Florida Science

Grade 8: Access Points

Earth and Space Science

Earth in Space and Time

Independent

1 Compare the distances of the Moon, the Sun, and other stars from the Earth. SC.8.E.5.IN.1

2 Identify that the Earth and Sun are a part of the Milky Way galaxy. SC.8.E.5.IN.2

3 Identify Earth's position in the Solar System, and its size relative to the Moon and Sun. SC.8.E.5.IN.3

4 Identify gravity as the force that holds orbiting planets in place in the Solar System. SC.8.E.5.IN.4

5 Identify differences in physical properties of stars, such as brightness, color, and size. SC.8.E.5.IN.5

6 Describe the Sun as a mass of hot, burning gases that produces very high temperatures. SC.8.E.5.IN.6

7 Compare conditions on other planets in the Solar System to those on Earth, such as gravity, temperature, and atmosphere. SC.8.E.5.IN.7

8 Identify that long ago people thought the Sun traveled around Earth (geocentric model) until scientists proved otherwise. SC.8.E.5.IN.8

9 Recognize that the four seasons are related to Earth's position as it travels (revolves) around the Sun. SC.8.E.5.IN.9

10 Recognize that the Moon's revolution around the Earth takes about thirty days. SC.8.E.5.IN.10

11 Identify technology used by scientists to locate, view, and study objects in space. SC.8.E.5.IN.11

12 Recognize that technology allows special cameras and satellites to take pictures of objects in space. SC.8.E.5.IN.12

13 Identify effects of space research and exploration on Florida's economy. SC.8.E.5.IN.1

Skip to main content

Supported

1 Identify the relative positions of the Sun and the Moon from Earth. SC.8.E.5.SU.1

2 Recognize that the Solar System is part of a galaxy. SC.8.E.5.SU.2

3 Identify that there are planets and moons in the Solar System. SC.8.E.5.SU.3

4 Recognize that the Sun is the closest star to Earth and appears large and bright. SC.8.E.5.SU.4

5 Recognize that the Sun is made of gases that are on fire. SC.8.E.5.SU.5

6 Recognize that conditions on other planets in the Solar System are different than those on Earth. SC.8.E.5.SU.6

7 Recognize that Earth revolves around the Sun creating the four seasons. SC.8.E.5.SU.7

8 Recognize that scientists use special tools to examine objects in space. SC.8.E.5.SU.8

9 Identify an effect space exploration has had on Florida's economy. SC.8.E.5.SU.9

Participatory

1 Recognize that the Moon is closer to Earth than the Sun. SC.8.E.5.PA.1

2 Recognize the Sun and stars as objects in space. SC.8.E.5.PA.2

3 Recognize the four seasons. SC.8.E.5.PA.3

4 Recognize a technology tool created for space exploration and adapted for personal use, such as computers, telescopes, or satellites. SC.8.E.5.PA.

Life Science

Matter and Energy Transformations

Independent

1 Identify structures in plants that enable them to use the energy from the Sun to make their own food through a process called photosynthesis. SC.8.L.18.IN.1

2 Recognize that cells break down food to release energy. SC.8.L.18.IN.2

3 Illustrate a model that shows how carbon is cycled between plants and animals. SC.8.L.18.IN.3

4 Identify the flow of energy from the Sun as it is transferred along a food chain. SC.8.L.18.IN.

Supported

1 Recognize that plants make their own food through a process called photosynthesis. SC.8.L.18.SU.1

2 Recognize that plants and animals get energy from food. SC.8.L.18.SU.2

3 Recognize that plants use the carbon dioxide that animals breathe out. SC.8.L.18.SU.3

4 Recognize that plants get energy from the Sun and that energy is transferred to the animals that eat the plants. SC.8.L.18.SU.

Skip to main content

Participatory

1 Recognize that plants need water and light to grow. SC.8.L.18.PA.1

2 Recognize that food provides energy. SC.8.L.18.PA.

Nature of Science

The Practice of Science

Independent

1 Identify a problem from the eighth grade curriculum, use reference materials to gather information, carry out an experiment, collect and record data, and report results. SC.8.N.1.IN.1

2 Identify a possible explanation (hypothesis) for a science problem. SC.8.N.1.IN.2

3 Identify methods used in different areas of science, such as life science, earth and space science, and physical science. SC.8.N.1.IN.3

4 Identify that the process used in scientific investigations involves asking a research question, forming a hypothesis, reviewing what is already known, collecting evidence through observations or experiments, determining results, and reaching conclusions. SC.8.N.1.IN.

