

Grade Six

Tecumseh School District
Science Curriculum Map

Quarter 1 (Finnell)

Standard	Learning Targets	Intro	Continuation	Assess Benchmark	Vocabulary
Lab Safety					
Scientific procedures					
Identify questions – can be answered through scientific investigations (scientific method)					scientific method
LS.6 Cells are the fundamental unit of life	All living things are composed of cells. Different body tissues and organs are made of different kinds of cells. The way cells function are similar in all living organisms.				
LS.6 All cells come from pre-existing cells.	Cells repeatedly divide resulting in more cells and growth and repair in multicellular organisms.				cell multicellular organisms
PS.6 All matter is made up of small particles called atoms.	Elements/compounds				
Elements/Compounds					

Quarter 2 (Finnell)

Standard	Learning Targets	Intro	Teach	Assess	Vocabulary
LS.6 Cells carry on specific functions that sustain life.	Every cell is covered by a membrane that controls what can enter and leave the cell				membrane
LS.6 Living systems at all levels of organization demonstrate the complementary nature of structure and function.	<p>The level of organization within organisms includes cells, tissues, organs, organ systems and whole organisms.</p> <p>Traits are passed onto the next generation through reproduction</p>				level or organization cell tissue organ organ system organism generation reproduction
PS.6 All matter is made up of small particles called atoms	Each atom takes up space, has mass and is in constant motion. Mass is the amount of matter in an object				atom mass matter
PS.6 Changes of state are explained by a model of matter composed of atoms and/or molecules that are in motion	When substances undergo changes of state, neither atoms nor molecules themselves are changed in structure.				substances changes of state molecules

Quarter 3 (Finnell)

Standard	Learning Targets	Intro	Continuation	Assess	Vocabulary
PS.6 An object's motion can be describe by its speed and the direction in which it is moving	An objects position and speed can be measured and graphed as a function of time				position speed time
PS.6 There are two categories of energy: kinetic and potential	Objects and substance in motion have kinetic energy potential				kinetic potential
ESS This topic focuses on the study of rocks, minerals and soil which make up the lithosphere. By classifying and identifying different types of rocks, minerals and soil, the past environment in which they formed can be decoded.	Nearly all manufactured material requires some kind of geologic resource. Most geologic resources are considered nonrenewable. Rocks, minerals and soil are examples of geologic resources that are nonrenewable.				geologic resource nonrenewable

Quarter 4 (Finnell)

Standard	Learning Targets	Intro	Continuation	Assess	Vocabulary
ESS Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks have unique characteristics that can be used for identification and/or classification.	Most rocks are composed of one or more minerals, but there are a few types of sedimentary rocks that contain organic material, such as coal. the composition of the rock types of mineral present, mineral arrangement, and/or mineral shape and size can be used to identify.				rocks minerals sedimentary organic composition
ESS.6 Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks form in different ways	Magma or lava cools and crystallizes to form igneous rocks. Heat and pressure applied to existing rock forms metamorphic rocks. Sedimentary rock forms as existing rock weathers chemically and/or physically and the weathered material is compressed and then lithifies.				magma lava crystallizes igneous metamorphic sedimentary weathers chemically physically compressed lithifies
ESS.6 Soil is unconsolidated material that contains nutrient matter and weathered rock.	Soil formation occurs at different rates and is based on environmental conditions, types of existing bedrock and rates of weathering. Soil forms in layers know as horizons. Soil horizons can be distinguished from one another based on properties that can be measured.				environmental layers properties
ESS.6 Rocks, minerals and soils have common and practical uses.	Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic solids that have a defined chemical composition. Minerals have properties that can be observed and measured. Minerals form in specific environments				minerals inorganic

Key Ideas Details (Qtrs 1-4)	Literacy – Reading Craft and Structure (Qtrs 1-4)	Integration of Knowledge & Ideas (Qtrs 1-4)	Literacy Writing
RST.6 – Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts	RST.6 -8.4 Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6-8 texts and topics	RST.6-8.7 Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table)	CCRA.W.1 Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
RST.6-8.2 Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions	RST.6-8.5 Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic.	RST.6-8.8 Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgement based on research finding, and speculation in a text.	CCRA.W.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
RST.6-8.3 Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.	RST.6-8.6 Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.	RST.6-8.9 Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.	CCRA.W.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.
WHST.6-8.1 Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content. b. Support claims(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.	RST.6-8.10 By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	RST.6-8.9 Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.	CCRA.W.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
			CCRA.W.8 Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
			CCRA.W.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.