



# JC Schools Kindergarten Yearly Science Standards

	Overarching Standards
	<p><b>K.ETS1.A.1</b> Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool</p> <p><b>K.ETS1.B.1</b> Develop a simple sketch, drawing, or physical model to illustrate how the shape of an object helps it function as needed to solve a given problem</p> <p><b>K.ETS1.C.1</b> Analyze data from tests of two objects designed to solve the same problem to compare the strengths and weaknesses of how each performs</p>
Units	Priority Standards
<b>Unit 1</b>  Energy and the Sun  21 Total Days	<p><b>K.PS3.A.1</b> <b>MAKE</b> <u>observations</u> to <b>DETERMINE</b> <u>the effect of sunlight on Earth's surface</u></p> <p><b>K.PS3.B.1</b> <u>With prompting and support, USE tools and materials to DESIGN and BUILD a structure that will reduce the warming effect of sunlight on an area</u></p>
<b>Unit 2</b>  Weather  32 Total Days	<p><b>K.ESS1.B.1</b> <b>MAKE</b> <u>observations during different seasons</u> to <b>RELATE</b> <u>the amount of daylight to the time of year</u> <i>[Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on relative comparisons of the amount of daylight in the winter to the amount in the spring or fall]</i></p> <p><b>K.ESS2.D.1</b> <b>USE</b> and <b>SHARE</b> <u>observations of local weather conditions</u> to <b>DESCRIBE</b> <u>patterns over time</u> <i>[Clarification Statement: Examples of qualitative observations could include descriptions of the weather (such as sunny,</i></p>

	cloudy, rainy, and warm); examples of quantitative observations could include numbers of sunny, windy, and rainy days in a month. Examples of patterns could include that it is usually cooler in the morning than in the afternoon and the number of sunny days versus cloudy days in different months]
<b>Unit 3</b> Force and Motion  22 Total Days	<b>K.PS2.A.1</b> <b>PLAN</b> and <b>CONDUCT</b> <u>an investigation to COMPARE the effects of different strengths or different directions of pushes and pulls on the motion of an object</u> [Clarification Statement: Examples of pushes or pulls could include a string attached to an object being pulled, a person pushing an object, a person stopping a rolling ball, and two objects colliding and pushing on each other]  <b>K.PS2.A.2</b> <b>DESCRIBE</b> <u>ways to change the motion of an object (i.e., how to cause an object to go slower, go faster, go farther, change direction, stop)</u>
<b>Unit 4</b> Plants and Animals  30 Total Days	<b>K.LS1.C.1</b> <b>USE</b> <u>observations to DESCRIBE patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive</u> [Clarification Statement: Examples of patterns could include that animals need to take in food but plants do not; the different kinds of food needed by different types of animals; the requirement of plants to have light; and, that all living things need water]  <b>K.ESS3.A.1</b> <b>USE</b> <u>a model to REPRESENT the relationship between the needs of different plants or animals (including humans) and the places they live</u>
<b>Unit 5</b> Impacts on Earth's Systems  24 Total Days	<b>K.ESS2.E.1</b> With prompting and support, <b>CONSTRUCT</b> <u>an argument using evidence for how plants and animals (including but not limited to humans) can change the environment to meet their needs</u>
<b>Unit 6</b> Protecting Our Earth 32 Total Days	<b>K.ESS3.C.1</b> <b>COMMUNICATE</b> <u>solutions that will REDUCE the impact of humans on the land, water, air, and/or other living things in the local environment</u>