

Minnesota Academic Standards in Science

Kindergarten

Revised 12/09

Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	No.	Benchmarks
1. The Nature of Science and Engineering	1. The Practice of Science	2. Scientific inquiry is a set of interrelated processes used to pose questions about the natural world and investigate phenomena.	0.1.1.2.1	Use observations to develop an accurate description of a natural phenomenon and compare one's observations and descriptions with those of others.
	2. The Practice of Engineering	1. Some objects occur in nature; others have been designed and processed by people.	0.1.2.1.1	Sort objects into two groups: those that are found in nature and those that are human made. <i>For example:</i> Cars, pencils, trees, rocks.
2. Physical Science	1. Matter	1. Objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of and their physical properties.	0.2.1.1.1	Sort objects in terms of color, size, shape, and texture, and communicate reasoning for the sorting system.
3. Earth and Space Science	2. Interdependence Within the Earth System	2. Weather can be described in measurable quantities and changes from day to day and with the seasons.	0.3.2.2.1	Monitor daily and seasonal changes in weather and summarize the changes. <i>For example:</i> Recording cloudiness, rain, snow and temperature.
			0.3.2.2.2	Identify the sun as a source of heat and light. <i>For example:</i> Record the time of day when the sun shines into different locations of the school and note patterns.
4. Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different observable characteristics.	0.4.1.1.1	Observe and compare plants and animals.
			0.4.1.1.2	Identify the external parts of a variety of plants and animals including humans. <i>For example:</i> Heads, legs, eyes and ears on humans and animals; flowers, stems and roots on many plants.
			0.4.1.1.3	Differentiate between living and nonliving things. <i>For example:</i> Sort organisms and objects (or pictures of these) into groups of those that grow, reproduce, and need air, food, and water; and those that don't.
	2. Interdependence Among Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many components that interact to maintain the system.	0.4.2.1.1	Observe a natural system or its model, and identify living and nonliving components in that system. <i>For example:</i> A wetland, prairie, garden or aquarium.