

Unit 4- Light and Sound

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Science 1**
Time Period: **March**
Length: **20 Days**
Status: **Published**

Unit Summary

Students develop an understanding of how plants and animals use their parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs. Students also need opportunities to develop possible solutions. As students develop possible solutions, one challenge will be to keep them from immediately implementing the first solution they think of and to instead think through the problem carefully before acting. Having students sketch their ideas or make a physical model is a good way to engage them in shaping their ideas to meet the requirements of the problem. The crosscutting concept of structure and function is called out as an organizing concept for the disciplinary core ideas. Students are expected to demonstrate grade-appropriate proficiency in constructing explanations, designing solutions, and in developing and using models. Students are expected to use these practices to demonstrate understanding of the core ideas.

Standards

LA.W.1.2	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.
LA.W.1.7	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).
LA.W.1.8	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LA.SL.1.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.SL.1.1.A	Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
LA.SL.1.1.B	Build on others’ talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.
LA.SL.1.1.C	Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
LA.SL.1.2	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LA.SL.1.3	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
MA.1.MD.A.1	Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.
MA.1.MD.A.2	Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
SCI.1.1-PS4-4	Use tools and materials to design and build a device that uses light or sound to solve the problem of communicating over a distance.
SCI.1.1-PS4-3	Plan and conduct an investigation to determine the effect of placing objects made with different materials in the path of a beam of light.

SCI.1.1-PS4-1	Plan and conduct investigations to provide evidence that vibrating materials can make sound and that sound can make materials vibrate.
SCI.1.1-PS4-2	Make observations to construct an evidence-based account that objects can be seen only when illuminated.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP5	Use appropriate tools strategically.
TECH.8.1.2.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.

Student Learning Objectives

Students will learn to...

- Make observations to construct an evidence-based account that objects in darkness can be seen only when illuminated. Examples of observations could include those made in a completely dark room, a pinhole box, and a video of a cave explorer with a flashlight. Illumination could be from an external light source or by an object giving off its own light.
- Plan and conduct investigations to determine the effect of placing objects made with different materials in the path of a beam of light. Examples of materials could include those that are transparent (such as clear plastic), translucent (such as wax paper), opaque (such as cardboard), and reflective (such as a mirror).
- Plan and conduct investigations to provide evidence that vibrating materials can make sound and that sound can make materials vibrate. Examples of vibrating materials that make sound could include tuning forks and plucking a stretched string. Examples of how sound can make matter vibrate could include holding a piece of paper near a speaker making sound and holding an object near a vibrating tuning fork.

Essential Questions

- How can you prove that you can only see something when someone shines a light on it or if the object gives off its own light?
- What happens to a beam of light when you put different kinds of things in front of it? How would you design an experiment to prove your thinking?
- How do instruments (band) make sound?

Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- Sound can make matter vibrate, and vibrating matter can make sound.
- Objects can be seen if light is available to illuminate them or if they give off their own light.
- Some materials allow light to pass through them, others allow only some light through and others block all the light and create a dark shadow on any surface beyond them, where the light cannot reach. Mirrors can be used to redirect a light beam. (Boundary: The idea that light travels from place to place is developed through experiences with light sources, mirrors, and shadows, but no attempt is made to discuss the speed of light.)
- People also use a variety of devices to communicate (send and receive information) over long distances.

Application

Students will be able to independently use their learning to...

- design simple tests to gather evidence to support or refute student ideas about causes.
- depend on various technologies in their lives; human life would be very different without technology.

Skills

Students will be skilled at...

- planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems to build on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions.
- planning and conducting investigations collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence to answer a question.
- constructing explanations and designing solutions to build on prior experiences and progresses to the use of evidence and ideas in constructing evidence-based accounts of natural phenomena and designing solutions.
- making observations (firsthand or from media) to construct an evidence-based account for natural phenomena.
- using tools and materials provided to design a device that solves a specific problem.
- beginning science investigations with a question.
- using different ways to study the world.