Teacher's Name _____ Elementary Grade Level/Course 6 Year : 2011-2012

Curriculum Map

	September	October	November	December
Unit Title/Theme Essential Question	Asking questions, conducting investigations, and making careful measurements can lead to new discoveries.	Almost everything in the Universe is changing predictable ways. Earth's plates and rocks interact to produce predictable changes to the surface of Earth. Paleontologists study fossilized remains against modern organisms to help them understand past climates and ecosystems.	On Earth there are a large number of observable systems, including weather systems. Dramatic changes sometimes occur when different combinations of factors interact within each system. The planets rotate and revolve in predictable ways.	-See November-
Related Literature	See correlated Leveled Readers.			

Content (include specific vocabulary)	Pan balance Graduated cylinder* Spring scale Microscope Scientific method* Theory* Hypothesis* Independent Variable* Dependent Variable*	Crust Mantle Core Weathering* Erosion* Deposition* glacier mineral* Igneous rock* Sedimentary rock* Metamorphic rock* Magma	Lava Plate tectonics* Mid-ocean ridge* Sea floor spreading* Fault* Earthquake* Focus Epicenter Volcano* Rock cycle*	Fossil* Fossil fuel* Mold Cast Index fossil Mass extinction Atmosphere*	Air pressure Relative humidity Front* Climate* Rotation* Axis Revolution* Eclipse* Tide* New moon First quarter Full moon Third quarter
Skills and Three Specific Literacy Strategies					
Assessments					

Teacher's Name _____ School _____ Grade Level/Course 6 Year 2011-2012

Curriculum Map

	January	February	March	April
Unit Title/Theme Essential Question	All matter is composed of atoms and subatomic particles. The structures of chemicals and of observable objects are dependent upon the structures of atoms and their interactions with one another.	The flow of energy through systems is a result of interactions. Motion is the result of forces that interact with each other and act on objects. Gravity and friction are examples of two such forces.	See February	The scale and structure of living things are keys to both classification and understanding growth and development .All living things start as a single cell. Plants and animals exhibit predictable patterns of change as they grow and develop.
Related Literature	See correlated Leveled Readers.			

Content (include specific vocabulary)	Atom* Proton* Nucleus Neutron* Electron* Atomic number* Element* Acid base indicator PH scale Physical property* Mass Volume* Density Physical change Chemical change Chemical property	Metal Nonmetal Periodic table* Compound Melting point Boiling point plasma	Energy Potential energy* Kinetic energy* Electromagnetic Spectrum Reflection Refraction Diffraction Velocity* Force* Acceleration* Inertia* Balanced forces Unbalance forces Friction Laws of conservation Translucent Opaque	Gravitational force Weight Chloroplasts* Cell wall* Nucleus* Chromosomes* DNA Tissue Organ Sexual reproduction* Genes* Dominant Recessive	Classification* Fungus* Protist* Bacteria* Genus* Species*
Skills and Three Specific Literacy Strategies					
Assessments					

Teacher's Name _____ School _____ Grade Level/Course 6 Year 2011-2012

Curriculum Map

	May	June		
Unit Title/Theme	See April.	On earth, different combinations of factors interact sometimes, causing dramatic changes in ecosystems. Resources that are necessary for humans to meet their needs are found in nature. Humans can have both positive and negative affects on these natural resources.		
Related Literature				

Content (include specific vocabulary)	Ecosystems Population Community Habitat Niche Diversity Producer* Food chain* Consumer* Food web* Energy pyramid Competition Symbiosis Parasite Host biome	Natural resource* Conservation* Recycle* Reuse* Succession Carbon cycle Nitrogen cycle Extinction Endangered species wetland		
Skills				

Assessments				