

TCSD Standards - 8th Grade - Focus on Physical Science

Motion

1 The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- position is defined relative to some choice of standard reference point and a set of reference directions.
- average speed is the total distance traveled divided by the total time elapsed and that the speed of an object along the path traveled can vary.
- how to solve problems involving distance, time, and average speed.
- to describe the velocity of an object one must specify both direction and speed.
- changes in velocity may be due to changes in speed, direction, or both.
- how to interpret graphs of position versus time and speed versus time for motion in a single direction.

Forces

2 Unbalanced forces cause changes in velocity. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- a force has both direction and magnitude.
- when an object is subject to two or more forces at once, the effect is the cumulative effect of all the forces.
- when the forces on an object are balanced, the motion of the object does not change.
- how to identify separately the two or more forces that are acting on a single static object, including gravity, elastic forces due to tension or compression in matter, and friction.
- when the forces on an object are unbalanced, the object will change its motion (that is, it will speed up, slow down, or change direction)
- the greater the mass of an object, the more force is needed to achieve the same rate of change in motion
- the role of gravity in forming and maintaining the planets, stars and the solar system.
- Newton's three laws of motion.

Structure of Matter

3 Elements have distinct properties and atomic structure. All matter is comprised of one or more of over 100 elements. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- the structure of the atom and know it is composed of protons, neutrons and electrons.
- compounds are formed by combining two or more different elements. Compounds have properties that are different from their constituent elements.
- atoms and molecules form solids by building up repeating patterns such as the crystal structure of NaCl or long chain polymers.
- the states (solid, liquid, gas) of matter depend on molecular motion.
- in solids the atoms are closely locked in position and can only vibrate; in liquids the atoms and molecules are more loosely connected and can collide with and move past one another, while in gases the atoms or molecules are free to move independently, colliding frequently.
- how to use the Periodic Table to identify elements in simple compounds.

Earth in the Solar System (Earth Science)

4 The structure and composition of the universe can be learned from the study of stars and galaxies and their evolution. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- galaxies are clusters of billions of stars, and may have different shapes.
- that the Sun is one of many stars in our own Milky Way galaxy. Stars may differ in size, temperature, and color.
- how to use astronomical units and light years as measures of distance between the Sun, stars, and Earth.
- stars are the source of light for all bright objects in outer space The Moon and planets shine by reflected sunlight, not by their own light.
- the appearance, general composition, relative position and size, and motion of objects in the solar system, including planets, planetary satellites, comets, and asteroids.

Reactions

5 Chemical reactions are processes in which atoms are rearranged into different combinations of molecules. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- reactant atoms and molecules interact to form products with different chemical properties.
- the idea of atoms explains the conservation of matter: In chemical reactions the number of atoms stays the same no matter how they are arranged, so their total mass stays the same.
- chemical reactions usually liberate heat or absorb heat.
- physical processes include freezing and boiling, in which a material changes form with no chemical reaction.
- how to determine whether a solution is acidic, basic or neutral.
- the four types of chemical reactions (single replacement, double replacement, synthesis and decomposition) and how to write chemical equations.

Chemistry of Living Systems (Life Science)

6 Principles of chemistry underlie the functioning of biological systems. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- carbon, because of its ability to combine in many ways with itself and other elements, has a central role in the chemistry of living organisms.
- living organisms are made of molecules largely consisting largely of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulfur.
- living organisms have many different kinds of molecules, including small ones such as water and salt, and very large ones such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins and DNA.

Periodic Table

7 The organization of the periodic table is based on the properties of the elements and reflects the structure of atoms. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- how to identify regions corresponding to metals, nonmetals and inert gases.
- elements are defined by the number of protons in the nucleus, which is called the atomic number. Different isotopes of an element have a different number of neutrons in the nucleus.
- substances can be classified by their properties, including melting temperature, density, hardness, heat, and electrical conductivity.

Density and Buoyancy

8 All objects experience a buoyant force when immersed in a fluid. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:

- density is mass per unit volume.
- how to calculate the density of substances (regular and irregular solids and liquids) from measurements of mass and volume.
- the buoyant force on an object in a fluid is an upward force equal to the weight of the fluid it has displaced.
- how to predict whether an object will float or sink.

Investigation and Experimentation

9 Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations. As a basis for understanding this concept, and to addressing the content the other three strands, students should develop their own questions and perform investigations. Students will:

- plan and conduct a scientific investigation to test a hypothesis.
- evaluate the accuracy and reproducibility of data.
- distinguish between variable and controlled parameters in a test.
- recognize the slope of the linear graph as the constant in the relationship $y=mx$ and apply this principle in interpreting graphs constructed from data.
- construct appropriate graphs from data and develop quantitative statements about the relationships between variables.
- apply simple mathematical relationships to determine one quantity given the other two (including speed = distance/time, density = mass/volume, force = pressure x area, volume = area x height).
- distinguish between linear and non-linear relationships on a graph of data.
- select and use appropriate tools and technology (including calculators, computers, balances, spring scales, and Bunsen burners) to perform tests, collect data, and display data.
- know the importance of lab safety and how to follow lab safety procedures.
- measure length, volume, mass, density, and temperature using the metric system and be able to convert measurements within the metric system.
- continue to develop science process skills.