

Mystery Science Alignment with the Utah Science with Engineering Education Standards (2020)

Mystery Science - Utah Alignment
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> ***Lesson Extensions.*** Extensions are available for each Mystery 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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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	*Living Things & Their Surroundings*	**K.2.1** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to describe patterns of what living things (plants and animals, including humans) need to survive. Emphasize the similarities and differences between the survival needs of all living things. Examples could include that plants depend on air, water, minerals, and light to survive, or animals depend on plants or other animals to survive.	Plant & Animal Secrets	**Mystery 1:** Why do woodpeckers peck wood? **Mystery 2, Read Along:** Where do animals live? **Mystery 3:** How can you find animals in the woods? **Mystery 4, Read Along:** How do animals make their homes in the forest? **Mystery 5:** How do plants and trees grow? **Mystery 6, Read Along:** Why would you want an old log in your backyard?
		K.2.2 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about patterns in the relationships between the needs of different living things (plants and animals, including humans) and the places they live. Emphasize that living things needs water, air, and resources and that they living in places that have the things they need. Examples could include investigating plants grown in various locations and comparing the results or comparing animals with the places they live.		
		K.2.3 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how living things (plants and animals, including humans) affect their surroundings to survive. Examples could include squirrels digging in the ground to hide their food, plant roots breaking concrete, or humans building shelters.		
		K.2.4 Design and communicate a solution to address the effects that living things (plants and animals, including humans) experience while trying to survive in their surroundings. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare designs.* Emphasize students working from a plant, animal, or human perspective. Examples could include a plant growing to get more sunlight, a beaver building a dam, or humans caring for the Earth by reusing and recycling natural resources.		*Utah specific standard*

Kindergarten, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Earth & Space Science	*Weather Patterns*	**K.1.1** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about local, observable weather conditions to describe patterns over time. Emphasize the students' collection and sharing of data. Examples of data could include sunny, cloudy, windy, rainy, cold, or warm.	Weather Watching Mini-Lessons	**Mystery 1:** Have you ever watched a storm? **Mystery 3:** What will the weather be like on your birthday? **Mini-Lesson:** Why do leaves change color in the fall?**
		K.1.2 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information on the effect of forecasted weather patterns on human behavior. Examples could include how humans respond to local forecasts of typical and severe weather such as extreme heat, high winds, flash floods, thunderstorms, or snowstorms.	Weather Watching	**Mystery 2, Read Along:** How can you get ready for a big storm? **Mystery 4, Read Along:** How do you know what to wear for the weather?
		K.1.3 Carry out an investigation using the five senses, to determine the effect of sunlight on different surfaces and materials. Examples could include measuring temperature, through touch or other methods, on natural and man-made materials in various locations throughout the day.	Weather Watching	**Mystery 5:** How could you warm up a frozen playground? **Mystery 6, Read Along:** How could you walk barefoot across hot pavement without burning your feet?
		K.1.4 Design a solution that will reduce the warming effect of sunlight on an area. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.*		

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Physical Science	*Forces, Motion, and Interactions*	**K.3.1** Plan and conduct an investigation to compare the effects of different strengths or different directions of forces on the motion of an object. Emphasize forces as a push or pull on an object. The idea of strength should be kept separate from the idea of direction. Non-contact forces, such as magnets and static electricity, will be taught in Grades 3 through 5. **K.3.2** Analyze data to determine how a design solution causes a change in the speed or direction of an object with a push or a pull. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.* Examples of problems requiring a solution could include having a marble or other object move a certain distance, follow a particular path, or knock down other objects.	Force Olympics	**Mystery 1:** What's the biggest excavator? **Mystery 2, Read Along:** Why do builders need so many big machines? **Mystery 3:** How can you knock down a wall made of concrete? **Mystery 4, Read Along:** How can you knock down the most bowling pins? **Mystery 5:** How can we protect a mountain town from falling rocks? **Mystery 6, Read Along:** How could you invent a trap?

