

What's for Dinner?

Grades: 4th – 5th

The following chart is intended to help teachers understand how the “What’s for Dinner” presentation connects NGSS with their curriculum.

Performance Expectations

Following this presentation, students will be able to *determine* an animal’s main diet and where it fits in the food web based on its physical characteristics.

Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts	Examples	Evidence Statements in Presentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-LS1.A: Structure and Function • 4-LS1.D: Information Processing 	<p style="text-align: center;">Systems and Systems Models</p> <p>A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.</p>	<p><i>Identify</i> adaptations of predator and prey animal species and <i>describe</i> their adaptations that help them hunt successfully or evade attack.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastal rosy boa’s coloration helps it remain camouflaged in a rocky terrain so that it can ambush prey with a surprise attack. • A 3-banded armadillo has long claws that help it dig, as well as a long sticky tongue to eat insects underneath the soil.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life • 5-LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms 	<p style="text-align: center;">Energy and Matter</p> <p>Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects.</p>	<p><i>Make connections</i> between the animals in an ecosystem and <i>describe</i> how the energy flows through that system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hissing cockroach cleans up the forest floor by devouring detritus. • The prehensile tailed skink is a primary consumer because it is an herbivore, while an owl is a secondary consumer because it eats smaller mammals or reptiles.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems • 5-LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems 	<p style="text-align: center;">Systems and Systems Models</p> <p>A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.</p>	<p><i>Describe</i> how an animal relies on its environment and in turn, many plants and other animals rely on that animal in some way, comprising an ecosystem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desert tortoises are herbivorous and are able to retain water from the plants they eat. • In turn, they help spread pollen as they move from plant to plant in the desert.

Wild California

Grades: 4th – 5th

The following chart is intended to help teachers understand how the “Wild California” presentation connects NGSS with their curriculum.

Performance Expectations

Following this presentation, students will be able to *identify* animal adaptations that help animals survive in the unique habitats found in the state of California.

Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts	Examples	Evidence Statements in Presentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4-LS1.A: Structure and Function 4-LS1.D: Information Processing 	<p>Structure and Function The shape and ability of structures of natural objects are related to their functions.</p>	<p><i>Identify</i> adaptations of predator and prey animal species and <i>describe</i> their adaptations that help them hunt successfully or evade attack.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While being mostly black to remain concealed in darkness, the stripes on skunks is a warning for predators to leave them alone if they will get sprayed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life 5-LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms 	<p>Cause and Effect Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change.</p>	<p><i>Make connections</i> between the animals in an ecosystem and <i>describe</i> how the energy flows through that system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rosy boa is a secondary consumer that gets its energy after consuming a primary consumer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems 5-LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems 	<p>Systems and Systems Models A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.</p>	<p><i>Describe</i> how animals that are endemic to California have adaptations that help them survive in habitats unique to the state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burrowing owls take advantage of holes abandoned by other animals, such as ground squirrels, and blend in with the landscape of a grassy area in California.