### DRAFT

# NYC K-8 SCIENCE SCOPE & SEQUENCE



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## inquiry skills

#### INQUIRY SKILLS - BASED ON NYS MST STANDARD ONE (Kindergarten - Grade 8)

It should be a goal of the instructor to foster the development of science process skills. The application of these skills allows students to investigate important issues in the world around them. Inquiry-based units will include many or most of the following process skills. These process skills should be incorporated into students' instruction as developmentally appropriate.

Classifying – arranging or distributing objects, events, or information representing objects or events in classes according to some method or system

Communicating – giving oral and written explanations or graphic representations of observations

Comparing and contrasting – identifying similarities and differences between or among objects, events, data, systems, etc.

Creating models – displaying information, using multisensory representations

Gathering and organizing data – collecting information about objects and events which illustrate a specific situation

Generalizing – drawing general conclusions from particulars

Identifying variables – recognizing the characteristics of objects or factors in events that are constant or change

Inferring – drawing a conclusion based on prior experiences

Interpreting data – analyzing data that have been obtained and organized by determining apparent patterns or relationships in the data

Making decisions – identifying alternatives and choosing a course of action from among the alternatives after basing the judgment for the selection on justifiable reasons

Manipulating materials – handling or treating materials and equipment safely, skillfully, and effectively

Measuring – making quantitative observations by comparing to a conventional or nonconventional standard

Observing – becoming aware of an object or event by using any of the senses (or extensions of the senses) to identify properties

Predicting – making a forecast of future events or conditions expected to exist

### process skills

### PROCESS SKILLS - BASED ON NYS MST STANDARD FOUR (Kindergarten - Grade 4)\*

Science is an ongoing process. Most often there is a question or problem that initiates an investigation searching for a possible solution or solutions. There is no single prescribed scientific method to govern an investigation. It is important that students practice the skills outlined below. For younger students, the emphasis is on discovery. For older students, the emphasis is on formulating and investigating their own questions.

**Note:** The use of "e.g." denotes examples that may be used for in-depth study. The terms "for example" and "such as" denote material that is testable. Items in parentheses denote further definition of the word(s) preceding the item and are testable.

#### **General Skills**

- i. Follow safety procedures in the classroom, laboratory, and field.
- ii. Safely and accurately use the following tools:
  - hand lens
- thermometer (C°, F°)
- ruler (metric)
- · measuring cups
- balance
- graduated cylinder
- · gram weights
- timepiece(s)
- spring scale
- iii. Develop an appreciation of and respect for all learning environments (classroom, laboratory, field, etc.).
- iv. Manipulate materials through teacher direction and free discovery.
- v. Use information systems appropriately.
- vi. Select appropriate standard and nonstandard measurement tools for measurement activities.
- vii. Estimate, find, and communicate measurements, using standard and nonstandard units.
- viii. Use and record appropriate units for measured or calculated values.
- ix. Order and sequence objects and/or events.
- x. Classify objects according to an established scheme.
- xi. Generate a scheme for classification.
- xiii. Observe, analyze, and report observations of objects and events.
- xiv. Observe, identify, and communicate patterns.

- xv. Observe, identify, and communicate cause-and-effect relationships.
- xvi. Generate appropriate questions (teacher- and student-based) in response to observations, events, and other experiences.
- xvii. Observe, collect, organize, and appropriately record data, then accurately interpret results.
- xviii. Collect and organize data, choosing the appropriate representation:
  - journal entries
  - graphic representations
  - drawings/pictorial representations
- xix. Make predictions based on prior experiences and/or information.
- xx. Compare and contrast organisms/objects/events in the living and physical environments.
- xxi. Identify and control variables/factors.
- xxii. Plan, design, and implement a short-term and long-term investigation based on a student- or teacher-posed problem.
- xxiii. Communicate procedures and conclusions through oral and written presentations.

### **Major Understandings Focused On Health**

The following Major Understandings from the NYS Elementary Science Core Curriculum should be covered in grades K-4:

- **LE 5.3a** Humans need a variety of healthy foods, exercise, and rest in order to grow and maintain good health.
- **LE 5.3b** Good health habits include hand washing and personal cleanliness; avoiding harmful substances (including alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs); eating a balanced diet; engaging in regular exercise.

<sup>\*</sup> In grades 5-8 the process skills are content-specific and are integrated into the units of study.

LIMIT 2

## kindergarten

LIMIT 4

UNIT 1 EXPLORING PROPERTIES	UNIT 2 TREES THROUGH THE SEASONS	UNIT 3 ANIMALS		
How do we observe and describe objects?	What are some changes we see in trees during the year?	What are animals?		
Observe and describe physical properties of objects using all of the appropriate senses:  • Size, shape, texture, weight, color, etc.  • Determine whether objects are alike or different  Observe and describe physical properties of objects using appropriate tools:	Identify the basic needs of organisms to live and thrive:  • Needs of plants to live and thrive (e.g., air, water, light)  • Living things grow and change.  LE 1.1b  LE 1.2a  LE 4.2a  LE 5.1a  Change of plants to live and thrive (e.g., air, water, light)  LE 5.1a	Identify the basic needs of organisms  to live and thrive:  Needs of animals to live and thrive  (e.g., air, water, food, shelter)  LE 4.1g  (e.g., air, water, food, shelter)  LE 4.2a  LE 5.1a  Observe and compare the different structures that enable each animal to live and thrive:  Wings, legs, fins, eyes, nose, ears, tongue, skin, claws, etc.		
<ul> <li>Hot/cold (thermometer)</li> <li>Weight (pan balance)</li> <li>Measurement (nonstandard units) including bigger/smaller, more/less, capacity of liquids</li> <li>Observations (hand lenses)</li> </ul>	live and thrive:  • Roots, leaves, stems, flowers, seeds  Observe adaptations of plants:  • Plants respond to changes in the environment including seasonal changes such as:  - Leaves falling in autumn and	Make clear that nonliving things do not live and thrive.  Recognize that living things have offspring and that offspring closely resembles its parents:  Dogs /puppies, cats/kittens, cows/calves, ducks/ducklings, frogs/tadpoles		
bserve, describe, and identify the roperties of materials (e.g., wood, astic, metal).  PS 3.1b,c,e  PS 3.1b,c,e  PS 3.1b,c,e  PS 3.1b,c,e  PS 3.1b,c,e  PS 3.1b,c,e	forming in springtime  – Flowers blooming	Observe physical animal characteristics LE 5.2e that are influenced by changing environmental conditions such as:  • Coat thickness in winter, rabbits changing fur color, shedding of fur		
<ul><li>Texture, color, shape, etc.</li><li>Sink and float</li></ul>		Observe that some animal behaviors are influenced by environmental conditions:  Nest building, hibernation, migration		

