

1st Grade: Science

Student Name:

General Standard	Standard Notation	Standard Description	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011
PHYSICAL SCIENCE: Materials come in different forms (states) including solids, liquids, and gases.	1.1.a	Solids, liquids, and gases have different properties.										
	1.1.b	The properties of substances can change when substances are mixed, cooled, or heated.										
LIFE SCIENCE: Plants and animals meet their needs in different ways	1.2.a	Different plants and animals inhabit different kinds of environments and have external features that help them thrive in different kinds of places										
	1.2.b	Both plants and animals need water, animals need food, and plants need light.										
	1.2.c	Animals eat plants or other animals for food and may also use plants or even other animals for shelter and nesting										
	1.2.d	Infer what animals eat from the shapes of their teeth (e.g., sharp teeth: eats meat; flat teeth: eats plants).										
	1.2.e	Roots are associated with the intake of water and soil nutrients and green leaves are associated with making food from sunlight.										
EARTH SCIENCE: Weather can be observed, measured, and described.	1.3.a	How to use simple tools (e.g., thermometers, wind vane) to measure weather conditions and record changes from day to day and over the seasons.										
	1.3.b	The weather changes from day to day, but trends in temperature or of rain (or snow) tend to be predictable during a season.										
	1.3.c	The sun warms the land, air, and water.										
INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTATION: Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations. (relates to three other standards)	1.4.a	Draw pictures that correctly portray at least some features of the thing being described.										
	1.4.b	Record observations and data with pictures, numbers, and/or written statements.										
	1.4.c	Record observations on a bar graph.										
	1.4.d	Describe the relative position of objects using two references (e.g., above and next to, below and left of).										
	1.4.e	Make new observations when discrepancies exist between two descriptions of the same object or phenomena.										