Grade 5

3.2.5.D Physical Science: Matter and Its Interactions

Students who demonstrate understanding can measure and graph quantities to provide evidence that regardless of the type of change that occurs when heating, cooling, or mixing substances, the total weight of matter is conserved.

Clarifying Statement: Examples of reactions or changes could include phase changes, dissolving, and mixing that form new substances.

Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include distinguishing mass and weight.

Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)	Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCI)	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC)
 Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions. Measure and graph quantities such as weight to address scientific and engineering questions and problems. 	 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. 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.) 	 Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, time, temperature, and volume. Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems Science assumes consistent patterns in natural systems.

Pennsylvania Context: N/A

PA Career Ready Skills: Identify one's own strengths, needs, and preferences.

Connections to Other Standards Content and Practices

Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
Agriculture (AFNR)	CS.06.01.01.c: Teach others about the impact of foundational cycles within AFNR systems.
Science, Environmental Literacy and Sustainability (NAAEE)	5-8 Strand 1.C. Collecting information: Learners locate and collect quantitative and qualitative information about the environment and environmental topics, using a range of methods and sources. They explain why they used selected information collection methods.





Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
PA Core Standards: ELA	 CC.1.2.5.G: Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. CC.1.4.5.S: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research, applying grade level reading standards for literature and informational texts. CC.1.4.5.V: Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic. CC.1.4.5.W: Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources. CC.1.5.5.A: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions on grade-level topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
PA Core Standards and Practices: Math	MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.4: Model with mathematics. CC.2.1.5.C.2: Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions. CC.2.4.5.A.1: Solve problems using conversions within a given measurement system.
PA Standards: Social Studies	N/A
Educational Technology (ISTE)	1.1. Empowered Learner: Students leverage technology to take an active role in choosing, achieving, and demonstrating competency in their learning goals, informed by the learning sciences.
Technology and Engineering (ITEEA)	STEL-2I: Describe the properties of different materials.