

Trees (Fall & Spring)-Kindergarten
October 23, 2012

<p>Timeframe Taught over the course of the school year with particular focus in Fall & Spring</p>

Standards	Assessment/ Student Evidence	Academic Vocabulary	Resources
SYSA Living and non-living things are made of parts. People give names to the parts that are different from the name of the whole object, plant, or animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name at least 5 different parts, given an illustration of a whole object, plant (tree) or animal. Compare a part of an object with the whole object, correctly using the words “whole” and “part” 	Whole Part	<i>Trees</i> Teacher Guide by FOSS Class book set of: <i>The Important Thing About Habitats is...by Clarimont & Byrne & SPS</i>
INQA Scientific investigations involve asking and trying to answer a question about the natural world by making and recording observations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions about objects, organisms, and events in their environment. Observe patterns and relationships in the natural world, and record observations in a table or picture graph (e.g. observe and record how a tree changes over the school year.) 	Observe/observation	
INQD Scientists report on their investigations to other scientists, using drawings and words.			
APPD Counting, classifying, and measuring can sometimes be helpful in solving a problem.	Apply the abilities of counting, measuring, and classifying to solving a problem (e.g. classify leaves by an attribute)		

Power Standards in green	Complementary Standards in yellow
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Standards	Assessment/ Student Evidence	Academic Vocabulary	Resources
LS1B All plants and animals have various external parts.	Identify the external parts of different plants and animals (parts of a tree like; roots, trunk, branches, leaves)	Tree Leaf/leaves Stem Branch Trunk Root	
LS1F Most plants have roots to get water and leaves to gather sunlight.			
LS1C The parts of a plant or animal appear different under a magnifier compared with the unaided eye.			
LS2B A habitat supports the growth of many different plants and animals by meeting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter.	Identify the characteristics of a habitat that supports the growth of many different plants and animals (e.g., have trees to provide nesting places for birds and squirrels, pond water for tadpoles and frogs, bushes for rabbits to hide in.)	Habitat Food Water Shelter	
LS2A There are different kinds of natural areas, or habitats, where many different plants and animals live together.			
LS2C Humans can change natural habitats in ways that can be helpful or harmful for the plants and animals that live there.			

Power Standards in green

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Standards	Assessment/ Student Evidence	Academic Vocabulary	Resources
LS3C External features of animals and plants are used to classify them into groups.	Describe several external features and behaviors of plants and animals that can be used to classify them (e.g. size, color, shape of parts)		
LS3A Some things are alive and others are not.		Living Non-living	
LS3B There are many different types of living things on Earth. Many of them are classified as plants or animals.		Plant Animal	

Power Standards in green

Complementary Standards in yellow