

SAVVAS

PROGRAM OVERVIEW
GRADES 6-8



elevatescience

elevatescience

uDo! uLearn!

Let students experience the wonder of science—the doing, questioning, and digging.

Elevate Science supports teaching the Next Generation Science Standards.

Students investigate phenomena, engineer solutions, and demonstrate their understanding of key concepts. **Elevate Science** connects the heart of science knowledge with the science of “doing.”

u Demonstrate

Students exhibit proficiency in key concepts and science and engineering practices.



u Investigate

Students experience phenomena to build scientific and engineering understanding.



u Engineer

Students build and design solutions to real-world problems to practice and apply SEPs.



Flexible Implementation Options

Meet our most flexible science program yet. **Elevate Science** offers three options for Grades 6-8 to meet your district's NGSS Course Map. Teach with print, digital, or a combination of both.

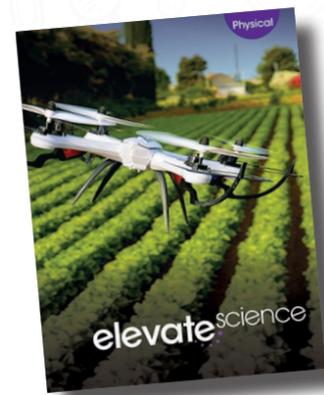
Course 1, Course 2, Course 3

- Prescribed Integrated Science -



Life, Earth, and Physical Science

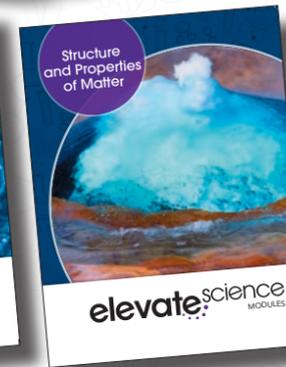
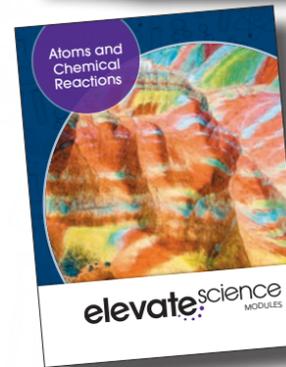
- Domain Specific -



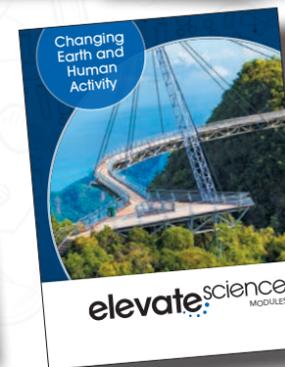
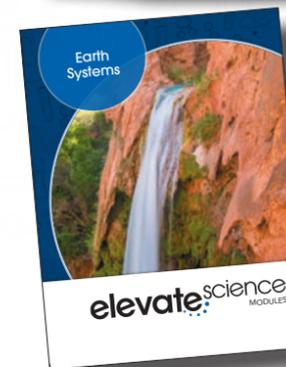
Science Modules

- 12 Modules for Districts Building Their Own Curriculum -

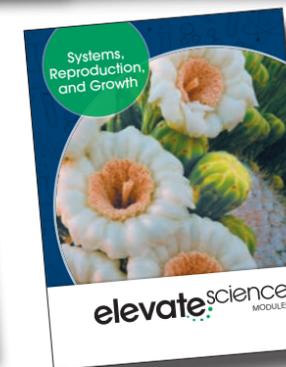
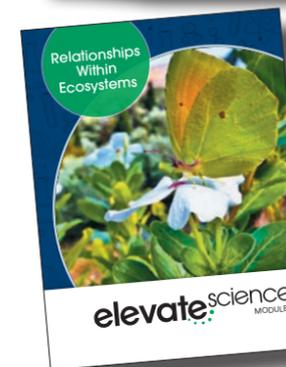
Physical Science



Earth Science



Life Science



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Activate Phenomena

The **Topic Opener** introduces the central idea and awakens students' restless curiosity. The **Essential Question** jumpstarts conversation and generates the need for investigation.

Launch with a Phenomenon

Use Topic Opener images to spark a classroom discussion and engage students in the phenomenon before diving into instruction.

Digital Resources

Use online digital resources to further engage students in the phenomenon.

Next Generation Science Standards

Identifies the essential focus across the Topic exploration.

