



interactive SCIENCE



WORKBOOK

Grade 1



SEMESTER **2**

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

PEARSON

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GRADE 1



Chapter 2

Plants and Animals

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WORKBOOK CHECKLIST



LESSON	PAGE NO.	✓	TEACHER'S SIGNATURE	PARENT'S SIGNATURE
		X		
Chapter 2: Plants and Animals				
LESSON 1	pp. 1 – 2			
LESSON 2	pp. 3 – 4			
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Name: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Lesson 1: What are Some Group of Living Things? (use with pages 58 – 63)



Words to Know: Write the word next to the description it matches.

backbone

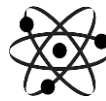
mammals

1. A _____ is the set of bones along the middle of the back.
2. Most _____ have fur or hair.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

- _____ 1. Plants and animals are **living things**.
- _____ 2. There are **three main** plant groups.
- _____ 3. Birds **do not have** backbone.
- _____ 4. All insects have **eight legs**.



Identify the main group of the following animals.

Mammals

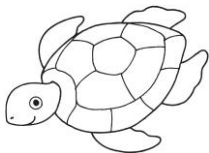
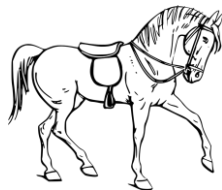
Birds

Fish

Reptiles

Amphibians

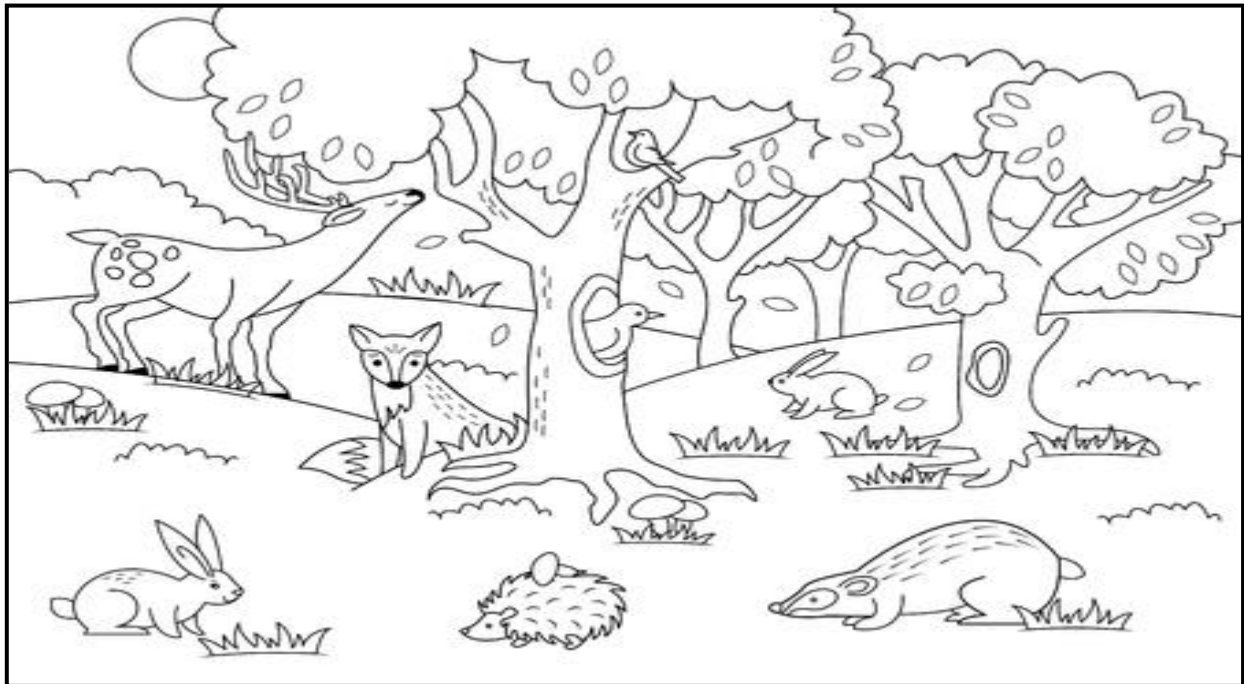
Insects





Apply Concepts

Color the plants and box the animals in the given picture below.



