



School Forests and Minnesota Science Standards

This document contains connections between the use of School Forests (outdoor classrooms) and the 2009 Draft Minnesota Science Standards. The connections were made by Cara Rieckenberg, Five Hawks School Forest. Cara is the environmental education coordinator for Prior Lake Savage School District and is a district expert on the Minnesota academic standards.

Yellow highlights are standards or benchmarks that are best taught using an outdoor classroom. **Green highlights** are standards or benchmarks that must be taught in an outdoor classroom. (They could be taught indoors, but it would be very challenging and less effective.)

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
K	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	2. Scientific inquiry is a set of interrelated processes used to pose questions about the natural world and investigate phenomena.	0.1.1.2.1	Use observations to develop an accurate description of a natural phenomenon and compare one's observations and descriptions with those of others.
		2. The Practice of Engineering	1. Some objects occur in nature; others have been designed and processed by people.	0.1.2.1.1	Sort objects into two groups: those that are found in nature and those that are human made. <i>For example:</i> Cars, pencils, trees, rocks.
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. Objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of and their physical properties.	0.2.1.1.1	Sort objects in terms of color, size, shape, and texture, and communicate reasoning for the sorting system.
	3. Earth and Space Science	2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	2. Weather can be described in measurable quantities and changes from day to day and with the seasons.	0.3.2.2.1	Monitor daily and seasonal changes in weather and summarize the changes. <i>For example:</i> Recording cloudiness, rain, snow and temperature.
				0.3.2.2.2	Identify the sun as a source of heat and light. <i>For example:</i> Record the time of day when the sun shines into different locations of the school and note patterns.
	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.	0.4.1.1.1	Observe and compare plants and animals.
				0.4.1.1.2	Identify the external parts of a variety of plants and animals including humans. <i>For example:</i> Heads, legs, eyes and ears on humans and animals; flowers, stems and roots on many plants.
				0.4.1.1.3	Differentiate between living and nonliving things. <i>For example:</i> Sort live organisms (or pictures of organisms) into groups of those that grow and reproduce and need air, food and water, and those that don't.
		2. Interdependence in Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the living system.	0.4.2.1.1	Observe a natural system or its model and identify living and nonliving components in that system. <i>For example:</i> A wetland, prairie, garden or aquarium.

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1	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Scientists work as individuals and groups to investigate the natural world, emphasizing evidence and communicating with others.	1.1.1.1.1	When asked "How do you know?," students support their answer with observations. <i>For example:</i> Use observations to tell why a squirrel is a living thing.
				1.1.1.1.2	Recognize that describing things as accurately as possible is important in science because it enables people to compare their observations with those of others.
		3. Interactions Among Science, Technology Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	1. Designed and natural systems exist in the world. These systems are made up of components that act within a system and interact with other systems.	1.1.3.1.1	Observe that many living and nonliving things are made of parts and that if a part is missing or broken, they may not function properly.
				1.1.3.2.1	Recognize that tools are used by people, including scientists and engineers, to gather information and solve problems. <i>For example:</i> Magnifier, snowplow and calculator.
	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	3. Earth materials include solid rocks, sand, soil and water. These materials have different observable physical properties that make them useful.	1.3.1.3.1	Group or classify rocks in terms of color, shape and size.
				1.3.1.3.2	Describe similarities and differences between soil and rocks. <i>For example:</i> Use screens to separate components of soil and observe the samples using a magnifier.
				1.3.1.3.3	Identify and describe large and small objects made of Earth materials.

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1	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.	1.4.1.1.1	Describe and sort animals into groups in many ways, according to their physical characteristics and behaviors.
		2. Interdependence in Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the living system.	1.4.2.1.1	Recognize that animals need space, water, food, shelter and air.
				1.4.2.1.2	Describe ways in which an animal's habitat provides for its basic needs. <i>For example: Compare students' houses with animal habitats.</i>
		3. Evolution in Living Systems	1. Plants and animals undergo a series of orderly changes during their life cycles.	1.4.3.1.1	Demonstrate an understanding that animals pass through life cycles that include a beginning, development into adults, reproduction and eventually death. <i>For example: Use live organisms or pictures to observe the changes that occur during the life cycle of butterflies, meal worms or frogs.</i>
				1.4.3.1.2	Recognize that animals pass through the same life cycle stages as their parents.
2	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	2. Scientific inquiry is a set of interrelated processes incorporating multiple approaches that are used to pose questions about the natural world and investigate phenomena.	2.1.1.2.1	Raise questions about the natural world and seek answers by making careful observations, noting what happens when you interact with an object, and sharing the answers with others.

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2	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	2. The Practice of Engineering	2. Engineering design is the process of identifying problems and devising a product or solution.	2.1.2.2.1	Identify a need or problem and construct an object that helps to meet the need or solve the problem. <i>For example:</i> Design and build a tool to show wind direction. <i>Another example:</i> Design a kite and identify the materials to use.	
				2.1.2.2.2	Describe why some materials are better than others for making a particular object and how materials that are better in some ways may be worse in other ways. <i>For example:</i> Objects made of plastic or glass.	
				2.1.2.2.3	Explain how engineered or designed items from everyday life benefit people.	
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter		1. Objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of and their physical properties.	2.2.1.1.1	Describe objects in terms of color, size, shape, weight, texture, flexibility, strength and the types of materials in the object.
					2.2.1.2.1	Observe, record and recognize that water can be a solid or a liquid and can change from one state to another and that the amount of water stays the same when it melts and freezes.
		2. Motion		1. The motion of an object can be described by a change in its position over time.	2.2.2.1.1	Describe an object's change in position relative to other objects or a background. <i>For example:</i> Forward, backward, going up, going down.
					2.2.2.1.2	Demonstrate that objects move in a variety of ways, including a straight line, a curve, a circle, back and forth, and at different speeds. <i>For example:</i> Spinning toy and rocking toy. <i>Another example:</i> Construct objects that will move in a straight line or a curve such as a marble or toy car on a track.

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2	2. Physical Science	2. Motion	2. The motion of an object can be changed by push or pull forces.	2.2.2.2.1	Describe how push and pull forces can make objects move. <i>For example:</i> Push and pull objects on smooth and rough surfaces.
				2.2.2.2.2	Describe how things near Earth fall to the ground unless something holds them up.
	3. Earth and Space Science	2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	2. Weather can be described in measurable quantities and changes from day to day and with the seasons.	2.3.2.2.1	Measure, record and describe weather conditions using common tools. <i>For example:</i> Temperature, precipitation, sunrise/sunset, and wind speed/direction.
	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.	2.4.1.1.1	Describe and sort plants into groups in many ways, according to their physical characteristics and behaviors.
		2. Interdependence in Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the living system	2.4.2.1.1	Recognize that plants need space, water, food and air and they fulfill these needs in different ways.
		3. Evolution in Living Systems	1. Plants and animals undergo a series of orderly changes during their life cycles.	2.4.3.1.1	Describe the characteristics of plants at different stages of their life cycles. <i>For example:</i> Use live organisms or pictures to observe the changes that occur during the life cycles of bean plants or marigolds.
3	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Scientists work as individuals and in groups, emphasizing evidence, open communication and skepticism.	3.1.1.1.1	Provide evidence to support claims other than saying “Everyone knows that,” or “I just know,” and question such reasons when given by others.

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3	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	2. Scientific inquiry is a set of interrelated processes incorporating multiple approaches that are used to pose questions about the natural world and investigate phenomena.	3.1.1.2.1	Generate questions that can be answered when scientific knowledge is combined with knowledge gained from one's own observations or investigations. <i>For example:</i> Investigate the sounds produced by striking various objects.
				3.1.1.2.2	Recognize that when a science investigation is done the way it was done before, even in a different place, a similar result is expected.
				3.1.1.2.3	Maintain a record of observations, procedures and explanations, being careful to distinguish between actual observations and ideas about what was observed. <i>For example:</i> Make a chart comparing observations about the structures of plants and animals.
				3.1.1.2.4	Construct reasonable explanations based on evidence collected from observations or experiments.
		3. Interactions Among Science, Technology Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	2. Men and women throughout the history of all cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, have been involved in engineering design and scientific inquiry.	3.1.3.2.1	Understand that everybody can use evidence to learn about the natural world, identify patterns in nature, and develop tools. <i>For example:</i> Ojibwe and Dakota knowledge and use of patterns in the stars to predict and plan.
				3.1.3.2.2	Recognize that the practice of science and/or engineering involves many different kinds of work and engages men and women of all ages and backgrounds.
			4. Tools and mathematics help scientists and engineers see more, measure more accurately, and do things that they could not otherwise accomplish.	3.1.3.4.1	Use tools, including rulers, thermometers, magnifiers and simple balances, to improve observations and keep a record of the observations made.

