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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.

^{*} In grades 5-8 the process skills are content-specific and are integrated into the units of study.

UNIT 3

kindergarten

UNIT 1

EXPLORING PROPERTIES	TREES THROUGH THE SEASONS	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: • Hot/cold (thermometer) • Weight (pan balance) • Measurement (nonstandard units) including bigger/smaller, more/less, capacity of liquids • Observations (hand lenses)	Identify the basic needs of organisms to live and thrive: Needs of plants to live and thrive (e.g., air, water, light) LE 4.2a LE 4.2a LE 5.1a LE 5.1a Observe and compare the different structures that enable each plant to live and thrive: Roots, leaves, stems, flowers, seeds Description of plants: Plants respond to changes in the environment including seasonal	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. Make clear that nonliving things do not live and thrive. Recognize that living things have offspring and that offspring closely resembles its parents:	
Observe, describe, and identify the properties of materials (e.g., wood, plastic, metal). Sort or group objects according to their properties: • Texture, color, shape, etc. • Sink and float	changes such as: - Leaves falling in autumn and forming in springtime - Flowers blooming	 Dogs /puppies, cats/kittens, cows/calves, ducks/ducklings, frogs/tadpoles 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 Observe that some animal behaviors are influenced by environmental conditions: Nest building, hibernation, migration 	

UNIT 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 no between seasons?	tice 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 weather conditions PS 1 that occur during each season. Observe, measure, record, and compare weather data throughout the year	physical structures of animals (e.g., body
Observe and describe how water evaporates when left in an open container (liquid water PS 3.2c changes into gas as it moves into the air). Observe that the material(s) of which an object PS 3.1e	(e.g., cloud cover, cloud types, wind speed and direction, precipitation) by using thermometers, anemometers, wind vanes, and rain gauges.	Identify, in animals, the relationship LE 1.1a between the physical structures and the functions of those structures (e.g., obtaining food and water,
is made determines some specific properties of the object (sinking/floatation, solubility).	Compare temperatures in different locations (e.g., inside, outside, in the PS 3	protection, movement, support). 1g
Predict, observe, and examine different substances to determine their ability to mix PS 3.2c with water (e.g., oil, water; sugar, water;	sun, in the shade). Compare day and night temperatures.	Compare and contrast the physical LE3.1a characteristics in animals.
sand, water). Use tools such as hand lenses, rulers, thermom-PS 3.1e eters, and balances to observe and measure the properties of materials.	Illustrate and describe how the sun appears to move during the day. Illustrate and describe how the moon changes appearance over time (phases of	Describe how physical traits help a LE 3.1c species to survive (e.g., giraffe's neck, turtle's shell).
Test objects to determine whether they sink or PS 3.1e,f float:	the moon).	Observe how animals grow and change in LE 2.2a predictable ways: LE 2.1a
 Different materials (plastic, rubber, etc.) Different shapes Boat design 	Describe the 24 hour day/night PS 1 cycle(time).	 Animals closely resemble their parents LE 2.2b and other individuals in their species. Some traits of living things have been
Observe, and describe the change of objects when placed in different environments. • Hot and cold • Lighting and shadows	Observe and record the changes in the sun's and other stars' position, and the moon's appearance relative to time of day and month, and note the pattern of this change.	
ColorWet and dry	Recognize that the sun's energy warms PS 4 the air.	2a

