

Eighth Grade Earth Science Curriculum Map

Note: The following timeline and sequence is meant to be a guide only and is subject to change.
(Revised 2008-09 school year)

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Grade Level Content Expectations

	1st Trimester			2nd Trimester			3rd Trimester			Ongoing	
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
E5.4D Based on evidence of observable changes in recent history and climate change models, explain the consequences of warmer oceans (including the results of increased evaporation, shoreline and estuarine impacts, oceanic algae growth, and coral bleaching) and changing climatic zones (including the adaptive capacity of the biosphere).			X								
Resources:											
E5.4e Based on evidence from historical climate research (e.g., fossils, varves, ice core data) and climate change models, explain how the current melting of polar ice caps can impact the climatic system .			X								
Resources:											
E5.4f Describe geologic evidence that implies climates were significantly colder at times in the geologic record (e.g., geomorphology, striations, and fossils).			X								
Resources:											
E5.4g Compare and contrast the heat-trapping mechanisms of the major greenhouse gases resulting from emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorocarbons) as well as their abundance and heat-trapping capacity.			X								
Resources:											
E5.r4i Explain the causes of short-term climate changes such as catastrophic volcanic eruptions and impact of solar system objects. (recommended)			X								
Resources:											
E5.r4j Predict the global temperature increase by 2100, given data on the annual trends of CO2 concentration increase. (recommended)			X								
Resources:											
E2.3A Explain how carbon exists in different forms such as limestone (rock), carbon dioxide (gas), carbonic acid (water), and animals (life) within Earth systems and how those forms can be beneficial or harmful to humans.						X					
Resources:											
E2.3b Explain why small amounts of some chemical forms may be beneficial for life but are poisonous in large quantities (e.g., dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico, Lake Nyos in Africa, fluoride in drinking water).						X					
Resources:											
E2.3c Explain how the nitrogen cycle is part of the Earth system.						X					
Resources:											
E2.3d Explain how carbon moves through the Earth system (including the geosphere) and how it may benefit (e.g., improve soils for agriculture) or harm (e.g., act as a pollutant) society.						X					
Resources:											
E4.p1A Describe that the water cycle includes evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, infiltration, surface runoff, groundwater, and absorption. (prerequisite)						X					
Resources:											

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E4.p3C Explain the formation of the Great Lakes. (prerequisite)			X							
Resources:										
E3.p2A Identify common rock-forming minerals (quartz, feldspar, biotite, calcite, hornblende). (prerequisite)				X						
Resources:										
E3.p2B Identify common igneous (granite, basalt, andesite, obsidian, pumice), metamorphic (schist, gneiss, marble, slate, quartzite), and sedimentary (sandstone, limestone, shale, conglomerate) rocks and describe the processes that change one kind of rock to another. (prerequisite)				X						
Resources:										
E3.1c Explain how the size and shape of grains in a sedimentary rock indicate the environment of formation (including climate) and deposition.				X						
Resources:										
E3.1d Explain how the crystal sizes of igneous rocks indicate the rate of cooling and whether the rock is extrusive or intrusive.				X						
Resources:										
E3.1e Explain how the texture (foliated, nonfoliated) of metamorphic rock can indicate whether it has experienced regional or contact metamorphism.				X						
Resources:										
E3.1A Discriminate between igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks and describe the processes that change one kind of rock into another.					X					
Resources:										
E1.2i Explain the progression of ideas and explanations that lead to science theories that are part of the current scientific consensus or core knowledge.						X				
Resources:										
E3.p3A Describe geologic, paleontologic, and paleoclimatologic evidence that indicates Africa and South America were once part of a single continent.						X				
Resources:										
E3.p3B Describe the three types of plate boundaries (divergent, convergent, and transform) and geographic features associated with them (e.g., continental rifts and mid-ocean ridges, volcanic and island arcs, deep-sea trenches, transform faults).						X				
Resources:										
E3.1B Explain the relationship between the rock cycle and plate tectonics theory in regard to the origins of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.						X				
Resources:										
E3.2C Describe the differences between oceanic and continental crust (including density, age, composition).						X				
Resources:										

