

# God is Creator

## Topic: Mini-beasts

### Year 2

#### Activities

- Go on nature walks. Take a magnifying glass if you have one.
- Search for mini-beasts in various places e.g. hollow trees, under rocks.
- Build a suitable home for mini-beasts and observe their behaviour e.g. earthworms, ants, caterpillars, tadpoles, silkworms.
- Use a magnifying glass to make observations.
- Classify mini-beasts into families e.g. insects, spiders, snails.
- Classify according to the way they move: crawl, slither, scamper, fly.
- Classify according to where they are found.
- Make paper insects and spiders
- Draw and label mini-beasts.
- Research information on habitat, food, homes, defense mechanisms, life cycles.
- Discuss the control of garden pests.
- Discuss how useful some mini-beasts are to us, e.g. bees.
- Discuss whether biting and stinging insects were part of the original perfect Creation.

#### ACTIVITIES FOR LIFE CYCLES

- Observe animal life cycles. Keep a diary to record changes.
- Collect tadpoles or caterpillars; set up homes for them and observe life cycles.
- Draw life cycles of butterflies.
- Make a chart showing what they eat and where they live.
- Observe the changes that occur during the growth and development of insects.
- Make and record observations.

# **Year 2 Values education**

## **God is Creator**

### **Care for Creation**

Take care of the earth, and the people, plants and animals who live on it

Take care to turn lights off.

Take care to turn the tap off.

Take care to put litter in the bin.

Take care of plants.

Take care of animals.

#### **Activity**

Draw pictures of ways you can care for the earth and living things.

#### **What does the Bible say about caring for the earth?**

Genesis 2:15 God put man in charge of the Garden of Eden.

Psalm 24: 1 The earth is the Lord's.

Psalm 95:1-11 A Psalm about God the creator

Hebrews 1:10 You, Lord, laid the foundation of the earth in the beginning, and the heavens are the work of your hands.

Psalm 150:6 Let everything that has breath praise the Lord.

# Practical Science Year 2: God is Creator

## Topic: Minibeasts

### Observing Ants

#### What you need:

- Ants
- Honey or sugar water for ant bait
- Small piece of wood or building block (the obstacle)
- Notebook and pen

#### Directions:

- Find some ants that are moving in a line. You will most likely find them moving between their anthill (their home) and a source of food.
- Ask the students where they think the ants are coming from and where they might be going.
- Place honey or sugar water nearby and watch the ants' reactions. After a while, you should see one ant come to investigate the bait and report back to the others. The rest will soon follow.
- Now make things a bit more difficult for you're the ants. Place the obstacle between the ants and the bait. How long does it take for them to find an alternative path to reach the bait?
- Remove the obstacle after some time and observe the ants' behavior again.
- Ask your child to note how smoothly they react to changes in their environment and seem to have such a good memory for routes and paths.
- If possible, encourage him to make draw and decorate ant pictures in the notebook.

<http://www.schoolofdragons.com/how-to-train-your-dragon/science-activities/science-activities-kindergarten>

# Practical Science: Minibeasts

## Observing Earthworms

### What you will need:

- Plastic bag
- Magnifying glass
- Paper
- Pencil

### What to do:

1. Collect some worms and keep them in a container in moist earth in the classroom.
2. Discuss worms, their lifestyle and their role in the ecosystem with the class.
3. Discuss where you might find worms.
4. Have the student observe the shape and color of the worms and draw a worm on paper.
5. Let the student use magnifying glasses to observe details about the worms' bodies and movements
6. Discuss the findings with the class.
7. Record findings using drawings and short sentences.

## Art Year 2

### God is Creator

#### Topic: Minibeasts

**Biblical connection:** God made all living creatures.

**Bible art as a wall display:** Psalm 150:6 – Praise the Lord all living creatures!

#### 1. Construction

- Make colourful butterflies using tissue paper for wings.
- Make a giant beehive from hexagons
- Make paper mache ants or bees.
- Make paper mache spiders and spider webs from wool and sticks
- Make 2D spider webs by 'drawing' with paper strips on a contrasting-coloured piece of paper.

#### 2. Drawing and Painting

- Observe minibeasts and draw them. Make sure you draw the right number of legs.
- Draw insects with wings in crayon or oil pastel. Use food dye to colour in the wings.
- Paint or draw butterflies with symmetrical wing patterns.
- Paint minibeasts in a flower garden.