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3	2. Physical Science	3. Energy	1. Energy appears in different forms, including sound and light.	3.2.3.1.1	Explain the relationship between the pitch of a sound, the rate of vibration of the source and factors that affect pitch. <i>For example:</i> Changing the length of a string that is plucked changes the pitch. <i>Another example:</i> Compare materials according to their ability to conduct or produce sound.
				3.2.3.1.2	Explain how shadows can form in various ways.
				3.2.3.1.3	Describe how light travels in a straight line until it is absorbed, redirected, reflected or allowed to pass through an object. <i>For example:</i> Use a flashlight, mirrors and water to demonstrate reflection and bending of light.
3	3. Earth and Space Science	3. The Universe	1. The sun and moon have locations and movements that can be observed and described.	3.3.3.1.1	Observe and describe the daily and seasonal changes in the position of the sun and compare observations.
				3.3.3.1.2	Recognize the pattern of apparent changes in the moon's shape and position.
			2. Objects in the solar system are seen from Earth as points of light with distinctive patterns of motion.	3.3.3.2.1	Demonstrate how a large light source at a great distance looks like a small light that is much closer. <i>For example:</i> Car headlights at a distance look small compared to when they are close.
				3.3.3.2.2	Recognize that the Earth is one of several planets that orbit the sun, and that the moon orbits the Earth.
4	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different characteristics that enable them to grow, reproduce and survive.	3.4.1.1.1	Compare how the different structures of plants and animals serve various functions of growth, survival and reproduction. <i>For example:</i> Skeletons in animals and stems in plants provide strength and stability.
				3.4.1.1.2	Identify common groups of plants and animals using observable physical characteristics, structures and behaviors. <i>For example:</i> Sort animals into groups such as mammals and amphibians based on physical characteristics. <i>Another example:</i> Sort and identify common Minnesota trees based on leaf/needle characteristics.

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3	4. Life Science	3. Evolution in Living Systems	2. Offspring are generally similar to their parents, but may have variations that can be advantageous or disadvantageous in a particular environment.	3.4.3.2.1	Give examples of likenesses between adults and offspring in plants and animals that can be inherited or acquired. <i>For example:</i> Collect samples or pictures that show similarities between adults and their young offspring.
				3.4.3.2.2	Give examples of differences among individuals that can sometimes give an individual an advantage in survival and reproduction.
4	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	2. Practice of Engineering	1. Engineers design, create and develop structures, processes and systems that are intended to improve society and may make humans more productive. 2. Engineering design is the process of identifying problems, developing multiple solutions, selecting the best possible solution, and building the product.	4.1.2.1.1	Describe the positive and negative impacts that the designed world has on the natural world as more and more engineered products and services are created and used.
				4.1.2.2.1	Identify and investigate a design solution and describe how it was used to solve an everyday problem. <i>For example:</i> Investigate different varieties of construction tools.
				4.1.2.2.2	Generate ideas and possible constraints for solving a problem through engineering design. <i>For example:</i> Design and build an electromagnet to sort steel and aluminum materials for recycling.
				4.1.2.2.3	Test and evaluate solutions, including advantages and disadvantages of the engineering solution, and communicate the results effectively.
		3. Interactions Among Science, Technology Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	3. The needs of any society influence the technologies that are developed and how they are used.	4.1.3.3.1	Describe a situation in which one invention led to other inventions.
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. Objects have observable properties that can be measured.	4.2.1.1.1	Measure temperature, volume, weight and length using appropriate tools and units.

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4	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	2. Solids, liquids and gases are states of matter that have unique properties.	4.2.1.2.1	Distinguish between solids, liquids and gases in terms of shape and volume. <i>For example:</i> Water changes shape depending on the shape of its container.
				4.2.1.2.2	Describe how the states of matter change as a result of heating and cooling.
		3. Energy	1. Energy appears in different forms, including heat and electromagnetism.	4.2.3.1.1	Describe the transfer of heat energy when a warm and a cool object are touching or placed near each other.
				4.2.3.1.2	Describe how magnets can repel or attract each other and how they attract certain metal objects.
				4.2.3.1.3	Compare materials that are conductors and insulators of heat and/or electricity. <i>For example:</i> Glass conducts heat well, but is a poor conductor of electricity.
				4.2.3.2.1	Identify several ways to generate heat energy. <i>For example:</i> Burning a substance, rubbing hands together, or electricity flowing through wires.
	4.2.3.2.2	Construct a simple electrical circuit using wires, batteries and light bulbs.			
	4.2.3.2.3	Demonstrate how an electric current can produce a magnetic force. <i>For example:</i> Construct an electromagnet to pick up paperclips.			
	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	3. Rocks are Earth materials that may vary in composition.	4.3.1.3.1	Recognize that rocks may be uniform or made of mixtures of different minerals.
				4.3.1.3.2	Describe and classify minerals based on their physical properties. <i>For example:</i> Streak, luster, hardness, reaction to vinegar.
		2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	3. Water circulates through the Earth's crust, oceans and atmosphere in what is known as the water cycle.	4.3.2.3.1	Identify where water collects on Earth, including atmosphere, ground and surface water, and describe how water moves through the Earth system using the processes of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
	3. Earth and Space Science	4. Human Interactions with Earth Systems	1. In order to improve their existence, humans interact with and influence Earth systems.	4.3.4.1.1	Describe how the methods people utilize to obtain and use water in their homes and communities can affect water supply and quality.

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4	4. Life Science	4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	2. Microorganisms can get inside one's body and they may keep it from working properly.	4.4.4.2.1	Recognize that the body has defense systems against germs, including tears, saliva, skin and blood.
				4.4.4.2.2	Give examples of diseases that can be prevented by vaccination.
5	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Science is a way of knowing about the natural world, is done by individuals and groups, and is characterized by empirical criteria, logical argument and skeptical review.	5.1.1.1.1	Explain why evidence, clear communication, accurate record keeping, replication by others, and openness to scrutiny are an essential part of doing science.
				5.1.1.1.2	Recognize that when scientific investigations are replicated they generally produce the same results, and when results differ significantly, it is important to investigate what may have caused such differences. <i>For example:</i> Measurement errors, equipment failures, or uncontrolled variables.
				5.1.1.1.3	Understand that different explanations for the same observations usually lead to making more observations and trying to resolve the differences.
				5.1.1.1.4	Understand that different models can be used to represent natural phenomena and these models have limitations about what they can explain. <i>For example:</i> Different kinds of maps of a region provide different information about the land surface.
			5.1.1.2.1	Generate a scientific question and plan an appropriate scientific investigation, such as systematic observations, field studies, open-ended exploration or controlled experiments to answer the question.	
			5.1.1.2.2	Identify and collect relevant evidence, make systematic observations and accurate measurements, and identify variables in a scientific investigation.	
			5.1.1.2.3	Conduct or critique an experiment, noting when the experiment might not be fair because some of the things that might change the outcome are not kept the same, or that the experiment is not repeated enough times to provide valid results.	
			2. Scientific inquiry requires identification of assumptions, use of critical and logical thinking, and consideration of alternative explanations.		

