Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Introduction

There is no doubt that science—and, therefore, science education—is central to the lives of all Americans. Never before has our world been so complex and science knowledge so critical to making sense of it all. When comprehending current events, choosing and using technology, or making informed decisions about one's healthcare, science understanding is key. Science is also at the heart of the United States' ability to continue to innovate, lead, and create the jobs of the future.

Through a collaborative, state-led process, new K-12 science standards have been developed that are rich in content and practice and arranged in a coherent manner across disciplines and grades to provide all students an internationally benchmarked science education. The Next Generation Science Standards are based on the Framework for K-12 Science Education developed by the National Research Council.

Every NGSS standard has three dimensions: disciplinary core ideas (content), scientific and engineering practices, and cross-cutting concepts.

The NGSS focus on a smaller set of Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCI) that students should know by the time they graduate from high school, focusing on deeper understanding and application of content. ← Science and engineering are integrated into science education by raising engineering design to the same level as scientific inquiry in science classroom instruction at all levels, and by emphasizing the core ideas of engineering design and technology applications

The NGSS content is focused on preparing students for college and careers. The NGSS are aligned, by grade level and cognitive demand with the English Language Arts and Mathematics Common Core State Standards. This allows an opportunity both for science to be a part of a child's comprehensive education as well as ensuring an aligned sequence of learning in all content areas. The three sets of standards overlap and are reinforcing in meaningful and substantive ways.

Coupling practice with content gives the learning context, whereas practices alone are activities and content alone is memorization. It is through integration that science begins to make sense and allows students to apply the material.

Gifted & Talented

The Saddle River School District extends learning opportunities to all high achieving students. It supports the philosophy that every student has special talents and gifts. The Saddle River School District's enrichment and gifted & talented programs offer a unique approach to servicing all students while maintaining a focus on those who are identified as needing pull out services through the district's screening/criteria process. The Saddle River School District's enrichment program focuses on bringing out the special talents in all learners as enrichment instruction is delivered to all students in grades kindergarten through fifth grade. The program follows the Joseph Renzulli schoolwide enrichment model that concentrates on "schools being a place for talent development," (Renzulli, 1994). The program

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follows a wide-range of enriching/developing activities based upon student strengths and interests. Additionally, the program focuses on enriching activities across the curriculum in providing complementary and developing features/standards for all subject areas. The enrichment program builds upon existing student learning standards in all content areas in coordination with instruction and student needs.

The Saddle River School District Gifted & Talented program offers pull-out instruction for those students meeting the multiple measures and specific criteria set forth and approved by the board of education. The identification process may/can begin as early as kindergarten. The gifted and talented program follows the central theme that all appropriate curriculum standards are followed and that those standards are the foundation for developing student learning opportunities and standards across the curriculum. The gifted and talented program will provide the following in coordination with each content area when and where appropriate:

- Develop students' abilities and engage critical thinking skills
- Expand students' creative thought process and responses
- Advance students' research skills needed to become independent learners
- Develop students' abilities to self-evaluate their own learning process
- Enrich students' abilities in seeking and expanding their own knowledge in subject content areas and individual talents
- Develop students' ability to interact effectively in small-group and large-group setting
- Heighten students' ability in expanding on student learning standards to strengthen appropriate skills necessary for 21st century learning

English Language Learners (ELL)

The Saddle River School District recognizes the importance of increasing language proficiency while gaining confidence and strength so that academic goals and New Jersey state learning standards can be met. English Language Learners in the Saddle River School District are identified through a multitude of measures. These measure include, but are not limited to: a home language survey, parental conferencing, and daily teacher observations. Based on the information/data collected, the Saddle River School District will determine if a formal approved language assessment is necessary. The World-Class Instructional Design and Assessment (WIDA) is the assessment tool for those students recommended for ELL testing.

The Saddle River School District will provide the following accommodations for ELL students:

- Basic skills with a focus a the specific language skills
- Use of a translation dictionary (ipad, google translator, bilingual word to word dictionary)
- Preferential seating

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- Extended time and/or modified classroom assignments
- Print out of teacher notes/lessons for additional review
- Extended time and/or modified assessments
- Extended time/accommodation for standardized testing in coordination with state regulations

Special Education Students

The Saddle River School District special education department offers a full continuum of services for students who are eligible for special education services. In order to meet the specific requirements for each learner, programs are developed so that that social, emotional and educational needs are met within the least restrictive environment. The specific program for each learner is based on individual needs where goals and objectives are set and followed accordingly. These individual educational plans follow a specific plan that is aligned to the student learning standards and may include, but is/are not limited to:

- Individual education plan
- Pull-out support
- Replacement content instruction
- In-class support
- Instructional aide(s)
- Support services (i.e.; speech, physical therapy, occupational therapy)
- Presentation accommodations (i.e.; notes, outlines, instructions, lists, organization)
- Response accommodations (i.e.; dictations, audio, dictionaries, calculation devices, scribes)
- Setting accommodations (i.e.; lighting, acoustics, seat placement, testing, sensory tools)
- Timing accommodations (i.e.; completing tasks, frequent breaks, processing directions)
- Scheduling accommodations (i.e.; spacing out projects/assignments, order of schedule)
- Organizational accommodations (i.e.; highlighter, time management, planning)
- Assignment modifications (i.e.; fewer tasks, alternate questions)
- Technology support (i.e; ipad, word processing, specific programs/apps)
- Testing accommodations (i.e.; extended time, placement, seating, time)

Students who require additional services outside of the district's resource program, may require an out-of-district placement. In this event, the Child Study Team will coordinate accordingly to ensure that all necessary learning standards are being met.

Students in Danger of Failing

For those students in danger of failing, the Saddle River School District has a specific referral process to ensure that student needs are being met. The Intervention & Referral Services (I&RS) is an interdisciplinary team of professional within the school that addresses a full range of student/staff needs and concerns. This process is designed to maximize student success and establish goals and benchmarks to promote outcomes that positively reflect academics, health, behavior, self-esteem, work habits and strong

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character. The I&RS team is comprised of a chairperson, child study team member, teachers and other school professionals so that a continuous system of support can be provided. The team provides a plan so that short and long term goals can be established and strategies can be implemented and designed specifically for each student. In trying to achieve success, the team works collaboratively in making growth for each student a top priority and adhere to a plan that is achievable but rigorous. This plan, as set by New Jersey I&RS Team Process, may contain, but is not limited to the following;

- Request for assistance
- Information collection
- Parent Notification
- Problem solving within the I&RS team
- Developing an I&RS action plan
- Supporting, evaluating and continuing the process

In evaluating and monitoring students, the I&RS team closely calculates a plan so that curriculum needs can be met. In order to achieve and demonstrate success, the Saddle River School District provides modifications and support so that consideration is given to, but not limited to, the following:

- Student strengths/weaknesses
- Classroom and standardized assessments
- Academic records
- Social and behavioral patterns
- Previous history or concern
- Participation in class (and interaction with peers)
- Health related concerns
- Family concerns
- Retention of information/instruction
- Student interests
- Independent & group work habits
- Emotional status
- Study habits (at home/school)
- Present level of functioning
- Expectations (academic, social, behavioral, etc.)
- Following classroom rules/directions/procedures

As the I&RS team formulates a plan, many ongoing concerns are addressed within the team and may include parental notification/input. The problem solving objectives as set forth by New Jersey I&RS Team Process will:

- Describe the problem
- Identify the priority
- Develop objectives

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- Review previous interventions
- Create new strategies
- Analyze and evaluate solutions

The Saddle River School District continues to inform and update staff of the I&RS procedures. The procedures are as follows:

- Teacher recognizes a problem(s) with a particular student in class and refers the student to the I&RS committee by filling out the appropriate paperwork. An I&RS meeting is scheduled to and the committee and appropriate staff members gather to discuss and begin the proactive process of assistance.
- Information from the teacher(s), administrator(s), and other school personnel is collected.
- Parent notification where/when appropriate
- The I&RS team begins the problem solving process by offering ideas and suggestions pertaining to the problems while prioritizing the most important issues.
- The I&RS team develops an action plan with specific strategies that can be implemented to achieve both short term and long term goals.
- The I&RS team meets regularly to evaluate and support the action plan (and to adjust accordingly when/where appropriate). Parents are notified on an ongoing basis to continue communication in the support of implementing the strategies set forth in the action plan.

