

## **Life Cycle**

## Diversity in a Balance



	K	1	2	3	4	5	6
Organisms (2 weeks)	Grouping & Comparing Organisms	Vertebrate Requirements	Vertebrate Habitats	Organisms without Backbones	Cells, Tissues, Organs, Classification	Asexual, Sexual Cells	Classification of Monera, Protozoa, Fungi
Human Biology (2 weeks)	Body Parts/ Skeletal System	The Five Senses/ Circulation	Human Growth and Organs	Body Parts, Digestion	Human Systems, Circulatory	Body System, Muscles & Tissues	Changing Body, Diseases
Plants (2 weeks)	Requirements and Growth	Comparing Plant Parts	Function of Plants Classification	Growth Strategies, Classification	Classification of Plant Communities	Reproduction,	Growth and Heredity
Natural Environment (2 weeks)	_	Requirements and Communities	Who Eats Whom	Simple Food Chains, Biomes	Ecosystems in Soil Salt Marshes	Marine Biomes, Food Web	Natural Selection, Adaptation

## Life Cycle at a Glance

All organisms in the Life Cycle require water from birth to death. The various theories on how life began depend on elements and gases in the primordial atmosphere. No matter how life was generated, death of all organisms is inevitable. Their deaths releases organic carbon that become available for use in soil, which helps create more life in the form of plants. Organisms live on this planet in an ecosystem that strives to balance life and death in what is called the Life Cycle. Students learn about this cycle through learning about organisms, human biology, plants, and natural environment.

## In the Classroom

Students learn about themselves and their environment. They study tissues, organisms, body function, diseases, and genetics. Hands-on activities include looking at various organisms by determining the different groups of vertebrates and invertebrates. Students learn about plant parts, photosynthesis, the carbon cycle, and why plants are important. The food chain and its involvement in the natural environment gives students a perspective on how we are all interrelated on this planet.