

Grade 5		
Revised Report Card Standards		
Old Report Card	Revised Report Card	NGSS
describes the five senses and how the brain and nervous system communicates information	Can ask questions, analyze data, make observations, or communicate findings.	Physical Science: Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then the matter still exists and can be detected by other means.
identifies, defines and explains the characteristics of sound and light	Can use a model or graph to illustrate patterns or a concept, represent a relationship, or solve a problem.	The amount (weight) of matter is conserved when it changes form, even in transitions in which it seems to vanish.
understands how the earth moves in space, the cycle of seasons and the phases of the moon	Can describes patterns and interactions of the Earth, Moon and Sun.	Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify materials.
understands the use of technology and how it assists when acquiring new information	Understands the properties of matter.	When two or more different substances are mixed, a new substance with different properties may be formed.
applies science inquiry skills	Can describe the movement of matter and energy throughout ecosystems.	No matter what reaction or change in properties occurs, the total weight of the substances does not change.
		(Connected to Life Science Standards) The energy released [from] food was once energy from the sun that was captured by plants in the chemical process that forms plant matter (from air and water).
		Life Science: Food provides animals with the materials they need for body repair and growth and the energy they need to maintain body warmth and for motion.
		Plants acquire their material for growth chiefly from air and water.
		The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plants or plants parts and animals) and therefore operate as "decomposers." Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back to the soil. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem.
		Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases, and water, from the environment, and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment.

		<p>Earth Science: Earth's major systems are the geosphere (solid and molten rock, soil, and sediments), the hydrosphere (water and ice), the atmosphere (air), and the biosphere (living things, including humans). These systems interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes. The ocean supports a variety of ecosystems and organisms, shapes landforms, and influences climate. Winds and clouds in the atmosphere interact with the landforms to determine patterns of weather.</p>
		<p>Nearly all of Earth's available water is in the ocean. Most fresh water is in glaciers or underground; only a tiny fraction is in streams, lakes, wetlands, and the atmosphere.</p>
		<p>Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth's resources and environments.</p>