

**Seventh Grade  
Science Grade Level Content  
Expectations**

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**Seventh Grade Science Grade  
Level Content Expectations**

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## **SEVENTH 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.07.11** Generate scientific questions based on observations, investigations, and research.

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**S.IP.07.14** Use metric measurement devices in an investigation.

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

**S.IP.07.16** Identify patterns in data.

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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.07.11** Analyze information from data tables and graphs to answer scientific questions.

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**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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**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.

**S.RS.07.15** Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.

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**P.EN.07.31** Identify examples of waves, including sound waves, seismic waves, and waves on water.

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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.07.43** Explain how light energy is transferred to chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis.

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**P.EN.M.6 Solar Energy Effects-** Nuclear reactions take place in the sun producing heat and light. Only a tiny fraction of the light energy from the sun reaches Earth, providing energy to heat the Earth.

**P.EN.07.61** Identify that nuclear reactions take place in the sun, producing heat and light.

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### Physical Science *Properties of Matter*

**P.PM.M.1 Chemical Properties-** Matter has chemical properties. The understanding of chemical properties helps to explain how new substances are formed.

**P.PM.07.11** Classify substances by their chemical properties (flammability, pH, and reactivity).

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**P.PM.M.2 Elements and Compounds-** Elements are composed of a single kind of atom that are grouped into families with similar properties on the periodic table. Compounds are composed of two or more different elements. Each element and compound has a unique set of physical and chemical properties such as boiling point, density, color, conductivity, and reactivity.

**P.PM.07.21** Identify the smallest component that makes up an element.

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**P.PM.07.22** Describe how the elements within the Periodic Table are organized by similar properties into families (highly reactive metals, less reactive metals, highly reactive nonmetals, and some almost completely non-reactive gases).

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**P.PM.M.2 Elements and Compounds-** Elements are composed of a single kind of atom that are grouped into families with similar properties on the periodic table. Compounds are composed of two or more different elements. Each element and compound has a unique set of physical and chemical properties such as boiling point, density, color, conductivity, and reactivity.

**P.PM.07.22** Describe how the elements within the Periodic Table are organized by similar properties into families (highly reactive metals, less reactive metals, highly reactive nonmetals, and some almost completely non-reactive gases).

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**P.PM.07.23** Illustrate the structure of molecules using models or drawings (water, carbon dioxide, table salt).

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**P.PM.07.24** Describe examples of physical and chemical properties of elements and compounds (boiling point, density, color, conductivity, reactivity).

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**P.CM.07.21** Identify evidence of chemical change through color, gas formation, solid formation, and temperature change.

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### Life Science *Organization of Living Things*

**L.OL.M.2 Cell Functions-** All organisms are composed of cells, from one cell to many cells. In multicellular organisms, specialized cells perform specialized functions. Organs and organ systems are composed of cells, and function to serve the needs of cells for food, air, and waste removal. The way in which cells function is similar in all living organisms.

**L.OL.07.21** Recognize that all organisms are composed of cells (single cell organisms, multicellular organisms).

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**L.OL.07.22** Explain how cells make up different body tissues, organs, and organ systems.

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**L.OL.07.23** Describe how cells in all multicellular organisms are specialized to take in nutrients, which they use to provide energy for the work that cells do and to make the materials that a cell or organism needs.

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**L.OL.07.24** Recognize that cells function in a similar way in all organisms.

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**L.OL.M.3- Growth and Development- Following fertilization, cell division produces a small cluster of cells that then differentiate by appearance and function to form the basic tissue of multicellular organisms.**

**L.OL.07.31** Describe growth and development in terms of increase of cell number and/or cell size.

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**L.OL.07.31** Describe growth and development in terms of increase of cell number and/or cell size.

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**L.OL.07.61** Recognize the need for light to provide energy for the production of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

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**L.OL.07.63** Describe evidence that plants make, use and store food.

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### Life Science *Heredity*

**L.HE.M.2** Reproduction- Reproduction is a characteristic of all living systems; because no individual organism lives forever, reproduction is essential to the continuation of every species. Some organisms reproduce asexually. Other organisms reproduce sexually.

**L.HE.07.21** Compare how characteristics of living things are passed on through generations, both asexually and sexually.

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**E.ES.M.1 Solar Energy-** The sun is the major source of energy for phenomena on the surface of the Earth.

**E.ES.07.11** Demonstrate, using a model or drawing, the relationship between the warming by the sun of the Earth and the water cycle as it applies to the atmosphere (evaporation, water vapor, warm air rising, cooling, condensation, clouds).

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**E.ES.07.12** Describe the relationship between the warming of the atmosphere of the Earth by the sun and convection within the atmosphere and oceans.

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**E.ES.M.4 Human Consequences-** Human activities have changed the land, oceans, and atmosphere of the Earth resulting in the reduction of the number and variety of wild plants and animals sometimes causing extinction of species.

**E.ES.07.41** Explain how human activities (surface mining, deforestation, overpopulation, construction and urban development, farming, dams, landfills, and restoring natural areas) change the surface of the Earth and affect the survival of organisms.

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**E.ES.M.7 Weather and Climate-** Global patterns of atmospheric and oceanic movement influence weather and climate.

**E.ES.07.71** Compare and contrast the difference and relationship between climate and weather.

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**E.ES.07.72** Describe how different weather occurs due to the constant motion of the atmosphere from the energy of the sun reaching the surface of the Earth.

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**E.ES.07.81** Explain the water cycle and describe how evaporation, transpiration, condensation, cloud formation, precipitation, infiltration, surface runoff, ground water, and absorption occur within the cycle.

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**E.FE.M.1 Atmosphere-** The atmosphere is a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen and trace gases that include water vapor. The atmosphere has different physical and chemical composition at different elevations.

**E.FE.07.11** Describe the atmosphere as a mixture of gases.

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