Florida Science

Grade 5: Access Points

Earth and Space Science

Earth in Space and Time

Independent

1. Identify that a galaxy is made of a very large number of stars and the planets that orbit them. SC.5.E.5.IN.1
2. Recognize major differences in the characteristics of the planets in the Solar System. SC.5.E.5.IN.2
3. Identify that the Solar System includes the Sun, Earth, Moon, and other planets and their moons. SC.5.E.5.IN.

Supported

1. Recognize that a galaxy is a group of stars. SC.5.E.5.SU.1
2. Recognize that surface of planet Earth is covered by water and land. SC.5.E.5.SU.2
3. Identify that the Sun, Earth, and Moon are part of the Solar System. SC.5.E.5.SU.

Participatory

1. Recognize that stars are very far away from Earth. SC.5.E.5.PA.1
2. Recognize Earth as the planet where we live. SC.5.E.5.PA.2

Earth Systems and Patterns

Independent

1. Label the state of water in each stage of the water cycle. SC.5.E.7.IN.1
2. Recognize that water evaporates from the ocean, falls as precipitation, and then goes back into the ocean. SC.5.E.7.IN.2
3. Identify elements that make up weather, including temperature, precipitation, and wind speed and direction. SC.5.E.7.IN.3
4. Describe types of precipitation, including rain, snow, and hail. SC.5.E.7.IN.4
5. Recognize weather-related differences in environments, such as swamps and deserts. SC.5.E.7.IN.5
6. Identify features of weather in different climate zones, such as tropical and polar. SC.5.E.7.IN.6
7. Identify emergency plans and procedures for severe weather. SC.5.E.7.IN.7

Supported

1. Match different states of water (liquid and solid) to changes in temperature. SC.5.E.7.SU.1
2. Observe and recognize that water evaporates over time. SC.5.E.7.SU.2
3. Recognize elements of weather, including temperature, precipitation, and wind. SC.5.E.7.SU.3
4. Identify different types of precipitation, including rain and snow. SC.5.E.7.SU.4
5. Match specific weather conditions with different locations. SC.5.E.7.SU.5
6. Identify what to do in severe weather. SC.5.E.7.SU.6

Participatory

1. Distinguish between water as a liquid and ice as a solid. SC.5.E.7.PA.1
2. Recognize that wet things will dry when they are left in the air. SC.5.E.7.PA.2
3. Recognize the weather conditions including hot/cold and raining/not raining during the day. SC.5.E.7.PA.3
4. Recognize examples of severe weather conditions. SC.5.E.7.PA.

Life Science

Organization and Development of Living Organisms

Independent

1. Distinguish major external and internal body parts, including skin, brain, heart, lungs, stomach, muscles and skeleton, reproductive organs, and sensory organs. SC.5.L.14.IN.1
2. Identify functions of plant and animal structures; for example, plant stem transports food to leaves, and heart pumps blood to parts of the body. SC.5.L.14.IN.

Supported

1. Identify major external and internal body parts, including skin, brain, heart, lungs, stomach, and sensory organs. SC.5.L.14.SU.1
2. Recognize the functions of the major parts of plants and animals. SC.5.L.14.SU.2

Participatory

1. Recognize body parts related to movement and the five senses. SC.5.L.14.PA.1
2. Observe plants and animals and recognize how they are alike in the way they look. SC.5.L.14.PA.

Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms

Independent

1. Identify ways that plants and animals can be affected by changes in their habitats, such as lack of food or water, disease, or reduced space. SC.5.L.15.IN.1

Supported

1. Recognize ways that plants and animals can be affected by changes in their habitats, such as lack of food or water. SC.5.L.15.SU.1

Participatory

1. Recognize what happens when plants don't get water. SC.5.L.15.PA.1

Interdependence

Independent

1. Identify features of common plants and animals that enable them to survive in different habitats (environments). SC.5.L.17.IN.1

Supported

1. Recognize that many different kinds of living things are found in different habitats. SC.5.L.17.SU.1

Participatory

1. Match common living things with their habitats. SC.5.L.17.PA.1

Nature of Science

The Practice of Science

Independent

1. Ask a question about the natural world, use selected reference materials to find information, work with others to carry out a simple experiment, and share results. SC.5.N.1.IN.1
2. Identify the basic purpose of an experiment. SC.5.N.1.IN.2
3. Recognize that experiments may include activities that are repeated. SC.5.N.1.IN.3
4. Recognize that scientists use various methods to perform investigations, such as reviewing work of other scientists, making observations, and conducting experiments. SC.5.N.1.IN.4
5. Determine whether descriptions of observations are based on fact or personal belief. SC.5.N.1.IN.5

Supported

1. Ask questions about the natural world, use selected materials to find information, observe, and identify answers to the question. SC.5.N.1.SU.1
2. Identify the result of a simple experiment. SC.5.N.1.SU.2
3. Recognize that experiments can be repeated with other groups. SC.5.N.1.SU.3
4. Recognize ways that scientific evidence can be collected, such as by observing or measuring. SC.5.N.1.SU.4
5. Recognize facts about a scientific observation. SC.5.N.1.SU.5