Hands-on Lab

Activate the phenomenon with a quick hands-on investigation.

TOPIC
6

Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON 1
Electric Force
Investigate Lab: Detecting Charges

LESSON 2
Magnetic Force
Investigate Lab: Detecting Fake Coins

LESSON 3
Electromagnetic Force
Investigate Lab: Electric Currents and Magnetism
iEngage It! STEM Electromagnetism

LESSON 4
Electric and Magnetic Interactions
Investigate Lab: Electric, Magnetic Motion

NGSS PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

MS-PS2-3 Ask questions about data to determine the factors that affect the strength of electric and magnetic forces.

MS-PS2-5 Conduct an investigation and evaluate the experimental design to provide evidence that fields exist between objects exerting forces on each other even though the objects are not in contact.

MS-PS3-2 Develop a model to describe that when the arrangement of objects interacting at a distance changes, different amounts of potential energy are stored in the system.

HANDS-ON LAB

Connect Make observations to determine the north and south poles of a magnet.

How does pedaling generate electricity for the lights?

The Essential Question

What factors affect the strength of electric and magnetic forces?

CCC Energy and Matter When the rider pedals this bicycle, he generates electricity for the lights on the carousel. The process uses electromagnets. As the cyclist pedals faster, the lights become brighter. How do you think the action of pedaling produces light?

.....

.....

.....

.....

GO ONLINE to access your digital course

VIDEO

INTERACTIVITY

VIRTUAL LAB

ASSESSMENT

eTEXT

HANDS-ON LABS

Essential Question

Build excitement around the phenomenon through student discourse.

Go on a Quest Adventure

Each topic in **Elevate Science** begins with a **Quest** problem-based challenge centered on **phenomenon** to encourage open-ended inquiry.

The **Quest** presents an authentic storyline, reinforcing the key concepts and linking the lessons together in a logical progression that builds student understanding.

Quest Kickoff
Launch the problem-based challenge, engaging the student in the phenomenon featured in the topic.

Quest KICKOFF

How can you lift an object without making contact?

STEM Phenomenon In Japan, South Korea, and China, you can hop on a train that uses electromagnets to levitate above a rail and travel at incredibly high speeds. The technology is the result of years of research and testing by electric and mechanical engineers. In this STEM Quest, you will explore how you can use electromagnetism to lift or raise objects without coming into contact with them. In digital activities, you will investigate electric and magnetic forces. By applying what you have learned, you will design, build, and test a device that can levitate objects.

INTERACTIVITY

Light as a Feather?

MS-PS2-3 Ask questions about data to determine the factors that affect the strength of electric and magnetic forces.
MS-PS2-5 Conduct an investigation and evaluate the experimental design to provide evidence that fields exist between objects exerting forces on each other even though the objects are not in contact.
MS-PS3-2 Develop a model to describe that when the arrangement of objects interacting at a distance changes, different amounts of potential energy are stored in the system.



NBC LEARN VIDEO

After watching the video, which examines some industrial applications of magnets and electromagnets, list two examples of objects that you use every day that rely on magnets or electromagnets.

Example 1

.....

.....

Example 2

.....

.....



Magnetism is used to elevate this “maglev” train several centimeters above the tracks and also to propel it forward. The absence of friction between the train and the track allows the maglev train to achieve speeds up to 600 kilometers per hour!

Quests
inspire students to pursue Science-related careers.

Quest Check-In
Each lesson connects student learning to the problem-based challenge.

Quest CHECK-IN

IN LESSON 1

STEM What kinds of forces are exerted by positive and negative charges? Think about how charged objects interact and apply what you have learned to your levitating device.

INTERACTIVITY

Apply Electrical Forces

Quest CHECK-IN

IN LESSON 2

STEM How can you use magnets to build a levitation device? Develop possible design solutions by exploring magnetic forces.

HANDS-ON LAB

Tracking Levitation

Quest CHECK-IN

IN LESSON 3

STEM How can you control the strength of your device? Build an electromagnet and explore how you can incorporate the technology into your device.

HANDS-ON LAB

Building an Electromagnet

Quest CHECK-IN

IN LESSON 4

STEM How can you refine your levitating device to improve your results? Redesign and retest your device using electromagnets.

HANDS-ON LAB

Electrifying Levitation

Quest FINDINGS

Complete the Quest!