Name: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Lesson 2: What are Some Parts of Plants? (use with pages 64 – 67)



Words to Know: Write the word next to the description it matches.

root

leaf

stem

- _____
- _____
1. A _____ moves water through the plant.
 2. Food is made in the _____ of a green plant.
 3. A _____ takes in water from the soil.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

- _____ 1. The parts of plant **help the plant live and grow.**
- _____ 2. Roots **hold the plant** in the ground.
- _____ 3. The stem **takes water from the roots.**
- _____ 4. Fruits **do not** have seeds.



Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following takes in water from the soil?

a. leaf	b. roots	c. stem
---------	----------	---------
2. Which part of the plant has seeds?

a. fruit	b. leaf	c. roots
----------	---------	----------
3. Where do seeds come from?

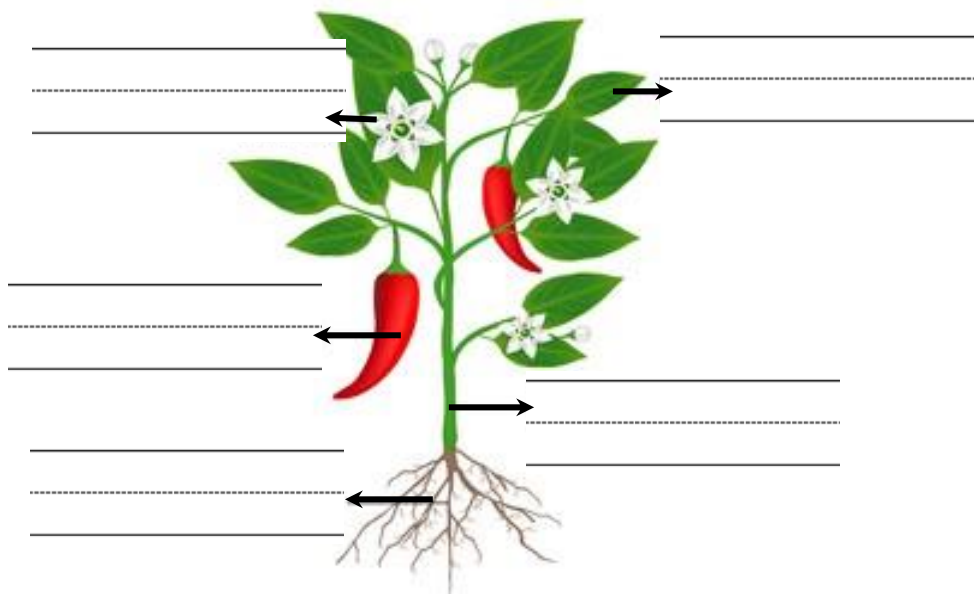
a. stem	b. fruit	c. flower
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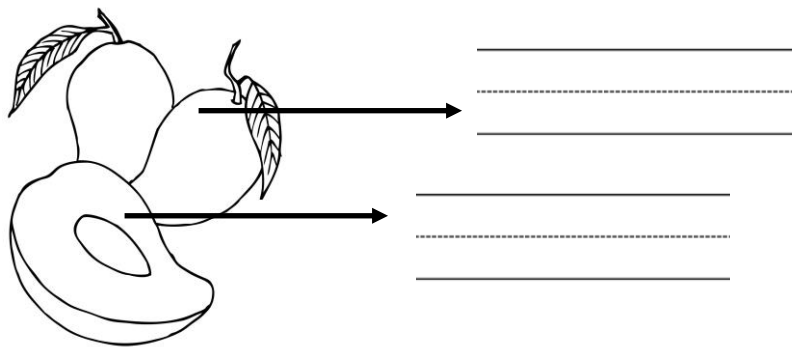
Apply Concepts

Label the parts of the plant. Choose from the words in the box.

roots stem leaf flower fruit



Name the picture below. Which is the fruit and which is the seed?



Name: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Lesson 3: How Do Plants Grow? (use with pages (68 – 71))



Words to Know: Write the word next to the description it matches.

Life cycle

Seedling

- _____ is a very young plant.
- _____ is the way a living thing grows and changes.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

- _____ 1. An oak seed is called **an acorn.**
- _____ 2. Roots grow **upward.**
- _____ 3. The flowers **make seed** inside fruits.
- _____ 4. A seedling has **big leaves.**



Explain: Answer the question below.

