

Trimester 1

Time	GLCE	Resources	Vocabulary	Activities
SCIENCE PROCESSES: Inquiry Process				
<i>S.IP.M.1 Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.</i>				
2 weeks	S.IP.07.11 Generate scientific questions based on observations, investigations, and research.		Problem, hypothesis, data, analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drops of h₂o on penny prediction • Tinfoil boat • Jolly rancher lab
	S.IP.07.12 Design and conduct scientific investigations.			
	S.IP.07.13 Use tools and equipment (spring scales, stop watches, meter sticks and tapes, models, hand lens, thermometer, models, sieves, microscopes, hot plates, pH meters) appropriate to scientific investigations.			
	S.IP.07.14 Use metric measurement devices in an investigation.			
	S.IP.07.15 Construct charts and graphs from data and observations.			
	S.IP.07.16 Identify patterns in data.			
SCIENCE PROCESSES: Inquiry Analysis and Communication				
<i>S.IA.M.1 Inquiry includes an analysis and presentation of findings that lead to future questions, research, and investigations.</i>				
2 weeks	S.IA.07.11 Analyze information from data tables and graphs to answer scientific questions.			
	S.IA.07.12 Evaluate data, claims, and personal knowledge through collaborative science discourse.			
	S.IA.17.13 Communicate and defend findings of observations and investigations.			
	S.IA.07.14 Draw conclusions from sets of data from multiple trials of a scientific			

	investigation to draw conclusions.			
	S.IA.07.15 Use multiple sources of information to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of claims, arguments, or data.			
SCIENCE PROCESSES: Reflection and Social Implications				
<i>S.RS.M.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>				
2 weeks	S.RS.07.11 Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of claims, arguments, and data.			
	S.RS.07.12 Describe limitations in personal and scientific knowledge.			
	S.RS.07.13 Identify the need for evidence in making scientific decisions.			
	S.RS.07.14 Evaluate scientific explanations based on current evidence and scientific principles.			
	S.RS.07.15 Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.			
	S.RS.07.16 Design solutions to problems using technology.			
	S.RS.07.17 Describe the effect humans and other organisms have on the balance of the natural world.			
	S.RS.07.18 Describe what science and technology can and cannot reasonably contribute to society.			
	S.RS.07.19 Describe how science and technology have advanced because of the contributions of many people throughout history and across cultures.			
<i>E.ES.M.8 Water Cycle- Water circulates through the four spheres of the Earth in what is known as the “water cycle.”</i>				
	E.ES.07.81 Explain the water cycle and	Water Planet		

	describe how evaporation, transpiration, condensation, cloud formation, precipitation, infiltration, surface runoff, ground water, and absorption occur within the cycle.			
	E.ES.07.82 Analyze the flow of water between the components of a watershed, including surface features (lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands) and groundwater.	Water Planet		
<i>E.ES.M.7 Weather and Climate- Global patterns of atmospheric and oceanic movement influence weather and climate.</i>				
	E.ES.07.71 Compare and contrast the difference and relationship between climate and weather.	Air Around You 2.3 1.2 3.1 2.2		
	E.ES.07.72 Describe how different weather occurs due to the constant motion of the atmosphere from the energy of the sun reaching the surface of the Earth.	Air Around You 2.3 1.2 3.1 2.2		
	E.ES.07.73 Explain how the temperature of the oceans affects the different climates on Earth because water in the oceans holds a large amount of heat.	Air Around You 2.3 1.2 3.1 2.2		
	E.ES.07.74 Describe weather conditions associated with frontal boundaries (cold, warm, stationary, and occluded) and the movement of major air masses and the jet stream across North America using a weather map.	Air Around You 2.3 1.2 3.1 2.2		
Fluid Earth				
<i>E.FE.M.1 Atmosphere- The atmosphere is a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen and trace gases that include water vapor. The atmosphere has different physical and chemical composition at different elevations.</i>				

	E.FE.07.11 Describe the atmosphere as a mixture of gases	Air Around You 1.1		
	E.FE.07.12 Compare and contrast the composition of the atmosphere at different elevations.	Air Around You 1.1		
EARTH SCIENCE: Earth Systems				
<i>E.ES.M.1 Solar Energy- The sun is the major source of energy for phenomena on the surface of the Earth.</i>				
	E.ES.07.11 Demonstrate, using a model or drawing, the relationship between the warming by the sun of the Earth and the water cycle as it applies to the atmosphere (evaporation, water vapor, warm air rising, cooling, condensation, clouds).			
	E.ES.07.12 Describe the relationship between the warming of the atmosphere of the Earth by the sun and convection within the atmosphere and oceans.			
	E.ES.07.13 Describe how the warming of the Earth by the sun produces winds and ocean currents.	Air Around You 1.2		
SCIENCE PROCESSES: Inquiry Analysis and Communication				
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	S.IA.07.11 Analyze information from data tables and graphs to answer scientific questions.			
	S.IA.07.14 Draw conclusions from sets of data from multiple trials of a scientific investigation to draw conclusions.			
SCIENCE PROCESSES: Reflection and Social Implications				
<i>S.RS.M.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>				
	S.RS.07.11 Evaluate the strengths and			