Grade 1

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Life Science	*The Needs of Living Things & Their Offspring*	**1.2.1** Plan and carry out an investigation to determine the effect of sunlight and water on plant growth. Emphasize investigations that test one variable at a time.	Plant & Animal Superpowers Mini-Lessons	**Mystery 6, Read Along:** What do sunflowers do when you're not looking? **Mini-Lesson:** How do flowers bloom in the spring?**
		1.2.2 Construct an explanation by observing patterns of external features of living things that survive in different locations. Emphasize how plants and nonhuman animals, found in specific surroundings, share similar physical characteristics. Examples could include that plants living in dry areas are more likely to have thick outer coatings that hold in water, animals living in cold locations have longer and thicker fur, or more desert animals are awake at night.	Plant & Animal Superpowers	**Mystery 1:** Why do birds have beaks? **Mystery 3:** Why are polar bears white? **Mystery 5:** Why don't trees blow down in the wind?
		1.2.3 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about the patterns of plants and nonhuman animals that are alike, but not exactly like, their parents. An example could include that most carrots are orange and shaped like a cone but may be different sizes or have differing tastes.	Plant & Animal Superpowers	**Mystery 4, Read Along:** Why do family members look alike?
		1.2.4 Construct an explanation of the patterns in the behaviors of parents and offspring which help offspring to survive. Examples of behavioral patterns could include the signals that offspring make such as crying, chirping, and other vocalizations or the responses of the parents such as feeding, comforting, and protecting the offspring.	Plant & Animal Superpowers	**Mystery 2, Read Along:** Why do baby ducks follow their mother?

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Earth & Space Science	*Seasons & Space Patterns*	**1.1.1** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about the movement of the Sun, Moon, and stars to describe predictable patterns. Examples of patterns could include how the Sun and Moon appear to rise in one part of the sky, move across the sky, and set; or how stars, other than the Sun, are visible at night but not during the day.	Spinning Sky	**Mystery 1:** Could a statue's shadow move? **Mystery 2, Read Along:** What does your shadow do when you're not looking? **Mystery 3:** How can the sun help you if you're lost? **Mystery 4, Read Along:** Why do you have to go to bed early in the summer? **Mystery 5:** Why do the stars come out at night? **Mystery 6, Read Along:** How can stars help you if you get lost?
		1.1.2 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about the patterns observed at different times of the year to relate the amount of daylight to the time of year. Emphasize the variation in daylight patterns at different times of the day and different times of the year. Examples could include varying locations and regions throughout the state, country, and world.		
		1.1.3 Design a device that measures the varying patterns of daylight. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.* Examples could include sundials for telling time or tracking the movement of shadows throughout the day.		

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Physical Science	*Light & Sound*	**1.3.1** Plan and carry out an investigation to show the cause and effect relationship between sound and vibrating matter. Emphasize that vibrating matter can make sound and that sound can make matter vibrate.	Lights & Sounds	**Mystery 1:** How do they make silly sounds in cartoons? **Mystery 2, Read Along:** Where do sounds come from?
		1.3.2 Use a model to show the effect of light on objects. Emphasize that objects can be seen when light is available to illuminate them or if they give off their own light.	Lights & Sounds	**Mystery 3:** What if there were no windows? **Mystery 4:** Can you see in the dark?
		1.3.3 Plan and carry out an investigation to determine the effect of materials in the path of a beam of light. Emphasize that light can travel through some materials, can be reflected off some materials, and some materials block light causing shadows. Examples of materials could include clear plastic, wax paper, cardboard, or a mirror.	Mini-Lessons	**Mini-Lessons:** How is a rainbow made?** **Mini-Lessons:** Why is snow white?**
		1.3.4 Design a device in which the structure of the device uses light or sound to solve the problem of communicating over a distance. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.* Examples of devices could include a light source to send signals, paper-cup-and-string telephones, or a pattern of drum beats.	Lights & Sounds	**Mystery 5:** How could you send a secret message to someone far away? **Mystery 6, Read Along:** How do boats find their way in the fog?