**Thinking Skills Creator Year 2**

**Minibeasts 1**

Think of 5 things you can do to keep mosquitoes away.

**Minibeasts 2**

Think of as many minibeasts as you can that start with "s".

**Minibeasts 3**

What is the same about a butterfly and an ant? Make a list.

**Minibeasts 4**

What are the differences between a spider and a cockroach? Make a list.

**Minibeasts 5**

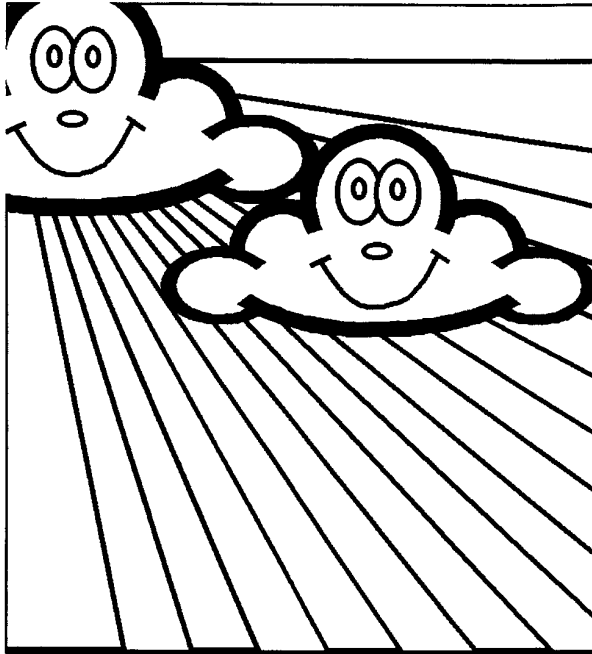
Invent a way of stopping snails from eating your plants, without using poison.

**Minibeasts 6**

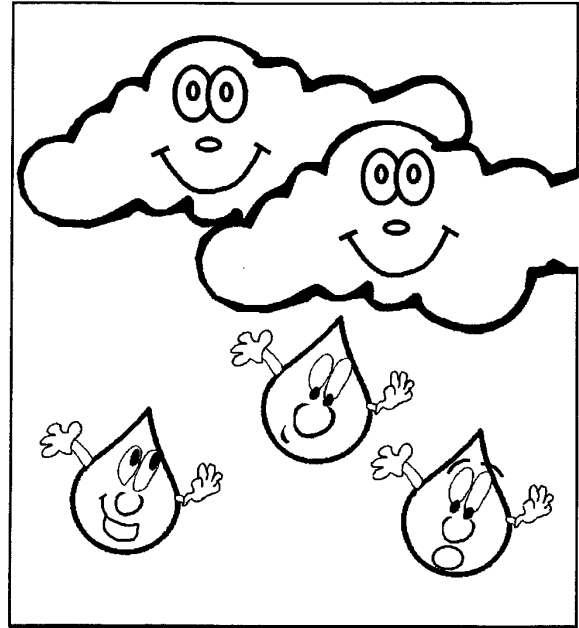
- a) Pick the odd one out:  
butterfly, spider, ant, bee, fly
- b) Pick the odd one out:  
worm, snail, slug, butterfly

## The days of Creation

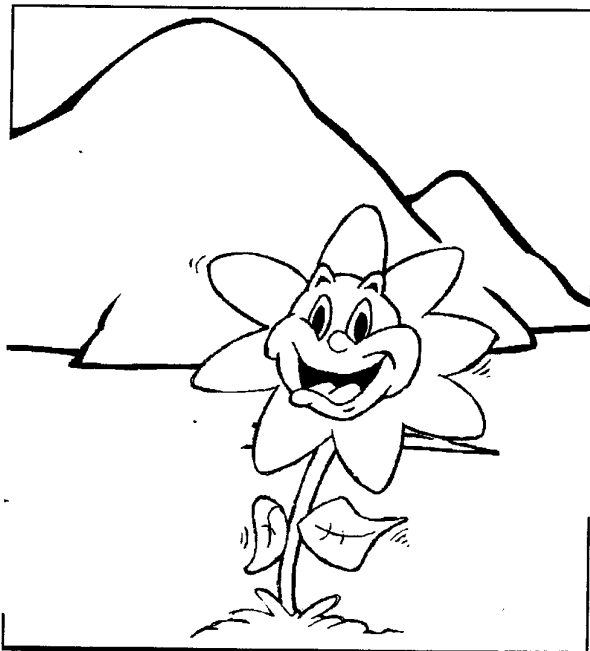
Make a book about the days of creation.



