



Mystery Science Alignment with Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS)

Mystery Science - FL NGSSS Alignment

Mystery Science aligns to the Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS). Each lesson (exploration & activity) is designed to take one hour per week. To view each lesson's alignment to three-dimensional learning (disciplinary core ideas, science and engineering practices, and crosscutting concepts) view our [NGSS Alignment](#) document. Mini-lessons are 5-minute videos that answer K-5 student questions and can be used as a jumping off point to engage learners for a full lesson planned by the teacher.

Lesson Extensions. Extensions are available for each lesson and offer an opportunity for students to continue their science content learning. They include assessments and a curated collection of additional activity suggestions, online resources, project ideas, and readings to help extend the learning.

Table of Contents

Kindergarten	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
Grade 1	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
Grade 2	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
Grade 3	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
Grade 4	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
Grade 5	Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science



Kindergarten

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	Organization/ Development of Living Organisms	K.L.14.1 Recognize the five senses and related body parts.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do we have eyebrows?
		K.L.14.2 Recognize that some books and other media portray animals and plants with characteristics and behaviors they do not have in real life.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		K.L.14.3 Observe plants and animals, describe how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.	Plant & Animal Secrets Mini-lessons	Grade K	Lesson 1: Why do woodpeckers peck wood? Lesson 2, Read Along: Where do animals live? Lesson 3: How can you find animals in the woods? Lesson 4, Read Along: How do animals make their homes in the forest? Lesson 5: How do plants and trees grow? Lesson 6, Read Along: Why would you want an old log in your backyard? Mini-lesson: Why do penguins have wings if they can't fly? Mini-lesson: What is the biggest spider in the world? Mini-lesson: What's the biggest tree in the world?
Earth & Space Science	Earth & Space in Time	K.E.5.1 Explore the Law of Gravity by investigating how objects are pulled toward the ground unless something holds them up.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: What would it be like to live on the Moon?
		K.E.5.2 Recognize the repeating pattern of day and night.	Spinning Sky Mini-lessons	Grade 1	Lesson 1: Could a statue's shadow move? Lesson 2, Read Along: What does a shadow do when you're not looking? Lesson 3: How can the sun help you if you're lost? Lesson 4, Read Along: Why do you have to go to bed early in the summer? Mini-lesson: Why do places have different times? Mini-lesson: How often do eclipses happen?
		K.E.5.3 Recognize that the Sun can only be seen in the daytime.			
		K.E.5.4 Observe that sometimes the Moon can be seen at night and sometimes during the day.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		K.E.5.5 Observe that things can be big and things can be small as seen from Earth.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: What is the Moon made of?
		K.E.5.6 Observe that some objects are far away and some are nearby as seen from Earth.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>

Kindergarten, continued

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Physical Science	Properties of Matter	K.P.8.1 Sort objects by observable properties, such as size, shape, color, temperature (hot or cold), weight (heavy or light) and texture.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Changes in Matter	K.P.9.1 Recognize that the shape of materials such as paper and clay can be changed by cutting, tearing, crumpling, smashing, or rolling.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Forms of Energy	K.P.10.1 Observe that things that make sound vibrate.	Lights & Sounds Mini-lessons	Grade 1	Lesson 1: How do they make silly sounds in cartoons? Lesson 2, Read Along: Where do sounds come from? Lesson 6, Read Along: How do boats find their way in the fog? Mini-lesson: How deep does the ocean go?
	Motion of Objects	K.P.12.1 Investigate that things move in different ways, such as fast, slow, etc.	Force Olympics	Grade K	Lesson 1: What's the biggest excavator? Lesson 2, Read Along: Why do builders need so many big machines? Mini-lesson: Why can't airplanes fly to space?**
	Forces & Changes in Motion	K.P.13.1 Observe that a push or pull can change the way an object is moving.	Mini-lessons		

