Instructional Resources Cover 100% of Oregon Core Content Standards, Grade Levels K-6

Thousands of resources are searchable by Oregon State Content Standards. Teachers can quickly identify and access the exact resources that address a specific standard in order to use them for instruction or assign them to students.

Kindergarten	Discovery Education Supporting Content
K.1 Structure and Function: The natural world includes living and non-living things.	
K.1P.1 Compare and contrast characteristics of living and non-living things.	Life Science > Living Things > Intro to Living Things
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Grouping Organisms
K.1L.1 Compare and contrast characteristics of plants and animals.	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants
	Life Science > Animals > Intro to Animals
	Life Science > Animals > Classification and Characteristics > Physical Features
K.1E.1 Gather evidence that the sun warms land, air, and water.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Sun > Our Star the Sun
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Water in the Atmosphere
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Renewable Resources > Sunlight
K.2 Interaction and Change: Living and non-living things move.	
K.2P.1 Examine the different ways things move.	Physical Science > Forces and Motion > Motion > Describing Motion
	Physical Science > Forces and Motion > Motion > Changing the Speed of Motion
	Physical Science > Forces and Motion > Motion > Changing Direction
K.2E.1 Identify changes in things seen in the sky.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Intro to The Earth Sun & Moon systems
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Earth > Cycle of Day & Night
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Moon > Moon Phases
K.3 Scientific Inquiry: Science explores the natural world through observation.	
K.3S.1 Explore questions about living and non-	Life Science > Living Things > Intro to Living Things > Videos
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Intro to Weather and Climate > Videos

	Physical Science > Forces and Motion > Intro to Force and Motion > Video
K.3S.2 Make observations about the natural world.	Life Science > Living Things > Intro to Living Things > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Intro to Weather and Climate > Videos on Observation
	Physical Science > Forces and Motion > Intro to Force and Motion > Videos on Observation
K.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is used to design and build things.	
K.4D.1 Create structures using natural or designed materials and simple tools.	Physical Science > Matter > Introduction to Matter > Video
	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants > Video "Lumber"
	Earth Science > Earth Features > Introduction to Earth's Features > Video
K.4D.2 Show how components of designed structures can be disassembled and reassembled.	Physical Science > Matter > Introduction to Matter > Video
	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants > Video
	Earth Science > Earth Features > Introduction to Earth's Features > Video

First Grade	Discovery Education Supporting Content
1.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living things have characteristics and properties.	
1.1P.1 Compare and contrast physical properties and composition of objects.	Life Science > Living Things > Intro to Living Things
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Grouping Organisms
	Life Science > Ecosystems > Characteristics of Ecosystems > Parts of Ecosystems
1.1L.1 Compare and contrast characteristics among individuals within one plant or animal group.	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants
	Life Science > Animals > Intro to Animals
	Life Science > Animals > Classification and Characteristics > Classification
1.1E.1 Examine characteristics and physical properties of Earth materials.	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Intro to Earth's Natural Resources
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Nonrenewable Resources
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Renewable Resources
1.2 Interaction and Change: Living and non-living things interact.	
1.2P.1 Describe the motion of objects when a force is applied.	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Force > About Force
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Motion > Describing Motion
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Intro to Force and Motion
1.2L.1 Describe the basic needs of living things.	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Criteria
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Life Cycles
1.3 Scientific Inquiry: Science explores the natural world using evidence from observations.	
	Life Science > Living Things > Intro to Living Things > Videos on Observation

	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Intro to Force and Motion > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Intro to Earth's Natural Resources > Videos on Observation
1.3S.2 Record observations with pictures, numbers, or written statements.	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants > Videos on Observation
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Force > About Force > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Nonrenewable Resources > Videos on Observation
1.3S.3 Describe why recording accurate observations is important in science.	Life Science > Animals > Intro to Animals > Videos on Observation > Videos on Observation
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Describing Motion > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Renewable Resources > Videos on Observation
1.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is used to design and build things to meet a need.	
1.4D.1 Identify basic tools used in engineering design.	Physical Science > Matter > Introduction to Matter > Video
	Life Science > Plants > Intro to Plants > Video
	Earth Science > Earth Features > Introduction to Earth's Features > Video