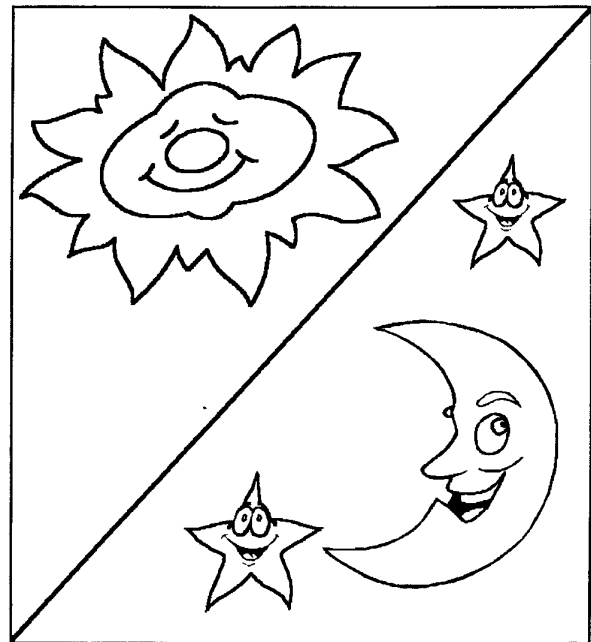
On the first day, God separated light from darkness.



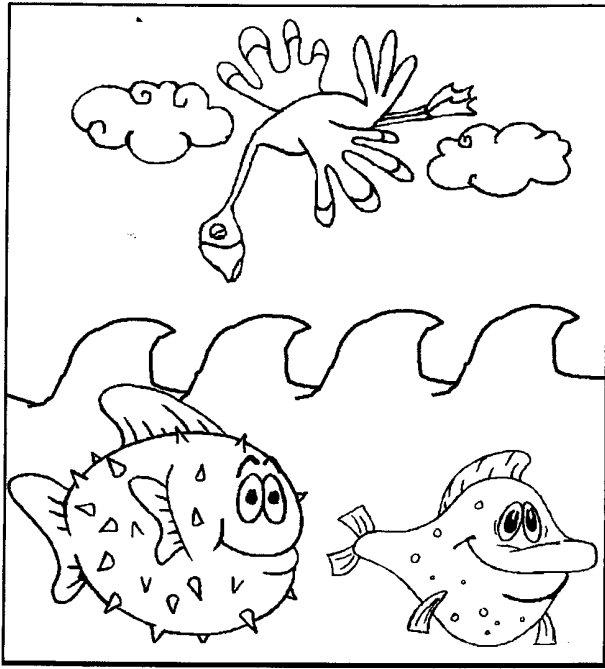
On the second day, God made the sky and the water.



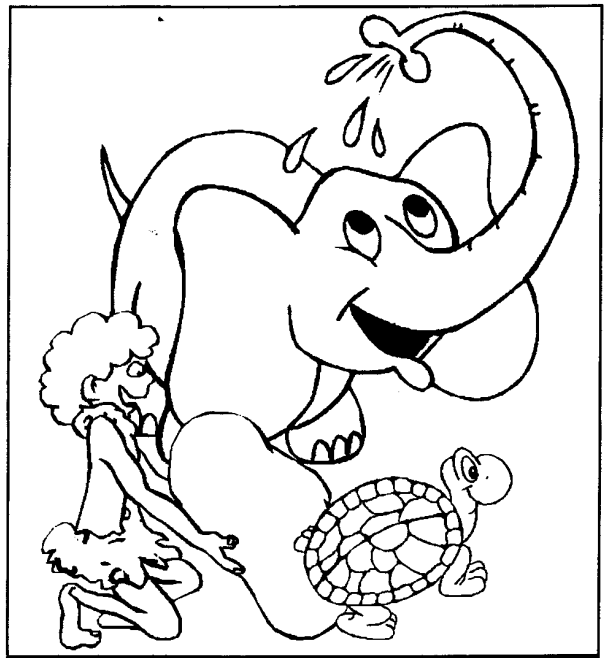
On the third day, God made dry land and plants.