Apply what you've learned by describing other scenarios in your daily life in which electromagnets could be used to make a task easier.

INTERACTIVITY

Reflect on Your Levitating Device

Quest Findings
Students present solutions to the original challenge using the evidence at the end of a topic.

Empower Students

Based on the 5E learning cycle, the **CISD Instructional Model** (Connect, Investigate, Synthesize, Demonstrate) empowers students to become more self-directed, curious, and accountable.

CONNECT (Engage)

- Phenomena Interactions
 - Observable
 - Hands-on
 - Digital

DEMONSTRATE (Evaluate)

- Formative Assessments with Remediation Activities
- Rubrics

Short on Time?



No worries! We have built in an **alternate route**. Just look for the yellow clock in the lesson planner to ensure you teach all you need in less time.



Using print and digital resources, students “do science” by synthesizing ideas, asking questions, gathering evidence, analyzing and using data, and demonstrating their understanding.

INVESTIGATE (Explore)

- ulInvestigate Labs
- Interactivities
- Virtual Labs
- Science Notebooking Activities

SYNTHESIZE (Explain and Elaborate)

- Interactive Model It, Question It, Design It
- Quest Interactivities, Labs, and Check-Ins
- Hands-on Labs
- Focus on Mastery Activities
- Science Notebooking Activities
- Enrichment Activities

Engage students with print and digital resources

Elevate Science provides scaffolded lab activities to explore the phenomenon featured within a topic. Students follow the Inquiry Steps to Mastery below to experience science like scientists and engineers.

1

The Essential Question

What factors affect the strength of electric and magnetic forces?

When the rider pedals this bicycle, he generates electricity for the lights on the carousel. The process uses electromagnets. As the cyclist pedals faster, the lights become brighter. How do you think the action of pedaling produces light?

The **Essential Question** introduces the topic's phenomenon, exposes the Big Idea, and engages students in discourse.

2

uConnect Lab

- Activates the phenomenon
- Builds a foundational, common experience
- Connects core ideas with science and engineering practices

3

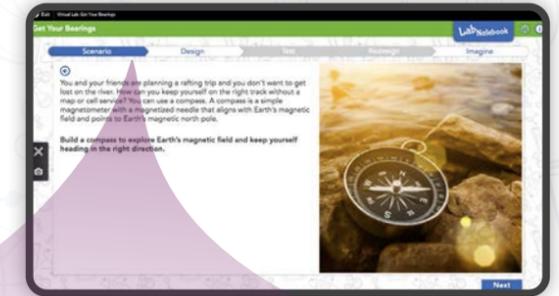
uInvestigate Lab

- Explores the topic's core ideas
- Encourages students to construct knowledge while connecting concepts
- Supports evidence gathering as students move along the Quest

4

Virtual Lab

- Quick, accessible, multivariable digital investigations
- Provides instant feedback for students
- Develops skills for evidence gathering and critical thinking



5

uEngineer It! STEM Lab

- Models the engineering and design process
- Develops critical thinking and communication skills
- Encourages creativity and collaboration

Downloadable and editable labs online

6

uDemonstrate

- Summative performance-based assessment opportunity at topic close
- Makes use of Claim-Evidence-Reasoning
- Reflects three-dimensional learning

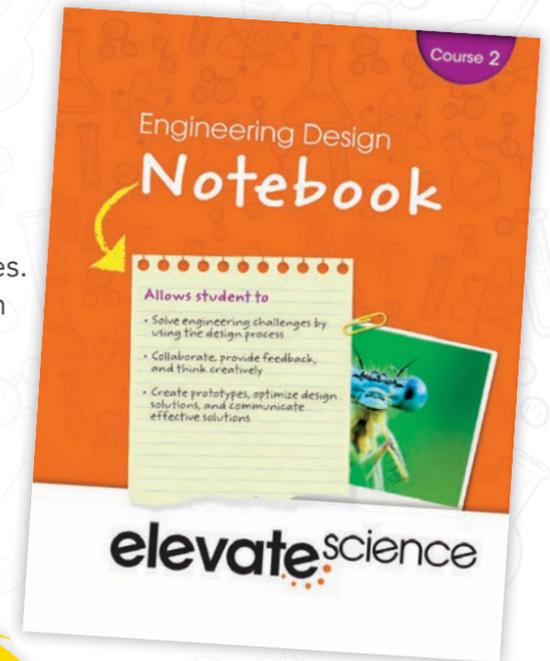
Innovate, Design, and Engineer It!

