

UNIT 2

SMALL ANIMALS

SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand that there is a wide variety of small animals (invertebrates).
- Identify the key features and habitats of some small animals.
- Explain how some spiders make webs and catch their prey.

LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

In this unit, students will have opportunities to use:

- Words relating to the names of small animals, their key features and habitats.
- The sentence structures:
“(Snails/Bees) have (no legs/wings).” and “(Snails/Butterflies) (crawl/fly).” to describe the features of some small animals.
“(Dragonflies/Grasshoppers) live (in ponds/in long grass).” to describe the habitats of some small animals.

UNIT OVERVIEW

This unit encourages students to look closely at some small animals (e.g. spiders, ants and worms) that live all around them, and to develop their sense of responsibility for living things.

The unit cover page shows children looking at a variety of small animals. The chant encourages students to think about where small animals can be found, and how they are different from humans. In Lesson 1, students use hand lenses to identify the key features of small animals. Lesson 2 focuses on spiders and their webs. Students make their own webs to tell a story about a spider and a fly. Lesson 3 is about where to find small animals. Students use their observation skills to find small animals in their local environment.

第二单元 小动物

科学目标

通过本单元的学习，学生将能够：

- 理解小动物（无脊椎动物）种类的多样性。
- 识别一些小动物的主要特征和栖息地。
- 解释蜘蛛是如何织网和捕食的。

语言目标

在本单元中，学生将有机会使用：

- 与小动物的名称、主要特征和栖息地相关的词汇。
- 句型：

“(Snails/Bees) have (no legs/wings).” 和 “(Snails/Butterflies) (crawl/fly).”
来描述一些小动物的特征。

“(Dragonflies/Grasshoppers) live (in ponds/in long grass).” 来描述一些小动物的栖息地。

单元概述

本单元鼓励学生仔细观察身边的一些小动物（比如蜘蛛、蚂蚁和蚯蚓），并培养他们对生物的责任感。

篇章页展示了几个孩子观察各种小动物的图片。小诗鼓励学生思考哪里可以找到小动物以及它们和人类的不同之处。在第一课中，学生使用放大镜识别小动物的主要特征。第二课主要关注蜘蛛和蜘蛛网。学生自己动手制作蜘蛛网，然后讲述有关蜘蛛和苍蝇的故事。第三课主要讲哪里可以找到小动物。学生运用已有的观察技能，在周围环境中寻找小动物。