



**This guide will help you navigate the science and social studies units!**



Hi there!

**Thank you so much for downloading my Lucky to Learn Science and Social Studies mini units ! This document will help you get started using the resource.**

— Angie

## HELPFUL TIPS:

- Download the files to your computer. Open the PDF files with Adobe Reader. If you do not have the most current version of Adobe Reader installed, you can [get it for free here](#).
- [This navigation page](#) will be useful if you would like to download by topic.
- There are both PDF and PowerPoint versions of the teaching slides. You can upload the PowerPoint to your Google Drive if you would like to use them as Google Slides.
- If there is a topic you need but do not see listed as available, please make a request on your [My Account](#) page and we will do what we can to get it created for you!

## RELATED BLOG POSTS:



**BRING THE MAGIC OF SCIENCE TO YOUR CLASSROOM IN JUST 30 MINUTES A DAY!**

**click here to read**



**DIVE INTO NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH: RESOURCES FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS**



**click here to read**



# Why?

# SCIENCE & SOCIAL STUDIES

We know reading and math take the stage in the early grades, but science and social studies are still important!

It's hard to find time to squeeze them in, and usually you don't have great curriculum or resources. These science and social studies units are just the ticket! They are perfect for 15-20 minute lessons, but can be extended easily into a whole week or unit.

Are you wanting something easy to prepare?

These units are no prep! The slides are created for you with images, facts, and text. A teacher's guide lays it all out for each topic.

1

2

3

Wanting your students to be engaged?

The one-pager that goes along with each topic allows students to interact with the topic and easily engages them.

Looking for a science or social studies program?

We've done the heavy lifting with all the topics you will cover this year, experiment ideas, video links, and additional activity ideas!



