Unit 1  Weather  8 weeks (4.5 weeks if alternating with SS)		Unit 2  Light & Sound  9 weeks (4.5 weeks if alternating with SS)					
				Grade Level Standard	Prerequisite Standards Mastery Assessment	Grade Level Standard	Prerequisite Standards Mastery Assessment
				S1E1.a		S1P1.a	
S1E1.b		S1P1.b					
S1E1.c		S1P1.c					
S1E1.d		S1P1.d					
		S1P1.e					

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Magnetism		Needs of Living Things	
6 weeks (3.5 weeks if alternating with SS)		9 weeks (4.5 weeks if alternating with SS)	
Grade Level Standard	Prerequisite Standards Mastery Assessment	Grade Level Standard	Prerequisite Standards Mastery Assessment
S1P2.a		S1L1.a	SKL2.a
S1P2.b		S1L1.b	
		S1L1.c	

RED = prioritized standards; BLACK = supporting standards; BLUE = Prior grade prerequisite standards

Prerequisites are loosely based on the current grade's standards, and teachers are encouraged to pre-assess students.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade					
1 <sup>st</sup> Nine Weeks		2 <sup>nd</sup> Nine Weeks				
Creating a Culture 1 week	Weather 8 weeks	Light and Sound 9 weeks				
	4.5 weeks if alternate with SS	4.5 weeks if alternate with SS				
	S1E1. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate weather data to identify weather patterns.	S1P1. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to investigate light and sound.				
	a. Represent data in tables and/or graphs to identify and describe different types of weather and the characteristics of each type.	a. Use observations to construct an explanation of how light is required to make objects visible.				
		b. Ask questions to identify and compare sources of light.				
	<ul> <li>b. Ask questions to identify forms of precipitation such as rain, snow, sleet, and hailstones as either solid (ice) or liquid (water).</li> <li>c. Plan and carry out investigations on current weather</li> </ul>	c. Plan and carry out an investigation of shadows by placing objects at various points from a source of light.				
		d. Construct an explanation supported by evidence that vibrating materials can make sound and that sound can make materials vibrate.				
	conditions by observing, measuring with simple weather instruments (thermometer, wind vane, rain gauge), and recording weather data (temperature, precipitation, sky conditions, and weather events) in a periodic journal, on a calendar, and graphically.	e. Design a signal that can serve as an emergency alert using light and/or sound to communicate over a distance.				
	d. Analyze data to identify seasonal patterns of change. (Clarification statement: Examples could include temperature, rainfall/snowfall, and changes to the environment.)					
	Science/Mathematics Connections	Science/Social Studies Connections:				
	Collect, organize, and analyze data in mathematics – data	Light – Benjamin Franklin				
	collection should continue all year					
	Lewis & Clark – maps					
	Thomas Jefferson					
		1				

RED = prioritized standards; BLACK = supporting standards; BLUE = Prior grade prerequisite standards
Prerequisites are loosely based on the current grade's standards, and teachers are encouraged to pre-assess students.

1 <sup>st</sup> Grade					
3 <sup>rd</sup> Nine Weeks		4 <sup>th</sup> Nine Weeks			
Magnetism	Needs of Living Things		Preview 2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade		
6 weeks		9 weeks	3 weeks		
3.5 weeks if alternate with SS	4.5 weeks if alternate with SS				
S1P2. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to	SKL2. Obtain, e	valuate, and communicate information to compare the	If time permits,		
demonstrate the effects of magnets on other magnets and other objects.	similarities and differences in groups of organisms.		preview 2 <sup>nd</sup> grade standards		
a. Construct an explanation of how magnets are used in everyday life. (Clarification statement: Everyday life uses		argument supported by evidence for how animals can be ling to their features.			
could include refrigerator magnets, toys, magnetic latches, and name tags.)  b. Plan and carry out an investigation to demonstrate how	S1L1. Obtain, eveneeds of plants	valuate, and communicate information about the basic and animals.			
magnets attract and repel each other and the effect of magnets on common objects.	a. Develop mod flower.	els to identify the parts of a plant—root, stem, leaf, and			
		s to compare and contrast the basic needs of plants (air, divident of a state of plants (air, water, food, and shelter).			
	c. Design a solut met.	tion to ensure that a plant or animal has all of its needs			
	-	studies Connections:			
	_	Washington Carver			
		dore Roosevelt (National Parks)			
	Lewis & Clark				
	Sacagawea (hel	ped Lewis and Clark navigate, identify plants)			