1. What is the difference between a seedling and an adult plant?

2. Draw a picture of a seedling and an adult plant.

Seedling

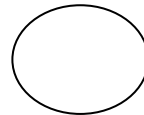
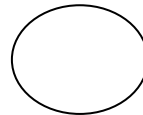
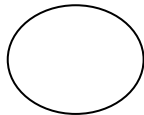
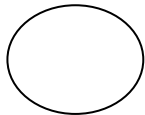
Adult Plant



Apply Concepts

What must grow in order for a seed to grow into a plant?

Arrange the life cycle of a pepper plant in order.



Name: _____

Date: ___/___/___

Lesson 4: How Do Some Animals Grow? (use with pages 72 – 77)

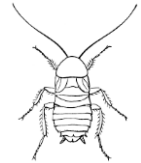


Words to Know: Write the word next to the description it matches.

Life cycle

Nymph

1. _____ is a kind of young insect.



2. _____ is the way a living thing grows and changes.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

_____ 1. Animals **have** life cycles.

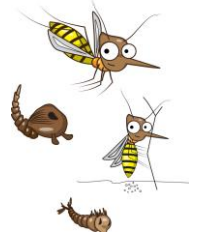
_____ 2. A sea turtle starts life as **an egg**.

_____ 3. A young grasshopper **is not** called nymph.

_____ 4. A young grasshopper **doesn't** start life as an egg.

_____ 5. Nymphs **look like** their parents.

_____ 6. Grown grasshoppers **may have young of their own**.



Explain

1. Circle the picture that shows a baby bird.

A.



B.

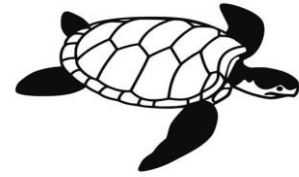


C.



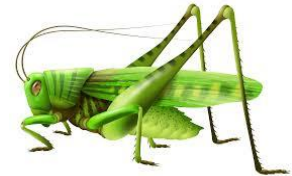
2. Circle the sentence that tells about the life cycle of a sea turtle.

- A. A sea turtle swims.
- B. A sea turtle grows and changes.
- C. A sea turtle looks like its parents.



3. Circle the sentence that tells about the life cycle of a grasshopper.

- A. The young grasshopper hatches.
- B. A grown grasshopper doesn't have wings.
- C. The life cycle doesn't begin again.