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Grade 1

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Life Science	Organization/ Development of Living Organisms	1.L.14.1 Make observations of living things and their environments using the five senses.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do owls say "hoo"?**
		1.L.14.2 Identify the major parts of plants, including stem, roots, leaves, and flowers.	Plant & Animal Superpowers Mini-lessons	Grade 1	Lesson 6: Why don't trees blow down in the wind? Lesson 7, Read Along: What do sunflowers do when you're not looking? Mini-lesson: Why do leaves change color in the fall?*
		1.L.14.3 Differentiate between living and nonliving things.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Where does salt come from?
	Heredity/ Reproduction	1.L.16.1 Make observations that plants and animals closely resemble their parents, but variations exist among individuals within a population.	Plant & Animal Superpowers Mini-lessons	Grade 1	Lesson 1: How can you help a lost baby animal find its parents? Lesson 5, Read Along: Why do family members look alike? Mini-lesson: Why are pumpkins orange? Mini-lesson: What's the biggest apple in the world?*
	Interdependence	1.L.17.1 Through observation, recognize that all plants and animals, including humans, need the basic necessities of air, water, food, and space.	Plant & Animal Superpowers Mini-lessons	Grade 1	Lesson 2: Why do birds have beaks? Lesson 3, Read Along: Why do birds follow their mother? Lesson 4: Why are polar bears white? Mini-lesson: Why do bears hibernate?*** Mini-lesson: Why do beavers build dams?
Earth & Space Science	Earth & Space in Time	1.E.5.1 Observe and discuss that there are more stars in the sky than anyone can easily count and that they are not scattered evenly in the sky.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		1.E.5.2 Explore the Law of Gravity by demonstrating that Earth's gravity pulls any object on or near Earth toward it even though nothing is touching the object.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		1.E.5.3 Investigate how magnifiers make things appear bigger and help people see things they could not see without them.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		1.E.5.4 Identify the beneficial and harmful properties of the Sun.	Sunny Skies Mini-lessons	Grade K	Lesson 1, Read-Along: How could you walk barefoot across hot pavement without burning your feet? Lesson 2: How could you warm up a frozen playground? Lesson 3: Why does it get cold in winter? Mini-lesson: How dangerous is it to look at the Sun?

Grade 1, continued

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Earth & Space Science	Earth Structures	1.E.6.1 Recognize that water, rocks, soil, and living organisms are found on Earth's surface.	Work of Water Mini-lessons	Grade 2	Lesson 1: If you floated down a river where would you end up? Lesson 2: Why is there sand at the beach? Lesson 3: Where do flash floods happen? Lesson 4: What's strong enough to make a canyon? Lesson 5: How can you stop a landslide? Mini-lesson: Is Earth the only planet with life? Mini-lesson: Could a mountain turn into a volcano?
		1.E.6.3 Recognize that some things in the world around us happen fast and some happen slowly.			
		1.E.6.2 Describe the need for water and how to be safe around water.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
Physical Science	Properties of Matter	1.P.8.1 Sort objects by observable properties, such as size, shape, color, temperature (hot or cold), weight (heavy or light), texture, and whether objects sink or float.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Motion of Objects	1.P.12.1 Demonstrate and describe the various ways that objects can move, such as in a straight line, zigzag, back-and-forth, round-and-round, fast, and slow.	Force Olympics	Grade K	Lesson 3: How can you knock down a wall made of concrete? Lesson 4, Read Along: How can you knock down the most bowling pins? Lesson 5: How can we protect a mountain town from falling rocks? Lesson 6, Read Along: How could you invent a trap?
	Forces & Changes in Motion	1.P.13.1 Demonstrate that the way to change the motion of an object is by applying a push or a pull.			



Grade 2

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Life Science	Organization/ Development of Living Organisms	2.L.14.1 Distinguish human body parts (brain, heart, lungs, stomach, muscles, and skeleton) and their basic functions.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do our skeletons have so many bones?** Mini-lesson: How do broken bones heal?
	Heredity/ Reproduction	2.L.16.1 Observe and describe major stages in the life cycle of plants and animals, including beans and butterflies.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Are butterflies the only animals that start out as caterpillars?**
	Inter-dependence	2.L.17.1 Compare and contrast the basic needs that all living things, including humans, have for survival.	Animal Adventures	Grade 2	Lesson 2: Why would a wild animal visit a playground? Lesson 3: Why do frogs say "ribbit"? Lesson 4: How could you get more birds to visit a birdfeeder?
		2.L.17.2 Recognize and explain that living things are found all over Earth, but each is only able to live in habitats that meet its basic needs.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why are butterflies so colorful?** Mini-lesson: How do polar animals survive the cold?**

