



|| 1st Grade Science Overview

The performance standards in first grade help students formulate answers to questions such as: What happens when materials vibrate? What happens when there is no light? How do things interact with light? How can we use light and sound to communicate over a distance? What are some ways plants and animals meet their needs so that they can survive and grow? How can we use these strategies to solve problems? How are parents and their children similar and different? How do animal parents help their children survive? How are the life cycles of different living things the same and different? What objects are in the sky and how do they seem to move? How does the length of the day change over the year?

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: Sound can make matter vibrate, and vibrating matter can make sound. Objects can only be seen when light is available to illuminate them. Some objects give off their own light. Some materials allow light to pass through them, others allow only some light to pass through them, and still others block light and create a dark shadow on surfaces light cannot reach. Mirrors can be used to redirect light. People use a variety of devices that may include sound and light to communicate over long distances. Students will plan and conduct investigations and make observations to collect evidence describing the relationship between sound and vibrating materials as well as between the availability of light and the ability to see objects. Students will also explore how they can use sound and light to solve problems.

LIFE SCIENCE: Living things (plants and animals, including humans) depend on their surroundings to get what they need, including food, water, shelter, and a favorable temperature. Plants and animals have external features that allow them to survive in a variety of environments. Students will design a solution to a human problem based on how plants and animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs. Plants and animals have unique and diverse life cycles. Students will create models to show similarities and differences in the life cycles of living things.

In many kinds of animals, parents and offspring engage in behaviors that help the offspring to survive. Students will use texts and other media to find patterns in how the behaviors of parents and offspring help offspring survive. Young plants and animals are similar to, but not exactly like, their parents. Students will make observations to use as evidence to compare different living things, parents and offspring, and different individuals of the same type.

EARTH SCIENCE: Seasonal patterns of motion of the sun, moon, and stars can be observed, described, and predicted. These patterns may vary depending on the region, location, or time of year. Students will observe, describe, and predict some patterns of the movement of objects in the sky and the amount of daylight during the year.



For Questions Contact

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