

**Second Grade  
Science Grade Level Content  
Expectations**

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**Second Grade Science Grade  
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## **SECOND SCIENCE**

### **Science Processes *Inquiry Process***

**S.IP.E.1** Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.

**S.IP.02.11** Make purposeful observation of the natural world using the appropriate senses.

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**S.IA.E.1** Inquiry includes an analysis and presentation of findings that lead to future questions, research, and investigations.

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### **Science Processes *Reflection and Social Implications***

**S.RS.E.1** Reflecting on knowledge is the application of scientific knowledge to new and different situations. Reflecting on knowledge requires careful analysis of evidence that guides decision-making and the application of science throughout history and within society.

**S.RS.02.11** Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.

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### Physical Science *Properties of Matter*

**P.PM.E.1 Physical Properties-** All objects and substances have physical properties that can be measured.

**P.PM.02.12** Describe objects and substances according to their properties (color, size, shape, texture, hardness, liquid or solid, sinking or floating).

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**P.PM.02.14** Measure the volume of objects using common measuring tools (graduated measuring cups, measuring spoons, graduated cylinders and beakers).

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**P.PM.E.4 Material Composition-** Some objects are composed of a single substance, while other objects are composed of more than one substance.

**P.PM.02.41** Recognize that some objects are composed of a single substance (water, sugar, salt) and others are composed of more than one substance (salt and pepper, mixed dry beans).

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## **SECOND GRADE SCIENCE**

### **Life Science *Organization of Living Things***

**L.OL.E.1 Life Requirements- Organisms have basic needs. Animals and plants need air, water, and food. Plants also require light. Plants and animals use food as a source of energy and as a source of building material for growth and repair.**

**L.OL.02.14 Identify the needs of plants.**

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**L.OL.E.2 Life Cycles-** Plants and animals have life cycles. Both plants and animals begin life and develop into adults, reproduce, and eventually die. The details of this life cycle are different for different organisms.

**L.OL.02.22** Describe the life cycle of familiar flowering plants including the following stages: seed, plant, flower, and fruit.

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**L.HE.E.1** Observable Characteristics- Plants and animals share many, but not all, characteristics of their parents.

**L.HE.02.13** Identify the characteristics of plants (leaf shape, flower type, color, size) that are passed on from parents to young.

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### Earth Science *Solid Earth*

**E.SE.E.2 Surface Changes-** The surface of Earth changes. Some changes are due to slow processes, such as erosion and weathering, and some changes are due to rapid processes, such as landslides, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes.

**E.SE.02.21** Describe the major landforms of the surface of the Earth (mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, hills).

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**E.FE.E.1 Water-** Water is a natural resource and is found underground, on the surface of the earth, and in the sky. It exists in three states (liquid, solid, and gas) and can go back and forth from one form to another.

**E.FE.02.11** Identify water sources (wells, springs, lakes, rivers, oceans).

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**E.FE.02.21** Describe how rain collects on the surface of the Earth and flows downhill into bodies of water (streams, rivers, lakes, oceans) or into the ground.

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