

# AMPHITHEATER ELEMENTARY SCIENCE CURRICULUM



6/30/2015

## **FIRST GRADE**

The following pages provide guidance to teachers when implementing science instruction in Amphitheater Elementary Schools. This guide will be revised regularly to ensure alignment with current Arizona State Standards and the requirements of the district.

### **FORWARD**

Dear Teachers and Administrators,

One of the best ways to engage children in their learning and in the world around them is to provide hands-on opportunities to learn and actually "do" science. Science and engineering education is more important than ever. Becoming college and career ready not only involves gaining factual knowledge, it also involves teaching children to question, explore, build, collaborate, explain, analyze, think critically and creatively, and communicate. Science provides the opportunity for all children to be engaged and solve problems which require these skills.

Over the past two years we have implemented new curriculum in the areas of reading and mathematics. Both of these curriculum areas are critical to student success. Science skills and processes give students real situations to apply what they have learned in reading, writing, and mathematics. Technical writing is necessary when students record their observations, record their analysis of data, and develop conclusions and reports. Integration of the subject areas is critical.

A committee of district teachers met over the past six months to discuss science in our schools, review the Arizona Science Standards, make recommendations regarding the teaching of science, discuss the need for materials, and to develop a science curriculum framework for our schools. According to the committee's analysis, science instruction is scarce in most elementary classrooms, if taught at all. There are classrooms where science is taught regularly. This was a pleasant finding. The committee is recommending that science be taught a minimum of 90 minutes per week for all students beginning with the 2015-2016 school year.

A common question is, "How will we fit this in?", or, "What should we give up?" in order to teach science. You will be given the flexibility to reduce some of the time spent on reading and/or math in order to teach science. Many creative scheduling ideas have come up when teachers begin to talk about how to fit the teaching of science into the day/week.

We introduce the **Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum** guides. These guides lay out the Arizona Science Standards by grade level, list important academic vocabulary in science, give suggestions for materials and resources and provide many other details for teachers as they prepare their science instruction. We added engineering standards to our curriculum because we know that this type of thinking and "doing" is an important part of STEM education. Inquiry and the Engineering Design Process are the two main threads from Kindergarten through fifth grade. The new curriculum guides will be available electronically and in print. Each school will be scheduling a time to review and discuss the guides, allocate time and resources toward science, and to inventory their science materials.

The guides are not all inclusive. There are many more resources in the community that are not listed, and many more materials that are very effective and practical. We hope to add to these as teachers contribute what they use in their classrooms.

Thank you for all you do to teach science to our youngest scientists!

Sincerely,

Dr. Roseanne Lopez, Chief Academic Officer Elementary Education

### **Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum Plan**

Grade: K-2 Strand: 1 Inquiry Process (Science Lab)

### **Enduring Understandings (Big Idea)**

Inquiry uses the scientific process to conduct a complete investigation which is embedded into all areas of science.

### **Essential Questions**

What is the process for conducting an investigation?

What evidence should be in a science journal during a complete investigation? How do we use scientific investigations to find answers to questions?

Understanding the Content of this Standard	Essential Knowledge, Skills, and Processes
1. Identify a problem.	<ul> <li>Make observations using multiple senses</li> <li>Ask questions about a simple problem</li> <li>Collect research/information</li> <li>Predict the results in a hypothesis (using "if-then" language)</li> </ul>
2. Scientific testing	<ul> <li>Demonstrate safe behavior and appropriate procedures</li> <li>Find and list materials and tools</li> <li>With guidance list the complete steps to conduct the investigation</li> <li>Participate in the investigation</li> <li>Make observations and measurements</li> <li>Record data in a data chart (chart, table, list, log)</li> </ul>
3. Analyze data and draw conclusions	<ul> <li>Organize the data into graphs (bar, pictograph, tally chart)</li> <li>Interpret the results of the data</li> <li>Compare the results to the hypothesis</li> <li>Generate questions for possible future investigations</li> </ul>
4. Communicatio n	<ul> <li>Explain the results</li> <li>Create a display of the complete investigation</li> <li>Include a science journal with all parts of the inquiry process including research, testing, and analysis</li> <li>Present the results with others (classroom, grade level, Science Fair)</li> <li>Science Vocabulary</li> </ul>

### **Science Vocabulary**

inquiry, question, scientific process, experiment, investigation, opinion, hypothesis, observations, data chart, graphs, results, compare, communication, research, predict, data, models, patterns, conclusion, evidence, classify, sequence, label, diagram, etc.