Grade 2

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	*Living Things & Their Habitats*	**2.2.1** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about patterns of living things (plants and animals, including humans) in different habitats. Emphasize the diversity of living things in land and water habitats. Examples of patterns in habitats could include descriptions of temperature or precipitation and the types of plants and animals found in land habitats.	Animal Adventures	**Mystery 1:** How many different kinds of animals are there? **Mystery 2:** Why do frogs say "ribbit"? **Mystery 3:** How could you get more birds to visit a bird feeder?
		2.2.2 Plan and carry out an investigation of the structure and function of plant and animal parts in different habitats. Emphasize how different plants and animals have different structures to survive in their habitat. Examples could include the shallow roots of a cactus in the desert or the seasonal changes in the fur coat of a wolf.	Plant Adventures Mini-Lessons	**Mystery 2:** Do plants eat dirt? **Mystery 3:** Why do trees grow so tall? **Mystery 4:** Should you water a cactus? **Mystery 5:** Where do plants grow best? **Mini-Lesson:** What is the biggest spider in the world?** **Mini-Lesson:** Where do bugs go in winter? **Mini-Lesson:** Why can't fish breathe on land?
		2.2.3 Develop and use a model that mimics the function of an animal dispersing seeds or pollinating plants. Examples could include plants that have seeds with hooks or barbs that attach themselves to animal fur, feathers, or human clothing, or dispersal through the wind, or consumption of fruit and the disposal of the pits or seeds.	Plant Adventures	**Mystery 1:** How did a tree travel halfway around the world?
		2.2.4 Design a solution to a human problem by mimicking the structure and function of plants and/or animals and how they use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.* Examples could include a human wearing a jacket to mimic the fur of an animal or a webbed foot to design a better swimming fin.		*Utah specific standard*

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Earth & Space Science	*Changes in the Earth's Surface*	**2.1.1** Develop and use models illustrating the patterns of landforms and water on Earth. Examples of models could include valleys, canyons, or floodplains and could depict water in the solid or liquid state.	Work of Water	**Mystery 1:** If you floated down a river, where would you end up? **Mystery 2:** Why is there sand at the beach? **Mystery 3:** What's strong enough to make a canyon? **Mystery 4:** How can you stop a landslide?
		2.1.2 Construct an explanation about the changes in Earth's surface that happen quickly or slowly. Emphasize the contrast between fast and slow changes. Examples of fast changes could include volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, or landslides. Examples of slow changes could include the erosion of mountains or the shaping of canyons.		
		2.1.3 Design solutions to slow or prevent wind or water from changing the shape of land. *Define the problem by asking questions and gathering information, convey designs through sketches, drawings, or physical models, and compare and test designs.* Examples of solutions include retaining walls, dikes, windbreaks, shrubs, trees, and grass to hold back wind, water, and land.		

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science	*Properties of Matter*	**2.3.1** Plan and carry out an investigation to classify different kinds of materials based on patterns in their observable properties. Examples could include sorting materials based on similar properties such as strength, color, flexibility, hardness, texture, or whether the materials are solids or liquids.	Material Magic	**Mystery 1:** Why do we wear clothes? **Mystery 2:** Can you really fry an egg on a hot sidewalk? **Mystery 3:** Why are so many toys made out of plastic? **Mystery 4:** What materials might be invented in the future? **Mystery 5:** Could you build a house out of paper?
		2.3.2 Construct an explanation showing how the properties of materials influence their intended use and function. Examples could include using wood as a building material because it is lightweight and strong or the use of concrete, steel, or cotton due to their unique properties.		
		2.3.3 Develop and use a model to describe how an object, made of a small set of pieces, can be disassembled and reshaped into a new object with a different function. Emphasize that a great variety of objects can be built from a small set of pieces. Examples of pieces could include wooden blocks or building bricks.		
		2.3.4 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about changes in matter caused by heating or cooling. Emphasize that some changes can be reversed and some cannot. Examples of irreversible changes could include cooking an egg or burning wood.		