LIMIT 2

UNIT 1 PROPERTIES OF MATTER	UNIT 2 WEATHER AND SEASONS		UNIT 3 ANIMAL DIVERSITY		
What are some properties of solids, liquids, and gases?	What are some of the changes we note that the between seasons?	notice	How are animals alike and different?		
Observe and describe the three states of matter: PS 3.2a  • Liquids take the shape of the containers they are in.  • Air does not have a definite shape.  • Solids have a definite shape.  Observe and describe how water evaporates PS 2.1c	that occur during each season.  Observe, measure, record, and compare weather data throughout the year (e.g., cloud cover, cloud types, wind	1.1a 2.1a,b	Identify, describe, and compare the physical structures of animals (e.g., body coverings, sensory organs, appendages, beaks).  Identify, in animals, the relationship	LE 3.1a LE 1.1a	
when left in an open container (liquid water changes into gas as it moves into the air).  Observe that the material(s) of which an object is made determines some specific properties of the object (sinking/floatation, solubility).	locations (e.g., inside, outside, in the PS	1.1a 3.1g	between the physical structures and the functions of those structures (e.g., obtaining food and water, protection, movement, support).	LE 3.1a	
Predict, observe, and examine different PS 3.1f substances to determine their ability to mix PS 3.2c with water (e.g., oil, water; sugar, water; sand, water).  Use tools such as hand lenses, rulers, thermom-PS 3.1e	sun, in the shade).  Compare day and night temperatures.  Illustrate and describe how the sun appears to move during the day.	1.1a	Compare and contrast the physical characteristics in animals.  Describe how physical traits help a species to survive (e.g., giraffe's neck,	LE 3.1c	
eters, and balances to observe and measure the properties of materials.  Test objects to determine whether they sink or PS 3.1e,f	Illustrate and describe how the moon changes appearance over time (phases of the moon).		turtle's shell).  Observe how animals grow and change in predictable ways:	LE 2.2a LE 2.1a	
float:  • Different materials (plastic, rubber, etc.)  • Different shapes  • Boat design	cycle(time).	1.1b	<ul> <li>Animals closely resemble their parents and other individuals in their species.</li> <li>Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g., number of limbs).</li> </ul>	LE 2.2b	
Observe, and describe the change of objects when placed in different environments.  • Hot and cold  • Lighting and shadows  • Color	and other stars' position, and the moon's appearance relative to time of day and month, and note the pattern of this change.	4.2a	Describe animal life cycles and life spans (e.g., baby/adult, puppy to dog).	LE 4.1a,e,f,g	
Vet and dry	the air.	т.2a			

UNIT 1 FORCES AND MOTION	UNIT 2 EARTH MATERIALS	UNIT 3 PLANT DIVERSITY		
What causes objects to move?	What materials make up the Earth?	How are plants alike and different?		
Observe and describe the position of an object relative to another object (over, under, on top of, next to).  Identify a force as push or a pull PS 5.1  Demonstrate how the position or direction of an object can be changed by pushing or pulling (forces and motion):  Change the direction of objects by pushing and pulling using blocks, ramps, cars, and balls.  Inclined plane  Identify gravity as a force that pulls objects down:  The balance scale Balance and the center of gravity  Observe and describe how the force of gravity can affect objects through air, liquids, and solids.	Observe and describe the basic properties and components of soil:  Living components  Nonliving components  Investigate different types of soil according to:  Color  Texture  Materials  Capacity to retain water  Explore how erosion and deposition are the result of interactions between air, wind, water, and land.  Observe and describe the physical properties of rocks (size, shape, color, presence of fossils).  Compare and sort rocks by size, color, luster, texture, patterns, hardness/softness.  Make clear that nonliving things can be human-created or naturally occurring.	How are plants alike and different?  Identify and compare the physical structures of a variety of plant parts (seeds, leaves, stems, flowers, roots).  Observe and describe how plants grow and change in predictable ways:  • Plants closely resemble their parents and other individuals of their species  • Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g., color of flower)  Observe plant life cycles and life spans.  Observe that plants reproduce from:  • Seeds, bulbs and cuttings  Describe the basic needs of plants:  • LE 4.1 a,b,d  • LE 1.1b  • Light, air, water, soil (nutrients)  Describe the basic life functions of plants:  • Grow  • Take in nutrients  • Reproduce  Observe that plants respond to changes in their environment (e.g., the leaves of		
		some green plants change position as the direction of light changes; the parts of some plants undergo seasonal changes that enable the plant to grow, seeds to germinate, and leaves to form and grow).		

LIMIT 4

grade 3

UNIT 1 MATTER	UNIT ENERG		UNIT 3 SIMPLE MACHINES	5	UNIT 4 PLANT AND ANIN ADAPTATIONS	
What are some of the properties of matter?	What are some energy can be one form to	changed from	How do simple machines us move objects?		How are plants a animals well-suited their environme	to live in
record physical properties of objects using:  • Standard (metric) and nonstandard units  • Appropriate tools (e.g., rulers, thermometers, pan balances, spring scales, graduated cylinders, beakers)	Observe, identify, and describe a variety of for of energy: Sound • Mechane Heat • Electrice Chemical  Identify the evidence for energy transformations and how humans use the energy transformations: Heat to light, chemicate to electrical, electricate sound, etc.  Observe and describe heat is conducted and contransferred from one plate to another.  Observe and describe different ways in which can be released: Burning, rubbing (frie or combining one substance with another Interactions of matter at energy (e.g., electricity lighting a bulb, dark collaboration absorbing light, etc.).  Sound energy: Pitch (frequency) Vibrations Volume How sound travels the solids, liquids, gases Noise pollution	rical city  PS 4.2a,b  ese cal	energy may cause change in motion through the application of force or the use of simple machines such as:  • Levers, pulleys, inclined planes  • Wheel and axle  Observe and describe how the amount of change in the motion of an object is affected by friction  Observe and describe how the position or direction of motion of an object can be changed by pushing or pulling.  Observe how the force of gravity pulls objects toward the center of the Earth.	PS 5.1d PS 5.1b PS 5.1c	Describe how all living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce and eliminate waste.  Describe how plants must be adapted to their environment in order to survive.:  Structures and their functions (e.g., roots, leaves, flowers, etc.)  Adaptations of these structures include variations in size, shape thickness, color, smell, and text.  Plants change as the seasons ch.  Seed dispersal  Describe how animals must be adapted to their environment in order to survive:  Structures and their functions (e.gs, fins, scales, feathers, fur, e.g.)  Understand that animals resport in the environment (e.g., heart eye blinking, shivering)  Animals change as seasons change  Hibernation  Migration (i.e., moving from place to meet needs) including Recognize that traits of living things are both:  Inherited (color of flowers, eye color).  Learned/acquired (riding a bicycle, having scars)	may e, ture. ture. tange  LE 3.1a,c LE 5.2b,d,e,f LE 6.1f e.g., wings, etc.) and to change rate,

