



MOHAWK

Local School District

Preparing today's students for tomorrow's challenges

Mohawk Local Schools Grade 6 SCIENCE

Quarter: 2 Curriculum Guide

Guiding Principles of the Scientific Inquiry/Learning Cycle:

Evaluate...Engage...Explore...Explain...Extend...Evaluate

- Identify ask valid and testable questions
- Research books, other resources to gather known information
- Plan and Investigate
- Use appropriate mathematics, technology tools to gather, interpret data.
- Organize, evaluate, interpret observations, measurements, other data
- Use evidence, scientific knowledge to develop explanations
- Communicate results with graphs charts, tables

Critical Areas of Focus Being Addressed:

- Rocks, Minerals and Soil
- Matter and Motion
- Cellular to Multicellular
- Scientific Inquiry and Application

Content Statements Addressed and Whether they are Knowledge, Reasoning, Performance Skill, or Product:
(DOK1) (DOK2) (DOK3) (DOK4)

Underpinning Targets Corresponding with Standards and Whether they are Knowledge, Reasoning, Performance Skill, or Product: "I can.....", "Students Will Be Able To....."

Science Inquiry and Application (DOK 2)

The students can use mineral properties to identify minerals.
(DOK 2)

	<p>The students can identify minerals by testing their properties. (DOK 2)</p>
<p>Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks have unique.(DOK 2)</p>	<p>The students can identify the unique characteristics to classify rocks. (DOK 2)</p> <p>The students can describe the formation of igneous rocks. (DOK 2)</p> <p>The students can identify the characteristics/classify metamorphic rocks. (DOK 2)</p> <p>The students can describe how metamorphic rocks form. (DOK 2)</p>
<p>characteristics that can be used for identification and/or classification.(DOK 2)</p>	<p>The students can use the unique characteristic of sedimentary rocks to identify and classify sedimentary rocks. (DOK 2)</p>
<p>Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks form in different ways.(DOK 2)</p>	<p>The students can use the rock cycle to describe the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. (DOK 2)</p>
<p>Soil is unconsolidated material that contains nutrient matter and weathered rock.(DOK 2)</p>	<p>The students can explain how soil is formed into layers called horizons based on measurable properties. (DOK 2)</p> <p>The students can identify and describe Ohio's soil as it relates to formation and soil properties. (DOK 2)</p> <p>The students can identify examples of different ways the soil, rock and minerals can be used. (DOK 1)</p>

