

Mystery Science Alignment with Arizona Science Standards (2018)

Mystery Science - Arizona Alignment

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Mystery Science aligns to the new 2018 Arizona Science Standards. 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 <u>NGSS Alignment</u> 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.

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Kindergarten

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Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
K.L1U1.6 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how organisms use different body parts for survival.			Lesson 2: Why do birds have beaks? Lesson 3, Read-Along: Why do baby ducks follow their mother? Lesson 4: Why are polar bears white? Lesson 6: Why don't trees blow down in the wind?
	Plant & Animal Superpowers	Grade 1	Lesson 7, Read-Along: What do sunflowers do when you're not looking?
K.L1U1.7 Observe, ask questions, and explain how specialized structures found on a variety of plants and animals (including humans) help them sense and respond to their environment.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: How do polar animals survive the cold?** Mini-lesson: Why do you get goosebumps when you're cold? Mini-lesson: What's that red thing on a turkey?** Mini-lesson: Can animals get a sunburn? Mini-lesson: Why can't fish breathe on land? Mini-lesson: Why do penguins have wings if they can't fly? Mini-lesson: Could a turtle live outside its shell? Mini-lesson: Why do zebras have stripes? Mini-lesson: Why do we have allergies?
K.L2U1.8 Observe, ask questions, and explain the differences between the characteristics of living and non-living things.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: Where does salt come from?
K.EU1.3 Observe, record, and ask questions about temperature, precipitation, and other weather data to identify patterns or changes in local weather	Wild Weather	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?
	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: What is the coldest place on Earth?
K.E1U1.4 Observe, describe, ask questions, and predict seasonal weather patterns; and how those patterns impact plants and animals (including humans).	<u>Circle of</u> <u>Seasons</u> Mini-lessons	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? Mini-lesson: Where do bugs go in winter?
	 K.L1U1.6 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how organisms use different body parts for survival. K.L1U1.7 Observe, ask questions, and explain how specialized structures found on a variety of plants and animals (including humans) help them sense and respond to their environment. K.L2U1.8 Observe, ask questions, and explain the differences between the characteristics of living and non-living things. K.EU1.3 Observe, record, and ask questions about temperature, precipitation, and other weather data to identify patterns or changes in local weather. K.E1U1.4 Observe, describe, ask questions, and predict seasonal weather patterns; and how those patterns impact plants and animals (including 	Anzona State StandardScience UnitK.L1U1.6 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how organisms use different body parts for survival.Plant & Animal SuperpowersK.L1U1.7 Observe, ask questions, and explain how specialized structures found on a variety of plants and animals (including humans) help them sense and respond to their environment.Plant & Animal SuperpowersK.L2U1.8 Observe, ask questions, and explain the differences between the characteristics of living and non-living things.Mini-lessonsK.EU1.3 Observe, record, and ask questions about temperature, precipitation, and other weather data to identify patterns or changes in local weather.Wild Weather Mini-lessonsK.E1U1.4 Observe, describe, ask questions, and predict seasonal weather patterns; and how those patterns impact plants and animals (includingCircle of Seasons	Arizona State StandardScience UnitScience GradeK.L1U1.6 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how organisms use different body parts for survival.Plant & Animal SuperpowersGrade 1K.L1U1.7 Observe, ask questions, and explain how specialized structures found on a variety of plants and animals (including humans) help them sense and respond to their environment.Plant & Animal SuperpowersGrade 1K.L2U1.8 Observe, ask questions, and explain the differences between the characteristics of living and non-living things.Mini-lessonsGrade KK.EU1.3 Observe, record, and ask questions about temperature, precipitation, and other weather data to identify patterns or changes in local weather.Wild Weather

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Kindergarten, continued

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Earth & Space Science <i>Cont.</i>	K.E2U1.5 Observe and ask questions about patterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars in the sky.	<u>Spinning Sky</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	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? 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: Why are people making such a big deal of the solar eclipse? Mini-lesson: Who created the constellations? Mini-lesson: Has a shooting star ever landed on anyone?
Physical Science	K.P2U1.1 Investigate how senses can detect light, sound, and vibrations even when they come from far away; use the collected evidence to develop and support an explanation.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: Why is snow white?** Mini-lesson: Why do owls say "hoo"?**
	K.P2U2.2 Design and evaluate a tool that helps people extend their senses.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How dangerous is it to look at the Sun?

