**Conveyor Engineering**  
Lesson explores the engineering behind the conveyor belt and considers the impact this invention has had on transportation and the coordinated shipping and delivery of goods. Students work in teams to design and build a conveyor system out of everyday materials that can transport pieces of candy 4 feet (120cm). The conveyor must make a 90 degree turn as it moves along. Student teams design their system, build and test it, evaluate their designs and those of classmates, and share observations with their class.

| Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Grade 8 | IPC | Physics |
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| ***Strand: Scientific Investigation and Reasoning*** | | | | | | | |
| 1.A Demonstrate safe practices as described in the Texas Safety Standards during classroom and outdoor investigations including observing a schoolyard habitat. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices and the use of safety equipment as described in the Texas Safety Standards during classroom and outdoor investigations. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices and the use of safety equipment as described in the Texas Safety Standards during classroom and outdoor investigations. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations as outlined in the Texas Safety Standards. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations as outlined in the Texas Safety Standards. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations as outlined in the Texas Safety Standards. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations. | 1.A Demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations. |
| 1.B Make informed choices in the use and conservation of natural resources by recycling or reusing materials such as paper, aluminum cans, and plastics. | 1.B Make informed choices in the use and conservation of natural resources and reusing and recycling of materials such as paper, aluminum, glass, cans and plastic. | 1.B Make informed choices in the conservation, disposal, and recycling of materials. | 1.B Practice appropriate use and conservation of resources including disposal, reuse, or recycling of materials. | 1.B Practice appropriate use and conservation of resources including disposal, reuse, or recycling of materials. | 1.B Practice appropriate use and conservation of resources including disposal, reuse, or recycling of materials. | 1.B Demonstrate an understanding of the use and conservation of resources and the proper disposal or recycling of materials. | 1.B Demonstrate an understanding of the use and conservation of resources and the proper disposal or recycling of materials. |
| 2.A Plan and implement descriptive investigations including asking and answering questions, making inferences, and selecting and using equipment or technology needed to solve a specific problem in the natural world. | 2.A Plan and implement descriptive investigations, including asking well-defined questions, making inferences, and selecting and using appropriate equipment or technology to answer his/her questions. | 2.A Describe, plan and implement simple experimental investigations testing one variable. | 2.A Plan and implement comparative and descriptive investigations by making observations, asking well- defined questions, and using appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.A Plan and implement comparative and descriptive investigations by making observations, asking well- defined questions and using appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.A Plan and implement comparative and descriptive investigations by making observations, asking well- defined questions, and selecting and using appropriate equipment and technology. |  |  |
|  |  | 2.B Ask well-defined questions, formulate testable hypotheses, and select and use appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.B Design and implement experimental investigations by making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and using appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.B Design and implement experimental investigations by making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and using appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.B Design and implement comparative and experimental investigations by making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses and selecting and using appropriate equipment and technology. | 2.B Plan and implement investigate procedures including asking questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and selecting equipment and technology. | 2.E Design and implement investigative procedures including making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, identifying variables, selecting appropriate equipment and technology, and evaluating numerical answers for reasonableness. |
| 2.D Analyze and interpret patterns in data to construct reasonable explanations based on evidence from investigations. | 2.D Analyze data and interpret patterns to construct reasonable explanations from data that can be observed and measured. | 2.D Analyze and interpret information to construct reasonable explanations from direct (observable) and indirect (inferred) evidence. | 2.E Analyze data to formulate reasonable explanations, communicate valid conclusions supported by the data, and predict trends. | 2.E Analyze data to formulate reasonable explanations, communicate valid conclusions supported by the data, and predict trends. | 2.E Analyze data to formulate reasonable explanations, communicate valid conclusions supported by the data, and predict trends. | 2.D Organize, analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data. |  |