UNIT 1 FORCES AND MOTION	UNIT 2 EARTH MATERIALS		UNIT 3 PLANT DIVERSITY		
What causes objects to move?	What materials make up the E	arth?	How are plants alike and dif	ferent?	
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	Observe and describe the basic properties and components of soil: • Living components • Nonliving components Investigate different types of soil according to:	PS 2.1d PS 2.1d PS 3.1b,c,d	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:	LE 3.1b LE 2.1a LE 2.2 a,b	
Demonstrate how the position or PS 5.1b direction of an object can be changed by pushing or pulling (forces and motion):	 Color Texture Materials Capacity to retain water 	PS 3.1e,f,g	 Plants closely resemble their parents and other individuals of their species Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g., color of flower) 	IF41.1.1	
 Change the direction of objects by pushing and pulling using blocks, ramps, cars, and balls. Inclined plane 	Explore how erosion and deposition are the result of interactions between air, wind, water, and land. Observe and describe the physical	PS 2.1d PS 3.1b,c	Observe plant life cycles and life spans. Observe that plants reproduce from: • Seeds, bulbs and cuttings	LE 4.1 a,b,d	
Identify gravity as a force that pulls PS 5.1c objects down:	properties of rocks (size, shape, color, presence of fossils).	PS 3.1d,e	Describe the basic needs of plants: • Light, air, water, soil (nutrients)	LE 1.1b	
The balance scaleBalance and the center of gravity	Compare and sort rocks by size, color, luster, texture, patterns, hardness/softness.	PS 3.1f	Describe the basic life functions of plants: • Grow • Take in nutrients	LE 1.1b LE 1.2a LE 4.1b LE 5.1a	
Observe and describe how the force of gravity can affect objects through air, liquids, and solids.	Make clear that nonliving things can be human-created or naturally occurring.	LE 1.1d	• 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).	LE 5.2a	

LIMIT A

grade 3

UNIT 1 MATTER	UNIT 2 ENERGY	UNIT 3 SIMPLE MACHINES	UNIT 4 PLANT AND ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS
What are some of the properties of matter?	What are some ways that energy can be changed fro one form to another?	How do simple machines help us move objects?	How are plants and animals well-suited to live in their environments?
Measure, compare and record physical properties of objects using: Standard (metric) and nonstandard units Appropriate tools (e.g., rulers, thermometers, pan balances, spring scales, graduated cylinders, beakers) Describe and compare the physical properties of matter (size, shape, mass/weight, volume, flexibility, luster, color, texture, hardness, odor, etc.).	describe a variety of forms of energy: Sound Mechanical Heat Electricity Chemical Identify the evidence for energy transformations and how humans use these energy transformations: Heat to light, chemical to electrical, electrical to sound, etc.	• 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 5.1d PS 5.1b	Describe how all living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce and eliminate waste. Describe how plants must be LE 3.1b,c adapted to their environment in LE 5.2a order to survive.: LE 6.1f • Structures and their functions (e.g., roots, leaves, flowers, etc.) • Adaptations of these structures may include variations in size, shape, thickness, color, smell, and texture. • Plants change as the seasons change • Seed dispersal Describe how animals must be LE 3.1a,c adapted to their environment in LE 5.2b,d,e,f order to survive: LE 6.1f • Structures and their functions (e.g., wings, legs, fins, scales, feathers, fur, etc.) • Understand that animals respond to change in the environment (e.g., heart rate, eye blinking, shivering) • Animals change as seasons change – Hibernation – Migration (i.e., moving from place to place to meet needs) including human Recognize that traits of living things are both: LE 2.1a,b • Inherited (color of flowers, eye color). • Learned/acquired (riding a bicycle, having scars)

