

DCI: Matter and Its Interactions

5.PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter

Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. A model showing that gases are made from matter particles that are too small to see and are moving freely around in space can explain many observations, including the inflation and shape of a balloon and the effects of air on larger particles or objects. (5-PS1-1)

DCI: Matter and Its Interactions

5.PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter

Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify materials. (Boundary: At this grade level, mass and weight are not distinguished, and no attempt is made to define the unseen particles or explain the atomic-scale mechanism of evaporation and condensation.) (5-PS1-3)

DCI: Matter and Its Interactions

5.PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

No matter what reaction or change in properties occurs, the total weight of the substances does not change. (Boundary: Mass and weight are not distinguished at this grade level.) (5-PS1-2)

DCI: Matter and Its Interactions

5.PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter

The amount (weight) of matter is conserved when it changes form, even in transitions in which it seems to vanish. (5-PS1-2)

DCI: Matter and Its Interactions

5.PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

When two or more different substances are mixed, a new substance with different properties may be formed. (5-PS1-4)

