Science

Syllabus: Grade 1

Description:

The study of science enriches lives, opens the human minds to a new appreciation of the beauty and the orderliness of the environment. Scientific literate people can take greater control of their lives and face problems with courage and understanding. Science education is important environmentally, socially, economically, and spiritually

Science Standards:

Standard 1: Science Practice Standard 2: Life Science

Standard 3: Earth and Space Science

Science Objectives:

The aims of the teaching and study of sciences are to encourage and enable students to: develop inquiring minds and curiosity about science and the natural world. acquire knowledge, conceptual understanding and skills to solve problems and make informed decisions in scientific and other contexts. First grade will develop understanding of how plants and animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs as well as how behaviors of parents and offspring help the offspring survive. Students will be able to observe, describe, and predict some patterns of the movement of objects in the sky.

Science Resources & Materials: Grade 1

Teacher's Resources: Harcourt Science (T. Ed) Student's Resources: Harcourt Science (St. Text)

Digital Resources

Class Rules:

- 1. Arrive on time, prepared, and ready to learn
- 2. Respect yourself and others
- 3. Make friends and be thoughtful
- 4. Take turns speaking and listening
- 5. Say Please and Thank you
- 6. Try your best!

Computation of Letter Grade:

90%-100% A	
80%-89%B	
70%-79%C	
65%-69%D	
0%-64%F	

Effort and Behavior & Activity

- 1 Outstanding
- 2 Satisfactory
- 3 Needs Improvement
- 4- Unsatisfactory

Methods of Evaluation

Quarterly grade for Grade 1 to 8 is based on:

- A. 85% = Class Average
 - * Class Average = 70% Test + 30% Other Components such as quizzes, group works, classwork, homework, self-assessments, experiments/demonstrations/research/projec
- B. 15% = Quarter Exam

What do we study in Science?

Standards	Grade One
1	Science Practices: • The ways that scientists ask questions about the natural world, get and analyze data, develop explanations, and communicate their evidence-based scientific knowledge.
2	 Life Science: Describe with words and pictures the difference between living and nonliving things. Compare and contrast the observable parts of different kinds of plants. Compare and contrast the observable parts of different kinds of animals, such as mammals, birds and insects. Describe different ways that plants and animals interact with each other, and how humans use plants and animals.
3	 Earth and Space Science: Compare observations of the sky during the day and night. Classify rocks based on observable features, and describe some of the ways that people in Palau use rocks. Observe and communicate about natural resources, and explain ways that people can take care of resources. Measure, record and communicate about weather conditions. Include local seasonal observations. Compare observations of the sky during the day and night.