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E3.3C Describe the motion history of geologic features (e.g., plates, Hawaii) using equations relating rate, time, and distance.					X					
Resources:										
E3.3d Distinguish plate boundaries by the pattern of depth and magnitude of earthquakes.					X					
Resources:										
E5.3C Relate major events in the history of the Earth to the geologic time scale, including formation of the Earth, formation of an oxygen atmosphere, rise of life, Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) and Permian extinctions, and Pleistocene ice age.					X					
Resources:										
E5.3e Determine the approximate age of a sample, when given the half-life of a radioactive substance (in graph or tabular form) along with the ratio of daughter to parent substances present in the sample.					X					
Resources:										
E5.3f Explain why C-14 can be used to date a 40,000 year old tree but U-Pb cannot.					X					
Resources:										
E3.p3C Describe the three major types of volcanoes (shield volcano, stratovolcano, and cinder cones) and their relationship to the Ring of Fire.					X					
Resources:										
E3.2B Explain how scientists infer that the Earth has interior layers with discernable properties using patterns of primary (P) and secondary (S) seismic wave arrivals.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4A Use the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes to locate and determine the types of plate boundaries.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4B Describe how the sizes of earthquakes and volcanoes are measured or characterized.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4C Describe the effects of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions on humans.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4d Explain how the chemical composition of magmas relates to plate tectonics and affects the geometry, structure, and explosivity of volcanoes.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4e Explain how volcanoes change the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and other Earth systems.					X					
Resources:										
E3.4f Explain why fences are offset after an earthquake, using the elastic rebound theory.					X					
Resources:										
E4.2A Describe the major causes for the ocean's surface and deep water currents, including the prevailing winds, the Coriolis effect, unequal heating of the earth, changes in water temperature and salinity in high latitudes, and basin shape.						X				

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E5.1b Describe how the Big Bang theory accounts for the formation of the universe.								X		
Resources:										
E5.1c Explain how observations of the cosmic microwave background have helped determine the age of the universe.								X		
Resources:										
E5.1d Differentiate between the cosmological and Doppler red shift.								X		
Resources:										
E5.2A Identify patterns in solar activities (sunspot cycle, solar flares, solar wind).									X	
Resources:										
E5.2B Relate events on the Sun to phenomena such as auroras, disruption of radio and satellite communications, and power grid disturbances.									X	
Resources:										
E5.2C Describe how nuclear fusion produces energy in the Sun.									X	
Resources:										
E5.2D Describe how nuclear fusion and other processes in stars have led to the formation of all the other chemical elements.									X	
Resources:										
E5.2e Explain how the Hertzsprung-Russell (H-R) diagram can be used to deduce other parameters (distance).									X	
Resources:										
E5.2f Explain how you can infer the temperature, life span, and mass of a star from its color. Use the H-R diagram to explain the life cycles of stars.									X	
Resources:										
E5.2g Explain how the balance between fusion and gravity controls the evolution of a star (equilibrium).									X	
Resources:										
E5.2h Compare the evolution paths of low-, moderate-, and high-mass stars using the H-R diagram.									X	
Resources:										
E5.3A Explain how the solar system formed from a nebula of dust and gas in a spiral arm of the Milky Way Galaxy about 4.6 Ga (billion years ago).									X	
Resources:										
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Resources:										
E5.3D Describe how index fossils can be used to determine time sequence.									X	
Resources:										

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Resources:										
E3.r3e Predict the temperature distribution in the lithosphere as a function of distance from the mid-ocean ridge and how it relates to ocean depth. (recommended)										
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Resources:										
E5.r4h Use oxygen isotope data to estimate paleotemperature. (recommended)										
Resources:										