



GRADE 5

SSA – STATEWIDE SCIENCE ASSESSMENT PREPARATION USING GIZMOS

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Topic	Benchmark	Suggested Gizmos
<p>The Practice of Science</p>	<p>SC.5.N.1.A: Scientific inquiry is a multifaceted activity; The processes of science include the formulation of scientifically investigable questions, construction of investigations into those questions, the collection of appropriate data, the evaluation of the meaning of those data, and the communication of this evaluation.</p>	<p>Effect of Environment on New Life Form</p> <p>Pendulum Clock</p>
	<p>SC.5.N.1.B: The processes of science frequently do not correspond to the traditional portrayal of "the scientific method."</p>	<p>Effect of Environment on New Life Form</p> <p>Pendulum Clock</p> <p>Seed Germination</p>
	<p>SC.5.N.1.C: Scientific argumentation is a necessary part of scientific inquiry and plays an important role in the generation and validation of scientific knowledge.</p>	<p>Pendulum Clock</p>

	SC.5.N.1.1: Define a problem, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigations of various types such as: systematic observations, experiments requiring the identification of variables, collecting and organizing data, interpreting data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.	Graphing Skills Pendulum Clock
	SC.5.N.1.2: Explain the difference between an experiment and other types of scientific investigation.	Effect of Environment on New Life Form Pendulum Clock Seed Germination
	SC.5.N.1.3: Recognize and explain the need for repeated experimental trials.	Growing Plants Seed Germination
	SC.5.N.1.4: Identify a control group and explain its importance in an experiment.	Effect of Environment on New Life Form Growing Plants Pendulum Clock Seed Germination
	SC.5.N.1.5: Recognize and explain that authentic scientific investigation frequently does not parallel the steps of "the scientific method."	Effect of Environment on New Life Form Pendulum Clock Seed Germination
The Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge	SC.5.N.2.1: Recognize and explain that science is grounded in empirical observations that are testable; explanation must always be linked with evidence.	Effect of Environment on New Life Form Pendulum Clock

	SC.5.N.2.2: Recognize and explain that when scientific investigations are carried out, the evidence produced by those investigations should be replicable by others.	Seed Germination
Humans continue to explore Earth's place in space. Gravity and energy influence the formation of galaxies, including our own Milky Way Galaxy, stars, the Solar System, and Earth. Humankind's need to explore continues to lead to the development of knowledge and understanding of our Solar System.	SC.5.E.5.2: Recognize the major common characteristics of all planets and compare/contrast the properties of inner and outer planets.	Comparing Earth and Venus Solar System
	SC.5.E.5.3: Distinguish among the following objects of the Solar System -- Sun, planets, moons, asteroids, comets -- and identify Earth's position in it.	Solar System
Humans continue to explore the interactions among water, air, and land. Air and water are in constant motion that results in changing conditions that can be observed over time.	SC.5.E.7.1: Create a model to explain the parts of the water cycle. Water can be a gas, a liquid, or a solid and can go back and forth from one state to another.	Phases of Water Water Cycle
	SC.5.E.7.2: Recognize that the ocean is an integral part of the water cycle and is connected to all of Earth's water reservoirs via evaporation and precipitation processes.	Measuring Trees Water Cycle
Properties of Matter	SC.5.P.8.B: Objects and substances can be classified by their physical and chemical properties. Mass is the amount of matter (or "stuff") in an object. Weight, on the other hand, is the measure of force of attraction (gravitational force) between an object and Earth.	Density Experiment: Slice and Dice Mineral Identification Weight and Mass
Changes in Matter	SC.5.P.9.B: Matter can be changed physically or chemically.	Density Experiment: Slice and Dice
		

Forms of Energy	SC.5.P.10.B: Energy exists in many forms and has the ability to do work or cause a change.	Energy Conversions
	SC.5.P.10.1: Investigate and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, chemical, and mechanical.	Energy Conversions Heat Absorption Radiation
	SC.5.P.10.3: Investigate and explain that an electrically-charged object can attract an uncharged object and can either attract or repel another charged object without any contact between the objects.	Charge Launcher
	SC.5.P.10.4: Investigate and explain that electrical energy can be transformed into heat, light, and sound energy, as well as the energy of motion.	Energy Conversions
Energy Transfer and Transformations	SC.5.P.11.A: Waves involve a transfer of energy without a transfer of matter.	Heat Absorption Radiation
	SC.5.P.11.1: Investigate and illustrate the fact that the flow of electricity requires a closed circuit (a complete loop).	Circuit Builder
	SC.5.P.11.2: Identify and classify materials that conduct electricity and materials that do not.	Circuit Builder
Forces and Changes in Motion	SC.5.P.13.C: Some forces act through physical contact, while others act at a distance.	Free Fall Tower
	SC.5.P.13.2: Investigate and describe that the greater the force applied to it, the greater the change in motion of a given object.	Force and Fan Carts 

	SC.5.P.13.3: Investigate and describe that the more mass an object has, the less effect a given force will have on the object's motion.	Force and Fan Carts
Organization and Development of Living Organisms	SC.5.L.14.B: All plants and animals, including humans, have internal parts and external structures that function to keep them alive and help them grow and reproduce.	Flower Pollination
	SC.5.L.14.1: Identify the organs in the human body and describe their functions, including the skin, brain, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, intestines, pancreas, muscles and skeleton, reproductive organs, kidneys, bladder, and sensory organs.	Circulatory System Digestive System
Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms	SC.5.L.15.A: Earth is home to a great diversity of living things, but changes in the environment can affect their survival.	Rabbit Population by Season
Interdependence	SC.5.L.17.B: Both human activities and natural events can have major impacts on the environment.	Pond Ecosystem Water Pollution
	SC.5.L.17.C: Energy flows from the sun through producers to consumers.	Forest Ecosystem