

2nd Grade Plants and Animals Resources

Next Generation Science Standard: 2-LS2 Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics

2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.

LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-1)

Plants depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (2-LS2-2)

LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans

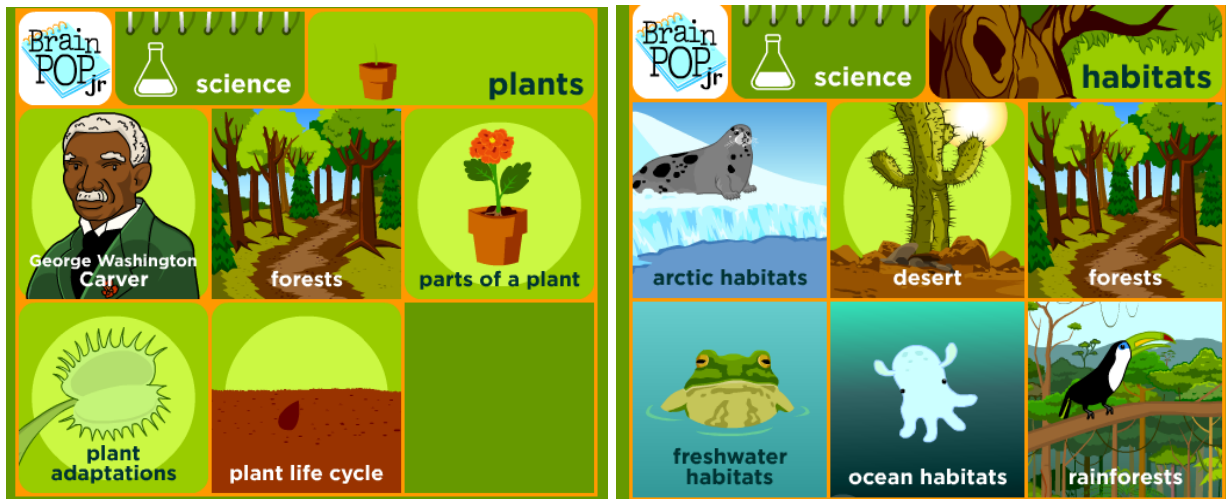
There are many different kinds of living things in any area, and they exist in different places on land and in water.

Digital Resources

Databases: (To access these databases remotely, ask your librarian for your school's username and password.)

Brainpop Jr.: *Brainpop, Jr. is a database that provides a 3-6 minute video on informational topics followed by a comprehension quiz. The database includes activities and lesson plans as well. It is geared towards grades K-3.*

There are videos in the Science folder of Brainpop Jr. that deal with plants, animals and habitats. They support the Next Generation Science Standards for second grade. Two different online quizzes are offered after each video to check for understanding. They are entitled "Easy" and "Hard" with 5 questions each.





1.





What kind of habitat does the picture show?




- (a) pond
- (b) river
- (c) ocean
- (d) lake

Pebble Go! *Pebble Go is a database that includes non-fiction books, videos and activities. The target audience for Pebble Go is Kindergarten through 3rd grade, however Pebble Go can be a great way to pique interest in a topic for 4th and 5th graders. Each book is 5 pages long and includes a read-aloud button that highlights each word as it reads aloud. There are often one or two very short videos on the topic embedded within each book.*


Here are examples of Pebble Go books that align with Next Generation Science Standards for 2nd Grade on Plants:


Back   **Plants in Summer**

What Happens? **Trees in Summer** **Flowers in Summer** **Garden Plants** **Farm and Forest**

Some plants grow big and strong in the hot weather. Corn grows tall very quickly in summer sunshine. Other plants **wilt** in hot summer sun. Roses will **fade** as summer gets hotter.





Back   **Plants in Winter**

What Happens? **Tree Sap** **Evergreen Trees** **Winter Color** **When Winter's Over**

Many plants in winter look bare and brown. The plants are in a **dormant** stage. They will wake up in spring. Plants will grow again.





Back



Seasons



Fall

Plants in Fall

What Happens?

Trees in Fall

Harvest Time

Planting Time

Time to Rest



In fall, plants are done growing. Vegetables and fruits are ready for picking. Plants are getting ready for a winter rest. Plants are **dormant** in winter.

Video 1

Video 2



Print This

Back



Seasons



Spring

Plants in Spring

What Happens?

Planting Time

Spring Flowers

Tree Blossoms

Moss and Fungus



Plants begin to grow in spring. Sunshine warms the Earth. Spring rain waters dry plant **roots**. Tiny **buds** pop out on **stems** and branches. New leaves open and reach up to the sun.

