




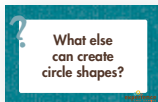



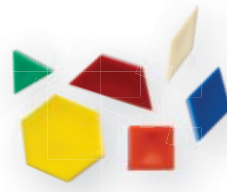







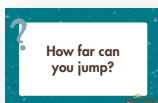
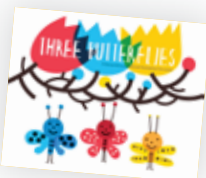


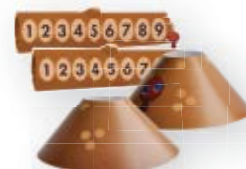











QUICK PEEK: MATERIALS INTRODUCED THIS WEEK

































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		COMMUNITY CHALLENGE	LANGUAGE/ LITERACY	MATH AND REASONING	CREATIVE ARTS	MUSIC AND MOVEMENT	SEE MEMBER RESOURCES FOR PRINTABLE POSTERS STEAM STATIONS	BOOKS ARE NOT INCLUDED, FIND AT LIBRARY RECOMMENDED BOOKS	
LESSON 1 LESSON 2 LESSON 3 LESSON 4 LESSON 5		<b>LADYBUG</b> Ladybugs are a type of beetle. They are also known as lady beetles or ladybird beetles. Some ladybugs have no spots and others have up to 20 spots. There are about 5,000 different species of ladybugs in the world. In many cultures, ladybugs are considered symbols of good luck.	<b>Different Spots</b> SS 1 Culture & Community	<b>Name Dots</b> LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Counting Spots</b> ★ MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Ladybug Headband</b> CA 4 Drama 	<b>Ladybug Dance</b> CA 4 Drama 	<b>What Makes Spots?</b> MR 7 Logic & Reasoning 	<b>Ten Little Ladybugs</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
		<b>SPIDER</b> Spiders are arachnids (not insects) because they only have two body segments instead of three. Spiders have 8 legs while insects have 6. On average, it takes a spider about 60 minutes to spin a web.	<b>Itsy, Bitsy Spider</b> CA 1 Music	<b>Letter Legs</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge 	<b>8 Legs</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Spider</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Spider Dance</b> ★ CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Spider Web Zone</b> MR 7 Logic & Reasoning 	<b>Pete the Cat and the Itsy Bitsy Spider</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
		<b>GRASSHOPPER</b> Grasshoppers communicate by rubbing their wings or legs together and making sounds. They can jump 20 times the length of their bodies. They prefer dry, open habitats with lots of grass, like forests or jungles.	<b>Hop Around</b> SED 2 Self-Regulation	<b>Grasshopper Hunt</b> ★ MR 6 Classification 	<b>Hop to Numbers</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Hidden Vs</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge 	<b>Grasshopper Dance</b> CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Measure My Hop</b> MR 4 Measurement 	<b>The Three Butterflies</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
		<b>ANT</b> Ants are very social insects. They live in big colonies with millions of other ants. A single ant can carry 50 times its own body weight. Ants work together to move very big objects.	<b>Ants Are Crawling</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Sand Writing</b> LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Ant Colony</b> ★ SS 1 Culture & Community 	<b>Anthill</b> CA 3 Visual Arts 	<b>Ant Dance</b> CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Ant Families</b> MR 6 Classification 	<b>The Ants Go Marching</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
		<b>BEE</b> There are about 20,000 different species of bees in the world. Bees live in colonies with a queen bee, the worker bees and drones. Honey bees are great pollinators for flowers, fruits and vegetables which helps plants grow.	<b>Would You Be a Bee?</b> SED 1 Self-Awareness	<b>My Little Journal</b> LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Bee Designs</b> MR 2 Spatial Awareness 	<b>Beehive</b> ★ CA 3 Visual Arts 	<b>Bee Dance</b> PD 1 Gross Motor	<b>Pollination</b> SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>The Bee Tree</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 



