

Earth and Space Sciences	Life Sciences	Physical Sciences	Science and Technology	Scientific Inquiry	Scientific Ways of Knowing
The Universe	Characteristics and Structure of Life	Nature of Matter	Understanding Technology	Doing Scientific Inquiry	Nature of Science
K.1 Observe that the sun can be seen only in the daytime, but the moon can be seen sometimes at night and sometimes during the day.	K.1 Explore differences between living and non-living things (e.g., plant-rock).	K.1 Demonstrate that objects are made of parts (e.g., toys, chairs).	K.1 Explore that objects can be sorted as "natural" or "man-made".	K.1 Ask "what if" questions.	K.1 Recognize that scientific investigations involve asking open-ended questions. (How? What if?)
Processes That Shape Earth	K.2 Discover that stories (e.g., cartoons, movies, comics) sometimes give plants and animals characteristics they really do not have (e.g., talking flowers).	K.2 Examine and describe objects according to the materials that make up the object (e.g., wood, metal, plastic and cloth).	K.2 Explore that some materials can be used over and over again (e.g., plastic or glass containers, cardboard boxes and tubes).	K.2 Explore and pursue student-generated "what if" questions.	K.2 Recognize that people are more likely to accept your ideas if you can give good reasons for them.
K.2 Explore that animals and plants cause changes to their surroundings.	Heredity	K.3 Describe and sort objects by one or more properties (e.g., size, color and shape).	Abilities To Do Technological Design	K.3 Use appropriate safety procedures when completing scientific investigations.	Ethical Practices
K.3 Explore that sometimes change is too fast to see and sometimes change is too slow to see.	K.3 Describe how plants and animals usually resemble their parents.	K.4 Explore that things can be made to move in many different ways such as straight, zigzag, up and down, round and round, back and forth, or fast and slow.	K.3 Explore that each kind of tool has an intended use, which can be helpful or harmful (e.g., scissors can be used to cut paper but they can also hurt you).	K.4 Use the five senses to make observations about the natural world.	K.3 Interact with living things and the environment in ways that promote respect.
K.4 Observe and describe day-to-day weather changes (e.g., today is hot, yesterday we had rain).	K.4 Investigate variations that exist among individuals of the same kind of plant or animal.	Forces and Motion		K.5 Draw pictures that correctly portray features of the item being described.	Science and Society
K.5 Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather.	Diversity and Interdependence of Life	K.4 Explore that things can be made to move in many different ways such as straight, zigzag, up and down, round and round, back and forth, or fast and slow.		K.6 Recognize that numbers can be used to count a collection of things.	K.4 Demonstrate ways science is practiced by people everyday (children and adults).
	K.5 Investigate observable features of plants and animals that help them live in different kinds of places.	K.5 Investigate ways to change how something is moving (e.g., push, pull).		K.7 Use appropriate tools and simple equipment/instruments to safely gather scientific data (e.g., magnifiers and other appropriate tools).	
	K.6 Investigate the habitats of many different kinds of local plants and animals and some of the ways in which animals depend on plants and each other in our community.			K.8 Measure the lengths of objects using non-standard methods of measurement (e.g., teddy bear counters and pennies).	
				K.9 Make pictographs and use them to describe observations and draw conclusions.	
				K.10 Make new observations when people give different descriptions for the same thing.	

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