

Revised 2005

BILLINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SCIENCE
Learning Objectives
First Grade

Listed below by grade level are the Science Modules to be taught at each grade level. This will ensure that the Science curriculum (encompassing Life Science, Earth Science, Physical Science, and Scientific Inquiry) has not been fractured. After teaching these modules teachers have the flexibility to teach any of the other modules in their grade level.

Grade Level	Science Modules to be taught
K	Looking at the Sky Exploring with the Senses
1	Kinds of Living Things Weather and Seasons
2	Earth Through Time Light and Color
3	Life Cycle Earth's Water
4	Animals Weather and Climate Properties of Matter
5	Populations and Ecosystems The Solid Earth The Solar System and Beyond
6	The Changing Earth The Nature of Matter Forces and Motion

Introduce: Teacher (high support)
Modeling to children

Develop: Teacher / Student work together, interactive,
guided processing, developing strategies

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Essential: Tested

Apply: Student demonstrates an understanding with low
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Inquiry: Use methods and materials that are developmentally appropriate for individual grade level.

Scientific Process

1. ___ construct questions that can be answered by collecting and interpreting data in a scientific investigation. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ use or make systematic observations, accurate measurements, and control variables to formulate and conduct investigations, and to draw conclusions based on specific scientific data. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ use collected data to make inferences, explanations, models, or predictions. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ communicate scientific procedures and explanations. (I, D, E, A)

Technology

1. ___ select the appropriate technology, tools and/or techniques to gather, analyze and interpret data. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ examine various topic specific programs which will enhance their global awareness in relation to scientific application and integration into other curriculum areas, taking advantage of current technology. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ recognize that technology is essential to science because it provides tools for investigations, inquiry, and analysis. (I, D, E, A)

Lab Safety

1. ___ identify and demonstrate safe procedures in using scientific investigation. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ identify and select tasks and responsibilities, and use materials in a safe manner. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ have available and learn to properly use materials and equipment necessary in investigations. (I, D, E, A)

Historical Contributions & Careers

1. ___ use various resources to explore topics of personal interest and become aware of personal interest and become aware of career opportunities in areas of science. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ identify careers that is dependent on a knowledge of science. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ use historical examples to understand scientific inquiry, the nature of scientific knowledge, and the interactions between science and society. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ utilize the knowledge developed through discovery by women and men scientists. (I, D, E, A)
5. ___ engage in scientific activities and processes that rely on basic human qualities, such as reasoning, insight, energy, skill and creativity. (I, D, E, A)

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Ecology

1. ___ describe interactions and the complexity of all components in a local environment and community that distinguishes it from others. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ develop a more conceptual understanding of ecological concerns. (I, D, E, A)

Critical Thinking

1. ___ observe, explore, and experiment to promote his/her understanding of basic generalization, relationships and principles of science. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ interpret, predict, modify and test scientific concepts using both oral and written forms. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ use thinking and process skills to analyze, resolve, and apply scientific knowledge and technological solutions to relevant real-world problems. (I, D, E, A)

Life Science

Summary of Study: This unit is designed to provide students with opportunities for an in-depth study of plants and animals. Children will use words, symbols, graphic models and pictures to communicate their predictions, observations and conclusions to compare, classify and categorize. The habitat study of wetlands will emphasize plants and animals found in these ecosystems.

Plants & Animals/Wetlands (Meadow & Pond Habitats)

1. ___ differentiate between living plants and living animals. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ communicate observations of plants and animals. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ classify animals by looking for similarities. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ identify the parts of plants and their functions (roots, seeds, stems, leaves and flowers.) (I, D, E, A)
5. ___ illustrate various plants and animals. (I, D, E, A)
6. ___ match animal parents and their offspring. (I, D, E, A)
7. ___ discuss the aspects of proper care of domestic and wild animals. (I, D, E, A)
8. ___ examine what plants and animals need to grow. (I, D, E, A)
9. ___ communicate ways in which various living things are affected by their environment. (I, D, E, A)
10. ___ examine careers dealing with plant and animal care. (I, D, E, A)

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Earth Science

Summary of Study: This unit is designed to provide students with opportunities for an in-dept study of daily weather and seasonal changes. This unit will expand on the kindergarten unit of seasons and weather as the first graders begin to form weather pattern and seasonal generalization.

Seasons and Weather

1. ___ discuss the sun's effect on the earth's weather. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ use weather instruments to observe changes in temperature, wind precipitation. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ observe clouds and explain that they are made of water droplets that fall in the form of precipitation. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ identify the characteristics of seasonal weather and activities. (Spring, Winter, Summer, Fall). (I, D, E, A)
5. ___ examine the careers dealing with the study and prediction of the weather. (I, D, E, A)
6. ___ analyze the effect that weather has on people, plants, animals and the earth. (I, D, E, A)
7. ___ recognize the dangers associated with the various weather conditions. (I, D, E, A)
8. ___ identify some different types of climate. (I, D, E, A)

Rocks & Soil

Summary of Study: This unit is designed to provide students with opportunities for an in-depth study of the physical characteristics and observations of rocks and soil.

1. ___ describe and categorize the physical characteristics of rocks (color, shape, feel, etc.) (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ analyze the properties of sand. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ describe how rocks and sand are used. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ compare and contrast what different kinds of soil contain. (I, D, E, A)
5. ___ demonstraee the presence of air and water in the soil. (I, D, E, A)
6. ___ describe and demonstrate ways animals and people use soil. (I, D, E, A)

Physical Science

Magnets

Summary of Study: This unit is designed to provide students with opportunities for an in-depth study of magnets and their properties. Through observations and discussions, students will make generalizations about the properties and forces of magnets.

1. ___ classify objects as attracted or not attracted by a magnet. (I, D, E, A)
2. ___ demonstrate that magnets can exert objects that pushes or pulls. (I, D, E, A)
3. ___ predict which objects are magnetic. (I, D, E, A)
4. ___ state some of the uses of magnets. (I, D, E, A)
5. ___ recognize that magnets only attract metals. (I, D, E, A)
6. ___ identify the poles as the place where the pull is the strongest. (I, D, E, A)
7. ___ measure magnetic strengths. (I, D, E, A)
8. ___ observe that magnets can be a variety of sizes, shapes and strengths. (I, D, E, A)

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