UNIT 1 ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT	UNIT 2 ELECTRICITY AND MAG	SNETISM	UNIT 3 PROPERTIES OF WA	TER	UNIT 4 INTERACTIONS OI WATER, AND LA	
What roles do plants and animals play in their environments?	What are the proper electricity and magn		What makes wate so special?	er	How do natural ev affect our wor	
Classify populations of organisms as producers, consumers, or decomposers by the role they serve in the ecosystem (food chains and food web).  Explore how plants manufacture food by utilizing air, water, and energy from the sun.	tigate the evidence of energy transfer in electrical circuits:  • Simple circuits	PS 4.1a,b PS 4.1c,d,e	Observe, describe, and explore the physical properties of water:  Color, texture, odor, sound  Changes in shape  Changes in the amount of space (compare using containers of diff shapes and sizes).	PS 3.1c,d,e occupied	Observe, investigate, and record examples of physical and chemical weathering.  Describe how erosional processes (e.g., action of	PS 2.1 d
Understand that food supplies energy and materials necessary for growth and repair.	Construct and diagram an electrical circuit.	PS 4.1e	Volume, mass (weight)     Explore how different factors affect evaporation.	PS 2.1c PS 3.2a,b,c LE 6.2c	gravity, wind, and water) cause surface changes to the land.	
Identify populations within a community that are in competition with one another for resources.  Recognize that individual variations within a species may cause certain individuals to have an advantage in surviving and reproducing.	Identify conductors and insulators in an electrical circuit.  Compare the electrical and magnetic properties of different materials.	PS 4.1c PS 3.1c,e,f	Describe the Water Cycle.  Test objects to determine whether they sink or float:  Different materials (plastic, rubb) Different shapes Boat design	PS 2.1c LE 6.2c PS 3.1e,f per etc.)	Investigate, measure, and observe the deposition of earth materials.  Describe and illustrate the natural processes by which	PS 2.1d PS 2.1c
Describe how the health, growth, and development of organisms are affected by environmental conditions such as availability of food, water, air, space, shelter, heat, and sunlight.  Understand that their senses help animals survive.  Describe how the health, growth, and LE 5.2g  LE 5.2g  LE 5.2g  LE 5.2g	<ul> <li>Investigate properties of magnets, including:</li> <li>Magnets attract or repel certain objects</li> <li>Magnets attract or repel each other</li> <li>Magnetic forces can operate on objects across distances and through materials</li> <li>A magnetic field is produced</li> </ul>	PS5.1e PS5.2a,b	Predict, observe, and examine different substances to determine their ability to mix with water (e.g., oil, water; sugar, water; wooden block, water).  Examine and describe the transformation of matter from one state to another, e.g., solid water (ice) to liquid (water) to gas (water vapor).  Water is recycled by natural processes on earth.	PS 3.1e,f PS 3.2c PS 3.2 a,b	water is recycled on earth (e.g., ground water, runoff).  Investigate the negative and positive impact of extreme natural events on living things:  • Earthquakes  • Volcanoes	PS 2.1 e
Describe the way that humans: LE 7.1a,t  • Depend on their natural and constructed environment.  • Have changed their environment over time.  Identify examples where human activity LE 7.1b,t has had a beneficial or harmful effect on other organisms (e.g., deforestation).	electricity and magnetism to create an electromagnet.  Describe how electricity can	PS 4.1d PS 4.1g	<ul> <li>Precipitation</li> <li>Evaporation</li> <li>Predict and investigate the effect</li> </ul>	PS 2.1c PS 3.2b,c PS 4.1d	<ul><li> Hurricanes</li><li> Tornadoes</li><li> Floods</li><li> Fires</li></ul>	

UNIT 1 THE NATURE OF SCIEN	NCE	UNIT 2 EARTH SCIENC	E	F	UNIT 3 OOD AND NUTRIT	ION	UNIT 4 EXPLORING ECOSYS	STEMS
How do scientists gather share information?		What are the proces help shape the l			low does nutrition cercise affect our h	-	How are plants a animals in an ecos connected?	system
scientific inquiry with the aid of references appropriate for guiding the search for explanations of everyday observations.  Identify questions; design and conduct scientific S2. investigations to answer those questions.  Employ tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data.  Use mathematics in scientific inquiry.  Use data to construct reasonable explanations.  Develop and communicate explanations using evidence.  S3.  Identify dependent and M1	1.1a,b,c 1.2a 2.1b,c 2.2b,c,d,e 2.3b,c 2.1d 3.1a,b 3.1a 3.2a,b,c	Differentiate between rocks and minerals.  Classify rocks as sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic.  Investigate, record, and explain how rocks and soil form.  Observe, compare, and describe the features on topographic maps.  Investigate, record, and explain the variables that affect erosion and deposition.  Investigate and explain how weathering leads to the formation of sediment.  Identify events (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.) that cause earth movements.  Develop and construct models of landforms.	PS 2.1e  PS 2.2g  PS 2.1g,h PS 2.2g,h  PS 2.1c  PS 2.1h  PS 2.1h  PS 2.2a,c,f	Human health rest in maintal rest in main	hy foods, exercise, and n order to grow and tain good health.  I health habits include washing and personal liness; avoiding harmabstances (including tol, tobacco, illicit s); eating a balanced engaging in regular sise.  The ealth, growth, and dopment of organisms ffected by environal conditions such as vailability of food, air, r, space, shelter, heat, unlight.	LE 5.2e,f  LE 5.2e,f  PS 3.1c,d,e	Observe, identify, and record the components of a forest ecosystem.  Observe and describe how plants use air, water, and energy from the sun to produce their own food.  Describe how food supplies the energy and materials necessary for growth and repair of living organisms.  Classify populations of organisms as producers, consumers, or decomposers by the role they serve in the ecosystem (food chains and food web).  Identify populations within a community that are in competition with one another for resources.  Describe the way humans:  Depend on their natural and constructed environment.  Have changed their environment.  Identify examples where human activity has had a beneficial or harmful effect on other organisms (e.g., deforestation).	LE 5.1d LE 5.1c LE 5.2a LE 5.1d,e LE 6.1 a,b

The right hand column in each unit represents the Major Understandings taken from the New York State Intermediate Level Science Core Curriculum, available at www.emsc.nysed.gov/ciai/mst/pub/intersci.pdf. PS = Physical Setting – Standard 4, LE = Living Environment – Standard 4. Science Process Skills from Standards 1, 2, 6, and 7 should be used in conjunction with this Scope and Sequence.

