

**Sixth Grade
Science Grade Level Content
Expectations**

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Level Content Expectations**

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SIXTH SCIENCE

Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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

S.IP.06.11 Generate scientific questions based on observations, investigations, and research.

SIXTH GRADE SCIENCE

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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

S.IP.06.12 Design and conduct scientific investigations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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

S.IP.06.13 Use tools and equipment (spring scales, stop watches, meter sticks and tapes, models, hand lens, thermometer, models, sieves, microscopes) appropriate to scientific investigations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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

S.IP.06.14 Use metric measurement devices in an investigation.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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

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Science Processes *Inquiry Analysis and Communication*

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

S.IA.06.11 Analyze information from data tables and graphs to answer scientific questions.

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Science Processes *Reflection and Social Implications*

S.RS.M.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.

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Physical Science *Energy*

P.EN.M.1 Kinetic and Potential Energy- Objects and substances in motion have kinetic energy. Objects and substances may have potential energy due to their relative positions in a system. Gravitational, elastic, and chemical energy are all forms of potential energy.

P.EN.06.11 Identify kinetic or potential energy in everyday situations (for example: stretched rubber band, objects in motion, ball on a hill, food energy).

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P.EN.M.4 Energy Transfer- Energy is transferred from a source to a receiver by radiation, conduction, and convection. When energy is transferred from one system to another, the quantity of energy before the transfer is equal to the quantity of energy after the transfer.

P.EN.06.41 Explain how different forms of energy can be transferred from one place to another by radiation, conduction, or convection.

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SIXTH GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Changes in Matter*

P.CM.M.1 Changes in State- Matter changing from state to state can be explained by using models which show that matter is composed of tiny particles in motion. When changes of state occur, the atoms and/or molecules are not changed in structure. When the changes in state occur, mass is conserved because matter is not created or destroyed.

P.CM.06.11 Describe and illustrate changes in state, in terms of the arrangement and relative motion of the atoms or molecules.

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SIXTH GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Organization of Living Things*

L.OL.M.5 Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers- Producers are mainly green plants that obtain energy from the sun by the process of photosynthesis. All animals, including humans, are consumers that meet their energy by eating other organisms or their products. Consumers break down the structures of the organisms they eat to make the materials they need to grow and function. Decomposers, including bacteria and fungi, use dead organisms or their products to meet their energy needs.

L.OL.06.51 Classify producers, consumers, decomposers based on their source of food (the source of energy and building materials).

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SIXTH GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Ecosystems*

L.EC.M.1 Interactions of Organisms- Organisms of one species form a population. Populations of different organisms interact and form communities. Living communities and nonliving factors that interact with them form ecosystems.

L.EC.06.11 Identify and describe examples of populations, communities, and ecosystems including the Great Lakes region.

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L.EC.06.41 Describe how human beings are part of the ecosystem of the Earth and that human activity can purposefully, or accidentally, alter the balance in ecosystems.

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E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils and sediments.

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