# PERFECT FOR...

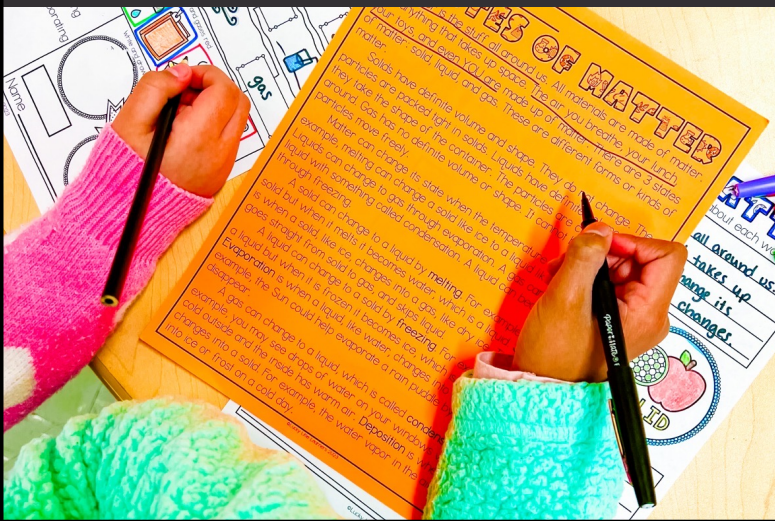
Integrated learning



Science lessons



Social studies lessons



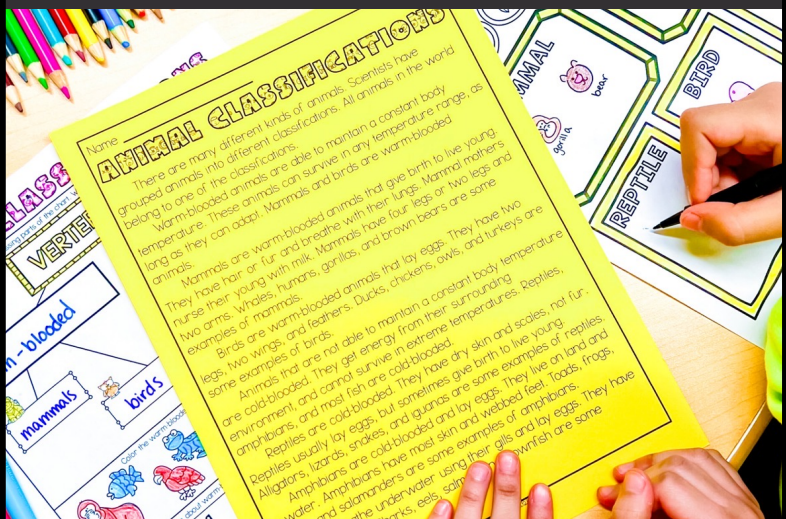
Extensions



Themed instruction



Building knowledge



# FULL YEAR RESOURCE

## FOR GRADES 1, 2, & 3

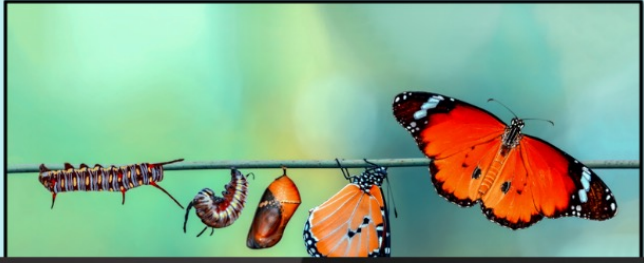
### SCIENCE TOPICS

Animal Adaptations	Animal Classifications	Bees	Body Systems	Constellations
Ecosystems & Biomes	Energy	Engineering & Design	Farm Animals	Food Chains
Force & Motion	Habitats	Insects	Inventors	Landforms
Life Cycles	Living vs. Nonliving	Magnets	Matter Changes	The Moon
Natural vs. Manmade Resources	Plants	Recycling	Rock Cycle	Safety and Science Tools
Scientific Method	Seasons & Day/Night	Simple Machines	Soil	Solar System
Sound Waves & Vibrations	STEM	States of Matter	The Sun	Water Cycle
Weather	Cicadas	Light Waves	Water Erosion	Germs
Volcanoes	Earthquakes	Hurricanes	Crocodiles	Computer Skills
Five Senses	Butterflies			

### SOCIAL STUDIES TOPICS

American Symbols & Landmarks	Black History	Citizenship	Civil Rights	Climate
Communities	Community Helpers	Constitution	Continents & Oceans	Economics
Environment	Geography	Government	Immigration	Map Skills
Native Americans	Natural vs. Manmade Resources	Past & Present	U. S. Presidents	Regions
Rules & Laws	Technology Changes	Timelines	Transportation	Westward Expansion
Women's History	World Landmarks	Election & Voting	Hispanic Heritage	Asian American & Pacific Islanders
Pledge of Allegiance	States: Texas	States: Illinois	States: California	States: Hawaii
States: Georgia	States: New York	States: Florida	States: Indiana	Australia
War of 1812	Ancient Greek Civilizations	Early Asian Civilizations		

# A KID'S GUIDE TO LIFE CYCLES



**COMMUNITIES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A community is a group of people who live, work, or play together in the same area. It can be a large or small group of people and the space where a community lives. It can be a large or small group of people and the space where a community lives. It can be a large or small group of people and the space where a community lives.

**LIFE CYCLES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A life cycle is a series of stages that a living thing goes through. All plants and animals have a life cycle. Baby ants or animals life cycle stages are usually shown on a diagram.

## TEACHING SLIDES

A year is divided into four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Each season lasts about 3 months. The seasons impact much of what happens on Earth for people and animals.

## READING PASSAGES

**COMMUNITIES**

Understand, identify, and describe the three types of communities - urban, suburban, and rural.

**TEACHING SLIDES**

Use the slides to teach about the types of communities. Go through each slide and read about the three types of communities - urban, suburban, and rural. Then review by having students answer the questions at the end of the slides. As an optional activity, provide the reading passage for students to follow along during the slides. **Slide Answers:** Urban, (anywhere), suburban, many people live in houses with neighborhood, but they have to use public transportation to commute to work in the city. Rural, few people live in the suburbs and usually people live in a house with a garage for their car. People like living in suburban communities because it is a quiet, there are more space, and they are all close to the town for a fun to play and a garage for their car.

