Inquiry Skills		Physics TEKS Links
1.	Set up a new, appropriate problem/application	2(A) plan and implement investigative procedures including asking questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and selecting equipment and technology.
2.	Pose relevant questions and develop hypotheses	2(A) plan and implement investigative procedures including asking questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and selecting equipment and technology.
3.	Make and test predictions	
4.	Observations and measurements are accurate and appropriate	2(B) make quantitative observations and measurements with precision. 2(F) read the scale on scientific instruments with precision.
5.	Equipment is used properly with appropriate safety procedures	1(A) demonstrate safe practices during field and laboratory investigations.
6.	Quality assurance procedures are employed (multiple, repeated readings; recalibration) and measurement errors are detected	
7.	Specify measurements and variables	
8.	Identify similarities and differences	
9.	Explain reasons for differences	
10.	Use appropriate mathematical procedures	2(E) graph data to observe and identify relationships between variables.
11.	Infer patterns and trends	2(C) organize, analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data.
12.	Explain data and relationships using evidence	2(C) organize, analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data. 2(E) graph data to observe and identify relationships between variables.
13.	Collect and organize data	2(B) make quantitative observations and measurements with precision.
14.	Use multiple forms to represent data	2(E) graph data to observe and identify relationships between variables.
15.	Use models and simulations	
16.	Communicate findings	2(D) communicate valid conclusions.

GL	DBE ATMOSPHERE Science Concepts	Physics Direct TEKS Link*	Physics InDirect TEKS Link*
1.	The atmosphere has observable and/or measurable characteristics.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision;	
2.	Clouds can be categorized by observable features.		
3.	Cloud cover and wind can affect atmospheric measurements.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision;	
4.	Cloud types can be associated with certain weather patterns and used to predict the weather.	2(C) organize, analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data	
5.	pH is a characteristic property that can be measured.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision;	
6.	Heat energy transfers through radiation, conduction, and convection.		7(B) evaluate different methods of heat energy transfer that result in an increasing amount of disorder
7.	Substances transfer heat energy at different rates.		
8.	Some materials are good conductors of heat energy; some are good insulators of heat energy.		
9.	The transfer of heat energy affects temperature.		
10.	Substances expand and contract as the temperature changes.		
11.	Classification helps to organize and understand the natural world.		
Atn	nosphere Enrichment Concepts	Physics Direct TEKS Link*	Physics InDirect TEKS Link*
1.	Water has the unique property of expansion when changing from a liquid to a solid state.		

GLOBE HYDROLOGY Science Concepts		Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	Surface water exists in many forms and has observable and/or measurable characteristics.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
2.	Surface water characteristics are related to the characteristics of the surrounding environment.	
3.	A watershed guides water to a common watercourse.	
4.	Watershed characteristics are related to the physical features of the land.	
5.	The physical environment affects an organism's response patterns; organisms adapt and survive, move, or die.	
6.	pH is a characteristic property that can be measured.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
7.	Classification helps to organize and understand the natural world.	
Нус	Irology Enrichment Concepts	Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	Macro-invertebrates are sensitive indicators of water quality.	
2.	Topographical maps provide 3-dimensional information about the land.	

GLOBE SOILS Science Concepts		Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	Soil has observable and/or measurable properties that change with time and location.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
2.	The interaction of organisms, climate, parent material, topography, and time affect soil properties.	
3.	Soil acts as an insulating layer, creating a measurable temperature gradient.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
4.	Environmental conditions affect the rate of decomposition in soil.	
5.	The chemical and physical properties of soils make different soils useful in different ways.	
6.	pH is a characteristic property that can be measured.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
7.	Classification helps to organize and understand the natural world.	
Soi	ls Enrichment Concepts:	Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	There are 12 soil textures representing different amounts of sand-, silt-, and clay-sized particles.	
2.	A soil profile can be classified according to its properties, such as horizon, color, structure, consistency, texture, root and rock distribution, density, pH, carbonates, and fertility.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
3.	Infiltration is the rate at which water flows into the ground; the rate changes depending on the level of soil saturation, soil texture and structure, and land cover.	

GLOBE LAND COVER Science Concepts		Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	A GLOBE Study Site has observable and/or measurable characteristics.	2(B) collect data and make measurements with precision
2.	A GLOBE Study Site represents a system with boundaries, and is a subset of the earth system.	
3.	Earth's land surface is covered by a variety of naturally occurring vegetated ecosystems.	
4.	The physical environment affects an organism's response patterns; organisms adapt and survive, move, or die.	
5.	The magnetic needle of a compass is attracted to Earth's Magnetic North and to some metal objects that are nearby.	6(F) identify examples of electrical and magnetic forces in everyday life
6.	Classification helps to organize and understand the natural world.	
Lar	nd Cover Enrichment Concepts	Physics Direct TEKS Link*
1.	Remote sensing is a technique used to create visual representations of data.	
2.	Image display is accomplished by conversion of stored data to a user-defined coded scheme and creating an image based on differences in measurement.	
3.	Student remote sensing involves observations made without the use of touch (i.e., using eyes, ears, nose and skin surface).	

GLOBE Seasons Science Concepts	No Physics TEKS Links
GLOBE GPS Science Concepts	No Physics TEKS links