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Strand	Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
	1.L1U1.6 Observe, describe, and predict life cycles of animals and plants.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do leaves change color in the fall?** Mini-lesson: Why do animals come back after going to warm places in winter?
	1.L2U2.7 Develop and use models about how living things use resources to grow and survive; design and evaluate habitats for organisms using earth materials.	Plant & Animal		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?
	1.L2U1.8 Construct an explanation describing how organisms obtain resources from the environment including materials that are used again by other organisms.	Secrets Grade uct an explanation describing how organisms from the environment including materials ain by other organisms. Mini-lessons Grade Mini-lessons Mini-lessons Grade , evaluate, and communicate information to ence-based explanation that plants and offspring of the same kind, but offspring are ntical to each other or their parents. Plant & Animal Superpowers Grade Mini-lessons Mini-lessons Grade lop a model to describe how animals and Animal Adventures Grade	Grade K	Lesson 4, Read-Along: How do animals make their home 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: Are butterflies the only animals that start out as caterpillars?** Mini-lesson: Why do bears hibernate?** Mini-lesson: Why do beavers build dams? Mini-lesson: How do bees make honey?
Life Science	1.L3U1.9 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to support an evidence-based explanation that plants and animals produce offspring of the same kind, but offspring are generally not identical to each other or their parents.		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: What's the biggest apple in the world?**
	1.L4U1.10 Develop a model to describe how animals and plants are classified into groups and subgroups according to their similarities.		Grade 2	 Lesson 1: How many different kinds of animals are there? 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 bird feeder? Mini-lesson: What is the biggest spider in the world?** Mini-lesson: How can you tell if a mushroom is poisonous? Mini-lesson: How can you tell if a plant is poisonous? Mini-lesson: Can a shark and a dolphin have a baby?
	1.L4U3.11 Ask questions and explain how factors can cause species to go extinct.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Were dragons ever real?



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Grade 1, continued

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Earth & Space Science	1.E1U1.5 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about the properties of Earth materials and investigate how humans use natural resources in everyday life.	<u>Material</u> <u>Magic</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	Grade 2	Lesson 6: How do you build a city out of mud? Mini-lesson: Where does metal come from? Mini-lesson: How is gold made? Mini-lesson: How are diamonds made?
	1.P2U1.1 Plan and carry out investigations demonstrating the effect of placing objects made with different materials in the path of a beam of light and predict how objects with similar properties will affect the beam of light.	<u>Lights &</u> <u>Sounds</u>		Lesson 1: How do they make silly sounds in cartoons? Lesson 2, Read-Along: Where do sounds come from? Lesson 3: What if there were no windows? Lesson 4, Read-Along: Can you see in the dark?
Physical	1.P2U1.2 Use models to provide evidence that vibrating matter creates sound and sound can make matter vibrate	Mini-lessons	Grade 1 Grade K	Lesson 5: How could you send a secret message to someone far away? Lesson 6, Read-Along: How do boats find their way in the fog? Mini-lesson: Why is the sky blue? Mini-lesson: How is a rainbow made?** Mini-lesson: How do phones work?
Science	1.P3U1.3 Plan and carry out investigations which demonstrate how equal forces can balance objects and how unequal forces can push, pull, or twist objects, making them change their speed, direction, or shape.	<u>Force</u> <u>Olympics</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>		Lesson 1: What's the biggest excavator? Lesson 2, Read-Along: Why do builders need so many big machines? 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? Mini-lesson: What's the tallest skyscraper anyone can build?
	1.P4U2.4 Design and evaluate ways to increase or reduce heat from friction between two objects.			Arizona specific standard

