

Format: Wonder Workshop

Grades: Pre-K-2nd

Length: 45 minutes

General Description: Explore animal senses in an immersive reconstructed natural environment.

Big Idea: Animals' body structures and organs are uniquely adapted to help them survive. Human senses have both similarities and differences compared to other animals.

Key Concepts:

- Animals have physical and behavioral adaptations, including specialized senses that help them survive.
- Animals interact with one another and their environment in various ways.
- Compare & contrast human sense organs to those of other animals.

Colorado Academic Standards:

- **K-LS2-GLE1:** To live and grow, animals obtain food they need from plants or other animals, and plants need water and light.
- **1-LS2-GLS1:** All organisms have external parts that they use to perform daily functions.
- **2-LS2-GLS2:** A range of different organisms lives in different places.

Next Generation Science Standards

- **K-LS1-1** Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.
- **1-LS1-1** Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.
- **1-LS1:C** Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms: All animals need food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals.
- **1-LS1:A** Structure and Function: All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place and seek, find and take in food, water and air.
- **2-LS1:D** Information Processing: Animals have body parts that capture and convey different kinds of information needed for growth and survival - for example, eyes for light, ears for sounds, and skin for temperature or touch. Animals respond to these inputs with behaviors that help them survive (e.g., find food, run from a predator). Plants also respond to some external inputs (e.g., turn leaves toward the sun).
- **2-LS2:A** Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems: Animals depend on their surroundings to get what they need, including food, water, shelter and a favorable temperature. Animals

depend on plants or other animals for food. They use their senses to find food and water, and they use their body parts to gather, catch, eat and chew the food. Plants depend on air, water, minerals (in the soil) and light to grow. Animals can move around, but plants cannot, and they often depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. Different plants survive better in different settings because they have varied needs for water, minerals and sunlight.

- **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.