

5-ESS1-2 Earth's Place in the Universe

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- 5-ESS1-2. Represent data in graphical displays to reveal patterns of daily changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of patterns could include the position and motion of Earth with respect to the sun and selected stars that are visible only in particular months.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include causes of seasons.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.

- Represent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System

- The orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year.

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the grade:

1	Organizing data
a	Using graphical displays (e.g., bar graphs, pictographs), students organize data pertaining to daily and seasonal changes caused by the Earth's rotation and orbit around the sun. Students organize data that include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The length and direction of shadows observed several times during one day. The duration of daylight throughout the year, as determined by sunrise and sunset times. Presence or absence of selected stars and/or groups of stars that are visible in the night sky at different times of the year.
2	Identifying relationships
a	Students use the organized data to find and describe* relationships within the datasets, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The apparent motion of the sun from east to west results in patterns of changes in length and direction of shadows throughout a day as Earth rotates on its axis. The length of the day gradually changes throughout the year as Earth orbits the sun, with longer days in the summer and shorter days in the winter. Some stars and/or groups of stars (i.e., constellations) can be seen in the sky all year, while others appear only at certain times of the year.
b	Students use the organized data to find and describe* relationships among the datasets, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences in the timing of observable changes in shadows, daylight, and the appearance of stars show that events occur at different rates (e.g., Earth rotates on its axis once a day, while its orbit around the sun takes a full year).