Science Standards: Grades K-8

Benchmark#	Description	Idea/Standard	Subject	Grade	Body Of Knowledge/ Strand
SC.K.E.5.1	Explore the Law of Gravity by investigating how objects are pulled toward the ground unless something holds them up.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.E.5.2	Recognize the repeating pattern of day and night.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.E.5.3	Recognize that the Sun can only be seen in the daytime.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.E.5.4	Observe that sometimes the Moon can be seen at night and sometimes during the day.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.E.5.5	Observe that things can be big and things can be small as seen from Earth.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.E.5.6	Observe that some objects are far away and some are nearby as seen from Earth.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	K	Earth and Space Science
SC.K.L.14.1	Recognize the five senses and related body parts.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	K	Life Science
SC.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.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	K	Life Science
SC.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.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	K	Life Science
SC.K.N.1.1	Collaborate with a partner to collect information.	The Practice of Science	Science	K	Nature of Science
SC.K.N.1.2	Make observations of the natural world and know that they are descriptors collected using the five senses.	The Practice of Science	Science	K	Nature of Science
SC.K.N.1.3	Keep records as appropriate -- such as pictorial records -- of investigations conducted.	The Practice of Science	Science	K	Nature of Science
SC.K.N.1.4	Observe and create a visual representation of an object which includes its major features.	The Practice of Science	Science	K	Nature of Science
SC.K.N.1.5	Recognize that learning can come from careful observation.	The Practice of Science	Science	K	Nature of Science

SC.K.P.8.1	Sort objects by observable properties, such as size, shape, color, temperature (hot or cold), weight (heavy or light) and texture.	Properties of Matter	Science	K	Physical Science
SC.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.	Changes in Matter	Science	K	Physical Science
SC.K.P.10.1	Observe that things that make sound vibrate.	Forms of Energy	Science	K	Physical Science
SC.K.P.12.1	Investigate that things move in different ways, such as fast, slow, etc.	Motion of Objects	Science	K	Physical Science
SC.K.P.13.1	Observe that a push or a pull can change the way an object is moving.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	K	Physical Science
SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.E.5.3	Investigate how magnifiers make things appear bigger and help people see things they could not see without them.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.E.5.4	Identify the beneficial and harmful properties of the Sun.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.E.6.1	Recognize that water, rocks, soil, and living organisms are found on Earth's surface.	Earth Structures	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.E.6.2	Describe the need for water and how to be safe around water.	Earth Structures	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.E.6.3	Recognize that some things in the world around us happen fast and some happen slowly.	Earth Structures	Science	1	Earth and Space Science
SC.1.L.14.1	Make observations of living things and their environment using the five senses.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	1	Life Science
SC.1.L.14.2	Identify the major parts of plants, including stem, roots, leaves, and flowers.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	1	Life Science
SC.1.L.14.3	Differentiate between living and nonliving things.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	1	Life Science
SC.1.L.16.1	Make observations that plants and animals closely resemble their parents, but variations exist among individuals within a population.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	1	Life Science

SC.1.L.17.1	Through observation, recognize that all plants and animals, including humans, need the basic necessities of air, water, food, and space.	Interdependence	Science	1	Life Science
SC.1.N.1.1	Raise questions about the natural world, investigate them in teams through free exploration, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations.	The Practice of Science	Science	1	Nature of Science
SC.1.N.1.2	Using the five senses as tools, make careful observations, describe objects in terms of number, shape, texture, size, weight, color, and motion, and compare their observations with others.	The Practice of Science	Science	1	Nature of Science
SC.1.N.1.3	Keep records as appropriate - such as pictorial and written records - of investigations conducted.	The Practice of Science	Science	1	Nature of Science
SC.1.N.1.4	Ask "how do you know?" in appropriate situations.	The Practice of Science	Science	1	Nature of Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	1	Physical Science
SC.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.	Motion of Objects	Science	1	Physical Science
SC.1.P.13.1	Demonstrate that the way to change the motion of an object is by applying a push or a pull.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	1	Physical Science
SC.2.E.6.1	Recognize that Earth is made up of rocks. Rocks come in many sizes and shapes.	Earth Structures	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Structures	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Structures	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	2	Earth and Space Science

