

Aeronautics Educator Guide			
2010 Science			
Academic Content Standards			
Ohio Science			
Grades PK-4			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Air Engines (12-16)	OH	SCI.PK-4.1	Observe and ask questions about the natural environment;
Air Engines (12-16)	OH	SCI.PK-4.5	Communicate about observations, investigations and explanations; and
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.PK-4.1	Observe and ask questions about the natural environment;
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.PK-4.2	Plan and conduct simple investigations;
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.PK-4.3	Employ simple equipment and tools to gather data and extend the senses;
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.PK-4.6	Review and ask questions about the observations and explanations of others.
Wind in Your Socks) (29-35)	OH	SCI.PK-4.1	Observe and ask questions about the natural environment;
Wind in Your Socks) (29-35)	OH	SCI.PK-4.3	Employ simple equipment and tools to gather data and extend the senses;
Wind in Your Socks) (29-35)	OH	SCI.PK-4.5	Communicate about observations, investigations and explanations; and

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Grade 2			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Air Engines (12-16)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.1.a	Air has properties that can be observed and measured. The transfer of energy in the atmosphere causes air movement, which is felt as wind. Wind speed and direction can be measured.
Air Engines (12-16)	OH	SCI.2.PS.1.1.a	Motion can increase, change direction or stop depending on the force applied.
Air Engines (12-16)	OH	SCI.2.PS.1.1.b	The change in motion of an object is related to the size of the force.
Flight: Interdisciplinary Learning Activities (76-79)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.3.a	Changes in energy affect all aspects of weather, including temperature, precipitation amount and wind.
Paper Bag Mask (23-28)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.1.a	Air has properties that can be observed and measured. The transfer of energy in the atmosphere causes air movement, which is felt as wind. Wind speed and direction can be measured.

Wind in Your Socks) (29-35)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.1.a	Air has properties that can be observed and measured. The transfer of energy in the atmosphere causes air movement, which is felt as wind. Wind speed and direction can be measured.
Wind in Your Socks) (29-35)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.3.a	Changes in energy affect all aspects of weather, including temperature, precipitation amount and wind.
Air: Interdisciplinary Learning Activities (36-39)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.2.a	Water is present in the air as clouds, steam, fog, rain, ice, snow, sleet or hail. When water in the air cools (change of energy), it forms small droplets of water that can be seen as clouds. Water can change from liquid to vapor in the air and from vapor to liquid. The water droplets can form into raindrops. Water droplets can change to solid by freezing into snow, sleet or hail. Clouds are moved by flowing air.
Air: Interdisciplinary Learning Activities (36-39)	OH	SCI.2.ESS.1.3.a	Changes in energy affect all aspects of weather, including temperature, precipitation amount and wind.

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Grade 3			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.3.PS.1.1.a	Matter takes up space and has weight.
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.3.PS.1.2.a	The most common states of matter are solids, liquids and gases.
Dunked Napkin (17-22)	OH	SCI.3.PS.1.2.b	Shape and compressibility are properties that can distinguish between the states of matter.
Paper Bag Mask (23-28)	OH	SCI.3.PS.1.2.b	Shape and compressibility are properties that can distinguish between the states of matter.

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Grade 4			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Air: Interdisciplinary Learning Activities (36-39)	OH	SCI.4.PS.1.1	The total amount of matter is conserved when it undergoes a change.