Science

Essential Understandings	 The Earth is part of a vast universe. Cycles occur on Earth.
Essential Questions	 What is a universe? What is in the earth's solar system? What is a cycle? What are some physical (non-living) cycles on earth (e.g., water, day and night, phases of the moon, tides)? What is the water cycle?
Essential Knowledge	 Our universe consists of all matter and energy, including the earth and galaxies. The Earth's solar system consists of a sun, eight planets, their moons and other object. The Earth, moon, sun, stars, planets, and galaxies have relative positions. The sun is the only star in our solar system. Each of the planets revolves around the sun in its own specific path. It takes 24 hours for the Earth to make one complete rotation on its axis. The Earth's revolution takes about one year (365 days). The moon revolves around the earth. The Earth's rotation causes day and night. The changing view of the moon is called the moon's phases. Ocean tides are caused by the pull of gravity between the Earth, the moon, and the sun. A cycle is a repeated event. Many changes on Earth occur in cycles. The same water molecules are being cycled over and over again. Scientists use tools to conduct investigations, gather data, and answer questions.

Science

	• <u>Terms</u> :
	 cycle, galaxy, universe
	Planets:
	 Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus,
	Neptune
Vocabulary	 Phases of The Moon:
, containing	 new, waxing (crescent), full, waning(crescent), ocean, tides,
	gravity, gibbous
	■ <u>Water Cycle</u> :
	 water molecule, cloud, precipitation, evaporation,
	transpiration, condensation
	Seasons:
	 axis, tilt, revolution, rotation, hemisphere
	 Locate the relative position of the sun, moon and the planets.
	 Define rotation, axis, and revolution and its relationship with the
	earth and sun.
	 Identify some physical (non-living) cycles.
Essential	 Identify some patterns of change in our solar system.
Skills	 Explain how the seasons change.
	 Explain the water cycle.
	 Make a table or graph to illustrate the phases of the moon or some
	other pattern.
	 Plan and conduct an investigation using appropriate tools.
	 Use data to develop and communicate outcomes.

	Science
	A. Unifying Themes
	A3.Constancy and Change
	Students identify and represent basic patterns of change in the
	physical setting, the living environment, and the technological
	world.
	a. Recognize patterns of change including steady, repetitive,
	irregular, or apparently unpredictable change.
	b. Make tables or graphs to represent changes.
	B. The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design
	B1.Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry
	Students plan, conduct, analyze data from, and communicate
	results of investigations including fair tests.
	a. Pose investigable questions and seek answers from reliable
	sources of scientific information and from their own
Related	investigations.
Maine Learning	b. Plan and safely conduct investigations including simple
Results	experiments that involve a fair test.
	c. Use simple equipment, tools, and appropriate metric units of
	measurement to gather data and extend the senses.
	d. Use data to construct and support a reasonable explanation.
	e. Communicate scientific procedures and explanations.
	D. The Physical Setting
	D1. Universe and Solar System
	Students describe the positions and apparent motions of
	different objects in and beyond our solar system and how these
	objects can be viewed from Earth.
	a. Show the locations of the sun, Earth, moon, and planets and
	their orbits.
	D2.Earth
	Students describe the properties of Earth's surface materials,
	the processes that change them, and cycles that affect the
	Earth.
	 Explain the effects of the rotation of Earth on the day/night
	cycle, and how that cycle affects local temperature.
	b. Describe the various forms water takes in the air and how
	that relates to weather.
Sample	 Make a chart of the phases of the moon (chart daily phases).
Lessons	 Make a biosphere using soil, grass seed and water in a 2 liter
And	plastic bottle.
Activities	 Demonstrate the day/night cycle using models (ex. globe and
	flashlight).
Sample	 Sequence the order of the planets starting at the sun.
Classroom	 Illustrate the water cycle.
Assessment	 Using a model demonstrate the movement of the moon and Earth
Methods	relative to the sun.

	Publications:
	<u>I dolloditorio</u> .
	 <u>Can You Hear A Shout In Space?</u> - Melvin Berger
	 <u>The Children's Space Atlas</u> - Robin Kerrod
	 <u>A Day In Space</u> - Suzanne Lord
	 Is There and Outer Space? - Franklyn Branley
	 <u>The Magic School Bus: Out Of This World</u> - Johanna Cole
	• The Magic School Bus: Lost In The Solar System - Joanna
	Cole
	 <u>Magic Tree House: Space</u> -William Osborne
	 <u>Magic Tree House: Midnight on the Moon</u> -William Osborne
	 <u>The Moon</u> - Paulette Bourgeois
	 <u>The Moon Book</u> - Gail Gibbons
	 Our Solar System and Beyond - Q.L. Pearce
	 <u>Planet Earth, Inside/Out</u> - Gail Gibbons
	 <u>Planets</u> - Penny Lane Publications
	 <u>The Planets in our Solar System</u> - Franklyn Branley
	 <u>Seeing Stars</u> - James Muirden
Sample	 <u>Solar System</u> - Gregory Vogt
Resources	 <u>Space</u> - Juliette Underwood
	 <u>A Star Is Not A Planet and Other Mix-Ups In Space</u> - Melvin
	Berger
	 <u>Stargazers</u> - Gail Gibbons
	 <u>Stars and Constellations</u> - Raman Prinja
	 <u>What's Out There?</u> A Book About Space, L. Wilson
	Videos:
	 <u>All About The Solar System</u>
	 Exploring Our Solar System
	 <u>Eyewitness Planets</u>
	 The Magic School Bus Gets Lost In Space
	 <u>The Magic School Bus Goes To The Waterworks</u>
	 <u>The Solar System</u>
	 <u>The Solar System A First Look</u>
	 Space, Earth and Atmosphere
	 Sun, Earth, Moon
	 <u>The Universe and Us</u>