### Assessment

### Research report

Science Fair projects (individual, group, or class)

Interpretation and evaluation of data and graphs to answer the relevant question

Science journal showing reflections throughout the inquiry process

Presentation of the complete inquiry process

Teacher observation

Teacher observation		
Materials	s Resources and Ideas	
Research materials	Research sites for kids:	
specific to each design	• www.factmonster.com	
	• www.kidsclick.org	
	• www.ipl.org/div/kidspace	
	• <u>www.kidrex.org</u>	
	• www.sciencebuddies.org/	
	• <u>www.sarsef.org/</u> (volunteers are available through	
	SARSEF)	
	• www.powershow.com/view/26bf93-	
	Mzg0N/LPS Science Fair Bill Nye the Science Guy po	
	werpoint_ppt_presentation	
	FOSS kits	
	Engineering is Elementary units	
	Teachers Pay Teachers	
	BrainPop	

Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum Plan	
Grade: 1st	Strand 4: Life Science
	Enduring Understandings (Big Idea)

Explore/investigate the characteristics, features, life cycle and habitats of plants/animals.

### **Concepts**

Strand 2- History and Nature of Science: Concept 1
Strand 3- Science in Personal and Social Perspectives: Concept 2
Strand 4- Life Science: Concept 1- Characteristics of Organisms
Strand 4- Life Science: Concept 2- Life Cycles
Strand 4- Life Science: Concept 3- Organism and Environments

### **Essential Questions**

What are the characteristics of plants/animals? What are the observable features of plants/animals? What are the stages of human life? What are some plants and animals that exist in our local environment? What are the different habitats in which plants and animals live? How are plants and animals dependent on each other within a habitat?

Understanding the Content of this Standard	Essential Skills and Processes
Characteristics of plants and animals	Identify characteristics of living things by observation
including growth and development,	or research
reproduction and response to stimulus	
Features of plants and animals including	Compare observable features of living things
movement, protection, respiration and support	
Similarities and differences	Identify observable similarities and differences
between/among different groups of	between/among groups of animals
animals (e.g. number of legs, body	between among groups of ammais
coverings, size)	
Stages of human life (e.g. infancy,	Identify stages of human life
adolescence, adulthood)	lucinity stages of numan me
Similarities and differences between	Identify similarities and differences between animals
animals and their parents	and their parents
Plants and animals in the local	Identify plants and animals in the local environment
environment	
Habitats (e.g. desert, forest, prairie,	Compare habitats in which plants and animals live
water, underground)	
Plant/animal habitat dependency	Describe how plants and animals within a habitat are
	dependent on each other
Life science in daily life	Give examples of how diverse people use life science
	in daily life
Life science contributions and	Identify how diverse people and/or cultures, past or
innovations	present, have made important contributions to life
	science innovations

Life science technology	Identify various technologies people use
	Describe how suitable tools help make better observations and measurements
Scie	ence Vocabulary
<ul> <li>Reproduction</li> <li>Growth</li> <li>Development</li> <li>Stimulus</li> <li>Movement (legs, wings)</li> <li>Protection (skin, feathers, tree bark)</li> <li>Respiration (lungs, gills)</li> <li>Support (stems, trunks)</li> <li>Life Cycle (infancy, adolescence, adulthood)</li> <li>Habitat names</li> </ul>	ence vocabulary
- Local plants	
- Local animals	
	Assessment
Other Concept books Reading street- extend your day Scholastic News Pearson Interactive Science FOSS Kits National Geographic Discovery Education Highlights Kids Teachers Pay Teachers BrainPopJR	ials and Resources  Field Trips  - Desert Museum  - Tucson Village Farm  - Pumpkin Patch  - Sabino Canyon  - Catalina State Park  - Wildlife Museum
<u>Videos</u>	Websites
Magic school bus: Plant Seeds, Gets Planted, All Dried Up (desert), In the Arctic (arctic), In the Rainforest (rainforest), Takes a Dive (ocean) <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/5_6/science_5_6.shtml">http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/5_6/science_5_6.shtml</a>	http://pbskids.org/wildkratts/  http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/5_6/ growing_plants.shtml  http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks2science.html#habitats 4b
Curriculum	http://www.abpischools.org.uk/activescience/module

