Content Area: Science Unit: Unifying Themes Grade: Grade 6 MLR Span: 6-8

#### MLR Content Standard: A: Unifying Themes

Students apply the principles of systems, models, constancy and change, and scale in science and technology.

\*Assessment **MSAD #54** Unifying **MLR Performance** Instructional Themes: Indicators **Objectives Resources/Activities** 1.Students describe Standards A, B and C are A1 Systems Students will Unifying Themes and and apply principles of systems in manshould be embedded in made things, natural Standards D and E. things, and processes. Please work to accomplish these objectives when you complete the units in Standards D and E. a.Explain how a. All units individual parts working together in a system (including organisms, Earth systems, solar systems, or man-made structures) can do more than each part individually. b.Explain how the b.Biomes E2 output of one part of a Animal Adaption E1 system, including Electricity D4.d waste products from manufacturing or organisms, can become the input of another part of a system. c.Describe how c.Biomes E2 systems are nested Animal Adaption E1 and that systems may Electricity D4.d be thought of a s

containing

subsystems (as well

	1		
	as being a subsystem of a larger system) and apply the understanding to analyze systems.		
A2 Models	2.Students use models to examine a variety of real-world phenomena from the physical setting, the living environment, and the technological world and compare advantages and disadvantages of various models.	Students will	
	a.Compare different types of models that can be used to represent the same thing (including models of chemical reactions, motion, or cells) in order to match the purpose and complexity of a model to its use.		ab.Magnets & Motors All Units
	b.Propose changes to models and explain how those changes may better the real thing.		
A3 Constancy and Change	3.Students describe how patterns of change vary in physical, biological, and technological systems.	Students will	
	a.Describe systems that are changing including ecosystems,		a.All units a-c. Ecosystems

	Earth systems, and technologies.		
	b.Give examples of systems including ecosystems, Earth systems, and technologies that appear to be unchanging (even though things may be changing within the system) and identify any feedback mechanisms that may be modifying the changes.		b. Biomes E2 Animal Adaption E1 Electricity D4.d
	c.Describe rates of change and cyclic patterns using appropriate grade- level mathematics.		c.All units
A4 Scale	4.Students use scale to describe objects, phenomena, or processes related to Earth, space, matter, and mechanical and living systems.	Students will	
	a.Describe how some things change or work differently at different scales.		a.All units (ex; terrarium vs. actual biome; prism vs. rainbow in sky)
	b.Use proportions, averages, and ranges to describe small and large extremes of scale.		a-b. Invisible Universe b.All units

Content Area: Science Unit: Skills & Traits Grade: Grade 6 MLR Span: 6-8

# MLR Content Standard: **B. The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry And Technological Design**

Students plan, conduct, analyze data from and communicate results of in-depth scientific investigations; and they use a systematic process, tools, equipment, and a variety of materials to create a technological design and produce a solution or product to meet a specified need.

	MLR Performance	MSAD #54	Instructional
<b>Skills and Traits</b>	Indicators	Objectives	<b>Resources/Activities</b>
<b>B1 Skills and Traits</b>	1.Students plan,	Students will:	
of Scientific	conduct, analyze data		
Inquiry	from, and		
	communicate results		
	of investigations,		
	including simple		
	experiments.		
	a.Identify questions		a – f. All units
	that can be answered		
	through scientific		
	investigations.		
	b.Design and safely		
	conduct scientific		
	investigations		
	including experiments		
	with controlled		
	variables.		
	a Usa annranriata		a EOSS Electricity and
	toola matria unita		C. FOSS Electricity and Magnets
	and techniques to		Invisible Universe
	and techniques to		Invisible Universe
	interpret data		
	d Use mathematics to		d FOSS Electricity and
	gather organize and		Magnets
	present data and		Invisible Universe
	structure convincing		
	explanations.		
	r		
	e.Use logic, critical		

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	manageming and		
	reasoning, and evidence to develop descriptions, explanations, predictions, and models.		
	f.Communicate, critique, and analyze their own scientific work and the work of other students.		
B2 Skills and Traits of Technological Design	2.Students use a systematic process, tools, equipment, and a variety of materials to design and produce a solution or product to meet a specified need, using established criteria.	Students will	
	<ul><li>a.Identify appropriate problems for technological design.</li><li>b.Design a solution or product.</li></ul>		<ul><li>a-g. FOSS Electricity and Magnets</li><li>a-g. Invisible Universe</li><li>a-g. Magnets &amp; Motors</li></ul>
	c.Communicate a proposed design using drawings and simple models.		
	d.Implement a proposed design.		
	e.Evaluate a completed design or product.		
	f.Suggest improvement for their own and others' designs and try out		

proposed modifications.	
g.Explain the design process including the stages of problem identification, solution design, implementation, and evaluation.	

