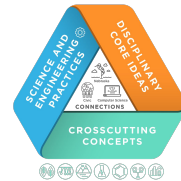


FREE Science Instructional Materials with Grade-Specific Professional Learning



Spend a day taking a deep dive into a FREE storyline unit that you can teach in the fall with ongoing virtual support and a collaborative teacher network. Get to know the lessons and play with the materials kits.

Unit topics we will explore together!

Kindergarten: June 22
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Weather and Climate

1st Grade: June 22
12:30-3:30 PM
Earth's Place in the
Universe and
Waves & Their Properties

2nd Grade: June 23
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Process that Shape the
Earth

3rd Grade: June 24
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Interdependent
Relationships in
Ecosystems

4th Grade: June 25
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Community Waters

5th Grade: June 26
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Where does our clean
water come from...?

HS Physical Science:
June 26
12:30-3:30 PM
Interactions

Middle School:
[OpenSciEd Materials](#)

6th Grade: June 29
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Light and Matter

7th Grade: June 29
12:30-3:30 PM
Chemical Reactions

8th Grade: June 30
9:00 AM-12:00 PM
Content Forces

HS Biology: June 30
12:30-3:30 PM
Evolution

**Anchor Phenomenon
Routine/Talk Moves
Workshop is a
prerequisite.**

**Join us May 28th & May
29th 9-12 if needed.**

If face-to-face work is
allowed, we will return to
that model. A decision will
be made June 1st.

Why should I attend?

Educators and students
deserve the opportunity
to learn with high-quality
instructional materials.
Your time is too valuable to
spend designing your own
curriculum. Your design
time should be dedicated
to meeting the needs of
individual students, not
just planning for whole
groups.

Why these materials?

These units are designed
for 3-dimensional
standards and
instructional shifts.
Students figure out
real-world phenomena
and solve real-world
problems as a community
of science sense-makers.

Why is this important?

Content-specific learning
with high-quality
instructional materials
helps students succeed.
When high-quality
materials were combined
with professional
development, students
gained four months of
learning over two years
versus comparison groups
(Taylor et al., 2015).