

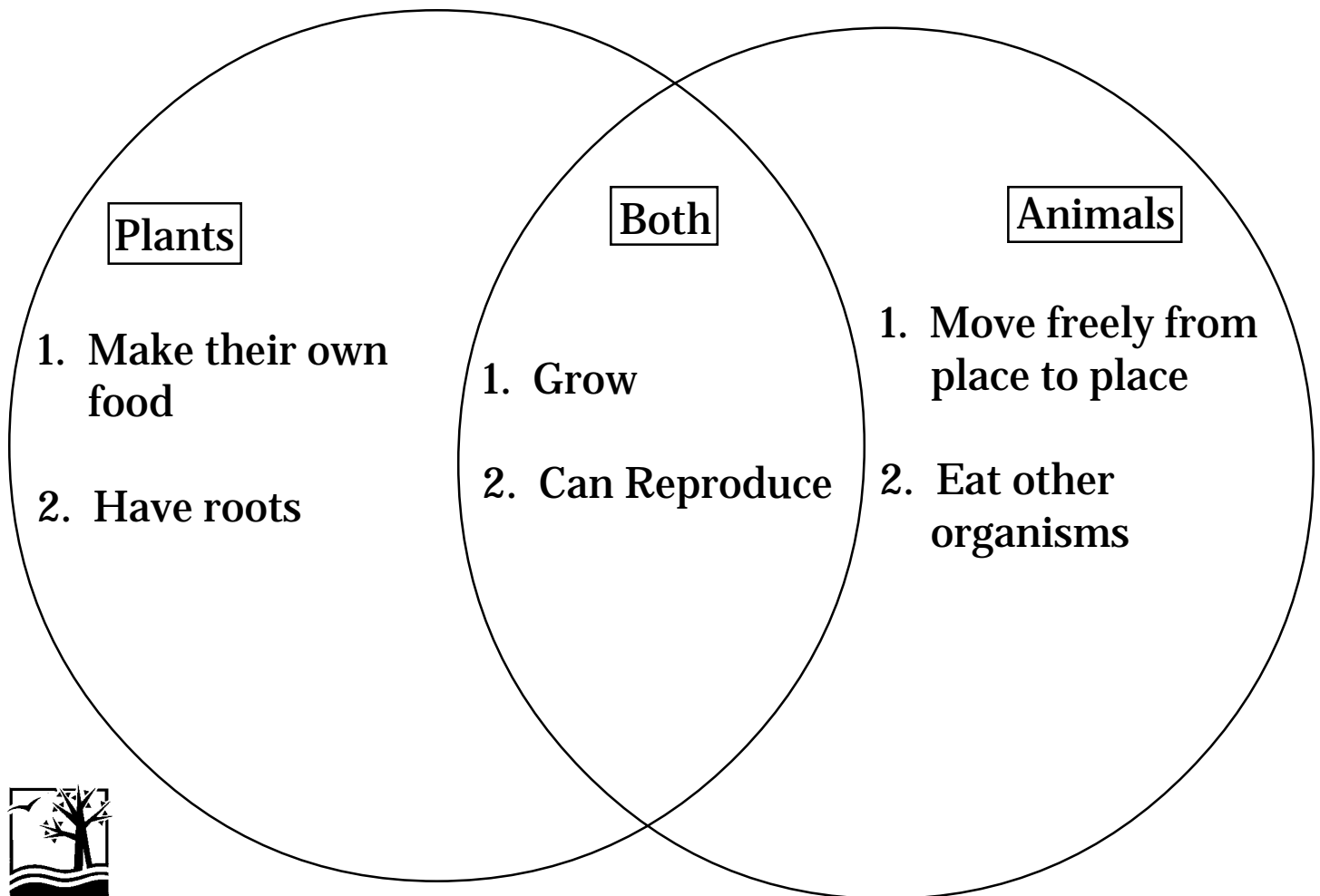
Who Lives Here & Why?

