

Elementary Level Science Trend Map to Performance Indicator 2006 - present

		Number of Times PI Tested			
Standard/ Unit	Performance Indicator	2006	2007	2008	Total
6	Key Idea 2 Models	14	18	12	44
PS	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.	7	8	7	22
1	M3 Critical Thinking Skills	8	6	7	21
PS	5.1e Magnetism is a force that may attract or repel certain materials.	6	7	7	20
PS	5.1f Mechanical energy may cause change in motion	8	6	6	20
1	S3.2 Interpret organized observations and measurements	8	5	7	20
PS	5.1c The force of gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.	7	6	6	19
PS	5.1a The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background	6	5	5	16
PS	5.1b The position or direction of motion of an object can be changed by pushing or pulling.	6	5	5	16
1	M1 Abstraction and Symbolic Representation	5	4	5	14
PS	3.1dMeasurements can be made with standard metric units and nonstandard units.	4	5	4	13
PS	5.1dThe amount of change in the motion of an object is affected by friction.	5	4	4	13
PS	3.1e The material's) an object is made up of determine some specific properties of the object	5	4	3	12
1	S3.1 Organize observations and measurements	3	5	3	11
PS	3.1f Objects and/or materials can be sorted or classified according to their properties.	2	4	3	9
PS	2.1c Water is recycled by natural processes on Earth.	3	3	2	8

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PS	4.1a Energy exists in various forms: heat, electric, sound, chemical, mechanical, light.	2	3	3	8
PS	4.1c Some materials transfer energy better than others (heat and electricity).	3	2	3	8
PS	4.1d Energy and matter interact:	3	2	3	8
PS	4.1e Electricity travels in a closed circuit.	2	3	3	8
PS	5.2a The forces of gravity and magnetism can affect objects	4	2	2	8
PS	3.2a Matter exists in three states: solid, liquid, gas.	3	3	1	7
1	M2 Deductive and Inductive Reasoning	2	2	3	7
1	S3.4 Adjust their explanations and understandings of objects and events	3	2	2	7
PS	4.1b Energy can be transferred from one place to another.	2	2	2	6
LE	3.1b Each plant has different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.	3	2	1	6
LE	3.1c In order to survive in their environment, plants and animals must be adapted to that environment.	1	3	2	6
6	Key Idea 5 Patterns of change	2	2	2	6
LE	2.1a Some traits of living things have been inherited (e.g., color of flowers and number of limbs of animals).	3	1	1	5
PS	2.1b Weather can be described and measured by:	1	2	1	4
PS	3.1a Matter takes up space and has mass. Two objects cannot occupy the same place at the same time.	1	1	2	4
LE	3.1a Each animal has different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.	1	1	2	4
LE	4.1b Each kind of plant goes through its own stages of growth and development that may include seed, young plant, and mature plant.	2	1	1	4
LE	5.2e Particular animal characteristics are influenced by changing environmental conditions		2	2	4

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LE	5.2f Some animal behaviors are influenced by environmental conditions.	1	1	2	4
LE	6.2b The Sun's energy is transferred on Earth from plants to animals through the food chain.	1	1	2	4
1	S2.3 Carry out their plans for exploring phenomena	1	2	1	4
6	Key Idea 1 Systems thinking			4	4
PS	1.1a Natural cycles and patterns include:	1	1	1	3
PS	3.2c Changes in the properties or materials of objects can be observed and described.	1	2		3
PS	4.2b Humans utilize interactions between matter and energy.		1	2	3
LE	4.1c The length of time from beginning of development to death of the plant is called its life span.	2	1		3
LE	4.1e Each generation of animals goes through changes in form from young to adult.	1	1	1	3
LE	6.1a Green plants are producers because they provide the basic food supply for themselves and animals.	1		2	3
LE	7.1c Humans, as individuals or communities, change environments in ways that can be either helpful or harmful for themselves and other organisms.	1	1	1	3
1	S1.2 Question the explanation they hear from others	1	1	1	3
1	S1.3 Develop relationships among observations	1	1	1	3
1	S3.3 Share their findings with others	1	1	1	3
1	T1.1 - T1.5 Engineering Design	1	1	1	3
6	Key Idea 6 Optimization	1	1	1	3
PS	2.1d Erosion and deposition result from the interaction among air, water, and land.	1	1		2
PS	3.1g Some properties of an object are dependent on the conditions of the present surroundings in which the object exists.	2			2

