



# A Lesson Plan Grade 3-5

But Why is led by you, kids! Kids all over the world send us questions, and we find the answers. We've created these learning units to be used in a classroom setting or at home. Watch the video first and then use this guide to deepen your understanding of what you've learned. Find more episodes at [butwhykids.org](http://butwhykids.org).



## But Why: Adventures! Northeast Nature | OCTOBER: MUSHROOMS

### DRIVING QUESTION:

How are symbiotic relationships essential to a thriving environment?

### Objectives:

Students will

- Understand how all life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their well-being and survival.
- Understand how actions for a more sustainable future reflect values of care, respect and responsibility.

### Activities:

1. Fill out KWL in science notebook.
2. Watch video and have students fill out questionnaire in their science notebooks.
3. Take students on a nature walk to find mushrooms. Use view finder to identify their community. Draw in the notebook what you see. (Spider web - what is connected?)

**VELS (K-3): SC 2:1, SC 3:1, SS 1:1 | Learning Targets: Grades 3-5**

**ISTE**

1.1c

**C3**

D2.Geo.1.3-5

**NGSS**

3-LS4-3; 4-LS1-1; 5-LS2-1; 5-ESS2-1



**BUT WHY**

# Watch & Connect

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### WATCH & CONNECT:

**Draw or write  
in the boxes.**



**K (Know).** What do you know about mushrooms?

**W (Want to know).** What do you want to know about mushrooms?

**L (Learn).** What did you learn about mushrooms?



**BUT WHY**

# Watch & Doodle

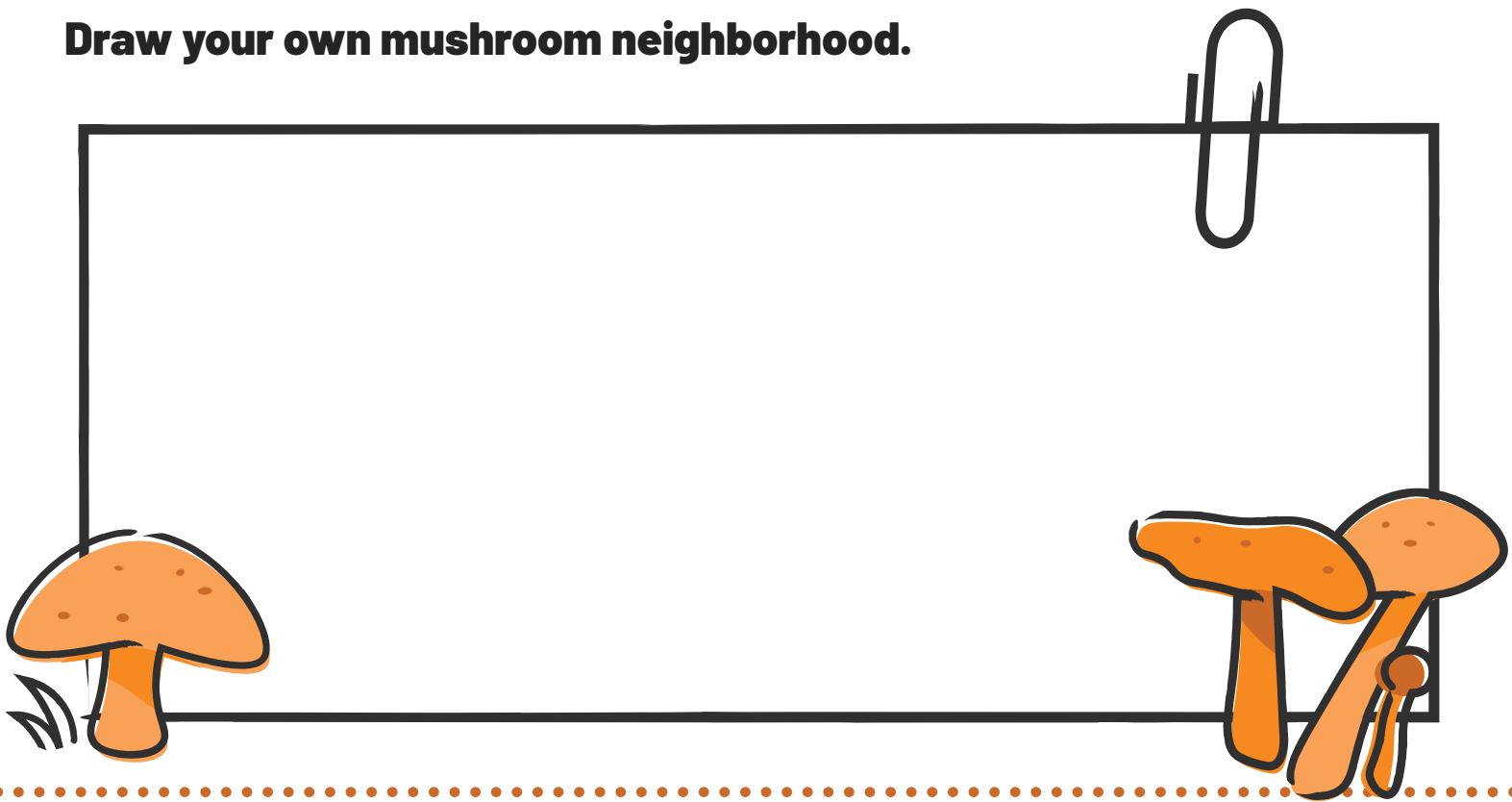
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### WATCH & DOODLE:

