

New York State Standards	ESS Presentations
The Physical Setting	
1.1a Natural cycles and patterns include:	
Earth spinning around once every 24 hours (rotation), resulting in day and night	Weather Days and Seasons
Earth moving in a path around the Sun (revolution), resulting in one Earth year	Weather Days and Seasons
the length of daylight and darkness varying with the seasons	Days and Seasons
weather changing from day to day and through the seasons	Weather Days and Seasons
the appearance of the Moon changing as it moves in a path around Earth to complete a single cycle	The Moon
1.1b Humans organize time into units based on natural motions of Earth:	
second, minute, hour	
week, month	
1.1c The Sun and other stars appear to move in a recognizable pattern both daily and seasonally.	Days and Seasons
2.1a Weather is the condition of the outside air at a particular moment.	Weather Predicting the Weather
2.1b Weather can be described and measured by:	
temperature	Weather Predicting the Weather
wind speed and direction	Weather Predicting the Weather
form and amount of precipitation	Weather Predicting the Weather
general sky conditions (cloudy, sunny, partly cloudy)	Weather Predicting the Weather
2.1c Water is recycled by natural processes on Earth.	
evaporation: changing of water (liquid) into water vapor (gas)	Changing State Water Cycle
condensation: changing of water vapor (gas) into water (liquid)	Changing State Water Cycle
precipitation: rain, sleet, snow, hail	Weather
runoff: water flowing on Earth's surface	
groundwater: water that moves downward into the ground	

K-2 Product
3-5 Product

2.1d Erosion and deposition result from the interaction among air, water, and land.	
interaction between air and water breaks down earth materials	Erosion, Transportation and Deposition
pieces of earth material may be moved by air, water, wind, and gravity	Erosion, Transportation and Deposition
pieces of earth material will settle or deposit on land or in the water in different places	Erosion, Transportation and Deposition
soil is composed of broken-down pieces of living and nonliving earth material	Soil
2.1e Extreme natural events (floods, fires, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, tornadoes, and other severe storms) may have positive or negative impacts on living things.	
3.1e Matter takes up space and has mass. Two objects cannot occupy the same place at the same time.	
3.1b Matter has properties (color, hardness, odor, sound, taste, etc.) that can be observed through the senses.	Marvellous Materials Materials Matter Senses
3.1c Objects have properties that can be observed, described, and/or measured: length, width, volume, size, shape, mass or weight, temperature, texture, flexibility, reflectiveness of light.	Marvellous Materials Materials Matter Reflection and Refraction Gravity
3.1d Measurements can be made with standard metric units and nonstandard units.	Changing State Magnets Springs
3.1e The material(s) an object is made up of determine some specific properties of the object (sink/float, conductivity, magnetism). Properties can be observed or measured with tools such as hand lenses, metric rulers, thermometers, balances, magnets, circuit testers, and graduated cylinders.	Magnets Insulators and Conductors Circuits
3.1f Objects and/or materials can be sorted or classified according to their properties.	Marvellous Materials Materials Matter
3.1g Some properties of an object are dependent on the conditions of the present surroundings in which the object exists. For example:	
temperature – hot or cold	Changing Materials Hot and Cold Changing State
lighting – shadows, color	Light and Dark Shadows Reflection and Refraction
moisture – wet or dry	Materials Matter
3.2a Matter exists in three states: solid, liquid, gas.	
solids have a definite shape and volume	Changing State

