

## First Grade Science Pacing Guide

+	TRIMESTER 1			TRIMESTER 2			TRIMESTER 3		
Time	GLCE'S	Resources	Time	GLCE'S	Resources	Time	GLCE'S	Resources	
<p>Process All Year</p>	<p><b><u>SCIENCE PROCESSES: Inquiry Process</u></b></p> <p><b><i>S.IP.E.1 Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.</i></b></p> <p><b>S.IP.01.11</b> Make purposeful observation of the natural world using the appropriate senses.</p> <p><b>S.IP.01.12</b> Generate questions based on observations.</p> <p><b>S.IP.01.13</b> Plan and conduct simple investigations.</p> <p><b>S.IP.01.14</b> Manipulate simple tools (for example: hand lens, pencils, rulers, thermometers, rain gauges, balances, non-standard objects for measurement) that aid observation and data collection.</p> <p><b>S.IP.01.15</b> Make accurate measurements with appropriate (non-standard) units for the measurement tool.</p> <p><b>S.IP.01.16</b> Construct simple charts from data and observations.</p>		<p>All Year</p>	<p><b><u>SCIENCE PROCESSES: Inquiry Analysis and Communication</u></b></p> <p><b><i>S.IA.E.1 Inquiry includes an analysis and presentation of findings that lead to future questions, research, and investigations.</i></b></p> <p><b>S.IA.01.12</b> Share ideas about science through purposeful conversation.</p> <p><b>S.IA.01.13</b> Communicate and present findings of observations.</p> <p><b>S.IA.01.14</b> Develop strategies for information gathering (ask an expert, use a book, make observations, conduct simple investigations, and watch a video).</p>		<p>3 Weeks</p>	<p><b><i>L.OL.E.2 Life Cycles- Plants and animals have life cycles. Both plants and animals begin life and develop into adults, reproduce, and eventually die. The details of this life cycle are different for different organisms.</i></b></p> <p><b>L.OL.01.21</b> Describe the life cycle of animals including the following stages: egg, young, adult; egg, larva, pupa, adult.</p> <p><b><u>Heredity</u></b></p> <p><b><i>L.HE.E.1 Observable Characteristics- Plants and animals share many, but not all, characteristics of their parents.</i></b></p> <p><b>L.HE.01.11</b> Identify characteristics (for example: body coverings, beak shape, number of legs, body parts) that are passed on from parents to young.</p> <p><b>L.HE.01.12</b> Classify young animals based on characteristics that are passed on from parents (for example: dogs/puppies, cats/kittens, cows/calves, chicken/chicks).</p>	<p>1 Good Incubator</p> <p>Chick Posters and Books</p>	
<p>All Year</p>	<p><b><i>E.ES.E.2 Weather- Weather changes from day to day and over the seasons.</i></b></p> <p><b>E.ES.01.21</b> Compare daily changes in the weather related to temperature</p>	<p>Weather Kits</p> <p>Lots of Books</p>	<p>All Year</p>	<p><b><u>SCIENCE PROCESSES: Reflection and Social Implications</u></b></p> <p><b><i>S.RS.E.1 Reflecting knowledge is the application of scientific knowledge to new and different situations. Reflecting knowledge requires careful analysis of evidence that guides decision making and the application of science throughout history and within society.</i></b></p> <p><b>S.RS.01.11</b> Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.</p> <p><b>S.RS.01.12</b> Recognize that science investigations are done more than one time.</p>					

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	<p>(cold, hot, warm, cool); cloud cover (cloudy, partly cloudy, foggy) precipitation (rain, snow, hail, freezing rain); wind (breezy, windy, calm).</p> <p><b>E.ES.01.22</b> Describe and compare weather related to the four seasons in terms of temperature, cloud cover, precipitation, and wind.</p> <p><b>E.ES.01.23</b> Describe severe weather events.</p> <p><b>E.ES.01.24</b> Describe precautions that should be taken for human safety during severe weather conditions (thunderstorms, lightning, tornadoes, high winds, blizzards, hurricanes).</p> <p><b>E.ES.E.3 Weather Measurement- Scientists use tools for observing, recording, and predicting weather changes.</b></p> <p><b>E.ES.01.31</b> Identify the tools that might be used to measure temperature, precipitation, cloud cover and wind.</p> <p><b>E.ES.01.32</b> Observe and collect data of weather conditions over a period of time.</p>		<p>2 Weeks</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL SCIENCE: Properties of Matter</b></p> <p><b>P.PM.E.1 Physical Properties- All objects and substances have physical properties that can be measured.</b></p> <p><b>P.PM.01.11</b> Demonstrate the ability to sort objects according to observable attributes such as color, shape, size, sinking or floating.</p> <p><b>P.PM.E.3 Magnets- Magnets can repel or attract other magnets. Magnets can also attract certain non-magnetic objects at a distance.</b></p> <p><b>P.PM.01.31</b> Identify materials that are attracted by magnets.</p> <p><b>P.PM.01.32</b> Observe that like poles of a magnet repel and unlike poles of a magnet attract.</p>	<p>Solids and Liquids Kits</p>		<p><b>LIFE SCIENCE: Organization of Living Things</b></p> <p><b>L.OL.E.1 Life Requirements- Organisms have basic needs. Animals and plants need air, water, and food. Plants also require light. Plants and animals use food as a source of energy and as a source of building material for growth and repair.</b></p> <p><b>L.OL.01.13</b> Identify the needs of animals.</p>		
			<p>1 Week</p> <p><b>P.PM.E.2 States of Matter- Matter exists in several different states: solids, liquids and gases. Each state of matter has unique physical properties. Gases are easily compressed but liquids and solids do not compress easily. Solids have their own particular shapes, but liquids and gases take the shape of the container.</b></p> <p><b>P.PM.01.21</b> Demonstrate that water as a solid keeps its own shape (ice).</p> <p><b>P.PM.01.22</b> Demonstrate that water as a liquid takes on the shape of various containers.</p>					

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	<p><b><u>Solid Earth</u></b></p> <p><b><i>E.SE.E.1 Earth Materials- Earth materials that occur in nature include rocks, minerals, soils, water, and the gases of the atmosphere. Some Earth materials have properties which sustain plant and animal life.</i></b></p> <p><b>E.SE.01.12</b> Describe how Earth materials contribute to the growth of plant and animal life.</p> <p><b><u>EARTH SCIENCE: Earth Systems</u></b></p> <p><b><i>E.ES.E.1 Solar Energy- The sun warms the land, air and water and helps plants grow.</i></b></p> <p><b>E.ES.01.11</b> Identify the sun as the most important source of heat which warms the land, air, and water of the Earth.</p> <p><b>E.ES.01.12</b> Demonstrate the importance of sunlight and warmth in plant growth.</p>							