

		Year at a Glance 2019-2020			Creation Date: April 22, 2019	
6 th Grade Science					Revision Date: August 5, 2019	
Unit Name	Unit 6-1 Cells 8/21-9/16 18 days	Unit 6-2 Taxonomy 9/17-10/3 13 days	Unit 6-3 Ecosystems 10/4-10/18 10 days	Unit 6-4 Atoms, Elements, Compounds 10/22-11/6 12 days	Unit 6-5 Physical Properties 11/7-11/22 12 days	Unit 6-6 Chemical Changes 12/2-12/20 15 days
TEKS	New 6.12A, 6.12B	Spiral: 6.12B New: 6.12C, 6.12D	Spiral: 6.12D New: 6.12E, 6.12F	New: 6.5A, 6.5B	New: 6.6A, 6.6B	Spiral: 6.5A New: 6.5C
Big Ideas	1. All living things are composed of cells; a cell is the smallest unit of life. 2. All cells contain DNA which is a hereditary material. 3. Cells containing a nucleus are eukaryotic and cells not containing a nucleus are prokaryotic. 4. All living organisms can be classified as either unicellular or multicellular.	1. All organisms are classified into 3 Domains. 2. Within the Domains, organisms are further classified into 6 currently recognized Kingdoms depending on their characteristics.	1. Biotic factors are living or once-living organisms in the environment; abiotic factors are nonliving elements in the environment. 2. Biotic and abiotic factors determine survival of an organism in an ecosystem. 3. The levels of organization in an ecosystem include organism, population, community, and ecosystem.	1. Elements are a pure substance represented by a chemical symbol on the Periodic Table. 2. An element is a substance that is made entirely from one type of atom 3. The three main subatomic particles that form an atom are protons, neutrons, and electrons. 4. A limited number of elements comprise the largest portion of solid Earth, living matter, oceans, and atmosphere. 5. A compound is a pure substance formed when two or more elements are chemically joined and are represented by a chemical formula.	1. Elements are organized on the periodic table as metals, nonmetals and metalloids. 2. Metals, non-metals, and metalloids differ in their physical properties. 3. Physical properties, such as density, can be used to identify an unknown substance.	1. A chemical change in matter results in a change of physical and chemical properties of matter. 2. Evidence of a chemical change includes gas production, temperature change, formation of a precipitate and color change. 3. In a chemical reaction, elements and compounds are rearranged to form new substances.
Unit Name	Unit 6-7 Force and Motion 1/7-1/31 18 days	Unit 6-8 Energy Transformations 2/3-2/14 10 days	Unit 6-9 Thermal Energy Transfer & Energy Resources 2/18-3/6 14 days	Unit 6-10 Earth Science 3/9-4/15 20 days	Unit 6-11 Space 4/16-5/8 17 days	Unit 6-12 Scott & White Wellness and Sexual Health Program 5/11-5/28 13 days
TEKS	New: 6.8B, 6.8C, 6.8D, 6.8E	New: 6.8A, 6.9C	New: 6.9A, 6.9, 6.7A	Spiral: 6.6A New: 6.10A, 6.10B, 6.10C, 6.10D	Spiral: 6.8B New: 6.11A, 6.11B, 6.11C	Health 1A-H, 2A-D, 3A, 4A-B, 5C-E, 5H-I, 6A-B, 7A-E, 9A- B, 10A-I, 11A-E, 12A-D
Big Ideas	1. Unbalanced forces can cause a change in speed and/or direction. 2. Speed can be calculated by dividing distance by time measurements. 3. Changes in motion can be measured and graph. 4. Inclined planes can be used to change the amount of force to move an object.	1. Energy that is stored is called potential energy. 2. Energy that is being used for motion is called kinetic energy. 3. Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can change forms.	1. Thermal energy is the energy of heat, which transfers from hotter objects to colder objects by conduction, convection, or radiation. 2. There are advantages and disadvantages to the use of different energy resources.	1. The structure of the Earth consists of several distinct layers. 2. Rocks can be classified based on their formation process. 3. Earth's lithosphere is divided into thick tectonic plates. 4. The motions of tectonic plates cause major geologic events.	1. The force of gravity governs the motion of our solar system. 2. The Solar System consists of the Sun and the other celestial objects that are bound by gravity. 3. Space exploration has progressed through the years.	1. Healthy habits and relationships promote avoidance of health risk behaviors.