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Earth & Space Science	Earth Structures	2.E.6.1 Recognize that Earth is made up of rocks. Rocks come in many sizes and shapes.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why does this rock look like a sponge?
		2.E.6.2 Describe how small pieces of rock and dead plant and animal parts can be the basis of soil and explain the process by which soil is formed.			
		2.E.6.3 Classify soil types based on color, texture (size of particles), the ability to retain water, and the ability to support the growth of plants.	Material Magic	Grade 2	Lesson 6: How do you build a city out of mud?
	Earth Systems & Patterns	2.E.7.1 Compare and describe changing patterns in nature that repeat themselves, such as weather conditions including temperature and precipitation, day to day and season to season.	Wild Weather Circle of Seasons	Grade K	Lesson 1, Read-Along: How can you get ready for a big storm? Lesson 2: Have you ever watched a storm? Lesson 3: How many different kinds of weather are there?
				Grade K	Lesson 1, Read-Along: How do you know what to wear for the weather? Lesson 2: What would the weather be like on your birthday? Lesson 3: Why do birds lay eggs in the spring?
	Earth Systems & Patterns (Continued)	2.E.7.3 Investigate, observe and describe how water left in an open container disappears (evaporates), but water in a closed container does not disappear (evaporate).	Stormy Skies	Grade 3	Lesson 1: Where do clouds come from? Lesson 2: How can we predict when it's going to storm? Lesson 3: Why are some places always hot? Lesson 4: How can you keep a house from blowing away in a windstorm? Mini-lesson: Why is the sky blue? Mini-lesson: What makes hurricanes so dangerous? Mini-lesson: Why are tornadoes so hard to predict? Mini-lesson: What's worse: a hurricane or a tornado?
		2.E.7.4 Investigate that air is all around us and that moving air is wind.			
		2.E.7.5 State the importance of preparing for severe weather, lightning, and other weather related events.			

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Physical Science	Properties of Matter	2.P.8.1 Observe and measure objects in terms of their properties, including size, shape, color, temperature, weight, texture, sinking or floating in water, and attraction and repulsion of magnets.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		2.P.8.2 Identify objects and materials as solid, liquid, or gas.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		2.P.8.3 Recognize that solids have a definite shape and that liquids and gases take the shape of their container.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		2.P.8.4 Observe and describe water in its solid, liquid, and gaseous states.	Stormy Skies	Grade 3	Lesson 1: Where do clouds come from?
		2.P.8.5 Measure and compare temperature taken every day at the same time.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		2.P.8.6 Measure and compare the volume of liquids using containers of various shapes and sizes.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Changes in Matter	2.P.9.1 Investigate that materials can be altered to change some of their properties, but not all materials respond the same way to any one alteration.	Material Magic Mini-lessons	Grade 2	Lesson 1: Why do we wear clothes? Lesson 2: Can you really fry an egg on a hot sidewalk? Lesson 3: Why are toys made out of plastic? Lesson 4: What materials might be invented in the future? Lesson 5: Could you build a house out of paper? Mini-lesson: How is glass made?

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Physical Science (Cont.)	Forms of Energy	2.P.10.1 Discuss that people use electricity or other forms of energy to cook their food, cool or warm their homes, and power their cars.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Forces & Changes in Motion	2.P.13.1 Investigate the effect of applying various pushes and pulls on different objects.	Invisible Forces	Grade 3	Lesson 1: How could you win a tug-of-war against a bunch of adults? Lesson 2: What makes bridges so strong? Lesson 3: How could you go faster down a slide?
		2.P.13.3 Recognize that objects are pulled toward the ground unless something holds them up.			
		2.P.13.4 Demonstrate that the greater the force (push or pull) applied to an object, the greater the change in motion of the object.			
		2.P.13.2 Demonstrate that magnets can be used to make some things move without touching them.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How are magnets made?

