Davison Community Schools ADVISORY CURRICULUM COUNCIL Phase II, April 17, 2014

Life Skills Physical Science

Course Essential Questions (from Phase I report):

- 1. What are forces and how can they be used to describe interactions between objects?
- 2. What is energy and how is it transformed from one form to another?
- 3. What is matter and why is it important?

Phase II Curriculum

Unit: Matter

Essential Questions:

What is matter?

What is matter made of?

What do compounds and mixtures have to do with matter?

Essential Understanding:

Everything is matter.

Everything is made of atoms.

Matter is made of atoms.

There are different kinds of matter, such as elements, molecules and compounds.

Curriculum Standards

IV.1.h.3

Explain how elements differ, in terms of the structural parts and electrical charges of atoms.

P.ME.FI.EB

Identify the structural parts and electrical charges of atoms.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to		
 Mass Volume Atoms Elements Metals and Nonmetals Compounds Molecules Pure Substances Mixtures Homogeneous Heterogeneous 	 Identify and label the parts and charges of an atom. Justify that mass and weight are different. Find the volume of matter. Identify common elements, metals, and nonmetals. Explain the difference between elements, compounds, and molecules. 		

Phase III Textbook/Materials				
Phase IV Summat	ive Assessment Evidence			
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)			
Phase V	Learning Plan			

Phase II Curriculum Unit: Describing Matter			
How do you describe matter? Are there different forms of matter? Does matter ever change? How can matter be changed?	Properties help to describe matter. Matter exists in four states: solids, liquids, gases, and plasma. Matter can change states through condensation, evaporation, freezing, melting, sublimation, or vaporization. Matter can go through either a physical or chemical change.		

P.ME.FI.EB.IV.1.m.4ADDh

Describe the arrangement and motion of molecules in solids, liquids, and gases.

P.CM.FI.EB.IV.2.m.1ADDh

Describe common physical changes in matter: evaporation, condensation, expansion, and contraction.

P.CM.FI.EB.IV.2.m.2ADDh

Describe common chemical changes in terms or properties of reactants and products.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to		
 Physical Properties Melting Point Boiling Point Density Buoyancy Chemical Properties Flammability States of Matter Solid Liquid Gas Plasma The Law of Conservation of Mass Melting Freezing Vaporization Evaporation Boiling Condensation 	 Describe matter. Identify the difference between physical and chemical properties. Identify and describe physical and chemical changes. Describe the behavior of particles in a solid, liquid, and gas. Identify solids, liquids, and gasses. Explain how matter changes states. 		

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Physical Changes	
Chemical Changes	
Phase III To	extbook/Materials
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Phase V	Learning Plan
Phase V	

Pl	nase II Curriculum
Unit: Motion and Forces	
Essential Questions: What kind of forces are there? How does motion work? How do forces work?	Essential Understanding: Speed, velocity, and acceleration can all be used to describe motion. If a force is balanced there is no motion. If a force is unbalanced there is motion. Friction and Gravity are two kinds of forces.
Curriculum Standards	There are 3 laws about motion.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to			
 Motion Speed Velocity Acceleration Balanced and Unbalanced Forces Net Force Gravity Friction Newton's Laws of Motion Inertia 	 Identify forces at work. Distinguish between balanced and unbalanced forces. Describe motion. 			

	ive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)
Phase V	Learning Plan

Phase 1	II Curriculum		
Unit: Work and Energy			
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:		
How do work and simple machines relate? Why do we have or use machines? How can energy be described?	Simple and compound machines help make work easier. Energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy is the ability to do work. There are a lot of different kinds of energy.		

P.CM.FI.EB.IV.2.h.4a

Identify common energy transformations in everyday situations.

P.MO.FI.EB.IV.3.h.1a

Identify patterns of force and motion in the operation of complex machines.

P.MO.FI.EB.IV.3.e.SADDh

Manipulate simple mechanical devices and explain how their parts work together.

Identify simple, compound, and complex
 machines. Explain how machines make work easier. Describe kinetic and potential energy. Defend the Law of Conservation of Energy.