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5	1. Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	2. Men and women throughout the history of all cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, have been involved in engineering design and scientific inquiry.	5.1.3.2.1	Describe how science and engineering influence and are influenced by local traditions and beliefs. <i>For example:</i> Sustainable agriculture practices used by many cultures.	
			4. Tools and mathematics help scientists and engineers see more, measure more accurately, and do things that they could not otherwise accomplish.	5.1.3.4.1	Use appropriate tools and techniques in gathering, analyzing and interpreting data. <i>For example:</i> Spring scale, metric measurements, tables, mean/median/range, spreadsheets, and appropriate graphs.	
				5.1.3.4.2	Create and analyze different kinds of maps of the student's community and of Minnesota. <i>For example:</i> Weather maps, city maps, aerial photos, regional maps or online map resources.	
	2. Physical Science	2. Motion	1. An object's motion is affected by forces and can be described by the object's speed and the direction it is moving.		5.2.2.1.1	Give examples of simple machines and demonstrate how they change the input and output of forces and motion.
					5.2.2.1.2	Identify the force that starts something moving or changes its speed or direction of motion. <i>For example:</i> Friction slows down a moving skateboard.
					5.2.2.1.3	Demonstrate that a greater force on an object can produce a greater change in motion.
	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	2. The surface of the Earth changes. Some changes are due to slow processes and some changes are due to rapid processes.		5.3.1.2.1	Explain how, over time, rocks weather and combine with organic matter to form soil.
					5.3.1.2.2	Explain how slow processes, such as water erosion, and rapid processes, such as landslides and volcanic eruptions, form features of the Earth's surface.

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5	3. Earth and Space Science	4. Human Interaction with Earth Systems	1. In order to maintain and improve their existence, humans interact with and influence Earth systems.	5.3.4.1.1	Identify renewable and non-renewable energy and material resources that are found in Minnesota and describe how they are used. <i>For example:</i> Water, iron ore, granite, sand and gravel, wind and forests.		
				5.3.4.1.2	Give examples of how mineral and energy resources are obtained and processed and how that processing modifies their properties to make them more useful. <i>For example:</i> Iron ore, biofuels, or coal.		
				5.3.4.1.3	Compare the impact of individual decisions on natural systems. <i>For example:</i> Choosing paper or plastic bags impacts landfills as well as ocean life cycles.		
4. Life Science		1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different characteristics that enable them to grow, reproduce and survive.	5.4.1.1.1	Describe how plant and animal structures and their functions provide an advantage for survival in a given natural system. <i>For example:</i> Compare the physical characteristics of plants or animals from widely different environments, such as desert versus tropical, and explore how each has adapted to its environment.		
				2. Interdependence in Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many parts that interact to maintain the living system.	5.4.2.1.1	Describe a natural system in Minnesota, such as a wetland, prairie or garden, in terms of the relationships among its living and nonliving parts, as well as inputs and outputs. <i>For example:</i> Design and construct a habitat for a living organism that meets its need for food, air and water.
						5.4.2.1.2	Explain what would happen to a system such as a wetland, prairie or garden if one of its parts were changed. <i>For example:</i> Investigate how road salt runoff affects plants, insects and other parts of an ecosystem. <i>Another example:</i> Investigate how an invasive species changes an ecosystem.
		4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	1. Humans change environments in ways that can be either beneficial or harmful to themselves and other organisms.	5.4.4.1.1	Give examples of beneficial and harmful human interaction with natural systems. <i>For example:</i> Recreation, pollution, or wildlife management.		

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6	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	2. The Practice of Engineering	1. Engineers create, develop and manufacture machines, structures, processes and systems that impact society and may make humans more productive.	6.1.2.1.1	Identify a common engineered system and evaluate its impact on the daily life of humans. <i>For example:</i> Refrigeration, cell phone or automobile.	
				6.1.2.1.2	Recognize that there is no perfect design and that new technologies have consequences that may increase some risks and decrease others. <i>For example:</i> Seat belts and airbags.	
				6.1.2.1.3	Describe the trade-offs in using manufactured products in terms of features, performance, durability and cost.	
				6.1.2.1.4	Explain the importance of learning from past failures, in order to inform future designs of similar products or systems. <i>For example:</i> Space shuttle or bridge design.	
			2. Engineering design is the process of devising products, processes and systems that address a need, capitalize on an opportunity, or solve a specific problem.	6.1.2.2.1	Apply and document an engineering design process that includes identifying criteria and constraints, making representations, testing and evaluation, and refining the design as needed to construct a product or system that solves a problem. <i>For example:</i> Investigate how energy changes from one form to another by designing and constructing a simple roller coaster for a marble.	
			3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Society	1. Designed and natural systems exist in the world. These systems consist of components that act within the system and interact with other systems.	6.1.3.1.1	Describe a system in terms of its subsystems and parts, as well as its inputs, processes and outputs.
		6.1.3.1.2			Distinguish between open and closed systems. <i>For example:</i> Kinetic and potential energy are conserved in a closed system, but are not conserved when frictional heating is considered.	

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6	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Society	4. Current and emerging technologies have enabled humans to develop and use models to understand and communicate how natural and designed systems work and interact.	6.1.3.4.1	Determine and use appropriate safe procedures, tools, measurements, graphs and mathematical analyses to describe and investigate natural and designed systems in a physical science context.			
				6.1.3.4.2	Demonstrate the conversion of units within the Systeme Internationale (SI, or metric) and estimate the magnitude of common objects and quantities using metric units.			
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. Pure substances can be identified by properties which are independent of the sample of the substance and can be explained by a model of matter that is composed of small particles.	2. Substances can undergo physical changes which do not change the composition or the total mass of the substance in a closed system.	6.2.1.1.1	Explain density, dissolving, compression, diffusion and thermal expansion using the particle model of matter.		
					6.2.1.2.1	Identify evidence of physical changes, including changing phase or shape, and dissolving in other materials.		
					6.2.1.2.2	Describe how mass is conserved during a physical change in a closed system. <i>For example:</i> The mass of an ice cube does not change when it melts.		
					6.2.1.2.3	Use the relationship between heat and the motion and arrangement of particles in solids, liquids and gases to explain melting, freezing, boiling and evaporation.		
					2. Motion	1. The motion of an object can be described in terms of position, direction and speed.	6.2.2.1.1	Measure and calculate the speed of an object that is traveling in a straight line.
							6.2.2.1.2	Graph an object's position as a function of time and an object's speed as a function of time for an object traveling in a straight line and use the graphs to describe the object's motion.

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6	2. Physical Science	2. Motion	2. Forces have magnitude and direction and govern the motion of objects.	6.2.2.2.1	Recognize that when the forces acting on an object are balanced, the object remains at rest or continues to move at a constant speed in a straight line, and that unbalanced forces cause a change in the speed or direction of the motion of an object.
				6.2.2.2.2	Identify the forces acting on an object and describe how the sum of the forces affects the motion of the object. <i>For example:</i> Forces acting on a book on a table or a car on the road.
				6.2.2.2.3	Recognize that some forces between objects act when the objects are in direct contact and others, such as magnetic, electrical and gravitational forces can act from a distance.
				6.2.2.2.4	Distinguish between mass and weight.
		3. Energy	1. Waves involve the transfer of energy without the transfer of matter.	6.2.3.1.1	Describe properties of waves, including speed, wavelength, frequency and amplitude.
				6.2.3.1.2	Explain how the vibration of particles in air and other materials results in the transfer of energy through sound waves.
				6.2.3.1.3	Use wave properties of light to explain reflection, refraction and the color spectrum.
			2. Energy can be transformed within a system or transferred to other systems or the environment.	6.2.3.2.1	Differentiate between kinetic and potential energy and analyze situations where kinetic energy is converted to potential energy and vice versa.
				6.2.3.2.2	Trace the changes of energy forms, including thermal, electrical, chemical, mechanical or others as energy is used in devices. <i>For example:</i> A bicycle, light bulb or automobile.
				6.2.3.2.3	Describe how energy is transferred in conduction, convection and radiation.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
7	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Science is a way of knowing about the natural world that is characterized by empirical criteria, logical argument and skeptical review.	7.1.1.1.1	Understand that prior expectations create bias when conducting scientific investigations. <i>For example:</i> Students continue to think that air is not matter, even though they have evidence from investigations.
				7.1.1.1.2	Understand that when similar investigations give different results, the challenge is to judge whether the differences are significant, and if further studies are required. <i>For example:</i> Use mean and range to analyze the reliability of experimental results.
		2. Scientific inquiry uses multiple interrelated processes to investigate questions and propose explanations about the natural world.	7.1.1.2.1	Generate and refine a variety of scientific questions and match them with appropriate methods of investigation, such as field studies, controlled experiments, reviews of existing work and development of models.	
			7.1.1.2.2	Plan and conduct a controlled experiment to test a hypothesis about a relationship between two variables, ensuring that one variable is systematically manipulated, the other is measured and recorded, and any other variables are kept the same (controlled). <i>For example:</i> The effect of various factors on the production of carbon dioxide by plants.	
			7.1.1.2.3	Generate a scientific conclusion from an investigation, clearly distinguishing between results (evidence) and conclusions (explanation).	
			7.1.1.2.4	Evaluate explanations proposed by others by examining and comparing evidence, identifying faulty reasoning, and suggesting alternative explanations.	