Basic Skills Instruction is also a valuable resource that the Saddle River School District uses to meet the needs of struggling students. Students who require additional academic support will be offered that assistance in all subject areas. This system allows the students to receive in-class or pull-out support when and where appropriate so that grade level curriculum and student learning goals can be met. This program is an intervention system used to create a positive and constructive learning environment so that students can achieve success.

After the I&RS action plan has been in place the team may continue with the current strategies, offer/discuss new strategies or decide that the student should be referred to the district's child study team. In the instance of referring a student to the child study team, it can be concluded that many of the strategies from the action plan were not benefitting the student as intended. The child study team them would follow the guidelines for the referral process and notify the parents/guardians of the potential special education recommendation.

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Unit A Overview

Content Area: Science

Unit Title: Unit A Science, Engineering, and Technology

Target Course/Grade Level: K

Unit Summary

Natural science comprises the knowledge of the universe and processes for exploring it. Natural science is organized into three main areas of knowledge – Earth and space science, physical science, and life science. The processes of science involve scientific methods of investigation and the use of process skills such as observing, classifying, making and using models, and recording data. Questioning is an essential part of science processes. Children begin to gain an understanding of natural science as they ask questions and make and communicate observations of the world around them.

In this unit students will learn how scientists study the world around them. Students will learn to ask questions about science, test ideas, make observations, and share information. This unit introduces the tools used to make observations, to measure, and to record information. In addition, students will learn about the tools and rules that help them stay safe when studying science.

Primary interdisciplinary connections: Math, Reading, Writing, Art, Social Studies, Rhyme

21st century skills:

• Creativity and Innovation

- o Think Creatively
- o Work Creatively with Others
- o Implement Innovations

• Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

- o Reason Effectively
- o Use Systems Thinking
- o Make Judgments and Decisions
- o Solve Problems

• Communication and Collaboration

- o Communicate Clearly
- o Collaborate with Others

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Standard(s)

• K-2-ETS1 Engineering Design

Performance Expectations

- **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.
- **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.
- **K-2-ETS1-3** Analyze data from tests of two objects designed to solve the same problem to compare the strengths and weaknesses of how each performs.

Science and Engineering Practices

Asking Questions and Defining Problems

• Asking questions and defining problems in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to simple descriptive questions.

Developing and Using Models

• Modeling in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to include using and developing models (i.e., diagram, drawing, physical replica, diorama, dramatization, or storyboard) that represent concrete events or design solutions.

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

 Analyzing data in K-2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

- ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems
- ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions
- ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution

Performance Expectation (PE)	Supporting Concepts, Practices, and Ideas
K-2-ETS1-1	A situation that people want to change or create can be approached as a problem to be solved through engineering.
K-2-ETS1-1	Asking questions, making observations, and gathering information are helpful in thinking about problems.

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K-2-ETS1-1	Before beginning to design a solution, it is important to clearly understand the problem.
K-2-ETS1-1	Ask questions based on observations to find more information about the natural and/or designed world(s).
K-2-ETS1-1	Define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool.
K-2-ETS1-2	Develop a simple model based on evidence to represent a proposed object or tool.
K-2-ETS1-2	Designs can be conveyed through sketches, drawings, or physical models. These representations are useful in communicating ideas for a problem's solutions to other people.
K-2-ETS1-2	The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function.
K-2-ETS1-3	Because there is always more than one possible solution to a problem, it is useful to compare and test designs.
K-2-ETS1-3	Analyze data from tests of an object or tool to determine if it works as intended.
Related Common Co	ore ELA Standards
RI.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why,</i> and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. (K-2-ETS1-1)
W.2.6	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers. (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)
W.2.8	Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question. (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)
SL.2.5	Create audio recording of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings. (K-2-ETS1-2)
Related Common Co	ore Mathematics Standards
MP.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)
MP.4	Model with mathematics (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)
MP.5	Use appropriate tools strategically (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)
2.MD.D.10	Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single unit scale) to represent a data set with

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up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph. (K-2-ETS1-1, K-2-ETS1-3)

Crosscutting Concepts

• Structure and Function

Unit Essential Questions

- What is science?
- What questions can you ask?
- How do you observe?
- How do you learn together?
- How do you share what you learn?
- What do you use to observe?
- How do you stay safe?
- What problems can you solve?
- How can you make a plan?
- How can you share your ideas with others?

Unit Enduring Understandings

- Scientific inquiry involves asking scientifically oriented questions, collecting evidence, forming explanations, connecting explanations to scientific knowledge and theory, and communicating and justifying explanations.
- Safety comes first.

Unit Learning Targets

Students will be Able To:

- tell about working together to ask and answer questions.
- explain that we observe by using the senses.
- tell that children can learn together as they conduct fair tests.
- identify ways to record and share information about observations and tests.
- tell how to use tools to observe and collect data.
- identify how using tools and following rules help children stay safe in science class.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessments at the end of each chapter

Equipment needed: See teacher edition

Teacher Resources: Pearson Interactive Science

 $\frac{https://www.pearsonsuccessnet.com/snpapp/login/PsnLandingPage.jsp?showLandingPage=true\&ticket=ST-1368125-E9Ki92wc0g5CVII9xxk5-b3-rumba-prod-01-01$

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Formative Assessments

• teacher observation

• student interactive science journal

• student responses to questions

•

• student participation in inquiry activities

•

Lesson Plans					
Chapter/Lesson	Timeframe				
Chapter 1: Lesson 1 What Questions Can You Ask?	20 minutes				
Chapter 1: Lesson 2 How Do You Observe?	20 minutes				
Chapter 1: Lesson 3 How Do You Learn Together?	20 minutes				
Chapter 1: Lesson 4 How Do You Share What You Learn?	20 minutes				
Chapter 1: Lesson 5 What Do You Use to Observe?	20 minutes				
Chapter 1: Lesson 6 How Do You Stay Safe?	20 minutes				
Chapter 2: Lesson 1 What Problems Can You Solve?	20 minutes				
Chapter 2: Lesson 2 How Can You Make A Plan?	20 minutes				
Chapter 2: Lesson 3 How Can You Share Your Ideas With Others?	20 minutes				

Inquiry:

- How do we observe?
- How do things look?
- What makes things look even bigger?
- What can this object do?
- How can you lift heavy things?
- How can you make a maze?
- How can you move other objects up?

