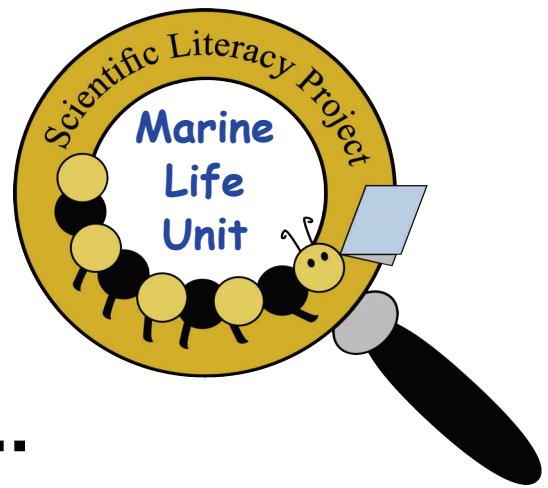


Teacher Book Guide

What Lives in a Shell?

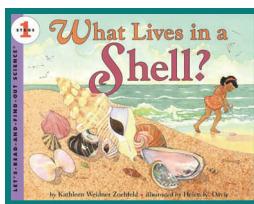
by Kathleen Weidner Zoehfeld



What We'll Learn

This book gives children a basic introduction to what shells are, where they come from, and the living things that inhabit them. Key science concepts include:

- Living things come in many forms (head, legs, and tail are not required).
 - Shelled animals inhabit many areas (land, shores, and underwater)



environments).

- Shells are animal homes and are critical for their safety and survival.
- Shelled animals vary in shapes, colors, sizes, and methods of locomotion.

The colorful and age-appropriate illustrations are engaging for young readers and assist them in grasping the material presented.

Words of Science

hard	hollow
shell	smooth
empty	home
safe	warm
nests	tunnel
cave	land
people	snail
enemy	head
foot	opening
slow	flat
race	paw
crab	sand
claws	armor
tight	whelk
conch	clam
oyster	hinge
underground	
frightened	
hermit crab	
surroundings	

Before You Dive In...

Before reading the book, show the children the **cover**.

- What do you see on the cover?
- How many living things do you see?
- How many shells are there?
- What do you think makes these shells? Let's read and find out.

Indiana Academic Standards:

- *Language Arts (LA) Standard 1: Concepts about Print*
- *LA Standard 2: Structural Features of Informational & Technical Materials*
- *Math Standard 1: Number Sense*
- *LA Standard 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text*

Open Your Books to Page...

Pages 4–5:

- *LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text*
- On page 4 can you point to the animal that makes this kind of shell?
- What do you think the snail will do if the girl picks it up? Let's read & find out.

LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text

- Can you count how many ants there are in the tunnel underground? How about above ground? How many ants are there in all?
- Look at the picture. Why do you think the dog and its owner are in a hurry to get home? (It's raining.)
- Bears live in caves. Can you think of other animals that live in caves?

Pages 6–7

- *Math 1: Number Sense*
- *Math 2: Computation*

Science in Action

make	build
live	keep
grow	go
run	wait
leave	take
poke	use
inch	eat
pull	close
pat	cover
outgrow	find
buried	walk
look	throw
crawl	connect
move	swim
snap	watch

Open Your Books to Page...

Pages 8–9

- Science 2: Scientific Thinking
- Math 1: Number Sense
- Math 3: Algebra and Functions
- Do our bodies begin as small as the snails? (Yes, even smaller. Just about the size of the period at the end of the sentence.)
- What do you think a snail uses its tentacles for? (For smelling & feeling)
- What do we use to smell & feel things?
- How many snails do you see here?
- Are all the snails the same size?

Pages 10–11

- Science 4: Diversity of Life
- Math 1: Number Sense
- Can you name some other animals that can go in and out of their homes? Do birds always sit in their nests? Do bees leave the beehive?
- Can you think of another animal that might never leave its shell or home?
- How many snails are on the plant?

Pages 12–13

- LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text
- I wonder what the bird is doing in this picture... (trying to eat the snail)
- If you find a snail and pick it up, what do you think it would do? (hide in its shell)

Pages 14–15

- Science 2: Scientific Thinking
- Math 1: Number Sense
- Has anyone ever seen a turtle? Where were you? Did you get to touch it? Be careful touching turtles, some may bite.
- How many turtle eggs do you see?
- Are there more turtles on this page (p.15) or on this page (p.14)?
- What's on our fingers and toes that is hard like a turtle's shell? (nails)

Pages 16–17

- LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text
- Science 2: Scientific Thinking
- Look at the legs of the turtle, the frog and the cat. Can you think of a reason why cats and frogs are faster than a turtle? (The longer legs you have, the farther you can step.)

- The turtle hides in its shell just like the _____ (snail).

Pages 18–19

- Math 1: Number Sense
- LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text
- How many legs does the crab have?
- What do you think crabs eat?
Crabs eat leftovers or scraps from the meals of other animals. Crabs are called scavengers. Dogs that eat dropped-food off the floor can be called scavengers, too.

Pages 20–21

- Math 1: Number Sense
- Math 2: Computation
- Science 4: Diversity of Life
- Science 6: Common Themes
- How are these Pacific Coast shells the same? How are they different?
- How about the Atlantic Coast Shells?
- How many Pacific Coast shells are there?
- How many Atlantic Coast shells?
- Are there more Pacific Coast shells or Atlantic Coast shells?
- How many shells are there in all?

Pages 22–23

- Science 2: Scientific Thinking
- Math 1: Number Sense
- What do you think will be able to use the hermit crab's old shell? (Another hermit crab that fits).
- How many shells are in these pictures?
- Are there more rounded shells or more pointed shells?

Pages 24–25

- LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text
- Where is the hinge that connects the two shells?

Pages 26–27

- LA 2: Comprehension & Analysis of Text
- Math 1: Number Sense
- Is the picture above or below water?
- What kinds of living things do you see?
- Are there more than five oysters in this picture or less than five?

Remember

This book coordinates with two activities in the Teacher Inquiry Guide:

Activity 10:

Creature Features

Activity 11:

Creature Features 2:
Puzzles

Indiana Academic Standards
are indicated in *blue italics*.
Questions for students are in
non-italic black.

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

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Understanding Opposites

Smooth: bumpy (p.5, 14)

Hollow: solid (p.5)

Tiny: huge (p.8)

In: out (p.10, 17)

Open: close (p.12, 26, 27)

Soft: hard (p.12, 18, 22, 24, 25)

Fast: slow (p.12, 16, 17, 18)

Old: new (p.19, 24)