Content Area: Science Unit: Scientific & Technological Enterprise Grade: Grade 6 MLR Span: 6-8

MLR Content Standard: **C. The Scientific and Technological Enterprise** Students understand the history and nature of scientific knowledge and technology, the processes of inquiry and technological design, and the impacts science and technology have on society and the environment.

Scientific &	MLR Performance	<b>MSAD #54</b>	Instructional
Technological	Indicators	Objectives	<b>Resources/Activities</b>
Enterprise			
C1	1.Students describe how	Students will	
Understandings of	scientists use varied and		
Inquiry	systematic approaches to		
I J	investigations that may		
	lead to further		
	investigations.		
	8		
	a.Explain how the type		a- c. Invisible Universe
	of question informs the		
	type of investigation.		a-c. Magnets & Motors
	b.Explain why it is		a-c. All Units
	important to identify and		
	control variables and		
	replicate trials in		
	experiments.		
	c.Describe how		
	scientists' analyses of		
	findings can lead to new		
	investigations.		
C2	2.Students understand	Students will	
Understandings	and compare the		
About Science and	similarities and		
Technology	differences between		
	scientific inquiry and		
	technological design.		
			1 411 77 1
	a.Compare the process of		a-b. All Units
	scientific inquiry to the		

	<ul><li>process of technological design.</li><li>b.Explain how constraints and consequences impact scientific inquiry and technological design.</li></ul>		
C3 Science, Technology, and Society	3.Students identify and describe the role of science and technology in addressing personal and societal challenges.	Students will	
	a.Describe how science		a- c. Ecosystems
	and technology can help		
	address societal challenges related to population, natural hazards, sustainability, personal health and safety, and environmental quality.		a-c. Invisible Universe
	b.Identify personal choices that can either positively or negatively impact society including population, ecosystem sustainability, personal health, and environmental quality.		
	c.Identify factors that influence the develop- ment and use of science and technology.		c. All Units
C4 History and Nature of Science	4.Students describe historical examples that illustrate how science advances knowledge through the scientists involved and through the ways scientists think and	Students will	

about their work and the work of others.	
a.Describe how men and women of various backgrounds, working in teams or alone and communicating about their ideas extensively	a-c. All units. Non-fiction books
with others, engage in science, engineering, and related fields.	a-c. MMH text pp.674 - 675
b.Describe a breakthrough from the history of science that contributes to our current understanding of science.	
c.Describe and provide examples that illustrate that science is a human endeavor that generates explanations based on verifiable evidence that are subject to change when new evidence does not match existing explanations.	

Content Area: Science Unit: Physical Setting Grade: Grade 6 MLR Span: 6-8

#### MLR Content Standard: **D. The Physical Setting**

Students understand the universal nature of matter, energy, force, and motion and identify how these relationships are exhibited in Earth Systems, in the solar system, and throughout the universe.

Physical	MLR Performance	<b>MSAD #54</b>	Instructional
Setting	Indicators	Objectives	<b>Resources/Activities</b>
D1 Universe and Solar System	1.Students explain the movements, and describe the location, composition, and characteristics of our solar system and universe, including planets, the sun, and	Students will	
	<ul> <li>galaxies.</li> <li>a.Describe the different kinds of objects in the solar system including planets, sun, moons, asteroids, and comets.</li> <li>b.Explain the motions that cause days, years, phases of the moon, and eclipses.</li> </ul>		
	c.Describe the location of our solar system in its galaxy and explain that other galaxies exist and that they include stars and planets.		
D2 Earth	2.Students describe the various cycles, physical and biological forces and processes, position in space, energy transformations,	Students will	

and human actions that affect the short-term and long-term changes to the Earth.	
a.Explain how the tilt of Earth's rotational axis relative to the plane of its yearly orbit around the sun affects the day length and sunlight intensity to cause seasons.	
b.Describe EarthSystems- biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere- and cycles and interactions within them (including water moving among and between them, rocks forming and transforming, and weather formation).	
c.Give several reasons why the climate is different in different regions of the Earth.	
d.Describe significant Earth resources and how their limited supply affects how they are used.	
e.Describe the effect of gravity on objects on Earth.	
f.Give examples of abrupt changes and slow changes in Earth Systems.	