UNIT 1 THE NATURE OF SCIENCE	UNIT 2 EARTH SCIENCE	UNIT 3 FOOD AND NUTRITION	UNIT 4 EXPLORING ECOSYSTEMS
How do scientists gather and share information?	What are the processes that help shape the land?	How does nutrition and exercise affect our health?	How are plants and animals in an ecosystem connected?
General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)  1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.  2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:  • metric ruler  • balance  • stopwatch  • graduated cylinder  • thermometer  • spring scale  • voltmeter  3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.  4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.  7. Sequence events.  8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)  1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.  2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:  • metric ruler  • balance  • graduated cylinder  3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.  4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.  5. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.  6. Develop and use a dichotomous key.  7. Sequence events.  8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.  (continued)	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)  1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.  2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:  • metric ruler  • balance  • stopwatch  • graduated cylinder  • thermometer  3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.  4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.  5. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.  7. Sequence events.  8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.  9. Use indicators and interpret results	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)  1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.  2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:  • metric ruler  • balance  • graduated cylinder  • thermometer  3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.  4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.  5. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.  8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.  9. Use indicators and interpret results.  (continued)
		(continued)	

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How do scientists gather and share information?	What are the processes that help shape the land?	How does nutrition and exercise affect our health?	How are plants and animals in an ecosystem connected?
	<ol> <li>Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Given the latitude and longitude of a location, indicate its position on a map and determine the latitude and longitude of a given location on a map.</li> <li>Using identification tests and a flow chart, identify mineral samples.</li> <li>Use a diagram of the rock cycle to determine geological processes that led to the formation of a specific rock type.</li> <li>Plot the location of recent earthquake and volcanic activity on a map and identify patterns of distribution.</li> <li>Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web.</li> <li>Identify pulse points and pulse rates.</li> <li>Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects.</li> <li>Determine the size of a microscopic object, using a compound microscope.</li> <li>Prepare a wet mount slide.</li> <li>Use appropriate staining techniques.</li> <li>Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme.</li> <li>Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyra- mid, or food web.</li> </ol>

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UNIT 1 SIMPLE AND COMP MACHINES	LEX	UNIT 2 WEATHER		UNIT 3 DIVERSITY OF LIFE		UNIT 4 INTERDEPENDENCE	
How does energy play a our lives? How do ma impact our lives	achines	How do matter and e interact to produce of patterns?		How does the transfer of and energy through be communities sup diversity of living the	oiological Oport	How is interdepend essential in maint life on Earth	taining
Potential and kinetic energy	PS 4.1e	Properties of Matter		Kingdoms of Life		Climate and Biomes	
<ul> <li>Mechanical energy</li> <li>Machines can affect the magnitude or direction of a force required to do work, or the distance over which that force is applied.</li> <li>Simple machines include the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, and the inclined plane.</li> </ul>	PS 4.1d PS 5.2c PS 5.2f PS 5.2g	<ul> <li>Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.</li> <li>Solids, liquids, and gases</li> <li>Relationship between phases of matter and particle motion</li> <li>Density</li> <li>Heating and Cooling Events</li> </ul>	PS 3.1a,c-f PS 4.2c PS 3.1c,f PS 4.2c,d PS 3.1a,h	<ul> <li>What makes something "alive"?</li> <li>The cell is a basic unit of structure and function of living things.</li> <li>Unicellular vs. multicellular organisms</li> <li>Biological classification systems</li> <li>Food Chains and Food Webs</li> </ul>	LE 1.1a  LE 1.1a-c  LE 1.1d-g  LE 1.1h	<ul> <li>Climatic regions</li> <li>Biomes: Tundra, Tropical Rain Forest, Temperate Forests, Grasslands, Desert</li> <li>Seasonal variations</li> <li>Effect of elevation</li> <li>Global Warming: natural cycles vs. human impact</li> </ul>	PS 2.2j  LE 7.1a  ICT 1.2, 1.4,4.1  PS 1.1i  PS 2.1b  LE 7.2d  PS 2.2r  ICT 1.4, 1-2.3, 4.1,
<ul> <li>Complex machines</li> <li>Transformation of energy within simple and complex machines</li> <li>Principle of the conservation of energy</li> <li>Friction and machines</li> </ul>	PS 5.2g PS 4.1c PS 5.2c PS 4.5a,b PS 5.2c PS 5.2d,e	<ul> <li>Principle of the conservation of energy</li> <li>Transfer of heat: radiation, convection, and conduction</li> <li>Heat and its relationship to phase changes</li> </ul>	PS 4.5a,b  PS 4.1a PS 4.2a,b  PS 3.1c PS 3.2a PS 4.2c,d	<ul> <li>Principle of the conservation of energy</li> <li>Flow of energy and matter through food chains and food webs</li> <li>Methods for obtaining nutrients</li> <li>Role of producers</li> </ul>	PS 4.1d PS 4.5a,b LE 5.1c LE 5.2a LE 6.1a-c LE 5.1d,e LE 5.2b LE 6.2a-c	<ul> <li>5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.</li> <li>Ecosystems and Interdepending</li> <li>Populations and definition of species</li> <li>Communities</li> <li>Ecosystems (including basic abiotic factors such as water, nitrogen, CO<sub>2</sub>,</li> </ul>	dence
		Expansion and contraction	PS 4.2d	reas of producers	22 0.2a C	and oxygen) and $O_2$ ,	101 1.2



