

DCI: Earth's Place in the Universe

5.ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars

The sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer. Stars range greatly in their distance from Earth.

(5-ESS1-1)

DCI: Earth's Place in the Universe

5.ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System

The orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year. (5-ESS1-2)

Science and Engineering Practice

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used. Represent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships. (5-ESS1-2)

Science and Engineering Practice

Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).

Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model. (5-ESS1-1)

Crosscutting Concept

Patterns

Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena.

(5-ESS1-2)

Crosscutting Concept

Scale, Proportion, and Quantity

Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large. (5-ESS1-1)