



CORRELATIONS TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE STANDARDS

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Kindergarten

Science

- 1b. Students know water can be a liquid or a solid and can be made to change back and forth from one form to the other.
- 3a. Students know characteristics of mountains, rivers, oceans, valleys, deserts, and local land forms.
- 3c. Students know how to identify resources from Earth that are used in everyday life and understand that many resources can be conserved.
- 4c. Students will describe the relative position of objects using one reference (e.g., above or below).

Social Science

- K.4 Students compare and contrast the locations of people, places, and environments and describe the human and physical characteristics of places by:
 - 2. distinguishing between land and water and locating general areas referenced in historically-based legends and stories on maps and globes.
 - 4. constructing maps and models of neighborhoods, incorporating such structures as police and fire stations, airports, banks, hospitals, supermarkets, harbors, schools, homes, places of worship, and transportation lines.

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - First Grade

Science

- 1a. Students know solids, liquids, and gases have different properties.
- 1b. Students know the properties of substances can change when the substances are mixed, cooled, or heated.
- 3c. Students know the Sun warms the land, air, and water.
- 4d. Students will describe the relative position of objects using two references (e.g., above and next to, below and left of).

Social Science

- 1.2 Students compare and contrast the absolute and relative locations of people and place and describe the physical and human characteristics of place by:
 - 4. describing how location, weather, and physical environments affect the way people live, including their food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation.

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Second Grade

Science

- 3e. Students know rock, water, plants and soil provide many resources including food, fuel, and building materials that humans use.
- 4d. Students will write or draw descriptions of a sequence of steps, events, and observations.

Social Science

2.2 Students demonstrate map skills by describing the absolute and relative locations of people, places, and environments by:

4. comparing and contrasting basic land use in urban, suburban and rural environments in California.

2.4 Students understand basic economic concepts and their individual roles in the economy, and demonstrate basic economic reasoning skills, in terms of:

1. food production and consumption long ago and today, including the role of farmers, processors, distributors, weather, and land and water resources.

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Third Grade

Science

1e. Students know matter has three forms: solid, liquid and gas.

1f. Students know evaporation and melting are changes that occur when objects are heated.

Social Science

3.1 Students describe the physical and human geography and use maps, tables, graphs, photographs, and charts to organize information about people, places and environments in a spatial context by:

1. identifying geographical features found in their local region (e.g. deserts, mountains, valleys, hills, coastal areas, oceans, lakes)

2. tracing the ways in which people have used the resources of the local region and modified the physical environment (e.g. a dam constructed upstream changed a river or coastline).

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Fourth Grade

Social Science

4.4 Students explain how California became an agricultural and industrial power by tracing the transformation of the California economy and its political and cultural development since the 1850's, in terms of:

6. California's water system and how it evolved over time into a network of dams, aqueducts, and reservoirs.

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Fifth Grade

Science

3b. Students know when liquid water evaporates, it turns into water vapor (invisible) in the air and can reappear as a liquid when cooled, or as a solid if cooled below the freezing point of water.

3c. Students know water moves in the air from one place to another in the form of clouds or fog, which are tiny droplets of water or ice, and falls to the Earth as rain, hail, sleet, or snow.

3d. Students know the amount of fresh water, located in rivers, lakes, underground sources, and glaciers, is limited, and its availability can be extended through recycling and decreased use.

3e. Students know the origin of water used by their local communities.

Water – Where It Comes From and Where It Goes - Sixth Grade

Science

6c. Students know different natural energy and material resources, including air, soil, rocks, minerals, petroleum, fresh water, wildlife, and forests, and classify them as renewable or nonrenewable.