liquids do not have a definite shape but have a definite volume	Changing State
gases do not hold their shape or volume	Changing State
3.2b Temperature can affect the state of matter of a substance.	Hot and Cold Changing State
3.2c Changes in the properties or materials of objects can be observed and described.	Changing State Changing Materials Hot and Cold
4.1a Energy exists in various forms: heat, electric, sound, chemical, mechanical, light.	Energy Forms
4.1b Energy can be transferred from one place to another.	Energy Forms Insulators and Conductors
4.1c Some materials transfer energy better than others (heat and electricity).	Insulators and Conductors
4.1d Energy and matter interact: water is evaporated by the Sun's heat; a bulb is lighted by means of electrical current; a musical instrument is played to produce sound; dark colors may absorb light, light colors may reflect light.	Reflection and Refraction Sounds Senses Energy Forms Water Cycle
4.1e Electricity travels in a closed circuit.	Circuits
4.1f Heat can be released in many ways, for example, by burning, rubbing (friction), or combining one substance with another.	Energy Forms
4.1g Interactions with forms of energy can be either helpful or harmful.	
4.2a Everyday events involve one form of energy being changed to another.	
animals convert food to heat and motion	Food Chains Energy Forms
the Sun's energy warms the air and water	Weather Predicting the Weather Energy Forms
4.2b Humans utilize interactions between matter and energy.	
chemical to electrical, light, and heat: battery and bulb	Energy Forms
electrical to sound (e.g. doorbell buzzer)	Energy Forms
mechanical to sound (e.g. musical instruments, clapping)	Energy Forms
light to electrical (e.g. solar-powered calculator)	
5.1a The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background (e.g., on top of, next to, over, under, etc.)	
5.1b The position or direction of motion of an object can be changed by pushing or pulling	Feel the Force Forces

5.1c The force of gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.	Gravity Forces
5.1d The amount of change in the motion of an object is affected by friction.	Friction
5.1e Magnetism is a force that may attract or repel certain materials.	Mysterious Magnets Magnets
5.1f Mechanical energy may cause change in motion through the application of force and through the use of simple machines such as pulleys, levers, and inclined planes.	Feel the Force Forces Energy Forms
5.2a The forces of gravity and magnetism can affect objects through gases, liquids, and solids.	Gravity Forces Magnets Mysterious Magnets Feel the Force
5.2b The force of magnetism on objects decreases as distance increases.	Magnets
The Living Environment	
1.1a Animals need air, water, and food in order to live and thrive.	Living Things
1.1b Plants require air, water, nutrients, and light in order to live and thrive.	Living Things Growing Plants
1.1c Nonliving things do not live and thrive.	
1.1d Nonliving things can be human-created or naturally occurring.	Changing Materials
1.2a Living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, eliminate waste, and die.	Living Things Growing Up Animals and Plants Growing Plants Habitats Food Chains Body Systems Plant Reproduction
2.1a Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g. color of flowers and number of limbs of animals).	Adaptations
2.1b Some characteristics result from an individual's interactions with the environment and cannot be inherited by the next generation (e.g., having scars; riding a bicycle).	
2.2a Plants and animals closely resemble their parents and other individuals in their species.	Growing Up Adaptations
2.2b Plants and animals can transfer specific traits to their offspring when they reproduce.	Adaptations

3.1a Each animal has different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.	
wings, legs, or fins enable some animals to seek shelter and escape predators	Adaptations Habitats
the mouth, including teeth, jaws, and tongue, enables some animals to eat and drink	
eyes, nose, ears, tongue, and skin of some animals enable the animals to sense their surroundings	
claws, shells, spines, feathers, fur, scales, and color of body covering enable some animals to protect themselves from predators and other environmental conditions, or enable them to obtain food	Adaptations
some animals have parts that are used to produce sounds and smells to help the animal meet its needs	
the characteristics of some animals change as seasonal conditions change (e.g. fur grows and is shed to help regulate body heat; body fat is a form of stored energy and it changes as the seasons change)	Adaptations
3.1b Each plant has different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.	
roots help support the plant and take in water and nutrients	Growing Plants
leaves help plants utilize sunlight to make food for the plant	Growing Plants
stems, stalks, trunks, and other similar structures provide support for the plant	Growing Plants
some plants have flowers	Animals and Plants Plant Reproduction
flowers are reproductive structures of plants that produce fruit which contains seeds	Plant Reproduction
seeds contain stored food that aids in germination and the growth of young plants	Plant Reproduction
3.1c In order to survive in their environment, plants and animals must be adapted to that environment.	
seeds disperse by a plant's own mechanism and/or in a variety of ways that can include wind, water, and animals	Growing Up Plant Reproduction
leaf, flower, stem, and root adaptations may include variations in size, shape, thickness, color, smell, and texture	Animals and Plants Growing Plants
animal adaptations include coloration for warning or attraction, camouflage, defense mechanisms, movement, hibernation, and migration	Adaptations
3.2a Individuals within a species may compete with each other for food, mates, space, water, and shelter in their environment.	
3.2b All individuals have variations, and because of these variations individuals of a species may have an advantage in surviving and reproducing.	Adaptations