Grade 3

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Life Science	Organization & Development of Living Organisms	3.L.14.1 Describe structures in plants and their roles in food production, support, water and nutrient transport, and reproduction. 3.L.14.2 Investigate and describe how plants respond to stimuli (heat, light, gravity), such as the way plant stems grow toward light and their roots grow downward in response to gravity.	Plant Adventures Mini-lessons	Grade 2	Lesson 1: Why did a tree travel halfway around the world? Lesson 2: Could a plant survive without light? Lesson 3: Why do trees grow so tall? Lesson 4: Should you water a cactus? Lesson 5: Where do plants grow best? Mini-lesson: How do flowers bloom in the spring?*
	Diversity & Evolution of Living Organisms	3.L.15.1 Classify animals into major groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, arthropods, vertebrates and invertebrates, those having live births and those which lay eggs) according to their physical characteristics and behaviors.	Animal Adventures Animals Through Time Mini-lessons	Grade 2 Grade 3	Lesson 1: How many different kinds of animals are there? Lesson 1: Where can you find whales in a desert? Lesson 2: How do we know what dinosaurs looked like? Lesson 3: Can you outrun a dinosaur? Mini-lesson: Why can't fish breathe on land? Mini-lesson: Can a shark and a dolphin have babies?
		3.L.15.2 Classify flowering and nonflowering plants into major groups such as those that produce seeds, or those like ferns and mosses that produce spores, according to their physical characteristics.			Florida specific standard

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science (Cont.)	Interdependence	3.L.17.1 Describe how animals and plants respond to changing seasons.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do animals come back after going to warm places in the winter?
		3.L.17.2 Recognize that plants use energy from the Sun, air, and water to make their own food.	Plant Adventures	Grade 2	Lesson 2: Could a plant survive without light? Lesson 3: Why do some trees grow so tall?
Earth & Space Science	Earth & Space in Time	3.E.5.1 Explain that stars can be different; some are smaller, some are larger, and some appear brighter than others; all except the Sun are so far away that they look like points of light.	Spinning Sky *	Grade 1	Lesson 5: When can you see the full moon? Lesson 6: Why do the stars come out at night? Lesson 7, Read Along: How can stars help you if you get lost? Mini-lesson: How close could an astronaut get to the Sun?
		3.E.5.2 Identify the Sun as a star that emits energy; some of it in the form of light.			
		3.E.5.3 Recognize that the Sun appears large and bright because it is the closest star to Earth.			
		3.E.5.5 Investigate that the number of stars that can be seen through telescopes is dramatically greater than those seen by the unaided eye.	Mini-lessons		
		3.E.5.4 Explore the Law of Gravity by demonstrating that gravity is a force that can be overcome.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: What is a black hole?
	Earth Structures	3.E.6.1 Demonstrate that radiant energy from the Sun can heat objects and when the Sun is not present, heat may be lost.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>

* [Spinning Sky](#) is designed for Grade 1, but can be taught in Grade 3 with modifications.

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Physical Science	Properties of Matter	3.P.8.1 Measure & compare temperatures of various samples of solids & liquids.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		3.P.8.2 Measure and compare the mass and volume of solids and liquids.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		3.P.8.3 Compare materials and objects according to properties such as size, shape, color, texture, and hardness.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Changes in Matter	3.P.9.1 Describe the changes water undergoes when it changes state through heating and cooling by using familiar scientific terms such as melting, freezing, boiling, evaporation, and condensation.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>

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Physical Science (Cont.)	Forms of Energy	3.P.10.2 Recognize that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.	Energizing Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 1: How is your body similar to a car? Lesson 2: What makes roller coasters go so fast? Lesson 3: Why is the first hill of a roller coaster always highest? Lesson 4: Could you knock down a building using only dominoes? Lesson 5: Can you build a chain reaction machine?
		3.P.10.1 Identify some basic forms of energy such as light, heat, sound, electrical, and mechanical.	Lights & Sounds*	Grade 1	Lesson 3: What if there were no windows? Lesson 4, Read Along: Can you see in the dark? Lesson 5: How could you send a secret message to someone far away? Mini-lesson: Why is snow white?** Mini-lesson: How is a rainbow made?**
		3.P.10.3 Demonstrate that light travels in a straight line until it strikes an object or travels from one medium to another.			
		3.P.10.4 Demonstrate that light can be reflected, refracted, and absorbed.			
	Energy Transfer & Transformations	3.P.11.1 Investigate, observe, and explain that things that give off light often also give off heat.			Florida specific standard
		3.P.11.2 Investigate, observe, and explain that heat is produced when one object rubs against another, such as rubbing one's hands together.			Florida specific standard