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LESSON 6		<b>PLANTS</b> Leaves, roots, nectar, seeds and wood feed about half of all herbivorous insects (they eat only plants). Leaf insects camouflage themselves from predators by looking like leaves.	<b>Sharing a Leaf</b> ★ PD 5 Nutrition 	<b>A Leaf Story</b> PD 2 Fine Motor	<b>Diamond Leaves</b> MR 3 Shapes 	<b>Leaf Bugs</b> PD 2 Fine Motor 	<b>Mosquito Dance</b> CA 4 Drama 	<b>Nature Bugs</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>From Seed to Plant</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 7		<b>DIRT</b> Many insects spend at least part of their lives underground in the dirt. Ants and termites live most of their lives underground in social colonies and living in tunnel structures. When earthworms tunnel through the dirt, they bring air into the soil.	<b>Brown Soil</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Dirt Letters</b> LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Tunnel Math</b> MR 4 Measurement 	<b>Worm Trails</b> ★ SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>Worm Dance</b> MR 2 Spatial Awareness	<b>Worm Tunnels</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>Hey, Little Ant</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 8		<b>HILL</b> Anthills are made of earth materials like dirt and sand. There are many pathways and tunnels throughout the structure. There are even chambers or rooms that connect to one another.	<b>Hill Challenge</b> SED 1 Self-Awareness	<b>Bug Bingo</b> ★ MR 6 Classification 	<b>High Hills</b> MR 6 Classification 	<b>Anthill Shaker</b> PD 2 Fine Motor 	<b>Queen Ant Dance</b> CA 4 Drama	<b>Sand Mounds</b> SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>Busy as a Bee</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 9		<b>WEB</b> The silk strands in a web are five times stronger than a piece of steel the same size. Many spiders actually replace their entire webs every day. Spiders create silk from glands in their abdomen. Female spiders build webs to catch their prey and lay eggs.	<b>Web Challenge</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Caught in a Web</b> LLD 3 Phonological Awareness 	<b>Spider Sac</b> MR 5 Patterns 	<b>Spider Web</b> ★ PD 2 Fine Motor 	<b>Spinning Dance</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Web Tie</b> SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>The Very Busy Spider</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 10		<b>HIVE</b> Bee hives or colonies contain three types of bees: the queen, the workers and drones. Honey bees live through the winter in their hives. Bees protect themselves by building their hives in very secret spots.	<b>Making a Home</b> SED 2 Self-Regulation 	<b>Bee Safe</b> ★ LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Bees in the Hive</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Listen &amp; Draw</b> LLD 2 Communication 	<b>Hive Dance</b> CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Honey for Sale</b> SCI 4 Technology 	<b>Bugs! Bugs! Bugs!</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 



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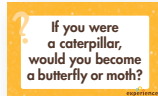
















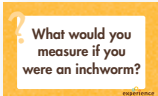






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LESSON 11		<b>BUTTERFLY</b> Butterflies have existed for over 56 million years. Monarch butterflies are known to migrate over long distances when the weather changes. Butterflies have four stages in their life cycle: egg, larvae, pupa and adult.	<b>Fly, Fly, Butterfly</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Butterfly Migration</b> SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>Camouflage Matching</b> MR 6 Classification 	<b>Butterfly Puppet</b> ★ PD 2 Fine Motor 	<b>Butterfly Dance</b> SED 3 Attention & Persistence 	<b>Butterfly Wings</b> MR 2 Spatial Awareness 	<b>Waiting for Wings</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 12		<b>MOTH</b> Moths are a group of insects related to butterflies. They both belong to the order Lepidoptera. There are approximately 160,000 species of moth. Moths are nocturnal, meaning they are active during the night. Moths live in forests, fields and meadows.	<b>Dancing Toward the Light</b> SED 3 Attention & Persistence	<b>Moths at Night</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge	<b>Make a Moth</b> ★ MR 3 Shapes 	<b>Moth Wand</b> SED 1 Self-Awareness 	<b>Night &amp; Day Dance</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Moth Wings</b> SCI 3 Physical Science 	<b>A Luna Moth's Life</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 13		<b>LEAF INSECT</b> Leaf insects' shapes and colors are similar to the leaves and twigs they live on. This makes them very hard to see. They can also change color to match their surroundings. If a predator grabs it by the leg, a leaf insect "releases" the leg and later grows a replacement.	<b>Can You Find the Leaf Insect?</b> SED 1 Self-Awareness	<b>Leafy Letters</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge	<b>18 Leaves</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Leaf Insect</b> ★ SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>Hide &amp; Dance</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Leaf Prints</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>I Love Bugs!</b> LLD 5 Concepts of Print 
LESSON 14		<b>PRAYING MANTIS</b> Praying mantises are carnivores, eating mainly insects and other small animals such as spiders, frogs, lizards and even small birds. Their triangular heads can turn 360 degrees. Their colors also make them well camouflaged and help them blend in with plants.	<b>If You're a Mantis &amp; You Know It</b> SED 2 Self-Regulation	<b>Looking All Around</b> LLD 2 Communication 	<b>Inventing Insects</b> ★ MR 3 Shapes 	<b>Mantis Mask</b> CA 4 Drama 	<b>Bug Moves</b> CA 4 Drama	<b>Bug Map</b> MR 2 Spatial Awareness 	<b>Praying Mantises (Little Critters)</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 15		<b>WALKING STICK</b> Stick insects, also known as walking sticks, are found throughout the world in warmer climates, especially in the tropics. These bugs spend much of their time in trees eating leaves. They mimic the branches of trees by rocking back and forth to mimic twigs blowing in the wind.	<b>Pretend Stick</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Bug Choices</b> ★ SS 2 Civics & Economics 	<b>How Many Walking Sticks?</b> MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Walking Stick</b> MR 7 Logic & Reasoning 	<b>Stick Dance</b> CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Wooden Structures</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>Good Trick Walking Stick</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 