Second Grade	**Discovery Education Supporting Content**
2.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living things vary throughout the natural world.	
2.1L.1 Compare and contrast characteristics and behaviors of plants and animals and the environments where they live.	Life Science > Plants > Plants and Their Parts > Basic Needs
	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Adaption
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs
2.2 Interaction and Change: Living and non-living things change.	
2.2P.1 Compare and contrast how objects and materials respond to magnetic forces.	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Intro to Electricity and Magnetism
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnets and Electricity
2.2L.1 Describe life cycles of living things.	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Life Cycles
	Life Science > Plants > How Plants Grow > Life Cycle
	Life Science > Animals > How Animals Live > Growth and Development
2.2E.1 Observe and record the patterns of apparent movement of the sun and the moon.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Intro to The Earth Sun & Moon systems
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Sun > Gravity and Orbits
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Moon > Moon Phases
2.2E.2 Record and summarize daily and	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Intro to Weather and Climate
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Weather Data
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Weather Patterns

2.3 Scientific Inquiry: Scientific inquiry is a process used to explore the natural world using evidence from observations.	
2.3S.1 Observe, measure, and record properties of objects and substances using simple tools to gather data and extend the senses.	Life Science > Plants > Plants and Their Parts > Basic Needs > Videos on Observation
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Intro to Electricity and Magnetism > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Intro to Weather and Climate > Videos on Observation
2.3S.2 Make predictions about living and non-living things and events in the environment based on observed patterns.	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs > Videos on Observation
	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Adaption > Videos on Observation
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Weather Patterns > Videos on Observation
2.3S.3 Make, describe, and compare observations, and organize recorded data.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Intro to The Earth Sun & Moon systems > Videos on Observation
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets > Videos on Observation
	Life Science > Animals > How Animals Live > Growth and Development > Videos on Observation
2.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is a process used to design and build things to solve problems or address needs.	
2.4D.1 Use tools to construct a simple designed structure out of common objects and materials.	Physical Science > Matter > Introduction to Matter > Video "Crayons"
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Organism Needs > Video on Habitat Construction
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > About Weather
2.4D.2 Work with a team to complete a designed structure that can be shared with others.	Physical Science > Matter > Introduction to Matter > Video "Crayons"
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Organism Needs > Video on Habitat Construction
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > About Weather
2.4D.3 Describe an engineering design that is used to solve a problem or address a need.	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Needs > Video "Building a Habitat"
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth Materials > Minerals > Video "Building Materials and Glass"
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Electricity > Video "Get Activated: Racing RC Solar Powered Cars"

Third Grade	**Discovery Education Supporting Content**
3.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living things vary in their characteristics and properties.	
3.1P.1 Compare and contrast the properties of states of matter.	Physical Science > Matter > Intro to Matter
	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter
	Physical Science > Matter > States of Matter

3.1L.1 Compare and contrast the characteristics of offspring and parents.	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Similarities of Parents and Offspring
	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Learning
	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Adaption
3.2 Interaction and Change: Living and non-living things interact with energy and forces.	
3.2P.1 Describe how forces cause changes in an object's position, motion, and speed.	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Motion > Describing Motion
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Motion > Changing the Speed of Motion
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Motion > Changing Direction
3.2L.1 Compare and contrast the life cycles of plants and animals.	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Life Cycles
	Life Science > Plants > How Plants Grow > Life Cycle
	Life Science > Animals > How Animals Live > Growth and Development
3.2E.1 Identify Earth as a planet and describe its seasonal weather patterns of precipitation and temperature.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon System > Earth > The Seasons
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Weather Data
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Weather Patterns
3.3 Scientific Inquiry: Scientific inquiry is a process used to explore the natural world using evidence from observations and investigations.	
3.3S.1 Plan a simple investigation based on a testable question, match measuring tools to their uses, and collect and record data from a scientific investigation.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass and Weight > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs > "Featuring Frogs" Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon System > Earth > The Cycle of Day and Night > Virtual Lab
3.3S.2 Use the data collected from a scientific investigation to explain the results and draw conclusions.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass and Weight > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs > Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon System > Earth > The Cycle of Day and Night > Virtual Lab
3.3S.3 Explain why when a scientific investigation is repeated, similar results are expected.	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Pulling Your Weight" Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs > Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon System > Earth > The Cycle of Day and Night > Virtual Lab
3.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is a process that uses science to solve problems or address needs or aspirations.	
3.4D.1 Identify a problem that can be addressed through engineering design, propose	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Needs > Video "Building a Habitat"
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth Materials > Minerals > Video "Building Materials and Glass"
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Electricity > Video "Get Activated: Racing RC Solar Powered Cars"

