- 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
Motion	Motion
<b>PSCI.PS2.1</b> Use mathematical representations to show how various factors (e.g., position,	I can use equations to relate position, velocity, acceleration, and time.
time, direction of force) affect	I can distinguish between a vector and a scalar quantity.
(distance, displacement, speed, velocity,	I can draw and interpret graphs of position, velocity, and acceleration vs time in a given scenario.
relationships among those one-dimensional kinematics parameters	
PSCI.PS2.2 Algebraically solve problems	L can solve problems using $v = \Lambda d/t$ a= $\Lambda v/t$ and d= $\frac{3}{2} + vt$
involving constant velocity and constant	

Forces	Forces
<b>PSCI.PS2.3</b> Use free-body diagrams to illustrate the contact and non-contact forces acting on an object.	I can add or subtract vectors graphically to determine the net force. I can model the forces acting on an object using a free-body diagram.
<b>PSCI.PS2.4</b> 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.	I can plan, conduct, and analyze the results of an experiment that models the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration. I can solve problems using F=ma.
<b>PSCI.PS2.5</b> 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.	I can define momentum by p=mv. I can use evidence to support the law of conservation of momentum.
<b>PSCI.PS2.6</b> Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on an object during a collision.	I can design, test, and improve a device that minimizes the force on an object during a collision.
<u>Energy</u>	<u>Energy</u>
<b>PSCI.PS3.1</b> 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.	I can identify and give examples of kinetic, gravitational potential, and elastic potential energy. I can solve problems using: E <sub>kinetic</sub> =½mv <sup>2</sup> , E <sub>potential</sub> =mgh , W <sub>net</sub> = E <sub>kf</sub> -E <sub>ki</sub> , and P=W/t.

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

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

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

- 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.

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Quarter 1 Quarter 2 Quarter 4	
	WCS Physical Science OER
Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
Standards	
Matter and Change	Matter and Change
<b>PSCI.PS1.3</b> Construct a graphical organizer for	I can classify matter as an element, compound, solution, suspension, or colloid.
the major classifications of matter using	
composition and separation techniques.	I can choose and perform appropriate methods of separation for a mixture.
	I can construct a graphic organizer to classify matter.
DSCI DS1 4 Apply scientific principles and	Lean use ovidence to dessify a change as either chemical or physical
evidence to provide explanations about	I can use evidence to classify a change as either chemical of physical.
physical and chemical changes	I can identify when a substance has been transformed into a new substance.
Atoms and Nuclear Chemistry	Atoms and Nuclear Chemistry
PSCI.PS1.5 Trace the development of the	I can compare historical models of the atom and illustrate changes over time (Democritus to
modern atomic theory to describe atomic	Quantum Model).
particle properties and position.	

	I can cite historical experiments to explain the improvement of the atomic model over time.
	I can describe subatomic particles in terms of their location, mass, and charge.
<b>PSCI.PS1.6</b> Characterize the difference between atoms of different isotopes of an element.	I can describe the differences between atoms in terms of their subatomic particles.
<b>PSCI.PS1.14</b> 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.	I can draw a Bohr model for the first 18 elements.
<b>PSCI.PS1.15</b> Communicate scientific and technical information about nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes with respect to their impact on society.	I can compare and contrast fission and fusion reactions. Using pictures or diagrams, I can model nuclear reactions in terms of particle and energy changes. I can balance nuclear reactions. I can research applications of nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes and their impact on society. I can communicate the benefits and dangers of a real-world application of nuclear science.
Electrons and Bonding	Electrons and Bonding
<b>PSCI.PS1.7</b> Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements.	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)
	I can explain a difference in atomic radii using a Bohr diagram.

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

- 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
Chemical Reactions	Chemical Reactions
<b>PSCI.PS1.10</b> Develop a model to illustrate the	I can model the law of conservation of mass using particle diagrams.
claim that atoms and mass are conserved	
during a chemical reaction (i.e., balancing	I can balance a chemical equation.
chemical equations).	
PSCI.PS1.11 Use models to identify chemical	I can model and classify reactions.
reactions as synthesis, decomposition,	
single-replacement, and double-replacement.	I can use models and identify patterns to predict the products of a chemical reaction.
Given the reactants, use these models to	
predict the products of those chemical	
reactions.	
Energy & Heat	Energy & Heat
DCCI DC2 O Demonstrate the immediate the	
rou.ros.y Demonstrate the impact of the	I can create a model relating the amount of energy produced to the amount of reactant consumed.
starting amounts of reacting substances upon	
the energy released.	

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