

Content Area: Science
Standard: Life Science

Prepared Graduates:

- Analyze the relationship between structure and function in living systems at a variety of organizational levels, and recognize living systems' dependence on natural selection

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

1. **Organisms can be described and sorted by their physical characteristics**

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Sort a group of items based on observable characteristics
- b. Communicate and justify an evidence-based scientific rationale for sorting organisms into categories

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- What do living things have in common?
- What characteristics are useful for sorting and classifying organisms?

Relevance and Application:

- There are patterns in the natural world.
- There are many ways to classify a group of organisms.

Nature of Science:

- Ask questions about physical characteristics that will help them sort organisms.
- Share scientific ideas verbally in a clear way.
- Question peers about reasons for how they sort organisms, and encourage them to use evidence to support their ideas.
- Use scientific tools such as magnifying glasses, sorting blocks, and rulers in investigations and play.

Content Area: Science
Standard: Physical Science

Prepared Graduates:
➤ Apply an understanding of atomic and molecular structure to explain the properties of matter, and predict outcomes of chemical and nuclear reactions

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:
2. Objects can be sorted by physical properties, which can be observed and measured

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Observe, investigate, and describe how objects can be sorted using their physical properties
- b. Explain why objects are sorted into categories
- c. Sort a set of objects based on their physical characteristics, and then explain how the objects are sorted

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- How can objects belong to more than one group?
- How do you decide which properties are most important when putting objects into groups?

Relevance and Application:

- Materials have uses based on properties such as whether they are glass or plastic.
- Machines such as coin sorting machines can be designed to sort things efficiently.

Nature of Science:

- Recognize that scientists try to be clear and specific when they describe things.
- Share observations with others; be clear and precise like scientists.