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
7	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Society	4. Current and emerging technologies have enabled humans to develop and use models to understand and communicate how natural and designed systems work and interact.	7.1.3.4.1	Use maps, satellite images and other data sets to describe patterns and make predictions about natural systems in a life science context. <i>For example:</i> Use online data sets to compare wildlife populations or water quality in regions of Minnesota.
				7.1.3.4.2	Determine and use appropriate safety procedures, tools, measurements, graphs and mathematical analyses to describe and investigate natural and designed systems in a life science context.
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. The idea that matter is made up of atoms and molecules provides the basis for understanding the properties of matter.	7.2.1.1.1	Recognize that all substances are composed of one or more of approximately one hundred elements and that the periodic table organizes the elements into groups with similar properties.
				7.2.1.1.2	Describe the differences between elements and compounds in terms of atoms and molecules.
				7.2.1.1.3	Recognize that a chemical equation describes a reaction where pure substances change to produce one or more different substances whose properties are different from the original substance(s).
	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Tissues, organs and organ systems are composed of cells and function to serve the needs of all cells for food, air and waste removal.	7.4.1.1.1	Recognize that all cells do not look alike and that specialized cells in multicellular organisms are organized into tissues and organs that perform specialized functions. <i>For example:</i> Nerve cells and skin cells do not look the same because they are part of different organs and have different functions.
				7.4.1.1.2	Describe how the organs in the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, nervous, skin and urinary systems interact to serve the needs of vertebrate organisms.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
7	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	2. All organisms are composed of one or more cells which carry on the many functions needed to sustain life.	7.4.1.2.1	Recognize that cells carry out life functions, and that these functions are carried out in a similar way in all organisms, including animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and protists.
				7.4.1.2.2	Recognize that cells repeatedly divide to make more cells for growth and repair.
				7.4.1.2.3	Use the presence of the cell wall and chloroplasts to distinguish between plant and animal cells. <i>For example:</i> Compare microscopic views of plant cells and animal cells.
		2. Interdependence among Living Systems	1. Natural systems include a variety of organisms that interact with one another in several ways.	7.4.2.1.1	Identify a variety of populations and communities in an ecosystem and describe the relationships among the populations and communities in a stable ecosystem.
				7.4.2.1.2	Compare and contrast predator/prey, parasite/host and producer/consumer/decomposer relationships.
				7.4.2.1.3	Explain how the number of populations an ecosystem can support depends on the biotic resources available as well as abiotic factors such as amount of light and water, temperature range and soil composition.
			2. The flow of energy and the recycling of matter are essential to a stable ecosystem.	7.4.2.2.1	Recognize that producers use the energy from sunlight to make sugars from carbon dioxide and water through a process called photosynthesis. This food can be used immediately, stored for later use, or used by other organisms.
				7.4.2.2.2	Describe the roles and relationships among producers, consumers and decomposers in changing energy from one form to another in a food web within an ecosystem.
				7.4.2.2.3	Explain that the total amount of matter in an ecosystem remains the same as it is transferred between organisms and their physical environment, even though its form and location change. <i>For example:</i> Construct a food web to trace the flow of matter in an ecosystem.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
7	4. Life Science	3. Evolution in Living Systems	1. Reproduction is a characteristic of all organisms and is essential for the continuation of a species. Hereditary information is contained in genes which are inherited through asexual or sexual reproduction.	7.4.3.1.1	Recognize that cells contain genes and that each gene carries a single unit of information that either alone, or with other genes, determines the inherited traits of an organism.
				7.4.3.1.2	Recognize that in asexually reproducing organisms all the genes come from a single parent, and that in sexually reproducing organisms half of the genes come from each parent.
				7.4.3.1.3	Distinguish between characteristics of organisms that are inherited and those acquired through environmental influences.
			2. Individual organisms with certain traits in particular environments are more likely than others to survive and have offspring.	7.4.3.2.1	Explain how the fossil record documents the appearance, diversification and extinction of many life forms.
				7.4.3.2.2	Use internal and external anatomical structures to compare and infer relationships between living organisms as well as those in the fossil record.
				7.4.3.2.3	Recognize that variation exists in every population and describe how a variation can help or hinder an organism's ability to survive.
		7.4.3.2.4		Recognize that extinction is a common event and it can occur when the environment changes and an organism's ability to adapt is insufficient to allow its survival.	
		4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	1. Human activity can change living organisms and ecosystems.	7.4.4.1.1	Describe examples where selective breeding has resulted in new varieties of cultivated plants and particular traits in domesticated animals.
				7.4.4.1.2	Describe ways that human activities can change the populations and communities in an ecosystem.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
7	4. Life Science	4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	2. Human beings are constantly interacting with other organisms that cause disease.	7.4.4.2.1	Explain how viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites may infect the human body and interfere with normal body functions.
				7.4.4.2.2	Recognize that a microorganism can cause specific diseases and that there are a variety of medicines available that can be used to combat a given microorganism.
				7.4.4.2.3	Recognize that vaccines induce the body to build immunity to a disease without actually causing the disease itself.
				7.4.4.2.4	Recognize that the human immune system protects against microscopic organisms and foreign substances that enter from outside the body and against some cancer cells that arise from within.
8	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Science is a way of knowing about the natural world that is characterized by empirical criteria, logical argument and skeptical review.	8.1.1.1.1	Evaluate the reasoning in arguments in which fact and opinion are intermingled or when conclusions do not follow logically from the evidence given. <i>For example:</i> Evaluate the use of pH in advertising products related to body care or gardening.
			2. Scientific inquiry uses multiple interrelated processes to investigate questions and propose explanations about the natural world.	8.1.1.2.1	Use logical reasoning and imagination to develop descriptions, explanations, predictions and models based on evidence.
		3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Society	2. Men and women throughout the history of all cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, have been involved in engineering design and scientific inquiry.	8.1.3.2.1	Describe examples of important contributions to the advancement of science, engineering and technology made by individuals representing different groups and cultures at different times in history.

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8	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Society	3. Science and engineering operate in the context of society and both influence and are influenced by this context.	8.1.3.3.1	Explain how constraints like scientific laws and engineering principles, as well as economic, political, social, and ethical expectations, must be taken into account in designing engineering solutions or conducting scientific investigations.		
				8.1.3.3.2	Understand that scientific knowledge is always changing as new technologies and information enhance observations and analysis of data. <i>For example:</i> Analyze how new telescopes have provided new information about the universe.		
				8.1.3.3.3	Provide examples of how advances in technology have impacted the ways in which people live, work and interact.		
					4. Current and emerging technologies have enabled humans to develop and use models to understand and communicate how natural and designed systems work and interact.	8.1.3.4.1	Use maps, satellite images and other data sets to describe patterns and make predictions about local and global systems in Earth science contexts. <i>For example:</i> Use data or satellite images to identify locations of earthquakes and volcanoes, ages of sea floor, ocean surface temperatures and ozone concentration in the stratosphere.
						8.1.3.4.2	Determine and use appropriate safety procedures, tools, measurements, graphs and mathematical analyses to describe and investigate natural and designed systems in Earth and physical science contexts.
			2. Physical Science	1. Matter		1. Pure substances can be identified by properties which are independent of the sample of the substance and can be explained by a model of matter that is composed of small particles.	8.2.1.1.1
8.2.1.1.2	Use physical properties to distinguish between metals and non-metals.						

