

21	5-ESS1-1	1	A
22	5-ESS1-1	5	<u>Claim</u> : 1 point – Full sentence that answers the question. <u>Evidence</u> : 2 points - Students should have specific evidence for at least two stars <u>Reasoning</u> : 2 points - Explains how the pieces of evidence connect to the claim.

Performance Expectation Information

5-PS2-1. Support an argument that the gravitational force exerted by Earth on objects is directed down. <i>[Clarification Statement: "Down" is a local description of the direction that points toward the center of the spherical Earth.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include mathematical representation of gravitational force.]</i>		
SEP: Engaging in Argument from Evidence Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	DCI: Types of Interactions (PS2.B) The gravitational force of Earth acting on an object near Earth's surface pulls that object toward the planet's center.	CCC: Cause and Effect Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change.
5-ESS1-1. Support an argument that the apparent brightness of the sun and stars is due to their relative distances from the Earth. <i>[Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to relative distances, not sizes, of stars. Assessment does not include other factors that affect apparent brightness (such as stellar masses, age, stage).]</i>		
SEP: Engaging in Argument from Evidence Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	DCIs: The Universe and its Stars (ESS1.A) The sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer. Stars range greatly in their distance from Earth.	CCC: Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large.
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. <i>[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.]</i>		
SEP: Analyzing and Interpreting Data Represent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships.	DCI: Earth and the Solar System (ESS1.B) 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.	CCC: Patterns Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena.