

3 rd GRADE STANDARDS	4 th GRADE STANDARDS	5 th GRADE STANDARDS
<p>LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms</p> <p>Reproduction is essential to the continued existence of every kind of organism. Plants and animals have unique and diverse life cycles.</p> <p>(3-LS1-1)</p>	<p>LS1: Structure and Function</p> <p>Plants and animals have both internal and external structures that serve various functions in growth, survival, behavior and reproduction.</p> <p>(4-LS1-1)</p>	<p>5-ESS3: Earth and Human Activity</p> <p>Human activities in agricultural, industry and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect earth's resources and environments.</p> <p>(5-ESS3-1)</p>
<p>LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience</p> <p>When the environment changes in the ways that affect a place's physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce. Others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment and some die.</p> <p>(Secondary to 3LS4-4)</p>	<p>ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems</p> <p>Rainfall helps to shape the land and affects the types of living things found in a region. Water, ice, wind, living organisms, and gravity break rocks, soils, and sediments into smaller particles and move them around.</p> <p>(4-ESS2-1)</p>	<p>5-LS2: Ecosystems- Interactions, Energy and Dynamics</p> <p>The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria break down dead organisms and therefore operate as decomposers.</p> <p>Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem.</p> <p>(5-LS2-1)</p>

6 th GRADE STANDARDS	7 th GRADE STANDARDS	8 th GRADE STANDARDS
<p>LS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes</p> <p>Water cycles differ depending on where and when they take place. Humans are able to change the flow of these cycles with their involvement.</p>	<p>LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems</p> <p>Organisms, and populations of organisms, are dependent on their environmental interactions both with other living things and with nonliving factors.</p>	<p>ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems</p> <p>Humans impact the ecosystem with various behaviors throughout the world. To understand how this happens we must study how that takes place.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water continually cycles among land, ocean, and atmosphere via transpiration, evaporation, condensation and crystallization, and precipitation, as well as downhill flows on land. (MS-ESS2-4) • Global movements of water and its changes in form are propelled by sunlight and gravity. (MS-ESS2-4) 	<p>(MS-LS2-1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In any ecosystem, organisms and populations with similar requirements for food, water, oxygen, or other resources may compete with each other for limited resources, access to which consequently constrains their growth and reproduction. (MS-LS2-1) • Growth of organisms and population increases are limited by access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically as human populations and per-capita consumption of natural resources increase, so do the negative impacts on Earth unless the activities and technologies involved are engineered otherwise. (MS-ESS3-4)