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
8	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	2. Substances can undergo physical and/or chemical changes which may change the properties of the substance but do not change the total mass in a closed system.	8.2.1.2.1	Identify evidence of chemical changes, including color change, generation of a gas, solid formation and temperature change.
				8.2.1.2.2	Distinguish between chemical and physical changes in matter.
				8.2.1.2.3	Use the particle model of matter to explain how mass is conserved during physical and chemical changes in a closed system.
				8.2.1.2.4	Recognize that acids are compounds whose properties include a sour taste, characteristic color changes with litmus and other acid/base indicators, and the tendency to react with bases to produce a salt and water.
	2. Physical Science	3. Energy	1. Waves involve the transfer of energy without the transfer of matter.	8.2.3.1.1	Explain how seismic waves transfer energy through the Earth and across its surfaces.
	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	1. The movement of tectonic plates results from interactions among the lithosphere, mantle and core.	8.3.1.1.1	Recognize that the Earth is composed of layers, and describe the properties of the layers, including the lithosphere, mantle and core.
				8.3.1.1.2	Correlate the distribution of ocean trenches, mid-ocean ridges and mountain ranges to volcanic and seismic activity.
				8.3.1.1.3	Recognize that major geological events, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and mountain building, result from the slow movement of tectonic plates.
				8.3.1.2.1	Explain how landforms result from the processes of crustal deformation, volcanic eruptions, weathering, erosion and deposition of sediment.
				8.3.1.2.2	Explain the role of weathering, erosion and glacial activity in shaping Minnesota's current landscape.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark		
8	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	3. Rocks and rock formations indicate evidence of the materials and conditions that produced them.	8.3.1.3.1	Interpret successive layers of sedimentary rocks and their fossils to infer relative ages of rock sequences, past geologic events, changes in environmental conditions, and the appearance and extinction of life forms.		
				8.3.1.3.2	Classify and identify rocks and minerals using characteristics including, but not limited to, density, hardness and streak for minerals; and texture and composition for rocks.		
				8.3.1.3.3	Relate rock composition and texture to physical conditions at the time of formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock.		
		2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	1. The sun is the principal external energy source for the Earth.		8.3.2.1.1	Explain how the combination of the Earth's tilted axis and revolution around the sun causes the progression of seasons.	
					8.3.2.1.2	Recognize that oceans have a major effect on global climate because water in the oceans holds a large amount of heat.	
					8.3.2.1.3	Explain how heating of the Earth's surface and atmosphere by the sun drives convection within the atmosphere and hydrosphere producing winds, ocean currents and the water cycle, as well as influencing global climate.	
			2. Patterns of atmospheric movement influence global climate and local weather.			8.3.2.2.1	Describe how the composition and structure of the Earth's atmosphere affects energy absorption, climate and distribution of particulates and gases. <i>For example:</i> Certain gases contribute to the greenhouse effect.
						8.3.2.2.2	Analyze changes in wind direction, temperature, humidity and air pressure and relate them to fronts and pressure systems.
						8.3.2.2.3	Relate global weather patterns to patterns in regional and local weather.
			3. The water cycle is an open system with many inputs.			8.3.2.3.1	Describe the location, composition and use of major water reservoirs on the Earth, and the transfer of water among them.
						8.3.2.3.2	Describe how the water cycle distributes materials and purifies water. <i>For example:</i> Dissolved gases in rain can change the chemical composition of substances on Earth. <i>Another example:</i> Waterborne disease.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
8	3. Earth and Space Science	3. The Universe	1. The Earth is the third planet from the sun in a system that includes the moon, the sun, seven other planets and their moons, and smaller objects.	8.3.3.1.1	Recognize that the sun is a medium-sized star, one of billions of stars in the Milky Way galaxy, and the closest star to Earth.
				8.3.3.1.2	Describe how gravity and inertia keep most objects in the solar system in regular and predictable motion.
				8.3.3.1.3	Recognize that gravity exists between any two objects and describe how the mass and distance between objects affects the force of gravity.
				8.3.3.1.4	Compare and contrast the planets and the moons of our solar system in terms of their size, location and composition.
				8.3.3.1.5	Use the predictability of the motions of the Earth, sun and moon to explain day length, the phases of the moon, and eclipses.
		4. Human Interactions with Earth Systems	1. In order to maintain and improve their existence, humans interact with and influence Earth systems.	8.3.4.1.1	Describe how mineral and fossil fuel resources have formed over millions of years, and explain why these resources are finite and non-renewable over human time frames.
				8.3.4.1.2	Recognize that land and water use practices in specific areas affect natural processes and that natural processes interfere and interact with human systems. <i>For example:</i> Levees change the natural flooding process of a river. <i>Another example:</i> Agricultural runoff joins the water cycle and influences natural systems far from the source.

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9 10 11 12	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	1. Science is a way of knowing about the natural world that is characterized by empirical criteria, logical argument and skeptical review.	9.1.1.1.1	Explain the implications of the assumption that the rules of the universe are the same everywhere and these rules can be discovered by careful and systematic investigation.
				9.1.1.1.2	Understand that scientists conduct investigations for a variety of reasons: to discover new aspects of the natural world, to explain recently observed phenomena, to test the conclusions of prior investigations, or to test the predictions of current theories.
				9.1.1.1.3	Explain how the traditions and norms of science define the bounds of professional scientific practice and reveal instances of scientific error or misconduct. <i>For example:</i> The use of peer review, publications and presentations.
				9.1.1.1.4	Explain how societal and scientific ethics impact research practices. <i>For example:</i> Research involving human subjects may be conducted only with the informed consent of the subjects.
				9.1.1.1.5	Identify sources of bias and how bias might influence the direction of research and the interpretation of data. <i>For example:</i> How funding of research can influence questions studied, procedures used, analysis of data, and communication of results.
				9.1.1.1.6	Describe how changes in scientific knowledge generally occur in incremental steps that include and build on earlier knowledge.
				9.1.1.1.7	Explain how scientific and technological innovations—as well as new evidence—can challenge portions of, or entire accepted theories and models including, but not limited to: cell theory, atomic theory, theory of evolution, plate tectonic theory, germ theory of disease, and the big bang theory.

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9 10 11 12	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	2. Scientific inquiry uses multiple interrelated processes to investigate and explain the natural world.	9.1.1.2.1	Formulate a testable hypothesis, design and conduct an experiment to test the hypothesis, analyze the data, consider alternative explanations and draw conclusions supported by evidence from the investigation.
				9.1.1.2.2	Evaluate the explanations proposed by others by examining and comparing evidence, identifying faulty reasoning, pointing out statements that go beyond the scientifically acceptable evidence, and suggesting alternative scientific explanations.
				9.1.1.2.3	Identify the critical assumptions and logic used in a line of reasoning to judge the validity of a claim.
				9.1.1.2.4	Use primary sources or scientific writings to identify and explain how different types of questions and their associated methodologies are used by scientists for investigations in different disciplines.
		2. The Practice of Engineering	1. Engineering is a way of addressing human needs by applying science concepts and mathematical techniques to develop new products, tools, processes and systems.	9.1.2.1.1	Understand that engineering designs and products must be continually checked and critiqued for alternatives, risks, costs and benefits, so that subsequent designs are refined and improved. <i>For example:</i> If the price of an essential raw material changes, the product design may need to be changed.
				9.1.2.1.2	Recognize that risk analysis is used to determine the potential positive and negative consequences of using a new technology or design, including the evaluation of causes and effects of failures. <i>For example:</i> Risks and benefits associated with using lithium batteries.
				9.1.2.1.3	Explain and give examples of how, in the design of a device or process, engineers consider how it is to be manufactured, operated, maintained, replaced and disposed of.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	2. The Practice of Engineering	2. Engineering design is an analytical and creative process of devising a product or solution to meet a need or solve a specific problem.	9.1.2.2.1	Identify a problem and the associated constraints on possible design solutions. <i>For example:</i> Constraints can include time, money, scientific knowledge and available technology.
				9.1.2.2.2	Develop possible solutions to an engineering problem and evaluate them using conceptual, physical and mathematical models to determine the extent to which the solutions meet the design specifications. <i>For example:</i> Develop a prototype to test the quality, efficiency and productivity of a product.
		3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	1. Natural and designed systems are made up of components that act within a system and interact with other systems.	9.1.3.1.1	Describe a system, including specifications of boundaries and subsystems, relationships to other systems, and identification of inputs and expected outputs. <i>For example:</i> A power plant or ecosystem.
				9.1.3.1.2	Identify properties of a system that are different from those of its parts but appear because of the interaction of those parts.
				9.1.3.1.3	Describe how positive and/or negative feedback occur in systems. <i>For example:</i> The greenhouse effect.
			2. Men and women throughout the history of all cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, have been involved in scientific inquiry and engineering design.	9.1.3.2.1	Provide examples of how diverse cultures, including natives from all of the Americas, have contributed scientific and mathematical ideas and technological inventions. <i>For example:</i> Native American understanding of ecology; Lisa Meitner's contribution to understanding radioactivity; Tesla's ideas and inventions relating to electricity; Watson, Crick and Franklin's discovery of the structure of DNA; or how George Washington Carver's ideas changed land use.
				9.1.3.2.2	Analyze possible careers in science and engineering in terms of education requirements, working practices and rewards.