Elevate Science engages and empowers all students to be the world's next generation of inventors, explorers, innovators, and scientists by inspiring a craving for exploration.

uEngineer It! with the Engineering Design Notebook

A consumable, student-focused, design notebook allows students to record solutions to the **uEngineer It!** design challenges. Each design challenge moves students through the engineering design process.

- Problem identification
- Proposed design solution
- Testing design improvements
- Communicating problem resolution



uEngineer It! Impact on Society **STEM**

MS-PS2-3

ELECTROMAGNETISM In Action

How can you combine electric and magnetic forces to play a game or accomplish a task? You engineer it!

The Challenge: To engineer devices that rely on electromagnetic force.

Phenomenon People have known for centuries that electricity sparks and that magnets attract. The magnetic compass, for example, has been around since at least the 13th century, and possibly a great deal longer. But it was only in modern times that scientists and engineers began to understand that electricity and magnetism could affect each other.

Electromagnets differ from ordinary magnets because they only attract or repel when an electric current runs through them. An engineer can control an electromagnet, making it useful in industrial applications.

Electromagnetics govern a wide variety of devices and games, from a simple pinball machine to the Large Hadron Collider, an underground experimental facility that physicists are using to study particles. Hospitals use electromagnetics in procedures such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). The music industry has found many uses for electromagnets—in speakers, headphones, complex percussion instruments, and recording equipment. Transportation is another field that makes extensive use of electromagnetic technology. The high-speed maglev trains use electromagnetic force to hover above the train tracks and whisk passengers to their destinations at speeds up to 600 kilometers per hour.

VIDEO: Explore examples of electromagnetism.

MRI and pinball machines are just two examples of the many devices that use electromagnets!

DESIGN CHALLENGE What can you design and build with an electromagnet? Go to the Engineering Design Notebook to find out!

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- Follows the Engineering Process**
- Define Problems
 - Develop Solutions
 - Optimize Solutions



littleBits activities further energize STEM/STEAM innovation and inventiveness.



uEngineer It! Maker Crates

Students channel “inventor” creativity with materials that support the engineering design process. Each kit includes plenty of reusable materials for ongoing innovation, iteration, and design improvement.

Collect Evidence, Communicate, Demonstrate

Elevate Science is rich with assessment opportunities to inform teaching and improve learning.

Examples of Assessments Found in *Elevate Science*

Diagnostic

- Entry-level
- Readiness

Formative

- Scaffolded Question Probes
- Checkpoint Questions
- Lesson Checks
- Lesson Quizzes
- Topic Reviews
- uInvestigate Labs

Summative

- Topic Tests
- Evidence-Based Assessments
- Benchmark Assessments
- End-of-Year Assessments

Performance Tasks

- uDemonstrate Labs
- uEngineer It! STEM Labs
- Virtual Labs
- Quests

The Essential Question
Activate Prior Knowledge
 As a warm-up activity, ask students...

- if they have ever seen or used a flashlight or radio that is turned on by rotating a handle.
- if they know how a power plant generates energy.
- to explain what electric force is.
- to explain what magnetic force is.
- if they know how magnets and electromagnets differ.
- if they know or can speculate about the design of an electromagnet.
- if they know or can speculate about the role of an electromagnet in generating electricity.

Read the Essential Question to the class. Ask: How do you think the speed of the pedaling affects the strength of the magnetic force coming from the electromagnet?

Assessment and Remediation

ASSESSMENT
 GO ONLINE to access...
 Use the auto-graded assessment to determine whether for success in the...

DOCUMENT
 GO ONLINE to...
 L1 Remediation students by providing... before beginning...

SCAFFOLDED QUESTIONS

Use the questions below to assess students' depth of understanding of the content on this page. Have students support their responses with evidence from the text.