3.4D.2 Describe how recent inventions have significantly changed the way people live.	Physical Science > Changing Matter > Changes to Matter > Chemical Changes > Video "Envelopes"
	Earth Science > Space: Our Solar System and Beyond> Stars and Universe > Space Travel > Video
	Life Science > Ecosystems > Ecosystem Change > Short Term Changes > Video
3.4D.3 Give examples of inventions that enable scientists to observe things that are too small or too far away.	Life Science > Cells > Introduction to Cells > Video
	Earth Science > Space: Our Solar System and Beyond> Stars and Universe > Astronomy
	Physical Science > Sound, Heat, Light > Light > Refraction

Fourth Grade	Discovery Education Supporting Content
4.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living things can be classified by their characteristics and properties.	
4.1P.1 Describe the properties of forms of energy and how objects vary in the extent to which they absorb, reflect, and conduct energy.	Physical Science > About Energy > Intro to About Energy
	Physical Science > About Energy > About Energy > Forms of Energy
	Physical Science > About Energy > About Energy > Waves
4.1L.1 Compare and contrast characteristics of fossils and living organisms.	Earth Science > Earth's History > Clues to Earth's History > Fossils
	Life Science > Living Things > Characteristics of Organisms > Basic Needs
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "No Bones About It"
4.1E.1 Identify properties, uses, and availability of Earth materials.	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Intro to Earth's Natural Resources
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Nonrenewable Resources
	Earth Science > Earth's Natural Resources > Renewable Resources
4.2 Interaction and Change: Living and non-living things undergo changes that involve force and energy.	
4.2P.1 Describe physical changes in matter and explain how they occur.	Physical Science > Changing Matter > Changes to Matter > Intro to Changing Matter
	Physical Science > Changing Matter > Changes to Matter > Mixtures
	Physical Science > Changing Matter > Changes to Matter > Solutions
4.2L.1 Describe the interactions of organisms and the environment where they live.	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Intro to Organisms and Environment
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Characteristics
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Organism Needs
4.2E.1 Compare and contrast the changes in the surface of Earth that are due to slow and rapid processes.	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Intro to Earth's Features
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth's Changing Surface > Erosion and Deposition
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth's Changing Surface > Earthquakes
4.3 Scientific Inquiry: Scientific inquiry is a process of investigation through questioning, collecting, describing, and examining evidence to explain natural phenomena and artifacts.	

4.3S.1 Based on observations identify testable questions, design a scientific investigation, and collect and record data consistent with a planned scientific investigation.	Physical Science > About Energy > Forms of Energy > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Characteristics > Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > Virtual Labs > "No Bones About It" Virtual Lab
4.3S.2 Summarize the results from a scientific investigation and use the results to respond to the question being tested.	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > Virtual Labs > "Dessert Solutions" Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Characteristics > Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth's Changing Surface > Erosion and Deposition > Virtual Lab
4.3S.3 Explain that scientific claims about the natural world use evidence that can be confirmed and support a logical argument.	Physical Science > About Energy > Forms of Energy > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Organisms and Environment > Habitat > Habitat Characteristics > Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > Earth's Features > Earth's Changing Surface > Erosion and Deposition > Virtual Lab
4.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is a process of using science principles to solve problems generated by needs and aspirations.	
4.4D.1 Identify a problem that can be addressed through engineering design using science principles.	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > Virtual Labs > "Here Today, Gone Tomorrow" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Wow! Windmills" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Save the Black-Footed Ferret!" Virtual Lab
4.4D.2 Design, construct, and test a prototype of a possible solution to a problem using appropriate tools, materials, and resources.	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > Virtual Labs > "Here Today, Gone Tomorrow" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Wow! Windmills" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Save the Black-Footed Ferret!" Virtual Lab
4.4D.3 Explain how the solution to one problem may create other problems.	Process Skills Library > "Wow! Windmills" Virtual Lab
	Process Skills Library > "Save the Black-Footed Ferret!" Virtual Lab
	Process Skills Library > MythBusters > "Gravity: Buttered Toast Side Down or Up?"