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9 10 11 12	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	3. Science and engineering operate in the context of society and both influence and are influenced by this context.	9.1.3.3.1	Describe how values and constraints affect science and engineering. <i>For example:</i> Economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health, safety and sustainability issues.
				9.1.3.3.2	Communicate, justify and defend the procedures and results of a scientific inquiry or engineering design project using verbal, graphic, quantitative, virtual or written means.
				9.1.3.3.3	Describe how scientific investigations and engineering processes require multi-disciplinary contributions and efforts. <i>For example:</i> Nanotechnology, climate change, agriculture or biotechnology.
			4. Science, technology, engineering and mathematics rely on each other to enhance knowledge and understanding.	9.1.3.4.1	Describe how technological problems and advances often create a demand for new scientific knowledge, improved mathematics and new technologies.
				9.1.3.4.2	Determine and use appropriate safety procedures, tools, computers and measurement instruments in science and engineering contexts. <i>For example:</i> Consideration of chemical and biological hazards in the lab.
				9.1.3.4.3	Select and use appropriate numeric, symbolic, pictorial, or graphical representation to communicate scientific ideas, procedures and experimental results.
				9.1.3.4.4	Relate the reliability of data to consistency of results, identify sources of error, and suggest ways to improve data collection and analysis. <i>For example:</i> Use statistical analysis or error analysis to make judgments about the validity of results.
				9.1.3.4.5	Demonstrate how unit consistency and dimensional analysis can guide the calculation of quantitative solutions and verification of results.
				9.1.3.4.6	Analyze the strengths and limitations of physical, conceptual, mathematical and computer models used by scientists and engineers.

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9 10 11 12	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. The structure of the atom determines chemical properties of elements.	9.2.1.1.1	Describe the relative charges, masses, and locations of the protons, neutrons, and electrons in an atom of an element.
				9.2.1.1.2	Describe how experimental evidence led Dalton, Rutherford, Thompson, Chadwick and Bohr to develop increasingly accurate models of the atom.
				9.2.1.1.3	Explain the arrangement of the elements on the Periodic Table, including the relationships among elements in a given column or row.
				9.2.1.1.4	Explain that isotopes of an element have different numbers of neutrons and that some are unstable and emit particles and/or radiation. <i>For example:</i> Some rock formations and building materials emit radioactive radon gas. <i>Another example:</i> The predictable rate of decay of radioactive isotopes makes it possible to estimate the age of some materials, and makes them useful in some medical procedures.
				9.2.1.2.1	Describe the role of valence electrons in the formation of chemical bonds.
				9.2.1.2.2	Explain how the rearrangement of atoms in a chemical reaction illustrates the law of conservation of mass.
				9.2.1.2.3	Describe a chemical reaction using words and symbolic equations. <i>For example:</i> The reaction of hydrogen gas with oxygen gas can be written: $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
				9.2.1.2.4	Relate exothermic and endothermic chemical reactions to temperature and energy changes.
		2. Motion	2. Forces and object mass determine the motion of an object.	9.2.2.2.1	Recognize that the inertia of an object causes it to resist changes in motion.
				9.2.2.2.2	Explain and calculate the acceleration of an object subjected to a set of forces in one dimension ($F=ma$).
				9.2.2.2.3	Demonstrate that whenever one object exerts force on another, a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction is exerted by the second object back on the first object.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	2. Physical Science	2. Motion	2. Forces and object mass determine the motion of an object.	9.2.2.2.4	Use the law of gravitation to describe and calculate the attraction between massive objects based on the distance between them. <i>For example:</i> Calculate the weight of a person on different planets in the solar system.
				9.2.3.2.1	Identify the energy forms and explain the transfers of energy involved in the operation of common devices. <i>For example:</i> Light bulbs, electric motors, automobiles or bicycles.
		3. Energy	2. Energy can be transformed within a system or transferred to other systems or the environment, but is always conserved.	9.2.3.2.2	Calculate and explain the energy, work and power involved in energy transfers in a mechanical system. <i>For example:</i> Compare walking and running up or down steps.
				9.2.3.2.3	Describe how energy is transferred through sound waves and how pitch and loudness are related to wave properties of amplitude and wavelength.
				9.2.3.2.4	Explain and calculate current, voltage and resistance, and describe energy transfers in simple electric circuits.
				9.2.3.2.5	Describe how an electric current produces a magnetic force, and how this interaction is used in motors and electromagnets to produce mechanical energy.
				9.2.3.2.6	Use the idea that small amounts of matter are transformed into large amounts of energy in nuclear reactions to compare fission and fusion in terms of beginning and end products and the amount of energy released. <i>For example:</i> The fusion of hydrogen produces energy in the sun. <i>Another example:</i> The use of chain reactions in nuclear reactors.
				9.2.3.2.7	Describe the properties and uses of forms of electromagnetic radiation from radio frequencies through gamma radiation. <i>For example:</i> Compare the energy of microwaves and X-rays.

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9 10 11 12	2. Physical Science	4. Human Interaction with Physical Systems	1. There are benefits, costs and risks to different means of generating and using energy.	9.2.4.1.1	Compare local and global environmental and economic advantages and disadvantages of generating electricity using various sources or energy. <i>For example:</i> Fossil fuels, nuclear fission, wind, sun or tidal energy.
				9.2.4.1.2	Describe the trade-offs involved when technological developments impact the way we use energy, natural resources, or synthetic materials. <i>For example:</i> Fluorescent light bulbs use less energy, but contain toxic mercury
9 10 11 12	3. Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	1. The relationships among earthquakes, mountains, volcanoes, fossil deposits, rock layers and ocean features provide evidence for the theory of plate tectonics.	9.3.1.1.1	Compare and contrast the interaction of tectonic plates at convergent and divergent boundaries. <i>For example:</i> Compare the kinds of magma that emerge at plate boundaries.
				9.3.1.1.2	Use modern earthquake data to explain how seismic activity is evidence for the process of subduction. <i>For example:</i> Correlate data on distribution, depth and magnitude of earthquakes with subduction zones.
				9.3.1.1.3	Describe how the pattern of magnetic reversals and rock ages on both sides of a mid-ocean ridge provides evidence of sea-floor spreading.
				9.3.1.1.4	Explain how the rock record provides evidence for plate movement. <i>For example:</i> Similarities found in fossils, certain types of rocks, or patterns of rock layers in various locations.
				9.3.1.1.5	Describe how experimental and observational evidence led to the theory of plate tectonics.
			9.3.1.3.1	Use relative dating techniques to explain how the structure of the Earth and life on Earth has changed over short and long periods of time. <i>For example:</i> Use radiometric dating and fossils to correlate rock sequences from separate locations.	
			9.3.1.3.2	Cite evidence from the rock record for changes in the composition of the global atmosphere as life evolved on Earth. <i>For example:</i> Banded iron formations as found in Minnesota's Iron Range.	