Video 1

Video 2



Print This



Pebble Go has many, many books that align with Next Generation Science Standards for 2nd Grade on Animals. Pictured below are the subjects covered. Within each subject are a variety of topics to choose from. These can be used to make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.




Pebble Go's Earth and Space includes a section on Ecosystems. Within each Ecosystem book there is a page about animals in that ecosystem, and a page about plants in that ecosystem.




Here are examples of the inside of two books on Ecosystems from Pebble Go:

[Back](#)   **Tropical Rain Forests**



[What Are They?](#) [Where Are They?](#) [Rain Forest Layers](#) [Rain Forest Animals](#) [Rain Forest Plants](#)

 [Video 1](#) [Video 2](#)


Millions of animals live in the rain forest. Birds perch on the top branches of tall trees. Monkeys live in the canopy with ants, beetles, and other bugs. Giant snakes crawl along the rain forest floor.




[Print This](#)

[Back](#)   **Grasslands**

[What Are They?](#) [Where Are They?](#) [Grassland Layers](#) [Grassland Plants](#) [Grassland Animals](#)

 [Video 1](#) [Video 2](#)

Grasslands are home to many grasses. Corn and wheat are grasses. Most of the world's food is grown on farmed grasslands. Rye, oats, and barley grow well in rich grassland soil.



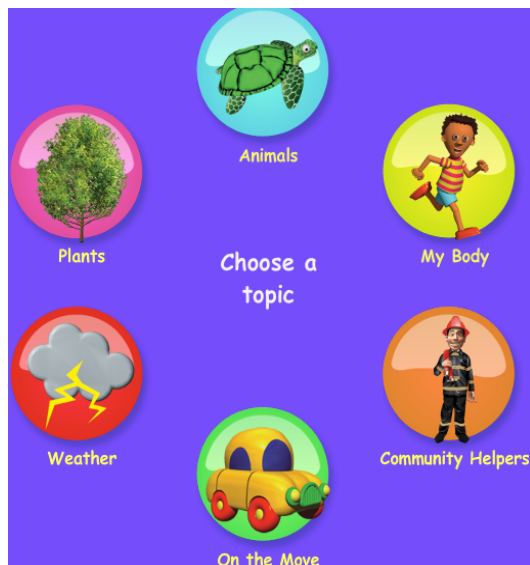
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World Book Web:

The World Book Web is a suite of online research tools that includes encyclopedia articles, primary source collections, educator tools, student activities, pictures, audio, and video, complemented by current periodicals and related Web sites. Most all of these World Book Web research tools include options where text can be read aloud to the user. All Ithaca elementary school libraries currently subscribe to **World Book Kids**, **World Book Student**, **World Book Discover**, **World Book Timelines** and **World Book Classroom: Early World of Learning**. For specific training in how to use these amazing tools consult Worldbook's training website or ask your school's librarian. <http://www.worldbookonline.com/training/>

World Book Classroom: Early World of Learning includes a section on Plants that aligns with 2nd Grade's Next Generation Science Standards for Plants and Animals.

