1st Nine	Content	Skills	Assessment	Resources	
weeks	 Living and non-living things Habitats All about Plants All about Animals Life Cycles Food Chains 	 Distinguish between living & non-living objects Recognize that living organisms have basic needs Compare living and non-living organisms Identify basic parts of plants and their functions Observe and compare plants Recognize that a seed grows into a plant Identify that plants need light, air and water Communicate observations about growth Observe that animals need food, water, air and a place to live to survive Identify characteristics of living organisms that allow their basic needs to be met. Identify characteristics of a forest habitat, a wetland habitat, an ocean habitat, and a desert habitat. Identify animals and plants that can live in each habitat. Understand what helps animals live in their habitats. Describe how animals get food. Describe what can help protect animals and plants. Recognize the parts of an insect Identify the characteristics of an insect that allow its basic needs to be met Observe and record changes in the life cycles of frogs, butterflies, trees, and plants Describe how trees and plants grow and change. Identify how plants and animals get food. Give examples of ways animals depend on plants for their basic needs 	Teacher observation Create models of the life cycles of a butterfly, frog, tree, and flower.	 Scott Foresman science books Scott Foresman Science workbook Scott Foresman teaching resource book Various hands on materials for labs (e.g. cut flowers for dissection of plants) 	

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2 nd nine weeks	Land, Water, Air Rocks Soil Weather Temperature Wind Clouds and Rain Water cycle Season (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter)		Observe and describe differences in rocks based on their characteristics Classify rocks based on information you observe about them Observe soil using a hand lens to find out what it is made of Identify ways that soil is used by plants and animals Recognize that earth's surface in surrounded by air Conduct simple investigations to observe air and what it can do Identify a variety of natural sources of fresh water Identify ocean as a source of water Conduct simple investigations to observe salt and salt water Recognize that weather is the condition of the air outside Observe and record changes in the weather from day to day using a thermometer, wind vane or wind sock, and rain gauge. Distinguish between different types of weather Identify a thermometer, a wind vane, and a rain gauge as tools to measure temperature, wind direction, and rainfall Recognize that wind is moving air Observe changes in wind direction and speed Recognize that clouds form when warm air meets cooler air Describe the water cycle using the following words: condensation, evaporation, precipitation, accumulation	•	Teacher observation Make a mural (show land, air, water, and how people use these things Draw and color a tree showing how it changes during the 4 seasons. Dress pictures of 4 children to show how their dress changes to address the seasonal weather. Use weather instruments to measure rainfall, temperature, and wind direction and speed.	•	Scott Foresman science books Scott Foresman Science workbook Scott Foresman teaching resource book Scott Foresman Assessment Guide Various hands on materials for labs (e.g. cut flowers for dissection of plants)

3 rd Nine		Matter (Solids,	 Recognize spring is the season that follows winter Observe and record changes in weather from winter to spring Recognize that summer is the season that follows spring Observe and record changes in weather from spring to summer Recognize that fall is the season that follows summer Observe and record changes in weather from summer to fall Recognize that winter is the season that follows fall Observe and record changes in weather from fall to winter Recognize that everything around us is matter 	• Teacher	• Scott Foresman science
weeks	•	Liquids, Gases) What makes things move? What are some ways things move? Why do things move the way they do? Magnets What are the poles of a magnet? What can a magnet pull through? How can you make a magnet?	 Observe and describe the properties of solids, liquids, and gases Recognize that some objects sink and others float in water Recognize that objects can be described in terms of their floating and sinking properties Recognize that gas is matter that fills and takes the shape of the container it is in Recognize that a force is a push or a pull. Observe and describe what pushes and pulls can do. Recognize that objects move in different ways. Observe and describe different kinds of movement. 	 observation Heat water to observe the steam (gas state) Freeze water to observe the ice (solid state) Use magnets to observe and experiment with materials that are and are not attracted by 	 books Scott Foresman Science workbook Scott Foresman teaching resource book Scott Foresman Assessment Guide Various hands on materials for labs (e.g. cut flowers for dissection of plants)
4 th Nine weeks	•	Energy What gives off heat?	 Identify where energy comes from. Recognize that fuel, electricity, and batteries are all sources of energy. 	• Teacher observation	Scott Foresman science books

•	What makes light and shadows? Day and Night Sky How do farmers use technology to grow food? How does food get from the farm to the store? What are simple machines?	•	Recognize that food gives energy. Observe that heat comes from the sun. Observe that light from the sun warms the land, water, and air. Identify what gives off light. Observe that shadows are made when something blocks light. Observe changes in shadows from morning to afternoon to late in the day. Identify what is in the day sky. Recognize that the sun lights the Earth and	•	Create a model of the solar system Use flashlights and objects to observe shadows	• • •	Scott Foresman Science workbook Scott Foresman teaching resource book Scott Foresman Assessment Guide Various hands on materials for labs (e.g. cut flowers for dissection of plants)
		•	gives light to living things so they may live and grow. Identify what causes day and night. Identify what is in the night sky. Identify which foods come from lakes or oceans, and which come from land. Observe machines that help farmers grow food.				
		•	Identify how builders get wood to build houses. Recognize how technology changes over time for farmers. Identify types of simple machines: wedge, wheel and axle, levers, pulley, and inclined planes.				