PLANT & /	
differencie	Existence of a sunflower: Label all important stages
STOL Nor The Life Cycle of a Sunflower Sunflowers are beautiful. They have bright yellow petals and stand tall. To enjoy this beautiful flower, we can learn about its life cycle. Sunflowers start as seeds. The seeds grow in soil. After about 3 days, they in the Germination causes the outer casing of the seed to split. Germination why happens from mid-April to late May. Roots sprout from the seed. The roots push the sunlight. Leaves will start to open on the stem. It needs more water and sunlight. The stem of leaves will continue to grow. Green buds come out six to eight weeks later. They will have a star shape. Buds slowly unfold as the flower blooms. There will be bright yellow petals as the buds bloom.	lowing events is most likely to have a negative impact on the life cycle of occe all that apply
The flower is formed. The blooming stage happens from summer to autumn. Sunflowers bloom for 8 to 12 weeks. Some begin in July. Others finish in October. Sunflowers usually are 6 to 10 feet tall. Giant sunflowers can be 15 to 20 It tall. During the blooming stage, bees pollinate the flower. This fertilizes the seeds. The see The in the center of the blossom. Pollination means the growth cycle can happen again. The blooming stage is over. The sunflower's yellow petals will wilt and turn brown. The seeds are released after the bloom shrivels. These seeds can a spread. The life cycle will begin again. New sunflowers will grow. Sunflowers are beautiful. They are commonly used as autumn decorations, well. This big flower always delivers big smiles.	

3rd Grade NGSS 3-LS1-1

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



MagiCore is a certified Lexile[®] Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics[®] to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework[®] for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations	
K-I	N/A	
2-3	420L-820L	
4-5	740L-1010L	
6-8	1185L-1385L	

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."

Plant and Animal Life Cycles

Table of Contents

- I. How to Use This Resource
- 2. The Life Cycle of a Honeybee (490L, 770L)
- 3. The Life Cycle of a Bat (470L, 780L)
- 4. The Life Cycle of a Sea Turtle (500L, 790L)
- 5. The Life Cycle of a Strawberry (480L, 810L)
- 6. The Life Cycle of an Apple Tree (490L, 800L)
- 7. The Life Cycle of a Sunflower (510L, 820L)

Each passage set includes two differentiated passages on a third-grade level (one at the beginning of the band, one towards the end) and a question set geared towards comprehension and science mastery. The first question is differentiated to include a fill-in-the-blank diagram (lower complexity) or an open-ended diagram (higher complexity).

How to Use This Resource

This resource was created with the NGSS Science Standards in mind. It includes six differentiated passages aligned to the following standard:

3-LSI-I: Plant and Animal Life Cycles

Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles, but all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death. (Patterns) Clarification Statement: Changes organisms go through during their life form a pattern.

Assessment Boundary: Assessment of plant life cycles is limited to those of flowering plants. Assessment does not include details of human reproduction.

Here are some suggestions for using these passages:

- Use as independent work after you have taught an overview of this standard. Assign the different levels based on the passage students can read and comprehend independently.
- Use as a reading center to reinforce key comprehension and science concepts at the same time!
- Use as a homework or review packet.
- Use as an intervention for students who need to revisit science concepts.

Name:

DUR

490L

_ Date: .

The Life Cycle of a Honeybee

Honeybees have been around for 150 million years. That is much longer than humans! Honeybees help plants. Their life cycle helps the earth.

The life cycle starts with the female queen. The queen mates with the male **drones**. The queen leaves the hive. After, she returns to the **colony**. She lays eggs in the hive.

There are four stages in the honeybee life cycle. The first stage is the egg. The queen lays eggs in the hive. She can lay up to 3,000 eggs per day. The egg is tiny. It is in a cell. On the third day, it falls to its side. Some eggs will be females. Females become worker bees or queens. Males will become drones.



The second stage is the **larva** stage. After three days, the egg grows into a larva. The larva looks like a small, white worm. Young worker nurse bees feed the larva. The nurse bees make a jelly. The larva eats this jelly. The larva will **molt** as it grows. It sheds its skin. The egg cell is covered in a layer of wax by worker bees.

In the third stage, the larva spins a cocoon around itself. It is called a **pupa**. It starts to look more like a honeybee. It grows wings, legs, a head, a **thorax**, and an **abdomen**. The last stage is the adult. The honeybee is fully-grown. It will chew through the wax covering on the egg cell. A queen bee will take about 16 days to grow into an adult. Worker bees need between 18 and 22 days. Drones need about 24 days.





The lifespan of honeybees is different. Drones live an average of 55 days. If a drone

mates with a queen, they die after. Worker bees raised during the spring and summer can live 6 or 7 weeks. Worker bees can live 4 to 6 months in the fall. A queen honeybee can live 2 to 4 years.

Nest

All bees go through these four main stages. Honeybees are **pollinators**. They help plants grow. Without them, many plants would die. Honeybees are important to our **ecosystem**. Learning the honeybees' life cycle can help us protect them.



Life Cycle of a Honeybee Questions

Complete the model to describe the life cycle of honeybees. Label all important stages Ι. of the life cycle.