SC.2.E.7.2	Investigate by observing and measuring, that the Sun's energy directly and indirectly warms the water, land, and air.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.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).	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.2.E.7.4	Investigate that air is all around us and that moving air is wind.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.2.E.7.5	State the importance of preparing for severe weather, lightning, and other weather related events.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	2	Earth and Space Science
SC.2.L.14.1	Distinguish human body parts (brain, heart, lungs, stomach, muscles, and skeleton) and their basic functions.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	2	Life Science
SC.2.L.16.1	Observe and describe major stages in the life cycles of plants and animals, including beans and butterflies.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	2	Life Science
SC.2.L.17.1	Compare and contrast the basic needs that all living things, including humans, have for survival.	Interdependence	Science	2	Life Science
SC.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.	Interdependence	Science	2	Life Science
SC.2.N.1.1	Raise questions about the natural world, investigate them in teams through free exploration and systematic observations, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations.	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science
SC.2.N.1.2	Compare the observations made by different groups using the same tools.	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science
SC.2.N.1.3	Ask "how do you know?" in appropriate situations and attempt reasonable answers when asked the same question by others.	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science
SC.2.N.1.4	Explain how particular scientific investigations should yield similar conclusions when repeated.	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science
SC.2.N.1.5	Distinguish between empirical observation (what you see, hear, feel, smell, or taste) and ideas or inferences (what you think).	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science

SC.2.N.1.6	Explain how scientists alone or in groups are always investigating new ways to solve problems.	The Practice of Science	Science	2	Nature of Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.8.2	Identify objects and materials as solid, liquid, or gas.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.8.3	Recognize that solids have a definite shape and that liquids and gases take the shape of their container.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.8.4	Observe and describe water in its solid, liquid, and gaseous states.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.8.5	Measure and compare temperatures taken every day at the same time.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.8.6	Measure and compare the volume of liquids using containers of various shapes and sizes.	Properties of Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.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.	Changes in Matter	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forms of Energy	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.13.1	Investigate the effect of applying various pushes and pulls on different objects.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.13.2	Demonstrate that magnets can be used to make some things move without touching them.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.2.P.13.3	Recognize that objects are pulled toward the ground unless something holds them up.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	2	Physical Science
SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	3	Earth and Space Science
SC.3.E.5.2	Identify the Sun as a star that emits energy; some of it in the form of light.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	3	Earth and Space Science

SC.3.E.5.3	Recognize that the Sun appears large and bright because it is the closest star to Earth.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	3	Earth and Space Science
SC.3.E.5.4	Explore the Law of Gravity by demonstrating that gravity is a force that can be overcome.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	3	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	3	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Structures	Science	3	Earth and Space Science
SC.3.L.14.1	Describe structures in plants and their roles in food production, support, water and nutrient transport, and reproduction.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	3	Life Science
SC.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.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	3	Life Science
SC.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.	Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms	Science	3	Life Science
SC.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.	Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms	Science	3	Life Science
SC.3.L.17.1	Describe how animals and plants respond to changing seasons.	Interdependence	Science	3	Life Science
SC.3.L.17.2	Recognize that plants use energy from the Sun, air, and water to make their own food.	Interdependence	Science	3	Life Science
SC.3.N.1.1	Raise questions about the natural world, investigate them individually and in teams through free exploration and systematic investigations, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science

SC.3.N.1.2	Compare the observations made by different groups using the same tools and seek reasons to explain the differences across groups.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.1.3	Keep records as appropriate, such as pictorial, written, or simple charts and graphs, of investigations conducted.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.1.4	Recognize the importance of communication among scientists.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.1.5	Recognize that scientists question, discuss, and check each other's evidence and explanations.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.1.6	Infer based on observation.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.1.7	Explain that empirical evidence is information, such as observations or measurements, that is used to help validate explanations of natural phenomena.	The Practice of Science	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.3.1	Recognize that words in science can have different or more specific meanings than their use in everyday language; for example, energy, cell, heat/cold, and evidence.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.3.2	Recognize that scientists use models to help understand and explain how things work.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.N.3.3	Recognize that all models are approximations of natural phenomena; as such, they do not perfectly account for all observations.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	3	Nature of Science
SC.3.P.8.1	Measure and compare temperatures of various samples of solids and liquids.	Properties of Matter	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.8.2	Measure and compare the mass and volume of solids and liquids.	Properties of Matter	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.8.3	Compare materials and objects according to properties such as size, shape, color, texture, and hardness.	Properties of Matter	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.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.	Changes in Matter	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.10.1	Identify some basic forms of energy such as light, heat, sound, electrical, and mechanical.	Forms of Energy	Science	3	Physical Science