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LESSON 16		<b>CATERPILLAR</b> Caterpillars can be many different colors and are usually the same color as their habitats. They try to blend in so they do not get eaten. Most caterpillars are herbivores and eat only plants. It is important for caterpillars to eat a lot so they can sustain their growth into the next stage: adulthood.	<b>My Favorite Food!</b> PD 6 Nutrition	<b>What Am I?</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 	<b>Constructing Caterpillars</b> MR 3 Shapes 	<b>Caterpillar</b> MR 7 Logic & Reasoning 	<b>Caterpillar Clap</b> ★ MR 5 Patterns 	<b>Threading Caterpillars</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>Ten Little Caterpillars</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 17		<b>SLUG</b> Slugs are similar to snails but they have no shell. They will eat almost anything including plant leaves, stems and roots, decaying matter and plant debris, fungi and earthworms. Slugs belong to a group called mollusks.	<b>Slow Slug Friends</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Slug Trail</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge 	<b>Bug Math</b> ★ MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Slug</b> SED 1 Self-Awareness 	<b>Slug Dance</b> SED 2 Self-Regulation	<b>Slug Slime Bags</b> SCI 3 Physical Science 	<b>Slugs</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 18		<b>BEETLE</b> Beetles have poor vision so they communicate by using pheromones, sounds or vibrations. Beetles can both hurt and help the environment. Some species destroy crops or property while other species help get rid of garbage, eat dead trees or help pollinate flowers.	<b>1 Beetle, 2 Beetles</b> ★ LLD 3 Phonological Awareness	<b>Building B-e-e-t-l-e</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge 	<b>Under the Beetle</b> MR 3 Shapes 	<b>Bug Cards</b> LLD 7 Writing 	<b>Beetle Bop</b> CA 2 Dance & Movement	<b>Block Bugs</b> SCI 2 Natural & Earth Science 	<b>Beetle Bop</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 19		<b>INCHWORM</b> Inchworms are not true worms. They are caterpillars who have legs at both ends of their bodies. They move by shifting first one end then the other, which creates an arching effect. Many types of inchworms eat only at night to avoid predators.	<b>Itsy, Bitsy Inchworm</b> CA 1 Music	<b>Inchworm Letters</b> LLD 4 Alphabetic Knowledge	<b>Inchworm Race</b> ★ MR 1 Number Sense 	<b>Inchworm</b> PD 2 Fine Motor 	<b>Wiggle Worm</b> PD 1 Gross Motor	<b>Inchworm Measure</b> MR 4 Measurement 	<b>Inch by Inch</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 
LESSON 20		<b>CENTIPEDE</b> Centipedes have a hard outer covering. They must live in damp, moist places to avoid drying out. Centipedes are predators that use speed and claw-like structures to catch their prey. Their preferred habitats include caves, forests and deserts.	<b>Lots of Feet</b> SED 4 Social Relationships	<b>Bug Moves</b> LLD 1 Listening 	<b>Bug Dominoes</b> ★ MR 6 Classification 	<b>My Portfolio</b> SS 4 History & Sense of Time 	<b>Creepy Crawly Dance</b> MR 7 Logic & Reasoning	<b>Under Rocks</b> SCI 1 Investigation & Inquiry 	<b>Centipede's 100 Shoes</b> LLD 6 Reading Comprehension 