UNIT 1 SIMPLE AND COMPLEX MACHINES	UNIT 2 WEATHER	UNIT 3 DIVERSITY OF LIFE	UNIT 4 INTERDEPENDENCE
How does energy play a role in our lives? How do machines impact our lives?	How do matter and energy interact to produce weather patterns?	How does the transfer of matter and energy through biological communities support diversity of living things?	How is interdependence essential in maintaining life on Earth?
<ol> <li>General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.</li> <li>Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:         <ul> <li>metric ruler</li> <li>spring scale.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.</li> <li>Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.</li> <li>Sequence events.</li> <li>Identify cause-and-effect relationships.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Weather</li> <li>Weather is the result of complex interactions of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere; all weather is caused by the unequal heating of the earth's surface.</li> <li>Light energy vs. heat energy</li> <li>Hydrosphere/atmosphere interactions: Water cycle, Precipitation</li> <li>Weather factors: PS 2.21</li> <li>Pressure, relative humidity, temperature, wind</li> <li>Air masses and fronts</li> <li>Extreme weather events: hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, drought</li> <li>General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Follow safety procedures in the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Role(s) of consumers: LE 5.1d,e idea of respiration/ LE 5.2b,c-e recycling; herbivores/ carnivores/omnivores.</li> <li>The role of decomposers. LE 5.1e</li> <li>General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.</li> <li>Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.</li> <li>Develop and use a dichotomous key.</li> <li>Sequence events.</li> <li>Identify cause-and-effect relationships.</li> <li>Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects.</li> <li>Determine the size of a microscopic object using a compound microscope.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Factors affecting the population growth of organisms — Predator/prey relationships</li> <li>Relationships among organisms: beneficial organisms: beneficial LE 7.1c,d and harmful LE 7.2c</li> <li>Effects of environmental changes on humans and other populations ICT 5.2</li> <li>Adaptations for Survival</li> <li>Thermoregulation in LE 1.2e plants and animals LE 5.1a,b,f,g</li> <li>Locomotion</li> <li>General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.</li> <li>Safely and accurately use the following measurement tool: — thermometer.</li> <li>Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.</li> </ul>



UNIT 1 SIMPLE AND COMPLEX MACHINES	UNIT 2 WEATHER	UNIT 3 DIVERSITY OF LIFE	UNIT 4 INTERDEPENDENCE
How does energy play a role in our lives? How do machines impact our lives?	How do matter and energy interact to produce weather patterns?	How does the transfer of matter and energy through biological communities support diversity of living things?	How is interdependence essential in maintaining life on Earth?
	<ol> <li>Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:         <ul> <li>metric ruler</li> <li>balance</li> <li>graduated cylinder</li> <li>thermometer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.</li> <li>Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.</li> <li>Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.</li> <li>Sequence events.</li> <li>Identify cause-and-effect relationships.</li> <li>Physical Setting Skills         <ul> <li>(from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Given the latitude and longitude of a location, indicate its position on a map and determine the latitude and longitude of a given location on a map.</li> <li>Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps.</li> <li>Predict the characteristics of an air mass based on the origin of the air mass.</li> <li>Measure weather variables such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, etc.</li> <li>Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>6. Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme.</li> <li>7. Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web.</li> <li>9. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.</li> <li>Identify cause-and-effect relationships.</li> <li>Use indicators and interpret results.</li> <li>Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme.</li> <li>Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.</li> <li>Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Given the latitude and longitude of a location, indicate its position on a map and determine the latitude and longitude of a given location on a map.</li> <li>Use a magnetic compass to find cardinal directions.</li> <li>Measure the angular elevation of an object, using appropriate instruments.</li> <li>Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps.</li> </ol>



## CYCLES OF MATTER AND ENERGY; FORM AND FUNCTION; CLASSIFICATION

9	G	<b>G</b>	

UNIT 1 GEOLOGY		UNIT 2 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MATTER AND ENERGY		UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: THE HUMAN ANIMAL		UNIT 4 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: OTHER ORGANISMS	
How do we as scientists gather and interpret evidence that Earth is continually changing?		How do the properties and interactions of matter and energy explain physical and chemical change?		How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?		How is homeostasis maintained in other organisms?	
Earth as a System		Properties of Sound and Light		Levels of Organization		Other Animals	
Layers and composition:     Lithosphere, Hydro-	PS 2.1a,c,d PS 2.2b	Electromagnetic energy	PS 4.1d PS 4.4a	<ul> <li>Cells – structure and function</li> <li>Tissues; organs; systems;</li> </ul>	LE 1.1a-d LE 1.1e,g	Animal structures and systems	LE 1.1g LE 5.1a,b
sphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere	15 2.2	Wave behavior		organism  The Human Body	LE 1.2a,b	Maintaining homeostasis	LE 5.1f LE 5.2e
Rocks and Minerals		<ul> <li>Light reflection and refraction</li> <li>Vibrations and sound</li> </ul>	PS 4.4b PS 4.4c	Maintaining homeostasis:     The human body systems	LE 5.1b	Obtaining energy	LE 5.1c,e LE 5.2a
Rock cycle	PS 2.2h	Waves	15 4.40	<ul><li>Digestive</li></ul>	LE 1.2c	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d
<ul> <li>Classification of rocks: Sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks</li> </ul>	PS 2.2g	Properties of Matter  • The properties of	PS 3.1a,b,h	<ul><li>Respiratory</li><li>Circulatory</li><li>Excretory</li></ul>	LE 1.2d LE 1.2f LE 1.2e	Regulation of the internal environment	LE 5.2a,b LE 5.1f
Properties of minerals	PS 2.1e	materials, such as:	PS 4.4f,g	<ul> <li>Skeletal and Muscular</li> </ul>	LE 1.2g	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
<ul><li>including density</li><li>Erosion and weathering</li></ul>	PS 2.1g-i	density, conductivity, magnetic materials, and solubility		Obtaining energy	LE 5.1c,e LE 5.2a,d	• Responding to the external environment	LE 5.1g
Fossils and Earth's History	C	Elements and compounds	PS 3.3e,f	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d LE 5.2a,b	Plants • Plant structures and	LE 1.1f
Where fossils are found	PS 2.1f	Atoms and molecules	PS 3.3a-d	D 14' C41' 4 1	LE 5.2e	systems	LE 5.1a,b
Dating of rocks:     Absolute and relative age	LE 3.2c PS 2.1f	The Periodic Table as a way of organizing the	PS 3.3g	<ul><li>Regulation of the internal environment</li><li>Metabolism</li></ul>	LE 5.1f LE 5.2c	Maintaining homeostasis	LE 5.1f LE 5.2e
The importance of the fossil record	LE 3.2b,c PS 2.1f PS 2.2d	elements		Responding to the external environment (Nervous system)	LE 5.2c LE 1.2h LE 5.1g	Obtaining energy	LE 5.1c, LE 5.2a LE 6.2a



