

2021 - 2022, HS, Physical Science, Quarter 1

Big Ideas/Key Concepts:

- Science applies mathematics to investigate questions, solve problems, and communicate findings.
- Objects move in ways that can be observed, described, predicted, and measured.
- Forces cause changes in an object's motion.
- Energy is always conserved as it flows through a system.

Quick Links within this Document

[Quarter 2](#) [Quarter 3](#) [Quarter 4](#)

[WCS Physical Science OER](#)

Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p><u>Motion</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS2.1 Use mathematical representations to show how various factors (e.g., position, time, direction of force) affect one-dimensional kinematics parameters (distance, displacement, speed, velocity, acceleration). Determine graphically the relationships among those one-dimensional kinematics parameters.</p> <p>PSCI.PS2.2 Algebraically solve problems involving constant velocity and constant acceleration in one-dimension.</p>	<p><u>Motion</u></p> <p>I can use equations to relate position, velocity, acceleration, and time.</p> <p>I can distinguish between a vector and a scalar quantity.</p> <p>I can draw and interpret graphs of position, velocity, and acceleration vs time in a given scenario.</p> <p>I can solve problems using $v=\Delta d/t$, $a=\Delta v/t$, and $d= \frac{1}{2}at^2+vt$.</p>

<p><u>Forces</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS2.3 Use free-body diagrams to illustrate the contact and non-contact forces acting on an object.</p> <p>PSCI.PS2.4 Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence and provide a mathematical explanation about the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration. Solve related problems using $F=ma$.</p> <p>PSCI.PS2.5 Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system.</p> <p>PSCI.PS2.6 Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on an object during a collision.</p>	<p><u>Forces</u></p> <p>I can add or subtract vectors graphically to determine the net force.</p> <p>I can model the forces acting on an object using a free-body diagram.</p> <p>I can plan, conduct, and analyze the results of an experiment that models the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration.</p> <p>I can solve problems using $F=ma$.</p> <p>I can define momentum by $p=mv$.</p> <p>I can use evidence to support the law of conservation of momentum.</p> <p>I can design, test, and improve a device that minimizes the force on an object during a collision.</p>
<p><u>Energy</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS3.1 Identify and give examples of the various forms of energy (kinetic, gravitational potential, elastic potential) and solve mathematical problems regarding the work-energy theorem and power.</p>	<p><u>Energy</u></p> <p>I can identify and give examples of kinetic, gravitational potential, and elastic potential energy.</p> <p>I can solve problems using: $E_{\text{kinetic}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, $E_{\text{potential}} = mgh$, $W_{\text{net}} = E_{\text{kf}} - E_{\text{ki}}$, and $P = W/t$.</p>

<p>PSCI.PS3.3 Design, build, and refine a device within design constraints that has a series of simple machines to transfer energy and/or do mechanical work.</p> <p>PSCI.PS3.4 Collect data and present your findings regarding the law of conservation of energy and the efficiency, mechanical advantage, and power of the refined device.</p> <p>PSCI.PS3.5 Investigate the relationships among kinetic, potential, and total energy within a closed system (the law of conservation of energy).</p>	<p>I can design, build, and improve a useful complex machine that transfers energy or does mechanical work.</p> <p>I can collect data and present my findings on the efficiency, mechanical advantage, and power of my device.</p> <p>I can relate the changes in kinetic and potential energy to total energy in a closed system.</p> <p>I can use the law of conservation of energy to explain real world and lab experiences.</p>
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2021 - 2022, HS, Physical Science, Quarter 2

Big Ideas/Key Concepts:

- Waves transmit energy without transporting matter.
- Wave behavior is medium dependent
- Electrical circuits control the flow of electrons to convert electrical energy into other useful types of energy.
- Visible light is only one small band of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Quick Links within this Document

[Quarter 1](#) [Quarter 3](#) [Quarter 4](#)
[WCS Physical Science OER](#)

Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS3.7 Demonstrate Ohm's Law through the design and construction of simple series and parallel circuits.</p> <p>PSCI.PS2.7 Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that an electric current can produce a magnetic field.</p> <p><u>Waves</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS4.1 Use scientific reasoning to compare and contrast the properties of</p>	<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <p>I can apply Ohm's Law in the design and construction of series and parallel circuits.</p> <p>I can sketch and interpret series and parallel circuit diagrams.</p> <p>I can calculate the total resistance of a circuit.</p> <p>I can design and carry out an experiment demonstrating that electric currents produce magnetic fields.</p> <p><u>Waves</u></p> <p>I can classify transverse and longitudinal waves by their properties.</p> <p>I can compare and contrast examples of transverse and longitudinal waves.</p>

<p>transverse and longitudinal waves and give examples of each type.</p> <p>PSCI.PS4.3 Develop and use mathematical models to represent the properties of waves including frequency, amplitude, wavelength, and speed.</p> <p>PSCI.PS4.2 Design/conduct an investigation and interpret gathered data to explain how mechanical waves transmit energy through a medium.</p> <p><u>Electromagnetic Waves</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS4.4 Describe and communicate the similarities and differences across the electromagnetic spectrum. Research methods and devices used to measure these characteristics.</p> <p>PSCI.PS4.5 Research and communicate scientific explanations about how electromagnetic waves are used in modern technology to produce, transmit, receive, and store information. Examples include: medical imaging, cell phones, and wireless networks.</p>	<p>I can describe a wave in terms of its frequency, amplitude, wavelength, and speed.</p> <p>I can develop a mathematical relationship between wave speed, wavelength, and frequency.</p> <p>I can solve problems using $v=f\lambda$.</p> <p>I can design and conduct an investigation of the energy carried by mechanical waves.</p> <p><u>Electromagnetic Waves</u></p> <p>I can use experimental evidence to relate energy to amplitude and frequency.</p> <p>I can analyze the speed, wavelength, and frequency of bands across the electromagnetic spectrum.</p> <p>I can research methods and devices used to measure features of the electromagnetic spectrum.</p> <p>I can research and explain how electromagnetic waves are used in everyday technology.</p>
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2021 - 2022, HS, Physical Science, Quarter 3

Big Ideas/Key Concepts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Atomic and subatomic structures dictate the properties of a substance. ● Models of the atom become more sophisticated over time. ● Atoms transfer or share electrons to form chemical bonds. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Quick Links within this Document</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Quarter 1 Quarter 2 Quarter 4 WCS Physical Science OER </p>	
Standards	Student Friendly “I Can” Statements
<p><u>Matter and Change</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.3 Construct a graphical organizer for the major classifications of matter using composition and separation techniques.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.4 Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide explanations about physical and chemical changes.</p> <p><u>Atoms and Nuclear Chemistry</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.5 Trace the development of the modern atomic theory to describe atomic particle properties and position.</p>	<p><u>Matter and Change</u></p> <p>I can classify matter as an element, compound, solution, suspension, or colloid.</p> <p>I can choose and perform appropriate methods of separation for a mixture.</p> <p>I can construct a graphic organizer to classify matter.</p> <p>I can use evidence to classify a change as either chemical or physical.</p> <p>I can identify when a substance has been transformed into a new substance.</p> <p><u>Atoms and Nuclear Chemistry</u></p> <p>I can compare historical models of the atom and illustrate changes over time (Democritus to Quantum Model).</p>

<p>PSCI.PS1.6 Characterize the difference between atoms of different isotopes of an element.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.14 Develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and radioactive decay.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.15 Communicate scientific and technical information about nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes with respect to their impact on society.</p>	<p>I can cite historical experiments to explain the improvement of the atomic model over time.</p> <p>I can describe subatomic particles in terms of their location, mass, and charge.</p> <p>I can describe the differences between atoms in terms of their subatomic particles.</p> <p>I can draw a Bohr model for the first 18 elements.</p> <p>I can compare and contrast fission and fusion reactions.</p> <p>Using pictures or diagrams, I can model nuclear reactions in terms of particle and energy changes.</p> <p>I can balance nuclear reactions.</p> <p>I can research applications of nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes and their impact on society.</p> <p>I can communicate the benefits and dangers of a real-world application of nuclear science.</p>
<p><u>Electrons and Bonding</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.7 Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements.</p>	<p><u>Electrons and Bonding</u></p> <p>I can use the periodic table to compare chemical and physical properties of main group elements. (Number of valence electrons, ion charge, reactivity, atomic radius)</p> <p>I can explain a difference in atomic radii using a Bohr diagram.</p>