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Life Science	Heredity & Reproduction	4.L.16.1 Identify processes of sexual reproduction in flowering plants, including pollination, fertilization (seed production), seed dispersal, and germination.	Power of Flowers Mini-lessons	Grade 3	Lesson 1: Why do plants grow flowers? Lesson 2: Why do plants give us fruit? Lesson 3: Why are some apples red and some green? Lesson 4: How could you make the biggest fruit in the world? Mini-lesson: How do bees make honey? Mini-lesson: Why are pumpkins orange?
		4.L.16.2 Explain that although characteristics of plants and animals are inherited, some characteristics can be affected by the environment.	Animals Through Time Mini-lessons	Grade 3	Lesson 8: How long can people (and animals) survive in outer space? Mini-lesson: Why are pumpkins so popular every fall? Mini-lesson: Why are flamingos pink?**
		4.L.16.3 Recognize that animal behaviors may be shaped by heredity and learning.	Animals Through Time Mini-lessons	Grade 3	Lesson 6: Why do dogs wag their tails? Mini-lesson: Can animals laugh? Mini-lesson: Why do cats purr?
		4.L.16.4 Compare and contrast the major stages in the life cycles of Florida plants and animals, such as those that undergo incomplete and complete metamorphosis, and flowering and non-flowering seed-bearing plants.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>

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Life Science (Cont)	Inter-dependence	4.L.17.1 Compare the seasonal changes in Florida plants and animals to those in other regions of the country.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		4.L.17.2 Explain that animals, including humans, cannot make their own food and that when animals eat plants or other animals, the energy stored in the food source is passed to them.	Web of Life	Grade 5	Lesson 1: Why would a hawk move to New York City? Lesson 2: What do plants eat? Lesson 3: Where do fallen leaves go? Lesson 4: Do worms really eat dirt? Lesson 5: Why do you have to clean a fish tank but not a pond? Lesson 6: Why did the dinosaurs go extinct?
		4.L.17.3 Trace the flow of energy from the Sun as it is transferred along the food chain through the producers to the consumers.			
		4.L.17.4 Recognize ways plants and animals, including humans, can impact the environment.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Which animal has the biggest heart? Mini-lesson: What do garbage trucks do with garbage?

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Grade 4, continued

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Earth & Space Science	Earth & Space in Time	4.E.5.1 Observe the patterns of stars in the sky stay the same although they appear to shift across the sky nightly, and different stars can be seen in different seasons,	Spaceship Earth	Grade 5	Lesson 1: How fast does the Earth spin? Lesson 2: Who set the first clock? Lesson 3: How can the sun tell you the season? Lesson 4: Why do stars change with the seasons? Lesson 5: Why does the moon change shape? Mini-lesson: Who created the constellations? Mini-lesson: Why does the Moon turn blood red during a lunar eclipse? Mini-lesson: How do we know the Earth is round? Mini-lesson: Why do we have leap years? Mini-lesson: Is there a pole at the North Pole?
		4.E.5.2 Describe the changes in the observable shape of the moon over the course of about a month.			
		4.E.5.4 Relate that the rotation of Earth (day and night) and apparent movements of the Sun, moon, and stars are connected.			
		4.E.5.3 Recognize that Earth revolves around the Sun in a year and rotates on its axis in a 24-hour day.	Mini-lessons		
		4.E.5.5 Investigate and report the effects of space research and exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.			<i>Florida Specific Standard</i>
	Earth Structures	4.E.6.1 Identify three categories of rocks: igneous, (formed from molten); sedimentary (pieces of other rocks and fossilized organisms); and metamorphic (formed from heat and pressure).	The Birth of Rocks	Grade 4	Lesson 1: Could a volcano pop up where you live? Lesson 2: Why do some volcanoes explode? Lesson 3: Will a mountain last forever? Lesson 4: How could you survive a landslide? Mini-lesson: What's the best place to look for dinosaur fossils? Mini-lesson: How old is the Earth? Mini-lesson: How are diamonds made? Mini-lesson: How is gold made? Mini-lesson: Where does metal come from?
		4.E.6.2 Identify the physical properties of common earth-forming materials, including hardness, color, luster, cleavage, and streak color, and recognize the role of minerals in the formation of rocks.			
		4.E.6.4 Describe the basic differences between physical weathering (breaking down of rock by wind, water, ice, temperature change, and plants) and erosion (movement of rock by gravity, wind, water, and ice).	Mini-lessons		
		4.E.6.3 Recognize that humans need resources found on Earth and that these are either renewable or nonrenewable.	Energizing Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 8: Where does energy come from?
		4.E.6.6 Identify resources available in Florida (water, phosphate, oil, limestone, silicon, wind, and solar energy).			
		4.E.6.5 Investigate how technology & tools help extend the ability of humans to observe very small things & very large things.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Is Pluto a planet? Mini-lesson: How deep does the ocean go?

