

2nd 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: The motion of objects can be observed and measured	2.1.a	The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background										
	2.1.b	An object's motion can be described by recording the change in its change in position over time										
	2.1.c	Change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull. The size of the change is related to the strength, or the amount of "force" of the push or pull										
	2.1.d	Tools and machines are used to apply pushes or pulls (forces) to make things move										
	2.1.e	Objects near the Earth fall to the ground unless something holds them up										
	2.1.f	Magnets can be used to make some objects move without being touched										
	2.1.g	Sound is made by vibrating objects and can be described by its pitch and volume										
LIFE SCIENCE: Plants and animals have predictable life cycles	2.2.a	Organisms reproduce offspring of their own kind. The offspring resemble their parents and each other										
	2.2.b	The sequential stages of life cycles are different for different animals, for example, butterflies, frogs, and mice										
	2.2.c	Many characteristics of an organism are inherited from the parents, but others result from the influence of the environment										
	2.2.d	There is variation among individuals of one kind within a population										
	2.2.e	Light, gravity, touch, or environmental stress can affect the germination, growth, and development of plants										
	2.2.f	In plants, flowers and fruits are associated with reproduction										
EARTH SCIENCE: Earth is made of materials that have distinct properties and provide resources for human activities	2.3.a	Compare the physical properties of different kinds of rocks and that rock is composed of different combinations of minerals										
	2.3.b	Smaller rocks come from the breakage and weathering of larger rocks										
	2.3.c	Soil is made partly from weathered rock and partly from organic materials, and that soils differ in their color, texture, capacity to retain water, and ability to support the growth of many kinds of plants										
	2.3.d	Fossils provide evidence about the plants and animals that lived long ago and that scientists learn about the past history of Earth by studying fossils										
	2.3.e	Rock, water, plants, and soil provide many resources including food, fuel, and building materials that humans use										
INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTATION: Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations. (relates to three other standards)	2.4.a	Make predications based on patterns of observation rather than random guessing										
	2.4.b	Measure length, weight, temperature, and liquid volume with appropriate tools and express measurements in standard and/or non-standard units										
	2.4.c	Compare and sort common objects based on two or more physical attributes (including color, shape, texture, size, weight)										
	2.4.d	Write or draw descriptions of a sequence of steps, events and observations										
	2.4.e	Construct bar graphs to record data using appropriately labeled axis										
	2.4.f	Use magnifiers and microscopes to observe and draw descriptions of small objects or small features of the objects										
	2.4.g	Follow oral instructions for a scientific investigation										