

Johnny's Airport Adventure

National Standards

Grades K – 2 Science

Source: Benchmarks for Science Literacy National Standards Science Literacy 2008

Lesson/Activity	Grades K – 2 Science Standards
Role-Play(6-14)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Role-Play(6-14)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Role-Play(6-14)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Engine Terms (23-24)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Engine Terms (23-24)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Engine Terms (23-24)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Shape Matching (25)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Shape Matching (25)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Shape Matching (25)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	1B/P1 People can often learn about things around them by just observing those things carefully, but sometimes they can learn more by doing something to the things and noting what happens.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	4F/P1 Things move in many different ways, such as straight, zigzag, round and round, back and forth, and fast and slow.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	4F/P2 The way to change how something is moving is to give it a push or a pull.

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National Standards

Grades 3 – 5 Science

Source: Benchmarks for Science Literacy National Standards Science Literacy 2008

Lesson/Activity	Grades 3 – 5 - Science Standards
Role-Play(6-14)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Role-Play(6-14)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
Role-Play(6-14)	3A/E1 Throughout all of history, people everywhere have invented and used tools. Most tools of today are different from those of the past but many are modifications of very ancient tools.
Role-Play(6-14)	3A/E3 Measuring instruments can be used to gather accurate information for making scientific comparisons of objects and events and for designing and constructing things that will work properly.
Role-Play(6-14)	4F/E1a Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces.
Role-Play(6-14)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Role-Play(6-14)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	3A/E1 Throughout all of history, people everywhere have invented and used tools. Most tools of today are different from those of the past but many are modifications of very ancient tools.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	3A/E3 Measuring instruments can be used to gather accurate information for making scientific comparisons of objects and events and for designing and constructing things that will work properly.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	4F/E1a Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	3A/E1 Throughout all of history, people everywhere have invented and used tools. Most tools of today are different from those of the past but many are modifications of very ancient tools.
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Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.

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National Standards

Grades 3 – 5 Science

Source: Benchmarks for Science Literacy National Standards Science Literacy 2008

Lesson/Activity	Grades 3 – 5 Science Standards
Engine Terms (23-24)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Engine Terms (23-24)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
Engine Terms (23-24)	3A/E1 Throughout all of history, people everywhere have invented and used tools. Most tools of today are different from those of the past but many are modifications of very ancient tools.
Engine Terms (23-24)	3A/E3 Measuring instruments can be used to gather accurate information for making scientific comparisons of objects and events and for designing and constructing things that will work properly.
Engine Terms (23-24)	4F/E1a Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces.
Engine Terms (23-24)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Engine Terms (23-24)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.
Shape Matching (25)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Shape Matching (25)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
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Shape Matching (25)	3A/E3 Measuring instruments can be used to gather accurate information for making scientific comparisons of objects and events and for designing and constructing things that will work properly.
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Shape Matching (25)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Shape Matching (25)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
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Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	4F/E1a Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
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Grades 3 – 5 Science

Source: Benchmarks for Science Literacy National Standards Science Literacy 2008

Lesson/Activity	Grades 3 – 5 Science Standards
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	1B/E1 Scientific investigations may take many different forms, including observing what things are like or what is happening somewhere, collecting specimens for analysis, and doing experiments.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	1B/E2b One reason for following directions carefully and for keeping records of one's work is to provide information on what might have caused differences in investigations.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	3A/E1 Throughout all of history, people everywhere have invented and used tools. Most tools of today are different from those of the past but many are modifications of very ancient tools.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	3A/E3 Measuring instruments can be used to gather accurate information for making scientific comparisons of objects and events and for designing and constructing things that will work properly.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	4F/E1a Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	4F/E1bc The greater the force is, the greater the change in motion will be. The more massive an object is, the less effect a given force will have.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	4F/E2 How fast things move differs greatly. Some things are so slow that their journey takes a long time; others move too fast for people to even see them.

