

<b>Johnny's Airport Adventure</b>			
<b>2004 Science</b>			
<b>Performance Standards</b>			
<b>Georgia Science</b>			
<b>Grade K</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.K.SKCS4.a	Use a model—such as a toy or a picture—to describe a feature of the primary thing.
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.K.SKCS5.b	Begin to draw pictures that portray features of the thing being described.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	GA	SCI.K.SKCS3.b	Make something that can actually be used to perform a task, using paper, cardboard, wood, plastic, metal, or existing objects. (For example: paper plate day and night sky models)
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	GA	SCI.K.SKCS4.a	Use a model—such as a toy or a picture—to describe a feature of the primary thing.
<b>2004 Science</b>			
<b>Performance Standards</b>			
<b>Georgia Science</b>			
<b>Grade 1</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.1.S1CS4.a	Use a model - such as a toy or a picture - to describe a feature of the primary thing.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	GA	SCI.1.S1CS5.b	Draw pictures (grade level appropriate) that correctly portray features of the thing being described.
Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.1.S1CS7.a	Scientists use a common language with precise definitions of terms to make it easier to communicate their observations to each other.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	GA	SCI.1.S1CS2.a	Use whole numbers in ordering, counting, identifying, measuring, and describing things and experiences.
<b>Johnny's Airport Adventure</b>			
<b>2004 Science</b>			
<b>Performance Standards</b>			
<b>Georgia Science</b>			
<b>Grade 2</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.a	Identify the parts of things, such as toys or tools, and identify what things can do when put together that they could not do otherwise.
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.b	Use a model - such as a toy or a picture - to describe a feature of the primary thing.
Storyboard Airport Terms (15-16)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.b	Use a model - such as a toy or a picture - to describe a feature of the primary thing.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.a	Identify the parts of things, such as toys or tools, and identify what things can do when put together that they could not do otherwise.
Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.a	Identify the parts of things, such as toys or tools, and identify what things can do when put together that they could not do otherwise.

Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS7.a	Scientists use a common language with precise definitions of terms to make it easier to communicate their observations to each other.
Shape Matching (25)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS4.b	Use a model - such as a toy or a picture - to describe a feature of the primary thing.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	GA	SCI.2.S2CS2.d	Make quantitative estimates of familiar lengths, weights, and time intervals, and check them by measuring.
<b>Johnny's Airport Adventure</b>			
<b>2004 Science</b>			
<b>Performance Standards</b>			
<b>Georgia Science</b>			
<b>Grade 3</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS4.a	Observe and describe how parts influence one another in things with many parts.
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS4.b	Use geometric figures, number sequences, graphs, diagrams, sketches, number lines, maps, and stories to represent corresponding features of objects, events, and processes in the real world.
Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS8.b	Clear and active communication is an essential part of doing science. It enables scientists to inform others about their work, expose their ideas to criticism by other scientists, and stay informed about scientific discoveries around the world.
Shape Matching (25)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS4.b	Use geometric figures, number sequences, graphs, diagrams, sketches, number lines, maps, and stories to represent corresponding features of objects, events, and processes in the real world.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS8.c	Scientists use technology to increase their power to observe things and to measure and compare things accurately.
Time Changes Worksheet (33-44)	GA	SCI.3.S3CS8.c	Scientists use technology to increase their power to observe things and to measure and compare things accurately.
<b>Johnny's Airport Adventure</b>			
<b>2004 Science</b>			
<b>Performance Standards</b>			
<b>Georgia Science</b>			
<b>Grade 4</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS4.a	Observe and describe how parts influence one another in things with many parts.

Role-Play(6-14)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS4.b	Use geometric figures, number sequences, graphs, diagrams, sketches, number lines, maps, and stories to represent corresponding features of objects, events, and processes in the real world. Identify ways in which the representations do not match their original counterparts.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS4.b	Use geometric figures, number sequences, graphs, diagrams, sketches, number lines, maps, and stories to represent corresponding features of objects, events, and processes in the real world. Identify ways in which the representations do not match their original counterparts.
Labeling Worksheet (17-22)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS8.b	Clear and active communication is an essential part of doing science. It enables scientists to inform others about their work, expose their ideas to criticism by other scientists, and stay informed about scientific discoveries around the world.
Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS4.a	Observe and describe how parts influence one another in things with many parts.
Engine Terms (23-24)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS8.b	Clear and active communication is an essential part of doing science. It enables scientists to inform others about their work, expose their ideas to criticism by other scientists, and stay informed about scientific discoveries around the world.
Shape Matching (25)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS4.a	Observe and describe how parts influence one another in things with many parts.
Measurement Worksheet 26-32)	GA	SCI.4.S4CS2.c	Judge whether measurements and computations of quantities, such as length, area, volume, weight, or time, are reasonable answers to scientific problems by comparing them to typical values.