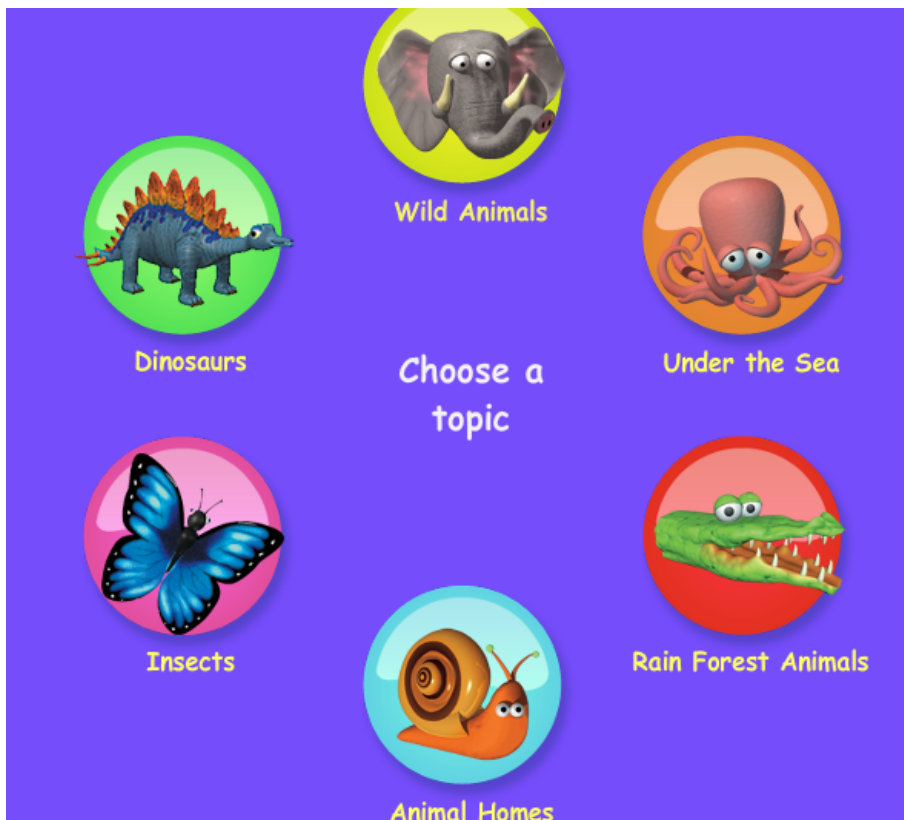
In Early World of Learning first Click on "Know It," then on "Plants." Within this section there are a number of different options available to you. It is possible for you to create an account in Early World of Learning, set up a classroom, and use quizzes to check your students for understanding. There are built-in quizzes, and you can also design your own. In Early World of Learning, set up a classroom, and use quizzes to check your students for understanding. There are built-in quizzes, and you can also design your own. In the "Know It" section you can find a section on Animals and one on Plants that are useful.



Students can choose from the following plant related subjects to learn more.



Students can choose from the following animal related subjects to learn more.



When you select a subject, there is a paragraph that is read aloud if you click on it. The question marks on the picture all include one fact that are read aloud if you click on them. There is a bonus fact in "It's a Fact!" There are also pictures and videos on the right to supplement the information on the left.

> Plants > How Plants Help Us

How Plants Help Us

Without plants, people could not survive. Plants help to make the air we breathe. Our food comes from plants or from animals that eat plants. We also make many useful things from plants. This picture shows some of the things we get from plants.

Wood from trees is used to make houses, furniture, and paper.

It's a Fact!

Pictures

Videos

World Book Kids includes a feature called "World of Animals" where students can choose two animals from a large and varied list to compare facts about them. First click on "World of Animals" from the main page.

WORLD BOOK Welcome South Hill Elem School

KIDS

Farmland in Ukraine

Search: **GO** [Advanced Search](#)

| | | | |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| People | Plants and Animals | Science and Mathematics | Arts |
| Places | History and Government | World Religions | Sports and Hobbies |

Featured Video

[Learn More!](#)

- Pictures
- World of Animals
- Important People
- Science Projects
- Dictionary
- Maps and More
- Compare Places
- Games and Activities

Next select an animal for the left and right side in order to compare them. Animals are organized in sections like “Land Mammals” “Water Mammals” “Birds” “Reptiles” etc, as you can see below. Students can choose to either find out fast facts about one animal by clicking on the phrase “Go to the [animal name] Exhibit” or they can compare two animals to see how they are alike and different by clicking “Compare Now” at the bottom right of the page.


World of Animals Pages [First](#) [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [Last](#) Search Filter All

Bear

[Go to the Bear Exhibit](#)
[View Article](#)



Where Found: Alaska and the Arctic

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  Bass |  Bear |  Beaver |  Bee |
|  Blue Jay |  Boa Constrictor |  Bonobo |  Brachiosaurus |
|  Buffalo |  Butterfly |  Camel |  Canary |

Camel

[Go to the Camel Exhibit](#)
[View Article](#)




Where Found: Native to Asia and Africa, spread to Australia

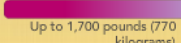
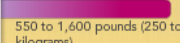


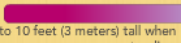
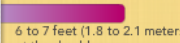

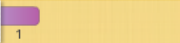
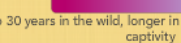

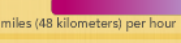

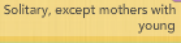
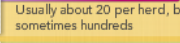
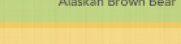
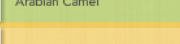


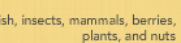
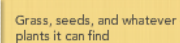
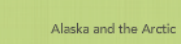
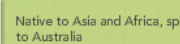


[Compare Now!](#)

Bear

[Go to the Bear Exhibit](#)
[View Article](#)