Engineering is Elementary

-The Best of Bugs- Insects and Plants

Reading Street

-A Fox and a Kit- Unit 1 Week 4 (Characteristics, Habitat, Parent Offspring differences)

- Get the Egg- Unit 1 Week 5 (Characteristics, Life Cycle)

- Animal Park- Unit 1 Week 6 (Characteristics, Habitat)

- The Big Circle- Unit 2 Week 4 (Characteristics, Habitat)

- Life in the Forest- Unit 2 Week 5 (Characteristics, Habitat)

- Honey Bees- Unit 2 Week 6 (Characteristics, Habitat)

- Frog and Toad- Unit 3 Week 4 (Plants)

- I'm A Caterpillar- Unit 3 Week 5 (Characteristics, Life Cycle)

- Where are my Animal Friends?- Unit 3 Week 6 (Habitat)

- Mole and Baby Bird- Unit 5 Week 2 (Habitat)

1/home.html

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/6\_7/plants\_animals\_env.shtml

http://www.turtlediary.com/grade-1-games/science-games.html

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/kidscorner3.htm

http://www.science4us.com/science-songs/

http://www.education.com/worksheets/first-grade/life-science/

http://www.education.com/activity/first-grade/lifescience/

http://www.greatschools.org/worksheets/first-grade/science/

http://skyenimals.com/

http://web.compton.k12.ca.us/pages/departments/curriculum/pdf/1stgradeunitbchp3\_5.pdf

http://www.internet4classrooms.com/grade\_level\_hel p/life\_science\_first\_1st\_grade\_science.htm

 $\frac{http://lessonplanspage.com/?t=Search+lesson+plans\&}{s=+\&search-}$ 

token=55147028e06b94.00387556&searchCat%5B%5D=10&searchCat%5B%5D=143464

### **Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum Plan**

### **Grade: 1st** | **Strand 5: Physical Science**

### **Enduring Understandings (Big Idea)**

Classify objects and materials by their observable properties and understand the way they move.

### **Concepts**

Strand 2- History and Nature of Science: Concept 1
Strand 3- Science in Personal and Social Perspectives: Concept 2
Strand 5- Physical Science: Concept 1- Properties of Objects and Materials
Strand 5- Physical Science: Concept 2- Position and Motion of Objects

### **Essential Questions**

What are the observable properties of an object/material? How can you classify objects/materials by their properties? What is a solid? What is a liquid? In what way can objects move?

Understanding the Content of this Standard	Essential, Skills and Processes
Shape, texture, size, color, weight of objects	Classify objects by observable properties
Solids and liquids	Classify materials as a solid or liquid
Various ways objects can move (straight line, zig zag, back-and-forth, round-and-round, fast, slow)	Demonstrate the ways objects can move
Physical science in daily life	Give examples of how diverse people use physical science in daily life
Physical science contributions and innovations	Identify how diverse people and/or cultures, past or present, have made important contributions to physical science innovations
Physical science technology	Identify various technologies people use Describe how suitable tools help make better observations and measurements
	Vocabulary
- Shape	
- Texture	
- Size - Color	
- Color - Weight	
- Solid	
- Liquid	
- Straight	
- Zig-zag	
- Back and forth	
- Round and round	

