Science Key Theme Lines of Inquiry Topic ATL skills **Assessment Objectives Concepts** Responsibility WWA: Knowledge of Social Skills Stand-alone: Construct an argument that Our own cultural heritage Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices Change some animals form groups that help culture provides an Developing social-emotional intelligence Generational changes insight into our members survive. Perspective Cultural similarities and 3-LS2-1. Construct an argument that some animals form groups Stand-alone: Analyze and interpret data humanity. Research Skills differences that help members survive. from fossils to provide evidence of the Information-literacy skills (formulation and planning, 3-LS4-1. Analyze and interpret data from fossils to provide organisms and the environments in which data gathering and recording, synthesising and evidence of the organisms and the environments in which they they lived long ago. interpreting, evaluating and communicating) lived long ago. Ethical use of media/information (understanding and 3-LS4-3. Construct an argument with evidence that in a applying social and ethical technology) particular habitat some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all. 3-LS4-4. Make a claim about the merit of a solution to a problem caused when the environment changes and the types of plants and animals that live there may change.* 3-5-ETS1-1. Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost," Connection STP: Changes in weather Thinking Skills How does weather influence Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices Integrated: Critical-thinking skills (analysing and evaluating issues Represent data in tables and graphical Form and climate impact the way people live What are the elements of displays to describe typical weather Responsibility human societies in a Reflections/metacognition skills (reconsidering the weather 3-ESS2-1. Represent data in tables and graphical displays to conditions expected during a particular variety of ways. process of learning) How can we influence the describe typical weather conditions expected during a particular Obtain and combine information to climate describe climates in different regions of Communication skills 3-ESS2-2. Obtain and combine information to describe climates the world. ICT skills (using technology to gather, investigate and in different regions of the world. Make a claim about the merit of a design communicate information) 3-ESS3-1. Make a claim about the merit of a design solution that solution that reduces the impacts of a reduces the impacts of a weather-related hazard.* weather-related hazard.* 3-5-ETS1-1. Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified on materials, time, or cost." criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.



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|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Form | HWEO: The | Communication Skills | - Forms of performing arts | Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices |
| 0 1 | | Performing Arts allows | Exchanging-information skills (listening, interpreting, | - How to create a successful | |
| | Change | creativity, expression and | 1 0, | performance | 3-LS1-1. Develop models to describe what organisms have |
| growth, reproduction, and death. | | enjoyment. | Literacy skills (reading, writing and using language to | - Similarities and differences | unique and diverse life cycles but all have in common birth, |
| Stand-alone: Analyze and interpret data to | | | gather and communicate information) | between the features of | growth, reproduction, and death. |
| provide evidence that plants and animals | | | | Performing Arts | 3-LS3-1. Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that |
| have traits inherited from parents and that | | | Thinking Skills | | plants and animals have traits inherited from parents and that |
| variation of these traits exists in a group | | | Creative-thinking skills (generating novel ideas and | | variation of these traits exists in a group of similar organisms. |
| of similar organisms. | | | considering new perspectives) | | 3-LS3-2. Use evidence to support the explanation that traits can |
| | | | | | be influenced by the environment. |
| | | | | | 3-LS4-2. Use evidence to construct an explanation for how the |
| | | | | | variations in characteristics among individuals of the same |
| | | | | | species may provide advantages in surviving, finding mates, and |
| | | | | | reproducing. " |
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| Stand-alone: Use evidence to support the | Form | WWPT: Exploration | Research Skills | - How exploration has taken | |
| ^ ^ | Causation | leads to discoveries, | Media literacy skills (interacting with media to use and | place over time | |
| by the environment. | Change | opportunities and new | create ideas and information) | - Reasons people explore | |
| Stand-alone: Use evidence to construct an | ~ | understandings. | , in the second of the second | - Explorers and explorations | |
| explanation for how the variations in | | Ü | Self-management | | |
| characteristics among individuals of the | | | Organization skills (managing time and tasks | | |
| same species may provide advantages in | | | effectively) | | |
| surviving, finding mates, and reproducing. | | | ,, | | |
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| | | | | | Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices |



| Integrated | Function | LITW/W/ Doople ap-1- | Thinking Skills | Different types of for | Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Integrated: | Causation | HTWW: People apply | | 3.1 | Scientific Method or Science and Engineering Practices |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to | | the understanding of | Transfer skills (using skills and knowledge in multiple | how they work | 2 DC2 4 DL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| provide evidence of the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the | Connection | forces to design. | contexts) | - The relationship between force and motion | 3-PS2-1. Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence |
| motion of an object. | | | Creative-thinking skills (generating novel ideas and | - How we use our knowledge | of the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of an object. |
| Make observations and/or measurements | | | considering new perspectives) | ~ | , |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | Social skills | of forces to invent | 3-PS2-2. Make observations and/or measurements of an object's |
| of an object's motion to provide evidence | | | | | motion to provide evidence that a pattern can be used to predict |
| that a pattern can be used to predict | | | Developing positive interpersonal relationships and | | future motion. |
| future motion. | | | collaboration skills (using self-control, managing | | 3-PS2-3. Ask questions to determine cause and effect |
| Ask questions to determine cause and | | | setbacks, supporting peers) | | relationships of electric or magnetic interactions between two |
| effect relationships of electric or magnetic | | | | | objects not in contact with each other. |
| interactions between two objects not in | | | | | 3-PS2-4. Define a simple design problem that can be solved by |
| contact with each other. | | | | | applying scientific ideas about magnets.* |
| Define a simple design problem that can | | | | | 2.5 77704 4 70 5 |
| be solved by applying scientific ideas | | | | | 3-5-ETS1-1. Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or |
| about magnets.* | | | | | a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints |
| | | | | | on materials, time, or cost." |
| Define a simple design problem reflecting | | | | | |
| a need or a want that includes specified | | | | | |
| criteria for success and constraints on | | | | | |
| materials, time, or cost. | | | | | |
| Stand-alone: Construct an argument with | Form | HWOO: Cities are | Communication skills | - Lifestyles and attractions in | |
| evidence that in a particular habitat some | Perspective | designed to enhance the | ICT skills (using technology to gather, investigate and | different cities | |
| organisms can survive well, some survive | Connection | interconnectedness in | communicate information) | - Our choice of cities | |
| less well, and some cannot survive at all. | | people's daily lives. | · · | - How cities are connected | |
| Stand -alone: Make a claim about the | | | Self-management skills | | |
| merit of a solution to a problem caused | | | States of mind (mindfulness, perseverance, emotional | | |
| when the environment changes and the | | | management, self-motivation, resilience) | | |
| types of plants and animals that live there | | | | | |
| may change.* | | | | | |
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| Stand-alone: Define a simple design | | | | | |
| problem reflecting a need or a want that | | | | | |
| includes specified criteria for success and | | | | | |
| constraints on materials, time, or cost. | | | | | |
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Taking Action

Taking action is one of the five essential elements of the PYP and an intricate part of the inquiry cycle which could be interpreted as a "conclusion" to learning. When taking action, students make connections to new knowledge they have acquired and apply their skills in everyday life.