**LIFE CYCLES**

Understand, identify, and describe various life cycles.

**TEACHING SLIDES**

Use the slides to introduce life cycles. Go through each slide to share examples. Review different life cycles by having students identify and describe the life cycles at the end of the slides and answer the questions. Provide the reading passage for students to follow along during the slides, as an optional activity. **Slide Answers:** cow, firefly, sheep/ram, watermelon plant, chicken, and frog.

## ONE-PAGERS

**COMMUNITIES**

Write a sentence about your favorite part of each community.

urban      suburban      rural

Use the word bank to fill in the blanks and complete each sentence.

apartment	country	space
neighborhoods	city	high-density

1. Urban communities have a \_\_\_\_\_ population.

2. Most people in urban communities live in an \_\_\_\_\_.

3. In suburban communities, houses are in \_\_\_\_\_.

4. People like the suburbs because they have more \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Rural communities are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Rural communities are far away from the \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**LIFE CYCLES**

Fill in the blank for each sentence using the word bank.

egg      stages      circle      life cycle

1. All plants and animals have a \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A life cycle goes through a series of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The word cycle means \_\_\_\_\_ because it goes around.

4. Life cycles usually start as a seed, \_\_\_\_\_, or live birth.

Write the number for each stage of the animal or plant's life cycle.

penguin			
butterfly			
salmon			
strawberry plant			
mouse			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**LIFE CYCLES**

Choose a plant or animal. Draw, label, and describe each stage of its life cycle.

**LIFE CYCLE OF A \_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_








4. \_\_\_\_\_

# TEACHER'S GUIDE

Science and social studies topics

Clear lesson objective

List of materials

THE MOON	
 <p><b>LESSON OBJECTIVE</b></p>	<p>Understand and describe the Moon.</p>
 <p><b>MATERIALS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Slides</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> One-Pager copies</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reading passage (optional)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Additional materials may be needed for experiment links (optional)</li> </ul>
 <p><b>TEACHING SLIDES</b></p>	<p><b>Teaching Slides:</b> Use the slides to introduce the Moon. Go through each slide about the Moon and its phases. Then, review the Moon phases by having students answer questions at the end of the slides. As an optional activity, provide the reading passage for students to follow along during the slides. <b>Slide Answers:</b> the Moon, eight, telescope, and eclipse.</p> <p><b>One-Pager:</b> Have students complete the one-pager while you teach the slides to help them interact with the content and/or assess their understanding of the Moon.</p>
 <p><b>OTHER RESOURCES</b></p>	<p>All Access Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Moon Toothy &amp; The Moon Digital Toothy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Moon Reading Passage &amp; Moon Digital Reading Passage</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Moon Phases Writing Prompt</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Moon Landing Reading Passage &amp; Moon Landing Digital Reading Passage</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Telling Time Moon Puzzle</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Moonwalk the Room Fractions Activity</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fractions on the Moon Bump Game</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maze to the Moon</a></li> </ul>
 <p><b>EXPERIMENT IDEAS</b></p>	<p>Experiment Ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">DIY Moon Phases</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Moon Experiment Ideas</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Observing the Moon Experiment Activity</a></li> </ul>
 <p><b>VIDEO SUGGESTIONS</b></p>	<p>Video Suggestions: <a href="#">Brain Pop Junior Video</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Generation Genius Video</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Homeschool Pop Video</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sci Show Kids Why Does the Moon Change Video</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Free School Video</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Learn Bright Phases of the Moon Video</a></li> </ul>
 <p><b>EXTENSIONS</b></p>	<p>Extensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">NASA The Moon Lesson &amp; Activities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Brain Pop Junior Video &amp; Activities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ducksters Phases of the Moon &amp; Activities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Geographic Kids Article &amp; Activities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Generation Genius Lesson &amp; Activities</a></li> </ul>

Teaching slides support & answers

One-pager to complete during or after lesson

Experiment ideas

Links to related All Access resources

Previewed video links for each topic

Extension suggestions

# TEACHING SLIDES

## COMMUNITIES

A community is a group of people who live, work, or play together in the same area. It can be a large or small group of people, and the space where the community is can also be large or small. There are many different types of communities. We are going to talk about the three main communities: urban, suburban, and rural.



urban



suburban



rural

### A KID'S GUIDE TO **COMMUNITIES**



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Guide students  
& teacher  
through each  
lesson with an  
easy-to-follow  
format and real  
photos.