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Teacher Notes:

Curriculum Development Resources

Click the links below to access additional resources used to design this unit:

- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) http://www.nextgenscience.org/
- 21st Century Skills http://www.p21.org/our-work/p21-framework
- New Jersey Standards Clarification Project http://www.nj.gov/education/aps/njscp/Phase1allAreas.pdf

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	Chapter 1 - Lesson 1						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What Question	ons	Can You Ask?		Timefran	ne:	20 minutes
	Lesson C	om	ponents [Each * Item is C	pti	onal, and "As Need	ed"	1
	*21st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	siness, and			Health Literacy
			*21 st Century S	Skil	<u>ls</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	s: see unit overview				
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: science	ce					

Learning Outcomes (Note: Each outcome should include a formative assessment)	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell about working together to ask and	1. Engage: lesson opener
answer questions.	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge about a time when students did something together with another person.
	3. Explain : how people can work together to ask and answer questions
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of inference and cause and effect in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in

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	their science journal.			
Differentiation:				
Embedded in the program are				
• strategies for English Language Learners				
• leveled readers				
• resources to address multiple intelligences				
Resources Provided Pages on Interactive Science				

	Chapter 1 - Lesson 2						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: How Do You Observe? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
	Lesson Components [Each * Item is Optional, and "As Needed"]						
	*21st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			*21 st Century S	Skil	<u>ls</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	s: see unit overview				
In	tegration of Technology	: Pe	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram		
Eq	uipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition				
Le	sson Vocabulary: obser	ve					

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Learning Outcomes (Note: Each outcome should include a formative assessment)	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • explain that we observe by using the senses.	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to describe a familiar object. Explain: People observe things by using their senses. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> and <i>analyze</i> in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation: Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners • leveled readers • resources to address multiple intelligences	
Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Sci	ence

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	Chapter 1 - Lesson 3						
C	Content Area: Science						
L	Lesson Title: How Do You Learn Together? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
			Lesson Compoi	nen'	ts		
	21st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy					Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	Х	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connec	tion	s: see unit overview				
In	tegration of Technolog	y: Po	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram		
E	quipment needed: see to	each	er's edition				
Le	esson Vocabulary: no ne	ew v	ocabulary				

Learning Outcomes (Note: Each outcome should include a formative assessment)	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell that children can learn together as they	1. Engage: lesson opener
conduct their tests	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about a time they spilled something and what they used to clean it up.
	3. Explain : People can learn together as they do tests.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>draw conclusions</i> and <i>predict</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in

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	their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	
Resources Provided	
Pearson Interactive Science	

	Chapter 1 - Lesson 4						
C	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: How Do You Share What You Learn? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
	Lesson Components						
	21st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	х	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connec	tions	s: see unit overview		ı		
In	tegration of Technolog	y: Pe	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram		
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: no ne	ew vo	ocabulary				

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Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to talk about times when they have shared information with another person. Explain: There are ways to record and share information. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of draw conclusions, analyze, and apply in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

	Chapter 1 - Lesson 5							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What Do You Use to Observe? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
	21 st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Lite	eracy		Health Literacy	

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	21st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	lls		
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: hand lens, measure							

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

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	Chapter 1 - Lesson 6							
Co	ontent Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: How Do You Stay Safe? Timeframe: 20 minutes						20 minutes	
	Lesson Components							
	21st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy ICT Literacy x Life and Career Skills							
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Ec	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition					
Le	esson Vocabulary: safety	, ru	les					

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

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Students Will Be Able To:

• identify how using tools and following rules help children stay safe in science class.

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by asking students to name some rules they follow at home or at school.
- 3. **Explain**: Using tools and following rules will help keep children safe in science class.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *infer*, *predict*, and *apply* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 2 - Lesson 1							
C	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What Problem Can You Solve? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
		21st Century Th	emes					
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Literacy Hea		Health Literacy			
	21st Century Skills							

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X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills			
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: problem, design							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • identify a problem and a design and materials for solving it	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about the cups, glasses, and containers they use when they drink milk or juice. Explain: People design things to solve problems. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of analyze, draw conclusions, and apply in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners • leveled readers • resources to address multiple intelligences Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Sc.	ionco

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 2 - Lesson 2							
Co	ontent Area: Science							
Le	esson Title: How Can Yo	u M	ake A Plan?		Timefran	ie: 2	20 minutes	
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts			
	21 st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls		
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program								
Ec	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: problem, design							

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

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Students Will Be Able To:

• note that one can draw and plan, create, and test solutions

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by having students work with partners to build a structure with blocks. Discuss how they decided what to make and how to make it.
- 3. **Explain**: People can plan, créate, and test solutions to problems.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *cause* and effect, infer, and apply in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 2 - Lesson 3							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: How Can You Share Your Ideas With Others? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
	21st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
	21st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and	X	Critical Thinking and	X	Communication	X	Information	

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	Innovation	Problem Solving		and Collaboration		Literacy	
	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls		
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: label							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• explain that solutions can be shared in	1. Engage: lesson opener
different ways	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about times they use straws.
	3. Explain : People can share solutions by displaying and telling about them.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>compare and contrast, draw conclusions,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	

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Unit B Overview

Content Area: Science

Unit Title: Unit B Life Science: Living & Nonliving Things and Plants & Animals

Target Course/Grade Level: K

Unit Summary

Distinguishing living from nonliving matter can be a complex task. For example, mold growing on bread is just as alive as a water lily or a frog. Living things demonstrate these vital characteristics:

- Made up of one or more cells
- Obtains and uses energy
- Grows and develops
- Responds to the environment
- Reproduces
- Adapts to the environment

However, even scientists cannot agree whether viruses, which cause many illnesses, are living things. Viruses are not cells and cannot move, feed, or grow until they enter a living cell. Then they take over the cell and reproduce themselves, causing symptoms. In addition to an energy source (food), water, air, and space, living things also need to live within certain temperature ranges.

Students will learn how to distinguish between living and nonliving things by learning about the needs of living things. This unit will also present the ways that animals are alike and different, and how plants are alike and different.

Students learn that plants, animals, and people grow and change during their lives. Students also learn about some plants and animals that live on land and in the water.

Primary interdisciplinary connections: Math, Reading, Writing

21st century skills:

- Creativity and Innovation
 - o Think Creatively
 - o Work Creatively with Others
 - o Implement Innovations

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• Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

- o Reason Effectively
- o Use Systems Thinking
- o Make Judgments and Decisions
- o Solve Problems

• Communication and Collaboration

- o Communicate Clearly
- o Collaborate with Others

Standard(s)

• K-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Processes

Performance Expectations

• K-LS1-1 Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.

Science and Engineering Practices

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

• Analyzing data in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.

Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence

Disciplinary Core Ideas

• LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms

Performance Expectation (PE)	Supporting Concepts, Practices, and Ideas
K-LS1-1	Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns in the natural world in order to answer scientific questions.
K-LS1-1	Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world.
K-LS1-1	All animals need food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals. Plants need water and light to live and grow.
K-LS1-1	Patterns in the natural and human designed world can be observed and used as evidence.

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Related Common Core ELA Standards						
W.K.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them.						
Related Common Con	Related Common Core Mathematics Standards					
K.MD.A.2 Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of/less of" the attribute, and describe the difference.						
Crosscutting Concents						

Structure and Function

Unit Essential Questions

- What are nonliving things?
- What are living things?
- What do living things need?
- How are animals alike and different?
- How are plants alike and different?
- How are young animals like their parents?
- How do animals change?
- How do plants change?
- How do people change?
- What are some plants and animals that live on land?
- What are some plants and animals that live in water?

Unit Enduring Understandings

- All organisms transfer matter and convert energy from one form to another. f
- Both matter and energy are necessary to build and maintain structures within the organism.
- Organisms are grouped in taxonomy based upon similarity.
- The structural and functional characteristics of an organism determine their continued survival over time under changing environmental conditions.
- Organisms and their environments are interconnected.