Fifth Grade	**Discovery Education Supporting Content**
5.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living things are composed of related parts that function together to form systems.	
5.1L.1 Explain that organisms are composed of parts that function together to form a living system.	Life Science > Human Body > Systems of the Body > Skeletal, Muscular, etc.
	Life Science > Cells > Cells and Organisms > Multi-cellular Organisms
	Life Science > Animals > Classification and Characteristics > Physical Features
5.1E.1 Describe the Sun-Earth-Moon system.	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Intro to The Earth Sun & Moon systems
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Sun > Our Star the Sun

	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Sun > Gravity and Orbits
5.2 Interaction and Change: Force, energy, matter, and organisms interact within living and non-living systems.	
5.2P.1 Describe how friction, gravity, and magnetic forces affect objects on or near Earth.	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Force > Gravity
	Physical Science > Force and Motion > Force > Friction
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets
5.2L.1 Explain the interdependence of plants, animals, and environment, and how adaptation influences survival.	Life Science > Ecosystems > Ecosystem Change > Interactions in Ecosystems
	Life Science > Ecosystems > Ecosystem Change > Survival
	Life Science > Living Things > Inheritance and Learning > Adaptation
5.2E.1 Explain how the energy from the sun affects Earth's weather and climate.	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > The Atmosphere
	Earth Science > Weather and Climate > Extreme Weather and Climate > Types of Climates
	Earth Science > The Earth, Sun, and Moon Systems, Sun > Sun > Our Star the Sun
5.3 Scientific Inquiry: Scientific inquiry is a process of investigation based on science principles and questioning, collecting, describing, and examining evidence to explain natural phenomena and artifacts.	
5.3S.1 Based on observations and science principles, identify questions that can be tested, design an experiment or investigation, and identify appropriate tools. Collect and record multiple observations while conducting investigations or experiments to test a scientific question or hypothesis.	Life Science > Cells > Cells and Organisms > Finding Cells > "Amazing Algae" Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > Space: Our Solar System and Beyond> Solar System> The Planets > "Is Anyone Out There?" Virtual Lab
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets and Electricity > "RC Cars "Virtual Lab
5.3S.2 Identify patterns in data that support a reasonable explanation for the results of an investigation or experiment and communicate findings using graphs, charts, maps, models, and oral and written reports.	Life Science > Cells > Cells and Organisms > Finding Cells > "Amazing Algae" Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > Space: Our Solar System and Beyond> Solar System> The Planets > "Is Anyone Out There?" Virtual Lab
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets and Electricity > "RC Cars "Virtual Lab
5.3S.3 Explain the reasons why similar investigations may have different results.	Life Science > Cells > Cells and Organisms > Finding Cells > "Amazing Algae" Virtual Lab
	Earth Science > Space: Our Solar System and Beyond> Solar System> The Planets > "Is Anyone Out There?" Virtual Lab
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnets and Electricity > "RC Cars "Virtual Lab
5.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is a process of using science principles to make modifications in the world to meet human needs and aspirations.	
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "How Big is Your Footprint?" Virtual Lab

	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Ponder This" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "An Insect's Home Sweet Home" Virtual Lab
5.4D.2 Design and build a prototype of a proposed engineering solution and identify factors such as cost, safety, appearance, environmental impact, and what will happen if the solution fails.	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "How Big is Your Footprint?" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "Ponder This" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > "An Insect's Home Sweet Home" Virtual Lab
5.4D.3 Explain that inventions may lead to other inventions and once an invention exists, people may think of novel ways of using it.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass and Weight > Extend > "Paper" Video
	Physical Science > About Energy > Forms of Energy > Waves > Extend > "Radio" Video
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Magnetism > Magnetism and Electricity > Extend "Student Inventor: Levitating Trains" Video

Sixth Grade	Discovery Education Supporting Content
6.1 Structure and Function: Living and non-living systems are organized groups of related parts that function together and have characteristics and properties.	
6.1P.1 Describe physical and chemical properties of matter and how they can be measured.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass
	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Volume
	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Density
6.1P.2 Compare and contrast the characteristic properties of forms of energy.	Physical Science > Energy and Work > Potential and Kinetic Energy > Potential Energy
	Physical Science > Energy and Work > Potential and Kinetic Energy > Kinetic Energy
	Home > Physical Science > Energy Sources > Introduction > Energy Storage and Transport
6.1L.1 Compare and contrast the types and components of cells. Describe the functions and relative complexity of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems.	Life Science > Cells > Cell Types > Cell Theory
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Types > Prokaryotic Cells
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Types > Eukaryotic Cells and Cell Differentiation
6.1E.1 Describe and compare the properties and composition of the layers of Earth.	Earth and Space Science > Earth's Changing Interior > Structure of the Earth > Structure Based on Composition
	Earth and Space Science > Earth's Changing Interior > Structure of the Earth > Physical Characteristics
	Earth and Space Science > Earth's Changing Interior > Structure of the Earth > Studying Earth's Interior
6.1E.2 Describe the properties of objects in the solar system. Describe and compare the	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Characteristics of the Sun-Earth-Moon System > Sun
	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Characteristics of the Sun-Earth-Moon System > Earth
	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Parts of Our Solar System > Formation of Our Solar System

