Inquiry (A)
- Identify questions that can be answered through scientific investigations.
- Use appropriate tools and techniques to gather, analyze, and interpret data.
- Develop descriptions, explanations, predictions, and models using evidence.
- Think critically and logically and make the relationship between evidence and explanations.

Earth and Space Science (D)
  Properties of Earth Materials
  - Earth materials are solid rocks and soils, water, and the gasses of the atmosphere.
  - Fossils provide evidence about the plants and animals that lived long ago and the nature of the environment at the time.

Changes in the Earth and Sky
  - The surface of the Earth changes.

Science and Technology (E)
  Understanding Science and Technology
  - People have always had questions about their world. Science is one way of answering questions and explaining the natural world.
  - Women and men of all ages, backgrounds, and groups engage in a variety of scientific and technological work.
  - Tools help scientists make better observations, measurements, and equipment for investigations. They help scientists see, measure, and do things that they could not otherwise see, measure, and do.

History and Nature of Science (G)
  Science as a Human Endeavor
  - Many people choose science as a career and devote their entire lives to studying it. Many people derive great pleasure from doing science.

Thinking Processes (from FOSS)
- Relating
- Organizing
- Comparing
- Communicating
- Observing
EARTH MATERIALS

ALIGNMENTS TO OCSS (Content Standards)

Matter
- Describe objects according to their physical properties.
- Describe changes that occur in matter.

Earth and Space Science
- Recognize physical differences in Earth materials.

Scientific Inquiry
- Make observations. Ask questions or form hypotheses based on those observations, which can be explored through simple investigations.
- Plan a simple investigation.
- Collect data from an investigation.
- Use the data collected from an investigation to explain the results.