Pre-visit Activities

The activities in your pre-visit packet have been designed to help you and your students prepare for your upcoming program at St. Joseph County Parks. The purpose of the pre-visit packet is to help students learn about what kinds of animals and plants are native to northern Indiana and what kind of adaptations help them to live and survive in this area. By familiarizing your students with this information, they will have a better understanding of the activities that we will conduct with them at the park. Of course, if you don't have time to use these as pre-activities, you can also use them as post activities, to measure how much your students learned during the program.

How is an Animal Different From a Plant?

Answers

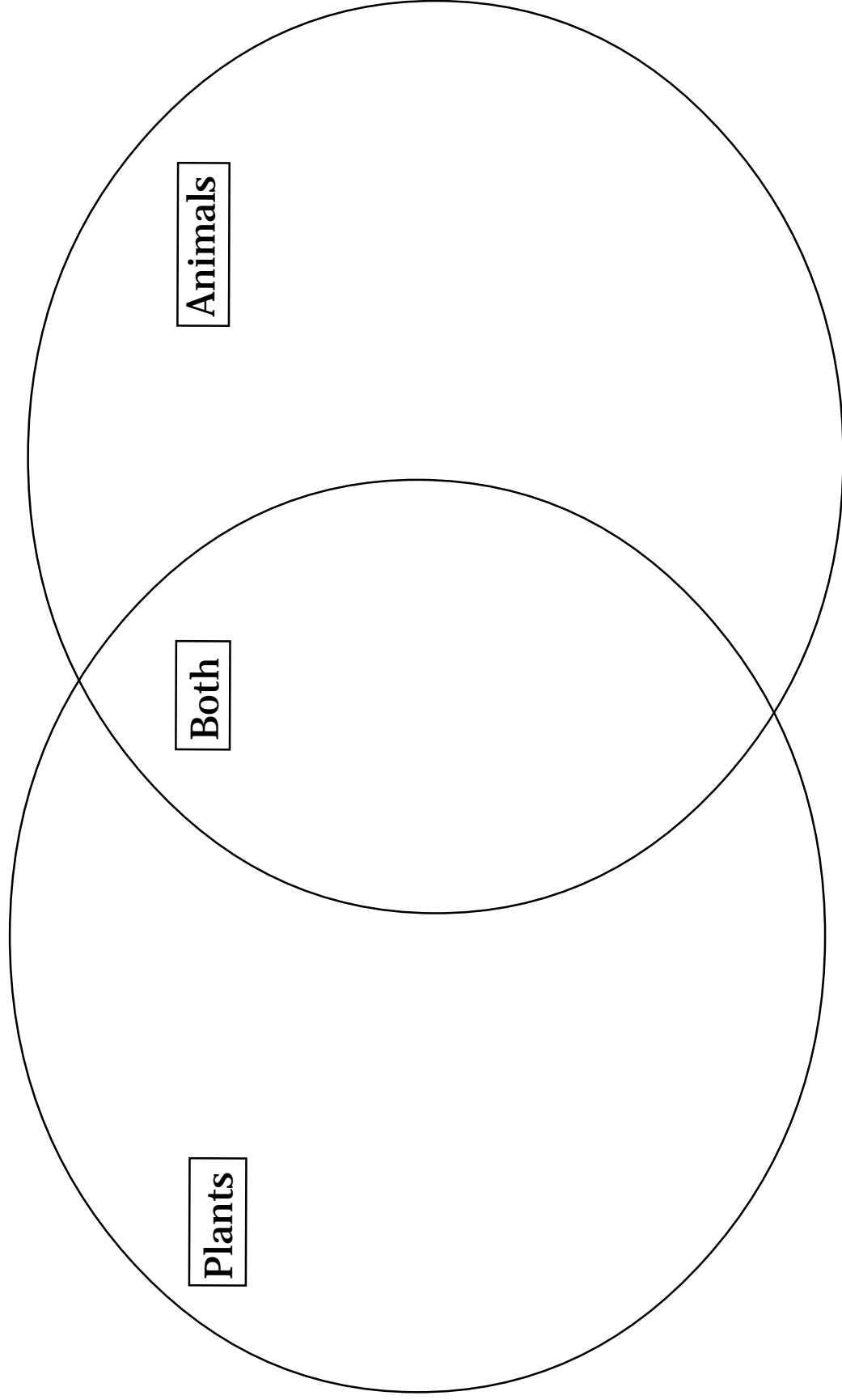


How is an Animal Different From a Plant?