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Earth and Space Science	2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	1. The Earth system has internal and external sources of energy, which produce heat and drive the motion of material in the oceans, atmosphere and solid earth.	9.3.2.1.1	Compare and contrast the energy sources of the Earth, including the sun, the decay of radioactive isotopes and gravitational energy.
				9.3.2.1.2	Explain how the outward transfer of Earth’s internal heat drives the convection circulation in the mantle to move tectonic plates.
			2. Global climate is determined by distribution of energy from the sun at the Earth's surface.	9.3.2.2.1	Explain how Earth's rotation, ocean currents, configuration of mountain ranges, and composition of the atmosphere influence the absorption and distribution of energy, which contributes to global climatic patterns.
				9.3.2.2.2	Explain how evidence from the geologic record, including ice core samples, indicates that climate changes have occurred at varying rates over geologic time and continue to occur today.
			3. Material in the Earth system cycles through different reservoirs, and is powered by the Earth's sources of energy.	9.3.2.3.1	Trace the cyclical movement of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen through the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. <i>For example:</i> The burning of fossil fuels contributes to the greenhouse effect.
		3. The Universe	2. The solar system, sun, and Earth formed over billions of years.	9.3.3.2.1	Describe how the solar system formed from a nebular cloud of dust and gas 4.6 billion years ago.
				9.3.3.2.2	Explain how the Earth evolved into its present habitable form through interactions among the solid earth, the oceans, the atmosphere and organisms.
			9.3.3.2.3	Compare and contrast the environmental conditions that make life possible on Earth with conditions found on the other planets and moons of our solar system.	
			3. The big bang theory states that the universe expanded from a hot, dense chaotic mass, after which elements formed and clumped together to eventually form stars and galaxies.	9.3.3.3.1	Explain how evidence is used to understand the composition, early history and expansion of the universe. <i>For example:</i> Doppler shift of light or cosmic background radiation.
				9.3.3.3.2	Explain how gravitational clumping leads to nuclear fusion, producing energy and the chemical elements of a star.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Earth and Space Science	4. Human Interactions with the Earth System	1. People consider potential benefits, costs and risks to make decisions on how they interact with natural systems.	9.3.4.1.1	Analyze the benefits, costs, risks and tradeoffs associated with natural hazards, including the selection of land use and engineering mitigation. <i>For example:</i> Determining land use in floodplains and areas prone to landslides.
				9.3.4.1.2	Explain how human activity and natural processes are altering the hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere, including pollution, topography and climate. <i>For example:</i> Active volcanoes and the burning of fossil fuels contribute to the greenhouse effect.
	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Organisms use the interaction of cellular processes as well as tissues and organ systems to maintain homeostasis.	9.4.1.1.1	Explain how cell processes are influenced by internal and external factors, such as pH and temperature, and how cells and organisms respond to changes in their environment to maintain homeostasis.
				9.4.1.1.2	Describe how the functions of individual organ systems are integrated to maintain homeostasis in an organism.
			2. Cells and cell structures have specific functions that allow an organism to grow, survive and reproduce.	9.4.1.2.1	Recognize that cells are composed primarily of a few elements (carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur), and describe the basic molecular structures of cells and the primary functions of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and nucleic acids.
			9.4.1.2.2	Recognize that the work of the cell is carried out primarily by proteins, most of which are enzymes, and that protein function depends on the amino acid sequence and the shape it takes as a consequence of the interactions between those amino acids.	
				9.4.1.2.3	Describe how viruses, prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells differ in relative size, complexity and general structure.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	2. Cells and cell structures have specific functions that allow an organism to grow, survive and reproduce.	9.4.1.2.4	Explain the function and importance of cell organelles for prokaryotic and/or eukaryotic cells as related to the basic cell processes of respiration, photosynthesis, protein synthesis and cell reproduction.
				9.4.1.2.5	Compare and contrast passive transport (including osmosis and facilitated transport) with active transport, such as endocytosis and exocytosis.
				9.4.1.2.6	Explain the process of mitosis in the formation of identical new cells and maintaining chromosome number during asexual reproduction.
		2. Interdependence among Living Systems	1. The interrelationship and interdependence of organisms generate dynamic biological communities in ecosystems.	9.4.2.1.1	Describe factors that affect the carrying capacity of an ecosystem and relate these to population growth.
				9.4.2.1.2	Explain how ecosystems can change as a result of the introduction of one or more new species. <i>For example:</i> The effect of migration, localized evolution or disease organisms.
				9.4.2.2.1	Use words and equations to differentiate between the processes of photosynthesis and respiration in terms of energy flow, beginning reactants and end products.
				9.4.2.2.2	Explain how matter and energy in an ecosystem is transformed and transferred among organisms, and how energy is dissipated as heat into the environment.
				3. Evolution in Living Systems	1. Genetic information found in the cell provides information for assembling proteins, which dictate the expression of traits in an individual.
		9.4.3.1.2	In the context of a monohybrid cross, apply the terms phenotype, genotype, allele, homozygous and heterozygous.		
		9.4.3.1.3	Describe the process of DNA replication and the role of DNA and RNA in assembling protein molecules.		

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark			
9 10 11 12	4. Life Science	3. Evolution in Living Systems	2. Variation within a species is the natural result of new inheritable characteristics occurring from new combinations of existing genes or from mutations of genes in reproductive cells.	9.4.3.2.1	Use concepts from Mendel’s Laws of Segregation and Independent Assortment to explain how sorting and recombination (crossing over) of genes during sexual reproduction (meiosis) increases the occurrence of variation in a species.			
				9.4.3.2.2	Use the processes of mitosis and meiosis to explain the advantages and disadvantages of asexual and sexual reproduction.			
				9.4.3.2.3	Explain how mutations like deletions, insertions, rearrangements or substitutions of DNA segments in gametes may have no effect, may harm, or rarely may be beneficial, and can result in genetic variation within a species.			
						3. Evolution by natural selection is a scientific explanation for the history and diversity of life on Earth.	9.4.3.3.1	Describe how evidence led Darwin to develop the theory of natural selection and common descent to explain evolution.
					9.4.3.3.2		Use scientific evidence, including the fossil record, homologous structures, and genetic and/or biochemical similarities, to show evolutionary relationships among species.	
					9.4.3.3.3		Recognize that artificial selection has led to offspring through successive generations that can be very different in appearance and behavior from their distant ancestors.	
					9.4.3.3.4		Explain why genetic variation within a population is essential for evolution to occur.	
					9.4.3.3.5		Explain how competition for finite resources and the changing environment promotes natural selection on offspring survival, depending on whether the offspring have characteristics that are advantageous or disadvantageous in the new environment.	
					9.4.3.3.6		Explain how genetic variation between two populations of a given species is due, in part, to different selective pressures acting independently on each population and how, over time, these differences can lead to the development of new species.	

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark			
9 10 11 12	4. Life Science	4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	1. Human activity has consequences on living organisms and ecosystems.	9.4.4.1.1	Describe the social, economic and ecological risks and benefits of biotechnology in agriculture and medicine. <i>For example:</i> Selective breeding, genetic engineering, and antibiotic development and use.			
				9.4.4.1.2	Describe the social, economic and ecological risks and benefits of changing a natural ecosystem as a result of human activity. <i>For example:</i> Changing the temperature or composition of water, air or soil; altering populations and communities; developing artificial ecosystems; or changing the use of land or water.			
				9.4.4.1.3	Describe contributions from diverse cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, to the understanding of interactions among humans and living systems. <i>For example:</i> American Indian understanding of sustainable land use practices.			
						2. Personal and community health can be affected by the environment, body functions and human behavior.	9.4.4.2.1	Describe how some diseases can sometimes be predicted by genetic testing and how this affects parental and community decisions.
					9.4.4.2.2		Explain how the body produces antibodies to fight disease and how vaccines assist this process.	
					9.4.4.2.3		Describe how the immune system sometimes attacks some of the body's own cells and how some allergic reactions are caused by the body's immune responses to usually harmless environmental substances.	
					9.4.4.2.4		Explain how environmental factors and personal decisions, such as water pollution, air quality and smoking affect personal and community health.	
					9.4.4.2.5		Recognize that a gene mutation in a cell can result in uncontrolled cell division called cancer and how exposure of cells to certain chemicals and radiation increases mutations and thus increases the chance of cancer.	

