**Unit A**

**Plants Are Living Things** – *People use their five senses to group and compare living things. Plants are living things that must meet their basic life needs in order to grow, change, and produce new plants like themselves. Plants have functional parts that help them meet their needs.*

**Chapter 1**

**All About Living Things** – *We use our five senses to make observations that help us determine what is living and what is nonliving.*

Lesson 1 **Your Senses** – We use our senses to make observations.

Lesson 2 **Living and Nonliving Things** – We can use our senses to compare how living things are different from nonliving things,

**Chapter 2**

**A Look at Plants** – *Plants are living things with functional parts that help them meet their basic life needs in order to grow, change, and make other living things like themselves.*

Lesson 3 **Plants Are Living Things** - Plants need air, food, and water.

Lesson 4 **Plants Have Parts** – Most plants have roots, stems, leaves, flowers and seeds.

Lesson 5 **Roots** – Roots take in water and hold a plant in soil.

Lesson 6 **Stems and Leaves** – Stems support a plant and move water and food to other parts of the plant. Leaves take in air and water, and use light to produce their own food.

Lesson 7 **Seeds** – Seeds grow into new plants just like the ones they came from.

Lesson 8 – **Plants Grow and Change** – When a seed sprouts it becomes a seedling that grows into an adult plant.

**Unit B**

**Animals Are Living Things** – *Animals are living things that grow and change. They are divided into groups according to certain characteristics. Each animals must get food, find a good place to live, and stay safe.*

**Chapter 3**

**A Look at Animals** – *Animals are living things that grow and change. They can be classified as mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, or insects.*

Lesson 1 **Animals Are Living Things** – Animals are alike and different in many ways.

Lesson 2 **Mammals** – Mammals have hair or fur and can move in different ways. Mother mammals feed milk to their young.

Lesson 3 **More Animals Groups** – Birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and insects have special ways in which they are alike.

Lesson 4 **Grow and Change** – Animals grow and change in different ways.

**Chapter 4**

**How Animals Meet Their Needs** – *Animals get food, find a suitable place to live, and stay safe in different ways.*

Lesson 5 **Getting Food** – A food chain shows what animals eat. They eat their food in a variety of ways.

Lesson 6 **Where Animals Live** – Animals live in places where they can find food, water, and shelter. Their environments include deserts, forests, grasslands, oceans, and ponds.

Lesson 7 **Staying Safe** – Animals use color, shape, and other ways to enhance survival.

**Unit C**

**The Sky and Weather** - *The Sun provides Earth with heat and light. Other objects in the sky include the Moon, stars, and planets. Weather and how it affects living things can be described according to the seasons.*

**Chapter 5**

**The Sky** – *Earth revolves around the Sun, which provides Earth with heat and light and causes night and day. Objects in the sky include the Moon, which gets its light from the Sun; stars, which are grouped in constellations; and planets.*

Lesson 1 **The Sun** – The Sun is the source of heat, which can be measured by temperature, and light, which makes day and night.

Lesson 2 **The Moon and Stars** – The Moon gets its light from the Sun. Stars are grouped in constellations.

Lesson 3 **The Planets** – Earth moves around the Sun. Other planets also move around the Sun.

**Chapter 6**

**Weather and Seasons** – *Weather, such as winds, rain, and snow, affect living things. The seasons help us understand how weather changes throughout the year.*

Lesson 4 **Weather** – Weather describes the air outside. Rain and snow fall from clouds.

Lesson 5 **Weather Changes** – You can use weather-related instruments to measure weather and a chart to describe changes. Some weather events are very harmful to living things.

Lesson 6 **Spring and Summer** – Each spring and summer, the weather gets warmer and living things are more active.

Lesson 7 **Fall and Winter** – In the fall and winter, the weather is cooler. Many plants stop growing and animals get less active. Some animals move to warmer areas during winter.