**Fast** Slow Assessment Observations Journal writing Informational writing Written assessments **Project** Sorts **Materials and Resources Other** Field Trips Concept books Reading street- extend your day Tucson Children's Museum Scholastic News Pearson Interactive Science **FOSS Kits** National Geographic **Discovery Education** Highlights Kids **Teachers Pay Teachers** BrainPopJR Science Assemblies- Mad scientist Guest speakers- Raytheon **Videos: Websites** Magic school bus: plays ball (forces) Bill Nye Simple Machines http://www.msichicago.org/play/simplemachine s/**Curriculum:** http://www.abcya.com/states of matter.htm **Engineering** is Elementary Catching the Wind- Mechanical Reading Street http://www.education.com/activity/firstgrade/physical-science/ Simple Machines- Unit 5, Week 4 http://www.internet4classrooms.com/grade\_lev el help/physical science first 1st grade scien ce.htm http://www.internet4classrooms.com/grade\_lev el\_help/physical\_science\_first\_1st\_grade\_scien ce.htm http://www.discoveryeducation.com/search/pag e/-/-/-/index.cfm?Ntx=mode+matchallpartial&Ntk=al prelogin&Ne=4294967203&Nr=OR(OR(d\_Ind

ex\_Type:Pre-

login),OR(d_Domain:www.fit4theclassroom.co m))&N=4294967203+31&Ntt=physical%20scie nce
http://www.education.com/worksheets/first-grade/physical-science/
http://www.learninglabresources.com/2013/10/t eaching-matter-with-root-beer-floats.html

# Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum Plan Grade: 1st Strand 6: Earth and Space Science Enduring Understandings (Big Idea)

Develop an understanding of the properties of Earth materials.

### **Concepts**

Strand 2- History and Nature of Science: Concept 1
Strand 3-Science in Personal and Social Perspectives: Concept 2
Strand 6- Earth and Space Science: Concept 1- Properties of Earth Material

### **Essential Questions**

What are the basic Earth materials?
How can you compare the physical properties of basic Earth materials?
What are the common uses of basic Earth materials?
What are natural resources?

How can we conserve natural resources?

Understanding the Content of this Standard	Essential Skills and Processes
Earth material including rocks, soil, water	Describe basic Earth materials
Physical properties of Earth materials including color, texture and capacity to retain water	Compare physical properties of basic Earth materials
Common uses of Earth materials	Identify common uses of Earth materials
Natural resources including air, water, soil, tress, wildlife	Identify natural resources
Ways to conserve natural resources (e.g. reduce, reuse, recycle, find alternatives)	Identify ways to conserve natural resources
Earth science in daily life	Give examples of how diverse people use space/earth science in daily life
Earth science contributions and innovations	Identify how diverse people and/or cultures, past or present, have made important contributions to space/earth science innovations
Earth science technology	Identify various technologies people use Describe how suitable tools help make better observations and measurements
	Science Vocabulary
<ul> <li>Earth</li> <li>Rocks</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> <li>Color</li> <li>Texture</li> </ul>	

- Capacity	
- Air	
- Trees	
- Wildlife	
- Reduce	
- Reuse	
- Recycle	
Recycle	Assessment
- Teacher observation	Tibbebliene
- Journal	
- Informational writing	
- Projects	
- Sorts	
- Written assessment	
	terials and Resources
Other Comment has been	Field Trips
Concept books	- Desert Museum
Reading street- extend your day	- Sabino Canyon
Scholastic News	- Catalina State Park
Pearson Interactive Science	- Gem and Mineral Show
FOSS Kits	
National Geographic	
Discovery Education	
Highlights Kids	
Teachers Pay Teachers	
BrainPop JR	
School grounds	
Videos:	Websites
<ul> <li>Magic school bus: recycling</li> </ul>	
	http://www.teachers.cr.k12.de.us/~galgano/1linkssci.htm
Curriculum:	
Engineering is Elementary	http://www.science4us.com/science-songs/
- A Work in Process-	
Playdough- Chemical	http://www.education.com/activity/first-grade/earth-
, ,	science/
	http://www.simplyscience.com/firstgrade.html
	http://www.msnucleus.org/membership/html/k-
	6/rc/pdf/rc1rock.pdf
	http://www.education.com/worksheets/first-grade/earth-
	science/
	<del></del>

