

Main Criteria: Ohio Learning Standards
Secondary Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Subjects: Science, Social Studies
Grade: 5
Correlation Options: Show Correlated

**Ohio Learning Standards
 Science**

Grade: 5 - Adopted: 2011

DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Interconnections within Systems: This theme focuses on helping students recognize the components of various systems and then investigate dynamic and sustainable relationships within systems using scientific inquiry.
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.ESS.	Earth and Space Science (ESS)
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR	5.ESS.3.	Most of the cycles and patterns of motion between the Earth and sun are predictable.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.ESS.3.1.	<p>Earth's revolution around the sun takes approximately 365 days. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in a 24-hour period, producing day and night. This rotation makes the sun, stars and moon appear to change position in the sky. Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees. This tilt, along with Earth's revolution around the sun, affects the amount of direct sunlight that the Earth receives in a single day and throughout the year. The average daily temperature is related to the amount of direct sunlight received. Changes in average temperature throughout the year are identified as seasons.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> La Selva Amazonica - Pte 1 (En Espagnol) The Amazon Rainforest The Amazon Rainforest - Part 1 - Older Grades</p>
DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Interconnections within Systems: This theme focuses on helping students recognize the components of various systems and then investigate dynamic and sustainable relationships within systems using scientific inquiry.
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.LS.	Life Science (LS)
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Topic: Interconnections within Ecosystems - This topic focuses on foundational knowledge of the structures and functions of ecosystems.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.LS.1.	Organisms perform a variety of roles in an ecosystem.
INDICATOR	5.LS.1.1.	<p>Populations of organisms can be categorized by how they acquire energy.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> African Safari Galapagos Islands Galapagos Islands - Espagnol How Coral Reefs Are Formed La Selva Amazonica - Pte 1 (En Espagnol) The Amazon Rainforest The Amazon Rainforest - Part 1 - Older Grades Who Lives On a Coral Reef?</p>
INDICATOR	5.LS.1.2.	<p>Food webs can be used to identify the relationships among producers, consumers and decomposers in an ecosystem.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Galapagos Islands Galapagos Islands - Espagnol La Selva Amazonica - Pte 1 (En Espagnol) The Amazon Rainforest</p>

		The Amazon Rainforest - Part 1 - Older Grades Who Lives On a Coral Reef?
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BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Topic: Interconnections within Ecosystems - This topic focuses on foundational knowledge of the structures and functions of ecosystems.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.LS.2.	All of the processes that take place within organisms require energy.
INDICATOR	5.LS.2.2.	Energy entering ecosystems as sunlight is transferred and transformed by producers into energy that organisms use through the process of photosynthesis. That energy then passes from organism to organism as illustrated in food webs. <u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Galapagos Islands Galapagos Islands - Espagnol Who Lives On a Coral Reef?
DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Interconnections within Systems: This theme focuses on helping students recognize the components of various systems and then investigate dynamic and sustainable relationships within systems using scientific inquiry.
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.PS.	Physical Science (PS)
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Topic: Light, Sound and Motion - This topic focuses on the forces that affect motion. This includes the relationship between the change in speed of an object, the amount of force applied and the mass of the object. Light and sound are explored as forms of energy that move in predictable ways, depending on the matter through which they move.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.PS.1.	The amount of change in movement of an object is based on the mass of the object and the amount of force exerted.
INDICATOR	5.PS.1.1.	Movement can be measured by speed. The speed of an object is calculated by determining the distance (d) traveled in a period of time (t). <u>Virtual Field Trips</u> National Parks - West - Alaska & Hawaii

Ohio Learning Standards

Social Studies

Grade: 5 - Adopted: 2010

DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Regions and People of the Western Hemisphere
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.HIS.	History Strand
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Early Civilizations: The eight features of civilizations include cities, well-organized central governments, complex religions, job specialization, social classes, arts and architecture, public works and writing. Early peoples developed unique civilizations. Several civilizations established empires with legacies influencing later peoples.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.HIS.2.	Early Indian civilizations (Maya, Inca, Aztec, Mississippian) existed in the Western Hemisphere prior to the arrival of Europeans. These civilizations had developed unique governments, social structures, religions, technologies, and agricultural practices and products.
INDICATOR	5.HIS.2.1.	Compare characteristics of early Indian civilizations (governments, social structures, religions, technologies, and agricultural practices

		and products). <u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Ancient Mayan Civilization
DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Regions and People of the Western Hemisphere
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.GEO.	Geography Strand
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Spatial Thinking and Skills: Spatial thinking examines the relationships among people, places and environments by mapping and graphing geographic data. Geographic data are compiled, organized, stored and made visible using traditional and geospatial technologies. Students need to be able to access, read, interpret and create maps and other geographic representations as tools of analysis.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.GEO.4.	Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include in maps.
INDICATOR	5.GEO.4.1.	Use appropriate maps, globes and geographic tools to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. <u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Canada - An Overview Exploring Cuba
DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Regions and People of the Western Hemisphere
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.GEO.	Geography Strand
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Places and Regions: A place is a location having distinctive characteristics which give it meaning and character and distinguish it from other locations. A region is an area with one or more common characteristics, which give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas. Regions and places are human constructs.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.GEO.6.	Regions can be determined using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural or economic).
INDICATOR	5.GEO.6.1.	Identify and describe regions within the Western Hemisphere using criteria related to landform, climate, population, culture and economics. <u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Exploring Cuba Grade 4 - Southeast Region of the U.S. National Parks - West - Alaska & Hawaii National Parks West - Nevada, California National Parks West - Wyoming, Utah National Parks of the Western Region - Part 1 Washington, DC - Grades K - 5
DOMAIN / ACADEMIC CONTENT STANDARD	OH.5.	Regions and People of the Western Hemisphere
STANDARD / BENCHMARK	5.GEO.	Geography Strand
BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Human Systems: Human systems represent the settlement and structures created by people on Earth's surface. The growth, distribution and movements of people are driving forces behind human and physical events. Geographers study patterns in cultures and the changes that result from human processes, migrations and the diffusion of new cultural traits.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.GEO.7.	Variations among physical environments within the Western Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.

INDICATOR	5.GEO.7.1.	<p>Explain how variations among physical environments in the Western Hemisphere influence human activities.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Exploring Cuba Grade 4 - Southeast Region of the U.S. National Parks - West - Alaska & Hawaii National Parks West - Nevada, California National Parks West - Wyoming, Utah National Parks of the Western Region - Part 1 Washington, DC - Grades K - 5</p>
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.GEO.8.	American Indians developed unique cultures with many different ways of life. American Indian tribes and nations can be classified into cultural groups based on geographic and cultural similarities.
INDICATOR	5.GEO.8.1.	<p>Make generalizations about the cultural ways of life among American Indian cultural groups in North and South America.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Ancient Mayan Civilization</p>
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BENCHMARK / GRADE LEVEL INDICATOR		Human Systems: Human systems represent the settlement and structures created by people on Earth's surface. The growth, distribution and movements of people are driving forces behind human and physical events. Geographers study patterns in cultures and the changes that result from human processes, migrations and the diffusion of new cultural traits.
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	5.GEO.10.	The Western Hemisphere is culturally diverse due to American Indian, European, Asian and African influences and interactions, as evidenced by artistic expression, language, religion and food.
INDICATOR	5.GEO.10.1.	<p>Describe the cultural diversity of the Western Hemisphere as evidenced by artistic expression, language, religion and food.</p> <p><u>Virtual Field Trips</u> Canada - An Overview Exploring Cuba</p>