<p>PSCI.PS1.8 Using the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level, predict how elements may combine.</p> <p><u>Compounds</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.9 Use the periodic table as a model to predict the formulas of binary ionic compounds. Explain and use the naming conventions for binary ionic and molecular compounds.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.12 Classify a substance as acidic, basic, or neutral by using pH tools and appropriate indicators.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.13 Research and communicate explanations on how acid rain is created and its impact on the ecosystem.</p>	<p>I can predict the number of valence electrons in an atom.</p> <p>I can model bonding using the Lewis structures of atoms.</p> <p><u>Compounds</u></p> <p>I can predict the formulas and names of ionic compounds.</p> <p>I can predict the formulas and names of covalent compounds.</p> <p>I can justify the differences between the naming rules for ionic and molecular compounds.</p> <p>I can use a pH meter or indicators to classify a substance as acidic, basic, or neutral.</p> <p>I can research and communicate explanations on how acid rain is created, including its impact on the ecosystem.</p>
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2021 - 2022, HS, Physical Science, Quarter 4

Big Ideas/Key Concepts:

- Chemical change is the rearrangement of atoms.
- Energy is stored in the arrangement and motion of atoms.

Quick Links within this Document

[Quarter 1](#) [Quarter 2](#) [Quarter 3](#)

[WCS Physical Science OER](#)

Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p><u>Chemical Reactions</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.10 Develop a model to illustrate the claim that atoms and mass are conserved during a chemical reaction (i.e., balancing chemical equations).</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.11 Use models to identify chemical reactions as synthesis, decomposition, single-replacement, and double-replacement. Given the reactants, use these models to predict the products of those chemical reactions.</p> <p><u>Energy & Heat</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS3.9 Demonstrate the impact of the starting amounts of reacting substances upon the energy released.</p>	<p><u>Chemical Reactions</u></p> <p>I can model the law of conservation of mass using particle diagrams.</p> <p>I can balance a chemical equation.</p> <p>I can model and classify reactions.</p> <p>I can use models and identify patterns to predict the products of a chemical reaction.</p> <p><u>Energy & Heat</u></p> <p>I can create a model relating the amount of energy produced to the amount of reactant consumed.</p>

<p>PSCI.PS3.6 Determine the mathematical relationships among heat, mass, specific heat capacity, and temperature change using the equation $Q = mC_p\Delta T$.</p> <p>PSCI.PS3.2 Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that thermal energy will move as heat between objects of two different temperatures, resulting in a more uniform energy distribution (temperature) among the objects.</p> <p>PSCI.PS3.8 Plan and conduct an experiment using a controlled chemical reaction to transfer thermal energy and/or do mechanical work.</p>	<p>I can relate heat, mass, specific heat capacity, and temperature change.</p> <p>I can solve problems using $Q = mC_p\Delta T$.</p> <p>I can design and carry out an investigation of the energy flow between objects of different temperatures.</p> <p>I can differentiate between temperature and thermal energy.</p> <p>I can plan and conduct an experiment that employs chemical energy.</p>
<p><u>Energy and Phases of Matter</u></p> <p>PSCI.PS1.1 Using the kinetic molecular theory and heat flow considerations, explain the changes of state for solids, liquids, gases, and plasma.</p> <p>PSCI.PS1.2 Graphically represent and discuss the results of an investigation involving pressure, volume, and temperature of a gas.</p>	<p><u>Energy and Phases of Matter</u></p> <p>I can explain phase changes in terms of energy flow and particle motion.</p> <p>I can draw and interpret graphs relating pressure, volume, or temperature of a gas.</p> <p>I can use experimental data to investigate the relationships between pressure, volume, and temperature of a gas.</p> <p>I can model the behavior of gases in terms of particle motion.</p>