Unit Learning Targets

Students will be Able To:

- identify nonliving things
- identify living things
- identify needs of living things
- tell some ways animals are alike and different
- tell some ways plants are alike and different

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessments:

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- at the end of each chapter (written)
- performance-based assessment

Equipment needed: see teacher's edition

Teacher Resources: Pearson Interactive Science

https://www.pearsonsuccessnet.com/snpapp/login/PsnLandingPage.jsp?showLandingPage=true&ticket=ST-1368125-E9Ki92wc0g5CVII9xxk5-b3-rumba-prod-01-01

Formative Assessments

• teacher observation

• student responses in interactive science journal

• student responses to questions

• student participation in inquiry activities

Lesson Plans				
Chapter/Lesson	Timeframe			
Chapter 3: Lesson 1	20 minutes			
What Are Nonliving Things?	20 minutes			
Chapter 3: Lesson 2	20 minutes			
What Are Living Things?	20 innutes			
Chapter 3: Lesson 3	20 minutes			
What Do Living Things Need?	20 initiates			
Chapter 3: Lesson 4	20 minutes			
How Are Animals Alike and Different?	20 minutes			
Chapter 3: Lesson 5	20 minutes			
How Are Plants Alike and Different?	20 millutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 1	20 minutes			
How Are Young Animals Like Their Parents?	20 minutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 2	20 minutes			
How Do Animals Change?	20 minutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 3	20 minutes			
How Do Plants Change?	20 minutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 4 20 minutes				
How Do People Change?	20 minutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 5	20 minutes			
What Are Some Plants and Animals That Live on Land?	20 minutes			
Chapter 4: Lesson 6	20 minutes			

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What Are Some Plants and Animals That Live in Water?

Inquiry:

- What things are living?
- How are animals and plants different?
- What other ways are plants and animals different?
- How do seeds change?
- How does a butterfly change?
- What food will a butterfly eat?

Teacher Notes:

Curriculum Development Resources

- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) http://www.nextgenscience.org/
- 21st Century Skills http://www.p21.org/our-work/p21-framework
- New Jersey Standards Clarification Project http://www.nj.gov/education/aps/njscp/Phase1allAreas.pdf

	Chapter 3 - Lesson 1						
C	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Nonliving Things? Timeframe: 20 minutes					20 minutes	
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts		
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
	21 st Century Skills						
Х	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy

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	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview			
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program			
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition			
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: nonliving			

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify nonliving things	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about how they move their toys around and why their toys do not change.
	3. Explain : Students will learn how to identify nonliving things.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , and <i>cause and effect</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	

 resources to address multiple intelligences 	
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Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Chapter	3 - Lesson 2
Content Area: Science	

Kindergarten Wandell School Science Curricula
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Le	Lesson Title: What Are Living Things?					1e: 2	20 minutes
	Lesson Components						
	21st Century Themes						
Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literac					Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
	21 st Century Skills						
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	: see unit overview				
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: living						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify living things	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to name things they saw at a park or another natural setting.
	3. Explain : Students will learn how to identify living things.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>analyze</i> , and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	

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Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 3 - Lesson 3						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What Do Liv	ing	Things Need?		Timefran	1e: 2	20 minutes
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts		
			21st Century Th	em	es		
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Ec	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: needs						

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Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify needs of living things	 Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to talk about a time when they observed someone taking care of plants or animals and describe what the people did for the living things. Explain: Students will learn what living things need. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i>, and <i>synthesize</i> in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	,
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	
Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive So	cience

Chapter 3 - Lesson 4					
Content Area: Science					
Lesson Title: How Are Animals Alike and Different? Timeframe: 20 minutes					
Lesson Components					
21 st Century Themes					

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	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
	21st Century Skills						
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills		
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: fur, feathers, scales						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • tell some ways animals are alike and different	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to think about a pet or any animals they have seen in their neighborhood, at a zoo, or on a farm. Explain: Students will learn some ways that animals are alike and different. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i>, compare and contrast, and analyze in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners • leveled readers • resources to address multiple intelligences	

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Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 3 - Lesson 5					
Co	Content Area: Science					
Le	Lesson Title: How Are Plants Alike and Different? Timeframe: 20 minutes					
	Lesson Components					
	21 st Century Themes					
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Ci	vic Literacy	Health Literac	у

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21st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: rough, smooth							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • tell some ways plants are alike and different	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to think about plants they have seen in or around their homes, in their neighborhood, or in a garden or a park. Explain: Students will learn some ways that plants are alike and different. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of infer, compare and contrast, and draw conclusions in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in
Differentiation Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners	their science journal.

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

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	Chapter 4 - Lesson 1							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: How Are Young Animals Like Their Parents? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts			
21 st Century Themes								
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills			
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program								
Ed	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	esson Vocabulary: babie	s, po	arents					

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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Students Will Be Able	Го: L	esson Sequence
• match young animals	with their parents 1.	Engage: lesson opener
	2.	Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to think about young animals and parents they have seen in real life or in pictures. Make a list of the animal names.
	3.	Explain : Students will learn how to match young animals with their parents.
	4.	Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>compare and contrast</i> , and <i>draw conclusions</i> in discussions.
	5.	Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Chapter 4 - Lesson 2								
Content A	Content Area: Science							
Lesson Titl	Lesson Title: How Do Animals Change? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
		21st Century The	emes					
Global A	Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Li	teracy	Health Literacy			
21 st Century Skills								

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X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills			
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: tadpole, puppy							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• describe how animals change as they	1. Engage: lesson opener
grow	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to recall baby animals and parents they have seen. Have them show the size of each using their hands.
	3. Explain : Students will learn some ways baby animals change as they grow.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>analyze</i> , and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	

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	Chapter 4 - Lesson 3						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: How Do Plants Change? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
	Lesson Components						
21 st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: seed						

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

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Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
 tell how plants change as they grow 	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by displaying a variety of seeds, and ask students to tell what they now about seeds.
	3. Explain : Students will learn how plants change as they grow.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>predict</i> , and <i>synthesize</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
T) 00 11 11	

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 4 - Lesson 4							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: How Do People Change? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
	21st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
	21st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and	X	Critical Thinking and	X	Communication	X	Information	

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	Innovation	Problem Solving		and Collaboration		Literacy	
	Media Literacy	cy ICT Literacy x Life and Career Skills					
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: no new vocabulary							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell some ways plants are alike and	1. Engage: lesson opener
different	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about ways they have changed since they were babies. Invite them to show what they can do now but could not do as a baby.
	3. Explain : Students will learn some ways that people change as they grow.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	

Chapter 4 - Lesson 5

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Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Some Plants and Animals That Live on Land? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
Lesson Components								
21 st Century Themes								
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Literacy			Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills			
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview								
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program								
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: no new vocabulary							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell about plants and animals that live on	1. Engage: lesson opener
land	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about plants and animals they see where they live.
	3. Explain : Students will learn about some plants and animals that live on land.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>compare and contrast</i> , and <i>analyze</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

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Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Learning Outcome

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 4 - Lesson 6								
C	Content Area: Science								
Lesson Title: What Are Some Plants and Animals That Live in Water? Timeframe: 20 minutes									
	Lesson Components								
	21 st Century Themes								
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Health Literacy								
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>				
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy		
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls			
In	terdisciplinary Conne	ctions	s: see unit overview						
In	tegration of Technolog	gy: Po	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram				
E	quipment needed: see	teach	er's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: no r	iew vo	ocabulary						

Created for New Jersey school districts through a project of the New Jersey Department of Education, Office of Academic Standards, in partnership with the N.J. Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the N.J. Principals and Supervisors Association.

Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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Students Will Be Able To:

• tell about plants and animals that live in water

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell what they know about animals that live in water. Encourage them to describe the animals.
- 3. **Explain**: Students will learn about plants and animals that live in water.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *infer*, *compare and contrast*, and *apply* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Unit C Overview

Content Area: Science

Unit Title: Unit C Earth Science: Earth and Sky

Target Course/Grade Level: K

Unit Summary

Day and night occur on Earth because Earth rotates on its axis. Earth makes one complete rotation in about 24

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hours. Day occurs when a region is turned toward the sun. Night occurs when the region is turned away from the sun. Because of Earth's motion, the sun appears to move across the sky from east to west. Earth also continually revolves in an elliptical path around the sun. Earth makes a complete revolution every 365.24 days. Earth is always tilted about 23.4° on its axis. Because of this tilt, different places are tilted toward the sun at different times of the year, and Earth has seasons.

Primary interdisciplinary connections: Math, Reading, Writing, Social Studies, Art, Rhyme 21st century skills:

• Creativity and Innovation

- o Think Creatively
- o Work Creatively with Others
- o Implement Innovations

Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

- o Reason Effectively
- o Use Systems Thinking
- o Make Judgments and Decisions
- o Solve Problems

• Communication and Collaboration

- o Communicate Clearly
- o Collaborate with Others

Standard(s)

• KESS2 Earth's Systems

Performance Expectations

- KESS2-1: Use and share observations of local weather conditions to describe patterns over time.
- 1-ESS1-1: Use observations of the sun, moon, and stars to describe patterns that can be predicted.
- 1-ESS1-2: Make observations at different times of year to relate the amount of daylight to the time of year.

Science and Engineering Practices

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

• Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions in K-2 build on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions.

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Analyzing and Interpreting Data

• Analyzing data in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.

Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence

Disciplinary Core Ideas

- ESS2.D: Weather and Climate
- ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars
- ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System

Performance	Supporting Concepts, Practices, and Ideas
Expectation (PE)	supporting concepts, Fractices, and facus
KESS2-1	Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns in the natural world in
1-ESS1-1	order to answer scientific questions.
KESS2-1	Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world.
KESS2-1	Weather is the combination of sunlight, wind, snow or rain, and temperature in a particular region at a particular time. People measure these conditions to describe and record the weather and to notice patterns over time.
KESS2-1	Patterns in the natural world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.
1-ESS1-1	Patterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described, and predicted.
1-ESS1-1 1-ESS1-2	Patterns in the natural world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.
1-ESS1-1	Cainness assumes natural arounts homeon to day, as they have homeoned in the most
	Science assumes natural events happen today as they have happened in the past.
1-ESS1-1	Many events are repeated.
1-ESS1-2	Make observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data that can be used to make comparisons.
1-ESS1-2	Seasonal patterns of sunrise and sunset can be observed, described, and predicted.
Related Common Core E	LA Standards
W.K.7	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them.

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W.1.8	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.						
Related Common Core Mathematics Standards							
MP.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (1-ESS1-2)						
MP.4	Model with mathematics. (1-ESS1-2)						
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. (1-ESS1-2)							
K.MD.B.3 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category and sort the categories by count. (K-ESS2-1)							
G 41' G 4							

Crosscutting Concepts

- Patterns
- Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems

Unit Essential Questions

- What are Earth and the sky like?
- What makes up Earth?
- What can you see in the day sky?
- How does the sun seem to move?
- What can you see in the night sky?
- What are some kinds of weather?
- What are the seasons?

Unit Enduring Understandings

- There are observable, predictable patterns of movement in the Sun, Earth, and Moon system that account for day/night
- The shape of the Earth is similar to a sphere.
- From Earth many objects may be seen in the sky including the Sun, the Moon, stars, and manmade objects.
- The Sun and Moon appear to move slowly across the sky.
- The pattern of day and night repeats every 24 hours. The Sun can only be seen in the daytime.
- The Moon can be observed sometimes at night and sometimes during the day.
- Earth's components form systems. These systems continually interact at different rates of time, affecting the Earth locally and globally.

Unit Learning Targets

Students will be Able To:

- tell about water and land covering the Earth
- tell when the sun, clouds, and moon can be seen in the sky

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- tell where the sun is in the sky at different times of the day
- tell when the moon, clouds and stars can be seen in the sky
- describe and record weather
- identify weather patterns of the seasons

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessments at the end of each chapter

Equipment needed: see teacher's edition

Teacher Resources: Pearson Interactive Science

https://www.pearsonsuccessnet.com/snpapp/login/PsnLandingPage.jsp?showLandingPage=true&ticket=ST-

1368125-E9Ki92wc0g5CVII9xxk5-b3-rumba-prod-01-01

Formative Assessments

- teacher observation
- student responses to questions
- student participation in inquiry activities
- student interactive science journal

Lesson Plans						
Chapter/Lesson	Timeframe					
Chapter 5: Lesson 1	20 minutes					
What Makes Up the Earth?	20 minutes					
Chapter 5: Lesson 2	20 minutes					
What Can You See in the Day Sky?	20 minutes					
Chapter 5: Lesson 3	20 minutes					
How Does the Sun Seem to Move?	20 minutes					
Chapter 5: Lesson 4	20 minutes					
What Can You See In the Night Sky?	20 minutes					
Chapter 5: Lesson 5	20 minutes					
What Are Some Kinds of Weather?	20 minutes					
Chapter 5: Lesson 6	20 minutes					
What are the seasons?	20 minutes					
Inquiry:						

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- How does weather change?
- What do the day and night skies look like?
- What is always found in the sky?

Teacher Notes:

Curriculum Development Resources

- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) http://www.nextgenscience.org/
- 21st Century Skills http://www.p21.org/our-work/p21-framework
- Delaware Dept. of Education Science Standards Grade Level Expectations http://www.udel.edu/cds/dapa/08-09/GLE/Sci 5.pdf
- New Jersey Standards Clarification Project <u>http://www.nj.gov/education/aps/njscp/Phase1allAreas.pdf</u>

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	Chapter 5 - Lesson 1							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What makes up Earth? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
	21 st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Health Literacy							
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls		
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	s: see unit overview					
In	tegration of Technology	: Pe	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram			
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition					
Le	esson Vocabulary: Earth	ı, oc	ean, mountains					

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

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Students Will Be Able To:	Le	sson Sequence
• tell about plants and animals that live in	1.	Engage: lesson opener
water	2.	Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about land they have seen. Prompt descriptions by asking questions such as <i>Was it flat? Was it dry?</i>
	3.	Explain : Students will know about the water and land covering Earth.
	4.	Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>compare and contrast</i> , and <i>draw conclusions</i> in discussions.
	5.	Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 5 - Lesson 2								
Co	Content Area: Science								
Le	Lesson Title: What Can You See in the Day Sky? Timeframe: 20 minutes								
	Lesson Components								
	21st Century Themes								
Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Health Literacy						Health Literacy			
	21 st Century Skills								
X	Creativity and	X	Critical Thinking and	X	Communication	X	Information		

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	Innovation	Problem Solving		and Collaboration		Literacy	
	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills			
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: sun, day							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • tell when the sun, clouds, and moon can	Lesson Sequence 1. Engage: lesson opener
be seen in the sky	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to name things they can see in the daytime sky. List what they name on chart paper. Ask questions to prompt ideas if necessary.
	3. Explain : Students will know when the sun, clouds, and moon can be seen in the sky.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>analyze</i> , and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	
Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Se	cience

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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	Chapter 5 - Lesson 3							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: How Does the Sun Seem to Move? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
	Lesson Components							
	21 st Century Themes							
Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Health Literacy						Health Literacy		
			21st Century S	kill	<u>s</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls		
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	: see unit overview					
In	tegration of Technology	: Pe	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram			
E	quipment needed: see te	acho	er's edition					
Le	esson Vocabulary: no ne	w ve	ocabulary					

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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Students Will Be Able To: • tell where the sun seems to be in the sky

at different times of the day.