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Strand	Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	2.L2U1.9 Obtain, analyze, and communicate evidence that organisms need a source of energy, air, water, and certain temperature conditions to survive.	Plant Adventures	Grade 2	Lesson 1: How 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?
	2.L2U1.10 Develop a model representing how life on Earth depends on energy from the Sun and energy from other organisms.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: What's the biggest tree in the world? Mini-lesson: How do flowers bloom in the spring?**
	2.E1U1.4 Observe and investigate how wind and water change the shape of the land resulting in a variety of landforms.	Work of Water	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?
	2.E1U1.5 Develop and use models to represent that water can exist in different states and is found in oceans, glaciers, lakes, rivers, ponds, and the atmosphere.			Lesson 4: What's strong enough to make a canyon? Lesson 5: How can you stop a landslide?
Earth &	2.E1U2.6 Analyze patterns in weather conditions of various regions of the world and design, test, and refine solutions to protect humans from severe weather conditions.	<u>Stormy Skies</u>	Grade 3	Lesson 1: Where do clouds come from? Lesson 2: How can we predict when it's going to storm? Lesson 4: How can you keep a house from blowing away in a
Space Science	2.E1U3.7 Construct an argument from evidence regarding positive and negative changes in water and land systems that impact humans and the environment.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		windstorm? Mini-lesson: Why is the ocean salty? Mini-lesson: What makes hurricanes so dangerous? Mini-lesson: What's worse: a hurricane or a tornado?
	2.E2U1.8 Observe and explain the sun's position at different times during a twenty-four-hour period and changes in the	Spinning Sky	Grade 1	Lesson 5: When can you see the full moon?
	times during a twenty-four-hour period and changes in the apparent shape of the Moon from one night to another.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Why do places have different times? Mini-lesson: How do we know the Earth is round?
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Grade 2, continued

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	2.P1U1.1 Plan and carry out an investigation to determine that matter has mass, takes up space, and is recognized by its observable properties; use the collected evidence to develop and support an explanation.	<u>Material</u> <u>Magic</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	Grade 2	 Lesson 1: Why do we wear clothes? Lesson 4: What materials might be invented in the future? Lesson 5: Could you build a house out of paper? Mini-lesson: Why does this rock look like a sponge? Mini-lesson: Is it possible to become invisible?**
Physical Science	2.P1U1.2 Plan and carry out investigations to gather evidence to support an explanation on how heating or cooling can cause a phase change in matter.	<u>Material</u> <u>Magic</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	Grade 2	Lesson 2: Can you really fry an egg on a hot sidewalk? Lesson 3: Why are toys made out of plastic? Mini-lesson: Can you make lava? Mini-lesson: How is syrup made?
	2.P4U1.3 Obtain, evaluate and communicate information about ways heat energy can cause change in objects or materials.	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 is glass made?

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		<u>Human</u> <u>Machine</u>	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?
	3.L1U1.5 Develop and use models to explain that plants and animals	Power of	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?
Life Science	(including humans) have internal and external structures that serve various functions that aid in growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction.	<u>Flowers</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: Why do our skeletons have so many bones?** Mini-lesson: How does the heart pump blood?** Mini-lesson: What would happen if you didn't have a skull?** Mini-lesson: Which animal has the biggest heart?** Mini-lesson: Why do we sweat when we play sports? Mini-lesson: What's the fastest baseball ever thrown? Mini-lesson: Could people ever walk on walls? Mini-lesson: Why do we need blood? Mini-lesson: How do broken bones heal? Mini-lesson: Why do snakes shed their skin?
	3.L2U1.6 Plan and carry out investigations to demonstrate ways plants and animals react to stimuli.			Mini-lesson: Why do we have eyebrows?
	3.L2U1.7 Develop and use system models to describe the flow of energy from the Sun to and among living organisms.	Web of Life*	Grade 5	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?
	3.L2U1.8 Construct an argument from evidence that organisms are interdependent.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: Why do cats purr? Mini-lesson: Why are butterflies so colorful?**
Earth & Space	3.E1U1.4 Construct an explanation describing how the Sun is the	Web of Life*	Grade 5	Lesson 6: Why did the dinosaurs go extinct?
Science	primary source of energy impacting Earth systems.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: Is Earth the only planet with life?

