

Inquiry

Question & Investigate

- ♦ Scientific investigations involve asking and trying to answer a question about the natural world by making and recording observations.

Explain

- ♦ Scientists develop explanations using recorded observations to describe patterns using tallies, tables, picture graphs, or bar-type graphs.

Communicate

- ♦ Scientists report on their observations to other scientists, using drawings and words. They also listen to and use observations made by other students.

Communicate

- ♦ Observations are more reliable if repeated, especially if repeated by different people.

Intellectual Honesty

- ♦ All scientific observations must be reported honestly and accurately.

Science Vocabulary

- Air
- Air resistance
- Anemometer
- Build
- Calendar
- Change
- Cirrus
- Common
- Compare
- Compress
- Construct
- Cumulus
- crystal
- cylinder
- Describe
- Direction
- Dissolve
- Engineer
- Evaporate
- Fertilizer
- Flexible
- Flow
- Flower
- Force
- Gas
- Germination
- Graph
- Grow
- Habitat
- Human made
- Inflate
- Invisible
- Large
- Layer
- Level
- Life Cycle
- Light
- Liquids
- Magnifier
- Matter
- Measure
- Medium
- Meteorologist
- Mixture
- Motion
- Natural
- Nutrient
- Observation
- Opaque
- Particle
- Patterns
- Pile
- Plant
- Pollen
- precipitation
- Predict
- pressure
- Propeller
- Properties
- Question
- Rigid
- Root
- Season
- Screen
- Seed
- Soil
- Solids
- Submerge
- Swollen
- Syringe
- System
- Translucent
- Transparent
- Viscous
- Weather

Tacoma Priority Science Standards 2011-12 for First Grade



Supporting Science at Home

- 1. Keep a science notebook at home for your child to write questions, make observations and record notes.**
- 2. Talk to your child about science that is happening at school.**
- 3. Take advantage of local resources around Tacoma.**

BIG Picture

The *Tacoma Priority Science Standards* are adapted from *The Washington State Science Standards*.

“The standards are not the curriculum. The standards describe what all students at this grade level are expected to know and be able to do in the area of science.”*

The purpose of this document is to clarify standards taught at each grade level and to provide strong support for students, parents, teachers, and the broader community by guiding the alignment of the school curriculum, instruction and assessment.”

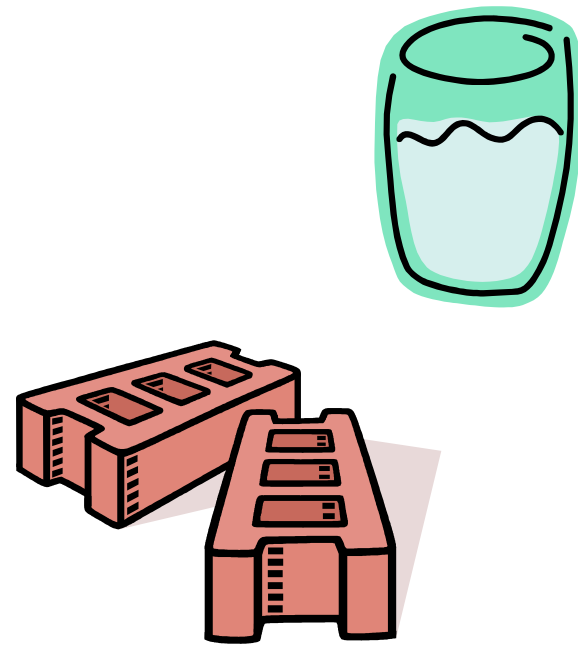
**Revised Washington State K-12 Science Standards. Page 1*

Systems & Application

- ◊ Living and nonliving things are made of parts. People give names to the parts that are different from the name of the whole object, plant, or animal.
- ◊ Some objects can easily be taken apart and put back together again while other objects cannot be taken apart without damaging them like books, pencils, plants, and animals.
- ◊ Common tools can be used to solve problems.
- ◊ Different materials are more suitable for some purposes than for other purposes.
- ◊ A problem may have more than one acceptable solution.
- ◊ Counting, classifying, and measuring can sometimes be helpful in solving a problem.

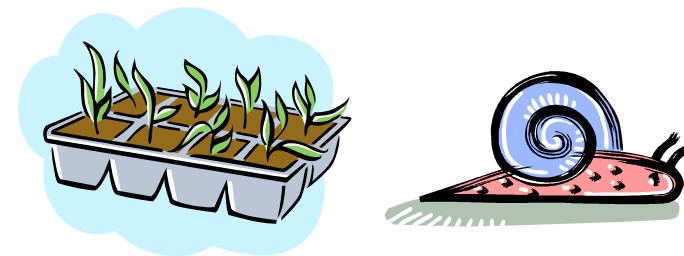
Physical Science

- ◊ Liquids take the shape of the part of the container they occupy. (Solids & Liquids)
- ◊ Solids retain their shape regardless of the container they are in. Given several substances, sort them into those that are liquid and solid. (Solids & Liquids)
- ◊ Water changes state (solid, liquid, gas) when the temperature of the water changes. (Air & Weather)



Life Science

- ◊ All plants have various external parts. (New Plants)
- ◊ The parts of a plant appear different under a magnifier compared with the unaided eye. (New Plants)
- ◊ Most plants have roots to get water and leaves to gather sunlight. (New Plants)
- ◊ Plants have life cycles that include sprouting, growing to full size, forming fruits and flowers, shedding seeds (which begins a new cycle), and eventually dying. The details of the life cycle are different for different plants. (New Plants)
- ◊ The offspring of a plant or animal closely resembles its parents, but close inspection reveals differences. (New Plants)
- ◊ Sometimes differences in characteristics give individual plants or animals an advantage in surviving and reproducing. (New Plants)
- ◊ There are different kinds of natural areas, or habitats, where many different plants and animals live together. (New Plants)
- ◊ A habitat supports the growth of many different plants and animals by meeting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter. (New Plants)



Earth & Space Science

- ◊ Many things can be seen in the sky. Some change minute by minute, while others move in patterns that can be seen if they are observed day after day. (Air & Weather)
- ◊ The position of the Sun in the sky appears to change during the day. (Air & Weather)
- ◊ The Moon can be seen sometimes during the day and sometimes during the night. The Moon appears to have different shapes on different days. (Air & Weather)
- ◊ Weather changes from day to day and over the seasons. Weather can be described by measurable quantities, such as temperature and precipitation. (Air & Weather)