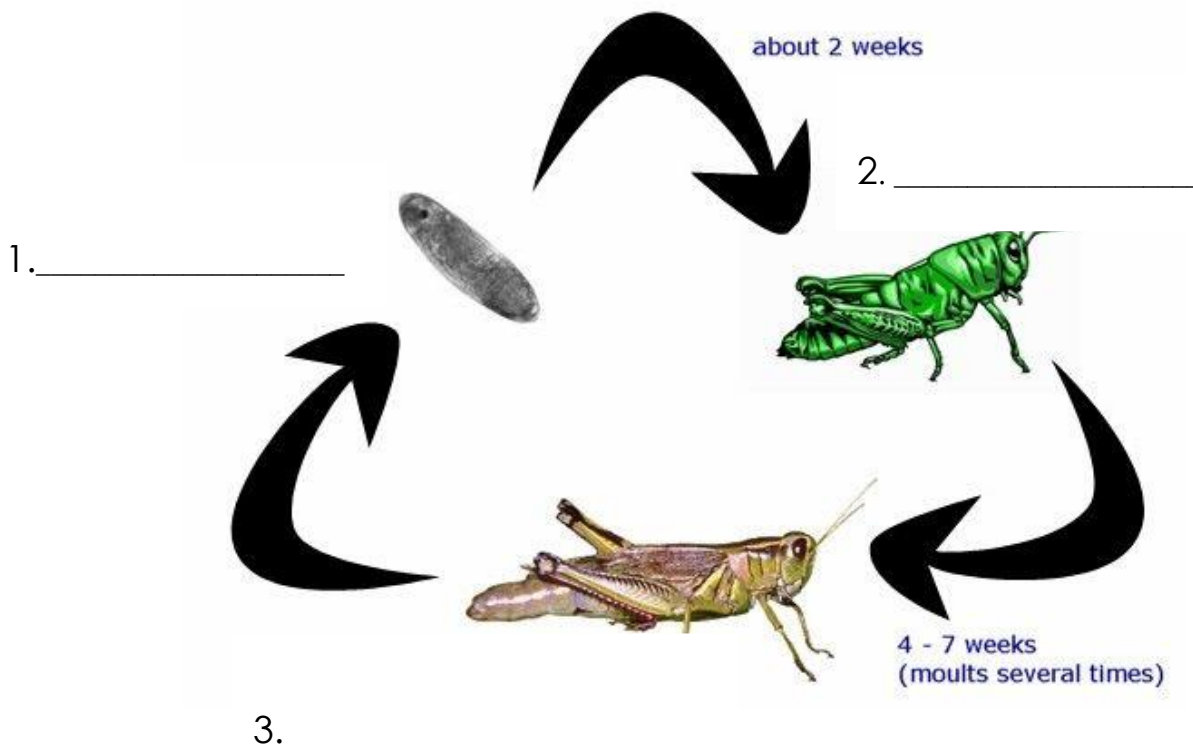


Label the life cycle of a grasshopper.

egg

nymph

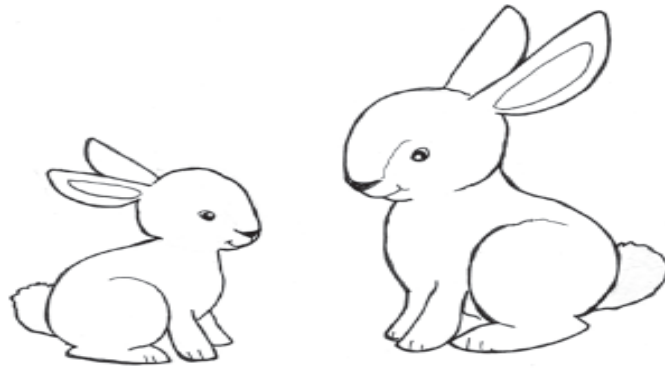
adult/grown





Apply Concepts

1. Look at the picture. Tell how the baby bunny is different from the grown bunny.



Four sets of handwriting lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Name: _____

Date: ___/___/___

Lesson 5: How are Living Things Like Their Parents? (use with pages 78-81)



Words to Know: Write the word that completes each sentence.

Parent

young

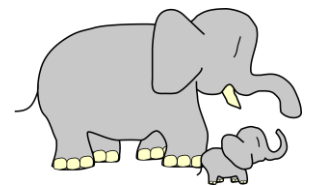
1. _____ is a living thing that has young.

2. A kitten is a _____ cat.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

- _____ 1. Plants and their parents **are alike**.
- _____ 2. Plants and their parents **are different too**.
- _____ 3. Many animals **don't** look like their parents.
- _____ 4. Young animals **are bigger** than their parents.



Explain

1. Put an X on the young tree.

A.



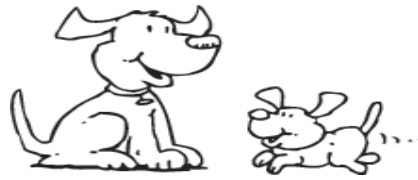
B.



C.



2. How is the puppy different from its parent?

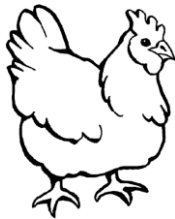


- A. It has more ears.
- B. It is smaller.
- C. It is bigger.

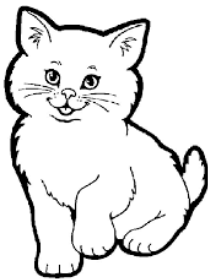


Draw a line to match the parent to its young.

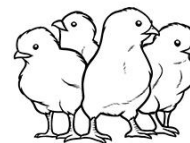
1.



2.



3.





Apply Concepts

1. Look at the picture. Draw what the duck's young might look like. Tell one way they are the same.



2. Write one way they are different.

Name: _____

Date: ___/___/___

Lesson 6: How are Groups of Living Things Different? (use with pages 82-85)



Words to Know: Write the word that completes each sentence.

herd

different

alike

1. _____ is a group of animals of one kind that stays together.
2. Plants that are the same are _____.
3. Short giraffes and tall giraffes are _____.



True or False: Write T if the statement is correct and F if not.

- _____ 1. Plants live **all around** the world.
- _____ 2. Animals of one kind **are different too**.
- _____ 3. Giraffe is **not** a kind of animal.
- _____ 4. Giraffes have **two legs and four eyes**.



Explain

1. Put an X on two trees that are different.





Apply Concepts

1. Look at the picture. Tell how the animals are different.



2. Draw or paste a picture of a group of plants or animals. Tell how they are alike and different.

Alike	Different
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>