* Web of Life is designed for Grade 5, but can be taught in Grade 3 with modifications. Expect aspects of this unit to be a challenge.

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

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Grade 3, continued

Strand	Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
	3.P2U1.1 Ask questions and investigate the relationship between light, objects, and the human eye.	<u>Human</u> <u>Machine</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	Grade 4	Lesson 2: What do people who are blind see? Lesson 3: How can some animals see in the dark? Mini-lesson: Why do we have tears when we cry?
Physical Science	3.P2U1.2 Plan and carry out an investigation to explore how sound waves affect objects at varying distances.	<u>Waves of</u> <u>Sound</u>	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?
	3.P4U1.3 Develop and use models to describe how light and sound waves transfer energy.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: How deep does the ocean go? Mini-lesson: How do things glow in the dark?





Strand	Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	4.L4U1.11 Analyze and interpret environmental data to demonstrate that species either adapt and survive, or go extinct over time.	<u>Animals</u> <u>Through Time</u>	Grade 3	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-lessons		Mini-lesson: Are unicorns real?
	4.E1U1.5 Use models to explain seismic waves and their effect on the Earth.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lesson: How do earthquakes happen?
	4.E1U1.6 Plan and carry out an investigation to explore and explain the interactions between Earth's major systems and the impact on Earth's surface materials and processes.	<u>The Birth of</u> <u>Rocks</u>	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?
Earth &	4.E1U1.7 Develop and/or revise a model using various rock types, fossil location, and landforms to show evidence that Earth's surface has changed over time.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Mini-lesson: How old is the Earth? Mini-lesson: Could a mountain turn into a volcano? Mini-lesson: What is the best place to look for dinosaur fossils?
Space Science	4.E1U1.8 Collect, analyze, and interpret data to explain weather and climate patterns.	<u>Stormy Skies</u> <u>Mini-lessons</u>	Grade 3	Lesson 3: Why are some places always hot? Mini-lesson: Why are tornadoes so hard to predict?
	4.E1U3.9 Construct and support an evidence-based argument about the availability of water and its impact on life.	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?
	4.E1U2.10 Define problem(s) and design solution(s) to minimize the effects of natural hazards.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		Lesson 5: How can you save a town from a hurricane? Mini-lesson: What's at the bottom of the ocean? Mini-lesson: Why is it so hard for firefighters to put out wildfires?





Grade 4, continued

Strand	Arizona State Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Grade	Mystery Science Lessons
	4.P4U1.1 Develop and use a model to demonstrate how a system transfers energy from one object to another even when the objects are not touching.	<u>Energizing</u> Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 7: How long did it take to travel across the country before cars and planes?
		Mini-lessons		Mini-lessons: What causes the Northern Lights?
	4.P4U1.2 Develop and use a model that explains how energy is moved from place to place through electric	<u>Energizing</u> Everything	Grade 4	Lesson 6: What if there were no electricity?
Dhusiaal	currents.	Mini-lessons		Mini-lessons: How do batteries work?
Physical Science	4.P2U1.3 Develop and use a model to demonstrate magnetic forces.	Invisible Forces	Grade 3	Lesson 4: What can magnets do? Lesson 5: How can you unlock a door using a magnet?
		Mini-lessons		Mini-lessons: How are magnets made?
	4.P4U3.4 Engage in argument from evidence on the use and impact of renewable and nonrenewable resources to generate electricity.	Energizing Everything Mini-lessons	Grade 4	Lesson 8: Where does energy come from? Mini-lessons: What do garbage trucks do with garbage?