D2 Mattan and	2 Students describe		
D5 Matter and	3. Students describe		
Energy	physical and chemical	Students will	
	properties of matter,		
	interactions and		
	changes in matter and		
	transfer of energy		
	through matter.		
	a.Describe that all		
	matter is made up of		
	atoms and distinguish		
	between/among		
	elements atoms and		
	moloculos		
	morecures.		
	h Degerihe I		
	b.Describe now		
	physical characteristics		
	of elements and types		
	of reactions they		
	undergo have been		
	used to create the		
	Periodic Table		
	c Describe the		
	difference hetween		
	physical and chemical		
	change.		
	d.Explain the		
	relationship of the		
	motion of atoms and		
	molecules to the states		
	of matter for gases		
	liquids and solids		
	inquido, una sonas.		
	a Explain how atoms		
	C.Explain now atoms		
	are packed together in		
	arrangements that		
	compose all substances		
	including elements,		
	compounds, mixtures,		
	and solutions.		
	f.Explain and apply the		
	understanding that		
	substances have		
	abaractoristic		
	characteristic		

	properties, including density, boiling point, and solubility and these properties are not dependent on the amount of matter present.		
	g.Use the idea of atoms to explain the conservation of matter.		
	h.Describe several different types of energy forms including heat energy, chemical energy, and mechanical energy.		
	i.Use examples of energy transformations form one form to another to explain that energy cannot be created or destroyed.		
	j.Describe how heat is transferred from one object to another by conduction, convection, and/or radiation.		
	k.Describe the properties of solar radiation and its interaction with objects on Earth.		
D4 Force and Motion	4.Students describe the force of gravity, the motion of objects, the properties of waves, and the wavelike property of energy in light waves.	Students will	

a.Describe the similarities and differences in the motion of sound vibrations, earthquakes, and light waves.	<ul> <li>a1. describe the parts of all waves and how wave motion is quantified and measured.</li> <li>a2.explain the behavior of light, how it travels, and how it is both a particle and a wave.</li> <li>a3. explain the behavior of sound and how it travels.</li> <li>a4.compare and contrast the waves of sound, light, and earthquakes.</li> </ul>	a1-a3. <u>MacMillan/McGraw</u> <u>Hill</u> (Unit F-Ch.12) pp.636-663 and included activities-Grade 5 book; pp. 644-667 and included activities-Grade 6 book a1-a4. <u>MacMillan/McGraw</u> <u>Hill</u> pp.272-282 and included activities-Grade 5 book; pp.270-275 and included activities-Grade 6 book <u>Invisible Universe</u> book and activities kit, pp.15-23, wave models pp. 48-57 (page 112- Summary Outlines)
b.Explain the relationship among visible light, the electromagnetic spectrum, and sight.	<ul><li>b1. define the electromagnetic spectrum.</li><li>b2.define visible light and how it is responsible for how we see color.</li><li>b3.explain the relationship among visible light, the electromagnetic spectrum and sight.</li></ul>	b1-b3. <u>MacMillan/McGraw</u> <u>Hill</u> Unit F, Ch 12, pp.650- 663 Grade 5 book; pp.658- 679 Grade 6 book <u>Invisible Universe-</u> choose a variety of student experiments from Activity 2 and Activity 3 Use various prism shapes to create color spectrum Response journals
c.Describe and apply an understanding of how the gravitational force between any two objects would change if their mass or the distance between them changed.		
d.Describe and apply an understanding of how electric currents and magnets can exert	<ul><li>d1.assemble an electromagnet.</li><li>d2.design an experiment to test</li><li>the strength of an electromagnet.</li></ul>	d1-d4: <u>MacMillan/McGraw-Hill</u> (Unit F, Lesson 5) pp.676- 687; Activity pp. 686-687

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force on each other. e.Describe and apply an understanding of the	<ul><li>d3.observe the strength of an electromagnet under different conditions.</li><li>d4.measure, record, and communicate how electric currents and magnets can exert a force on each other.</li></ul>	Grade 5 book; pp. 693-711 and included activities, Grade 6 book Demonstrations, discussion, response journal Materials from FOSS kit "Magnetism/Electricity" Experiment with a compass needle near a wire conducting an electric change, for example, near a lighted bulb in a circuit.
an understanding of the effects of multiple forces on an object, and how unbalanced forces will cause changes in the speed or direction.		

# Content Area: Science Unit: The Living Environment

Grade: Grade 6 MLR Span: 6-8

#### MLR Content Standard: E. The Living Environment

Students understand that cells are the basic unit of life, that all life as we know it has evolved through genetic transfer and natural selection to create a great diversity of organisms, and that these organisms create interdependent webs through which matter an energy flow. Students understand similarities and differences between humans and other organisms and the interconnections of these interdependent webs.