UNIT 1 ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT	UNIT 2 ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM		UNIT 3 PROPERTIES OF WATER		UNIT 4 INTERACTIONS OF AIR, WATER, AND LAND	
What roles do plants and animals play in their environments?	What are the properties of electricity and magnetism?		What makes water so special?		How do natural events affect our world?	
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. Understand that food supplies energy and materials necessary for growth and repair. Identify populations within a LS 6.1a-d LE 6.2a,b LE 4.2b	Observe, describe, and investigate the evidence of energy transfer in electrical circuits: • Simple circuits • Open and closed circuits • Switches Construct and diagram an electrical circuit. Identify conductors and	PS 4.1a,b PS 4.1c,d,e PS 4.1e	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 diffishapes and sizes). Volume, mass (weight) Explore how different factors affect evaporation.	PS 3.1c,d,e occupied ferent PS 2.1c PS 3.2a,b,c LE 6.2c	Observe, investigate, and record examples of physical and chemical weathering. Describe how erosional processes (e.g., action of gravity, wind, and water) cause surface changes to the land.	PS 2.1 d PS 2.1d
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. Describe how the health, growth, and development of organisms are affected by environmental conditions such as availability of food, water, air, space,	insulators in an electrical circuit. Compare the electrical and magnetic properties of different materials. Investigate properties of magnets, including: Magnets attract or repel certain objects	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 Predict, observe, and examine different substances to determine their ability to mix with water (e.g., oil, water; sugar, water; wooden block, water).	PS 2.1c LE 6.2c PS 3.1e,f er etc.) PS 3.1e,f PS 3.2c	Investigate, measure, and observe the deposition of earth materials. Describe and illustrate the natural processes by which water is recycled on earth (e.g., ground water, runoff). Investigate the negative and	PS 2.1c
shelter, heat, and sunlight. Understand that their senses help animals survive. Observe that when the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, while others die or move to new locations. Describe the way that humans: LE 7.1a,b Depend on their natural and constructed environment. Have changed their environment over time. Identify examples where human activity LE 7.1b,c has had a beneficial or harmful effect on other organisms (e.g., deforestation).	 Magnets attract or repel each other Magnetic forces can operate on objects across distances and through materials A magnetic field is produced Explore the interaction of electricity and magnetism to create an electromagnet. Describe how electricity can be helpful or harmful to people (safety). 	PS 4.1d PS 4.1g	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. Precipitation Condensation Predict and investigate the effect	PS 3.2 a,b PS 3.2 a,b PS 2.1c PS 3.2b,c PS 4.1d PS 3.2c	positive impact of extreme natural events on living things: • Earthquakes • Volcanoes • Hurricanes • Tornadoes • Floods • Fires	10 2.11 0

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 1.3 3.2d,e 1.1a 2.2d	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)
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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?
	 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. Using identification tests and a flow chart, identify mineral samples. Use a diagram of the rock cycle to determine geological processes that led to the formation of a specific rock type. Plot the location of recent earthquake and volcanic activity on a map and identify patterns of distribution. Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps. 	 Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web. Identify pulse points and pulse rates. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms. 	 Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects. Determine the size of a microscopic object, using a compound microscope. Prepare a wet mount slide. Use appropriate staining techniques. Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme. Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyra- mid, or food web.

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 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	
 Mechanical energy Machines can affect the magnitude or direction of a force required to do work, or the distance over which that force is applied. Simple machines include the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, and the inclined plane. 	PS 4.1d PS 5.2c PS 5.2f PS 5.2g	 Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Solids, liquids, and gases Relationship between phases of matter and particle motion Density Heating and Cooling Events 	PS 3.1a,c-f PS 4.2c PS 3.1c,f PS 4.2c,d PS 3.1a,h	 What makes something "alive"? The cell is a basic unit of structure and function of living things. Unicellular vs. multicellular organisms Biological classification systems Food Chains and Food Webs 	LE 1.1a LE 1.1a-c LE 1.1d-g LE 1.1h	 Climatic regions Biomes: Tundra, Tropical Rain Forest, Temperate Forests, Grasslands, Desert Seasonal variations Effect of elevation Global Warming: natural cycles vs. human impact 	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,
 Complex machines Transformation of energy within simple and complex machines Principle of the conservation of energy Friction and machines 	PS 5.2g PS 4.1c PS 5.2c PS 4.5a,b PS 5.2c PS 5.2d,e	 Principle of the conservation of energy Transfer of heat: radiation, convection, and conduction Heat and its relationship to phase changes 	PS 4.5a,b PS 4.1a PS 4.2a,b PS 3.1c PS 3.2a PS 4.2c,d	 Principle of the conservation of energy Flow of energy and matter through food chains and food webs Methods for obtaining nutrients Role of producers 	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	 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6. Ecosystems and Interdepending Populations and definition of species Communities Ecosystems (including basic abiotic factors such as water, nitrogen, CO₂, 	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?
 General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools: metric ruler spring scale. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Sequence events. Identify cause-and-effect relationships. 	 Weather 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. Light energy vs. heat energy Hydrosphere/atmosphere interactions: Water cycle, Precipitation Weather factors: PS 2.21 Pressure, relative humidity, temperature, wind Air masses and fronts Extreme weather events: hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, drought General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Follow safety procedures in the 	 Role(s) of consumers: LE 5.1d,e idea of respiration/ LE 5.2b,c-e recycling; herbivores/ carnivores/omnivores. The role of decomposers. LE 5.1e General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Develop and use a dichotomous key. Sequence events. Identify cause-and-effect relationships. Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects. Determine the size of a microscopic object using a compound microscope. 	 Factors affecting the population growth of organisms — Predator/prey relationships Relationships among organisms: beneficial organisms: beneficial LE 7.1c,d and harmful LE 7.2c Effects of environmental changes on humans and other populations ICT 5.2 Adaptations for Survival Thermoregulation in LE 1.2e plants and animals LE 5.1a,b,f,g Locomotion General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tool: — thermometer. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values.