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PS	3.2b Temperature can affect the state of matter of a substance.	1	1		2
PS	5.2b The force of magnetism on objects decreases as distance increases.	1		1	2
LE	1.1b Plants require air, water, nutrients, and light in order to live and thrive.	2			2
LE	2.1b Some characteristics result from an individual's interactions with the environment and cannot be inherited by the next generation	1		1	2
LE	4.1f Each kind of animal goes through its own stages of growth and development during its life span.			2	2
LE	5.1b An organism's external physical features can enable it to carry out life functions in its particular environment.	1	1		2
LE	5.2b Animals respond to change in their environment	1	1		2
LE	6.1c Animals that eat plants for food may in turn become food for other animals. This sequence is called a food chain.	1	1		2
LE	6.2c Heat energy from the Sun powers the water cycle	1		1	2
LE	7.1b Over time humans have changed their environment		1	1	2
PS	1.1b Humans organize time into units based on natural motions of Earth:	1			1
PS	2.1a Weather is the condition of the outside air at a particular moment.	1			1
PS	3.1b Matter has properties that can be observed through the senses.			1	1
PS	4.1f Heat can be released in many ways			1	1
LE	1.1a Animals need air, water, and food in order to live and thrive.			1	1
LE	1.1c Nonliving things do not live and thrive.			1	1
LE	1.1d Nonliving things can be human-created or naturally occurring.			1	1
LE	1.2a Living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, eliminate waste, and die.		1		1

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LE	3.2b All individuals have variations, and because of these variations, individuals of a species may have an advantage in surviving and reproducing.	1			1
LE	4.1a Plants and animals have life cycles.			1	1
LE	4.1dLife cycles of some plants include changes from seed to mature plant.			1	1
LE	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.			1	1
LE	4.2a Growth is the process by which plants and animals increase in size.	1			1
LE	5.1a All living things grow, take in nutrients, breathe, reproduce, and eliminate waste.	1			1
LE	5.2a Plants respond to changes in their environment			1	1
LE	5.2dSome animals, including humans, move from place to place to meet their needs.			1	1
LE	5.3a Humans need a variety of healthy foods, exercise, and rest in order to grow and maintain good health.		1		1
LE	6.1b All animals depend on plants. Some animals (predators) eat other animals (prey).	1			1
LE	6.1dDecomposers are living things that play a vital role in recycling nutrients.		1		1
LE	6.1f When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.		1		1
LE	6.2a Plants manufacture food by utilizing air, water, and energy from the Sun.			1	1
1	S2.1 Develop written plans for exploring phenomena	1			1
6	Key Idea 3 Magnitude and scale		1		1
6	Key Idea 4 Equilibrium and stability			1	1
PS	1.1c The Sun and other stars appear to move in a recognizable pattern both daily				0
PS	2.1e Extreme natural events may have positive or negative impacts on living things.				0

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PS	4.1g Interactions with forms of energy can be either helpful or harmful.					0
PS	4.2a Everyday events involve one form of energy being changed to another.					0
LE	2.2a Plants and animals closely resemble their parents and other individuals in their species.					0
LE	2.2b Plants and animals can transfer specific traits to their offspring when they reproduce.					0
LE	3.2a Individuals within a species may compete with each other for food, mates, space, water, and shelter in their environment.					0
LE	4.2b Food supplies the energy and materials necessary for growth and repair.					0
LE	5.2c Senses can provide essential information (regarding danger, food, mates, etc.) to animals about their environment.					0
LE	5.2g The health, growth, and development of organisms are affected by environmental conditions					0
LE	5.3b Good health habits include hand washing and personal cleanliness					0
LE	6.1e An organism's pattern of behavior is related to the nature of that organism's environment					0
LE	7.1a Humans depend on their natural and constructed environments.					0
1	S1.1 Ask "why" questions					0
1	S2.2 Share their research plan with others					0
2	Key Idea 1 Information Technology					0
2	Key Idea 2 Knowledge of the impacts and limitations of information systems					0
2	Key Idea 3 Information technology can have positive and negative impacts on society					0
7	Key Idea 1 Connections					0
7	Key Idea 2 Strategies					0