Grade 3

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	*Effects of Traits on Survival*	**3.2.1** Develop and use models to describe changes that organisms go through during their life cycles. Emphasize that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles but follow a pattern of birth, growth, reproduction, and death. Examples of changes in life cycles could include how some plants and animals look different at different stages of life or how other plants and animals only appear to change size in their life.	Power of Flowers*	**Mystery 1:** Why do plants grow flowers? **Mystery 2:** Why do plants give us fruit?
		3.2.2 Analyze and interpret data to identify patterns of traits that plants and animals have inherited from parents. Emphasize the similarities and differences in traits between parent organisms and offspring and variation of traits in groups of similar organisms.	Power of Flowers* Animals Through Time	**Mystery 3:** Why are some apples red and some green? **Mystery 4:** How could you make the biggest fruit in the world? **Mystery 4:** What kinds of animals might there be in the future?
		3.2.3 Construct an explanation that the environment can affect the traits of an organism. Examples could include that the growth of normally tall plants is stunted with insufficient water or that pets given too much food and little exercise may become overweight.	Animals Through Time	**Mystery 8:** How long can people (and animals) survive in outer space?

* Power of Flowers picks up where Plant Adventures (Utah Grade 2) leaves off. We suggest you teach Plant Adventures first if your students haven't learned, or need a refresher, about what plants need for survival.

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science **(Continued)**	*Effects of Traits on Survival* *(Continued)*	**3.2.4** Construct an explanation showing how variations in traits and behaviors can affect the ability of an individual to survive and reproduce. Examples of traits could include large thorns protecting a plant from being eaten or strong smelling flowers to attracting certain pollinators. Examples of behaviors could include animals living in groups for protection or migrating to find more food.	Animals Through Time	**Mystery 5:** Can selection happen without people? **Mystery 6:** Why do dogs wag their tails?
		3.2.5 Engage in argument from evidence that in a particular habitat (system) some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all. Emphasize that organisms and habitats form systems in which the parts depend upon each other. Examples of evidence could include needs and characteristics of the organisms and habitats involved such as cacti growing in dry, sandy soil but not surviving in wet, saturated soil.		
		3.2.6 Design a solution to a problem caused by a change in the environment that impacts the types of plants and animals living in that environment. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, and develop possible solutions.* Examples of environmental changes could include changes in land use, water availability, temperature, food, or changes caused by other organisms.	Animals Through Time	**Mystery 7:** What's the best way to get rid of mosquitoes?

Grade 3, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Earth & Space Science	*Weather & Climate Patterns*	**3.1.1** Analyze and interpret data to reveal patterns that indicate typical weather conditions expected during a particular season. Emphasize students gathering data in a variety of ways and representing data in tables and graphs. Examples could include temperature, precipitation, or wind speed.	Stormy Skies	**Mystery 1:** Where do clouds come from? **Mystery 2:** How can we predict when it's going to storm? **Mystery 3:** Why are some places always hot? **Mystery 4:** How can you keep a house from blowing away in a windstorm?
		3.1.2 Obtain and communicate information to describe climate patterns in different regions of the world. Emphasize how climate patterns can be used to predict typical weather conditions. Examples of climate patterns could be average seasonal temperature and average seasonal precipitation.	Mini-Lesson	**Mini-Lessons:** What makes hurricanes so dangerous? **Mini-Lessons:** What's worse: a hurricane or a tornado? **Mini-Lessons:** Why are tornadoes so hard to predict?
		3.1.3 Design a solution that reduces the effects of a weather-related hazard. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution.* Examples could include barriers to prevent flooding or wind-resistant roofs.		

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Physical Science	*Force Affects Motion*	**3.3.1** Plan and carry out investigations that provide evidence of the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of an object. Emphasize investigations where only one variable is tested at a time. Examples could include an unbalanced force on one side of a ball causing it to move and unbalanced forces pushing on a box from both sides producing no movement.	Invisible Forces	**Mystery 1:** How could you win a tug-of-war against a bunch of adults? **Mystery 2:** What makes bridges so strong? **Mystery 3:** How can you go faster down a slide?
		3.3.2 Analyze and interpret data from observations and measurements of an object's motion to identify patterns in its motion that can be used to predict future motion. Examples of motion with a predictable pattern could include a child swinging on a swing or a ball rolling down a ramp.	Mini-Lessons	**Mini-Lesson:** Why can't airplanes fly to space?**
		3.3.3 Construct an explanation that the gravitational force exerted by Earth causes objects to be directed downward, toward the center of the spherical Earth. Emphasize that "downward" is a local description depending on one's position on Earth.	Spaceship Earth	**Mystery 7:** Why is gravity different on other planets?