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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?
	 Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools: metric ruler balance graduated cylinder thermometer. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme. Sequence events. Identify cause-and-effect relationships. 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. Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps. Predict the characteristics of an air mass based on the origin of the air mass. Measure weather variables such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, etc. Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids. 	 6. Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme. 7. Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web. 9. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms. 	 Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Identify cause-and-effect relationships. Use indicators and interpret results. Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms. 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. Use a magnetic compass to find cardinal directions. Measure the angular elevation of an object, using appropriate instruments. Generate and interpret field maps including topographic and weather maps.



UNIT 1 GEOLOGY		UNIT 2 INTERACTIONS BET MATTER AND EN		UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EQUILIBR THE HUMAN ANIM		UNIT 4 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM: OTHER ORGANISMS	
How do we as scientis and interpret evide Earth is conting changing?	nce that ually	How do the propert interactions of ma energy explain phys chemical chan	tter and sical and	How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?		How is homeostasis maintained in other organisms?	
Earth as a System		Properties of Sound and Li	ght	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	 Cells – structure and function Tissues; organs; systems; 	LE 1.1a-d LE 1.1e,g	Animal structures and systems	LE 1.1g LE 5.1a,b
sphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere		Wave behavior Light reflection and	PS 4.4b	organism The Human Body	LE 1.2a,b	Maintaining homeostasis	LE 5.1f LE 5.2e
Rocks and Minerals		refraction Vibrations and sound	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	Digestive	LE 1.2c	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d
 Classification of rocks: Sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks 	PS 2.2g	Properties of Matter • The properties of	PS 3.1a,b,h	RespiratoryCirculatoryExcretory	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	 Skeletal and Muscular 	LE 1.2g	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
including density • Erosion and weathering	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	PlantsPlant structures and	LE 1.1f
Where fossils are found	PS 2.1f	Atoms and molecules	PS 3.3a-d	To the California	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	 Regulation of the internal environment Metabolism 	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