Identify Which traits are shared by all protists? (They are eukaryotes; they live in moist environments.) **DOK 1**

Cite Evidence What are two protists that are harmful to humans, and why? (*Giardia* is a parasite that makes people sick when they drink unclean water. Water molds attack plants and may destroy food crops.) **DOK 3**

Scaffolded Questions

- Probes students' prior knowledge before beginning a topic
- Questions increase in difficulty and complexity
- Includes a depth of knowledge (DOK) level

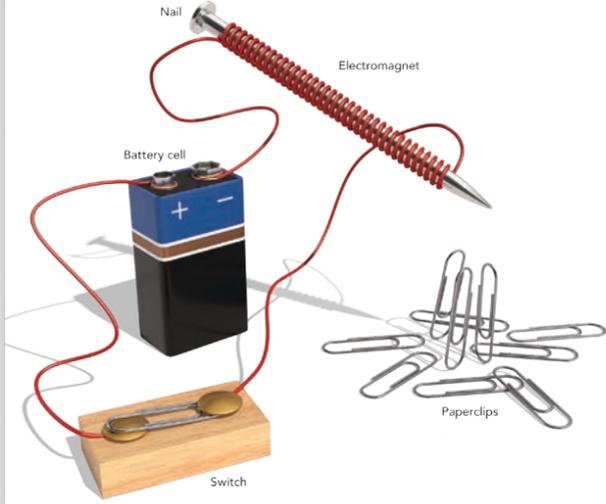
TOPIC 6 Review and Assess

Evidence-Based Assessment

Manny is investigating factors that affect electric and magnetic forces. He needs to design an experiment to show that objects can exert forces on each other even when they are not in direct contact.

After doing some additional research, Manny decides to make an electromagnet with a battery, some wire, an iron nail, and a switch. He uses a rubber eraser as an insulator to open and close the switch. He uses the electromagnet to see if he can pick up some paperclips.

The diagram shows the setup of Manny's experiment.



1. SEP Analyze Data What is one of the benefits of Manny's electromagnet?
 A. It can only repel objects.
 B. It produces a current through electromagnetic induction.
 C. The magnetic field can be turned on and off.
 D. Its strength cannot be changed.

2. CCC Cause and Effect What could Manny do to increase the strength of the electromagnetic force? Select all that apply.
 Increase the number of coils around the nail.
 Increase the current by using a battery with a greater voltage.
 Decrease the number of coils around the nail.
 Decrease the current by using a battery with a smaller voltage.

3. Cite Evidence What evidence is there that the electromagnet exerts a force on the paper clips, even though they are not touching each other?

4. CCC Analyze Systems Manny detaches the two wires from the battery and reattaches them to the opposite terminals. Explain how this changes the current and magnetic field.

5. Explain Phenomena Suppose you pull the paperclips away from the nail. Explain how the potential energy between the paperclips and the nail changes.

Quest FINDINGS
Complete the Quest!
Phenomenon Reflect on the engineering and design work you did building your levitating device.
SEP Design Solutions Magnets are used in a variety of industrial and medical applications. How do you think magnet technology might be applied to sports?

INTERACTIVITY
 Reflect on Your Levitating Device

280 Electricity and Magnetism

Evidence-Based Assessments

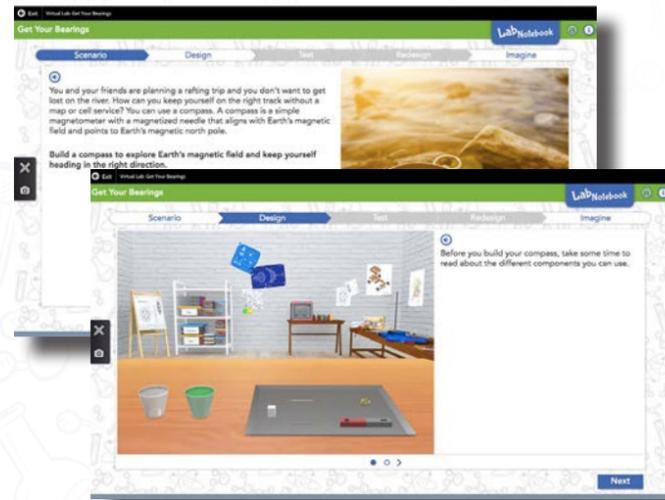
Evidence-Based Assessments found at the end of each topic present a scenario-based, multi-component task. The task will not only simultaneously assess multiple practices, but also measure a student's conceptual understanding of the topic's science ideas.



Design. Build. Test. Repeat!

Virtual Lab

- Quick, accessible, efficient digital investigations
- Open-ended with multiple simulations
- Assesses all dimensions of the Performance Expectation



uEngineer It! STEM Lab

Focuses on the Nature of Science and Engineering standards, where students apply the topic knowledge to an engineering challenge or problem.

