SCILLSS Classroom Science Assessment Workshop

# Grade 5 Unpacking Tool Activity Directions

To complete the Unpacking Tool Activity, use the **Grade 5** **Partially Completed Unpacking Tool**. To complete the tool for the given standard, sort the statements below into the appropriate dimension (SEP, DCI, CCC) and section (*Key Aspect* or *Prior Knowledge*) on the tool. Use the recommended resources listed in the PowerPoint presentation. Note the statements are organized by dimension below to support your work.

## Science and Engineering Practices

* Analyze data to make predictions.
* Represent data in tables.
* Use and share pictures, drawings, and/or writings of observations.
* Use mathematics to analyze data.
* Represent data in various graphic displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie graphs).
* Interpret data to make sense of phenomena.
* Use data tables to describe patterns that show relationships.
* Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns and/or relationships in the natural and designed world(s) in order to answer scientific questions and solve problems.
* Use graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to describe patterns that show relationships.

**Disciplinary Core Ideas**

* Stars other than our sun appear in the sky.
* As the seasons change, so do the patterns of stars in the nighttime sky.
* As Earth moves around the sun and rotates on its axis, changes such as the movement of shadows can be observed.
* There are daily changes in the length and direction of shadows.
* The stars in the sky change as the Earth’s position changes in relation to the sun.
* As Earth moves around the sun and rotates on its axis, changes such as nightly, monthly, and seasonal movements of the stars can be observed.
* Seasonal temperature is in relation to the amount of daylight Earth receives at different times of the year.
* As Earth moves around the sun and rotates on its axis, changes such as nightly, monthly, and seasonal movements of the moon can be observed.

## Crosscutting Concepts

* Patterns in the natural and human designed world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.
* Differences in patterns can be used to sort simple rates of change (natural phenomena and designed products).
* Similarities in patterns can be used to analyze simple rates of change (natural phenomena and designed products).
* Differences in patterns can be used to analyze simple rates of change (natural phenomena and designed products).
* Similarities in patterns can be used to classify simple rates of change (natural phenomena and designed products).
* Identify patterns in data.

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