# READING PASSAGES

## RAINFORESTS AND DESERTS

Rainforest and desert biomes are similar in that they are both hot climates. However, rainforests are rainy, and deserts are dry. Rainforests have many green lush plants, but deserts have few plants. Living things like toucans, jaguars, gorillas, orchids and rubber trees live in the rainforest biome. Living things in the desert include meerkats, scorpions, camels, cacti, and agave plants.

### Name \_\_\_\_\_ ECOSYSTEMS AND BIOMES

An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals living together in a biome. Many living and nonliving things interact in ecosystems and need each other to survive. Living things are all things that are alive or have been alive like plants and animals. Nonliving things are things that have never been alive like rocks and dirt. An ecosystem can be any size. It can be as small as a puddle or pond, or as large as a rainforest. Even the Earth is an ecosystem. Ecosystems and biomes are important because they help all the living things in the ecosystem survive. The sun gives the ecosystem the energy that it needs. Plants use the sun's energy to make their own food. Then, the animals use those plants for food.

A biome is a region of the world that has similar plants, animals, and climate. Climate is another word for weather and temperature. The climate of the biome determines which plants and animals can live there. There are many different biomes on Earth including deserts, rainforests, tundra, savannas, grasslands, ocean/aquatic, and forests. Scientists all have different opinions on how many different biomes there are, but it can be anywhere from 5-9 depending on how detailed they get. For example, some scientists keep all the forests together, while some separate them by where they are. Some separate biomes with water, while some keep them together.

Rainforest and desert biomes are similar in that they are both hot climates. However, rainforests are rainy, and deserts are dry. Rainforests have many green lush plants, but deserts have few plants. Living things like toucans, jaguars, gorillas, orchids and rubber trees live in the rainforest biome. Living things in the desert include meerkats, scorpions, camels, cacti, and agave plants.

The savannah is a grassland with scattered trees and shrubs. The savannah has a rainy season in the summer and a dry season in the winter. The weather is warm all year, but a little bit cooler in the winter. In the savannah, you will find elephants, giraffes, cheetahs, and plants like lemon grass and acacia trees. Grasslands are big areas of land with low-growing plants, grass and wildflowers.

Forest biomes have many trees and are located in many places all over the world. The climate of forests is temperate, which means not extreme. It does not get hot like a rainforest, or cold like the tundra. You will find living things like deer, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, ferns, shrubs, and mosses. In the tundra, the climate is cold and gets very little precipitation. In fact, it gets about the same amount of precipitation as a desert! The soil is frozen so not many plants or trees can grow there. Some living things you will find in the tundra are arctic hares, arctic foxes, snowy owls, arctic moss, cotton grass, moss, and lichens.

Aquatic biomes can be either freshwater or saltwater. It is the largest biome on Earth and covers about 70% of the Earth. Aquatic biomes have many living things. Some living things you might find in an aquatic biome are fish, sharks, turtles, whales, dolphins, squids, algae, seaweed, mangroves, and many others.

The plants and animals need each other to survive in all these ecosystems and biomes. What would happen to giraffes if there were no trees in the savannah? They would not survive. They need the trees for food and to survive.

Ecosystems and biomes are important to our environment and to all living things on Earth. The plants and animals that live in biomes provide humans with clean water, food, and even medicine. It is important that we protect our ecosystem by keeping the Earth clean and not disturbing the biomes so that the plants and animals that live there can survive and keep the ecosystem healthy.



Forest



Desert

### Name \_\_\_\_\_ LIFE CYCLES

A life cycle is the series of stages that a living thing goes through. All plants and animals have a life cycle. Each plant or animal's life cycle stages are usually shown on a diagram.

Life cycles usually start as a seed, egg, or live birth. Then the plant or animal will grow up through different stages. The plant or animal will reproduce, and the life cycle will continue. Life cycles repeat over and over again. The word "cycle" means circle because it continues going around.

