Science: Quarterly Pacing Guide		
Quarter 1: Ecosystems	Quarter 2: Earth's Systems	
5.8 Defend the position that plants obtain materials needed for growth primarily from air and water.	5.14 Use a model to represent how any two systems, specifically the atmosphere, biosphere, geosphere, and/or hydrosphere, interact and support life (e.g., influence of the ocean on	
5.9 Construct an illustration to explain how plants use light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into a storable fuel, carbohydrates, and a waste product, oxygen, during the process of photosynthesis.	ecosystems, landform shape, and climate; influence of the atmosphere on landforms and ecosystems through weather and climate; influence of mountain ranges on winds and clouds in the atmosphere).	
5.10 Construct and interpret models (e.g., diagrams, flow charts) to explain that energy in animals' food is used for body repair growth	5 15 Identify the distribution of freshwater and salt water on Earth	
motion, and maintenance of body warmth and was once energy from the sun.	(e.g., oceans, lakes, rivers, glaciers, ground water, polar ice caps) and construct a graphical representation depicting the amounts and percentages found in different reservoirs.	
5.11 Create a model to illustrate the transfer of matter among producers;		
environment.	5.16 Collect and organize scientific ideas that individuals and communities can use to protect Earth's natural resources and its environment (e.g., terracing land to prevent soil erosion, utilizing no-till farming to improve soil fertility, regulating emissions from factories and automobiles to reduce air pollution, recycling to reduce overuse of landfill areas).	
	5.17 Design solutions, test, and revise a process for cleaning a polluted environment (e.g., simulating an oil spill in the ocean or a flood in a city and creating a solution for containment and/or cleanup).*	

Quarter 3: Earth's Place in the Universe	Quarter 4: Matter and Interactions
5.6 Construct an explanation from evidence to illustrate that the	5.1 Plan and carry out investigations (e.g., adding air to expand a
gravitational force exerted by Earth on objects is directed downward	basketball, compressing air in a syringe, dissolving sugar in
towards the center of Earth.	water, evaporating salt water) to provide evidence that matter is
	made of particles too small to be seen.
5.7 Design and conduct a test to modify the speed of a falling object due	
to gravity (e.g., constructing a parachute to keep an attached object from	5.2 Investigate matter to provide mathematical evidence,
breaking).*	including graphs, to show that regardless of the type of reaction
	(e.g., new substance forming due to dissolving or mixing) or
5.12 Defend the claim that one factor determining the apparent	change (e.g., phase change) that occurs when heating, cooling, or
brightness of the sun compared to other stars is the relative distance	mixing substances, the total weight of the matter is conserved.
from Earth.	
	5.3 Examine matter through observations and measurements to
5.13 Analyze data and represent with graphs to reveal patterns of daily	identify materials (e.g., powders, metals, minerals, liquids) based
changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the	on their properties (e.g., color, hardness, reflectivity, electrical
seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky (e.g., shadows and	conductivity, thermal conductivity, response to magnetic forces,
the position and motion of Earth with respect to the sun, visibility of	solubility, density).
select stars only in particular months).	
	5.4 Investigate whether the mixing of two or more substances
	results in new substances (e.g., mixing of baking soda and vinegar
	resulting in the formation of a new substance, gas; mixing of sand
	and water resulting in no new substance being formed).
	5.5 Construct explanations from observations to determine how
	the density of an object affects whether the object sinks or floats
	when placed in a liquid.