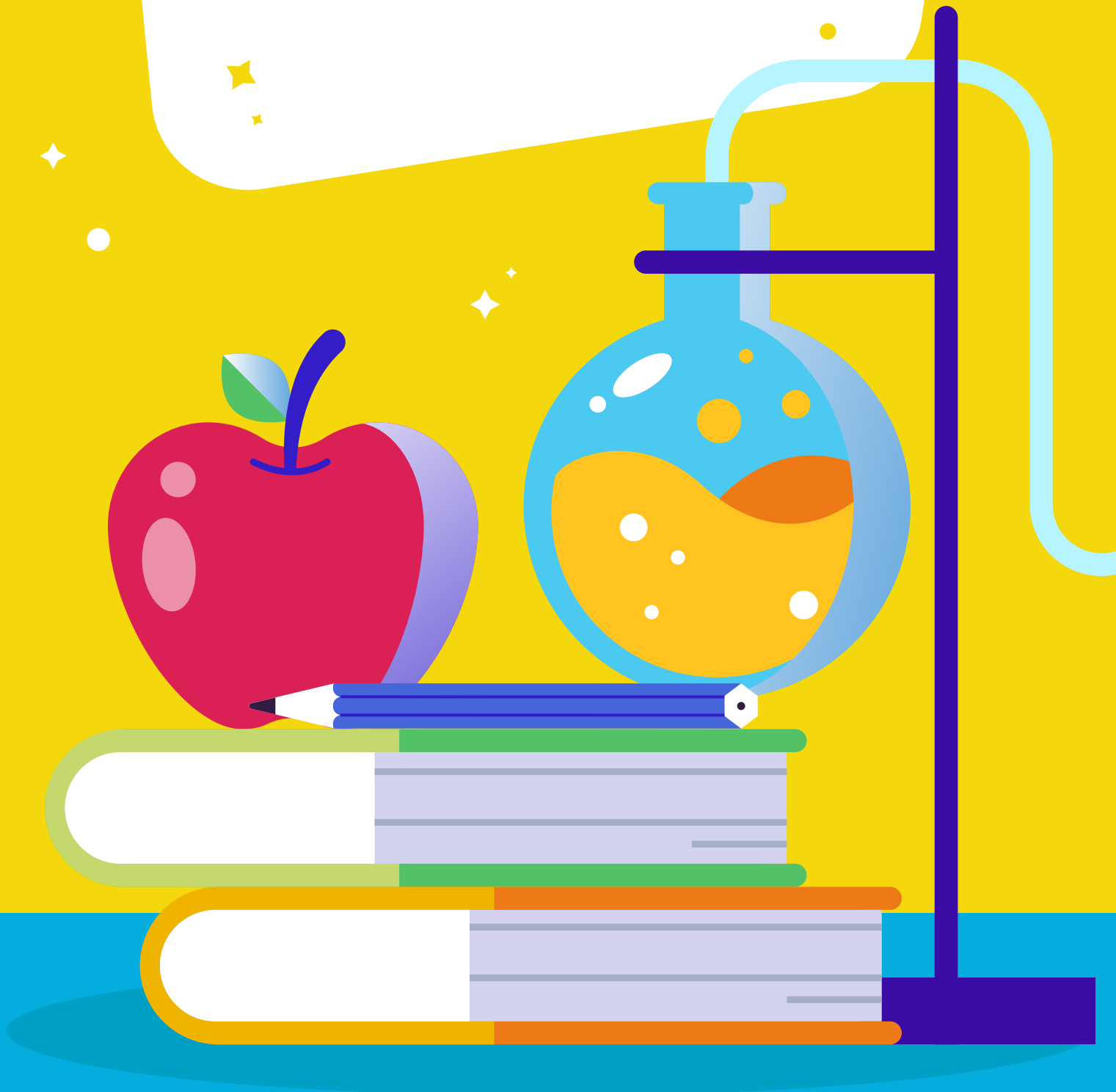


SCIENCE

Grade – 4





SCHOOLIO ONTARIO CURRICULUM

GRADE 4 SCIENCE -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit 1: Animal Habitats	<p>1 Classification I 2 Classification II</p> <p>Animal Restaurants 3 Producers and Consumers 4 Habitats 5 Habitat Destruction & Endangered Species 6 Food Chains 7 Adaptations</p> <p>Chameleons A CaseStudy 8 Animal Adaptations Case Study 9 The Arctic - A Habitat 10 Habitat Work Day</p>
Unit 2: Light & Sound	<p>1 Natural vs Artificial Light 2 Properties of Light 3 Reflection & Refraction 4 Transparency 5 Light & Colour 6 Absorb & Reflect 7 Primary Colours 8 Sound- Ears and Vibrations 9 Sound Waves 10 Assessment</p> <p>Grade 4 Science Light & Sound Assessment</p>
Unit 3: Pulleys And Gears	<p>1 Pulleys 2 Pulleys as Simple Machines 3 Building a Pulley 4 Gears 5 What Do Gears Do? 6 Bicycle</p> <p>Riding My Bicycle 7 Motion Type Transfer 8 Putting It All Together with Bill Nye 9 Saving Energy 10 Assessment</p> <p>Gears And Pulleys Assessment</p>

Unit 4: Science - Rocks And Minerals

- 1 Rocks and Minerals
 - 2 Identification and Classification
 - 3 Igneous Rock 4 Text Features
 - 4 Sedimentary Rock
 - 5 Metamorphic Rock
 - 6 The Rock Cycle and Rocks and Minerals in Everyday Life
 - 7 Erosion
 - 8 Fossils
 - 9 Caves
 - 10 Assessment
- Rocks And Minerals Assessment**



ANIMAL HABITATS

Lesson 1: Classifications I

Discussion:

 Categories of Living Things and Definitions:

- ✓ **Mammals:** Have hair or fur; give birth to live babies (not eggs) and feed them with milk from their bodies; breathe with lungs
- ✓ **Birds:** Have beak, feathers, and wings; lay eggs; breathe with lungs
- ✓ **Fish:** Have scales; spend all their life in water; breathe with gills; lay eggs.
- ✓ **Reptiles:** Have dry scaly skin; lay eggs on dry land; breathe with lungs
- ✓ **Amphibians:** Have moist, slimy skin; Live half their lives in water and half on land; Born with gills and then grow lungs; lay eggs in water

 Ask student(s) for some examples of each.