SC.3.P.10.2	Recognize that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.	Forms of Energy	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.10.3	Demonstrate that light travels in a straight line until it strikes an object or travels from one medium to another.	Forms of Energy	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.10.4	Demonstrate that light can be reflected, refracted, and absorbed.	Forms of Energy	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.3.P.11.1	Investigate, observe, and explain that things that give off light often also give off heat.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.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.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	3	Physical Science
SC.4.E.5.1	Observe that 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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.5.2	Describe the changes in the observable shape of the moon over the course of about a month.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.5.3	Recognize that Earth revolves around the Sun in a year and rotates on its axis in a 24-hour day.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.5.4	Relate that the rotation of Earth (day and night) and apparent movements of the Sun, Moon, and stars are connected.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.5.5	Investigate and report the effects of space research and exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.6.1	Identify the three categories of rocks: igneous, (formed from molten rock); sedimentary (pieces of other rocks and fossilized organisms); and metamorphic (formed from heat and pressure).	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.6.2	Identify the physical properties of common earth-forming minerals, including hardness, color, luster, cleavage, and streak color, and recognize the role of minerals in the formation of rocks.	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.6.3	Recognize that humans need resources found on Earth and that these are either renewable or nonrenewable.	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science

SC.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).	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.6.5	Investigate how technology and tools help to extend the ability of humans to observe very small things and very large things.	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.E.6.6	Identify resources available in Florida (water, phosphate, oil, limestone, silicon, wind, and solar energy).	Earth Structures	Science	4	Earth and Space Science
SC.4.L.16.1	Identify processes of sexual reproduction in flowering plants, including pollination, fertilization (seed production), seed dispersal, and germination.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	4	Life Science
SC.4.L.16.2	Explain that although characteristics of plants and animals are inherited, some characteristics can be affected by the environment.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	4	Life Science
SC.4.L.16.3	Recognize that animal behaviors may be shaped by heredity and learning.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	4	Life Science
SC.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 nonflowering seed-bearing plants.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	4	Life Science
SC.4.L.17.1	Compare the seasonal changes in Florida plants and animals to those in other regions of the country.	Interdependence	Science	4	Life Science
SC.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.	Interdependence	Science	4	Life Science
SC.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.	Interdependence	Science	4	Life Science
SC.4.L.17.4	Recognize ways plants and animals, including humans, can impact the environment.	Interdependence	Science	4	Life Science

SC.4.N.1.1	Raise questions about the natural world, use appropriate reference materials that support understanding to obtain information (identifying the source), conduct both individual and team investigations through free exploration and systematic investigations, and generate appropriate explanations based on those explorations.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.2	Compare the observations made by different groups using multiple tools and seek reasons to explain the differences across groups.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.3	Explain that science does not always follow a rigidly defined method ("the scientific method") but that science does involve the use of observations and empirical evidence.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.4	Attempt reasonable answers to scientific questions and cite evidence in support.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.5	Compare the methods and results of investigations done by other classmates.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.6	Keep records that describe observations made, carefully distinguishing actual observations from ideas and inferences about the observations.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.7	Recognize and explain that scientists base their explanations on evidence.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.1.8	Recognize that science involves creativity in designing experiments.	The Practice of Science	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.2.1	Explain that science focuses solely on the natural world.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.4.N.3.1	Explain that models can be three dimensional, two dimensional, an explanation in your mind, or a computer model.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	4	Nature of Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.8.2	Identify properties and common uses of water in each of its states.	Properties of Matter	Science	4	Physical Science

SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.8.4	Investigate and describe that magnets can attract magnetic materials and attract and repel other magnets.	Properties of Matter	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.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.	Changes in Matter	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.10.1	Observe and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, and the energy of motion.	Forms of Energy	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.10.2	Investigate and describe that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.	Forms of Energy	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forms of Energy	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.10.4	Describe how moving water and air are sources of energy and can be used to move things.	Forms of Energy	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.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.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.11.2	Identify common materials that conduct heat well or poorly.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.4.P.12.1	Recognize that an object in motion always changes its position and may change its direction.	Motion of Objects	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.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.	Motion of Objects	Science	4	Physical Science
SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.5.E.5.2	Recognize the major common characteristics of all planets and compare/contrast the properties of inner and outer planets.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	5	Earth and Space Science

SC.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.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.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 another.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.5.E.7.5	Recognize that some of the weather-related differences, such as temperature and humidity, are found among different environments, such as swamps, deserts, and mountains.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.5.E.7.6	Describe characteristics (temperature and precipitation) of different climate zones as they relate to latitude, elevation, and proximity to bodies of water.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.5.E.7.7	Design a family preparedness plan for natural disasters and identify the reasons for having such a plan.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	5	Earth and Space Science
SC.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.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	5	Life Science

SC.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.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	5	Life Science
SC.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.	Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms	Science	5	Life Science
SC.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.	Interdependence	Science	5	Life Science
SC.5.N.1.1	Define a problem, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigations of various types such as: systematic observations, experiments requiring the identification of variables, collecting and organizing data, interpreting data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.1.2	Explain the difference between an experiment and other types of scientific investigation.	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.1.3	Recognize and explain the need for repeated experimental trials.	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.1.4	Identify a control group and explain its importance in an experiment.	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.1.5	Recognize and explain that authentic scientific investigation frequently does not parallel the steps of "the scientific method."	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.1.6	Recognize and explain the difference between personal opinion/interpretation and verified observation.	The Practice of Science	Science	5	Nature of Science

SC.5.N.2.1	Recognize and explain that science is grounded in empirical observations that are testable; explanation must always be linked with evidence.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.N.2.2	Recognize and explain that when scientific investigations are carried out, the evidence produced by those investigations should be replicable by others.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	5	Nature of Science
SC.5.P.8.1	Compare and contrast the basic properties of solids, liquids, and gases, such as mass, volume, color, texture, and temperature.	Properties of Matter	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Properties of Matter	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.5.P.9.1	Investigate and describe that many physical and chemical changes are affected by temperature.	Changes in Matter	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.5.P.10.1	Investigate and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, chemical, and mechanical.	Forms of Energy	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.5.P.10.2	Investigate and explain that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.	Forms of Energy	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forms of Energy	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forms of Energy	Science	5	Physical Science

SC.5.P.11.1	Investigate and illustrate the fact that the flow of electricity requires a closed circuit (a complete loop).	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.5.P.11.2	Identify and classify materials that conduct electricity and materials that do not.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.5.P.13.1	Identify familiar forces that cause objects to move, such as pushes or pulls, including gravity acting on falling objects.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.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.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	5	Physical Science
SC.6.E.6.1	Describe and give examples of ways in which Earth's surface is built up and torn down by physical and chemical weathering, erosion, and deposition.	Earth Structures	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.6.2	Recognize that there are a variety of different landforms on Earth's surface such as coastlines, dunes, rivers, mountains, glaciers, deltas, and lakes and relate these landforms as they apply to Florida.	Earth Structures	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.1	Differentiate among radiation, conduction, and convection, the three mechanisms by which heat is transferred through Earth's system.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.2	Investigate and apply how the cycling of water between the atmosphere and hydrosphere has an effect on weather patterns and climate.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.3	Describe how global patterns such as the jet stream and ocean currents influence local weather in measurable terms such as temperature, air pressure, wind direction and speed, and humidity and precipitation.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science

