Seattle Public Schools Science Standards

Animals 2x2

(FOSS)

Kindergarten

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

EARL #1 The student understands and uses scientific concepts and principles.

Component	Benchmarks	Lesson #s
1.2 – Recognize the	System	1.3, 4.4
components, structure, and	• identify how parts are put together to make a	
organization of systems and	whole (e.g. water, plants, fish tunnels, and fish are	
the interconnections within	part of a system)	
and among them.		

LIFE SCIENCE

EARL #1 The student understands and uses scientific concepts and principles.

1.1 – Use the properties to	Basis of biological diversity	All lessons
identify, describe, and	 understand that living things have basic needs 	
categorize substances,	(e.g., nutrients, and water)	
materials, and objects, and	• recognize unique characteristics of animals (e.g.,	
use characteristics to	fins, gills, shells) how they move, what and how	
categorize living things.	they eat, and how they respond to stimuli (e.g.,	
	presence of fish tunnels and barriers)	
1.2 – Recognize the	Structure and organizations of living systems	All lessons
components, structure, and	• observe the parts of animals and how these parts	
organization of systems and	perform specific functions necessary for survival	
the interconnections within	(e.g., fins for movement, gills for breathing,	
and among them.	tentacles for sensing light and food)	
1.3 – Understand how	Interdependence of life	1.2, 1.3,
interactions within and	demonstrate that animal behaviors are influenced	2.1 - 2.3, 3.2,
among systems cause changes	by internal and external cues (e.g., fish tunnels,	3.3, 4.1, 4.2
in matter and energy.	hunger, presence of plants)	
	Environmental and resource issues	All lessons
	recognize that some animals live in either land or	
	water environments and depend on the conditions	
	that make up their natural environment to survive	

SCIENCE SKILLS/ PROCESSES

EARL #2 The student understands the skills and processes of science and technology.

2.1 – Develop the abilities	Questioning	All lessons
necessary to do scientific	• ask questions about objects, organisms, and events	
inquiry.	in the environment	
	Designing and conducting investigations	1.2, 1.3, 2.1,
	• plan and conduct simple investigations, using	2.2. 3.2, 4.1 –
	appropriate tools, measures, and safety rules	4.3

	Modeling	
	model systems, events, or processes by	All lessons
	representing them with concrete objects	
	Evidence and explanation	All lessons
	• use data (observations) to construct explanations	
	Communication	All lessons
	record and report observations through oral	
	language, numbers, pictures, and words	
EARL #3 The student under	erstands the nature and contexts of science and te	chnology.
EARL #3 The student under 3.1 – Understand the nature	erstands the nature and contexts of science and te	chnology. All lessons
		I
3.1 – Understand the nature	Dealing with inconsistencies	I
3.1 – Understand the nature	Dealing with inconsistenciesbegin to observe and discuss why similar	I
3.1 – Understand the nature of scientific inquiry	Dealing with inconsistencies begin to observe and discuss why similar investigations may not produce similar results	All lessons

Careers and occupations using science,

technology are used in the workplace

begin to identify how science, mathematics, and

mathematics, and technology

All lessons

SCIENTIFIC THINKING

each other, to society and to

the workplace.