Living	MLR Performance	<b>MSAD #54</b>	Instructional
Environment	Indicators	Objectives	<b>Resources/Activities</b>
E1 Biodiversity	1.Students differentiate among organisms based on biological characteristics and identify patterns of similarity.	Students will	Science: A Closer Look MacMillan/McGraw-Hill "Life Science" Unit A
	a.Compare physical characteristics that differentiate organisms into groups (including plants that use sunlight to make their own food, animals that consume energy-rich food, and organisms that cannot easily be classified as either).	<ul> <li>a1-b1.observe, record and discuss internal and external physical characteristics of organisms and classify them according to these characteristics.</li> <li>a2.consider patterns of structure: <ul> <li>-animal body patterns</li> <li>-plant axis and symmetry as characteristics of living things.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a1. MMH text – Unit B</li> <li>a1. Create a classification game, using pictures of various organisms, that students will place in categories and defend their choices.</li> <li>a2.Assemble and classify a set of photographs of organisms by body patterns (animals).</li> <li>a2.Assemble and classify a plant set by axis and symmetry. (External physical characteristics)</li> </ul>
	b.Explain how biologists use internal and external features to determine relatedness among organisms and to form the basis for classification systems.	b1.compare and contrast structural and behavioral adaptations that illustrate relatedness among organisms.	b1-d1. TOPS #37 b1-d1. <u>Animal Survival</u> field guides

	c.Explain ways to determine whether organisms are the same species.	c1.categorize organisms based on a predetermined list of characteristics.	
	d.Describe how external and internal structures of animals and plants contribute to the variety of ways organisms are able to find food and reproduce.	d1.compare and contrast structural adaptations for feeding, movement, body covering, and reproduction.	
E2 Ecosystems	2. Students examine how the characteristics of the physical, non-living (abiotic) environment, the types and behaviors of living (biotic) organisms, and the flow of matter and energy affect organisms and the ecosystem of which they are part.	Students will	
	a.List various kinds of resources within different biomes for which organisms compete.	<ul><li>a1.identify and describe the major biomes: aquatic and terrestrial.</li><li>a2.list resources in each biome that support anima1 and plant life (including sunlight).</li></ul>	a1-a2.Create a diorama, illustration, brochure, or slide show that describes a biome.
	b.Describe ways in which two types of organisms may interact (including competition, predator/prey, producer/consumer/decomp oser, parasitism, and mutualism) and describe the positive and negative consequences of such interactions.	<ul> <li>b1.describe interaction</li> <li>between 2 organisms within a</li> <li>biome (2 plants, 2 animals, or plant/animal).</li> <li>b2.describe positive and negative consequences of such interaction.</li> </ul>	b1-b2.Dyads or individual students research 2 organisms and present findings showing positive and negative consequences of interactions.
	c.Describe the source and flow of energy in the two major food webs, terrestrial	c1.describe source and flow of energy including sunlight, in major food webs.	c1.Analyze a terrestrial and/or a marine food web to determine consequences of

	and marine		non aval of an a anaphian
	and marine.		removal of one organism
			from the web.
	d.Describe now matter and		
	energy change from one		
	form to another in living		
	things and in the physical		
	environment.		
	e.Explain that the total		
	amount of matter in the		
	environment stays the same		
	even as its form and		
	location change.		
E3 Cells	3 Students describe the		
	hierarchy of organization	Students will	
	and function in organisms	Students will	
	and the similarities and		
	differences in structure		
	function and needs among		
	function, and needs among		
	and within organisms.		
	a.Describe the basic		
	functions of organisms		
	carried out within cells		
	including the extracting of		
	energy from food and the		
	elimination of wastes		
	chilling of wastes.		
	b.Explain the relationship		
	among cells, tissues,		
	organs, and organ systems,		
	including how tissues and		
	organs serve the needs of		
	cells and organisms.		
	c.Compare the structures,		
	systems, and interactions		
	that allow single-celled		
	organisms and multi-celled		
	plants and animals,		
	including humans, to		
	defend themselves, acquire		
	and use energy, self-		
	regulate, reproduce, and		
	coordinate movement.		

	d.Explain that all living things are composed of cells numbering from just one to millions.		
E4 Heredity and Reproduction	4.Students describe the general characteristics and mechanisms of reproduction and heredity in organisms, including humans, and ways in which organisms are affected by their genetic traits.	Students will	
	a.Explain that sexual reproduction includes fertilization that results in the inclusion of genetic information from each parent and determines the inherited traits that are a part of every cell.		
	b.Identify some of the risks to the healthy development of an embryo including mother's diet, lifestyle, and hygiene.		
	c.Describe asexual reproduction as a process by which all genetic information comes from one parent and determines the inherited traits that are a part of every cell.		
E5 Evolution	5.Students describe the evidence that evolution occurs over many generations, allowing species to acquire many of their unique characteristics or adaptations.	Students will	

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a.Explain how the layers of sedimentary rock and their contained fossils provide	
evidence for the long history of changing life.	
b.Describe how small differences between parents and offspring can lead to descendants who are very different from their ancestors.	
c.Describe how variations in the behavior and traits of an offspring may permit some of them to survive a changing environment.	
d.Explain that new varieties of cultivated plants and domestic animals can be developed through genetic modification and describe the impacts of the new varieties of plants and animals.	