



## Science at Home

Dear Family,

In this Earth Science unit, your child is learning about the sun and other objects you can see in the sky. Please use this page to talk to your child about the sun and stars.

### Science Concepts & Practices

Your child is learning these important science ideas and practices:

- The sun provides light and warmth for Earth. Day and night happen every 24 hours. During the day, the sun seems to move across the sky from east to west. Shadows form when an object blocks the sun's light.
- The moon's surface has dents, or craters. A telescope can give us a close-up view of the moon. The shape of the moon seems to change a little each day. The changing shapes are called phases.
- Scientists can observe the patterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars. They can also make predictions about the patterns. Evidence forms as scientists make sense of new information, which can be gained through investigations and experiments, or fair tests.

### Vocabulary

Help your child learn the vocabulary by using these words when you talk together about objects in the sky and science.

<b>data</b>	observations and information that are collected and recorded
<b>investigate</b>	to carry out a plan to answer a question
<b>model</b>	something used to explain or make predictions about an event you observe; it can also show how a process works in real life
<b>season</b>	a division of the year, such as winter, spring, summer, or fall
<b>star</b>	an object in the sky that gives off light and heat

### Share & Learn

With your child, make a sun and stars poster. Draw two boxes on poster board or a large piece of paper. Help your child label one box *Day* and the other *Night*. Have your child draw and label objects we can see in the sky during the day and the night. Together, create a title for the poster.



## Science at Home

Dear Family,

In this Physical Science unit, your child is learning about light and sound. Please use this page to talk to your child about the relationship between sound and vibration, and how light interacts with different kinds of materials.

### Science Concepts & Practices

Your child is learning these important science ideas and practices:

- Light is energy we see. Some materials block light; other materials let light through. Light can bounce off an object. It can bend as it passes from one kind of matter to another. When we see an object, we see the color of the light it is reflecting but not the colors of light it is absorbing.
- People can communicate with sound and light. They communicate in different ways and with different devices. Sound can travel through wires between devices.
- When scientists plan and conduct investigations, they collect and compare data. They can analyze the data from various tests and use them as evidence to support their conclusions.

### Vocabulary

Help your child learn the vocabulary by using these words when you talk together about energy and science.

<b>clear</b>	not blocking light; you can see through it
<b>communicate</b>	to pass information from one person to another
<b>design</b>	to plan something, which may include a sketch or model
<b>infer</b>	to use what you know and what you observe to make an explanation
<b>reflect</b>	an object that does this makes the light bounce back
<b>vibrate</b>	to move quickly back and forth
<b>x-axis</b>	the horizontal base line on a graph
<b>y-axis</b>	the vertical base line on a graph

### Share & Learn

With your child, use household items to test which ones block light. Classify them based on the results. Investigate more items but make predictions before you conduct your investigations. Discuss whether your observations supported your predictions.



# Exploring Science

## Science at Home

Dear Family,

In this Life Science unit, your child is learning about plants, animals, and how they live and grow. Please use this page to talk to your child about the parts of plants and animals and how they use their parts to survive.

### Science Concepts & Practices

Your child is learning these important science ideas and practices:

- Earth has many different kinds of plants and animals. All plants and animals have parts that help them stay alive.
- Plants and animals are alike and different. They grow and change to look like their parents. Parent animals help show their young how to survive.
- Scientists plan and carry out investigations to collect data to describe patterns in the natural world. They begin with a question to guide their investigation.

### Vocabulary

Help your child learn the vocabulary by using these words when you talk together about living things and science.

<b>flower</b>	the part of a plant that makes fruits and seeds
<b>leaves</b>	parts of a plant that use light and air to make food
<b>life cycle</b>	the stages a living thing goes through
<b>pattern</b>	something that repeats over and over again
<b>root</b>	the part of the plant that takes in water and helps hold the plant in place
<b>seed</b>	the part of a plant from which another plant can grow
<b>seedling</b>	a young plant that is grown from a seed
<b>stem</b>	the part of a plant that carries water and food to the leaves and food back to the roots

### Share & Learn

With your child, look through books and magazines to find pictures of plants and animals. Have your child draw and label pictures of mature plants and animals next to their offspring. Help your child color and display the pictures.