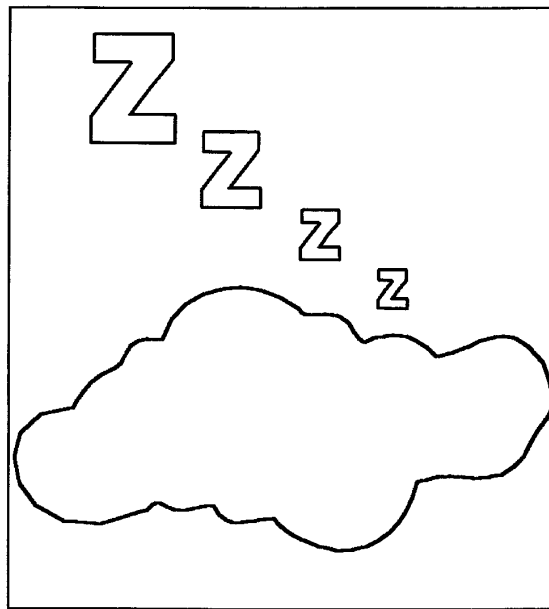
On the fourth day, God made the sun, moon and stars.



**On the fifth day, God made the birds in the sky and the fish in the oceans.**

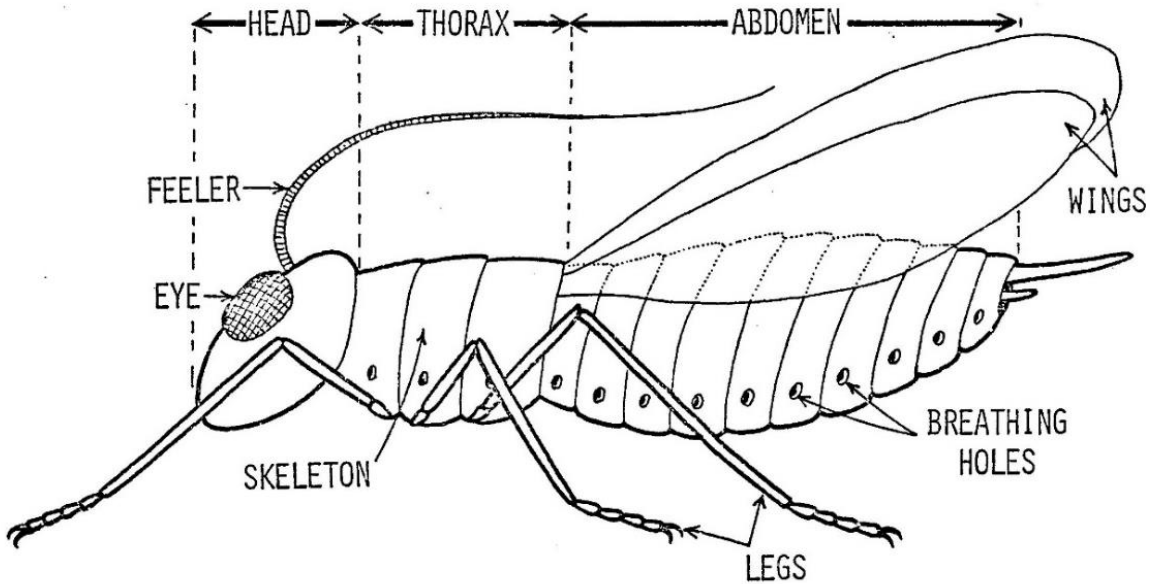


**On the sixth day, God made the animals and man.**



**On the seventh day, God rested.**

## What does an insect have?



All insects have:

- 6 legs with joints
- A body in 3 parts – head, thorax, abdomen
- A skeleton on the outside of the body
- A pair of eyes
- A pair of feelers (antennae)
- Breathing holes along each side of the body
- Wings (Most insects, like bees, have 2 pairs; some insects, like flies, have one pair: some insects, like fleas, have no wings)

