Content Area: Science

Grade: 2

Unit	Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Objectives	Skills
Module 1 My Journey West	Students will understand Investigative Phenomena: Students are introduced to landforms and learn that maps are models of the real world. By creating two-dimensional paper maps and three-dimensional clay models, students learn both how to create a map and how to read one, as well as finding out about symbols. Students focus on the patterns of where water is found in a landscape, how it flows and collects. In addition to learning to spot water on a map,	 How can we use models to understand and describe the land? Where is water found in a landscape? How can we describe the water around the world? How can we use our understanding of maps in our own lives? 	Students will be able to: Use modeling clay to represent land Orally describe their landform creations. Listen to a read-aloud about how landscapes change Orally describe imagined landscapes Connect the word landscape to their own descriptive language for this idea Use a text to learn about a variety of landforms Compare landforms using academic terms and descriptions. Listen to a read-aloud about landforms	 Asking questions and defining problems Developing and using models Planning and carrying out investigations Analyzing and interpreting data Using math and computational thinking Constructing explanations Engaging in argument from evidence Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

students learn that	Participate in
water can be found	collaborative
in both liquid and	conversations with
solid forms and can	partners to describe
change between	and compare
forms.	landforms
Students learn	Connect the words
about oceans and	landform, coast,
continue to	ocean, beach, bay,
describe patterns of	island, river, ocean,
where and in what	lake, waterfall,
form water is found.	glacier, canyon,
In the process, they	valley, desert,
continue to practice	grassland, prairie,
interpreting maps.	plains, mountain,
 Students explore 	mesa, hill, and
maps online to	mountain range to
discover landforms	their own
in their own area.	descriptive
As a final task, they	language for these
use their learning to	ideas.
find a route	Explore and observe
between two points	the shapes of the
on a map, create a	land around them
model of the	or the land in a
landforms along the	series of visuals
route, and describe	Represent and
the journey.	describe the shapes
	of land with words
	and drawings.
	Describe landforms
	orally to a peer

1	landscape on a map
	Identify features on
	a map using a key.
	Listen to a
	read-aloud about
	maps and the kinds
	of information
	maps can include
	Participate in
	collaborative
	conversations with
	partners about
	different maps
	Connect the words
	key, location,
	compass rose,
	north, south, east,
	west, and symbol to
	their own
	descriptive
	language for these
	ideas.
	Match maps to
	aerial photos and
	satellite imagery of
	the same locations
	Use evidence from
	observations of
	land and water
	shapes to support
	their choices.
	Read and interpret

			and discuss the maps and landscapes they created in previous lessons Explain a feature that makes a map easy to read.	
Module 2 Master of Materials	Investigative Phenomena: • Students discover that all things are made of materials and materials have different properties. Using hands-on exploration, video, and text, students observe, classify, compare, and contrast materials. Students also realize that objects with specific preperities can be used for specific purposes. • Students test materials for specific properties: hardness, flexibility,	 How are different kinds of materials similar and different? How can testing materials help us to understand their properties and how they can be used? What materials are best for building a strong structure? How can the properties of materials change? How can we use the same materials to make something new? 	Students will be able to: Recognize that materials used in human-made objects have particular properties Describe the observable properties of different kinds of materials Complete a class chart based on their observations Begin to identify the observable properties of different materials. Find examples of objects in the classroom with specific properties	 Asking questions and defining problems Developing and using models Planning and carrying out investigations Analyzing and interpreting data Using math and computational thinking Constructing explanations Engaging in argument from evidence Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

Discuss what they
have learned about
materials and their
properties
Understand that
materials are used
for a purpose
Listen to and
identify new
information about
materials and their
properties
Organize
information about
materials and their
properties in a
concept map
Identify objects
with particular
properties
Classify materials
according to their
properties
Watch videos about
particular materials
(steel and wool),
listening for and
observing their
properties
Work with a partner
to identify the ways
in which the

