The Monkey

STEM CONNECTIONS
Science: Biodiversity
Engineering: Defining Problems and Developing Solutions
Math: Measurement and Data

DURATION
60 Minute Lesson

MATERIALS
• BrickLAB Bricks

SCHEDULE
• Discussion: Monkey Adaptations (10 min)
• Intro Activity - optional
• Monkey Build (15 min)
• Engineering Challenge (25 min)
• Extensions - optional
• Wrap Up and Clean Up (10 min)

OBJECTIVE
Build a monkey and discover how it’s adapted to life in the trees.
PREP
Review background information, discussion questions, and activities.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
At some point, we’ve all wanted a monkey as a pet — they’re smart, human-like creatures who just want to spend the day having fun. While monkeys seem like they’d be perfect house pets, they belong in their homes in the jungles, swinging from trees and eating bananas all day.

Altogether, there are over 260 species of monkeys around the world, and from the way they look to the things they eat, each one is unique. Monkeys are very social animals and like a big family, they depend on one another. They are very nurturing of their young, who are curious, playful and full of energy. Sometimes the infant monkeys get out of control and their parents have to scold them, just like how your parents might!

Monkeys are very smart and clever animals. They’ve developed their own sort of language, and using calls, clicks or chatters, they can communicate with each other. From talking about food or warning about potential dangers, their communication is just as unique and varied as our own. For the most part, monkeys live a carefree life without the threat of too many predators. However, their natural habitat is quickly disappearing, limiting their resources and homes. With humans cutting down so many trees in the rainforests, monkeys are running out of room to swing and play.

Luckily, there are many conservation efforts to save the monkey populations and our rainforests. What are some ways you can help protect our rainforests and all of the animals that call them home?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS
1. What does it mean to “conserve” something? Why is it important to save the monkey population?

Conserve means to protect or keep safe from harm. Monkeys are unique and amazing animals that teach us about human behavior. Without protection, monkeys will run out of places to live as more and more trees are cut down.

2. What traits do monkeys have that you find similar to human behavior?

There are many possible answers, including being social, curious and playful. They also use language to communicate with each other, they take care of their babies and they’re smart and able to learn new things.

INTRO ACTIVITY
Monkeys typically live in trees, partially as a way to hide from predators. Draw a picture of your perfect tree house. What would it need for you to survive in it for a week?

BUILD
Use the Monkey Build Plans and BrickLAB bricks to put together a monkey troop!
ENGINEERING CHALLENGE
Monkeys get around by swinging from tree to tree. Have students use bricks to create a tree that their brick monkey can hang from without falling off.

MATH EXTENSION
The rainforest once covered about 14% of the Earth’s surface, but now it only covers about six percent. Have students create a bar graph or pictograph that shows the approximate percentage of how much rainforest there used to be and how much is left.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS EXTENSION
Imagine you have a monkey “pen-pal” who can understand English. Write a letter to send to them in the jungle where you tell them about the environment you live in, and where you ask questions about what it’s like to live in the trees.

WRAP UP QUESTIONS
1. How do monkeys communicate?
   
   *Just like people, monkeys use language to communicate.*

2. About how many species of monkeys exist?
   
   *There are over 260 species of monkeys.*

3. In what ways are monkeys similar to humans?
   
   *Monkeys are smart and social, using language and tools just like people.*

ALIGNED STANDARDS
NGSS 2-LS4-1 Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.

NGSS K-2-ETS1-1 Ask questions, make observations and gather information about a situation people want to change to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool.

NGSS K-2-ETS1-2 Develop a simple sketch, drawing or physical model to illustrate how the shape of an object helps it function as needed to solve a given problem.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.D.10 Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose.

HABITS OF MIND
- Creating, Imagining and Innovating
- Persisting

21ST CENTURY SKILLS
- Creativity and Innovation
- Social and Cross-Cultural Skills
THE MONKEY
Build Plans

Materials

- 30 2x2 bricks
- 12 2x3 bricks
- 6 2x4 bricks
- 1 2x8 brick

1 2x2 bricks
2 2x3 bricks

2 2x3 bricks
1 2x2 brick
DAY 6: The Monkey

CURRICULUM SAMPLE
DAY 6: The Monkey

11

1
2x3 brick
2
2x2 bricks

12

3
2x2 bricks

13

1
2x4 brick
2
2x2 bricks

14

3
2x4 bricks
Turn your monkey around, now add his tail!

CONGRATS! YOU BUILT A MONKEY.