

KINDERGARTEN SCIENCE-YEAR AT A GLANCE	
AUG/SEPT	- Seasons, Sun/Planets, Calendar/Weather
OCT/NOV	- Heredity/Body, Graphing, Sorting, Measuring
DEC	-Parts/Whole, 5 senses, Health, Nutrition
JAN/FEB	-Physical Science, Movements/Levers, What if? Counting-100, Inventions
MAR/APR	-Technology, Recycling, Manmade/Natural
MAY/JUNE	-Animals, Plants, Habitats, Cycles, Science Fair
	* ongoing content standards
AUGUST- MAY	
Earth & Space Science	4. Observe and describe day-to-day weather changes (e.g., today is hot, yesterday we had rain).
Scientific Inquiry	3. Use appropriate safety procedures when completing scientific investigations.
AUGUST/SEPT	
Earth & Space Science	1. Observe that the sun can be seen only in the daytime, but the moon can be seen sometimes at night and sometimes during the day.
	3. Explore that sometimes change is too fast to see and sometimes change is too slow to see.
	4. Observe and describe day-to-day weather changes (e.g., today is hot, yesterday we had rain). This is on-going throughout the entire year. (Seasons changing, sun/planets, Calendar/weather)
Life Sciences	2. Discover that stories (e.g., cartoons, movies, and comics) sometimes give plants and animals characteristics they really do not have (e.g., talking flowers).
Scientific Discovery	5. Draw pictures that correctly portray features of the item being described.
	10. Make new observations when people give different descriptions for the same thing.
OCTOBER	
Earth & Space Science	2. Explore that animals and plants cause changes to their surroundings.
	5. Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather. (fall)
Physical Science	3. Describe and sort objects by one or more properties (e.g., size, color and shape).
	*Heredity/body parts
Scientific Inquiry	8. Measure the lengths of objects using non-standard methods of measurement (e.g., teddy bear counters and pennies).
	9. Make pictographs and use them to describe observations and draw conclusions.
NOVEMBER	
Scientific Inquiry	9. Make pictographs and use them to describe observations and draw conclusions.
DECEMBER	
Physical Science	1. Demonstrate that objects are made of parts (e.g., toys, chairs).
	2. Examine and describe objects according to the materials that make up the object (e.g., wood, metal, plastic, and cloth).
Scientific Inquiry	4. Use the five senses to make observations about the natural world. *Health/Nutrition

JANUARY	
	5. Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather. (winter)
FEBRUARY	
Physical Science	4. Explore that things can be made to move in many different ways such as straight, zigzag, up and down, round and round, back and forth, or fast and slow.
	5. Investigate ways to change how something is moving (e.g., push, pull).
Scientific Inquiry	1. Ask "what if" questions.
	6. Recognize that numbers can be used to count a collection of things.
Scientific Ways of Knowing	1. Recognize that scientific investigations involve asking open-ended question (How? What if?)
	2. Recognize that people are more likely to accept your ideas if you can give good reasons for them.
MARCH	
Science & Technology	1. Explore that objects can be sorted as "natural" or "man-made".
	2. Explore that some materials can be used over and over again (e.g., plastic or glass containers, cardboard boxes and tubes).
	3. Explore that each kind of tool has an intended use, which can be helpful or harmful (e.g., scissors can be used to cut paper by they can also hurt you.)
Scientific Ways of Knowing	3. Interact with living things and environment in ways that promote respect (cleanup).
APRIL	
Earth & Space Science	2. Explore that animals and plants cause changes to their surroundings.
	3. Explore that sometimes change is too fast to see and sometimes change is too slow to see.
	5. Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather. (spring)
Life Sciences	3. Describe how plants usually resemble their parents.
	4. Investigate variations that exist among individuals of the same kind of plant.
	5. Investigate the habitats of many different kinds of local plants and some of the ways in which animals depend on plants and each other in our community.
Scientific Inquiry	6. Investigate the habitats of many different kinds of local plants and some of the ways in which animals depend on plants and each other in our community.
	Use appropriate tools and simple equipment/instruments to safely gather scientific data (e.g., teddy bear counters and pennies).
Scientific Ways of Knowing	Interact with living things and the environment in ways that promote respect (Plants)
MAY	
Earth & Space Science	5. Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather, (summer)
Life Sciences	1. Explore differences between living and non-living things (e.g., plant-rock).
	3. Describe how animals usually resemble their parents.
	4. Investigate variations that exist among individuals of the same kind of animal.
	Investigate the habitats of many different kinds of local animals and some of the

	ways in which animals depend on plants and each other in our community.
MAY/JUNE	
Scientific Ways of Knowing	3. Interact with living things and the environment in ways that promote respect (zoo animals)
	4. Demonstrate ways science is practiced by people everyday (children and adults).