Science	
Properties and Principles of Matter and Energy	
	The students will understand that: ▪ Solid objects have properties that can be used to describe and group the objects ▪ Liquids have properties that can be used to describe and group the liquids ▪ A solid has a definite shape, but a liquid does not a liquid takes the shape of the container it is in; ▪ All objects occupy space ▪ When heat is applied to ice, the ice (solid water) changes to liquid water ▪ When heat energy is applied to water, the liquid water changes to gaseous water (water vapor) ▪ When gaseous water (water vapor) is cooled, the water vapor changes to liquid water ▪ When a liquid is cooled, it changes to a solid; the amount of the material before and after freezing is the same ▪ Some properties of a material may change when it experiences some external change, while other properties do not.
Properties and Principles Physical Science – Light and Color	
	The students will understand the principles light and color: ▪ A variety of sources of light exist, some that are natural and others that are made by people ▪ An object can be seen by people when the object is illuminated by a light source; ▪ Light sources produce both light and heat ▪ Light travels in a straight line ▪ Different objects transmit light in different ways ▪ Objects placed in a beam of light cast shadows ▪ The size and clarity of a shadow can be altered by adjusting the distance and angle between the light source and the object casting the shadow

	▪ White light is a combination of many colors, and when separated, produces the colors of the spectrum ▪ Mixing colors produces different colors.
Characteristics and Interactions of Living Organisms	
	The students will understand that: ▪ Objects from an environment can be classified into two categories--living or once living and nonliving ▪ Most plants and animals need food, water, light, and suitable environments to survive ▪ Green plants have specific parts that enable them to meet their basic needs; ▪ Living things are dependent on both living and nonliving parts of their environments to meet their basic needs ▪ Animals use living and nonliving resources in their environment to provide shelter ▪ Animals' characteristics and body structures are uniquely adapted to their environment and to the kinds of food they eat; ▪ Some animals change the places that they live to make the environment better meet their needs; ▪ Environments can be changed by both natural and human forces; ▪ Different environments contain plants and animals that are suited to that environment and are able to survive under the conditions of that environment; ▪ Specific plants and animals have features that allow them to survive in specific environments.
Changes in Ecosystems and Interactions of Organisms with Their Environments	
	The students will understand that: ▪ God made the dinosaurs ▪ Earth changes with time ▪ God does not change

	▪ Dinosaurs, which lived on land long ago, had many different characteristics ▪ Fossils provide evidence that some dinosaurs were among the largest animals that have ever lived and that others were quite small ▪ Some fossils are the remains of once-living things ▪ Some fossils are imprints of once-living things ▪ A fossil imprint is formed when a plant or animal leaves a trace, or print, of itself in soil, which gradually turns to rock ▪ Dinosaur fossil footprints are clues to the size of a dinosaur and the size and shape of its feet ▪ Fossil bones give clues to sizes and shapes of dinosaurs ▪ Flat teeth are good for grinding food, and pointed teeth are good for tearing food ▪ Skeletons are clues to sizes and shapes of ▪ dinosaurs ▪ Although dinosaurs became extinct a long time ▪ ago, some of them had characteristics similar ▪ to animals that are alive today.
Scientific Inquiry	
	Students will develop their skills in: ▪ Applying and using the scientific method: o Observe o Hypothesize o Research o Experiment o Analyze o Conclude ▪ Working cooperatively with peers to complete a science experiment. ▪ Taking care of and using science equipment safely. ▪ Keeping a science log;