LINKS TO CALIFORNIA SCIENCE STANDARDS

Kindergarten

Life Sciences

2.a. Students know how to observe and describe similarities and differences in the appearance and behavior of plants and animals (e.g., seed-bearing plants, birds, fish, insects).
2.b. Students know stories sometimes give plants and animals attributes they do not really have.
2.c. Students know how to identify major structures of common plants and animals (e.g., stems, leaves, roots, arms, wings, legs).

First Grade

Life Sciences

2.a. Students know different plants and animals inhabit different kinds of environments and have external features that help them thrive in different kinds of places.
2.c. Students know animals eat plants or other animals for food and may also use plants or even other animals for shelter and nesting.
2.d. Students know how to infer what animals eat from the shapes of their teeth (e.g., sharp teeth: eats meat; flat teeth: eats plants).

Second Grade

Life Sciences

2.c. Students know many characteristics of an organism are inherited from the parents. Some characteristics are caused or influenced by the environment.

Third Grade

Life Sciences

3.a. Students know plants and animals have structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.
3.d. Students know when the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce; others die or move to new locations.

Investigation and Experimentation

5.e. Collect data in an investigation and analyze those data to develop a logical conclusion.

Fourth Grade

Life Sciences

3.a. Students know ecosystems can be characterized by their living and nonliving components.

Fifth Grade

Life Sciences

2.a. Students know many multicellular organisms have specialized structures to support the transport of materials.
2.c. Students know the sequential steps of digestion and the roles of teeth and the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and colon in the function of the digestive system.
2.d. Students know the role of the kidney in removing cellular waste from blood and converting it into urine, which is stored in the bladder.

Earth Sciences

3.d. Students know that the amount of fresh water located in rivers, lakes, under-ground sources, and glaciers is limited and that its availability can be extended by recycling and decreasing the use of water.
3.e. Students know the origin of the water used by their local communities.

Investigation and Experimentation

6.a. Classify objects (e.g., rocks, plants, leaves) in accordance with appropriate criteria.

Sixth Grade

Ecology (Life Sciences)

5.c. Students know populations of organisms can be categorized by the functions they serve in an ecosystem.

5.b. Matter is transferred over time from one organism to others in the food web and between organisms and the physical environment.

Seventh Grade

Evolution

3.a. Students know both genetic variation and environmental factors are causes of evolution and diversity of organisms.

3. e. That extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the adaptive characteristics of a species are insufficient for its survival.

Structure and Function in Living Systems

5.a. Students know plants and animals have levels of organization for structure and function, including cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, and the whole organism.

5.b. Students know organ systems function because of the contributions of individual organs, tissues, and cells. The failure of any part can affect the entire system.

5.g. Students know how to relate the structures of the eye and ear to their functions.