

Photo Description



Scientific Phenomena

The Anchoring Phenomenon is animal adaptation for survival in different environments. The raccoon displays multiple adaptations that help it survive: its distinctive facial markings (which may help reduce glare and improve night vision), its body position showing rest behavior during daylight hours (since raccoons are primarily nocturnal), and its choice of habitat near fallen logs and vegetation where it can find food and shelter. These observable features represent how animals have special body parts and behaviors that help them meet their basic needs for survival.

Core Science Concepts

1. Animal Body Parts and Functions: Raccoons have special body parts like their black "mask" around their eyes, sensitive front paws for feeling, and thick fur for warmth.
2. Animal Behaviors: Raccoons rest during the day and are active at night (nocturnal behavior), demonstrating how animals have different activity patterns.
3. Habitat Needs: Animals need shelter, food, water, and space to survive. The raccoon is in a forest habitat that provides these needs.
4. Animal Adaptations: The raccoon's features help it survive - its mask may help with vision, and its location shows how it uses its environment.

Pedagogical Tip:

Use this image to have students practice making observations versus inferences. Ask them to first describe only what they can see (gray fur, black mask, sitting on stump) before discussing what they think the raccoon might be doing or feeling.

UDL Suggestions:

Provide multiple ways for students to share observations by offering drawing, verbal sharing, or acting out what they notice about the raccoon. This supports different learning styles and communication preferences.

Zoom In / Zoom Out

1. Zoom In: The raccoon's sensitive front paws contain many nerve endings that help it feel and identify objects, almost like having tiny sensors in its fingertips that send messages to its brain about texture, size, and shape.

2. Zoom Out: This raccoon is part of a forest ecosystem where it plays an important role as both predator (eating insects, small animals) and seed disperser (spreading plant seeds through its waste), connecting to the larger food web that includes plants, other animals, soil, and water.

Discussion Questions

1. What body parts do you notice on this raccoon and how might they help it survive? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)
2. Why do you think the raccoon chose to rest on this tree stump instead of other places? (Bloom's: Evaluate | DOK: 3)
3. How are a raccoon's needs similar to and different from your needs? (Bloom's: Compare | DOK: 2)
4. What would happen if this forest habitat changed and there were no more fallen logs or trees? (Bloom's: Predict | DOK: 3)

Potential Student Misconceptions

1. Misconception: "Raccoons are dirty because they have black around their eyes."

Clarification: The black markings are natural fur coloring that may help raccoons see better, not dirt.

2. Misconception: "All animals sleep at night like people do."

Clarification: Different animals are active at different times - raccoons are nocturnal, meaning they sleep during the day and are awake at night.

3. Misconception: "Wild animals are just like pets."

Clarification: Wild animals like raccoons have different needs and behaviors than pets and should be observed from a distance for safety.

NGSS Connections

- Performance Expectation: 1-LS1-1. Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.
- Disciplinary Core Ideas: 1-LS1.A - All organisms have external parts that they use to perform daily functions.
- Crosscutting Concepts: Structure and Function - The shape and stability of structures of natural objects are related to their function.

Science Vocabulary

- * Habitat: The place where an animal lives and finds everything it needs to survive
- * Nocturnal: Active during the night and sleeping during the day
- * Adaptation: A special body part or behavior that helps an animal survive
- * Mammal: An animal that has fur or hair and feeds milk to its babies
- * Shelter: A safe place where animals can rest and hide from danger

External Resources

Children's Books:

- Raccoons by Emily Rose Townsend
- A Raccoon Grows Up by Pam Zollman
- Raccoon Moon by Nancy Shaw



Raccoon — 1st Grade Lesson Guide

YouTube Videos:

- "Raccoon Facts for Kids" - Educational video about raccoon characteristics and behaviors: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFZFjoX2cGg>
- "Forest Animals for Children" - Features raccoons and other woodland animals in their habitats: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqm6zuLcJhk>