

6th GRADE SCIENCE PACING GUIDE

FIRST QUARTER				
UNIT	PACING	TOPICS	STANDARDS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Topic 1: Energy	37 days	Lesson 1: Kinetic and Potential Energy Lesson 2: Other Forms of Energy Lesson 3: Thermal Energy Lesson 4: Energy Change and Conservation	6.PS3.1 6.PS3.2 6.ETS1.2	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p>Students will use visual representations to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> factors related to kinetic energy. factors that affect potential energy. <p>Students will integrate quantitative information to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relationship between potential and kinetic energy. <p>Students will evaluate expressions to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> linear relationship of gravitational potential energy. the nonlinear relationship of kinetic energy. <p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <p>Students will use scientific reasoning to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> classify, quantify, and measure different forms of energy. <p>Students will use models to represent relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> among different forms of energy. <p><u>Lesson 3</u></p> <p>Students will use text evidence to describe and explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how total thermal energy depends on the types, states, and amounts of matter present. the relationship among thermal energy, temperature, and heat. how adding or removing heat affects the kinetic and thermal energy of matter. how changes in temperature can cause changes in state. <p>Students will construct graphs to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proportional relationship between Celsius and Fahrenheit scales. <p><u>Lesson 4</u></p> <p>Students will cite textual evidence to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how energy changes from one form to another. <p>Students will use models to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how energy transfers between objects. <p>Students will use proportional relationships to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how energy is conserved in systems.
Topic 2:	9 days	Lesson 1: Living things and the Environment	6.LS2.1	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p>Students will analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes in the amount and availability of resources affect populations within an ecosystem.

Ecosystems, Populations, and Energy				Students will analyze cause-and-effect relationships in order to predict how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the size of a population directly affects the availability of resources.
SECOND QUARTER				
UNIT	PACING	TOPICS	STANDARDS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Topic 2: Ecosystems, Populations, and Energy	17 days	Lesson 2: Interactions in Ecosystems Lesson 3: Energy Flow in Ecosystems	6.LS2.2 6.LS2.3	<u>Lesson 2</u> Students will analyze and interpret data to predict the cause-and-effect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount and availability of a given resource on its population. resource availability on competition. Students will identify and describe evidence that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> predatory actions and symbiotic relationships influence population size. Students will construct explanations using reasoning that predicts similar patterns of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive, predatory, and symbiotic interactions across ecosystems. <u>Lesson 3</u> Students will develop and use models to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the transfer of matter through a food web. the transfer of energy through a food web. Students will construct explanations about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flow of energy through producers, consumers, and decomposers. The transfer of energy through an energy pyramid.
Topic 3: Ecosystem Health and Biodiversity	29 days	Lesson 1: Terrestrial Ecosystems Lesson 2: Aquatic Ecosystems Lesson 3: Benefits of Biodiversity	6.LS2.4 6.LS4.1	<u>Lesson 1</u> Students will identify evidence that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains the factors that affect biomes. Students will conduct an investigation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide evidence of how humans can affect the health of ecosystems. describe how invasive species can disrupt native ecosystems. <u>Lesson 2</u> Students will construct an explanation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish between freshwater ecosystems and saltwater ecosystems using biotic and abiotic factors. differentiate between different types of marine and freshwater ecosystems. Students will analyze existing evidence to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine if an ecosystem exhibits characteristics of a healthy ecosystem. determine if a species is invasive and design a solution to mitigate its impact. <u>Lesson 3</u> Students will cite textual evidence to describe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct and indirect values of biodiversity. the need to protect biodiversity globally.

				<p>Students will determine central ideas to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify factors that affect biodiversity. explain why it is important to maintain healthy ecosystems. <p>Students will use ratio reasoning to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how biodiversity impacts ecosystem services.
THIRD QUARTER				
UNIT	PACING	TOPICS	STANDARDS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Topic 4: Earth's Hydrosphere and Atmosphere	25 days	<p>Lesson 1: Patterns in Earth's Atmosphere</p> <p>Lesson 2: Patterns in Earth's Oceans</p> <p>Lesson 3: The Water Cycle</p>	<p>6.ESS2.1</p> <p>6.ESS2.2</p> <p>6.ESS2.4</p>	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p>Students will identify and describe evidence that wind results from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> differences in air pressure due to unequal heating of the atmosphere. the jet stream and ocean currents. <p>Students will cite textual evidence to support how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unequal heating and Earth's rotation affect wind and weather conditions. <p>Students will analyze relationships to describe how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> winds that blow over short distances and affect local weather are called local winds. winds that occur over large areas and move around the globe are called global winds. global convection currents and the Coriolis effect interact to make the wind pattern of calm areas and global wind belts around Earth. <p>Students will identify and describe evidence that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> global winds drive surface currents. unequal heating and the rotation of Earth combine to produce the patterns of ocean circulation. <p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <p>Students will cite textual evidence to support how ocean currents redistribute Earth's energy by the motion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Gulf Stream. ocean currents that move in a loop around Earth's bodies of water. <p><u>Lesson 3</u></p> <p>Students will analyze and interpret data to describe evidence that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water vapor enters the atmosphere through various processes. water is continually evaporating and condensing in the atmosphere and this process forms clouds. precipitation is a vital part of the water cycle. <p>Students will develop and use models to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water is always moving between the surface of Earth and the atmosphere. <p>Students will also study cause-and-effect relationships in order to predict how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> temperature determines the type of precipitation for an area.
Topic 5:	15 days	Lesson 1:	6.ESS2.3	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p>Students will explain:</p>

Earth's Climate		Heating Earth's Surface Lesson 2: Weather	6.ESS2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what greenhouse gasses are and how they affect Earth if and how life can survive on Earth if temperatures continue to rise. <p>Students will develop and use a model to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate how greenhouse gasses affect the temperature of Earth. <p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <p>Students will analyze and interpret data to describe evidence that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> air masses are commonly moved by the prevailing winds and jet streams. <p>Students will develop and use models to demonstrate how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> air masses of different temperatures and humidity collide, resulting in a front. <p>Students will construct explanations using reasoning that predicts similar patterns by recognizing that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> storms and changeable weather often develop along fronts.
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FOURTH QUARTER

UNIT	PACING	TOPICS	STANDARDS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Topic 5: Earth's Climate	7 days	Lesson 3: Climate	6.ESS2.3	<p><u>Lesson 3</u></p> <p>Students will compare time scales of the same phenomena to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify weather as a description of short-term atmospheric conditions. recognize climate as long-term patterns in atmospheric conditions. <p>Students will analyze and interpret data to provide evidence to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how latitude, altitude, distance from large bodies of water, and ocean currents affect patterns of circulation in the atmosphere and ocean. <p>Students will construct an explanation for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how patterns of circulation determine regional climates.
Topic 6: Earth and Human Activity	30 days	Lesson 1: Water Cycle and Landforms Lesson 2: Atmospheric Systems Lesson 3: Managing Earth's Resources	6.ESS2.5 6.ESS2.6	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p>Students will analyze data to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how human population has changed since 1750. that the current rate of population growth is exponential. <p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <p>Students will evaluate textual evidence to describe a chain of reasoning that includes the ideas that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased human population leads to greater consumption of natural resources. scarcity of natural resources limits human activity. strategies can help address the effects of population growth on the consumption of natural resources. human activity has an impact on natural systems.