Supported

1 Recognize a problem from the eighth grade curriculum, use materials to gather information, conduct a simple experiment, and record and share results. SC.8.N.1.SU.1

2 Recognize a possible explanation (hypothesis) for a science problem. SC.8.N.1.SU.2

3 Recognize methods used in different areas of science, such as life science, earth and space science, and physical science. SC.8.N.1.SU.3

4 Recognize that the basic process used in scientific investigations involves questioning, observing, and recording and sharing results. SC.8.N.1.SU.4

Participatory

1 Recognize a problem related to the eighth grade curriculum, observe and explore objects and activities, and recognize a solution. SC.8.N.1.PA.1

2 Recognize science as a way to solve problems about the natural world. SC.8.N.1.PA.2

The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge

Independent

1 Identify that scientific knowledge must be supported by evidence. SC.8.N.2.IN.1

Supported

Skip to main content

1 Recognize examples of evidence that supports scientific knowledge. SC.8.N.2.SU.1

Participatory

1 Recognize an example of observable evidence related to science. SC.8.N.2.PA.1

The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models

Independent

1 Identify models used in the context of one's own study of science. SC.8.N.3.IN.1

2 Identify that scientific theories can change. SC.8.N.3.IN.2

Supported

1 Recognize models used in the context of one's own study of science. SC.8.N.3.SU.1

2 Recognize that scientific theories can change. SC.8.N.3.SU.2

Participatory

1 Associate a model with an activity used in the context of one's own study of science. SC.8.N.3.PA.1

2 Observe and recognize a cause-effect relationship related to a science topic. SC.8.N.3.PA.2

Science and Society

Independent

1 Identify ways that science processes can be used to make informed decisions in the community, state, and nation. SC.8.N.4.IN.1

Supported

1 Recognize that science processes can be used to help people in the community and state make wise choices. SC.8.N.4.SU.1

Participatory

1 Recognize a way science is used in the community. SC.8.N.4.PA.1

Physical Science

Properties of Matter

Skip to main content

Independent

1 Compare properties of solids, liquids, and gases. SC.8.P.8.IN.1

2 Recognize that the weight of an object is related to the pull of gravity. SC.8.P.8.IN.2

3 Observe and compare the density of various materials. SC.8.P.8.IN.3

4 Observe and compare substances based on their physical properties, such as thermal and electrical conductivity, solubility, or magnetic properties. SC.8.P.8.IN.4

5 Recognize that common elements combine in different ways to make up all living and nonliving things. SC.8.P.8.IN.5

6 Identify common elements, such as oxygen, iron, and carbon. SC.8.P.8.IN.6

7 Identify that matter is made of small particles called atoms. SC.8.P.8.IN.7

8 Identify common acids, such as lemon juice and vinegar, and bases, such as baking soda and ammonia, and their hazardous properties. SC.8.P.8.IN.8

9 Identify common materials as pure substances or mixtures. SC.8.P.8.IN.9

Supported

1 Recognize three states of matter, including solids, liquids, and gases. SC.8.P.8.SU.1

2 Compare the weight of different sized objects. SC.8.P.8.SU.2

3 Recognize that smaller objects can weigh more than bigger objects because of density. SC.8.P.8.SU.3

4 Observe and compare substances by physical properties, such as weight, size, boiling and melting points, and magnetic properties. SC.8.P.8.SU.4

5 Recognize that parts of matter can be separated in tiny particles. SC.8.P.8.SU.5

6 Recognize examples of common elements, such as carbon or iron. SC.8.P.8.SU.6

7 Recognize common acids, such as vinegar, and bases, such as ammonia, and their hazardous properties. SC.8.P.8.SU.7

8 Recognize examples of pure substances and mixtures. SC.8.P.8.SU.8

Participatory

1 Recognize examples of the gaseous state of matter, such as steam or smoke. SC.8.P.8.PA.1

2 Recognize the heavier of two objects. SC.8.P.8.PA.2

3 Recognize substances by physical properties, such as weight (heavy and light), size (big and small), and temperature (hot and cold). SC.8.P.8.PA.3

4 Recognize common acids as safe or harmful. SC.8.P.8.PA.4

5 Separate a mixture into its parts. SC.8.P.8.PA.5

Independent

1 Observe and classify changes in matter as physical (reversible) or chemical (irreversible). SC.8.P.9.IN.1

2 Observe and identify how temperature influences chemical changes. SC.8.P.9.IN.2

Supported

1 Observe and recognize physical changes in matter as able to change back (reversible), such as water to ice, and chemical changes of matter as unable to change back (irreversible), such as cake to cake batter. SC.8.P.9.SU.1

2 Observe and recognize changes caused by heat on substances. SC.8.P.9.SU.2

Participatory

1 Recognize an example of a physical change, such as ice changing to water. SC.8.P.9.PA.1

2 Recognize that heat influences changes (chemical) in matter, such as cooking. SC.8.P.9.PA.2

2 Recognize that heat influences changes (chemical) in matter, such as cooking. SC.8.P.9.PA.2