

Indiana's Academic Standards and Our Interpretive Programs

2009-2010

The St. Joseph County Parks' interpretive programs help teachers fulfill many of Indiana's Academic Standards. Listed below are the standards met by each of our programs.

Animal Friends

- K.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world.
- K.1.2 Begin to demonstrate that everybody can do science.
- K.3.1 Describe objects in terms of the materials they are made of such as clay, cloth, paper, etc.
- K.3.2 Investigate that things move in different ways such as fast, slow, etc.
- K.4.1 Give examples of plants and animals.
- K.4.2 Observe plants and animals, describing how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.

The Four Seasons

- K.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world.
- K.1.2 Begin to demonstrate that everybody can do science.
- K.3.2 Investigate that things move in different ways such as fast, slow, etc.
- K.4.1 Give examples of plants and animals.
- K.4.2 Observe plants and animals, describing how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.

Nature's Shapes and Sizes

- K.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world.
- K.1.2 Begin to demonstrate that everybody can do science.

K.2.1 Use whole numbers, up to 10, in counting, identifying, sorting, and describing objects and experiences.

K.4.1 Give examples of plants and animals.

K.4.2 Observe plants and animals, describing how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.

K.5.1 Use shapes—such as circles, squares, rectangles, and triangles—to describe different objects.

K.6.1 Describe an object by saying how it is similar to or different from another object.

Sniff, Touch, Taste and Listen

K.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world.

K.1.2 Begin to demonstrate that everybody can do science.

K.4.1 Give examples of plants and animals.

K.4.2 Observe plants and animals, describing how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.

Sugar Camp Safari

Science Standards

K.1.1 Raise questions about the natural world.

K.1.2 Begin to demonstrate that everybody can do science.

K.4.1 Give examples of plants and animals.

K.4.2 Observe plants and animals, describing how they are alike and how they are different in the way they look and in the things they do.

K.5.1 Use shapes—such as circles, squares, rectangles, and triangles—to describe different objects.

K.6.1 Describe an object by saying how it is similar to or different from another object.

- 1.1.3 Recognize that and demonstrate how people can learn much about plants and animals by observing them closely over a period of time. Recognize also that care must be taken to know the needs of living things and how to provide for them.
- 1.2.6 Describe and compare objects in terms of number, shape, texture, size, weight, color, and motion.
- 1.3.1 Recognize and explain that water can be a liquid or a solid and can go back and forth from one form to the other. Investigate by observing that if water turned into ice and then ice is allowed to melt, the amount of water is the same as it was before freezing.
- 1.4.1 Identify when stories give attributes to plants and animals, such as the ability to speak, that they really do not have.
- 1.4.2 Observe and describe that there can be differences, such as size or markings, among the individuals within one kind of plant or animal group.
- 1.4.4 Explain that most living things need water, food, and air.

Social Studies Standards

- K.1.1 Compare children and families of today with those in the past.
- K.1.3 Listen to and retell stories about persons in the past who showed honesty, courage, and responsibility.
- K.1.4 Identify and order events that take place in a sequence.
- 1.1.1 Compare the way individuals in the community lived in the past with the way they live in the present.
- 1.3.6 Explain the effect of seasonal change on plants, animals, and people.

Seasonal Exploraganza

- 1.1.2 Investigate and make observations to seek answers to questions about the world, such as “In what ways do animals move?”
- 1.2.5 Demonstrate that magnifiers help people see things they could not see without them.
- 1.4.3 Observe and explain that animals eat plants or other animals for food.
- 1.4.4 Explain that most living things need water, food, and air.

Six-Legged Science

- 1.1.2 Investigate and make observations to seek answers to questions about the world, such as “In what ways do animals move?”
- 1.1.3 Recognize that and demonstrate how people can learn much about plants and animals by observing them closely over a period of time. Recognize also that care must be taken to know the needs of living things and how to provide for them.
- 1.1.4 Use tools, such as rulers and magnifiers, to investigate the world and make observations.
- 1.2.5 Demonstrate that magnifiers help people see things they could not see without them.
- 1.4.2 Observe and describe that there can be differences, such as size or markings, among the individuals within one kind of plant or animal group.
- 1.4.3 Observe and explain that animals eat plants or other animals for food.
- 2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.
- 2.4.2 Observe that and describe how animals may use plants, or even other animals, for shelter and nesting.
- 3.1.2 Participate in different types of guided scientific investigations such as observing objects and events and collecting specimens for analysis.

Classify that Animal

- 1.4.2 Observe and describe that there can be differences, such as size or markings, among the individuals within one kind of plant or animal group.
- 2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.
- 2.4.4 Recognize and explain that living things are found almost everywhere in the world and that there are somewhat different kinds in different places.
- 3.1.2 Participate in different types of guided scientific investigations such as observing objects and events and collecting specimens for analysis.
- 3.4.1 Demonstrate that a great variety of living things can be sorted into groups in many ways using various features, such as how they look, where they live, and how they act, to decide which things belong to which group.

