

Kindergarten Science Pacing Guide

+	TRIMESTER 1		TRIMESTER 2		TRIMESTER 3
	<p>S.IA.00.12 Share ideas about science through purposeful conversation.</p> <p>S.IA.00.13 Communicate and present findings of observations.</p> <p>S.IA.00.14 Develop strategies for information gathering (ask an expert, use a book, make observations, conduct simple investigations, and watch a video).</p> <p><u>SCIENCE PROCESSES:</u> <u>Reflection and Social Implications</u></p> <p>S.RS.E.1 <i>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></p> <p>S.RS.00.11 Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.</p>	Science Videos	<p>P.FM.E.2 Gravity- <i>Earth pulls down on all objects with a force called gravity. With very few exceptions, objects fall to the ground no matter where the object is on the Earth.</i></p> <p>P.FM.00.21 Observe how objects fall toward the earth.</p> <p>P.FM.E.3 Force- <i>A force is either a push or a pull. The motion of objects can be changed by forces. The size of the change is related to the size of the force. The change is also related to the weight (mass) of the object on which the force is being exerted. When an object does not move in response to a force, it is because another force is being applied by the environment.</i></p> <p>P.FM.00.31 Demonstrate pushes and pulls.</p> <p>P.FM.00.32 Observe that objects initially at rest will move in the direction of the push or pull.</p> <p>P.FM.00.33 Observe how pushes and pulls can change the speed or direction of moving objects.</p> <p>P.FM.00.34 Observe how shape (for example: cone, cylinder, sphere), size, and weight of an object can affect motion.</p>		