Career Critters – Michigan 5-7 Science GLCEs Met:

1. **Standard S.I.P: Inquiry Process**  
   **5th – 7th Grade:**  
   *S.IP.M.1* Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.  
   - **S.IP.05-07.11** Generate scientific questions based on observations, investigations, and research.

2. **Standard S.IA: Inquiry Analysis and Communication**  
   **5th – 7th Grade:**  
   *S.IA.M.1* Inquiry includes an analysis and presentation of findings that lead to future questions, research, and investigations.  
   - **S.IA.05-07.12** Evaluate data, claims, and personal knowledge through collaborative science discourse.  
   - **S.IA.05-07.13** Communicate and defend findings of observations and investigations using evidence.  
   - **S.IA.05-07.15** Use multiple sources of information to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of claims, arguments, or data.

3. **Standard S.RS: Reflection and Social Implications**  
   **5th – 7th Grade:**  
   *S.RS.E.1* Reflecting on knowledge is the application of scientific knowledge to new and different situations. Reflecting on knowledge requires careful analysis of evidence that guides decision making and the application of science throughout history and within society.  
   - **S.RS.05-07.11** Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of claims, arguments, and data.  
   - **S.RS.05-07.12** Describe limitations in personal and scientific knowledge.  
   - **S.RS.05-07.13** Identify the need for evidence in making scientific decisions.  
   - **S.RS.05-07.14** Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.  
   - **S.RS.05-07.17** Describe the effect humans and other organisms have on the balance in the natural world.

4. **Standard L.EV: Evolution**  
   **5th Grade:**  
   *L.EV.M.1* Species Adaptation and Survival – Species with certain traits are more likely than others to survive and have offspring in particular environments. When an environment changes, the advantage or disadvantage of the species’ characteristics can change. Extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the characteristics of a species are insufficient to allow survival.  
   - **L.EV.05.11** Explain how behavioral characteristics (adaptation, instinct, learning, habit) of animals help them to survive in their environment.

Aligned with Michigan’s K-7 Science Grade Level Content Expectations v.12.07
5. **Standard L.EC: Ecosystems**

   **6th Grade:**

   **L.EC.M.1** Interactions of Organisms – Organisms of one species form a population. Populations of different organisms interact and form communities. Living communities and nonliving factors that interact with them form ecosystems.
   
   - **L.EC.06.11** List examples of populations, communities, and ecosystems including the Great Lakes region.

   **L.EC.M.2** Relationships of organisms – Two types of organisms may interact with one another in several ways: They may be in a producer/consumer, predator/prey, or parasite/host relationship. Some organisms may scavenge or decompose another. Relationships may be competitive or mutually beneficial. Some species have become so adapted to each other that neither could survive without the other.
   
   - **L.EC.06.22** Explain how two populations of organisms can be mutually beneficial and how that can lead to interdependency.
   - **L.EC.06.23** Predict how changes in one population might affect other populations based upon their relationships in the food web.

   **L.EC.M.4** Environmental Impact of Organisms – All organisms (including humans) cause change in the environment where they live. Some of the changes are harmful to the organism or other organisms, whereas others are helpful.
   
   - **L.EC.06.41** Describe how human beings are part of the ecosystem of the Earth and that human activity can purposefully, or accidentally, alter the balance in ecosystems.
   - **L.EC.06.42** Predict possible consequences of overpopulation of organisms, including humans, (for example: species extinction, resource depletion, climate change, pollution).