Ponder a Pond

- 1.1.2 Investigate and make observations to seek answers to questions about the world, such as “In what ways do animals move?”
- 1.1.3 Recognize that and demonstrate how people can learn much about plants and animals by observing them closely over a period of time. Recognize also that care must be taken to know the needs of living things and how to provide for them.
- 1.1.4 Use tools, such as rulers and magnifiers, to investigate the world and make observations.
- 1.2.5 Demonstrate that magnifiers help people see things they could not see without them.
- 1.4.2 Observe and describe that there can be differences, such as size or markings, among the individuals within one kind of plant or animal group.
- 1.4.3 Observe and explain that animals eat plants or other animals for food.
- 2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.
- 2.4.2 Observe that and describe how animals may use plants, or even other animals, for shelter and nesting.
- 3.1.2 Participate in different types of guided scientific investigations such as observing objects and events and collecting specimens for analysis.
- 4.4.3 Observe and describe that organisms interact with one another in various ways, such as providing food, pollination, and seed dispersal.
- 4.4.6 Explain how in all environments, organisms are growing, dying, and decaying, and new organisms are being produced by the old ones.

Who Lives Here and Why?

- 2.3.4 Investigate by observing and then describe how animals and plants sometimes cause changes in their surroundings.
- 2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.
- 2.4.2 Observe that and describe how animals may use plants, or even other animals, for shelter and nesting.

2.4.4 Recognize and explain that living things are found almost everywhere in the world and that there are somewhat different kinds in different places.

Wonders of Winter Survival

2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.

2.4.2 Observe that and describe how animals may use plants, or even other animals, for shelter and nesting.

2.4.3 Observe and explain that plants and animals both need to take in water, animals need to take in food, and plants need light.

2.4.4 Recognize and explain that living things are found almost everywhere in the world and that there are somewhat different kinds in different places.

2.4.5 Recognize and explain that materials in nature, such as grass, twigs, sticks, and leaves, can be recycled and used again, sometimes in different forms, such as in birds' nests.

3.1.2 Participate in different types of guided scientific investigations such as observing objects and events and collecting specimens for analysis.

Spiders

2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.

2.4.2 Observe that and describe how animals may use plants, or even other animals, for shelter and nesting.

3.1.2 Participate in different types of guided scientific investigations such as observing objects and events and collecting specimens for analysis.

4.4.3 Observe and describe that organisms interact with one another in various ways, such as providing food, pollination, and seed dispersal.

Sweet Maple Syrup

Science Standards

- 2.4.1 Observe and identify different external features of plants and animals and describe how these features help them live in different environments.
- 2.4.3 Observe and explain that plants and animals both need to take in water, animals need to take in food, and plants need light.
- 6.4.1 Explain that one of the most general distinctions among organisms is between green plants, which use sunlight to make their own food, and animals, which consume energy-rich foods.

Social Studies Standards

- 3.1.1 Identify and describe Native American Woodland Indians who lived in the region when European settlers arrived.
- 3.1.5 Create simple timelines that identify important events in various regions of the state.
- 4.1.2 Identify and describe historic Native American Indian groups that lived in Indiana at the time of early European exploration, including ways these groups adapted to and interacted with the physical environment.
- 4.4.1 Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Indiana in different historical periods.
- 5.1.1 Identify and describe early cultures and settlements that existed in North America prior to contact with Europeans.

What Goes “Bump” in the Night?

- 4.4.3 Observe and describe that organisms interact with one another in various ways, such as providing food, pollination, and seed dispersal.
- 4.5.5 Explain how reasoning can be distorted by strong feelings.

Eat or Be Eaten

- 4.4.2 Investigate, observe, and describe that insects and various other organisms depend on dead plant and animal material for food.

- 4.4.3 Observe and describe that organisms interact with one another in various ways, such as providing food, pollination, and seed dispersal.
- 4.4.4 Observe and describe that some source of energy is needed for all organisms to stay alive and grow.

I.D. Those Trees

- 4.4.5 Observe and explain that most plants produce far more seeds than those that actually grow into new plants.
- 5.2.7 Read and follow step-by-step instructions when learning new procedures.
- 5.4.7 Explain that living things, such as plants and animals, differ in their characteristics, and that sometimes these differences can give members of these groups (plants and animals) an advantage in surviving and reproducing.
- 5.5.4 Compare shapes in terms of concepts, such as parallel and perpendicular, congruence, and symmetry.

Swamp Stomp

- 5.4.4 Explain that in any particular environment, some kinds of plants and animals survive well, some do not survive as well, and some cannot survive at all.
- 5.4.5 Explain how changes in an organism's habitat are sometimes beneficial and sometimes harmful.
- 5.6.1 Recognize and describe that systems contain objects as well as processes that interact with each other.
- 6.3.8 Explain that fresh water, limited in supply and uneven in distribution, is essential for life and also for most industrial processes. Understand that this resource can be depleted or polluted, making it unavailable or unsuitable for life.
- 6.4.8 Explain that in all environments, such as freshwater, marine, forest, desert, grassland, mountain, and others, organisms with similar needs may compete with one another for resources, including food, space, water, air, and shelter. Note that in any environment, the growth and survival of organisms depend on the physical conditions.
- 6.4.9 Recognize and explain that two types of organisms may interact in a competitive or cooperative relationship, such as producer/consumer, predator/prey, or parasite/host.

Pioneer Skills

- 4.4.1 Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Indiana in different historical periods.
- 5.1.21 Formulate historical questions from encounters with primary sources and identify and describe the contributions of important early American artists and writers and traditional arts and crafts to the new nation's cultural landscape.

Paddles from the Past

- 7.1.20 Draw on visual, literary and musical sources to describe the development and transmission of culture over time.
- 8.1.1 Identify major Native American Indian groups of eastern North America and describe early conflict and cooperation with European settlers and the influence the two cultures had on each other.
- 8.4.1 Identify economic factors contributing to European exploration and colonization in North America, the American Revolution and the drafting of the Constitution of the United States.
- 8.4.7 Trace the development of different kinds of money used in the United States and explain how money helps make saving easier.