

Grade 4

Life Science

Chapter 2 Lesson 1

Page	Question	Answer(s)	Links/Sources	Student Resources
56	How do hummingbirds and the flowers work together?	TE page 56. Hummingbirds have long narrow beaks and thin narrow tongue that allow the hummingbird to reach down into the throat of flowers to access the nectar. The wings of the hummingbird allow it to stay in flight while drinking the nectar. The flower is pollinated by the hummingbird as it moves from flower to flower and spreads pollen.		
58	What adaptations do you see? Why does the Venus flytrap need such adaptations?	Answers will depend on student response Answers may include claw like leaves, red coloration of leaves inside, smaller size, etc. The Venus flytrap grows in bogs in the Southeastern United States. It grows in poor soil and conditions. It uses the claw like leaves to capture insects to gain needed nutrients.	http://www.businessinsider.com/what-s-inside-a-venus-flytrap-2019-9?jwsourc=cl	
58	How do radish plants adapt to changing conditions where they grow?	TE page 58. students can plant radish seeds and place golf ball in middle of seeds. The seeds under the golf ball will grow around the golf ball until they are able to grow straight and tall.		
60	Have you ever had to put on a sweater when it is cold, or bring an umbrella when it is raining?	Students can share adaptations they have had to make due to weather.		
60	Is there any climate too hot or cold for humans? Did you know that humans have an outpost in Antarctica?	There is no place on earth that humans can not live. The paragraph gives examples of extreme conditions that humans survive.		
60	How are they able to do this?	Paragraph explains that humans use technology and other resources to survive in these conditions.		
60	What about plants and animals - can they adapt too?	Same paragraph will explain that they can adapt to a certain extent. It gives examples of plants and animals adapting.		
61	What spiritual light should you follow according to John 8:12?	TE page 61. Jesus is the spiritual light we should follow.		
61	What adaptations do sunflowers have?	TE page 61. They turn their stems so that the face of the flower is always pointed toward the sun during the day.		
62	What adaptations do maple seeds and dandelions have that help them scatter?	TE page 62. Maple seeds are encased in a wing-like structure that allows them to be carried by the wind. Dandelion seeds have a parachute-like structure attached and can be carried a great distance by the wind.		

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63	How do seeds spread?	TE page 63. Answers will vary but should include looking for common identifying factors, such as tough outer covering, whether seeds can float in water, if seeds are light and feathery, and so on.	https://youtu.be/3CCOWHa-qfc This is a fun silly song that focuses on several different ways seeds move	
64	What is it like to be a plant in the desert?	Same paragraph describes lack of water and you have to protect yourself		
64	How do desert plants survive?	Same paragraph says they rely on the ability to adapt that God created in them. Next paragraph describes things like thick skin and sharp spines, etc.		
64	Is the structure of a potato an adaptation? Explain.	TE page 64. Sample answer Yes, the potato stem grows underground. The potato plant uses this structure to store food just as the thick cactus stem stores water.		
65	In what ways are plants adapted to desert conditions similar to plants adapted to tundra conditions?	TE page 65. Sample answer: Cacti and tundra plants both grow close to the ground and have small leaves. They both need to avoid winds, and small leaves lose less moisture.		
65	How much rain falls in the desert each year? In the rainforest?	TE page 65. Students should multiply each quantity by 12 month per year to find that less than 24 cm of rain fall in the desert yearly and 144 cm of rain fall in the rain forest yearly. They should compare with < and >, such as 24<144 or 60> 12.		
66	Why do flowers have adaptations to make sure pollination occurs?	TE page 66. If pollination does not occur, the plant cannot reproduce.		
66	How do flowers attract butterflies and other insects?	TE page 66. They attract them with color, odor, shape and nectar.		