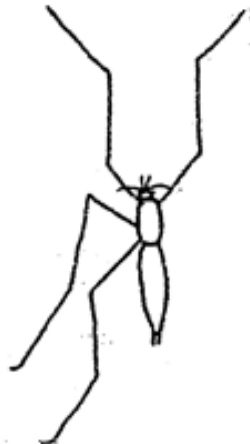
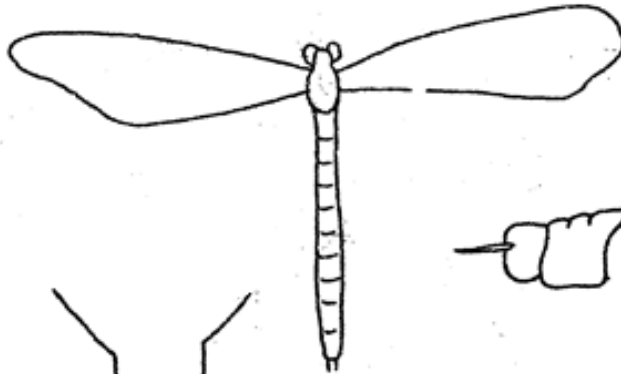
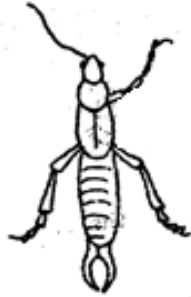


## Drawing insects

All Insects have:

- 6 legs
- A head, a middle and a tail
- 2 eyes and 2 feelers
- Most insects have wings

These insects have many parts missing. Draw each insect and put in all the missing parts. Think about the number of legs, the feelers and the wings.



# **Insects**

1

**Insects have three parts to their bodies. They have a head, a chest and a stomach.**

2

**Insects have six legs.**

3

**Some insects have wings. Some do not have wings.**

4

**Butterflies have wings.  
Bees have wings.**

5

**Some ants have wings. Some ants do not have wings.**

6

**There are many kinds of insects.**

7

**Some insects help us. Some insects eat other little insects on our plants. A ladybird beetle is one of these.**

8

**Bees help us. They make honey.**

9

**Some insects do not help us.  
Flies carry germs on to our food.**

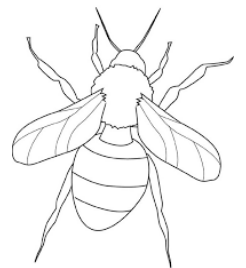
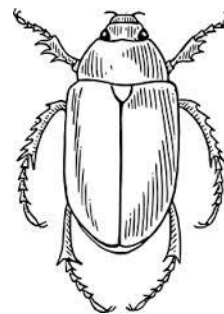
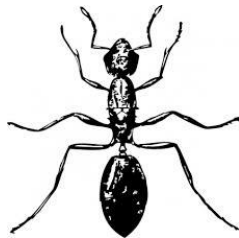
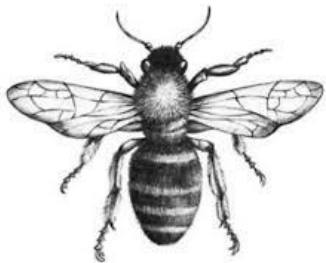
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**Mosquitoes do not help us.  
They bite us.**