# Amphitheater Elementary Science Curriculum Plan Grade: 1st Strand 6: Earth and Space Science Enduring Understandings (Big Idea)

Identify, compare and describe objects and changes in the earth and sky

### **Concepts**

Strand 2- History and Nature of Science: Concept 1
Strand 3-Science in Personal and Social Perspectives: Concept 2
Strand 6-Earth and Space Science: Concept 2- Objects in the Sky
Strand 6- Earth and Space Science: Concept 3- Changes in the Earth and Sky

### **Essential Questions**

What evidence shows that the sun is a natural source of heat and light? What is the difference between a celestial object and a transient object? What are some changes that occur in the sky? What are the characteristics of seasonal weather patterns? How does weather affect our activities? How do people use space/earth science in their daily lives? Who/what contributed to innovations in space/earth science?

Understanding the Content of this Standard	Essential Skills and Processes
The sun is a natural source of heat and light on Earth (e.g. warm surfaces, shadows, shade)	Identify evidence that the sun is a natural source of heat
Celestial objects (e.g. sun, moon, stars) and transient objects in the sky (e.g. clouds, birds, airplanes)	Compare celestial objects and transient objects
Changes that occur in the sky (e.g. clouds forming and moving, position of the moon)	Describe observable changes that occur in the sky
Temperature, type of precipitation, wind	Identify characteristics of weather patterns
Weather affects on daily activities	Analyze how weather affects daily activities
Space/earth science in daily life	Give examples of how diverse people use space/earth science in daily life
Space/earth science contributions and innovations	Identify how diverse people and/or cultures, past or present, have made important contributions to space/earth science innovations
Space/earth science technology	Identify various technologies people use Describe how suitable tools help make better observations and measurements
	Science Vocabulary
<ul><li>Sun</li><li>Shadow</li><li>Shade</li><li>Moon</li></ul>	

- Stars	
- Clouds	
- Temperature	
- Weather	
- Precipitation	
- Wind	
- Climate	
	Assessment
- Teacher observation	
- Journal	
- Informational writing	
- Projects	
- Sorts	
- Written assessment	
Ma	nterials and Resources
Other	Field Trips
Concept books	- Flandreau Planetarium
Reading Street- extend your day	- On-site on the playground
Scholastic News	
Pearson Interactive Science	
FOSS Kits	
National Geographic	
Discovery Education	
Highlights Kids	
Teachers Pay Teachers	
BrainPopJR	
_	
The sky/the outdoors	
Videos:	Websites
- Magic school bus: Lost in	http://www.teachers.cr.k12.de.us/~galgano/1linkssci.htm
Solar System, Sees the Stars	
- Magic School Bus: Kicks Up	http://www.science4us.com/science-songs/
a Storm, Inside a Hurricane,	
Makes a Rainbow	http://www.education.com/worksheets/first-grade/earth-
	science/
Curriculum:	
Reading Street	https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Free-
- Where are my Animal	Phases-of-the-Moon-With-Oreo-Cookies-1135117
Friends? Unit 3 Week 6	
(Weather changes)	http://www.education.com/worksheets/first-
	grade/weather-seasons+science/

	Amphitheater Element	tary Science Curriculum Plan
Grade: K-5	<b>Engineering Design Proces</b>	ss
• Develo	Enduring Under ag and Delimiting Engineering ping Possible Solutions zing the Design Solution	erstandings (Big Ideas) Problems
optilin.	· ·	tial Questions
How might we	define a simple design proble	m reflecting a need or a want?
What are the co	onstraints/criteria?	
How might we	generate and compare possibl	e solutions to a problem?
How might we	plan and carry out fair tests?	
How might we	improve upon our design?	
Understar	nding the Content of this Standard	Essential Skills and Processes
Students will be able to use the <b>Design Process.</b> (italics denote K-2 language)	9	Design Process: Students will understand how technology solves problems and makes work easier.
		Identify the problem (Ask)
	Do research	
		Develop possible solutions (Imagine)
		Choose one solution
		Design and construct a prototype (Plan and Create)
		Test the prototype (Test)
		Evaluate and redesign (Improve)
	Communicate results	
Find a design p that peoples' n	fy the problem (Ask) Research  problem, based on the fact eeds and desires change over their demand for new	<ul> <li>Identify &amp; create a solvable design problem/need/want</li> <li>Explain why that problem is relevant</li> <li>Conduct research</li> </ul>

technologies.