Phase IV Summat	ive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)

- J. C.	Phase V	Learning Pl	an	

Phase II Curriculum		
Unit: Heat		
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:	
How does temperature measure heat? How does heat do work? How does heat move?	Heat is energy and therefore has the ability to do work. Temperature is how much heat something has.	
	Everything has heat. Heat is transferred from hot to cold.	

P.CM.FI.EB.IV.2.h.4a

Identify common energy transformations in everyday situations.

IV.2.h.5

Explain changes in matter and energy involving heat transfer.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to
 Temperature Conductors Insulators Heat Transfer Conduction Convection Radiation 	 Describe temperature and how it is measured. Identify conduction, convection, and radiation. Differentiate between conductors and insulators. Explain where heat is going.

Phase IV Summat	ive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)
Phase V	Learning Plan

Phase II Curriculum		
Unit: Sound		
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:	
How does sound work? Where does sound come from? How does sound move? How do we hear sound?	Sound is a form of energy that travels as a wave Sound is created by vibrations. Sound waves can travel through solids, liquids, and gases. The speed of sound changes based on its mediu	
Curriculum Standards		
.WV.FI.EB.IV.4.h.3a lentify properties of waves.		
inowledge/Content tudents will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to	
 Waves Mediums Crest Trough Resting Position Amplitude Wavelength Period Frequency The Doppler Effect Wave Interactions Reflection Diffraction Refraction Interference 	 Explain how sound moves. Draw and label the parts of a wave. Describe how waves can interact. Explain why people are able to hear sound. Differentiate between loudness and pitches. 	
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Learning Plan	VI	Phase V		

	Phase II Curriculum	
Unit: Light		
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:	
Why can we see things? How can we see things? How does light travel?	We see things because of light. Our eyes are lenses that refract light, allowing us to see. Light travels in waves or as photons. Light travels FAST, nothing is faster than light.	

P.WV.FI.EB.IV.4.m.4ADDh

Identify and/or describe ways in which light interacts with matter.

P.WV.FI.EB.IV.4.h.4a

Identify different types of waves.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to
 Properties of Light Photons Speed of Light Electromagnetic Spectrum Reflection Absorption Scattering Medium Color Refraction Lenses The Human Eye 	 Identify sources of light. Describe light. Explain why something is the color it is.

Phase IV Summat	ive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)
Phase V	Learning Plan

Phase II Curriculum		
Unit: Electricity		
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:	
Where does electricity come from? How does electricity move?	Electricity is all around us. It lights our homes and powers our appliances. It is lightning in the sky. It is in atoms.	
How can you be safe around electricity?	Electricity flows in a current, which flows in a circuit.	
	Electricity is dangerous and very powerful, rules need to be followed and precautions taken.	

P.ME.FI.EB.IV.1.h.4a

Identify and/or explore how current is controlled in simple and parallel circuits.

P.ME.FI.EB.IV.1.m.6ADDh

Identify/state safety rules/precautions related to common household appliances that use electrical motors.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to
 Electrical Charge and Force Opposites Attract Charging Current Voltage Resistance Types of Circuits Opening and Closing a Circuit Series Circuit Parallel Circuit Dangerous Circuits 	Draw an open and closed circuit. Describe how electricity works. Identify ways to stay safe around electricity.
Phase III Tex	tbook/Materials

	tive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task)
Phase V	Learning Plan

Phase II Curriculum		
Unit: Magnetism		
Essential Questions:	Essential Understanding:	
How do magnets work?	Magnets have two ends, known as poles.	
	Opposite poles attract.	
	Like poles repel.	
	Magnets exert a force on each other and the things around them.	
	Electricity can create magnetic fields.	
Curriculum Standards		

P.MO.FI.EB.IV.3.m.3ADDh

Identify and/or describe the non-contact forces exerted by magnets, electrically charged objects, and/or gravity.

Knowledge/Content Students will know about	Skills/Processes Students will be able to
MagnetsMagnetic FieldsElectricity and Magnetism	 Identify a magnet. Describe how magnetism works.

Phase IV Summat	ive Assessment Evidence
Common Summative Unit Assessments:	Agreed Upon Interim Summative Assessments: (*identifies Performance Task
Phase V	Learning Plan