11

**All insects have babies. Baby  
insects come from eggs. Insects lay  
their eggs in many places, like on a  
leaf.**

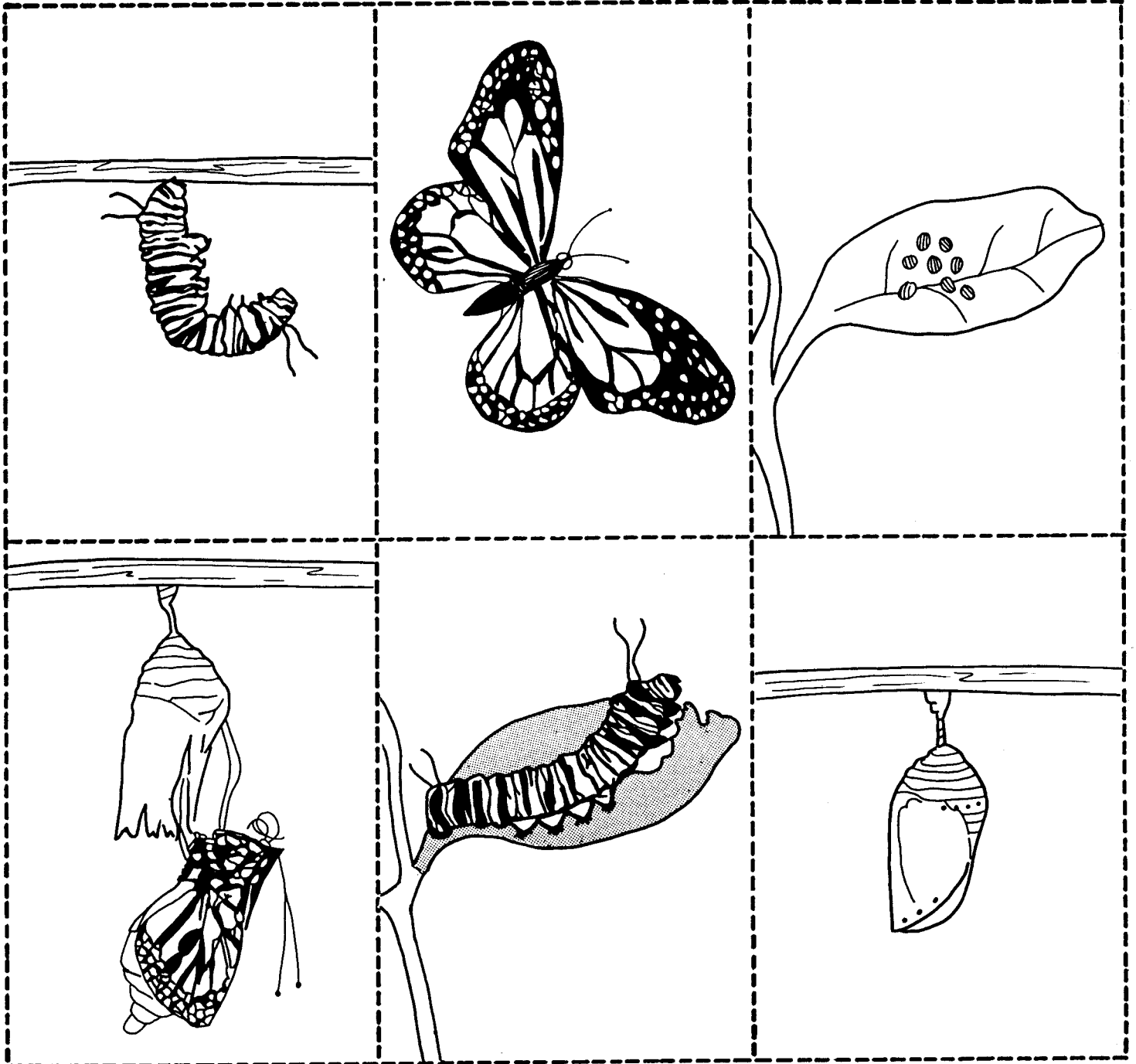
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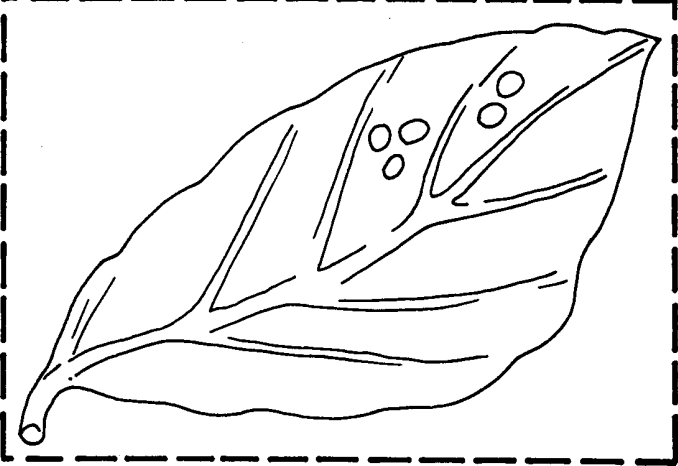
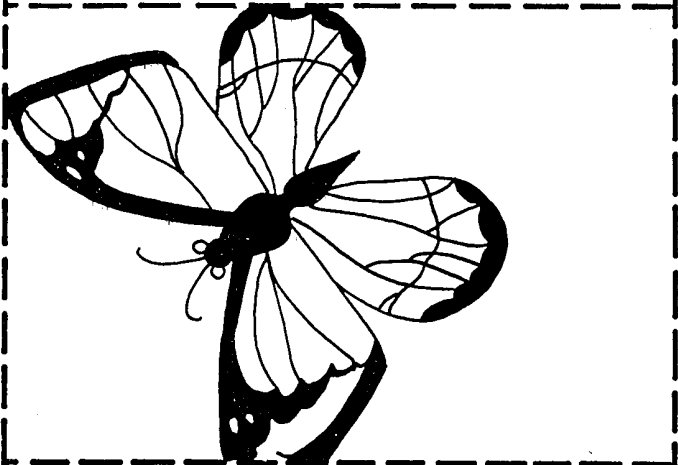
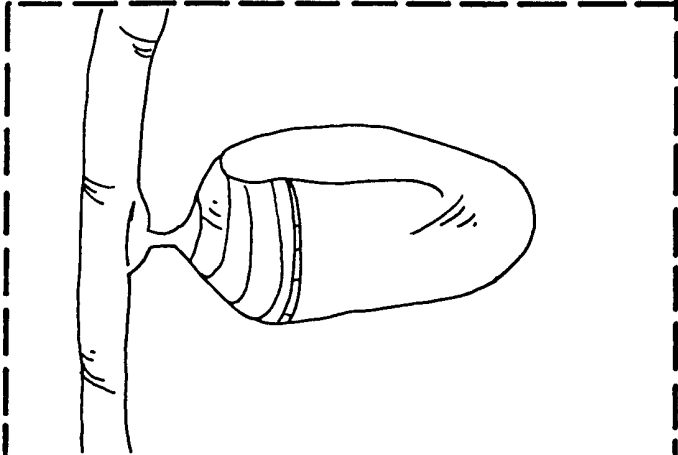


