

# Weather-5<sup>th</sup> Grade

Timeframe  
10 weeks

May 29, 2012

Standards	Assessment/ Student Evidence	Academic Vocabulary	Resources
<p><b>SYSC Systems have inputs and outputs. Changes in inputs may change the outputs of a system</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe what goes into a system (input) and what comes out of a system (output) (e.g. when an air mass travels over cool, wet area the output can be cooler temps and possibly precipitation.)</li> </ul>	<p>Systems Input Output</p>	<p><i>Weather</i> Teacher Guide by Spokane Public Schools</p>
<p><b>INQF A scientific model is a simplified representation of an object, event, system, or process created to understand some aspect of the natural world. When learning from a model, it is important to realize that the model is not exactly the same as the thing being modeled</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a simple model to represent an event, system, or process</li> <li>Use the model to learn something about the event, system, or process</li> <li>Explain how the model is similar to and different from the thing being modeled</li> </ul>	<p>Model</p>	
<p><b>INQG Scientific explanations emphasize evidence, have logically consistent arguments, and use known scientific principles, models, and theories</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a conclusion from a scientific investigation and show how the conclusion is supported by evidence and other scientific principles</li> </ul>	<p>Conclusion Evidence</p>	
<p>INQH Scientists communicate the results of their investigations verbally and in writing. They review and ask questions about the results of other scientists' work.</p>			

Power Standards in green

Complementary Standards in yellow

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INQI (4-5) Scientists report the results of their investigations honestly, even when those results show their predictions were wrong or when they cannot explain the results			
<b>PS2A Substances can exist in different physical states -- solid, liquid, and gas. Many substances can be changed from one state to another by heating or cooling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain that water is still the same substance when it is frozen as ice or evaporated and becomes a gas</li> </ul>	Solid Liquid Gas	
PS2B Air is gas. Air fills a closed container completely. Wind is moving air.			
<b>PS3A Energy has many forms, such as heat, light, sound, motion, and electricity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify different forms of energy (e.g., heat, light, sound, motion, electricity) in a system</li> </ul>	Energy	
PS3C Heat energy can be generated a number of ways and can move (transfer) from one place to another. Heat energy is transferred from warmer things to colder things.			
<b>ES2C (6-8) In the water cycle, water evaporates from Earth's surface, rises and cools, condenses to form clouds and falls as rain or snow and collects in bodies of water.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the water cycle and give local examples of where parts of the water cycle can be seen.</li> </ul>	Water cycle Evaporation Condensation	

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