

<p><b>South Carolina State Standards Science Second Grade</b></p>	<p><b>Stickybear Science Fair: Light</b></p>
<p><b>INQUIRY</b></p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><b>Observe</b> - use the senses and simple tools to gather information about objects or events such as size, shape, color, texture, sound, position, and change (qualitative observations).</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><b>Classify</b> - compare, sort and group concrete objects according to observable properties and arrange objects in sequential order</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><b>Measure</b> - use standard (US Customary and Metric) and nonstandard whole units to estimate and measure mass, length, volume, and temperature (quantitative observations)</p>	
<p><b>Communicate</b> - use drawings, tables, graphs, written and oral language to describe objects and explain ideas and actions</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><b>Plan and conduct a simple investigation</b> - ask a question about objects, organisms and events in the environment; plan and conduct a simple investigation; use simple equipment, such as hand tenses, thermometers, balances, rulers to gather data and extend the senses; and communicate investigations and explanations</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><b>LIFE SCIENCE</b></p>	
<p>Unit of Study: Animals</p>	
<p><b>Characteristics of Organisms</b></p>	
<p><b>Organisms have basic needs</b> Animals need air, water, and food - Identify the basic needs of animals, including shelter and living space</p>	
<p><b>Organisms can survive only in environments in which their needs can be met</b> - describe the relationship between animals and their habitats; group animals based on their habitats</p>	
<p><b>Life Cycles of Organisms</b></p>	

<p><b>Animals have life cycles that include being born, developing into adults, reproducing, and eventually dying</b> - observe and describe similarities and differences in the growth and development of animals throughout their life cycles; investigate and understand that animals go through a series of orderly changes in their life cycles; observe growth in animals over time</p>	
<p><b>Animals closely resemble their parents</b> - investigate that some animals go through distinct stages (metamorphosis) during their lives while others generally resemble their parents throughout their life cycle; classify animals based on their similarities</p>	
<p><b>Organisms and Their Environments</b></p>	
<p><b>All animals depend on plants, Some animals eat plants for food. Other animals eat animals that eat the plants</b> - investigate and describe ways in which animals interact with each other and with the environment</p>	
<p><b>EARTH SCIENCE</b></p>	
<p>Unit of Study: Weather</p>	
<p><b>Changes in the Earth and Sky</b></p>	
<p><b>Weather changes from day to day and over the seasons</b> - define components of weather, including temperature, wind, and precipitation (rain, sleet, snow, and hail); observe and identify weather conditions and patterns; create and use symbols to represent weather conditions; describe and sequence the seasons; identify safety precautions to use during severe weather conditions</p>	

<p><b>Weather can be described by measurable quantities, such as temperature, wind direction, and precipitation</b> - measure and record temperature in both degrees Fahrenheit and Celsius; measure and record precipitation; investigate and describe changes in wind direction and the motion of objects due to wind; make simple charts and graphs of observed weather data; identify and importance of measuring and recording weather data; compare drought and flood conditions; investigate and describe how weather affects water supply and water conservation</p>	
<p><b>PHYSICAL SCIENCE</b></p>	
<p>Unit of Study: Changes in Matter -Magnets</p>	✓
<p><b>Properties of Objects and Materials</b></p>	✓
<p><b>Objects have many observable properties</b> - examine and classify common physical properties of matter (solids, liquids, and gases)</p>	✓
<p><b>Materials can exist in different states - solid, liquid and gas; Some common materials, such as water, can be changed from one state to another</b> - identify materials as solid, liquid, and gas; demonstrate and describe how water and other materials change from one state to another</p>	✓
<p><b>Properties of matter can be measured using tools, such as rulers, balances, and thermometers</b> - measure length, mass, volume, and temperature of various materials in standard (U.S. Customary and Metric Systems) units.</p>	
<p><b>Magnetism</b></p>	
<p><b>Magnets attract and repel each other and certain kinds of other materials</b> - investigate and classify the results of magnetic forces on common objects (metals/nonmetals); demonstrate and describe how the poles of magnets attract and repel each other; observe the effects of the magnetic fields around the poles of magnets; give examples of useful applications of magnets (refrigerator magnet, can opener, magnetized screwdriver, magnetic compass)</p>	