Where Found: Alaska and the Arctic

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
|  Up to 1,700 pounds (770 kilograms) | Weight |  550 to 1,600 pounds (250 to 725 kilograms) |
|  Up to about 9 feet (2.7 meters) long | Length |  7 to 12 feet (2.1 to 3.7 meters) long |
|  Up to 10 feet (3 meters) tall when standing | Height |  6 to 7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 meters) tall at the shoulder |
|  1 to 4 | Number of Newborn |  1 |
|  20 to 30 years in the wild, longer in captivity | Lifespan |  40 years |
|  30 miles (48 kilometers) per hour | Speed |  40 miles (64 kilometers) per hour |
|  Solitary, except mothers with young | Size of Group |  Usually about 20 per herd, but sometimes hundreds |
|  Alaskan Brown Bear | Species or Breed |  Arabian Camel |
|  Ursus arctos middendorffi | Scientific Name |  Camelus dromedarius |
|  Omnivore | Diet Type |  Herbivore |
|  Fish, insects, mammals, berries, plants, and nuts | Sample Foods |  Grass, seeds, and whatever desert plants it can find |
|  Alaska and the Arctic | Where Found |  Native to Asia and Africa, spread to Australia |

Camel

[Go to the Camel Exhibit](#)
[View Article](#)

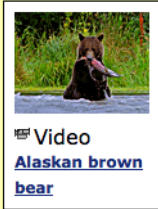


Where Found: Native to Asia and Africa, spread to Australia

Students can also go in depth on a particular animal by clicking “View Article.” This will lead them to the World Book Encyclopedia article on that particular animal, and will often include supplemental pictures and videos.

Bear

Bears are large, furry animals that eat meat. However, most bears like to munch on fruit, nuts, leaves, insects, and fish.

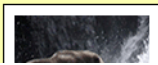


The biggest bear is the Alaskan brown bear. It can grow 9 feet (2.7 meters) long and may weigh 1,700 pounds (770 kilograms). The polar bear of the Arctic and the North American grizzly bear are almost as big. The European brown bear is smaller. So is the North American



black bear. This black bear climbs trees well. The Himalayan bear, the small sun bear, and the sloth bear live in Asia. South America has just one kind of bear, the spectacled bear.

Bears hunt smaller animals and often wade into streams to catch fish. Polar bears swim well and catch seals on the Arctic ice. Bears are usually peaceful animals. But an angry bear is a fierce fighter. A bear can move fast. Its huge front paws and sharp claws are dangerous weapons.



Many bears sleep through much of the winter. They eat a lot of food during



Video: **Bear catching and eating salmon**



Bears hunt salmon as the fish swim against the current. This video shows a bear trying

Websites:

BBC Science Clips: Plants and Animals in the Local Environment

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/6_7/plants_animals_env.shtml

Students can find living plants and animals in a park and then sort them.

Interactive: Plant Life

http://www.catie.org.uk/PL_plant_life_page.html

An infographic that gives animated information about plants, roots, nutrients and plant growth.

Life in the Ocean

<http://www.calstatela.edu/faculty/eviau/edit557/oceans/norma/onfrm.htm>

Learn about the plants and animals that live together in one of these four habitats: sandy beach, tide pool, kelp forest, and the open seas.

The Life Cycle of Plants

http://www2.bgfl.org/bgfl2/custom/resources_ftp/client_ftp/ks2/science/plants_pt2/index.htm

Includes five different sections: Seed growth, parts of a flower, seed dispersal, worksheets, and plant identification. Short animated clips illustrate seven different ways that seeds are dispersed. Plant identification includes different kinds of tree leaves and flower petals.

iPad apps:

Animal Cams - by Billy Core

Cost: \$0.99

Observe live streaming video of birds, various fish, penguins, eagles, sharks, deer, bear and more. Some video may not be visible due to time of day.

Food Web - by University of Western Australia

Cost: Free

This food webs app lets you play with feeding relationships between unique plants and animals found in Western Australia.

Ecosystems HD - by Sprout Labs, LLC

Cost: \$2.99

Covers why plants and animals have specific adaptations. Includes ecosystems matching game to learn or reinforce learning about the various ecosystems and their inhabitants.

Plants HD - by Sprout Labs, LLC

Cost: \$2.99

Interactive content about plants and their life cycle. Covers topics like seeds, germination, pollination, flowers, trees, fruits and dispersal. Includes quizzes and games.

Plants by Kids Discover

Cost: \$3.99

Information about the process of photosynthesis and the many ways humans depend on plants for their own survival.

Animals Life Cycle: Insects and Arachnids - by Kok Leong Tan

Cost: Free

Drag and drop the pictures of 21 different insects into boxes that represent different stages of their life cycle.