Animal life cycles are all different. Some animals change a lot and have many stages in their life cycle. Other animals change a little bit and have fewer stages in their life cycle. The life cycle will also vary based on the animal type.

Humans are considered mammals, and we have a life cycle too! Babies are born and grow into toddlers. Then, we grow into adolescents and teenagers. Finally, we grow into adults. Other mammals like rabbits, start as newborns. It will grow through the stages: kit, juvenile, and adult rabbit.

Chickens start their life cycle as an egg and grow into an embryo. Then the egg hatches into a hatchling. It becomes a chick and then an adult chicken. Other birds like penguins, start as an egg and hatch into a chick. It becomes a juvenile penguin and finally adult penguin.

Most fish follow a similar life cycle. It begins as an egg, and then a larva. It will grow into a juvenile fish and then an adult fish.

Insects like butterflies, start as eggs and become caterpillars. The caterpillar (larva) will become a chrysalis (pupa) and hatch into a beautiful butterfly. A ladybug will begin as an egg and become a larva. It will grow into a pupa and become an adult ladybug.

Frogs go through many changes in their life cycle. It starts as an egg and becomes an embryo. Then it becomes a tadpole which grows legs. Eventually, it will grow into an adult frog. A turtle begins as an egg and hatches into a hatchling. It becomes a juvenile and sub-adult turtle, which eventually grows into an adult turtle.

There are many different kinds of plants, but all plants will start as a seed. It will germinate and grow a root and stem. It will sprout leaves and flowers and pollinate seeds or fruit. This will start the life cycle over again!

All plants and animals will continue to go through the stages of their life cycle as they exist. All of the stages are different based on the type of plant or animal it is. Life cycles are also different in length because some things change a lot and some things change very little.

Students can follow along with the slides or read the passage at another time.

# ONE-PAGERS

## WHICH CAME FIRST?

Which airplane came first?  
How can you tell?

1

2

**INVENTORS**  
Write or draw one invention that each inventor created.

Thomas Edison	Alexander Graham Bell
Wright Brothers	Benjamin Franklin
Anna Con	
Mary Ar	



**INVENTORS**

Write 6 words to describe an inventor.

Write each step of the design process.

Color the lightbulb for each sentence. T is true, F is false.

Draw 2 inventions that you use and write the name.

Inventors can be men, women, or children. **T** **F**

Many inventions make life harder. **T** **F**

A patent protects an invention from being copied. **T** **F**

The first invention was a car. **T** **F**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**ANIMAL CLASSIFICATIONS**  
Sort the animals into the correct classifications. Write or draw each animal.

MOUSE, GOLDFISH, NEWT, CROCODILE, FLAMINGO, FROG, SNAKE, POLYBIRD, EAGLE, BEAR, ARMY FISH, SQUID

**ANIMAL CLASSIFICATIONS**

Fill in the missing parts of the chart. Write in the animal classifications.

**MAMMAL**

**VERTEBRATES**

**FISH**

**INVERTEBRATE**

Color the warm-blooded animals red and the cold-blooded animals blue.

Put a check by the facts about warm-blooded animals.

Write or draw 2 facts to describe cold-blooded animals.

**They can maintain a constant body temperature.**

**They can adapt to any temperature range.**

**They lay eggs and live in water.**

**They have hair, fur, or feathers.**

**They have two legs and scales.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Fun, informative, and creative pages for students to complete about each topic.

# THANK YOU FOR DOWNLOADING!

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## Let's Connect



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## About Lucky Little Learners



Angie Olson has many years of classroom experience teaching grades kindergarten, first, and second grade. She earned her master's degree in mathematics and has presented for a variety of conferences at the national, state, and local levels. Over the years, Angie has employed teachers to help with Lucky Little Learners. She is proud of her talented team who strives to support the teaching community with her. Lucky Little Learners has created over 20,000 resources that are available in the All Access membership. Lucky Little Learners is also a top seller on Teachers Pay Teachers.

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## Graphics & Fonts