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?	
Plate TectonicsTheory of plate movement	PS 2.2c-e	Physical and Chemical Change • Characteristics of physical	ges PS 3.2a	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d LE 5.2a,b
and evidence supporting the theory		changes: Review of phase change/ states of matter	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	Mixtures and solutions	PS 3.1g	2. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tools:	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
• Buoyancy (relative density)	PS 3.1i	T	PS 3.2b	– metric ruler	Responding to the external	LE 5.1g
Sea-floor spreadingEarthquakes: faulting and folding of the earth's crust	PS 2.2a,f PS 2.2a,c,f	Characteristics of chemical	PS 3.1b PS 4.2e PS 3.2c,d	 stopwatch (<i>for pulse rate</i>) thermometer 3. Use appropriate units for measured or	environment One-celled Organisms • Unicellular vs. multicellular	LE 1.1d,g
• Volcanoes	PS 2.2a,f	changes		calculated values.	organisms	
 Mountain building Topography of Earth's surface	PS 2.2a,f PS 2.2a,f	Understanding Chemical Rea Photosynthesis and Respiration • Law of Conservation		7. Sequence events.8. Identify cause-and-effect	Maintaining homeostasis	LE 5.1f LE 5.2e
General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum	`	of Mass	LE 1.2d LE 5.1c,d	relationships.	Obtaining energy	LE 5.1c,e
Follow safety procedures in classroom and laboratory.	1		LE 5.2a LE 6.2a,b	Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)	Obtaining nutrients	LE 5.1d LE 5.2a,b
Safely and accurately use the measurement tools:	following	Energy changes in chemical reactions	PS 3.2e PS 4.3a	1. Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects (<i>look at different types of cells and tissues</i>).	Regulation of the internal environment	LE 5.1f
metric rulerbalance		Law of Conservation of	PS 4.5a,b	2. Determine the size of a microscopic	Metabolism	LE 5.2c
– balance– graduated cylinder.		Energy	1 5 4.54,0	object using a compound microscope.	Responding to the external environment	LE 5.1g



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 change?	How do human body systems function to maintain homeostasis?	How is homeostasis maintained in other organisms?	
 Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme. Sequence events. Use indicators and interpret results. Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) (if using microscopes to look at crystals) Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects. 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) Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory. Safely and accurately use the following measurement tool: metric ruler. Use appropriate units for measured or calculated values. Recognize and analyze patterns and trends. Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme. Develop and use a dichotomous key. Sequence events. 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)
 Use a diagram of the rock cycle to determine geological processes that led to the formation of a specific rock type. Plot the location of recent earthquake and volcanic activity on a map and identify patterns of distribution. Use a magnetic compass to find cardinal directions. Measure the angular elevation of an object, using appropriate instruments. Generate and interpret field maps 	 Classify objects according to an established scheme and a student-generated scheme. Sequence events. Use indicators and interpret results. Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids. Using the periodic table, identify an element as a metal, nonmetal, or 		 Manipulate a compound microscope to view microscopic objects. Determine the size of a microscopic object using a compound microscope. Prepare a wet mount slide. Use appropriate staining techniques. Classify living things according to a student-generated scheme and an established scheme. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.
 including topographic and weather maps. 10. Determine the density of liquids, and regular- and irregular-shaped solids. 11. Determine the volume of a regular- and an irregular-shaped solid, using water displacement. 13. Determine the identity of an unknown element, using physical and chemical properties. 	 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 ENVIRONMENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS (EXIT PROJECTS)		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 he consumption of impact the enverthe	resources rironment	in the patterns and	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	l the	Natural Resources and l	Energy	Seasons and Cycles: Relation	onships	Motion and Newton's Laws		
Continuity of Life		Energy needs	LE 3.2a	Among the Sun, Earth, and	Moon	• Patterns of motion, frame	PS 5.1a,b	
 Asexual Reproduction, e.g., Binary fission in 	LE 2.1d LE 4.1a,b	Energy needs	PS 4.1a-d	Day: rotation	PS 1.1e,h	of reference and position,	13 3.14,0	
unicellular organisms,	LL 4.1a,0		PS 4.4d,e	Year: revolution	PS 1.1e,h	direction, and speed.		
budding, and vegetative propagation.Sexual Reproduction –	LE 2.1e		ICT 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2,	• Seasons: tilt of Earth's axis of rotation	PS 1.1i	Newton's First Law of Motion: Inertia	PS 5.1c	
formation of gametes	LE 4.1a,c,d LE 4.2b		6.1, 6.2 IPS 1.1-1.4	Phases of the Moon	PS 1.1g	• Newton's Second Law: F = ma (conceptual	PS 5.1d	
	LE 4.20 LE 4.4c		IPS 2.1	• Eclipses	PS 1.1e	understanding as opposed		
Compare and contrast	LE 4.1a	Renewable and non-	PS 4.1a,b	• Tides	PS 1.1e	to teaching the formula)		
results, contexts, advan- tages and disadvantages of	f	renewable sources of energy	ICT 5.1, 5.2	Solar System		• Newton's Third Law: For every reaction there is	PS 5.1e PS 5.2b	
each method. Patterns of Development a Continuity of Life	nd the	Material needs	LE 3.2a ICT 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 4.1,	• Classification of celestial objects: stars including the sun; planets; comets;	PS 1.1a-c,j	an equal and opposite reaction; Force as an interaction		
• Patterns of development in plants	LE 4.3a,c,e,f		4.2, 5.1, 5.2,	moons; and asteroids.				
• Patterns of development in animals	LE 4.3a,c,d,f		6.1, 6.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1	Patterns of motion, frame of reference and position,	PS 1.1c-i PS 5.1a-c			
 Cell division-growth, maintenance, and repair Cancer is the result of abnormal cell division 	LE 4.4a,b LE 4.4d	Renewable and non- renewable sources of materials	LE 6.1c ICT 5.1, 5.2	direction, and speed.				