Directions:

1. Write each characteristic of plants **ONLY** in the left shape.
2. Write each characteristic of animals **ONLY** in the right shape.
3. Write each characteristic of **BOTH** plants and animals in the space where the two shapes overlap.

- Make their own food
- Eat other organisms
- Have roots
- Move freely from place to place
- Grow
- Can reproduce



Animal Adaptations

Animals all have unique adaptations that make it possible for them to live and survive in different habitats. Draw a line through the characteristic that does not belong with the animal.

1. BEAVER

- has webbed hind feet
- has thick fur
- can stop streams from flowing by building a dam
- is afraid of the water



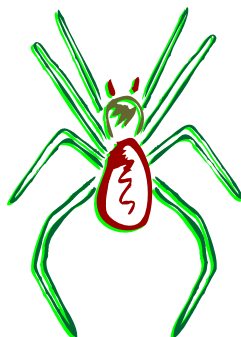
2. OWL

- has large eyes to see at night
- has feathers
- has a poor sense of hearing
- has strong talons to catch its food



3. SPIDER

- has 6 legs
- spins a web
- has two body parts
- has eight eyes



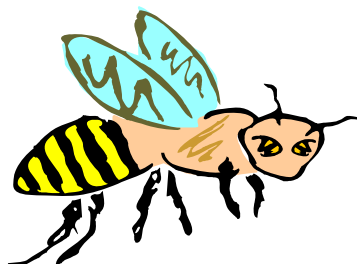
4. WHITE-TAILED DEER

- eats plants
- hibernates during the winter
- has fur
- eats acorns



5. HONEYBEE

- collects nectar from flowers
- has a stinger
- has four legs
- has three body parts



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Smart Sally and Silly Sue Look For Animals

“Let’s look for a beaver,” said Silly Sue. “Maybe we can find one in the field!”

“Beavers don’t live in fields!” said Smart Sally. “We have to look for beavers in the pond.”

Silly Sue and Smart Sally went to the pond. They saw a beaver swimming in the water.

“Now let’s look for a squirrel,” said Silly Sue. “Maybe we can find one swimming in the water!”

“Squirrels don’t live in ponds!” said Smart Sally. “We have to look for squirrels in the forest.”

Silly Sue and Smart Sally went to the forest. They saw a squirrel climbing a tree.

“Now let’s look for a rabbit,” said Silly Sue. “Maybe we can find one climbing a tree!”

Rabbits don’t live in forests!” said Smart Sally. “We have to look for rabbits in the field.

Silly Sue and Smart Sally went to the field. They saw a rabbit eating grass.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Where did Silly Sue and Smart Sally find the beaver?