Through hand-on exploration and	properties of two different materials
videos, students	are similar and
explore changes,	different
and make	Record their
arguments about	findings about the
whether a given	similarities and
change is reversible	differences of the
or irreversible.	properties of two
Students observe	materials using a
that objects made	Venn Diagram
of smaller pieces	Devise a way of
can be taken apart	testing materials for
and reassembled in	hardness
different ways.	Observe, discuss,
They design and	and evaluate the
build two different	hardness of
bridges from the	different materials
same set of	Devise a way of
materials.	testing materials for
	flexibility
	Evaluate the
	flexibility of
	different materials
	Identify materials
	that are flexible
	Conduct a test to
	evaluate the
	absorbency of
	different materials
	Idenitfy materials
	that are absorbent

	particular materials are reversible or irreversible Observe and explain evidence of the reversible or irreversible nature of changes made to materials Make and describe observations about changes to the properties of crayons that are heated to the point of melting Make predictions about whether melting crayons is a reversible or irreversible change, and give reasons for these predictions Observe and describe crayons that were melted and have solidified
	 irreversible change, and give reasons for these predictions Observe and describe crayons
	 and have solidified Determine whether melting crayons is a reversible or an irreversible change Identify the

1
 changes the results
of testing
Reveiw the results
of the investigation
changes
Make a claim based
on evidence
Complete the
Performance Task
as they write a
report explaining
what happened to a
shipment of ice
pops
Observe and
replicate to tower
made of cubes
Use the same set of
cubes to construct a
different tower
Describe how an
object can be
disassembled and
reassembled in a
different way
Use the same set of
cubes to construct
two different
objects
Compare the ways
in which the two
objects made of

two different
bridges
Continue to work
toward a
Performance Task
as they build a
specific type of
bridge with a
chosen set of
materials
Present and
evaluate the bridges
they built, and
consider how the
pieces can be used
to build a new
bridge
Continue to work
toward a
Performance Task
as they implement
tests to gain
information about
the strength of the
first bridge they
built
Analyze data from
the tests to
determine the
strength of their
bridge
Continue to work
35

			of the tests of both bridges they had built Complete the Performance Task as they analyze and compare multiple model bridges to understand their strengths and weaknesses Discuss how various materials and shapes contributed to the successful building and testing of model bridges	
Module 3 Save the Island	Students will understand Investigative Phenomena: • Students learn that some changes to landscapes happen quickly, while other changes are slow and continuous. In this context, they study Earth events such as volcanic eruptions, landslides, and glacier valley formation. Students	 How long does it take landscapes to change? How do water and wind change landscapes? How can we protect places from erosion by water and wind? How can we save Tangier Island? 	Students will be able to: Ask questions based on observations of various landforms and landscapes Engage with questions about how landscapes can change and how long the changes can take. Listen to a read-aloud about	 Asking questions and defining problems Developing and using models Planning and carrying out investigations Analyzing and interpreting data Using math and computational thinking

- are introduced to Tangier Island and its erosion problem.
- Demonstrations, hands-on investigations, and texts give students a deeper understanding of eroding landscapes; they apply this understanding in order to define the situation on Tangier Island.
- Students explore eight potential engineering solutions to erosion problems. Students work in teams to research, discuss, and evaluate the solutions.
- Student teams
 choose the
 engineering
 solution they think
 will work best for
 Tangier Island. They
 sketch and build
 models, and
 simulate waves to
 see how effective
 their solutions are.
 Finally, teams

- land shapes and forms
- Ask questions about landforms.
- Make observations about a volcanic eruption by watching a video
- Describe changes to landscapes as seen in the video, and discuss the time frame/duration of the changes
- Describe an example of a quickly occurring event that changes a landscape.
- Ask questions about volcanoes
- Record observations in writing
- Connect the words volcano, erupt, eruption, and quickly to their own descriptive language for these ideas.
- Listen to and

- Constructing explanations
- Engaging in argument from evidence
- Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

create posters and present their work. discuss a scientific article Visualize information in a text to better understand it Draw to explain the changes described in the article, and whether those changes occurred quickly or slowly.
the results of the

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		event and the amount of time it took Use evidence to support a statement that natural events which change the Earth can occur quickly or slowly. Fill out a graphic organizer. Observe images of erosion to look for differences in a landform at different points in time. Analyze a set of images to determine their correct sequence Determine that erosion can be a type of change that occurs slowly. Ask questions about eroded landforms Describe landforms in writing
		in writing Connect the words erosion and erode to their own

descriptive language for these ideas. Make observations from images and videos of flooding to determine whether it changes a landscape quickly or slowly Organize observations and ideas in a graphic organizer. Connect the word and phrase flood and phrase flood and phrase flood to their own descriptive language for these ideas. Identify evidence in a text to support their answers to questions about glaciers Use text and video information to determine whether changes caused by glaciers happen
quickly or slowly.