* Spaceship Earth is designed for grade 5 NGSS, but can be taught in grade 3 with modifications. Students must have a strong grasp of multiplication and division to complete the activity in this particular lesson.

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Physical Science ***(Continued)***	*Force Affects Motion* *(Continued)*	**3.3.4** Ask questions to plan and carry out an investigation to determine cause and effect relationships of electric or magnetic interactions between two objects not in contact with each other. Emphasize how static electricity and magnets can cause objects to move without touching. Examples could include the force an electrically charged balloon has on hair, how magnet orientation affects the direction of a force, or how distance between objects affects the strength of a force. **Electrical charges and magnetic fields will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.**	Invisible Forces	**Mystery 4:** What can magnets do? **Mystery 5:** How can you unlock a door using a magnet?
		3.3.5 Design a solution to a problem in which a device functions by using scientific ideas about magnets. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions using models, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution.* Examples could include a latch or lock to keep a door shut or a device to keep two moving objects from touching each other.		

Grade 4

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Life Science	*Organisms Functioning in their Environment*	**4.1.1** Construct an explanation from evidence that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction. Emphasize how structures support an organism's survival in its environment and how internal and external structures of plants and animals vary within the same and across multiple Utah environments. Examples of structures could include thorns on a stem to prevent predation or gills on a fish to allow it to breathe underwater.	Human Machine Mini-Lessons	**Mystery 1:** Why do your biceps bulge? **Mystery 2:** What do people who are blind see? **Mystery 3:** How can some animals see in the dark? **Mini-Lesson:** Why do our skeletons have so many bones?** **Mini-Lesson:** How does the heart pump blood?** **Mini-Lesson:** Why are butterflies so colorful?** **Mini-Lesson:** Why do penguins have wings if they can't fly? **Mini-Lesson:** Why do we have eyebrows? **Mini-Lesson:** Why do zebras have stripes? **Mini-Lesson:** Could a turtle live outside its shell?
		4.1.2 Develop and use a model of a system to describe how animals receive different types of information from their environment through their senses, process, the information in their brain, and use their perceptions and memories to guide their actions. Examples could include models that explain how animals sense and respond to different aspects of their environment such as sounds, temperature, or smell.	Human Machine	**Mystery 4:** How does your brain control your body?

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Life Science	*Organisms Functioning in their Environment* *(Continued)*	**4.1.3** Analyze and interpret data from fossils to provide evidence of the stability and change in organisms and environments from long ago. Emphasize using the structures of fossils to make inferences about ancient organisms. Examples of fossils and environments could include comparing a trilobite with a horseshoe crab in an ocean environment or using a fossil footprint to determine the size of a dinosaur.	Animals Through Time	**Mystery 1:** Where can you find whales in a desert? **Mystery 2:** How do we know what dinosaurs looked like? **Mystery 3:** Can you outrun a dinosaur?
		4.1.4 Engage in argument from evidence based on patterns in rock layers and fossils found in those layers to support an explanation that environments have changed over time. Emphasize the relationship between fossils and past environments. Examples could include tropical plant fossils found in Arctic areas and rock layers with marine shell fossils found above rock layers with land plant fossils.		
Earth & Space Science	*Observable Patterns in the Sky*	**4.4.1** Construct an explanation that differences in the apparent brightness of the Sun compared to other stars is due to the relative distance (scale) of stars from Earth. Emphasize relative distance from Earth.	Spaceship Earth	**Mystery 1:** How fast does the Earth spin? **Mystery 2:** Who set the first clock? **Mystery 3:** How can the Sun tell you the season? **Mystery 4:** Why do the stars change with the seasons? **Mystery 5:** Why does the moon change shape? **Mystery 6:** What are the wandering stars? **Mystery 8:** Could there be life on other planets?
		4.4.2 Analyze and interpret data of observable patterns to show that Earth rotates on its axis and revolves around the Sun. Emphasize patterns that provide evidence of Earth's rotation and orbits around the Sun. Examples of patterns could include day and night, daily changes in length and direction of shadows, and seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky. Earth's seasons and its connections to the tilt of Earth's axis will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.		

