Kindergarten Science Grade Level Content Expectations

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KINDERGARTEN 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.00.11 Make purposeful observation of the natural world using the appropriate senses.

KINDERGARTEN SCIENCE

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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.00.12 Generate questions based on observations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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S.IP.00.13 Plan and conduct simple investigations.

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S.IP.00.14 Manipulate simple tools (for example: hand lens, pencils, balances, non-standard objects for measurement) that aid observation and data collection.

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S.IP.00.16 Construct simple charts from data and observations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Analysis and Communication*

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

S.IA.00.12 Share ideas about science through purposeful conversation.

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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.00.11 Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.

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KINDERGARTEN SCIENCE

Physical Science *Force and Motion*

P.FM.E.1 Position- A position of an object can be described by locating the object relative to other objects or a background.

P.FM.00.11 Describe the position of an object (for example: above, below, in front of, behind, on) in relation to other objects around it.

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P.FM.E.1 Position- A position of an object can be described by locating the object relative to other objects or a background.

P.FM.00.12 Describe the direction of a moving object (for example: away from or closer to) from different observers' views.

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KINDERGARTEN SCIENCE

Physical Science *Force and Motion*

P.FM.E.2 Gravity- Earth pulls down on all objects with a force called gravity. With very few exceptions, objects fall to the ground no matter where the object is on the Earth.

P.FM.00.21 Observe how objects fall toward the earth.

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KINDERGARTEN SCIENCE

Physical Science *Force and Motion*

P.FM.E.3 Force- A force is either a push or a pull. The motion of objects can be changed by forces. The size of the change is related to the size of the force. The change is also related to the mass of the object on which the force is being exerted. When an object does not move in response to a force, it is because another force is being applied by the environment.

P.FM.00.31 Demonstrate pushes and pulls on objects that can move.

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P.FM.E.3 Force- A force is either a push or a pull. The motion of objects can be changed by forces. The size of the change is related to the size of the force. The change is also related to the mass of the object on which the force is being exerted. When an object does not move in response to a force, it is because another force is being applied by the environment.

P.FM.00.33 Observe how pushes and pulls can change the speed or direction of moving objects.

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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.

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Earth Science *Solid Earth*

E.SE.E.1 Earth Materials- Earth materials that occur in nature include rocks, minerals, soils, water, and the gases of the atmosphere. Some Earth materials have properties, which sustain plant and animal life.

E.SE.00.11 Identify Earth materials that occur in nature (sand, rocks, soil, water).

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