Create or identify criteria for success and constraints.	Understand & explain that there are constraints on material, time and costs
Develop possible solutions (Imagine) Generate and compare possible solutions to a problem.  Design and construct a prototype (Plan and Create)	<ul> <li>Work within the criteria while generating possible solutions</li> <li>Judge solutions against constraints</li> <li>Identify solution(s) that best fits problem</li> <li>Design a model.</li> <li>Communicate the design of a model (written</li> </ul>
Plan the model or prototype based on chosen solution(s). Create the model prototype.	<ul><li>on paper, whiteboard, or computer software, etc.)</li><li>Construct a model using available resources.</li></ul>
Test the prototype (Test)	• Plan and conduct <b>fair tests</b> using <b>prototypes</b>
Design and conduct fair tests with controlled variables.	<ul> <li>Control variables</li> <li>Consider failure points found through testing</li> </ul>
Evaluate and redesign (Improve)	Use failure points to identify parts of a model
Evaluate & redesign model.	that can be improved
Evaluate & redesign model.	<ul><li> Make changes to the model (redesign).</li><li> Repeat testing process</li></ul>
Communicate results	Explain your results using data
Communicate results.	<ul> <li>Gather input from peers</li> <li>Describe successes and failures</li> <li>Suggest improvements based on the criteria and failure points</li> </ul>
History of Engineering and Innovation	
How have individuals contributed to engineering innovations?	<ul> <li>Research the various contributions of scientists and innovators in this field (e.g., Wilber and Orville Wright, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, Steve Jobs, Bill Gates, Mary Anderson-windshield wiper, George de Mestral-velcro, Alan Turing-computer science/cryptologist, Hedy Lamarr- basis for wi-fi).</li> <li>Describe how science, engineering and technology have improved the lives of people.</li> <li>Critique the benefits and risks related to the use of technology.</li> <li>Investigate careers related to engineering &amp; design.</li> </ul>
Science	Investigate careers rel

prototype, model, design, process, predict, evaluate, technology, record, research, create, problem, solution, design problem, want, need, individual, community, global, technology, criteria, constraints, materials, cost, generate, compare, options, reasonable, plan, blueprints, investigate, variable, fair test, control, failure points, redesign

Assessment	
Formative	Summative
Reflections	Performance assessment
<ul><li>Center activities (teacher</li></ul>	Presentation of design
observation)	1 resentation of design
<ul> <li>Engineering Journals</li> </ul>	
Materials	Resources
Engineering is Elementary Units	Tress directs
Various materials for making models and	Discovery Education
prototypes	Reading Street Leveled Readers (on-line)
Collection of recycled materials, non-	Reading A-Z leveled readers
working objects and parts	Khan Academy
	http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/engineering.
	html
	• www.teachengineering.org
	• http://www.childrensengineering.org/
	http://www.childrensengineering.com/free
	resources.htm
	• https://www.teachengineering.org/googles
	earch_results.php
	• http://betterlesson.com/lesson/620237/the-
	wonderful-towers-of-watts-building-
	<u>background-</u>
	knowledge?grade=14&subject=2&from=b
	<u>l_directory_no-keywords_second-</u>
	grade technology-and-engineering mt-
	lesson_620237_title
	http://www.engr.ncsu.edu/theengineeringp  lage/advectors/ls/Palana plan
	lace/educators/k8plans.php
	<ul> <li>https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0 Bzm8D1yH2vdZXzlERWhDYTFFLXc&amp;</li> </ul>
	usp=sharing
	• YouTube videos
	Nasa For Kids: Intro to
	Engineering
	The Engineering Process:
	Crash Course Kid
	<ul> <li>National Science Foundation</li> </ul>
	Resources:
	https://www.nsf.gov/news/classroo
	m/engineering.jsp
	o Teachers Pay Teachers