Participatory

1. Explore, observe, and select an object or picture to respond to a question about the natural world. SC.5.N.1.PA.1
2. Recognize that people use observation and actions to get answers to questions about the natural world. SC.5.N.1.PA.2

The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge

Independent

1. Identify that science knowledge is based on observations and evidence. SC.5.N.2.IN.1
2. Recognize that experiments involve procedures that can be repeated the same way by others. SC.5.N.2.IN.2

Supported

1. Recognize that science knowledge is based on careful observations. SC.5.N.2.SU.1
2. Recognize the importance of following correct procedures when carrying out science experiments. SC.5.N.2.SU.2

Participatory

1. Recognize the importance of making careful observations. SC.5.N.2.PA.1
2. Recognize that a common activity can be repeated. SC.5.N.2.PA.

Physical Science

Forms of Energy

Independent

1. Identify forms of energy, including heat, light, sound, electrical, and mechanical. SC.5.P.10.IN.1
2. Identify ways energy can cause things to move or create changes. SC.5.P.10.IN.2
3. Identify that electrically charged materials will pull (attract) other materials. SC.5.P.10.IN.3
4. Demonstrate that electricity can produce heat, light, and sound. SC.5.P.10.IN.

Supported

1. Recognize uses of electrical energy (popcorn popper, vacuum cleaner), heat energy (grill, heater), light energy (sunlight, flashlight), and mechanical energy (bicycle). SC.5.P.10.SU.1
2. Recognize that energy is required to cause motion. SC.5.P.10.SU.2
3. Recognize that electrically charged materials will pull (attract) other materials. SC.5.P.10.SU.3
4. Recognize examples of electricity as a producer of heat, light, and sound. SC.5.P.10.SU.

Participatory

1. Recognize a source of light energy (Sun, light bulb). SC.5.P.10.PA.1
2. Initiate a change in the motion of an object. SC.5.P.10.PA.2
3. Demonstrate pushing away (repulsion) and pulling (attraction). SC.5.P.10.PA.3
4. Identify one source of sound, heat, or light that uses electricity. SC.5.P.10.PA.

Energy Transfer and Transformations

Independent

1. Identify the power source and wires (conductors) in an electrical circuit. SC.5.P.11.IN.1
2. Identify materials that conduct electricity. SC.5.P.11.IN.2

Supported

1. Recognize the power source in an electrical circuit. SC.5.P.11.SU.1
2. Recognize a material that conducts electricity. SC.5.P.11.SU.2

Participatory

1. Recognize that electrical systems must be turned on (closed) in order to work. SC.5.P.11.PA.1

Forces and Changes in Motion

Independent

1. Distinguish between movement of an object caused by gravity and movement caused by pushes and pulls. SC.5.P.13.IN.1
2. Identify that heavier objects take more force to move than lighter ones. SC.5.P.13.IN.2
3. Identify that an opposing force (push or pull) is needed to prevent an object from moving. SC.5.P.13.IN.3

Supported

1. Recognize that gravity causes an object to move. SC.5.P.13.SU.1
2. Recognize that a heavier object is harder to move than a light one. SC.5.P.13.SU.2
3. Recognize the source of a force (push or pull) used to stop an object from moving. SC.5.P.13.SU.

Participatory

1. Recognize that pushing or pulling makes an object move. SC.5.P.13.PA.1
2. Recognize a way to stop an object from moving. SC.5.P.13.PA.

Properties of Matter

Independent

1. Identify basic properties of solids, liquids, and gases, such as color, texture, and temperature. SC.5.P.8.IN.1
2. Identify examples of materials that will dissolve in water and those that will not. SC.5.P.8.IN.2
3. Identify the observable properties of the parts of a mixture, such as the particle size, shape, and color. SC.5.P.8.IN.3
4. Recognize that materials are made of very small parts that cannot be seen without a magnifying glass or a microscope. SC.5.P.8.IN.

Supported

1. Identify the basic properties of solids and liquids, such as color, texture, and temperature. SC.5.P.8.SU.1
2. Recognize examples of materials that will dissolve in water. SC.5.P.8.SU.2
3. Identify the separate parts of a mixture by color or shape. SC.5.P.8.SU.3
4. Use a magnifying tool to see small parts of an object. SC.5.P.8.SU.

Participatory

1. Distinguish between water as a solid or liquid. SC.5.P.8.PA.1
2. Recognize a common substance that dissolves in water. SC.5.P.8.PA.2
3. Separate a group of objects into its parts. SC.5.P.8.PA.3

Changes in Matter

Independent

1. Observe and identify that heating and cooling can change the properties of materials. SC.5.P.9.IN.1

Supported

1. Recognize changes in properties of materials caused by heating or cooling. SC.5.P.9.SU.1

Participatory

1. Recognize that freezing changes water to ice. SC.5.P.9.PA.1