2. What was the beaver doing?

3. Where did Silly Sue and Smart Sally find the squirrel?

4. What was the squirrel doing?

5. Where did Silly Sue and Smart Sally find the rabbit?

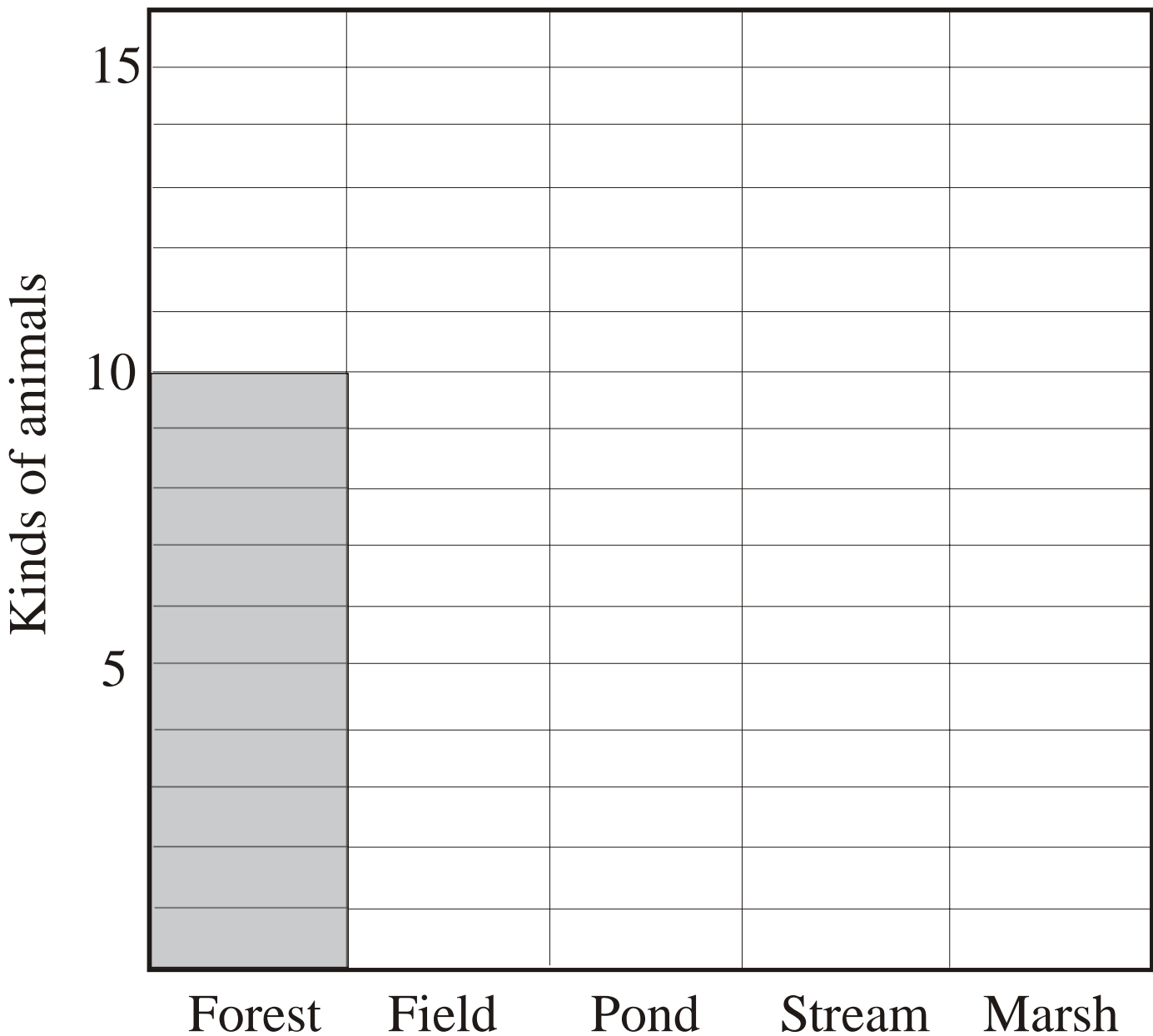
6. What was the rabbit doing?

Habitat Graph

A scientist, Dr. Critturz, counted the different kinds of animals that live in different habitats at a city park. Here are her results:

- Forest: 10 kinds of animals
- Field: 15 kinds of animals
- Pond: 5 kinds of animals
- Stream: 3 kinds of animals
- Marsh: 12 kinds of animals

Put Dr. Critturz' information into a bar graph. The first bar has been put in place for you.



Questions:

- Which habitat has the most kinds of animals living in it?
- Which habitat has the fewest kinds of animals living in it?

