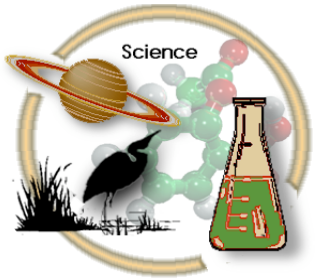
Science
Grade 5



Standard 2: The student understands the nature of scientific knowledge.

2.1 Gives scientific explanations based on evidence and scientific knowledge

2.2 Makes results of investigations public

2.3 Reviews and asks questions about the results of other scientists' work

2.4 Can replicate scientific experiments with results that fall within an accepted range

2.5 Accepts the results of an experiment only after the experiment has been repeated many times with consistent results

Standard 3: The student understands the nature and tools of scientific inquiry.

3.1 Uses different kinds of investigations (e.g. observations of things or events, data collection, controlled experiments)

3.2 Conducts simple investigations (e.g. makes systematic observations and develops logical conclusions)

3.3 Uses simple nonstandard and standard equipment such as thermometers, magnifiers, rulers or balances to gather data and extend the senses

3.4 Draws reasonable conclusions based on observations

Standard 4: The student understands science as a human endeavor.

4.1 Knows that people of all ages, backgrounds and groups have made contributions to science and technology throughout history

4.2 Knows that science is an ongoing process and will never be finished

4.3 Knows that scientists* often work in teams to accomplish a task
* Scientists – students as scientists as well as professional scientists

Standard 6: The student understands basic earth processes/properties of soil.

6.1 Knows that landforms are the result of a combination of destructive forces, such as erosion, and constructive forces, such as deposition of sediments

6.2 Knows that the surface of the earth changes. Some changes are due to slow processes and others due to rapid processes

Standard 16: The student understands motion and the principles that explain it.

16.1 Knows that the motion of an object can be described by its position, direction of motion, and speed

16.2 Knows more than one force will reinforce or cancel another, depending on their direction and magnitude. Unbalanced forces change speed or direction of an object's motion

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