**Unit D**

**Caring for Earth** – *Natural Resources, such as soil, water, air, and plants, are important for life, but limited. They must be conserved.*

**Chapter 7**

**Earth’s Resources** – *Two important natural resources, rocks and soil, can be classified according to their characteristics. Other useful natural resources include water, air, plants, and animals.*

Lesson 1 **Rocks and Minerals** – Rocks are natural resources that can be classified according to their characteristics. Minerals give rocks their color.

Lesson 2 **Soil** – Soil is a natural resource that is important for life. There are different types of soil. Soil is made up of tiny bits of rock, dead plants and animals, and air and water.

Lesson 3 **Water** – Water is an important natural resource that people use in many ways. Is it found all over the Earth, but most water is in oceans.

Lesson 4 **Air** – People use air to breathe, fly planes, play music, and even power homes.

Lesson 5 – **Living Things Are Resources** – Both plants and animals provide food and materials for clothes. Plants also provide oxygen and animals serve as pets and helpers.

**Chapter 8**

**Taking Care of Earth** – *Pollution hurts Earth and all who live on it. We can take care of Earth by using, recycling, and reducing the natural resources we use.*

Lesson 6 **Pollution** – Pollution is defined as things in the air, water, or land that can be harmful to living and nonliving things.

Lesson 7 **Caring for Earth’s Resources** – People reuse, recycle, and reduce what they use in order to take care of resources.

**Unit E**

**Matter, Matter Everywhere** – *Different types of matter have properties. They can be put together to make mixtures. Adding heat or letting heat leave can change one type of matter into another.*

**Chapter 9**

**Describe and Measure Matter** – *Matter includes solids, liquids, and gases. Each type of matter has mass and can be described by its properties. Each type also differs from the others in specific ways. Solids can be measured with a ruler and balance; liquids can be measured with a measuring cup.*

Lesson 1 **Properties of Matter** – Matter is what makes up all things. Properties of matter include color, size, space, and mass.

Lesson 2 **Solids** – A solid has a definite shape. It can be measured with a ruler and a balance.

Lesson 3 **Liquids** – A liquid takes the shape of its container. The amount of liquid can be measured with a measuring cup.

Lesson 4 **Gases** – A gas spreads out to fill its container. Air is a gas.

**Chapter 10**

**Changes in Matter** – *Solids and liquids can be put together to make mixtures. Heat can change a solid to a liquid; heat leaving can change a liquid to a solid.*

Lesson 5 **Solids in Mixtures** – You can change the shape of a solid, but it will still be made out of the same thing. A mixture is two or more different things put together.

Lesson 6 **Solids and Liquids in Water** – Some solids break up in water. Others sink or float. Some common liquids mix with water.

Lesson 7 **How Matter Changes** – Heating a solid can cause it to melt into a liquid. Heat leaving a liquid can make it turn into a solid.

**Unit F**

**On the Move** – *Force move objects in various ways. Magnetic force attracts things with iron in them. The force of vibration causes sound.*

**Chapter 11**

**Force and Motion** – *Force moves object. A ruler can measure change in positions.*

Lesson 1 **Things Move** – Forces, such as pushes and pulls, can change the movement and position of an object.

Lesson 2 **Measure Movements** – You can use a ruler to measure how far something moves.

Lesson 3 **The Way Things Move** – Objects move in various ways. A force can change the way something moves.

**Chapter 12**

**Magnet and Sound** – *Magnets vary in many ways but all attract things with iron in them. Most of the force is at the poles. Vibrations make a variety of sounds.*

Lesson 4 **Things Magnets Move** – A magnet attracts things with iron in them. Magnet have different shapes, sizes, colors, and strengths.

Lesson 5 **A Magnet’s Poles** – A magnet has two poles. Opposite poles attract, like poles repel.

Lesson 6 **Things Magnets Pull Through** – Magnets can pull through many things.

Lesson 7 **Moving Things Makes Sounds** – Objects vibrate to make sounds

Lesson 8 – **Explore Different Sounds** – Sounds vary in many ways. Some sounds, like alarms, tell us things.