Read and annotate a text about glaciers Participate in collaborative conversations with partners to refine scientific explanations Connect the word glacier to their own descriptive language for this idea. Analyze and record observations of sets of glacier photos from different points in time Make predictions about how glaciers might affect landscapes in the future Make observations and evaluations of a melting glacier model.
 Describe images in writing. Identify multiple examples of Earth events that occur

quickly and slowly by viewing different types of media Provide evidence for determining whether an event occurs quickly or slowly. Apply their understanding of landscape changes and time frames to the Tangier Island problem Determine whether the land on Tangier Island is changing quickly or slowly, and provide evidence Close read an article to gain information about the problem on Tangier Island. Read and annotate a text about Tangier Island. Read and annotate a text about Tangier Island. Read and annotate a text about Tangier Island. Participate in collaborative conversations with
partners to develop

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	 Use evidence from a text to write an argument about whether the changes on Tangier Island are occurring slowly or quickly. Write a scientific argument. Review the idea that Earth events can happen quickly or slowly Observe a series of beach photos and write questions about why the beach disappeared Ask questions about beaches. Observe a demonstration of wave erosion Illustrate a "before and after" drawing to show changes
	demonstration of wave erosion Illustrate a "before and after" drawing

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	and effect for wave erosion. Connect the words waves and wave erosion to their own descriptive language for these ideas. Use a model to demonstrate wind erosion Observe and record results in their Twig Books Complete a cause-and effect graphic organizer about wind erosion. Connect the phrase wind erosion to their own descriptive language for this idea. Listen to, and discuss, a text about erosion
	language for this idea. ■ Listen to, and discuss, a text about

read-aloud about erosion Participate in collaborative conversations with
partners to improve scientific explanations Connect the word storm to their own descriptive language for these ideas. Collaborate with a team to read, discuss, and answer questions about a text Complete a Performance Task by determining criteria for a solution to the Tangier Island problem. Listen to and read along with a read-aloud about Tangier Island Participate in collaborative conversations with

partners to improve
responses.
 Ask questions about
the structure and
function of an
engineering
solution
Analyze various
photos of erosion
solutions to
determine their
function
Understand that
structures can be
engineered to
prevent coastal
erosion.
Ask questions about
concrete armor
Connect the words
and phrases
protect, protection,
solution, riprap,
concrete armor, and
prevent to their
own descriptive
language for these
ideas.
Read and
understand a text
describing an
engineering

solution to erosion Use the information gained from text and video to determine whether a solution meets a set of criteria. Participate in collaborative conversations with partners to refine ideas Connect the words and phrases levee, seawall, retaining wall, and breakwater to their own descriptive language for these ideas. Read and understand a text describing an engineering solution to erosion Use the information gained from a text
and a video to determine whether

solution. Participate in collaborative conversations as a team to evaluate design solutions Continue working toward the final Performance Task as they write an explanation for why a certain solution will help solve a problem involving erosion
Determine and describe the relationship between the solution's structure and its function. Choose appropriate materials to use in a model solution for the Tangier Island project Create a model of their chosen engineering solutions for the Tangier Island project with their

team. Test their model in a wave tank Draw the results of the test and compare it to how the model looked before the test Evaluate how well their solution model prevented erosion. Create a poster with their team to display their solution to the erosion problem on Tangier Island Organize writing, drawings, and photos for visual display on the poster. Make posters of design arguments as a team. Participate in a gallery walk to view other teams' solution posters Finish the final
Thiisit the final

