WARGO NATURE CENTER
7701 Main Street
Lino Lakes, MN 55038
651.429.8007

Insects (K-3)

After learning the parts of an insect, students will learn how insects undergo metamorphosis and how they use camouflage to avoid predators and stalk their prey. Students will catch and identify insects. They will also discover sounds and scents that insects use to attract each other.

Grade K Science Standards:

4. Life Science-
    1. Structure and Function in Living Systems
        1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.
            0.4.1.1.1 Observe and compare plants and animals.
            0.4.1.1.2 Identify the external parts of a variety of plants and animals including humans.
            For example: Heads, legs, eyes and ears on humans and animals; flowers, stems and roots on many plants.
            0.4.1.1.3 Differentiate between living and nonliving things.
            For example: Sort organisms and objects (or pictures of these) into groups of those that grow, reproduce, and need air, food, and water; and those that don't.
    2. Interdependence Among Living Systems
        1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the system.
            0.4.2.1.1 Observe a natural system or its model, and identify living and nonliving components in that system.

Grade 1- Science Standards

4. Life Science-
    1. Structure and Function in Living Systems
    1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.
        1.4.1.1.1 Describe and sort animals into groups in many ways, according to their physical characteristics and behaviors.
        1.4.2.1.1 Recognize that animals need space, water, food, shelter and air.
    2. Interdependence Among Living Systems
        1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the system.
        1.4.2.1.2 Describe ways in which an animal's habitat provides for its basic needs.
        For example: Compare students' houses with animal habitats.
        1.4.3.1.1 Demonstrate an understanding that animals pass through life cycles that include a beginning, development into adults, reproduction and eventually death.
        For example: Use live organisms or pictures to observe the changes that occur during the life cycle of butterflies, meal worms or frogs.
    3. Evolution in Living Systems
        1. Plants and animals undergo a series of orderly changes during their life cycles.
        1.4.3.1.2 Recognize that animals pass through the same life cycle stages as their parents.

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Grade 2- Science Standards

4. Life Science-
    1. Structure and Function in Living Systems
        1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.
            2.4.1.1.1 Describe and sort plants into groups in many ways, according to their physical characteristics and behaviors.
    2. Interdependence Among Living Systems
        1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the system
            2.4.2.1.1 Recognize that plants need space, water, nutrients and air, and that they fulfill these needs in different ways.
    3. Evolution in Living Systems
        1. Plants and animals undergo a series of orderly changes during their life cycles.
            2.4.3.1.1 Describe the characteristics of plants at different stages of their life cycles.
            For example: Use live organisms or pictures to observe the changes that occur during the life cycles

Grade 3- Science Standards

4. Life Science
    1. Structure and Function in Living Systems
        1. Living things are diverse with many different characteristics that enable them to grow, reproduce and survive.
            3.4.1.1.2 Identify common groups of plants and animals using observable physical characteristics, structures and behaviors.
            For example: Sort animals into groups such as mammals and amphibians based on physical characteristics.
            Another example: Sort and identify common Minnesota trees based on leaf/needle characteristics.
            3.4.3.2.1 Give examples of likenesses between adults and offspring in plants and animals that can be inherited or acquired.
            For example: Collect samples or pictures that show similarities between adults and their young offspring.
    3. Evolution in Living Systems
        2. Offspring are generally similar to their parents, but may have variations that can be advantageous or disadvantageous in a particular environment.
            3.4.3.2.2 Give examples of differences among individuals that can sometimes give an individual an advantage in survival and reproduction.