### CYCLES OF MATTER AND ENERGY; FORM AND FUNCTION; CLASSIFICATION

# grade 7

UNIT 1 GEOLOGY		UNIT 2 INTERACTIONS BETV MATTER AND ENER		UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: THE HUMAN ANIMAL	UNIT 4 DYNAMIC EQUILIBR OTHER ORGANIS	
How do we as scientists gather and interpret evidence that Earth is continually changing?		How do the propertie interactions of matte energy explain physic chemical change	er and cal and	How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?	How is homeosta maintained in ot organisms?	
Plate Tectonics		Physical and Chemical Chang	_	General Skills	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d
Theory of plate movement	PS 2.2c-e	Characteristics of physical	PS 3.2a	(from NYS Core Curriculum)		LE 5.2a,b
and evidence supporting the theory		changes:  - Review of phase change/	PS 3.1c-f	Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.	Regulation of the internal environment	LE 5.1f
Convection currents	PS 2.2e PS 4.2b	states of matter	DG 2.1	2. Safely and accurately use the	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
		<ul> <li>Mixtures and solutions</li> </ul>	PS 3.1g PS 3.2b	following measurement tools:		
Buoyancy (relative density)		T		- metric ruler	Responding to the external environment	LE 5.1g
Sea-floor spreading	PS 2.2a,f	<ul> <li>Temperature and its effect on solubility</li> </ul>	PS 3.1b PS 4.2e	<ul><li>stopwatch (for pulse rate)</li><li>thermometer</li></ul>		
• Earthquakes: faulting and	PS 2.2a,c,f	·			One-celled Organisms	
folding of the earth's crust		Characteristics of chemical	PS 3.2c,d	3. Use appropriate units for measured or	• Unicellular vs. multicellular	LE 1.1d,g
Volcanoes	PS 2.2a,f	changes		calculated values.	organisms	
Mountain building	PS 2.2a,f	Understanding Chemical Rea	ctions:	7. Sequence events.	Maintaining homeostasis	LE 5.1f
Topography of Earth's surface	PS 2.2a,f	Photosynthesis and Respiration	on	8. Identify cause-and-effect		LE 5.2e
General Skills		Law of Conservation	LE 1.2d	relationships.	Obtaining energy	LE 5.1c,e
(from NYS Core Curriculum	)	of Mass	LE 5.1c,d	·	2 0,	, i
Follow safety procedures in the			LE 5.2a LE 6.2a,b	Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d LE 5.2a,b
classroom and laboratory.			PS 3.2e	Manipulate a compound microscope		· ·
2. Safely and accurately use the following		Energy changes in chemical		to view microscopic objects (look at	Regulation of the internal environment	LE 5.1f
measurement tools:  – metric ruler		reactions		different types of cells and tissues).	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
<ul><li>balance</li></ul>		Law of Conservation of	PS 4.5a,b	2. Determine the size of a microscopic	Responding to the external	LE 5.1g
<ul> <li>graduated cylinder.</li> </ul>		Energy		object using a compound microscope.	environment	LL 3.1g



### CYCLES OF MATTER AND ENERGY; FORM AND FUNCTION; CLASSIFICATION

UNIT	1
<b>GEOLO</b>	GY

## UNIT 2 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MATTER AND ENERGY

# UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: THE HUMAN ANIMAL

# UNIT 4 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: OTHER ORGANISMS

# How do we as scientists gather and interpret evidence that Earth is continually changing?

# How do the properties and interactions of matter and energy explain physical and chemical change?

# How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?

# How is homeostasis maintained in other organisms?

- 3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.
- 4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.
- 5. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.
- 7. Sequence events.
- 9. Use indicators and interpret results.

### Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) (if using microscopes to look at crystals)

- 1. Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects.
- 2. Determine the size of a microscopic object, using a compound microscope.

### Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)

 Given the latitude and longitude of a location, indicate its position on a map and determine the latitude and longitude of a given location on a map.  Interactions among atoms and/or molecules result in chemical reactions.

### (PHOTOSYNTHESIS and RESPIRATION

• as context for chemical change as well as transformation of energy: light; chemical; heat)

### General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)

- 1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.
- 2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:
  - balance
  - graduated cylinder
  - thermometer
  - spring scale
  - voltmeter.
- 3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.

- 7. Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web (*with regard to nutrients and calories*).
- 8. Identify pulse points and pulse rates.
- 9. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.

### General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)

- 1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.
- Safely and accurately use the following measurement tool:
   metric ruler.
- 3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.
- 4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.
- 5. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.
- 6. Develop and use a dichotomous key.
- 7. Sequence events.
- 8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.



### CYCLES OF MATTER AND ENERGY; FORM AND FUNCTION; CLASSIFICATION

UNIT 1 GEOLOGY	UNIT 2 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MATTER AND ENERGY	UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: THE HUMAN ANIMAL	UNIT 4 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: OTHER ORGANISMS
How do we as scientists gather and interpret evidence that Earth is continually changing?	How do the properties and interactions of matter and energy explain physical and chemical change?	How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?	How is homeostasis maintained in other organisms?
Using identification tests and a flow chart, identify mineral samples.	Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.		Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)
<ol> <li>Use a diagram of the rock cycle to determine geological processes that led to the formation of a specific rock type.</li> <li>Plot the location of recent earthquake and volcanic activity on a map and identify patterns of distribution.</li> <li>Use a magnetic compass to find cardinal directions.</li> <li>Measure the angular elevation of an object, using appropriate instruments.</li> <li>Generate and interpret field maps</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme.</li> <li>Sequence events.</li> <li>Use indicators and interpret results.</li> <li>Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)</li> <li>Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids.</li> <li>Using the periodic table, identify an element as a metal, nonmetal, or</li> </ol>		<ol> <li>Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects.</li> <li>Determine the size of a microscopic object using a compound microscope.</li> <li>Prepare a wet mount slide.</li> <li>Use appropriate staining techniques.</li> <li>Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme.</li> <li>Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.</li> </ol>
<ul> <li>including topographic and weather maps.</li> <li>10. Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids.</li> <li>11. Determine the volume of a regular- and an irregular-shaped solid, using water displacement.</li> <li>13. Determine the identity of an unknown element, using physical and chemical properties.</li> </ul>	noble gas.  13. Determine the identity of an unknown element, using physical and chemical properties.  14. Using appropriate resources, separate the parts of a mixture.  15. Determine the electrical conductivity of a material, using a simple circuit.		