6.2 Interaction and Change: The related parts within a system interact and change.	
6.2P.1 Describe and compare types and properties of waves and explain how they interact with matter.	Physical Science > Energy and Work > Waves > Characteristics / Properties of Waves
	Physical Science > Energy and Work > Waves > Types of Waves
	Physical Science > Sound > Nature of Sound > Waves
6.2P.2 Describe the relationships between: electricity and magnetism, static and current electricity, and series and parallel electrical circuits.	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Electricity and Magnetism > How Electricity and Magnetism are Related
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Static Electricity
	Physical Science > Electricity and Magnetism > Current Electricity > Circuits and Switches
6.2L.1 Describe the relationships and interactions between and among cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems.	Life Science > Human Systems > System 1
	Life Science > Human Systems > System 2
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Types > Cell Theory
6.2L.2 Explain how individual organisms and populations in an ecosystem interact and how changes in populations are related to resources.	Life Science > Ecosystems and Environment > Populations and Communities > Relationships Among Organisms
	Life Science > Ecosystems and Environment > Populations and Communities > Populations
	Life Science > Ecosystems and Environment > Populations and Communities > Trophic Relationships
6.2E.1 Explain the water cycle and the relationship to landforms and weather.	Earth and Space Science > Weather and Climate > Weather > Energy Transfer and the Water Cycle
	Earth and Space Science > Earth's Changing Surface > Change Over Time > Erosion by Water
	Earth and Space Science > Earth's Changing Surface > Change Over Time > Mechanical Weathering
6.3 Scientific Inquiry: Scientific inquiry is the investigation of the natural world based on observation and science principles that includes proposing questions or hypotheses, and developing procedures for questioning, collecting, analyzing, and interpreting accurate and relevant data to produce justifiable evidence-based explanations.	
6.3S.1 Based on observation and science principles propose questions or hypotheses that can be examined through scientific investigation. Design and conduct an investigation that uses appropriate tools and techniques to collect relevant data.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Processes > Cellular Respiration > Virtual Lab
	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Characteristics of the Sun-Earth-Moon System > Moon > Virtual Lab
6.3S.2 Organize and display relevant data, construct an evidence-based explanation of the results of an investigation, and communicate the conclusions.	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Processes > Cellular Respiration > Virtual Lab
	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Characteristics of the Sun-Earth-Moon System > Moon > Virtual Lab
6.3S.3 Explain why if more than one variable changes at the same time in an investigation,	Physical Science > Matter > Properties of Matter > Mass > Virtual Lab
	Life Science > Cells > Cell Processes > Cellular Respiration > Virtual Lab

	Earth and Space Science > Our Solar System > Characteristics of the Sun-Earth-Moon System > Moon > Virtual Lab
6.4 Engineering Design: Engineering design is a process of identifying needs, defining problems, developing solutions, and evaluating proposed solutions.	
6.4D.1 Define a problem that addresses a need and identify science principles that may be related to possible solutions.	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Let There Be Light" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Population Puzzle" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Speedy Lube" Virtual Lab
6.4D.2 Design, construct, and test a possible solution to a defined problem using appropriate tools and materials. Evaluate proposed engineering design solutions to the defined problem.	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Let There Be Light" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Population Puzzle" Virtual Lab
	Teacher Center > Virtual Labs > "Speedy Lube" Virtual Lab
6.4D.3 Describe examples of how engineers have created inventions that address human needs and aspirations.	Teacher Center > Featured Series Library > "When We Left Earth"
	Video Series: DragonflyTV: Kites and Wind Tunnel: Engineering Design
	Teacher Center > Process Skills Library > Mythbusters > "Bouyancy: Ping Pong Salvage"