)

In any ecosystem, organisms and populations with similar requirements for food, water, oxygen, or other resources may compete with each other for limited resources, access to which consequently constrains their growth and reproduction. (LS2-MS-1)

Growth of organisms and population increases are limited by access to resources. (LS2-MS-1)

LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience

Ecosystems are dynamic in nature; their characteristics can vary over time. Disruptions to any physical or biological component of an ecosystem can lead to shifts in all its populations. (LS2-MS-5)

Biodiversity describes the variety of species found in Earth's terrestrial and oceanic systems. The completeness or integrity of an ecosystem's biodiversity is often used as a measure of its health. (LS2-MS-6)