

Elementary Science: Unit-at-a-Glance

| Grade Level: 2 | | Unit: Earth Science: Soil and Erosion |
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| Unit Problem Scenario: Students will identify erosion and/or soil problems on the school grounds and devise a plan to solve them. | | |
| Lesson # | Essential Learning | Vocabulary |
| 1 | There are natural (weather and animals) concerns and human (pollution, overuse) concerns, which affect the condition of the soil on school grounds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human • Natural • Concerns • Soil • Pollution • Litter • Condition • Observe • Investigation |
| 2 | Soil samples can be classified by texture, shape, color, size and dampness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texture • Shape • Color • Size • Dampness • Organisms • Describe • Compare • Classify |
| 3 | Soil layers according to heaviest particles on bottom to lightest particles on top. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layers • Heavy • Light • Particles • Label • Predictions |
| 4 | One way soil is formed is by the rubbing and breaking down of rocks that occurs overtime in nature. Harder rocks do not produce as much soil as softer rocks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering • Rubbing • Grinding • Crumbling |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaking • Measure |
| 5 | The four main layers of soil are soil underfoot, topsoil, subsoil, and parent rock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layers • Soil underfoot • Topsoil • Subsoil • Parent rock • Humus • Bacteria • Minerals • Natural resource |
| 6 | The water retention of different soils varies. Soil with smaller particles retains more water than soil with larger particles. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milliliters (ml) • Sample • Topsoil • Mulch • Potting soil • Sand • Most likely • Equal • Explain |
| 7 | Erosion is the loss of soil. Natural causes of erosion include: wind, water, and extreme temperatures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Identify |
| 8 | Soil erosion can be reduced by using rocks, mulch, and grass to cover the soil. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan • Design • Construct • Model • Prevent |
| 9 | The effectiveness of certain materials can be measured. Clear water run off indicates an effective erosion control method. Brown water indicates erosion has taken place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence • Measuring cup |

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| 10 | The activities of humans (e.g. building projects) and other organisms can affect soil by causing erosion and creating pollution. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landfill• Litter• Rubbish |
| 11 | Some organisms are found in landfills that help materials breakdown. All things do not break down at same rate. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recycle• Waste• Dispose• Decompose |
| 12 | Create a plan to solve a schoolyard soil problem involving litter and/or erosion. | | |