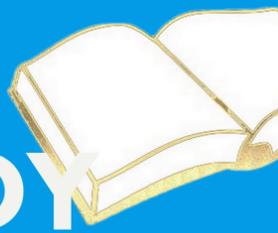


2020 - 2021

# KINDER SCIENCE STUDY GUIDE



## CGA WEEKLY SCIENCE LESSONS

Participate in the weekly Canyon Grove Family Science lessons. These video based lessons are fun and are a great way to learn science!

You can also rewatch the lessons for review. For Kindergarten standard review you should watch lessons 1, 2, 6, 9-10, 19 & 20.

## PRACTICE NOTICING AND DESCRIBING DETAILS

Noticing (observation) and describing details is an essential part of Science. Choose any object and pretend you've never seen it before. Describe the details and things about it that you like or don't like, that make you curious, or that make it beautiful or not beautiful. It's easy to do this with art when you try to draw a still life or photograph.

## ASK QUESTIONS IN FRONT OF YOUR CHILDREN AND RESEARCH WITH THEM ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS THAT THEY HAVE:

Be curious about the world around you and take time to research things with your children that they have questions about...

## LEARN ABOUT SCIENTISTS AND WHAT MOTIVATED THEIR DISCOVERIES

Take time to learn about specific scientists. What question or problem were they trying to solve? What led to their discoveries? What were their lives like? How did they think about the world?

# SCIENCE IS A WAY OF THINKING



## PRACTICE LOOKING AT AND INTERPRETING DATA

This is a critical skill in science, technology and engineering as well as just living in our modern world.

This can occur very naturally and easily by using a topic that is important to your child and start researching it. Are they thinking about starting a business or getting a pet or making a recipe? Find data about your topic with them that will be helpful. Some examples would be: life expectancy of certain breeds of animals, most used recipes, average prices for certain products or services. The list is endless. If you need more ideas, [HERE](#) are a couple of activities where you can practice using data.

## OBSERVE NATURAL PHENOMENA

Take as many opportunities as possible to observe natural phenomena.

You don't have to focus on explaining the why to your student. Just focus on noticing details and asking questions. Let them gather conclusions about why they think it behaves the way it does and enjoy the experience. You can do it through media or out in nature or at a museum. Natural phenomena can be exotic like watching a geyser at Yellowstone or an everyday occurrence like what happens to the garbage that we collect every day. Here is a [fun website](#) with everyday mysteries

## TAKE A LOOK AT THE TOPICS THAT WERE COVERED THIS YEAR IN KINDERGARTEN

Read through the topics on the next page to see all the interesting ideas we talk about in Kindergarten.



## APPLY THE PRICIPLES ABOVE TO EXPLORE THE TOPICS BELOW

As you look through each topic, which activities above could you apply to each of these topics?

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[www.canyongrove.com](http://www.canyongrove.com)



# GRADE LEVEL TOPICS

## WEATHER PATTERNS



- Local, observable weather conditions to describe patterns over time. Examples of data could include sunny, cloudy, windy, rainy, cold, or warm.
- The effect of forecasted weather patterns on human behavior. Examples could include how humans respond to local forecasts of typical and severe weather such as extreme heat, high winds, flash floods, thunderstorms, or snowstorms.

## WEATHER PATTERNS

- The effect of sunlight on different surfaces and materials. Examples could include measuring temperature, through touch or other methods, on natural and man-made materials in various locations throughout the day.
- Design a solution that will reduce the warming effect of sunlight on an area.



## LIVING THINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS



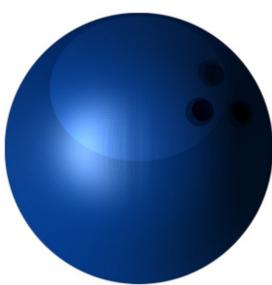
- Patterns of what living things need to survive. Examples could include that plants depend on air, water, minerals, and light to survive, or animals depend on plants or other animals to survive.
- Patterns in the relationships between the needs of different living things and the places they live.

## LIVING THINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

- Living things affect their surroundings to survive. Examples could include squirrels digging in the ground to hide their food, plant roots breaking concrete, or humans building shelters.
- The effects that living things experience while trying to survive in their surroundings. Examples could include a plant growing to get more sunlight, or a beaver building a dam.



## FORCES, MOTION AND INTERACTION



- The effects of different strengths or different directions of forces on the motion of an object. Emphasize forces as a push and pull on an object.
- A change in the speed or direction of an object with a push or a pull.

## QUESTIONS ARE THE GOAL

In learning science the goal is to learn to ask questions. Asking good questions is the basis for every discovery.



WATCH FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CANYON GROVE SCIENCE BEE

SOMEWHERE, SOMETHING INCREDIBLE IS WAITING TO BE KNOWN.

Carl Sagan