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	5.L3U1.9 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about patterns between the offspring of plants, and the offspring of animals (including humans); construct an explanation of how genetic information is passed from one generation to the next.	Animals		Lesson 4: What kinds of animals might there be in the future? Lesson 5: Can selection happen without people?
Life	5.L3U1.10 Construct an explanation based on evidence that the changes in an environment can affect the development of the traits in a population of organisms.	<u>Through</u> <u>Time</u> *		Lesson 6: Why do dogs wag their tails? Lesson 7: What's the best way to get rid of mosquitoes? Lesson 8: How long can people (and animals) survive in outer space?
Science	5.L4U3.11 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate evidence about how natural and human-caused changes to habitats or climate can impact populations.		Grade 3	Mini-lesson: Why are pumpkins orange? Mini-lesson: Why are pumpkins so popular every fall? Mini-lesson: Why are flamingos pink?** Mini-lesson: Do bats really drink blood?
	5.L4U3.12 Construct an argument based on evidence that inherited characteristics can be affected by behavior and/or environmental conditions.			Mini-lesson: Do bats really drifte blood? Mini-lesson: How many people are there in the world? Mini-lesson: Why do people from England sound different than people from America?
	5.E2U1.7 Develop, revise, and use models based on evidence to construct explanations about the movement of the Earth and Moon within our Solar System.	<u>Spaceship</u> <u>Earth</u>	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? Lesson 6: What are the wandering stars?
Earth & Space				Lesson 7: Why is gravity different on other planets? Lesson 8: Could there be life on other planets?
Science	5.E2U1.8 Obtain, analyze, and communicate evidence to support an explanation that the gravitational force of Earth on objects is directed toward the planet's center.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		 Mini-lesson: How often do eclipses happen? Mini-lesson: Is there a pole at the North Pole? Mini-lesson: Why does the Moon turn blood red during a lunar eclipse? Mini-lesson: What is a black hole? Mini-lesson: What would it be like to live on the Moon?

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Physical Science	 5.P1U1.1 Analyze and interpret data to explain that matter of any type can be subdivided into particles too small to see and, in a closed system, if properties change or chemical reactions occur, the amount of matter stays the same. 5.P1U1.2 Plan and carry out investigations to demonstrate that some substances combine to form new substances with different properties and others can be mixed without taking on new properties. 	<u>Watery</u> <u>Planet</u> <u>Chemical</u> <u>Magic</u> Mini-lessons	Grade 5 Grade 5	Lesson 2: How much salt is in the ocean? 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? Lesson 4: What do fireworks, rubber, and silly putty have in common? Lesson 5: Why do some things explode? Mini-lesson: How is plastic made?
	5.P2U1.3 Construct an explanation using evidence to demonstrate that objects can affect other objects even when they are not touching.			Mini-lesson: How do they turn wood into paper? Lesson 1: Can you win a tug of war against a bunch of adults? Lesson 2: What makes bridges so strong?
	5.P3U1.4 Obtain, analyze, and communicate evidence of the effects that balanced and unbalanced forces have on the motion of objects.	Invisible Forces* Energizing Everything	Grade 3 Grade 4	Lesson 3: How can you go faster down a slide? 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 the highest? Lesson 4: Could you knock down a building using only
	5.P3U2.5 Define problems and design solutions pertaining to force and motion.			
	5.P4U1.6 Analyze and interpret data to determine how and where energy is transferred when objects move.	<u>Mini-lessons</u>		dominoes? Lesson 5: Can you build a chain reaction machine? Mini-lessons: Why can't airplanes fly to space?** Mini-lessons: Do people really use robots?

* <u>Invisible Forces</u> is designed for Grade 3, but can be taught in Grade 5 with modifications.