Quests

- **Quest Kickoff** provides authentic, open-inquiry experiences with a real-world phenomenon.
- Check-in tasks separately assess student proficiency in individual dimensions.
- **Quest Findings** determine students' ability to integrate the three dimensions in a specific context.

uDemonstrate Lab

The uDemonstrate labs conclude every topic. Labs integrate all the dimensions of the performance expectations. Students will investigate by building and observing models and designing and engineering solutions. Each uDemonstrate has a complete rubric included online to guide and assess students' work.



Teaching Made Easy

Elevate Science provides point-of-use resources to support the diverse needs of students.

Convenient Integration of ELA and Math Skills

Literacy Connections, Math Toolboxes, and visual literacy opportunities provide standards-based connections and are purposefully placed to enhance student understanding.

Teaching Tips

- Address preconceptions
- Content-area connections
- Engineering and design practices

Ongoing Professional Learning

Fine-tune your teaching practices.

LESSON 2
Magnetic Force

CONNECT

Objectives
Students will use a model to explore how changing the arrangement of objects interacting at a distance

- changes the magnetic force between the objects.
- changes the potential energy between the objects.

Students will evaluate an experimental design to

- detect and describe a magnetic field.

Focus on Mystery!

Connect It! **Translate Information** Ask questions to help students understand the image. (They indicate a magnetic field around Earth.)

- What do the curves on the picture represent? (They indicate a magnetic field around Earth.)
- What do the arrows show? (They show the direction of the magnetic force.)
- Notice that the curves do not start exactly at the South Pole and do not end exactly at the North Pole. What do you think this means? (The magnetic field is also inside Earth.)

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

MS-PS2-5 Conduct an investigation and evaluate the experimental design to provide evidence that fields exist between objects exerting forces on each other even though the objects are not in contact.

MS-PS3-2 Develop a model to describe that when the arrangement of objects interacting at a distance changes, different amounts of potential energy are stored in the system.

250 Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON 2
Magnetic Force

Guiding Questions

- How can you change the magnetic force and potential energy between objects?
- How can you detect and describe a magnetic field?

Connection
Literacy Verify
MS-PS2-5, MS-PS3-2

HANDS-ON LAB

Investigate Discover how you can use a magnet to tell the difference between real and fake coins.

Vocabulary
magnet
magnetism
magnetic force
magnetic pole
magnetic field

Academic Vocabulary
interaction

Connect It!

Magnetic field lines are drawings that represent the invisible force around a magnet. Trace one of the magnetic field lines on this page.

Translate Information How can you describe the shape of Earth's magnetic field?
Sample: It can be represented by curved lines from one pole to another.

SEP Use Models What does the model show about Earth's magnetic field?
Sample: The lines begin and end at Earth's poles, showing that the source of the field is inside the planet.

SEP Define Problems What is a limitation of this two-dimensional model?
Sample: The model does not show the field lines all around Earth.

250 Electricity and Magnetism

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Content Refresher
Lesson 2 describes magnetism and the magnetic force between some metals. Magnets exert an attractive force on iron and materials that contain iron. The magnetic force is strongest at the ends of a magnet, called the north pole and the south pole. The force between like poles is repulsive, and the force between opposite poles is attractive. The area of force around a magnetic is its magnetic field, which can be represented by field lines. The magnetic field around Earth protects living things from harmful effects of charged particles from the sun, called solar wind.

Magnetic Force and Energy

You may use magnets to display notes or pictures on the door of the refrigerator. A **magnet** attracts iron and materials that contain iron. Magnets can be any size, from the ones you use in the kitchen to the entire Earth and beyond. People can use magnetic compasses in navigation because the whole planet acts as a magnet (**Figure 1**).

Magnets attract iron and some other materials—usually metals. They attract or repel other magnets. This attraction or repulsion is called **magnetism**. The **interaction** between a magnet and a substance containing iron is always an attraction. Magnets themselves can either attract or repel one another, depending on how they are placed.

Magnetism can be a permanent or temporary property of a material. Some materials, containing iron or certain other metals, can become permanent magnets after interacting with other magnets. On the other hand, temporary magnetism can occur in different ways. An iron or steel object that is touching a magnet can become a magnet itself as long as the contact exists. For example, you can make a chain of paper clips that hangs from a permanent magnet. Another type of temporary magnet is created when an electric current flows through a conductor. This kind of magnet exists as long as the current is flowing.