UNIT 1 REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION	UNIT 2 HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRON- MENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS	UNIT 3 EARTH, SUN, MOON SYSTEM	UNIT 4 FORCES AND MOTION ON EARTH	
How does life on Earth continue and adapt in response to environmental change?	How does human consumption of resources impact the environment and our health?	What roles do forces play in the patterns and stability of the Solar System?	How do we apply the laws of motion to explain the move-ment of objects on Earth?	
Reproductive Patterns and the Continuity of Life  • Asexual Reproduction, e.g., Binary fission in unicellular organisms, budding, and vegetative propagation.  • Sexual Reproduction – LE 2.1e formation of gametes  • Compare and contrast results, contexts, advantages and disadvantages of each method.  Patterns of Development and the Continuity of Life  • Patterns of development LE 4.3a,c,e,f in plants  • Patterns of development LE 4.3a,c,d,f in animals	4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2 IPS 1.1-1.4	Seasons and Cycles: Relationships Among the Sun, Earth, and Moon  Day: rotation PS 1.1e,h  Year: revolution PS 1.1e,h  Seasons: tilt of Earth's PS 1.1i axis of rotation  Phases of the Moon PS 1.1g  Eclipses PS 1.1e  Tides PS 1.1e  Tides PS 1.1e  Classification of celestial objects: stars including the sun; planets; comets; moons; and asteroids.  Patterns of motion, frame of reference and position, PS 5.1a-c	<ul> <li>Motion and Newton's Laws</li> <li>Patterns of motion, frame of reference and position, direction, and speed.</li> <li>Newton's First Law of Motion: Inertia</li> <li>Newton's Second Law: PS 5.1d</li> <li>F = ma (conceptual understanding as opposed to teaching the formula)</li> <li>Newton's Third Law: PS 5.1e</li> <li>For every reaction there is an equal and opposite reaction; Force as an interaction</li> </ul>	
Cell division-growth, LE 4.4a,b maintenance, and repair     Cancer is the result of abnormal cell division	• Renewable and non-renewable sources of materials	direction, and speed.		



UNIT 1 REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION
How does life on Earth continue and adapt in

### UNIT 2 **HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRON-MENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS**

### UNIT 3 EARTH, SUN, MOON **SYSTEM**

### **UNIT 4 FORCES AND MOTION** ON EARTH

How do we apply the laws of

motion to explain the move-

ment of objects on Earth?

### response to environmental change?

 Genes and DNA LE 2.1a-e • Mendelian genetics LE 2.2a-c

 Mutations LE 3.1a

#### Role of Sexual and Asexual **Reproduction in Human Growth** and Development

Heredity

• The role of the sperm and egg LE 4.2a,b

• Human reproductive system LE 1.2i

• Hormonal regulation: LE 1.2h

Endocrine system • Patterns of development: LE 4.3b

cell division and genetic expression

• Genetic diseases LE 1.2j

• Genetic engineering, esp. LE 3.1c cloning IPS 1.2, 1.3

#### **Natural Selection: The Driving Mechanism Behind Evolution**

• Sources of variation in LE 3.1a organisms

 Adaptations LE 3.1a-c

### How does human consumption of resources impact the environment and our health?

- Environmental concerns: LE 3.2b Acquisition and depletion LE 7.2c,d ICT 1.2, 1.4, of resources: Waste disposal; Land use and urban 2.1-2.3, 4.1, growth; Overpopulation; 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, Global Warming; Ozone 6.1, 6.2 depletion; Acid rain; Air IPS 1.1-1.4 pollution; Water pollution; IPS 2.1 Impact on other organisms
- Energy conservation PS 4.5a,b ICT 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 4.1, 5.1. 5.2. 6.1, 6.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 **IPS 2.1**

### **Nutrition and Food Choices:** Impact on the Environment and on our Health

**Environment:** 

• Environmental Toxins: LE 7.2c.d pesticides and herbicides; ICT 6.1 fertilizers; organic waste IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1

### What roles do forces play in the patterns and stability of the Solar System?

PS 1.1c,e,g,h

PS 5.1c

PS 1.1d

PS 5.2a

· Observe, describe, and compare the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of objects. Newton's First Law of Motion: Inertia gravity

#### **General Skills** (from NYS Core Curriculum)

- 1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.
- 2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:
  - metric ruler
  - stopwatch
  - spring scale.
- 3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.
- 4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.
- 5. Classify objects.
- 8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.

### **General Skills** (from NYS Core Curriculum)

- 1. Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.
- 2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:
  - metric ruler
  - balance
  - stopwatch
  - spring scale.
- 3. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.
- 4. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.
- 8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.

### **Physical Setting Skills** (from NYS Core Curriculum)

16. Determine the speed and acceleration of a moving object.

UNIT 1 REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION		UNIT 2 HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRON- MENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS		UNIT 3 EARTH, SUN, MOON SYSTEM	UNIT 4 FORCES AND MOTION ON EARTH
How does life on Earth continue and adapt in response to environmental change?		How does human consumption of resources impact the environment and our health?		What roles do forces play in the patterns and stability of the Solar System?	How do we apply the laws of motion to explain the movement of objects on Earth?
Competition	LE 3.2a	• Endangered species:	LE 7.2c,d	Physical Setting Skills	
• Extinction	LE 3.2b LE 7.2d	Habitat destruction, over fishing	ICT 5.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1	(from NYS Core Curriculum)  1. Given the latitude and longitude of	
Evidence for evolution	LE 3.2c,d	Packaging and solid waste	ICT 5.2	a location, indicate its position on a	
General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculus	General Skills		IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1	map and determine the latitude and longitude of a given location on a map.	
<ol> <li>Follow safety procedures in the class-room and laboratory.</li> <li>Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.</li> </ol>		Water issues: depletion; pollution	LE 7.2c,d ICT 5.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1	·	
7. Sequence events.		Homeostasis and Health:			
Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculus	m)	Analyzing nutritional value	LE 5.2a,b ICT 6.1		
<ol> <li>Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects (e.g., look at cells undergoing mitosis).</li> <li>Determine the size of a microscopic object using a compound microscope.</li> </ol>		Food-borne illness:     Infectious disease and the immune system (bacteria, parasites)	LE 1.2j LE 5.2f IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1		
<ul> <li>object using a compound microscope.</li> <li>5. Design and use a Punnett square or a pedigree chart to predict the probability of certain traits.</li> <li>6. Classify living things (evolutionary relationships).</li> </ul>		System failures: heart disease; high blood pressure; colon cancer; epidemics of childhood obesity and diabetes; osteoporosis	LE 1.2j LE 4.4d LE 5.2f IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1		