Grade 4, continued

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science	Properties of Matter	4.P.8.1 Measure and compare objects and materials based on their physical properties including: mass, shape, volume, color, hardness, texture, odor, taste, attraction to magnets.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		4.P.8.2 Identify properties and common uses of water in each of its states.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
		4.P.8.3 Explore the Law of Conservation of Mass by demonstrating that the mass of a whole object is always the same as the sum of the masses of its parts.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>
		4.P.8.4 Investigate and describe that magnets can attract magnetic materials and attract and repel other magnets.	Invisible Forces	Grade 3	Lesson 4: What can magnets do? Lesson 5: How can you unlock a door using a magnet?
	Changes in Matter	4.P.9.1 Identify some familiar changes in materials that result in other materials with different characteristics, such as decaying animal or plant matter, burning, rusting, and cooking.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why is Mars red? Mini-lesson: Can you make lava? Mini-lesson: How do they turn wood into paper?
	Forms of Energy	4.P.10.2 Investigate and describe that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>
		4.P.10.1 Observe and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, and the energy of motion.	Waves of Sound	Grade 4	Lesson 1: How far can a whisper travel? Lesson 2: What would happen if you screamed in outer space? Lesson 3: Why are some sounds high and some sounds low?
		4.P.10.3 Investigate and explain that sound is produced by vibrating objects and that pitch depends on how fast or slow the object vibrates.			
		4.P.10.4 Describe how moving water and air are sources of energy and can be used to move things.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How do phones work? Mini-lesson: How do phones work?

Grade 4, continued

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science (Cont.)	Energy Transfer & Transformations	4.P.11.1 Recognize that heat flows from a hot object to a cold object and that heat flow may cause materials to change temperature.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>
		4.P.11.2 Identify common materials that conduct heat well or poorly.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>
	Motion of Objects	4.P.12.1 Recognize that an object in motion always changes its position and may change its direction.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>
		4.P.12.2 Investigate and describe that the speed of an object is determined by the distance it travels in a unit of time and that objects can move at different speeds.			<i>Florida Specific standard</i>

Grade 5

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	Organization & Development of Living Organisms	5.L.14.1 Identify the organs in the human body and describe their functions, including the skin, brain, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, intestines, pancreas, muscles and skeleton, reproductive organs, kidneys, bladder, and sensory organs. 5.L.14.2 Compare and contrast the function of organs and other physical structures of plants and animals, including humans, for example: some animals have skeletons for support -- some with internal skeletons others with exoskeletons -- while some plants have stems for support.	Human Machine Mini-lessons	Grade 4	Lesson 1: Why do your biceps bulge? Lesson 2: What do people who are blind see? Lesson 3: How can some animals see in the dark? Lesson 4: How does your brain control your body? Mini-lesson: How does your heart pump blood? Mini-lesson: Why do we get goosebumps? Mini-lesson: Why do we need blood? Mini-lesson: Can animals get a sunburn?
	Diversity & Evolution of Living Organisms	5.L.15.1 Describe how, when the environment changes, differences between individuals allow some plants and animals to survive and reproduce while others die or move to new locations.	Animals Through Time	Grade 3	Lesson 4: What kinds of animals might there be in the future? Lesson 5: Can selection happen without people?
	Inter-dependence	5.L.17.1 Compare and contrast adaptations displayed by animals and plants that enable them to survive in different environments such as life cycles variations, animal behaviors and physical characteristics.	Animals Through Time Mini-lessons	Grade 3	Lesson 7: What's the best way to get rid of mosquitoes? Mini-lesson: Where do bugs go in winter? Mini-lesson: Why do zebras have stripes?
Earth & Space Science	Earth & Space in Time	5.E.5.1 Recognize that a galaxy consists of gas, dust, and many stars, including any objects orbiting the stars. Identify our home galaxy as the Milky Way.			<i>Florida Specific Standard</i>
		5.E.5.2 Recognize the major common characteristics of all planets and compare/contrast the properties of inner and outer planets.	Spaceship Earth	Grade 5	Lesson 6: What are the wandering stars? Lesson 8: Could there be life on other planets?
		5.E.5.3 Distinguish among the following objects of the Solar System -- Sun, planets, moons, asteroids, comets -- and identify Earth's position in it.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Has a shooting star ever landed on someone? Mini-lesson: Is Pluto a planet? Mini-lesson: Why isn't Pluto a planet anymore?