UNIT 1
REPRODUCTION, HEREDITY,
AND EVOLUTION

UNIT 2 HUMANS IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS (EXIT PROJECTS)

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?

Heredity

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

• 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

• Environmental concerns: LE 3.2b
Acquisition and depletion of resources; Waste disposal; Land use and urban growth; Overpopulation; 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, Global Warming; Ozone depletion; Acid rain; Air 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 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1

Observe, describe, and compare the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of objects.

PS 1.1c,e,g,h
PS 1.1c,e,g,h

Newton's First Law of Motion: Inertia

- gravity PS 1.1d PS 5.2a

PS 5.1c

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.
- 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 ENVIRONMENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS (EXIT PROJECTS)		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 Extinction Evidence for evolution General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculus) 1. Follow safety procedures room and laboratory. 4. Recognize and analyze patrends. 7. Sequence events. Living Environment Skills (from NYS Core Curriculus) 1. Manipulate a compound in to view microscopic objectiook at cells undergoing in the control of the control of	m) microscope cts (e.g., mitosis). nicroscopic	 Endangered species: Habitat destruction, over fishing Packaging and solid waste Water issues: depletion; pollution Homeostasis and Health: Analyzing nutritional value Food-borne illness: Infectious disease and the immune system (bacteria, parasites) 	LE 7.2c,d ICT 5.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1 ICT 5.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1 LE 7.2c,d ICT 5.2 IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1 LE 5.2a,b ICT 6.1 LE 1.2j LE 5.2f IPS 1.1-1.4 IPS 2.1	Physical Setting Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum) 1. 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.	
 object using a compound microscope. Design and use a Punnett square or a pedigree chart to predict the probability of certain traits. Classify living things (evolutionary relationships). 		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 ENVIRONMENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS (EXIT PROJECTS)	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?
Identify cause-and-effect relationships.	General Skills (from NYS Core Curriculum)		
9. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms.	Follow safety procedures in the classroom and laboratory.		
Genes and DNA	2. Safely and accurately use the		
Mendelian genetics	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 ENVIRONMENT: NEEDS AND TRADEOFFS (EXIT PROJECTS)	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?
	Living Environment		
	7. Interpret and/or illustrate the energy flow in a food chain, energy pyramid, or food web.		
	9. Identify structure and function relationships in organisms (within the study of system failures).		
	Physical Setting:		
	Look for opportunities to address density, as this is a significant concept for the ILSE.		

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