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell what they know about the sun and its position in the sky.
- 3. **Explain**: Students will know where the sun seems to be in the sky at different times of day.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *compare and contrast*, and *draw conclusions* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 5 - Lesson 4						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: What Can You See in the Night Sky? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
	Lesson Components						
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
21 st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and	X	Critical Thinking and	X	Communication	X	Information

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	Innovation	Problem Solving		and Collaboration		Literacy
	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview					
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Lesson Vocabulary: night						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • tell when the moon, clouds, and stars can be seen in the sky	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking questions to help students identify objects they can see in the night sky. List what they name on chart paper. Explain: Students will know when the moon, clouds, and starts can be seen in the sky. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of infer, compare and contrast, and apply in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners • leveled readers • resources to address multiple intelligences	

Chapter 5 - Lesson 5

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Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Some Kinds of Weather? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
			Lesson Compor	ent	is		
21st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy			Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	: see unit overview				
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition				
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: weather						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
 describe and record weather 	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about today's weather. Encourage them to tell how they can find out about the weather.
	3. Explain : Students will know ways to describe and record weather.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>synthesize, draw conclusions,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

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Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 5 - Lesson 6						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: What Are the Seasons? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
			Lesson Compor	nent	ts		
21 st Century Themes							
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	s: see unit overview				
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition				
Le	esson Vocabulary: no ne	w vo	ocabulary				

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Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies			
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence			
• identify weather patterns of seasons	1. Engage: lesson opener			
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell what they know about each of the seasons as named by the teacher.			
	3. Explain : Students will know weather patterns of the seasons			
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>sequence, compare and contrast,</i> and <i>draw conclusions</i> in discussions.			
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.			
Differentiation				
Embedded in the program are				
• strategies for English Language Learners				
• leveled readers				
• resources to address multiple intelligences				
Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Sc	Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science			

Unit D Overview			
Content Area: Science			
Unit Title: Unit D Physical Science			
Target Course/Grade Level: K			
Unit Summary			

Unit Summary

Properties are the traits or attributes of objects that help us distinguish them from other objects. Among the many observable properties are color, size, shape, and texture. Size includes an object's length, width, depth, area, and volume. These are observable properties that can be measured. Length, width, and depth are measured in linear

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units. Area is measured in square units; volume is given in cubic units. Observable properties can be used to classify or sort objects. Two common types of sorting involve sequences and categories. Objects can be sequenced along a continuum or placed into sets based on specified properties. Objects may by sequenced smallest to largest; objects can be sorted into sets and subsets based on attributes.

A mixture has component parts that have different properties. It is heterogeneous. A handful of sand is heterogeneous be cause it contains dark and light grains of various sizes. By contrast, each substance in a mixture is homogeneous. When substances form a mixture, they keep the same properties. They do not change chemically. They may look different, however. Mixture components can be separated by physical means. Forl example, a magnet can be used to separate paperclips from plastic buttons.

Isaac Newton developed theories of motion in the 1600s. His first law of motion states that an object at rest will remain at rest unless a force acts on it. Conversely, an object in motion will continue to move in the same way unless a force acts on it. This tendency of resting or moving objects to resist change is called *inertia*. To change an object's motion, a force must be great enough to overcome the object's inertia. Newton's second law explains acceleration. According to the law, an object will accelerate in the direction of an unbalanced force acting on it. *Acceleration* is any change in speed or direction. An object is accelerating if a force causes its speed to change from fast to slow or slow to fast. An object is also accelerating if it changes direction.

Primary interdisciplinary connections: Math, Reading, Writing, Social Studies, Art, Rhyme 21st century skills:

- Creativity and Innovation
 - o Think Creatively
 - o Work Creatively with Others
 - o Implement Innovations
- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
 - o Reason Effectively
 - o Use Systems Thinking
 - o Make Judgments and Decisions
 - Solve Problems
- Communication and Collaboration
 - o Communicate Clearly
 - o Collaborate with Others

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Standard(s)

- K-PS2 Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions
- 2-PS1 Matter and Its Interactions

•

Performance Expectations

- **K-PS2-1** Plan and conduct an investigation to compare the effects of different strengths or different directions of pushes and pulls on the motion of an object.
- **K-PS2-2** Analyze data to determine if a design solution works as intended to change the speed or direction of an object with a push or a pull.
- 2-PS1-1 Plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.

•

Science and Engineering Practices

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

 Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions in K-2 build on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions.

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

• Analyzing data in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.

Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods

Disciplinary Core Ideas

- PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter
- PS2.A: Forces and Motion
- PS2.B: Types of Interactions
- PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces
- ETS1.A: Defining Engineering Problems

Performance Expectation (PE)	Supporting Concepts, Practices, and Ideas	
K-PS2-1	With guidance, plan and conduct an investigation in collaboration with peers.	
Scientists use different ways to study the world.		

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	Pushes and pulls can have different strengths and directions.
	Pushing or pulling on an object can change the speed or direction of its motion and can start or stop it.
	When objects touch or collide, they push on one another and can change motion.
	A bigger push or pull makes things speed up or slow down more quickly.
	Simple tests can be designed to gather evidence to support or refute student ideas about causes.
2-PS1-1	Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties.
	Patterns in the natural and human-designed world can be observed.
K-PS2-2	Analyze data from tests of an object or tool to determine if it works as intended.
	Pushes and pulls can have different strengths and directions.
	Pushing or pulling on an object can change the speed or direction of its motion and can start or stop it.
	A situation that people want to change or create can be approached as a problem to be solved through engineering. Such problems may have many acceptable solutions.
	Simple tests can be designed to gather evidence to support or refute student ideas about causes.
Related Common Core E	LA Standards
RI.K.1	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. (K-PS2-2)
W.K.7	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them. (K-PS2-1)
SL.K.3	Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood. (K-PS2-2)
Related Common Core M	lathematics Standards
MP.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (K-PS2-1)
K.MD.A.1	Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object. (K-PS2-1)

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K.MD.A.2	Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which
	object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference. (K-PS2-1)

Crosscutting Concepts

- Cause and Effect
- Patterns

Unit Essential Questions

- What are objects like?
- What are your five senses?
- What are objects made of?
- What can you tell about objects?
- How can you sort objects?
- How can you use objects?
- How is sound made?
- What are solids like?
- What are liquids like?
- What are gases like?
- How can water change?
- What is a mixture?
- What can you tell about an object's position?
- What makes objects move?
- What are some ways objects move?
- What are magnets?

Unit Enduring Understandings

- The same basic rules govern the motion of all bodies, from planets and stars to birds and billiard balls.
- The structures of materials determine their properties.
- The position of an object gives its location relative to where you are (e.g., above, below, in front, or behind). The motion of an object describes how its position is changing. Pushing or pulling on an object can change its position or motion.
- When balanced forces act on an object it will remain at rest, but if unbalanced forces act on the object it will begin to move.
- The properties of materials influence their use. Some materials are more suitable for making a particular product or device.

