## **Disciplinary Core Ideas**

Learning Progressions K-5 | Life Science



for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms  food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals. Plants need water and light  for Matter and food in order to live and grow. They obtain the energy they need to maintain body warmth are for motion. (secondary to 5-PS3-I)  Plants acquire their mate	DCI	DCI	Kindergarten	I <sup>st</sup> Grade	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
Structure and Function   All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place, and seek, find, and take in food, water, and air. Plants also have different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help them survive and grow. (1-LS1-I)    LS1.B.   Growth and Development of Organisms   All animals and heoffspring themselves engage in behaviors that help the offspring to survive. (1-LS1-2)    LS1.C.   Organization organisms   Organisms   All animals need food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals. Plants need water and light to live and grow.    All animals need water and light to live and grow.   Plants and animals and different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help the offspring themselves engage in behaviors that help the offspring to survive. (1-LS1-2)    All animals need food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals. Plants need water and light to live and grow.										
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Plants need water and light to live and grow.  Plants acquire their mate for growth chiefly from a								for motion. (secondary to		
water and light to live and grow.  Plants acquire their mate for growth chiefly from a			other animals.					5-PS3-I)		
to live and grow. for growth chiefly from a										
10.80 %			_					Plants acquire their material		
(K-LSI-I) and water. (5-LSI.I)								for growth chiefly from air		
			(K-LS1-1)							
LSI.D Information Animals have body parts Different sense	LS1.D						Different sense			
Processing that capture and convey receptors are		Processing		that capture and convey			receptors are			

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DCI	DCI Description	Kindergarten	I <sup>st</sup> Grade	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade
			different kinds of information needed for growth and survival. Animals respond to these inputs with behaviors that help them survive. Plants also respond to some external inputs. (I-LSI-I)			specialized for particular kinds of information, which may be then processed by the animal's brain.  Animals are able to use their perceptions and memories to guide their actions. (4-LSI-2)	
LS2 – E	cosystems: Interac	tions, Energy, and D	Dynamics			<u> </u>	
LS2.A	Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems			Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-I)  Plants depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around (2-LS2-2)			The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plans or plan parts and animals) and therefore operate as "decomposers." Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back to the soil. Organisms can survive only in enfironments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can

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DCI	DCI Description	Kindergarten	I <sup>st</sup> Grade	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade
							damage the balance of an ecosystem. (5-LS2-1)
LS2.B	Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems						Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases and water from the environment and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment. (5-LS2-1)
LS2.C	Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience				When the environment changes in ways that affect a place's physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment, and some die. (secondary to 3-LS4-4)		
LS2.D	Social Interactions and Group Behavior				Being part of a group helps animals obtain food, defend themselves, and cope with changes. Groups may serve different functions and vary dramatically in size. (3-LS2-I)		
		nce and Variation of				_	
LS3.A	Inheritance of Traits		Young animals are very much, but not exactly, like their parents. Plants also		Many characteristics of organisms are inherited from their parents. (3-LS3-		

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4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade

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DCI		Kindergarten	i Grade	2 Grade	3 Grade	4 Grade	5 Grade
	Description						
			are very much, but not		1)		
			exactly, like their parents.				
			(1-LS3-1)		Other characteristics		
					result from individuals'		
					interactions with the		
					environment, which can		
					range from diet to		
					learning. Many		
					characteristics involve		
					both inheritance and		
					environment. (3-LS3-2)		
LS3.B	Variation of		Individuals of the same		Different organisms vary in		
L33.B	Traits		kind of plant or animal are		how they look and		
	Traits						
			recognizable as similar but		function because they have		
			can also vary in many		different inherited		
			ways. (I-LS3-I)		information. (3-LS3-1)		
					The environment also		
					affects the traits that an		
					organism develops. (3-		
164 8		11.:			LS3-2)		
		n: Unity and Diversi	ity				
LS4.A	Evidence of				Some kinds of plants and		
	Common				animals that once lived on		
	Ancestry and				Earth are no longer found		
	Diversity				anywhere. (3-LS4-1)		
	<b>,</b>						
					Fossils provide evidence		
					about the types of		
					organisms that lived long		
					ago and also about the		
					nature of their		
					environments. (3-LS4-1)		
LS4.B	Natural				Sometimes the differences		
	Selection				in characteristics between		
					individuals of the same		
					species proide advantages		
L					in surviving, finding mates,		

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DCI	DCI	Kindergarten	I <sup>st</sup> Grade	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade
	Description						
					and reproducing. (3-LS4-2)		
LS4.C	Adaptation				For a particular		
					environment, some kinds		
					of organisms survive well,		
					some survive less well, and		
					some cannot survive at all.		
					(3-LS4-3)		
LS4.D	Biodiversity			There are many	Populations live in a variety		
	and Humans			different kinds of	of habitats, and change in		
				living things in	those habitats affects the		
				any area, and	organisms living there. (3-		
				they exist in	LS4-4)		
				different places			
				on land and in			
				water. (2-LS4-1)			