





# Grade 1-2

#### 1. Life Sciences

Living and Nonliving Things: Understanding what makes something alive and what doesn't.

**Plants:** Learning about different types of plants, their parts (like roots, stems, leaves, and flowers), and what they need to grow.

**Animals:** Exploring various animals, their habitats, and basic needs. **Human Body:** Identifying parts of the human body and their functions, sense and Organs.

# 2. Physical Sciences

**Matter:** Recognizing different materials (like wood, metal, fabric) and their properties.

**States of Matter:** Understanding solids, liquids, and gases through simple observations.

### 3. Earth and Space Sciences

**Weather and Seasons:** Observing and describing weather patterns and understanding the four seasons.

**The Sky and Space:** Learning about the sun, moon, stars, and basic concepts of space.

**Earth's Resources:** Identifying natural resources like water, soil, and air, and understanding their importance.

### 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.



# Grade 3-4

### 1. Life Sciences

Living Things: Characteristics, needs, and classification of plants and

animals.

Human Body: Overview of major body systems.

Ecosystems: Food chains, roles of organisms, and interdependence.

### 2. Physical Sciences

Matter: States and properties.

**Energy**: Forms, uses, and energy transfer.

Forces & Motion: Basic concepts of forces affecting motion.

# 3. Earth and Space Sciences

**Weather & Climate**: Weather patterns and water cycle. **Earth's Resources:** Natural resources and conservation.

Solar System: Planets and their characteristics.

### 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.



# Grade 5-6

### 1. Life Sciences

**Cell Biology:** Structure and function of cells; prokaryotic vs. eukaryotic cells.

**Plant Biology:** Reproduction, seed germination, and life cycles of plants.

**Animal Biology:** Human Body Systems, Reproduction methods and life cycles of various animals.

**Adaptations and Ecology:** Adaptations of organisms, food chains/webs, and nutrient cycles.

# 2. Physical Sciences

**Chemistry:** Atomic structure, elements vs. compounds, and properties of matter.

**Physics:** Motion, speed vs. velocity, acceleration, energy transformations, and circuits.

### 3. Earth and Space Sciences

**Astronomy:** Phases of the moon, seasons, tides, and galaxies.

Geology: Minerals, rocks, and soil formation.

### 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.



# Grade 7-8

#### 1. Life Sciences

**Cell Biology:** Structure and function of cells; prokaryotic vs. eukaryotic cells.

**Human Anatomy:** Overview of major body systems and their interactions.

**Plant Biology:** Vascular and nonvascular plants; angiosperms and gymnosperms.

**Ecology:** Levels of ecological organization; biotic and abiotic factors; food chains/webs; symbiotic relationships.

**Microbiology:** Study of microorganisms like bacteria, fungi, and protists. **Evolutionary Biology:** History of life and Earth's formation; classification of organisms.

### 2. Physical Sciences

**Chemistry:** Classification of matter; phase changes; the Periodic Table; chemical symbols and formulas; law of conservation of mass. **Physics:** Newton's laws of motion; work, power, and energy; energy transformations; magnetism.

### 3. Earth and Space Sciences

**Geology:** Rock cycle; types of rocks; weathering, erosion, and deposition. **Astronomy:** The Universe; study of celestial bodies and cosmic phenomena.

### 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.



### **Grade 9-10**

#### 1. Life Sciences

**Human Biology:** Study of human body systems, their functions, interactions, and common illnesses affecting organs. Genetics: Cell cycle, cell division (mitosis and meiosis), Mendel's experiments, laws of inheritance (Mendelian and non-Mendelian), human genome, chromosomes, Punnett squares (monohybrid and dihybrid crosses), and genetic disorders.

**Microbiology:** Study of prokaryotes and viruses. Ecology: Energy pyramids, trophic levels, carrying capacity, limiting factors, factors affecting population in an ecosystem, biodiversity, and sustainability.

### 2. Physical Sciences

**Chemistry:** Atomic theory, isotopes, average atomic mass, chemical reactions, parts of a chemical equation, balancing chemical equations.

**Physics:** Momentum, Newton's law of gravitation, waves and energy, electromagnetic waves, electromagnetism, and optics.

# 3. Earth and Space Sciences

Geology: Fossilization, history of Earth (including ice cores). Astronomy: Study of stars and the Big Bang Theory.

### 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.



# **Grade 11-12**

#### 1. Life Sciences

**Human Biology:** Study of human body systems, homeostasis, feedback mechanisms, and illnesses affecting organs.

Genetics and Biotechnology: Cell mutation, central dogma of molecular biology (DNA structure and replication), genetic engineering, ethical issues in biotechnology, and genetic disorders.

**Biochemistry**: Study of biomolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids) and polymers.

**Evolutionary Biology:** Invertebrate and vertebrate diversity, evolution, classification, phylogeny, cladistics, theory of evolution, natural selection, forces of evolution, and population genetics.

### 2. Physical Sciences

**Chemistry:** Scientific notation, significant figures, accuracy and precision, dimensional analysis, valence electrons, electron configurations, chemical bonding, endothermic and exothermic reactions, redox reactions, chemical nomenclature, and the Special Theory of Relativity.

**Physics:** Kepler's laws, laws of stratigraphy, relative and absolute dating (computing half-life), expansion of the universe, and dark matter.

# 3. Earth and Space Sciences

**Earth's Structure:** Layers of the Earth, plate tectonics, and Earth's geological processes.

**Astronomy:** Solar system, stars, galaxies, the Big Bang Theory, and black holes.

**Earth's History:** Fossil records, rock formation, and dating methods (radiometric and stratigraphy).

**Climate and Weather:** Climate change, weather patterns, and atmospheric layers.

**Space Exploration**: Space missions, space telescopes, and the future of human exploration beyond Earth.

# 4. Scientific Inquiry

**Experiments:** Asking questions, conducting experiments, and interpreting data.