- 2. Which of the following events might negatively impact the life cycle of a honeybee?
 - People eat honey. a.
 - People start a honeybee farm. b.
 - A community sprays pesticides in their yards. C.
 - d. A community grows a new field of flowers.
- 3. Explain how the event you chose might disrupt the life cycle of a honeybee. Use the model you drew above to explain the stages that would be impacted.

<u>0</u>	 	
d Ö L	 	
		OJulie Bochese

_ Date:

) Name:

500L

The Life Cycle of a Sea Turtle



There are seven species of sea turtles. Six species are endangered. Humans are the biggest threats to sea turtles. Sea turtles are hunted for their eggs, meat, and shells. Their habitats are being destroyed. Climate change affects them. To save sea turtles, we should learn about their life cycles.

First, a female sea turtle is ready to nest. She comes ashore at night. Then, she digs a hole in beach sand. She uses her flippers to dig. She lays between 50-200 eggs in the nest. Eggs have soft shells. They are the size and shape of ping-pong balls. They are white or cream in color. The female covers the nest with sand. Then, she returns to the ocean. It takes 60-80 days for the babies to hatch from the eggs.



Predators often eat sea turtle eggs. Humans have built houses and other structures along beach areas. This creates light, which makes it hard for sea turtles to return to the ocean.



Next, the eggs hatch. Baby sea turtles normally hatch at night. They break through their eggshells. Then, they dig in the sand to reach the surface. This can take a few days. The babies are in the open. They are **vulnerable** to birds and other predators. They run to the water for safety. Most hatchlings don't survive. They face many dangers.



Sea turtles that survive grow into **juveniles**. They eat seagrass and plankton. They stay in the ocean for a few years to a decade. Juveniles **mature** to sub-adults. They migrate toward the shore. Here, they feed on different food, such as algae. It's more dangerous by the shore. There are more predators.

Finally, sea turtles can mate and have babies. They are adults. They may travel thousands of kilometers. They mate near beaches. Females may lay I-8 clutches of eggs. The males go back to areas with food. They restore their energy. The eggs are laid. The cycle begins again.





Humans can help sea turtles. We can help them cycle through these stages. We can help prevent marine pollution that harms sea turtles. We can also watch nesting beaches and help keep the conditions safe for the eggs and hatchlings. Finally, we can take steps to limit **climate change** and **global warming**, which is very important. The more we learn about sea turtles, the more we can protect them.

Life Cycle of a Sea Turtle Questions

I. Complete the model to describe the life cycle of sea turtles. Label all important stages of the life cycle.



2. Which stage of the sea turtle's life cycle is shown in the photograph?



3. The article describes many events that can disrupt the life cycle of a sea turtle. Choose one event. Use the model you drew above to explain the stages that would be impacted.



Terms of Us

How Can I Use This Resource?

Thank you for trusting MagiCore. Our mission is to create resources that support teachers and promote student success. Please note that this resource is licensed for use by a single teacher in a classroom setting. If you need to use this resource with more than one teacher and/or across multiple classrooms, additional licenses are available at a discount. You can purchase additional licenses by visiting your TPT "Purchases" page and then selecting "Download Additional Licenses" or by contacting me at julie@magicorelearning.com.



- Use this resource personally or with your own children.
- Use this resource in your own classroom with your students.
- Provide this resource to your students to use at your instruction.
- Print and/or copy for use in your own classroom.
- Provide printed pages to a substitute teacher with the sole purpose of instructing your students.
- Share with your students via a secure document portal or electronic learning platform that requires individual user verification and limits access to only the students in your own classroom (e.g. Google Classroom).
- Review this resource with others with the sole purpose of recommending it to others for purchase, provided you share one of the links below:

https://magicorelearning.com/



- Share with others to use personally.
- Share with others to use in another classroom.
- Print or copy any page(s) and distribute them to other teachers or other classrooms.
- Publish or host online in a manner where any of the material is accessible to anyone who is not a student in your own classroom., including but not limited to personal, classroom, or district websites that are accessible to the general public.
- Use this resource commercially (e.g. Outschool).
 - Publish, sell, or otherwise distribute this product to anyone in manner inconsistent with these terms of use.

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore

© Copyright 2022. All rights reserved. The unlicensed reproduction or distribution of this product is strictly prohibited. Permission is granted to the original purchaser or licensee to make copies to use with students and/or to assign to students digitally providing it is only available to students assigned directly to the purchaser. Placing this product in any manner that makes it accessible to the general public is strictly forbidden. Commercial use, including but not limited to online or in person classes, is prohibited. Contact julie@magicorelearning.com for commercial licensing information. Sharing without permission or hosting online in a public manner is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These terms may be updated at any time. You can see the most up to date Terms of Use at

https://magicorelearning.com/terms-of-use.

Let's Connect! www.magicorelearning.com



https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/magi core



https://www.facebook.com/MagiCoreLearning/



https://www.instagram.com/magicorelearning/

https://www.pinterest.com/cckingdom/pins/



Julie@magicorelearning.com







Membership Opportunity!



If you love these resources and want access to more, check out my membership opportunity with the Core Kingdom Club.

Join my MagiCore Club waitlist!

MagiCore Club opens its membership doors twice a year to offer teachers all the resources you love, with a membership discount. You can also find support through my custom learning plan.

Find out more https://magicorelearning.com/membership



CREDITS