Johnny's Airport Adventure

National Standards

Grades K – 4 Science

Source: NSTA National Standards Science 1996

Lesson/Activity	Grades K – 4 Science Standards
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	An object's motion can be described by tracing and measuring its position over time.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	The position and motion of objects can be changed by pushing or pulling. The size of the change is related to the strength of the push or pull.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	Students should make proposals to build something or get something to work better; they should be able to describe and communicate their ideas. Students should recognize that designing a solution might have constraints, such as cost, materials, time, space, or safety.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	Students should evaluate their own results or solutions to problems, as well as those of other children, by considering how well a product or design met the challenge to solve a problem. When possible, students should use measurements and include constraints and other criteria in their evaluations. They should modify designs based on the results of evaluations.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	Student abilities should include oral, written, and pictorial communication of the design process and product. The communication might be show and tell, group discussions, short written reports, or pictures, depending on the students' abilities and the design project.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	Some objects occur in nature; others have been designed and made by people to solve human problems and enhance the quality of life.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	An object's motion can be described by tracing and measuring its position over time.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	The position and motion of objects can be changed by pushing or pulling. The size of the change is related to the strength of the push or pull.
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Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	Student abilities should include oral, written, and pictorial communication of the design process and product. The communication might be show and tell, group discussions, short written reports, or pictures, depending on the students' abilities and the design project.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	Some objects occur in nature; others have been designed and made by people to solve human problems and enhance the quality of life.
Engine Terms (23-24)	The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or the background.
Engine Terms (23-24)	An object's motion can be described by tracing and measuring its position over time.
Engine Terms (23-24)	The position and motion of objects can be changed by pushing or pulling. The size of the change is related to the strength of the push or pull.
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Grades K – 4 Science

Source: NSTA National Standards Science 1996

Lesson/Activity	Grades K – 4 Science Standards
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	Objects have many observable properties, including size, weight, shape, color, temperature, and the ability to react with other substances. Those properties can be measured using tools, such as rulers, balances, and thermometers.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	In early years, students develop simple skills, such as how to observe, measure, cut, connect, switch, turn on and off, pour, hold, tie, and hook. Beginning with simple instruments, students can use rulers to measure the length, height, and depth of objects and materials; thermometers to measure temperature; watches to measure time; beam balances and spring scales to measure weight and force; magnifiers to observe objects and organisms; and microscopes to observe the finer details of plants, animals, rocks, and other materials. Children also develop skills in the use of computers and calculators for conducting investigations.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	Children should develop abilities to work individually and collaboratively and to use suitable tools, techniques, and quantitative measurements when appropriate. Students should demonstrate the ability to balance simple constraints in problem solving.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	Students should evaluate their own results or solutions to problems, as well as those of other children, by considering how well a product or design met the challenge to solve a problem. When possible, students should use measurements and include constraints and other criteria in their evaluations. They should modify designs based on the results of evaluations.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	Tools help scientists make better observations, measurements, and equipment for investigations. They help scientists see, measure, and do things that they could not otherwise see, measure, and do.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	Objects have many observable properties, including size, weight, shape, color, temperature, and the ability to react with other substances. Those properties can be measured using tools, such as rulers, balances, and thermometers.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	In early years, students develop simple skills, such as how to observe, measure, cut, connect, switch, turn on and off, pour, hold, tie, and hook. Beginning with simple instruments, students can use rulers to measure the length, height, and depth of objects and materials; thermometers to measure temperature; watches to measure time; beam balances and spring scales to measure weight and force; magnifiers to observe objects and organisms; and microscopes to observe the finer details of plants, animals, rocks, and other materials. Children also develop skills in the use of computers and calculators for conducting investigations.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	Children should develop abilities to work individually and collaboratively and to use suitable tools, techniques, and quantitative measurements when appropriate. Students should demonstrate the ability to balance simple constraints in problem solving.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	Students should evaluate their own results or solutions to problems, as well as those of other children, by considering how well a product or design met the challenge to solve a problem. When possible, students should use measurements and include constraints and other criteria in their evaluations. They should modify designs based on the results of evaluations.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	Tools help scientists make better observations, measurements, and equipment for investigations. They help scientists see, measure, and do things that they could not otherwise see, measure, and do.