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark	
C H E M I S T R Y	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	3. Developments in chemistry affect society and societal concerns affect the field of chemistry.	9C.1.3.3.1	Explain the political, societal, economic and environmental impact of chemical products and technologies. <i>For example:</i> Pollution effects, atmospheric changes, petroleum products, material use or waste disposal.	
			4. Physical and mathematical models are used to describe physical systems.	9C.1.3.4.1	Use significant figures and an understanding of accuracy and precision in scientific measurements to determine and express the uncertainty of a result.	
	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. The periodic table illustrates how patterns in the physical and chemical properties of elements are related to atomic structure.	1. The periodic table illustrates how patterns in the physical and chemical properties of elements are related to atomic structure.	9C.2.1.1.1	Explain the relationship of an element's position on the periodic table to its atomic number and electron configuration.
					9C.2.1.1.2	Identify and compare trends on the periodic table, including reactivity and relative sizes of atoms and ions; use the trends to explain the properties of subgroups, including metals, non-metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, halogens and noble gases.
				2. Chemical and physical properties of matter result from the ability of atoms to form bonds.	9C.2.1.2.1	Explain how elements combine to form compounds through ionic and covalent bonding.
					9C.2.1.2.2	Compare and contrast the structure, properties and uses of organic compounds, such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, sugars, fats and proteins.
					9C.2.1.2.3	Use IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) nomenclature to write chemical formulas and name molecular and ionic compounds, including those that contain polyatomic ions.
					9C.2.1.2.4	Determine the molar mass of a compound from its chemical formula and a table of atomic masses; convert the mass of a molecular substance to moles, number of particles, or volume of gas at standard temperature and pressure.
					9C.2.1.2.5	Determine percent composition, empirical formulas and molecular formulas of simple compounds.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
C H E M I S T R Y	2. Physical Science	1. Matter	2. Chemical and physical properties of matter result from the ability of atoms to form bonds.	9C.2.1.2.6	Describe the dynamic process by which solutes dissolve in solvents and calculate concentrations, including percent concentration, molarity and parts per million.
				9C.2.1.2.7	Explain the role of solubility of solids, liquids and gases in natural and designed systems. <i>For example:</i> The presence of heavy metals in water and the atmosphere. <i>Another example:</i> Development and use of alloys.
			3. Chemical reactions describe a chemical change in which one or more reactants are transformed into one or more products.	9C.2.1.3.1	Classify chemical reactions as double replacement, single replacement, synthesis, decomposition or combustion.
				9C.2.1.3.2	Use solubility and activity of ions to determine whether a double replacement or single replacement reaction will occur.
				9C.2.1.3.3	Relate the properties of acids and bases to the ions they contain and predict the products of an acid-base reaction.
				9C.2.1.3.4	Balance chemical equations by applying the laws of conservation of mass and constant composition.
				9C.2.1.3.5	Use the law of conservation of mass to describe and calculate relationships in a chemical reaction, including molarity, mole/mass relationships, mass/volume relations, limiting reactants and percent yield.
				9C.2.1.3.6	Describe the factors that affect the rate of a chemical reaction, including temperature, pressure, mixing, concentration, particle size, surface area and catalyst.
				9C.2.1.3.7	Recognize that some chemical reactions are reversible and that not all chemical reactions go to completion.
			4. States of matter can be described in terms of motion of molecules. The properties and behavior of gases can be explained using the Kinetic Molecular Theory.	9C.2.1.4.1	Use kinetic molecular theory to explain how changes in energy content affect the state of matter (solid, liquid and gaseous phases).
				9C.2.1.4.2	Explain changes in temperature, pressure, volume and number of particles of a gas in terms of the random motion of molecules in an ideal gas.

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark	
P H Y S I C S	1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	3. Interactions Among Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Society	3. Developments in physics affect society and societal concerns affect the field of physics.	9P.1.3.3.1	Describe changes in society that have resulted from significant discoveries and advances in technology in physics. <i>For example:</i> Transistors, generators, radio/television, or microwave ovens.	
			4. Physical and mathematical models are used to describe physical systems.	9P.1.3.4.1	Use significant figures and an understanding of accuracy and precision in scientific measurements to determine and express the uncertainty of a result.	
	2. Physical Science	2. Motion	1. Forces and inertia determine the motion of objects.		9P.2.2.1.1	Use vectors and free-body diagrams to describe force, position, velocity and acceleration of objects in two-dimensional space.
					9P.2.2.1.2	Apply Newton’s three laws of motion to calculate and analyze the effect of forces and momentum on motion.
					9P.2.2.1.3	Use gravitational force to explain the motion of objects near Earth and in the universe.
			2. When objects change their motion or interact with other objects in the absence of frictional forces, the total amount of mechanical energy remains constant.	9P.2.2.2.1	Explain and calculate the work, power, potential energy and kinetic energy involved in objects moving under the influence of gravity and other mechanical forces.	
				9P.2.2.2.2	Describe and calculate the change in velocity for objects when forces are applied perpendicular to the direction of motion. <i>For example:</i> Objects in orbit	
				9P.2.2.2.3	Use conservation of momentum and energy to analyze the elastic collision of two solid objects in one-dimensional motion.	
			3. Energy	1. Sound waves are generated from mechanical oscillations of objects and travel through a medium.	9P.2.3.1.1	Analyze the frequency, period and amplitude of an oscillatory system. <i>For example:</i> An ideal pendulum, a vibrating string, or a vibrating spring-and-mass system.
					9P.2.3.1.2	Describe how vibration of physical objects sets up transverse and longitudinal waves in gases, liquids and solid materials.
					9P.2.3.1.3	Explain how wave properties, such as interference, resonance, refraction and reflection, affect sound waves.
	9P.2.3.1.4	Describe the Doppler effect changes that occur in an observed sound as a result of the motion of a source of the sound relative to a receiver.				

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	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
P H Y S I C S	2. Physical Science	3. Energy	2. Electrons respond to electric fields and voltages by moving through electrical circuits and this motion generates magnetic fields.	9P.2.3.2.1	Explain why currents flow when free charges are placed in an electrical field, and how that forms the basis for electrical circuits.
				9P.2.3.2.2	Explain and calculate the relationship of current, voltage, resistance and power in series and parallel circuits. <i>For example:</i> Determine the voltage between two points in a series circuit with two resistors.
				9P.2.3.2.3	Describe how moving electric charges produce magnetic forces and moving magnets produce electric forces.
				9P.2.3.2.4	Use the interplay of electric and magnetic forces to explain how motors, generators, and transformers work.
			3. Magnetic and electric fields interact to produce electromagnetic waves.	9P.2.3.3.1	Describe the nature of the magnetic and electrical fields in a propagating electromagnetic wave.
				9P.2.3.3.2	Quantitatively relate the speed of light in a medium to its frequency and wavelength in that medium, and in free space.
				9P.2.3.3.3	Use Snell's Law to explain the refraction and total internal reflection of light in transparent media, such as lenses and fiber optics.
				9P.2.3.3.4	Use properties of light, including reflection, refraction, interference, Doppler effect and the photoelectric effect, to explain phenomena and describe applications.
				9P.2.3.3.5	Compare the wave model and particle model in explaining properties of light.
				9P.2.3.3.6	Compare the wavelength, frequency and energy of different kinds of waves in the electromagnetic spectrum and describe their applications.
			4. Heat is energy transferred between objects or regions that are at different temperatures by the processes of convection, conduction and radiation.	9P.2.3.4.1	Describe and calculate the quantity of heat transferred between solids and/or liquids, using specific heat, density and temperatures.
				9P.2.3.4.2	Explain the role of gravity, pressure and density in the convection of heat by a fluid.
				9P.2.3.4.3	Compare the rate at which objects at different temperatures will transfer thermal energy by electromagnetic radiation.