Academic Vocabulary
The term **interaction** comes from words meaning action and between two things. Describe an interaction that you had today.
Sample: I spoke to my friend before class.

Magnetic Force
Figure 1 Lines and arrows show the direction of the magnetic field around Earth.

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VOCABULARY APP

Students can practice lesson vocabulary throughout the lesson and before assessments.

INTERACTIVITY

GO ONLINE to access...
Magnets Are Closer Than You Think Students identify ways that magnets help them in their daily lives and try to determine where the nearest magnets are located.

INVESTIGATE

Magnetic Force and Energy
Using Phenomena Scientists have discovered that some animals are able to use the magnetic field around Earth to navigate. Loggerhead turtle hatchlings, for example, use magnetism to travel thousands of miles through the ocean back to their birthplace. Homing pigeons use magnetism to find their way back home. Scientists hypothesize that part of this ability is due to small amounts of an iron-containing compound in the animals' brains that can sense and respond to Earth's magnetic field. Provide pairs of students with two bar magnets, and have them produce a demonstration of this phenomenon.

Academic Vocabulary
Activate Prior Knowledge Ask questions to help students break the word **interaction** into parts and infer its meaning.

- What are some words you know that begin with the prefix *inter-*? (Sample answers: *Internet, intercept, intersection, intermission*)
- Based on the meanings of these words, what do you think the prefix *inter-* means? (*between or among*)
- What does the word *action* mean? (*An action is something that happens.*)
- What can you conclude that the *interaction* of two things means? (*something that happens between the things*)

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Activate **prior knowledge** to connect students to important science concepts.



Professional Development Videos

Preview a lesson and understand strategies and outcomes.

Targeted Teaching and Learning

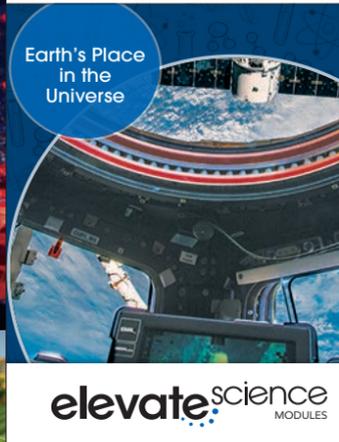
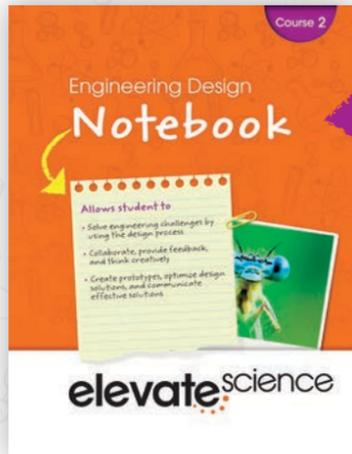
Support differentiation for all students:

- ELD
- Special Education
- Below Level
- Advanced Level

Do the Science!

Engineering Design Notebook

Presents scenarios and guides students through the engineering design process.



Write-In Student Editions

Support the development of writing and thinking about science.



Lots of kits for hands-on science!

Classroom Material Kits

Provides most of the supplies necessary to do all the hands-on investigations. Includes both consumable and non-consumable materials.

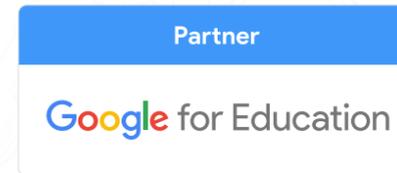
Teacher Materials Include:

- Teacher Edition
- Teacher Lab Resource

Award-winning Digital Platform

Savvas Realize™ Platform allows for flexibility in teaching and learning.

- Seamless Google integration
 - Google Classroom™
 - Google Drive™
- Rearrange or hide topics
- Customize lessons



Digital Resources

- Savvas Realize™ Reader Student eText
- Interactivities
- Animations
- Games
- Videos
- Virtual Labs
- Lab Worksheets
- Quest Checklists
- Enrichments
- School-to-Home Letters
- Multilingual Glossary
- Assessments
 - Readiness
 - Quizzes
 - Topic Tests
 - Benchmark
 - Performance-Based
 - End-of-topic
 - Course Level
 - Rubrics
 - ExamView®
- Teacher Edition eText
- Teacher Support
- Reading Strategies
- Target Reading Skills
- Test-Taking Strategies



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