Unit Learning Targets

Students will be Able To:

- identify and describe what they observe with the senses
- describe objects by their composition
- describe objects by their characteristics
- sort objects by their characteristics
- identify and compare ways to use objects based on their characteristics
- identify loud and soft sounds
- identify and measure solid objects

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- observe how liquids take the shape of their containers
- tell that gases fill their containers
- tell how water changes by freezing, melting, and boiling
- tell what is in some mixtures
- use position words to tell where objects are located
- tell that a push or a pull can change how an object moves
- order objects by how fast they move
- identify objects a magnet attracts

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessments at the end of each chapter

Equipment needed: see teacher's edition

Teacher Resources: Pearson Interactive Science

https://www.pearsonsuccessnet.com/snpapp/login/PsnLandingPage.jsp?showLandingPage=true&ticket=ST-

1368125-E9Ki92wc0g5CVII9xxk5-b3-rumba-prod-01-01

Formative Assessments

• teacher observation

• student interactive science journal

• student responses to questions

• student participation in inquiry activities

Lesson Plans			
Chapter/Lesson	Timeframe		
Chapter 6: Lesson 1	20 minutes		
What Are Your Five Senses?	20 innutes		
Chapter 6: Lesson 2	20 minutes		
What Are Objects Made Of?	20 minutes		
Chapter 6: Lesson 3	20 minutes		
What Can You Tell About Objects?	20 minutes		
Chapter 6: Lesson 4	20		
How Can You Sort Objects?	20 minutes		
Chapter 6: Lesson 5	20 minutes		
How Can You Use Objects?	20 minutes		
Chapter 6: Lesson 6	20 minutes		

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ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

How Is Sound Made?	
Chapter 7: Lesson 1	20 minutes
What Are Solids Like?	20 minutes
Chapter 7: Lesson 2	20 minutes
What Are Liquids Like?	20 minutes
Chapter 7: Lesson 3	20 minutes
What Are Gases Like?	20 minutes
Chapter 7: Lesson 4	20 minutes
How Can Water Change?	20 minutes
Chapter 7: Lesson 5	20 minutes
What Is a Mixture?	20 minutes
Chapter 8: Lesson 1	20 minutes
What Can You Tell About An Object's Position?	20 minutes
Chapter 8: Lesson 2	20 minutes
What Makes Objects Move?	20 minutes
Chapter 8: Lesson 3	20 minutes
What Are Some Ways Objects Move?	20 minutes
Chapter 8: Lesson 4	20 minutes
What Are Magnets?	20 minutes

Inquiry:

- How can you sort objects?
- Which object is heavier?
- Which object is harder?
- How do materials change?
- What is in a mixture?
- How can you use a strainer to separate a mixture?
- How do objects move?
- How can you move the car?
- What other ways can you move the car?

Teacher Notes:

Curriculum Development Resources

• Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) http://www.nextgenscience.org/

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

- 21st Century Skills http://www.p21.org/our-work/p21-framework
- Delaware Dept. of Education Science Standards Grade Level Expectations http://www.udel.edu/cds/dapa/08-09/GLE/Sci 5.pdf
- New Jersey Standards Clarification Project http://www.nj.gov/education/aps/njscp/Phase1allAreas.pdf

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 1									
	•									
C	Content Area: Science									
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Your Five Senses? Timeframe: 20 minutes									
	Lesson Components									
	21 st Century Themes									
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy			
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>					
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy			
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls				
In	terdisciplinary Connect	tions	s: see unit overview							
In	tegration of Technology	y: P	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram					
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition							
Le	esson Vocabulary: sense	S								

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • identify and describe what they observe with the senses	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to think about their five senses and the body parts that go with the senses. Explain: Students will know how to identify and describe what I observe with my senses. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of analyze, and predict in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation Embedded in the program are • strategies for English Language Learners • leveled readers • resources to address multiple intelligences Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive So	ience

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 2									
Co	Content Area: Science									
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Objects Made Of? Timeframe: 20 minutes									
	Lesson Components									
	21 st Century Themes									
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy			
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>					
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy			
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	lls				
In	terdisciplinary Connec	tions	s: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program									
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition									
Le	esson Vocabulary: clay,	woo	d, metal							

Created for New Jersey school districts through a project of the New Jersey Department of Education, Office of Academic Standards, in partnership with the N.J. Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the N.J. Principals and Supervisors Association.

Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Learning Outcome

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:

• describe objects by their composition

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by displaying plastic, wooden, and metal spoons. Ask children to help you sort the spoons by telling which are metal, which are wooden, and which are plastic.
- 3. **Explain**: Students will know what objects are made of and how to sort them by their makeup.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *classify, compare and contrast*, and *apply* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 3								
Co	Content Area: Science								
Le	Lesson Title: What Can You Tell About Objects? Timeframe: 20 minutes								
	Lesson Components								
	21 st Century Themes								
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy		
	21 st Century Skills								
X	Creativity and	X	Critical Thinking and	X	Communication	X	Information		

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Innovation	Problem Solving		and Collaboration		Literacy	
	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	kills		
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: size, color, shape							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• describe objects by their characteristics	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by inviting students to display and describe a classroom object. Ask them to name the object, tell what it is used for, and identify its characteristics.
	3. Explain : Students will know how to describe objects by their characteristics.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>infer</i> , <i>compare and contrast</i> , and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	
Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive So	rience

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 4								
Co	Content Area: Science								
Le	Lesson Title: How Can You Sort Objects? Timeframe: 20 minutes								
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts				
21st Century Themes									
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy						Health Literacy		
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>				
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy		
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls			
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	: see unit overview						
In	tegration of Technology	: Pe	earson Interactive Science	pro	gram				
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: sort								

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:

• sort objects by their characteristics

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by reminding students that they can describe objects by their sizes, shapes, and colors. Point to two objects in the classroom. Ask students to tell about their sizes, shapes, and color.
- 3. **Explain**: Students will know how to sort objects by their characteristics.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *draw conclusions*, *compare and contrast*, and *apply* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 5									
Co	Content Area: Science									
Le	Lesson Title: How Can You Use Objects? Timeframe: 20 minutes									
	Lesson Components									
	21st Century Themes									
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	C	Civic Literacy		Health Literacy				

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	21st Century Skills						
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
Media Literacy ICT Literacy				X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: round, square						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify and compare ways to use objects	1. Engage: lesson opener
based on their characteristics	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by giving students blocks and balls. Tell them to use the toys to build toy structures. Ask which shapes worked best in their buildings.
	3. Explain : Students will know about ways to use objects given their characteristics.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>analyze, infer,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	

• resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 6 - Lesson 6						
Co	ontent Area: Science						
Le	sson Title: How is Sound	d M	ade?		Timefran	ie:	20 minutes
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts		
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Financial, Economic, Civic Literacy Health Literacy						Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: sound, soft, loud, vibrate						

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify loud and soft sounds	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by having students tell about loud and soft sounds.
	3. Explain : Students will know to identify loud and soft sounds.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>draw conclusions, infer,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 7 - Lesson 1						
C	ontent Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What are Sol	ids l	Like?		Timefran	ne: 2	20 minutes
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts		
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
	21 st Century Skills						
Х	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Media Literacy	ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skills	
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview				
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program				
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition				
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: matter, solid				