			as they complete a graphic organizer that evaluates two posters from the gallery walk, to determine if the models solved the Tangier Island problem Self-assess their team's solution poster. Present posters orally to peers.	
Module 4 A Garden Life	Students will understand Investigative Phenomena: Students will think about how the types of living things vary from habitat to habitat. Students observe the living things in three habitats (desert, rain, forest, farm) using an interactive. They design and execute a study comparing the biodiversity in tow areas of their	 How can we compare different habitats? How can we help the plants in our garden grow? How will the plants and animals in oru garden depend on each other? How can we design a garden that will help pollinators? 	Students will be able to: • Apply prior knowledge to create a representation of a habitat • Explain that a living thing's habitat provides everything it needs to survive • Identify living things and habitat details (non-living things) in a habitat • Use comparative language to describe habitats	 Asking questions and defining problems Developing and using models Planning and carrying out investigations Analyzing and interpreting data Using math and computational thinking Constructing explanations Engaging in argument from

school.	Observe and record	evidence
 Students begin the 	the types of living	 Obtaining,
process of designing	things found in a	evaluating, and
a garden habitat for	desert habitat	communicating
plants and animals.	Think about how	information
They plan and	different living	
execute	things are found in	
experiments to see	different habitats	
if plants need water	Observe and record	
and light to grow,	the types of living	
making predictions,	things found ina a	
drawing	rain forest habitat	
conclusions, and	Continue thinking	
sharing their results	about how different	
with the class. They	living things are	
will apply their	found in different	
findings toward the	habitats	
creation of their	Observe and record	
garden plan.	the types of living	
 Students explore 	things found in a	
the	farm habitat	
interdependence of	Compare the types	
plants and animals	of living things	
(including humans)	found in different	
by investigating	habitats	
pollination in detail.	 Use a Venn diagram 	
Students discover	to compare the	
how the structures	living things found	
of plant and	in different habitats	
pollinator parts are	 Analyze data they 	
related to their	previously	
functions and	collected and draw	

	nfluence their		conclusions about	
	nteractions.		different habitats	
	tudents choose a	•	Use a model to	
·	ollinator and		observe and	
	onstruct a model		desrcibe the	
	o show how it		biodiversity of three	
	ollinates plants.		different habitats	
• S	tudents draw on	•	Determine how the	
le	earning from		type and number of	
t	hroughout the		living things in a	
n	nodule to design		habitat can differ	
р	ollinator gardens.	•	Define biodiversity	
lı lı	n the final task,	•	Learn about	
t	hey build and		studying a habitat	
р	resent dioramas of		by sampling	
t	heir gardens using	•	Identify examples of	
v	vhat they have		biodiversity in a	
le	earned about		backyard habitat	
р	ollinators, plants		described in a text	
a	nd their habitats.	•	Apply the concept	
• S	tudents draw on		of looking at	
le	earning from		biodiversity by	
t	hroughout the		observing it in a	
n	nodule to design		backyard, then	
þ	ollinator gardens.		generalize this	
	n the final task,		concept for other	
	hey build and		habitats	
	present dioramas of	•	Understand the	
	heir gardens using		sampling method of	
	what they have		studying	
	earned about		biodiversity	
	ollinators, plants	•	Begin to work	
P	Similators, plants		Seg to work	

and their habitats. toward the Performance Task by planning an investigation of the biodiversity in various habitats around the school Continue to work toward the Performance Task by carrying out a collaboratively developed investigation plan Observe and record the living things they find in different habitats/areas around the school Use a sampling meethod to study the biodiversity of an area Analyze the data they collected in the previous lesson Draw conclusions about the types of living things in each of the areas they observed
observed

Complete the Performance Task by comparing the living things they found in the two different areas Read an informational text Make textual inferences Learn about cartoons as a text type Discuss how to design an experiment to answer a question Plan an investigation to determine what plants need to grow Identify cause and effect in the relationship between plants' needs and growth Begin to work toward the Performance task
by starting an investigation into

related to their
pollinators
Obtain information
from a text about
the relationship
between plants and
pollinators
Read to determine
which information
is important and
which is interesting
Determine the main
idea across multiple
paragraphs
Describe the
significance of
pollinators and
human impact on
pollinators
Watch a video to
identify important
information and
share ideas with
team members
Begin to work
toward the
Performance Task
by designing a
model of a
pollinator and the
plant it pollinates
Explain how the

	 Read in order eto identify new information about pollinators and pollinator gardens Revise garden designs based on this information Begin to build garden dioramas based on their sketches Apply principles about habitats, biodiversity, 	
	garden design Choose appropriate materials to represent ideas in a model	