Grade 4, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science	*Energy Transfer*	**4.2.1** Construct an explanation to describe the cause and effect relationship between the speed of an object and the energy of that object. Emphasize using qualitative descriptions of the relationship between the speed and energy like fast, slow, strong, or weak. An example could include a ball that is kicked hard has more energy and travels a greater distance than a ball that is kicked softly.	Energizing Everything	**Mystery 1:** How is your body similar to a car? **Mystery 2:** What makes roller coasters go so fast? **Mystery 3:** Why is the first hill of a roller coaster always the highest? **Mystery 4:** Could you knock down a building using only dominoes? **Mystery 5:** Can you build a chain reaction machine?
		4.2.2 Ask questions and make observations about the changes in energy that occur when objects collide. Emphasize that energy is transferred when objects collide and may be converted to different forms of energy. Examples could include changes in speed when one moving ball collides with another or the transfer of energy when a toy car hits a wall.		
		4.2.3 Plan and carry out an investigation to gather evidence from observations that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electrical currents being used to produce motion or light.	Energizing Everything	**Mystery 6:** What is there were no electricity? **Mystery 7:** How long did it take to travel across the country before cars and planes?
		4.2.4 Design a device that converts energy from one form to another. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions using models, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution.* Examples could include solar ovens that convert light energy to heat energy or a simple alarm system that converts motion energy into sound energy.		

Grade 4, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science ***(Continued)***	*Wave Patterns*	**4.3.2** Develop and use a model to describe how visible light waves reflected from objects enter the eye causing objects to be seen. Emphasize the reflection and movement of light. The structure and function of organs and the relationship between color and wavelength will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.	Human Machine	**Mystery 2:** What do people who are blind see? **Mystery 3:** How can some animals see in the dark?
		4.3.1 Develop and use a model to describe the regular patterns of waves. Emphasize patterns in terms of amplitude and wavelength. Examples of models could include diagrams, analogies, and physical models such as water or rope.	Waves of Sound	**Mystery 1:** How far can a whisper travel? **Mystery 2:** What would happen if you screamed in outer space? **Mystery 3:** Why are some sounds high and some sounds low?
		4.3.3 Design a solution to an information transfer problem using wave patterns. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions using models, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution.* Examples could include using light to transmit a message in Morse code or using lenses and mirrors to see objects that are far away.		

Grade 5

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Life Science	*Cycling of Matter in Ecosystems*	**5.3.1** Construct an explanation that plants use air, water, and energy from sunlight to produce plant matter needed for growth. Emphasize photosynthesis at a conceptual level and that plant matter comes mostly from air and water, not from the soil. Photosynthesis at the cellular level will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.	Web of Life	**Mystery 1:** Why would a hawk move to New York City? **Mystery 2:** What do plants eat? **Mystery 3:** Where do fallen leaves go? **Mystery 4:** Do worms really eat dirt? **Mystery 5:** Why do you have to clean a fish tank but not a pond? **Mystery 6:** Why did the dinosaurs go extinct?
		5.3.2 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information that animals obtain energy and matter from the food they eat for body repair, growth, and motion and to maintain body warmth. Emphasize that the energy used by animals was once energy from the Sun. Cellular respiration will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.		
		5.3.3 Develop and use a model to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. Emphasize that matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Examples could include simple food chains from ecosystems such as deserts or oceans or diagrams of decomposers returning matter to the environment. Complex interactions in a food web will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.		
		5.3.4 Evaluate design solutions whose primary function is to conserve Earth's environments and resources. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, analyze available data on proposed solutions, and determine an optimal solution.* Emphasize how humans can balance everyday needs (agriculture, industry, and energy) while conserving Earth's environments and resources.	Energizing Everything	**Mystery 8:** Where does energy come from?