* [Animals Through Time](#) is designed for Grade 3 NGSS, but can be taught in Grade 5 with modifications.

** Indicates a mini-lesson with an included hands-on STEAM activity from Mystery Science.

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Grade 5, continued

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Earth & Space Science	Earth Systems & Patterns	5.E.7.1 Create a model to explain the parts of the water cycle. Water can be a gas, a liquid, or a solid and can go back and forth from one state to the other.	Watery Planet	Grade 5	Lesson 1: How much water is in the world? Lesson 3: When you turn on the faucet, where does the water come from? Lesson 4: Can we make it rain? Lesson 5: How can you save a town from a hurricane?
		5.E.7.2 Recognize that the ocean is an integral part of the water cycle and is connected to all of Earth's water reservoirs via evaporation and precipitation processes.			Mini-lesson: What is the coldest place on Earth? Mini-lesson: Why is the ocean salty?
		5.E.7.7 Design a family preparedness plan for natural disasters and identify the reasons for having such a plan.	Mini-lessons		
		5.E.7.3 Recognize how air temperature, barometric pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction, and precipitation determine the weather in a particular place and time.			<i>Florida Specific Standard</i>
		5.E.7.4 Distinguish among the various forms of precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, and hail), making connections to the weather in a particular place and time.			<i>Florida Specific Standard</i>
		5.E.7.5 Recognize that some weather-related differences, such as temperature and humidity, are found among different environments, such as swamps, deserts, and mountains.			<i>Florida Specific Standard</i>

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Strand	Topic	Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science	Properties of Matter	5.P.8.1 Compare and contrast the basic properties of solids, liquids, and gases, such as mass, volume, color, texture, and temperature.	Watery Planet	Grade 5	Lesson 2: How much salt is in the ocean?
		5.P.8.2 Investigate and identify materials that will dissolve in water and those that will not and identify the conditions that will speed up or slow down the dissolving process.			Lesson 1: Are magic potions real? Lesson 2: Could you transform something worthless into gold? Lesson 3: What would happen if you drank a glass of acid?
		5.P.8.4 Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also called atomic theory) by recognizing that all matter is composed of parts that are too small to be seen without magnification.	Chemical Magic	Grade 5	Lesson 4: What do fireworks, rubber, and silly putty have in common? Lesson 5: Why do some things explode?
		5.P.8.3 Demonstrate and explain that mixtures of solids can be separated based on observable properties of their parts such as particle size, shape, color, and magnetic attraction.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>
	Changes in Matter	5.P.9.1 Investigate and describe that many physical and chemical changes are affected by temperature.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How is plastic made?
	Forms of Energy	5.P.10.1 Investigate and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, chemical, and mechanical.	Energizing Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 6: What if there were no electricity? Lesson 7: How long did it take to travel across the country before cars and planes?
		5.P.10.2 Investigate and explain that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.			
		5.P.10.3 Investigate and explain that an electrically-charged object can attract an uncharged object and can either attract or repel another charged object without any contact between the objects.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How do batteries work?
		5.P.10.4 Investigate and explain that electrical energy can be transformed into heat, light, and sound energy, as well as the energy of motion.			

Grade 5, continued

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Physical Science (Cont.)	Energy Transfer/ Transformations	5.P.11.1 Investigate and illustrate the fact that the flow of electricity requires a closed circuit (a complete loop).	Energizing Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 6: What if there were no electricity?
		5.P.11.2 Identify & classify materials that conduct electricity & materials that do not.			Lesson 7: How long did it take to travel across the country before cars and planes?
	Forces & Changes in Motion	5.P.13.1 Identify familiar forces that cause objects to move, such as pushes or pulls, including gravity acting on falling objects.	Spaceship Earth	Grade 5	Lesson 7: Why is gravity different on other planets?
		5.P.13.2 Investigate and describe that the greater the force applied to it, the greater the change in motion of a given object.			
		5.P.13.3 Investigate and describe that the more mass an object has, the less effect a given force will have on the object's motion.			
		5.P.13.4 Investigate and explain that when a force is applied to an object but it does not move, it is because another opposing force is being applied by something in the environment so that the forces are balanced.			<i>Florida specific standard</i>