Some examples of mammals: cat, dog, cow, elephant

Some examples of birds: robin, chicken, flamingo, ostrich

Some examples of fish: sunfish, catfish, tuna, shark

Some examples of reptiles: crocodile, iguana, turtle, snake

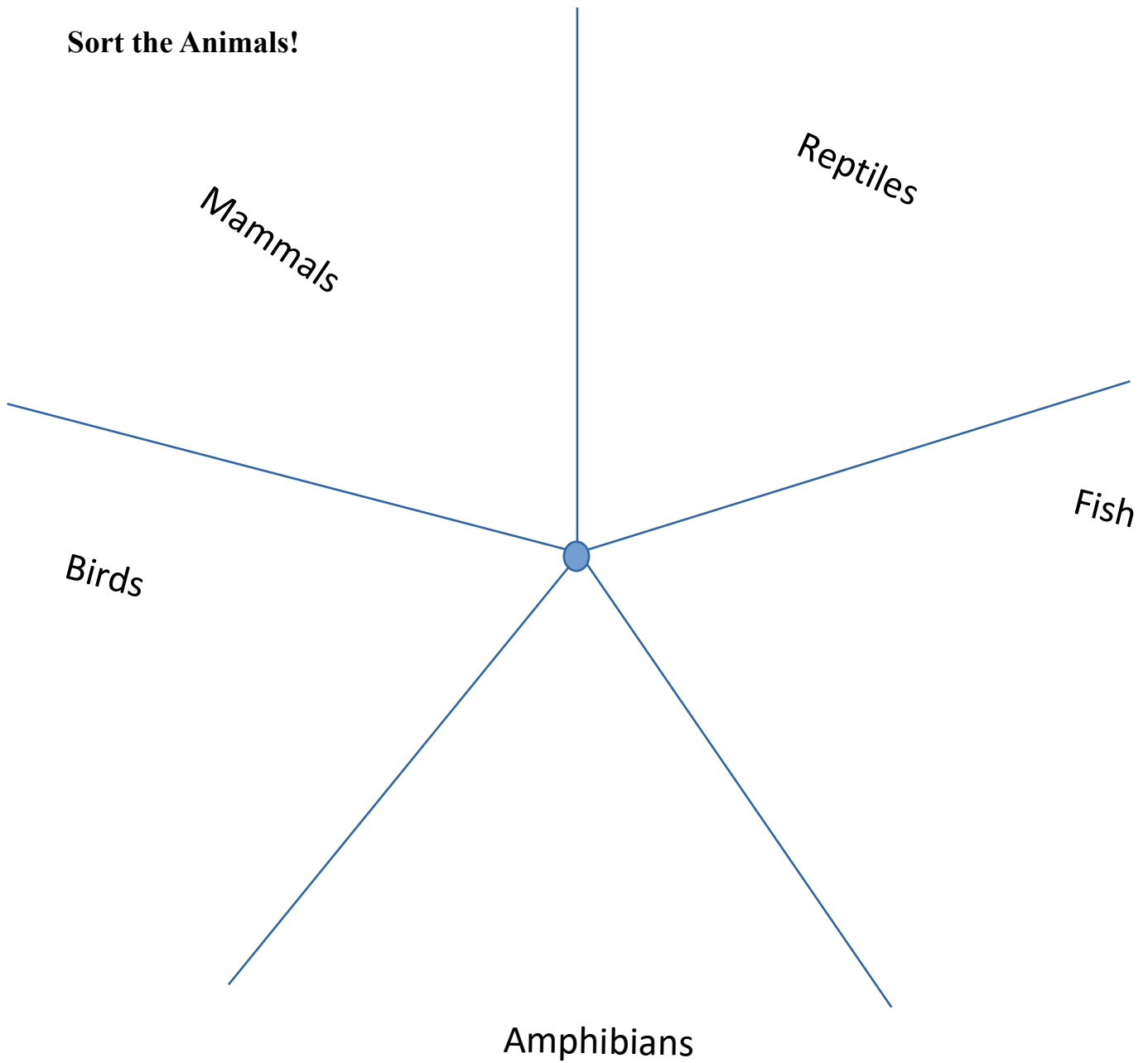
Some examples of amphibians: frog, salamander, newt






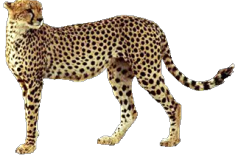




Activity:

 Animal Sort worksheet

Teacher's Thoughts/Notes:


Sort the Animals!




 <p>Turtle</p>	 <p>Sunfish</p>	 <p>Cat</p>	 <p>Chicken</p>	 <p>Frog</p>
 <p>Cheetah</p>	 <p>Sparrow</p>	 <p>Goldfish</p>	 <p>Iguana</p>	 <p>Salamander</p>

Lesson 2: Classifications II

Review:

 **Animal Categories:** Mammal, Bird, Fish, Amphibian, Reptile


Discussion:

 Some animals eat plants, some eat meat, and some eat both. There's a name for each type.

- ✓ **Carnivore:** eats meat
- ✓ **Herbivore:** eats plants
- ✓ **Omnivore:** eats both meat and plants

 What type are you?

- ✓ Humans are omnivores. If a human chooses not to eat meat, they may be a vegetarian or vegan.

 How can you tell?

- ✓ You can't always tell by looking at an animal what it eats. But a lot of carnivores have sharp, pointed teeth for tearing meat (or hooked beaks in Birds), and herbivores tend to have flat teeth for grinding vegetation. Omnivores have both. Think of your own teeth- some sharp ones near the front help you bite and tear, and flat one in the back help you chew.

Activity:

 Animal Restaurants

Teacher's Thoughts/Notes:

ANIMAL RESTAURANTS

Each animal wants something different to eat. Draw a path from the animal to the restaurant that will be serving the right food for it.



I eat fruit, grass, bugs, eggs, and table food scraps



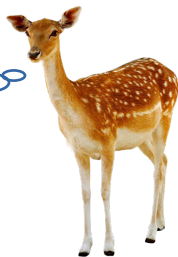
I eat hay, grass, and corn



I eat zebra, antelope, and wildebeest



I eat fruit, nuts, eggs, Frogs, and garbage



I eat grass, bark, fruit, and nuts



I eat rabbits, squirrels, and mice