SC.6.E.7.4	Differentiate and show interactions among the geosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.5	Explain how energy provided by the sun influences global patterns of atmospheric movement and the temperature differences between air, water, and land.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.6	Differentiate between weather and climate.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.7	Investigate how natural disasters have affected human life in Florida.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.8	Describe ways human beings protect themselves from hazardous weather and sun exposure.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.E.7.9	Describe how the composition and structure of the atmosphere protects life and insulates the planet.	Earth Systems and Patterns	Science	6	Earth and Space Science
SC.6.L.14.1	Describe and identify patterns in the hierarchical organization of organisms from atoms to molecules and cells to tissues to organs to organ systems to organisms.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science
SC.6.L.14.2	Investigate and explain the components of the scientific theory of cells (cell theory): all organisms are composed of cells (single-celled or multi-cellular), all cells come from pre-existing cells, and cells are the basic unit of life.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science
SC.6.L.14.3	Recognize and explore how cells of all organisms undergo similar processes to maintain homeostasis, including extracting energy from food, getting rid of waste, and reproducing.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science
SC.6.L.14.4	Compare and contrast the structure and function of major organelles of plant and animal cells, including cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria, and vacuoles.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science

SC.6.L.14.5	Identify and investigate the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestive, respiratory, circulatory, reproductive, excretory, immune, nervous, and musculoskeletal) and describe ways these systems interact with each other to maintain homeostasis.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science
SC.6.L.14.6	Compare and contrast types of infectious agents that may infect the human body, including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites.	Organization and Development of Living Organisms	Science	6	Life Science
SC.6.N.1.1	Define a problem from the sixth grade curriculum, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigation of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.	The Practice of Science	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.1.2	Explain why scientific investigations should be replicable.	The Practice of Science	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.1.3	Explain the difference between an experiment and other types of scientific investigation, and explain the relative benefits and limitations of each.	The Practice of Science	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.1.4	Discuss, compare, and negotiate methods used, results obtained, and explanations among groups of students conducting the same investigation.	The Practice of Science	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.1.5	Recognize that science involves creativity, not just in designing experiments, but also in creating explanations that fit evidence.	The Practice of Science	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.2.1	Distinguish science from other activities involving thought.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.2.2	Explain that scientific knowledge is durable because it is open to change as new evidence or interpretations are encountered.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.2.3	Recognize that scientists who make contributions to scientific knowledge come from all kinds of backgrounds and possess varied talents, interests, and goals.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	6	Nature of Science

SC.6.N.3.1	Recognize and explain that a scientific theory is a well-supported and widely accepted explanation of nature and is not simply a claim posed by an individual. Thus, the use of the term theory in science is very different than how it is used in everyday life.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.3.2	Recognize and explain that a scientific law is a description of a specific relationship under given conditions in the natural world. Thus, scientific laws are different from societal laws.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.3.3	Give several examples of scientific laws.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.N.3.4	Identify the role of models in the context of the sixth grade science benchmarks.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	6	Nature of Science
SC.6.P.11.1	Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating between potential and kinetic energy. Identify situations where kinetic energy is transformed into potential energy and vice versa.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	6	Physical Science
SC.6.P.12.1	Measure and graph distance versus time for an object moving at a constant speed. Interpret this relationship.	Motion of Objects	Science	6	Physical Science
SC.6.P.13.1	Investigate and describe types of forces including contact forces and forces acting at a distance, such as electrical, magnetic, and gravitational.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	6	Physical Science
SC.6.P.13.2	Explore the Law of Gravity by recognizing that every object exerts gravitational force on every other object and that the force depends on how much mass the objects have and how far apart they are.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	6	Physical Science
SC.6.P.13.3	Investigate and describe that an unbalanced force acting on an object changes its speed, or direction of motion, or both.	Forces and Changes in Motion	Science	6	Physical Science
SC.7.E.6.1	Describe the layers of the solid Earth, including the lithosphere, the hot convecting mantle, and the dense metallic liquid and solid cores.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.E.6.2	Identify the patterns within the rock cycle and relate them to surface events (weathering and erosion) and sub-surface events (plate tectonics and mountain building).	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science

