

A Correlation of  
**Elevate Science**  
Grade 1, ©2019



To the  
**Ohio New Learning Standards  
Science**



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to the  
Ohio New Learning Standards - Science**

**Introduction**

The following document demonstrates how the ***Elevate Science, ©2019*** program supports the Ohio's New Learning Standards - Science, Grade 1. For each standard, correlation references are to the Student Edition and Teacher Edition where applicable.

***Elevate Science*** is a comprehensive K-5 science program that focuses on active, student-centered learning. It builds students' critical thinking, questioning, and collaboration skills, and fuels interest in STEM and creative problem solving while supporting literacy development for elementary-age learners. Developed to support Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS), ***Elevate Science*** integrates three dimensional learning of the Scientific and Engineering Practices, Crosscutting Concepts (CCC), and Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs).

The ***Elevate Science*** blended print and digital curriculum engages students in phenomena-based inquiry and hands-on investigations.

- Problem-based learning Quests put students on a journey of discovery
- Engineering-focused features infuse STEM learning
- Coding and innovation engage students and build 21<sup>st</sup> century skills

The Teacher's Edition of ***Elevate Science*** helps elementary educators teach science with confidence: Scaffolding, ELD, differentiated instruction, and an instructional organization based upon the 5E learning model, (Engage, Explore, Explain, Extend/Elaborate, Evaluate), provide all the support needed for successful teaching practices. Professional development offers point-of-use support. A full-view approach to inquiry and testing provides new options for a variety of hands-on labs and assessments for three-dimensional learning.

***Elevate Science*** prepares students for the challenges of tomorrow, building strong reasoning skills and critical thinking strategies as they engage in explorations, formulate claims, and gather and analyze data that promote evidence-based argument. Designed for today's classroom, preparing students for tomorrow's world. ***Elevate Science*** promises to:

- Elevate thinking.
- Elevate learning.
- Elevate teaching.

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<b>Ohio's New Learning Standards - Science</b>		<b>Elevate Science, ©2019</b>
ESS	Earth and Space Science	
ESS.1	Sun, Energy and Weather: This topic focuses on the sun as a source of energy and energy changes that occur to land, air and water.	
ESS.1.1	The sun is the principal source of energy.	
ESS.1.1.a	Sunlight warms Earth's land, air and water. The amount of exposure to sunlight affects the amount of warming or cooling of air, water and land.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Sun, Our Star, 83 Quest Check-In: Hot and Cold, 122 Topic Assessment, 136-137
ESS.1.2	The physical properties of water change. Note: Water as a vapor is not introduced until grade 2; only solid and liquid water should be discussed at this level. A broader coverage of states of matter is found in grade 4. This concept builds on the PS Kindergarten strand pertaining to properties (liquids and solids).	
ESS.1.2.a	These changes occur due to changing energy. Water can change from a liquid to a solid and from a solid to a liquid. Weather observations can be used to examine the property changes of water.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Literary Connection: Sequence - Rain Clouds Form, 115 Rain and Snow, 120 Extreme Science: Winter Storm Jonas, 123 Investigate Lab: How can you make it rain?, 127
LS	Life Science	
LS.1	Basic Needs of Living Things: This topic focuses on the physical needs of living things in Ohio. Energy from the sun or food, nutrients, water, shelter and air are some of the physical needs of living things.	
LS.1.1	Living things have basic needs, which are met by obtaining materials from the physical environment.	
LS.1.1.a	Living things require energy, water and a particular range of temperatures in their environments.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Roots, 150 Stems and Leaves, 151 Environments, 170 Animal Needs, 208

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LS.1.1.b	Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from plants and other animals.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Stems and Leaves, 151 Animal Needs, 208
LS.1.1.c	Living things acquire resources from the living and nonliving components of the environment.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Jumpstart Discovery!, 168 Investigate Lab: What happens to a water plant out of water?, 169 Environments, 170 Land and Water Environments, 172-173 Investigate Lab: How do nests protect eggs?, 207 Animal Needs, 208 Quest Connection, 209 Parents Help Young, 209
LS.1.2	Living things survive only in environments that meet their needs.	
LS.1.2.a	Resources are necessary to meet the needs of an individual and populations of individuals. Living things interact with their physical environments as they meet those needs.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Jumpstart Discovery!, 168 Investigate Lab: What happens to a water plant out of water?, 169 Environments, 170 Land and Water Environments, 172-173 Topic Assessment, 178-179 Investigate Lab: How do nests protect eggs?, 207 Animal Needs, 208 Parents Help Young, 209 Evidence-Based Assessment, 220-221

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LS.1.2.b	Effects of seasonal changes within the local environment directly impact the availability of resources.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Seasonal Weather Changes, 130-131 Quest Findings: Plan a Trip!, 134 ulInvestigate Lab: What can people learn from an acorn shell?, 163 Jumpstart Discovery!, 168 ulInvestigate Lab: What happens to a water plant out of water?, 169 Environments, 170 Land and Water Environments, 172-173 Jumpstart Discovery!, 206 ulInvestigate Lab: How do nests protect eggs?, 207 Animal Needs, 208 Parents Help Young, 209 Quest Connection, 209 Parents Protect Young, 210-211 Connecting Concepts Toolbox: Patterns, 211 Young Stay Close and Make Sounds, 213 Quest Check-In: Parents Help Young Learn, 214 Topic Assessment, 218-219 Evidence-Based Assessment, 220-221
PS	Physical Science	
PS.1	Motion and Materials: This topic focuses on the changes in properties that occur in objects and materials. Changes of position of an object are a result of pushing or pulling.	
PS.1.1	Properties of objects and materials can change. Note 1: Changes in temperature are a result of changes in energy. Note 2: Water changing from liquid to solid and from solid to liquid is found in ESS grade 1.	
PS.1.1.a	Objects and materials change when exposed to various conditions, such as heating or freezing. Not all materials change in the same way.	This standard is met in Grade 2, Topic 2, Changing Matter, Lesson 2.

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PS.1.2	Objects can be moved in a variety of ways, such as straight, zigzag, circular and back and forth. Note: Changes in motion are a result of changes in energy.	
PS.1.2.a	The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or to the object's surroundings.	See Grade 3, Topic 1, Motion and Forces, Lesson 1.
PS.1.2.b	An object is in motion when its position is changing.	See Kindergarten, Topic 1, Pushes and Pulls, Lessons 2 and 3.
PS.1.2.c	The motion of an object can be affected by pushing or pulling. A push or pull is a force that can make an object move faster, slower or go in a different direction.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Supporting content: Gravity and the Moon, 84 See Kindergarten, Topic 1, Pushes and Pulls, Lessons 1, 2, and 3.