| 2.E Demonstrate that repeated investigations may increase the reliability of results. | 2.E Perform repeated investigations to increase the reliability of results. | 2.E Demonstrate that repeated investigations may increase the reliability of results. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.F Communicate valid conclusions supported by data in writing, by drawing pictures, and through verbal discussion. | 2.F Communicate valid, oral and written results supported by data. | 2.F Communicate valid conclusions in both written and verbal forms. |  |  |  | 2.E Communicate valid conclusions. | 2.K Communicate valid conclusions supported by the data through various methods such as lab reports, labeled drawings, graphic organizers, journals, summaries, oral reports, and technology-based reports. |
|  |  | 3.C Draw or develop a model that represents how something works or looks that cannot be seen such as how a soda dispensing machine works. | 3.B Use models to represent aspects of the natural world such as a model of Earth’s layers. | 3.B Use models to represent aspects of the natural world such as human body systems, and plant and animal cells. | 3.B Use models to represent aspects of the natural world such as an atom, a molecule, space or a geologic feature. |  |  |
| 3.D Connect grade level appropriate science concepts with the history of science, science careers and contributions of scientists. | 3.D Connect grade-level appropriate science concepts with the history of science, science careers, and contributions of scientists. | 3.D Connect grade-level appropriate science concepts with the history of science, science careers, and contributions of scientists. | 3.D Relate the impact of research on scientific thought and society including the history of science and contributions of scientists as related to the content. | 3.D Relate the impact of research on scientific thought and society, including history of science and contributions of scientists as related to the content. | 3.D Relate the impact of research on scientific thought and society including the history of science and contributions of scientists as related to the content. | 3.D Evaluate the impact of research on scientific thought, society, and the environment. | 3.D Explain the impacts of the scientific contributions of a variety of historical and contemporary scientists on scientific thought and society. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.E Describe connections between physics and chemistry and future careers. | 3.E Research and describe the connections between physics and future careers. |
| *Strand: Matter and Energy* | | | | | | | |
| 5.A Measure, test, and record physical properties of matter including temperature, mass, magnetism, and the ability to sink or float. | 5.A Measure, compare, and contrast physical properties of matter including size, mass, volume, states (solid, liquid, gas), temperature, magnetism, and the ability to sink or float. | ☆5.A Classify matter based on physical properties including: mass, magnetism, physical state (solid, liquid, and gas), relative density (sinking and floating), and solubility in water, and the ability to conduct or insulate thermal energy or electric energy. |  |  |  | 6.C Analyze physical and chemical properties of elements and compounds such as, color, density, viscosity, buoyancy, boiling point, freezing point, conductivity, and reactivity. |  |
| *Strand: Force, Motion and Energy* | | | | | | | |
| 6.C Observe forces such as magnetism and gravity acting on objects. | 6.D Design an experiment to test the effect of force on an object such as a push or a pull, gravity, friction, or magnetism. | ✔6.D Design an experiment that tests the effect of force on an object. | 8.B Identify and describe the changes in position, direction, and speed of an object when acted upon by unbalanced forces. | 7.C Demonstrate and illustrate forces that affect motion in everyday life, such as emergence of seedlings, turgor pressure, and geotropism. | ☆6.A Demonstrate and calculate how unbalanced forces change the speed or direction of an object's motion. | 4.A Describe and calculate an object’s motion in terms of position, displacement, speed and acceleration. | ☆4.B Describe and analyze motion in one dimension using equations with the concepts of distance, displacement, speed, average velocity, instantaneous velocity, and acceleration. |
| 6.B Demonstrate and observe how position and motion can be changed by pushing and pulling objects to show work being done such as swings, balls, pulleys, and wagons. |  |  | 8.E Investigate how inclined planes and pulleys can be used to change the amount of force to move an object. | ✔7.A Contrast situations where work is done with different amounts of force to situations where no work is done such as moving a box with a ramp and without a ramp, or standing still. | ☆6.C Investigate and describe applications of Newton’s law of inertia, law of force and acceleration and law of action-reaction, such as in vehicle restraints, sports activities, amusement park rides, Earth’s tectonic activities, and rocket launches. | 4.C Investigate how an object’s motion changes only when a net force is applied, including activities and equipment such as toy cars, vehicle restraints, sports activities and classroom objects. | ☆4.D Calculate the effect of forces on objects including the law of inertia, the relationship between force and acceleration, and the nature of force pairs between objects. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.D Assess the relationship between force, mass and acceleration, noting the relationship is independent of the nature of the force, using equipment such as dynamic carts, moving toys, vehicles and falling objects. |  |