SC.7.E.6.3	Identify current methods for measuring the age of Earth and its parts, including the law of superposition and radioactive dating.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.E.6.4	Explain and give examples of how physical evidence supports scientific theories that Earth has evolved over geologic time due to natural processes.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.E.6.5	Explore the scientific theory of plate tectonics by describing how the movement of Earth's crustal plates causes both slow and rapid changes in Earth's surface, including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and mountain building.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.E.6.6	Identify the impact that humans have had on Earth, such as deforestation, urbanization, desertification, erosion, air and water quality, changing the flow of water.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.E.6.7	Recognize that heat flow and movement of material within Earth causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and creates mountains and ocean basins.	Earth Structures	Science	7	Earth and Space Science
SC.7.L.16.1	Understand and explain that every organism requires a set of instructions that specifies its traits, that this hereditary information (DNA) contains genes located in the chromosomes of each cell, and that heredity is the passage of these instructions from one generation to another.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	7	Life Science
SC.7.L.16.2	Determine the probabilities for genotype and phenotype combinations using Punnett Squares and pedigrees.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	7	Life Science
SC.7.L.16.3	Compare and contrast the general processes of sexual reproduction requiring meiosis and asexual reproduction requiring mitosis.	Heredity and Reproduction	Science	7	Life Science
SC.7.L.17.1	Explain and illustrate the roles of and relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in the process of energy transfer in a food web.	Interdependence	Science	7	Life Science
SC.7.L.17.2	Compare and contrast the relationships among organisms such as mutualism, predation, parasitism, competition, and commensalism.	Interdependence	Science	7	Life Science

SC.7.L.17.3	Describe and investigate various limiting factors in the local ecosystem and their impact on native populations, including food, shelter, water, space, disease, parasitism, predation, and nesting sites.	Interdependence	Science	7	Life Science
SC.7.N.1.1	Define a problem from the seventh grade curriculum, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigation of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.2	Differentiate replication (by others) from repetition (multiple trials).	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.3	Distinguish between an experiment (which must involve the identification and control of variables) and other forms of scientific investigation and explain that not all scientific knowledge is derived from experimentation.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.4	Identify test variables (independent variables) and outcome variables (dependent variables) in an experiment.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.5	Describe the methods used in the pursuit of a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science such as biology, geology, and physics.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.6	Explain that empirical evidence is the cumulative body of observations of a natural phenomenon on which scientific explanations are based.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.1.7	Explain that scientific knowledge is the result of a great deal of debate and confirmation within the science community.	The Practice of Science	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.2.1	Identify an instance from the history of science in which scientific knowledge has changed when new evidence or new interpretations are encountered.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	7	Nature of Science

SC.7.N.3.1	Recognize and explain the difference between theories and laws and give several examples of scientific theories and the evidence that supports them.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.N.3.2	Identify the benefits and limitations of the use of scientific models.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	7	Nature of Science
SC.7.P.10.1	Illustrate that the sun's energy arrives as radiation with a wide range of wavelengths, including infrared, visible, and ultraviolet, and that white light is made up of a spectrum of many different colors.	Forms of Energy	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.10.2	Observe and explain that light can be reflected, refracted, and/or absorbed.	Forms of Energy	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.10.3	Recognize that light waves, sound waves, and other waves move at different speeds in different materials.	Forms of Energy	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.11.1	Recognize that adding heat to or removing heat from a system may result in a temperature change and possibly a change of state.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.11.2	Investigate and describe the transformation of energy from one form to another.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.11.3	Cite evidence to explain that energy cannot be created nor destroyed, only changed from one form to another.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.7.P.11.4	Observe and describe that heat flows in predictable ways, moving from warmer objects to cooler ones until they reach the same temperature.	Energy Transfer and Transformations	Science	7	Physical Science
SC.8.E.5.1	Recognize that there are enormous distances between objects in space and apply our knowledge of light and space travel to understand this distance.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.2	Recognize that the universe contains many billions of galaxies and that each galaxy contains many billions of stars.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.3	Distinguish the hierarchical relationships between planets and other astronomical bodies relative to solar system, galaxy, and universe, including distance, size, and composition.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science