4.1a Plants and animals have life cycles. These may include beginning of a life, development into an adult, reproduction as an adult, and eventually death.	Growing Up Plant Reproduction
4.1b Each kind of plant goes through its own stages of growth and development that may include seed, young plant, and mature plant.	Plant Reproduction
4.1c The length of time from beginning of development to death of the plant is called its life span.	
4.1d Life cycles of some plants include changes from seed to mature plant.	Plant Reproduction
4.1e Each generation of animals goes through changes in form from young to adult. This completed sequence of changes in form is called a life cycle. Some insects change from egg to larva to pupa to adult.	Growing Up
4.1f Each kind of animal goes through its own stages of growth and development during its life span.	Growing Up
4.1g The length of time from an animal's birth to its death is called its life span. Life spans of different animals vary.	
4.2a Growth is the process by which plants and animals increase in size.	Growing Up
4.2b Food supplies the energy and materials necessary for growth and repair.	Food Chains
	Living Things Growing Up Animals and Plants Growing Plants Habitats Food Chains Body Systems Plant Reproduction
5.1a All living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, and eliminate waste.	Plant Reproduction
5.1b An organism's external physical features can enable it to carry out life functions in its particular environment.	Habitats Adaptations
5.2a Plants respond to changes in their environment. For example, the leaves of some green plants change position as the direction of light changes; the parts of some plants undergo seasonal changes that enable the plant to grow; seeds germinate, and leaves form and grow.	Adaptations
5.2b Animals respond to change in their environment (e.g. perspiration, heart rate, breathing rate, eye blinking, shivering, and salivating).	Adaptations
5.2c Senses can provide essential information (regarding danger, food, mates, etc.) to animals about their environment.	
5.2d Some animals, including humans, move from place to place to meet their needs.	
5.2e Particular animal characteristics are influenced by changing environmental conditions including: fat storage in winter, coat thickness in winter, camouflage, shedding of fur.	Adaptations

5.2f Some animal behaviors are influenced by environmental conditions. These behaviors may include: nest building, hibernating, hunting, migrating, and communicating.	Adaptations
5.2g The health, growth, and development of organisms are affected by environmental conditions such as the availability of food, air, water, space, shelter, heat, and sunlight.	Living Things Adaptations Habitats Interdependence
5.3a Humans need a variety of healthy foods, exercise, and rest in order to grow and maintain good health.	
5.3b Good health habits include hand washing and personal cleanliness; avoiding harmful substances (including alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs); eating a balanced diet; engaging in regular exercise.	
6.1a Green plants are producers because they provide the basic food supply for themselves and animals.	Food Chains
6.1b All animals depend on plants. Some animals (predators) eat other animals (prey).	Food Chains
6.1c Animals that eat plants for food may in turn become food for other animals. This sequence is called a food chain.	Food Chains
6.1d Decomposers are living things that play a vital role in recycling nutrients.	Microorganisms
6.1e An organism's pattern of behavior is related to the nature of that organism's environment, including the kinds and numbers of other organisms present, the availability of food and other resources, and the physical characteristics of the environment.	Living Things Habitats Adaptations Interdependence
6.1f When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.	Adaptations
6.2a Plants manufacture food by utilizing air, water, and energy from the Sun.	Growing Plants Food Chains
6.2b The Sun's energy is transferred on Earth from plants to animals through the food chain.	Food Chains
6.2c Heat energy from the Sun powers the water cycle.	Water Cycle
7.1a Humans depend on their natural and constructed environments.	
7.1b Over time humans have changed their environment by cultivating crops and raising animals, creating shelter, using energy, manufacturing goods, developing means of transportation, changing populations, and carrying out other activities.	Pollution
7.1c Humans, as individuals or communities, change environments in ways that can be either helpful or harmful for themselves and other organisms.	Pollution Interdependence Habitats