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# Butterfly

The caterpillar covers itself with a chrysalis. It will change into a butterfly. But the drawings are out of order. Copy the drawings and put them in the right order, starting with the eggs on the leaf.



## **Butterflies and moths**

1

**Butterflies and moths have six legs.  
They are insects.**

2

**Butterflies have knobs on the end  
of their feelers. Moths have feelers  
that look like feathers.**

3

**Butterflies rest with their wings  
together. Moths rest with their wings  
apart.**

4

**Butterflies come out during the  
day. Moths come out at night.**

5

**Butterflies and moths start life as  
tiny eggs. Caterpillars hatch from  
the eggs. The eggs are on a leaf.**

6

**The caterpillars eat the leaves and  
grow bigger.**

7

**When it is big enough the caterpillar  
hangs upside down from the leaf  
and makes a hard case around its  
body. This is a cocoon.**

8

Inside the cocoon the caterpillar's body changes to become a butterfly or moth.

9

After about six days the case splits open and the butterfly pulls itself out.

10

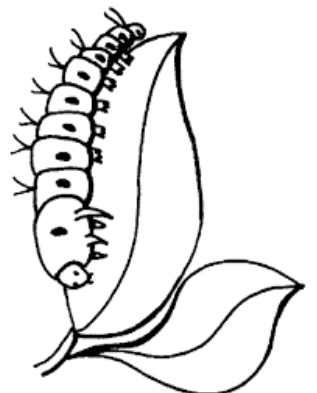
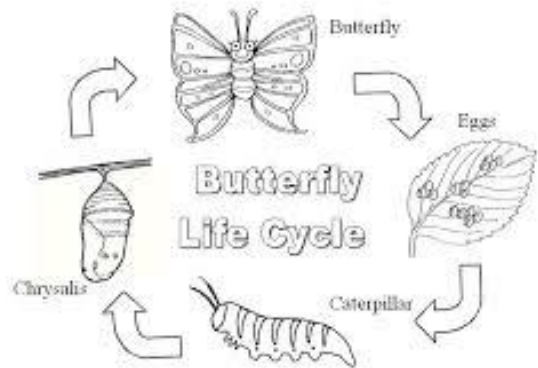
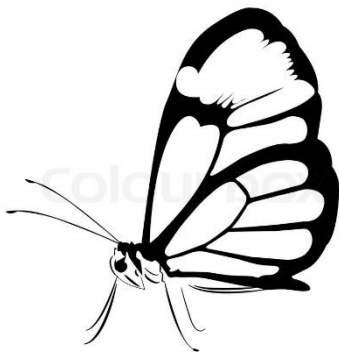
The butterfly holds its wings out to dry in the sun.  
crab has babies.