UNIT 1 REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION	UNIT 2 HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRON- MENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS	UNIT 3 EARTH, SUN, MOON SYSTEM	UNIT 4 FORCES AND MOTION ON EARTH
How does life on Earth continue and adapt in response to environmental change?	How does human consumption of resources impact the environment and our health?	What roles do forces play in the patterns and stability of the Solar System?	How do we apply the laws of motion to explain the move-ment of objects on Earth?
8. Identify cause-and-effect relationships.	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)		
<ol><li>Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.</li></ol>	Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.		
Genes and DNA  Mendelian genetics	2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools: (depends on project).		
Mutations	Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.		
	Recognize and analyze patterns and trends.		
	7. Sequence events.		
	Identify cause-and-effect relationships.		
	9. Use indicators and interpret results.		
	[Note: Physical Setting and Living Environment skills will vary depending on projects pursued.]		



UNIT 1 REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION	UNIT 2 HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRON- MENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS	UNIT 3 EARTH, SUN, MOON SYSTEM	UNIT 4 FORCES AND MOTION ON EARTH
How does life on Earth continue and adapt in response to environmental change?	How does human consumption of resources impact the environment and our health?	What roles do forces play in the patterns and stability of the Solar System?	How do we apply the laws of motion to explain the move- ment of objects on Earth?
	<ol> <li>Living Environment</li> <li>Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web.</li> <li>Identify structure and function relationships in organisms (within the study of system failures).</li> <li>Physical Setting:         <ul> <li>Look for opportunities to address density, as this is a significant concept for the ILSE.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

### acknowledgments

*NYC Science Scope and Sequence K-8* was produced under the auspices of Joel I. Klein, Chancellor, Andrés Alonso, Deputy Chancellor for Teaching and Learning, and Brenda N. Steele, Executive Director of Curriculum and Professional Development. Grateful acknowledgement is extended to the following people for their valuable contribution to the development of this document:

**Department of Mathematics and Science:** Linda Curtis-Bey, Director of Mathematics and Science; Dr. Julia Rankin, Former Director of Science; Roy Harris, Frances Horne, Greg Borman, Marion Gaita Zachowski, John Tom, and Denise McNamara, Science Instructional Specialists.

Region 1: Judith Abel, RIS; Elizabeth O'Raffity, AP; Kevin Boston-Hill, AP; Karen Glazer, Elizabeth Cardona, Judith Rainford, Carol Pierce, Catherine Bethune, Mark Talty, and Shehnaz Hashim, Teachers.

Region 2: Nadya Awadalleh, RIS; Barbara Hartnett, AP; Auburn Ackie, Lead Teacher; Carol Ann Gilligan, Science Coordinator; Renee Jones, Russell Heath, Christine Zadrozny, Dawnette Phelps, and Sharon Whitter, Teachers.

Region 3: Marianita Damari, RIS; Jill Simpson-Mellow, RIS; Karleen Adam-Comrie, AP; Steve Radwan, M. Erderly, and Laura Pagano, Teachers.

**Region 4:** Michelle Cambier, RIS; Miriam Castro, RIS; William Voges, AP; Lynn Rapkiewicz, AP; Joe Sweeney, Gail Weinstein, Paul Nacinowich, Phyllis Mueses, Gina Mascia, Tom D'Emic, Dona Salvatto, Dara Sullivan, Christina Gartu, Donna Dowd, Gregory Grambo, Jennifer Miller, Tai Asia Mobley, and Vito Cipolla, Teachers.

Region 5: Diane Pillersdorf, RIS; Iris Battino-Bernstein, RIS; Robert Kleppel, UFT Teacher Center; Denise Johnson, Sheila Fields, Doreen Gordon, Kathy Edwards, Liliana Ramnauth, and Reena Grover, Teachers.

Region 6: Christine Mineo, RIS; Allan Hirsch, Staff Developer/Teacher; Rita Fico, Staff Developer/Teacher; Claire Vassell-Williams and Stephanie Mitchell, Teachers.

Region 7: Charlene Smith, RIS; Joseph Scarmato, RIS; Amy Renz, AP; Ed Hernandez, AP; Joyce Chung, AP; Aileen Monaghan, Paul Stingo, Lorraine Sabbagh, Charlese Green, Eileen Brown, Joseph Mosachio, and Susan Crane, Teachers.

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Region 9: Megan Roberts, RIS; Kathleen Ponze, Principal; Lisa Nelson, Principal; Jack Ruolo, Emily Noto, Kristen Staffaroni, and Whitney Lukens, Staff Developers; Anna Cotton, Emily Dykstra, Ligia Chiorean, Sara Papsidero, JoEllen Schuleman, Caroline Baez, Alicia Sotiropoulos, Maureen Pricci, Denise Trezza, Katrina Klaf, and Traceylnn Hahn, Teachers.

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Special thanks is extended to Region 4 and the Region 4 Science Leadership Team for being so instrumental in the development of the K-5 document. Thanks also go to Region 9 and the Region 9 Science Leadership Team for their assistance in the development of the Middle School Scope and Sequence.

The following advisors generously provided their commentary and suggestions: Marc Mayer, School at Columbia; Dr. Angela Calabrisi-Barton, Teachers College; Sandra Jenoure, Hunter College; Dr. Loren Weybright, Metropolitan College; Dr. Mark Miksic, Queens College; Dr. Don Cook, Dr. Jon Snyder, and Dr. Marvin Cohen, Bank Street College; Dr. Federica Raia, City College of New York; Dr. Hubert Dyasi, City College of New York; Dr. Rebecca Dyasi, City University of New York; Dr. Nancy Degnan, Columbia University; Richard Bollinger, Consultant; Marian Pasquale, Educational Development Center.

This manuscript was prepared for publication by the Office of Instructional Publications, Christopher Sgarro, Director. It was formatted by Tobey Hartman and copyedited by Judy Goldberg.