SC.8.E.5.4	Explore the Law of Universal Gravitation by explaining the role that gravity plays in the formation of planets, stars, and solar systems and in determining their motions.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.5	Describe and classify specific physical properties of stars: apparent magnitude (brightness), temperature (color), size, and luminosity (absolute brightness).	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.6	Create models of solar properties including: rotation, structure of the Sun, convection, sunspots, solar flares, and prominences.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.7	Compare and contrast the properties of objects in the Solar System including the Sun, planets, and moons to those of Earth, such as gravitational force, distance from the Sun, speed, movement, temperature, and atmospheric conditions.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.8	Compare various historical models of the Solar System, including geocentric and heliocentric.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.9	Explain the impact of objects in space on each other including: 1. the Sun on the Earth including seasons and gravitational attraction 2. the Moon on the Earth, including phases, tides, and eclipses, and the relative position of each body.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.10	Assess how technology is essential to science for such purposes as access to outer space and other remote locations, sample collection, measurement, data collection and storage, computation, and communication of information.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.11	Identify and compare characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum such as wavelength, frequency, use, and hazards and recognize its application to an understanding of planetary images and satellite photographs.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science
SC.8.E.5.12	Summarize the effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.	Earth in Space and Time	Science	8	Earth and Space Science

SC.8.L.18.1	Describe and investigate the process of photosynthesis, such as the roles of light, carbon dioxide, water and chlorophyll; production of food; release of oxygen.	Matter and Energy Transformations	Science	8	Life Science
SC.8.L.18.2	Describe and investigate how cellular respiration breaks down food to provide energy and releases carbon dioxide.	Matter and Energy Transformations	Science	8	Life Science
SC.8.L.18.3	Construct a scientific model of the carbon cycle to show how matter and energy are continuously transferred within and between organisms and their physical environment.	Matter and Energy Transformations	Science	8	Life Science
SC.8.L.18.4	Cite evidence that living systems follow the Laws of Conservation of Mass and Energy.	Matter and Energy Transformations	Science	8	Life Science
SC.8.N.1.1	Define a problem from the eighth grade curriculum using appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigations of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.1.2	Design and conduct a study using repeated trials and replication.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.1.3	Use phrases such as "results support" or "fail to support" in science, understanding that science does not offer conclusive 'proof' of a knowledge claim.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.1.4	Explain how hypotheses are valuable if they lead to further investigations, even if they turn out not to be supported by the data.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.1.5	Analyze the methods used to develop a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science

SC.8.N.1.6	Understand that scientific investigations involve the collection of relevant empirical evidence, the use of logical reasoning, and the application of imagination in devising hypotheses, predictions, explanations and models to make sense of the collected evidence.	The Practice of Science	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.2.1	Distinguish between scientific and pseudoscientific ideas.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.2.2	Discuss what characterizes science and its methods.	The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.3.1	Select models useful in relating the results of their own investigations.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.3.2	Explain why theories may be modified but are rarely discarded.	The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.4.1	Explain that science is one of the processes that can be used to inform decision making at the community, state, national, and international levels.	Science and Society	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.N.4.2	Explain how political, social, and economic concerns can affect science, and vice versa.	Science and Society	Science	8	Nature of Science
SC.8.P.8.1	Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by using models to explain the motion of particles in solids, liquids, and gases.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.2	Differentiate between weight and mass recognizing that weight is the amount of gravitational pull on an object and is distinct from, though proportional to, mass.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.3	Explore and describe the densities of various materials through measurement of their masses and volumes.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.4	Classify and compare substances on the basis of characteristic physical properties that can be demonstrated or measured; for example, density, thermal or electrical conductivity, solubility, magnetic properties, melting and boiling points, and know that these properties are independent of the amount of the sample.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science

SC.8.P.8.5	Recognize that there are a finite number of elements and that their atoms combine in a multitude of ways to produce compounds that make up all of the living and nonliving things that we encounter.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.6	Recognize that elements are grouped in the periodic table according to similarities of their properties.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.7	Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by recognizing that atoms are the smallest unit of an element and are composed of sub-atomic particles (electrons surrounding a nucleus containing protons and neutrons).	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.8	Identify basic examples of and compare and classify the properties of compounds, including acids, bases, and salts.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.8.9	Distinguish among mixtures (including solutions) and pure substances.	Properties of Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.9.1	Explore the Law of Conservation of Mass by demonstrating and concluding that mass is conserved when substances undergo physical and chemical changes.	Changes in Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.9.2	Differentiate between physical changes and chemical changes.	Changes in Matter	Science	8	Physical Science
SC.8.P.9.3	Investigate and describe how temperature influences chemical changes.	Changes in Matter	Science	8	Physical Science