Science Unit	1 st Grade- Nature of Science		
Engineering Unit	Nature of Science & Engineering (NSE) How Do Engineers Work Together		
Timeline			
	SC.1. N.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world, investigate them in teams through free exploration, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations. SC.1.N.1.2 Using the five senses as tools, make careful observations, describe objects in terms of number, shape, texture, size, weight, color, and motion,		
	and compare their observations with others.		
Science Standards	SC.1.N.1.3 Keep records as appropriate such as pictorial and written records of investigations conducted.		
	SC.1.N.1.4 Ask "how do you know?" in appropriate situations. Standards for Engineering Design		
	K-2-ETS1-1. Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool. K-2-ETS1-2. Develop a simple sketch, drawing, or physical model to illustrate how the shape of an object helps it function as needed to		
	solve a given problem. K-2-ETS1-3. Analyze data from tests of two objects designed to solve the same problem to compare the strengths and weaknesses of how each performs.		
Essential Questions	 What does an engineer do and how do they collaborate? How do engineers design solutions to problems? What is a scientist? What tools do scientists use to observe and measure? How are scientists and engineers similar and different? 		
Science Vocabulary	Engineer, scientist, observations		
ELA Text	Mary Poppins, Friend Ship, My Five Senses, Cook a Doodle Do, Listen Buddy, Being a Scientist, The Wind Blew, Boy and Bot		
Investigations	Introduction of Ozobots Observation tools and measurement Sorting Objects by property		
Engineering Design Challenge	Hat Design Challenge Design a planter box (?)		

Science Unit	Physical Science		
Engineering Unit	Classification of Objects based on properties and how they move. Exploring Gravity		
Timeline	Exploring Gravity		
Science Standards	SC.1.E.6.2 Describe the need for water and how to be safe around water. SC.1.E.5.2 Explore the Law of Gravity by demonstrating that Earth's gravity pulls any object on or near Earth toward it even though nothing is touching the object. SC.1.P.8.1 Sort objects by observable properties, such as size, shape, color, temperature (hot or cold), weight (heavy or light), texture, and whether objects sink or float. SC.1.P.12.1 Demonstrate and describe the various ways that objects can move, such as in a straight line, zigzag, back-and-forth, round and-round, fast, and slow. SC.1.P.13.1 Demonstrate that the way to change the motion of an object is by applying a push or a pull. SC.1.N.1.4 Ask "how do you know?" in appropriate situations. SC.1.N.1.3 Keep records as appropriate—such as pictorial and written records—of investigations conducted. SC.1.N.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world, investigate them in teams through free exploration, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations.		
Essential Questions	 What types of water are found on earth? How do living things use water? How can I be safe around water? How do things move? What objects float or sink? 		
Science Vocabulary	Force (balanced and unbalanced), gravity, sink, float, push, pull, motion, zigzag, fast, slow, direction, speed		
Investigations	How things move- exploring with objects, pushing with straws, etc. Sink vs. Float with objects Measurement		
ELA Text	Article- Water Safety, Titanic, Who Sank the Boat?, Comparing Bodies of Water, Simply Science Water, Push and Pull, Sources of water Journeys "The Big Trip", "Whistle for Willie Readworks- Movement Articles Epic Books: Stop and Go, Fast and Slow: Moving Objects in Different Ways		
Engineering Design Challenge	Design How can I build a boat that will float and hold a load?		

Science Unit	Earth Science	
Engineering Unit	Natural Resources (NR) – Earth's Structures	Space Exploration (SE) – Sun and Stars
Timeline	December-January	January-February
Science Standards	SC. 1.E.6.1 Recognize that water, rocks, soil, and living, organisms are found on Earth's surface. SC.1.E.6.2 Describe the need for water and how to be safe around water. SC.1.E.6.3 Recognize that some things in the world around us happen fast and some happen slowly.	SC 1.E.5.1 Observe and discuss that there are more stars in the sky than anyone can easily count and that they are not scattered evenly in the sky. SC.1.E.5.2 Explore the Law of Gravity by demonstrating that Earth's gravity pulls any object on or near Earth toward it even though nothing is touching the object. (Taught prior to Force and Motion) SC.1.E.5.3 Investigate how magnifiers make things appear bigger and help people see things they could not see without them. SC.1.E.5.4 Identify the beneficial and harmful properties of the Sun. SC.1.L.17.1 Through observation, recognize that all plants and animals, including humans, need the basic necessities of air, water, food, and space.
Essential Questions	 What makes up the Earth's surface? Why do we need water? What changes are fast or slow? How does gravity impact us? 	 What is in the night sky? How do tools help us understand stars and where they are found? How can the sun be both beneficial and harmful? How can we design solutions to protect from the sun and weather elements?
Science Vocabulary	Rocks, soil, organisms, changes	Sun, energy, solar energy, light, heat, star, constellations, heat, thermometer, harmful, beneficial,
Investigations	Soil observations- Hand lens Mass- Using Balance scales Sheep in a Jeep	Star Lab Reading a thermometer Measuring temperature on various surfaces and materials
ELA Text		What Makes Day and Night Stargazers- Gail Gibbons Energy from the Sun Rookie Read About Science Twinkle –Nick Bland (Great Read Aloud idea)
Design Challenge	Design a way to prevent fast changes at school.	Create a doghouse that protects the animal from weather conditions.

Science Unit	Life Science		
Engineering Unit	Life Processes (LP)		
Engineering Unit	Ecosystems (ECO)		
Timeline	March-April		
Science Standards	SC.1.L.14.1 Make observations of living things and their environment using the five senses. SC.1.L.14.2 Identify the major parts of plants, including stem, roots, leaves, and flowers. SC.1.L.14.3 Differentiate between living and nonliving things. SC.1.L.16.1 Make observations that plants and animals closely resemble their parents, but variations exist among individuals within a population. SC.1.L.17.1 Through observation, recognize that all plants and animals, including humans, need the basic necessities of air, water, food, and space. SC.1.N.1.2 Using the five senses as tools, make careful observations, describe objects in terms of number, shape, texture, size, weight, color, and motion and compare their observations with others. SC.1.N.1.4 Ask "how do you know?" in appropriate situations.		
Essential Questions	 What observations can I make using my senses? How do I know if something is living or nonliving? What are the basic needs of all living things? What are the characteristics of plants? Who am I like? How do plants and animals grow and change? How can I design a garden, so plants will survive, and animals will find food? 		
Science			
Vocabulary	Living, non-living, environment, stem, roots, leaves, flowers, needs, senses,		
Investigations	Observing Meal worms Observations- Physical properties		
ELA Text	 What's Alive Caterpillar Diary See How the Grow: Butterfly Leaping Frogs A Butterfly is Born 	 Tadpole Diary Tops and Bottoms We Can Eat Plants 	
Engineering Design Challenge	Design a planter box		