Grade 5, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Earth & Space Science	*Characteristics & Interactions of Earth's Systems*	**5.1.1** Analyze and interpret data to describe patterns of Earth's features. Emphasize most earthquakes and volcanoes occur in bands that are often along the boundaries between continents and oceans while major mountain chains may be found inside continents or near their edges. Examples of data could include maps showing locations of mountains on continents and the ocean floor or the locations of volcanoes and earthquakes.	The Birth of Rocks	**Mystery 1:** Could a volcano pop up where you live? **Mystery 2:** Why do some volcanoes explode? **Mystery 3:** Will a mountain last forever? **Mystery 4:** How could you survive a landslide?
		5.1.3 Ask questions to plan and carry out investigations that provide evidence for the effects of weathering and the rate of erosion on the geosphere. Emphasize weathering and erosion by water, ice, wind, gravity, or vegetation. Examples could include observing the effects of cycles of freezing and thawing of water on rock or changing the slope in the downhill movement of water.	Mini-Lessons	**Mini-Lesson:** How do earthquakes happen? **Mini-Lesson:** How old is the Earth?
		5.1.2 Use mathematics and computational thinking to compare the quantity of saltwater and freshwater in various reservoirs to provide evidence for the distribution of water on Earth. Emphasize reservoirs such as oceans, lakes, rivers, glaciers, groundwater, and polar ice caps. Examples of using mathematics and computational thinking could include measuring, estimating, graphing, or finding percentages of quantities.	Watery Planet	**Mystery 1:** How much water is in the world? **Mystery 2:** When you turn on the faucet, where does the water come from? **Mystery 3:** Can we make it rain? **Mystery 4:** How can you save a town from a hurricane?
		5.1.4 Develop a model to describe interactions between Earth's systems including the geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and/or atmosphere. Emphasize interactions between only two systems at a time. Examples could include the influence of a rainstorm in a desert, waves on a shoreline, or mountains on clouds.		
		5.1.5 Design solutions to reduce the effects of naturally occurring events that impact humans. *Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions using models, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution.* Emphasize that humans cannot eliminate natural hazards, but they can take steps to reduce their impacts. Examples of events could include landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, blizzards, or volcanic eruptions.		

Grade 5, continued

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Strand	Topic	Utah Standard	Mystery Science Unit	Mystery Science Lessons
Physical Science	*Properties & Changes of Matter*	**5.2.1** Develop and use a model to describe that matter is made of particles on a scale that is too small to be seen. Emphasize making observations of changes supported by a particle model of matter. Examples could include adding air to expand a balloon, compressing air in a syringe, adding food coloring to water, or dissolving salt in water and evaporating the water. The use of the terms atoms and molecules will be taught in Grades 6 through 8.	Chemical Magic	**Mystery 1:** Are magic potions real? **Mystery 2:** Could you transform something worthless into gold? **Mystery 3:** What would happen if you drank a glass of acid? **Mystery 4:** What do fireworks, rubber, and silly putty have in common? **Mystery 5:** Why do some things explode?
		5.2.2 Ask questions to plan and carry out investigations to identify substances based on patterns of their properties. Emphasize using properties to identify substances. Examples of properties could include color, hardness, conductivity, solubility, or a response to magnetic forces. Examples of substances could include powders, metals, minerals, or liquids.		
		5.2.3 Plan and carry out investigations to determine the effect of combining two or more substances. Emphasize whether a new substance is or is not created by the formation of a new substance with different properties. Examples could include combining vinegar and baking soda or rusting an iron nail in water.		
		5.2.4 Use mathematics and computational thinking to provide evidence that regardless of the type of change that occurs when heating, cooling, or combining substances, the total weight of matter is conserved. Examples could include melting an ice cube, dissolving salt in water, and combining baking soda and vinegar in a closed bag.		