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• identify and measure solid objects	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about something they have built with blocks.
	3. Explain : Students will know how to identify and measure solids.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>synthesize, infer,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	
• leveled readers	
• resources to address multiple intelligences	

Chapter 7 - Lesson 2					
Content Area: Science					
Lesson Title: What Are Liquids Like?	Timeframe: 20 minutes				

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Lesson Components						
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
	21st Century Skills						
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	s: see unit overview				
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
E	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: liquid	l					

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• observe how liquids take the shape of	1. Engage: lesson opener
their containers	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to name some liquids and tell what they know about them.
	3. Explain : Students will know that liquids take the shape of their containers.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>draw conclusions, predict,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 7 - Lesson 3						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What are Ga	ses l	Like?		Timefran	ne:	20 minutes
			Lesson Compor	nent	ts		
			21st Century Th	em	es		
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls	
In	terdisciplinary Connec	tions	s: see unit overview				
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	esson Vocabulary: gas						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell that gases fill their containers	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about times they have had balloons. What did they do with the balloons?
	3. Explain : Students will know that gases fill their containers.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>draw conclusions, compare and contrast, compare,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Chapter 7 - Lesson 4						
Content Area: Science						
Lesson Title: How Can W	Lesson Title: How Can Water Change? Timeframe: 20 minutes					
	Lesson Components					
	21st Century The	emes				
Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Literacy	Health Literacy			
21 st Century Skills						

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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x Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
Media Literacy ICT Literacy x Life and Career Skills							
Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Lesson Vocabulary: no new vocabulary							

Learning Outcome Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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Students Will Be Able To:	Le	sson Sequence
• tell how water changes by freezing,	1.	Engage: lesson opener
melting, and boiling	2.	Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students
		to tell what they know about the way ice can change
		and the ways water can change.
	3.	Explain: Students will know water changes by
		freezing, melting, and boiling.
	4.	Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>draw</i>
		conclusions, cause and effect, and predict in

discussions.**Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 7 - Lesson 5						
Co	ontent Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What Is A M	ixture?			Timefran	ne: 2	20 minutes
	Lesson Components						
	21 st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Lit	eracy		Health Literacy

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	21st Century Skills						
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
Media Literacy ICT Literacy x Life and Career Skills							
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: mixture						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • tell what is in some mixtures	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about something they like to eat that has different foods mixed together. Explain: Students will know what is in some mixtures. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of draw conclusions, infer, and cause and effect in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 8 - Lesson 1							
Co	Content Area: Science							
Le	Lesson Title: What Can You Tell About an Object's Position? Timeframe: 20 minutes							
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts			
			21st Century Th	em	es			
	Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy		Civic Literacy		Health Literacy	
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>			
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Ski	lls		
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
E	quipment needed: see te	ach	er's edition					
Le	esson Vocabulary: positi	ion,	above, below					

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:

• use position words to tell where objects are located

Lesson Sequence

- 1. **Engage:** lesson opener
- 2. **Explore:** Activate prior knowledge by putting a large toy on a desk. Ask children to tell where the toy is.
- 3. **Explain**: Students will know how to use position words to tell where an object is located.
- 4. **Elaborate**: Incorporate the Reading strategies of *draw conclusions, infer,* and *apply* in discussions.
- 5. **Evaluate**: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 8 - Lesson 2					
Conte	ent Area: Science					
Lesso	Lesson Title: What Makes Objects Move? Timeframe: 20 minutes					
	Lesson Components					
		21 st Century The	<u>emes</u>			
Global Awareness		Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Li	teracy	Health Literacy	
	21 st Century Skills					

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	acy x Life and Career Skills			
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview						
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program						
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: push, pull						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
• tell that a push or a pull can change how	1. Engage: lesson opener
an object moves	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by having students make crayons move and then stop. Discuss what they did to make the crayons stop and go.
	3. Explain : Students will know that a push or a pull can change how an object moves
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies of <i>compare and contrast, predict,</i> and <i>cause and effect</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
Differentiation	
Embedded in the program are	
• strategies for English Language Learners	

- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	Chapter 8 - Lesson 3						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	esson Title: What Are So	me '	Ways Objects Move?		Timefran	ie: ˈ	20 minutes
			Lesson Compor	ent	ts		
			21st Century Th	em	es		
	Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Health Literacy				Health Literacy		
			21st Century S	kill	<u>S</u>		
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration		
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	ls	
In	terdisciplinary Connect	ions	: see unit overview				
Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Ed	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition						
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: fast, slow						

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Students Will Be Able To:	Lesson Sequence
 order objects by how fast they move 	1. Engage: lesson opener
	2. Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell about something they like to eat that has different foods mixed together.
	3. Explain : Students will know how to order objects by how fast they move.
	4. Elaborate : Incorporate the Reading strategies <i>synthesize, compare and contrast,</i> and <i>apply</i> in discussions.
	5. Evaluate : Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

	Chapter 8 - Lesson 4						
Co	Content Area: Science						
Le	Lesson Title: What Are Magnets? Timeframe: 20 minutes						
	Lesson Components						
	21st Century Themes						
	Global Awareness	Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civio	Literacy	Health Literacy		

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

	21st Century Skills							
X	Creativity and Innovation	X	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	X	Communication and Collaboration	X	Information Literacy	
	Media Literacy		ICT Literacy	X	Life and Career Skil	fe and Career Skills		
In	Interdisciplinary Connections: see unit overview							
In	Integration of Technology: Pearson Interactive Science program							
Eq	Equipment needed: see teacher's edition							
Le	Lesson Vocabulary: magnet, attract							

Learning Outcome	Learning Activities/Instructional Strategies
Students Will Be Able To: • identify objects a magnet attracts	 Lesson Sequence Engage: lesson opener Explore: Activate prior knowledge by asking students to tell what they know about magnets. Explain: Students will identify objects that a magnet can attract. Elaborate: Incorporate the Reading strategies of draw conclusions, apply, and predict in discussions. Evaluate: Students complete the appropriate page in their science journal.
	·

Differentiation

Embedded in the program are

- strategies for English Language Learners
- leveled readers
- resources to address multiple intelligences

Resources Provided: Pearson Interactive Science

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LESSON REFLECTION

Reflect on the lesson you have developed and rate the degree to which the lesson *Strongly*, *Moderately* or *Weakly* meets the criteria below.

Lesson Activities:	Strongly	Moderately	Weakly
Are challenging and require higher order thinking and problem solving skills			
Allow for student choice			
Provide scaffolding for acquiring targeted knowledge/skills			
Integrate global perspectives			
Integrate 21 st century skills			
Provide opportunities for interdisciplinary connection and transfer of knowledge and skills			
Foster student use of technology as a tool to develop critical thinking, creativity and innovation skills			

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

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Are varied to address different student learning styles and preferences		
Are differentiated based on student needs		
Are student-centered with teacher acting as a facilitator and co-learner during the teaching and learning process		
Provide means for students to demonstrate knowledge and skills and progress in meeting learning goals and objectives		
Provide opportunities for student reflection and self-assessment		
Provide data to inform and adjust instruction to better meet the varying needs of learners		

Curriculum Design Template				
Content Area:				
Course Title:	Grade Level:			

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Unit Plan 1	Pacing Guide
Unit Plan 1	Pacing Guide
Unit Plan 3	Pacing Guide
Unit Plan 4	Pacing Guide
Unit Plan 5	Pacing Guide
Unit Plan 6	Pacing Guide
Date Created:	

Aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

Board Approved on:				
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