11

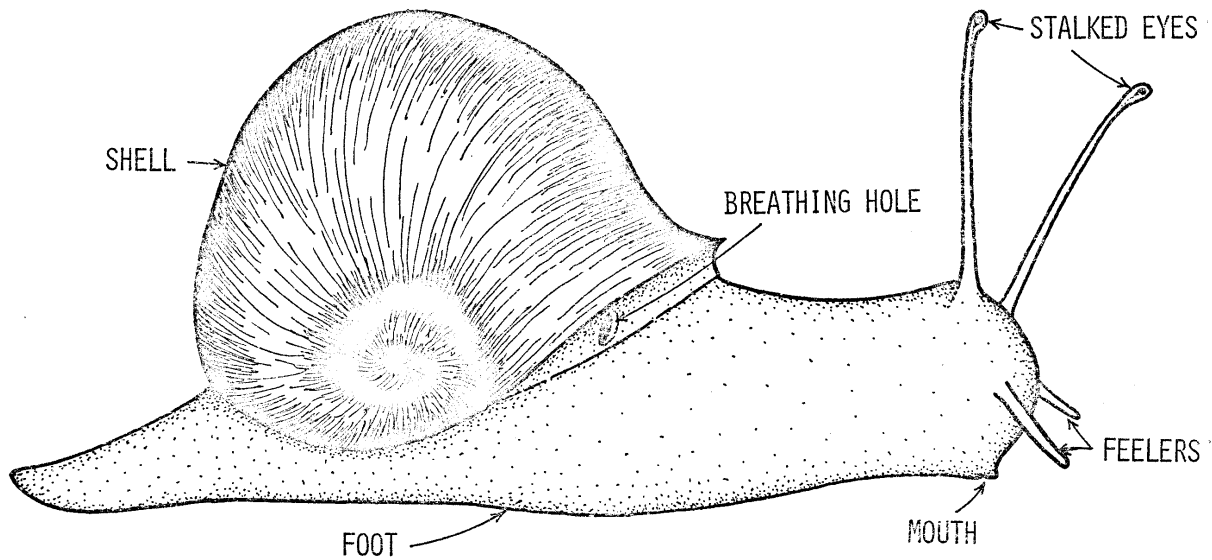
The butterfly flies away. Soon she will lay eggs on a leaf and some new baby caterpillars will hatch.

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Pictures to help you with your drawings



# The Garden Snail



1. Draw a garden snail
2. What kind of eyes does the snail have?
3. How many feet?
4. Where is the mouth?
5. How does a snail move?



# Spiders

1

Insects have six legs but spiders have eight legs.

2

Spiders have two parts to their bodies. They have a head and a chest in one part. The head and chest are in the other part.

3

Many spiders can bite. They bite the insects they catch.

4

Most spiders spin a web made of silk. The silk comes from tiny holes at the back of the stomach.

5

Spiders catch food in their web.

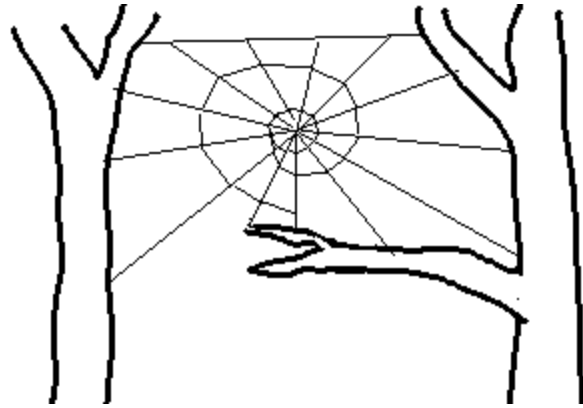
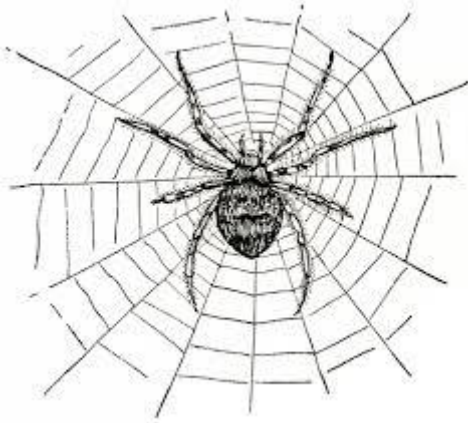
6

Some spiders don't make a web. They must catch their food in other ways. Some dig holes in the ground and jump out to catch insects.

7

Some very, very big spiders live in Africa and South America. They can even eat small birds.

8



Trap door spider