**Draw your own mushroom neighborhood.**



**First, draw the top of your mushroom.**



**Then, add the stem.**



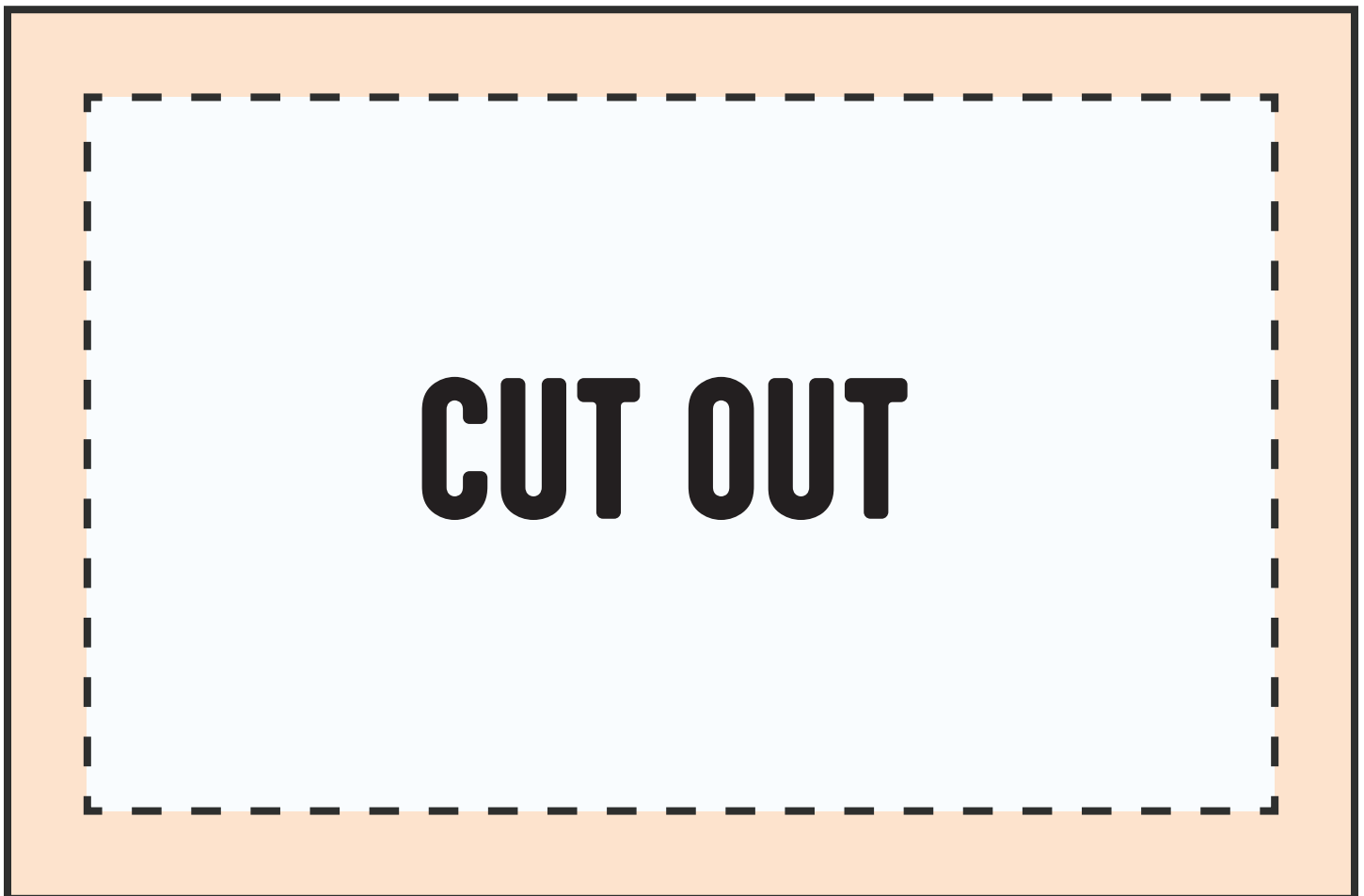
## View Finder: Mushroom Video

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### Mushroom Neighborhood View Finder

Cut out the center of this rectangle and place around a mushroom or place in nature.





# Community: Connections

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## But Why: Adventures! Northeast Nature | OCTOBER: MUSHROOMS

**SOCIAL EMOTIONAL CONNECTIONS:** We are all connected.

We hear in the But Why video that mushrooms have a network of connections or relationships that help them thrive.

### Read and explore this idea:

A symbiotic relationship is the relationship between organisms where one organism benefits from the association while not harming the other organism.

See the images below...

What other symbiotic relationships can you think of? Add your own example.

**Example:**



**Example:**



**Your own example:**



**BUT WHY**

# Community: Connections

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## But Why: Adventures! Northeast Nature | OCTOBER: MUSHROOMS

### BIG QUESTION:

How is a mushroom community similar to a school community?



**Draw or write in the boxes.**

**Mushroom Community**

**School Community**



# Mycology

[ my-CALL-uh-jee ] • *noun*

The study of fungi, including yeasts, molds, mildews and mushrooms



# Fungus

[ FUN-gus ] • *noun*

A fungus is a living organism that is neither a plant nor animal. Unlike plants, fungi cannot make their own food so they get their energy by decomposing dead organic matter, by parasitizing other organisms or by trading resources with plants.



# Mushroom

[ MUSH-room ] • *noun*

The visible reproductive structure, or fruiting body, of some fungi. Instead of producing seeds like the fruits of plants, mushrooms produce millions to trillions of microscopic spores.



# Mycelium

[ my-SEE-lee-uhm ] • *noun*

The rootlike underground structure of fungi. Mycelium is often hidden from view and can be found in soil and other decaying organic matter such as wood and leaves. Mycelium helps a fungus find and digest food and connect with plants to share resources such as water and nutrients. Mycelium networks can be much larger than the mushrooms you see above ground!

••• **What new words did you learn?** Make your own vocabulary cards. •••

