TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
000 +0Eb0r - Zo>0Eb0r	 Plants What is the difference between the life span and the life cycle of a plant? How do the parts of a plant function? How do green plants make their own food? What factors affect the rate of growth of plants? How do plants adapt to their environment? Plants require air, water, nutrients, and light in order to live and thrive. Living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, eliminate waste, and die. Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g., color of flowers and number of limbs of animals). Plants and animals can transfer specific traits to their offspring when they reproduce. Each plant has different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction: roots help support the plant and take in water and nutrients. leaves help plants utilize sunlight to make food for the plant. stems, stalks, trunks, and other similar structures provide support for the plant. some plants have flowers. flowers are reproductive structures of plants that produce fruit which contains seeds. seeds contain stored food that aids in germination and the growth of young plants. 	 Safely and accurately use a hand lens, ruler, thermometer, and measuring cups. Select appropriate standard and nonstandard measurement tools for measurement activities. Estimate, find, and communicate measurements, using standard and nonstandard units. Use and record appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Order and sequence objects and/or events. Utilize senses optimally for making observations. Observe, analyze, and report observations of objects and events. Observe, identify, and communicate causeand-effect relationships. 	 Unit assessment Student/teacher conferences Quizzes Vocabulary quizzes Homework Daily class work Observation of process skills Lab reports Science journals

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
	 In order to survive in their environment, plants and animals must be adapted to their environment: seeds disperse by plant's own mechanism and/or in a variety of ways that can include wind, water, and animals. leaf, flower, stem, and root adaptations may include variations in size, shape, thickness, color, smell, and texture. All individuals have variations, and because of these variations, individuals of a species may have an advantage in surviving and reproducing. Plants and animals have life cycles. These may include beginning of a life, development into an adult, reproduction as an adult, and eventually death. Each kind of plant goes through its own stages of growth and development that may include seed, young plant, and mature plant. The length of time from beginning of development to death of the plant is called its life span. Life cycles of some plants include changes from seed to mature plant. All living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, and eliminate waste. Plants respond to changes in their environment. For example, 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 germinate, and leaves form and grow. Plants manufacture food by utilizing air, water, and energy from the Sun. 	 Generate appropriate questions (teacher and student based) in response to observations, events, and other experiences. Observe, collect, organize, and appropriately record data, then accurately interpret results. Make predictions based on prior experience and/or information. Collect and organize data, choosing the appropriate representation: journal entries; graphic representations; drawings/pictorial representations. Identify and control variables/factors. Communicate procedures and conclusions through oral and written presentations. 	

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
Zo>eEber - Jacuary	 Magnetism and Electricity What is electricity? How does it travel? How do we use electricity? What forms of energy generate electricity? What are the properties of magnetism? What is an electromagnet? The material(s) an object is made up of determine some specific properties of the object (sink/float, conductivity, magnetism). Properties can be observed or measured with tools such as hand lenses, metric rulers, thermometers, balances, magnets, circuit testers, and graduated cylinders. Energy exists in various forms: heat, electric, sound, chemical, mechanical, light. (Fourth grade focuses on electric and mechanical.) Energy can be transferred from one place to another. Some materials transfer energy better than others (heat and electricity). Energy and matter interact: water is evaporated by the Sun's heat; a bulb is lighted by means of electrical current; a musical instrument is played to produce sound; dark colors may absorb light, light colors may reflect light. 	 Order and sequence objects and/or events. Classify objects according to an established scheme. Generate a scheme for classification. Observe, identify, and communicate patterns. Observe, identify, and communicate causeand-effect relationships. Generate appropriate questions (teacher and student based) in response to observations, events, and other experiences. Observe, collect, organize, and appropriately record data, then accurately interpret results. 	 Unit assessment Student/teacher conferences Quizzes Vocabulary quizzes Homework Daily class work Observation of process skills Lab reports Science journals

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
	 Electricity travels in a closed circuit. Interactions with forms of energy can be either helpful or harmful. Humans utilize interactions between matter and energy: chemical to electrical, light, and heat: battery and bulb electrical to sound (e.g., doorbell buzzer). light to electrical (e.g., solar-powered calculator). Magnetism is a force that may attract or repel certain materials. The forces of gravity and magnetism can affect objects through gases, liquids, and solids. The force of magnetism on objects decreases as distance increases. 	 Collect and organize data, choosing the appropriate representation: journal entries; graphic representations; drawings/pictorial representations. Make predictions based on prior experiences and/or information. Compare and contrast organisms/objects/eve nts in the living and physical environments. Identify and control variables/factors. Plan, design, and implement a short-term and long-term investigation based on a student- or teacher-based problem. Communicate procedures and conclusions through oral and written presentations. 	

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
March - Aprill	 Balls and Ramps How does the slope of a ramp affect the speed of moving objects? How does the mass of an object affect its speed down a ramp? Where are ramps in our community? The force of gravity pulls objects toward the center of the Earth. Mechanical energy may cause change in motion through the application of force and through the use of simple machines such as pulleys, levers, and inclined planes. 	 Select appropriate standard and nonstandard measurement tools for measurement activities. Estimate, find, and communicate measurements, using standard and nonstandard units. Use and record appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Observe, analyze, and report observations of objects and events. Observe, identify, and communicate cause and effect relationships. Observe, collect, organize, and appropriately record data, then accurately interpret results. Make predictions based on prior experiences and/or information. 	 Student/teacher conferences Quizzes Vocabulary quizzes Homework Daily class work Observation of process skills Lab reports Science journals

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
		 Identify and control variables/factors. 	
		 Plan, design, and implement a short-term and long-term investigation based on a student or teacher- posed problem. 	
		Communicate procedures and conclusions through oral and written presentations.	

TIME	CONTENT	SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS
Zay - Juce	 Respiration and Circulation How do all the systems in our bodies interact? How does my body use oxygen? Why do we have blood? Animals need air, water, and food in order to live and thrive. Living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, eliminate waste, and die. Humans need a variety of healthy foods, exercise, and rest in order to grow and maintain good health. 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. 	 Safely and accurately use a timepiece. Use and record appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Observe, analyze, and report observations of objects and events. Observe, identify, and communicate patterns. Observe, identify, and communicate cause and effect relationships. Generate appropriate questions in response to observations, events, and other experiences. Make predictions based on prior experiences and/or information. 	 Unit assessment Student/teacher conferences Quizzes Vocabulary quizzes Homework Daily class work Observation of process skills Lab reports Science journals