

Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests Grade 5 Science Content Standards (2011)

Standard Type	Standard Strand	Code	Objective/Skill	Number of Items on Blueprint
C o n t e n t	Properties of Matter and Energy	1.1	Matter has physical properties that can be used for identification (e.g., color, texture, shape).	4-5
		1.2	Physical properties of objects can be observed, described, and measured using tools such as simple microscopes, gram spring scales, metric rulers, metric balances, and Celsius thermometers.	4-5
		1.3	Energy can be transferred in many ways (e.g., energy from the Sun to air, water, and metal).	4-5
		1.4	Energy can be classified as either potential or kinetic.	4-5
	Organisms and Environments	2.1	Organisms in an ecosystem depend on each other for food, shelter, and reproduction.	5-7
		2.1a	Ecosystems include food chains and food webs.	
		2.1b	Relationships exist between consumers, producers, and decomposers within an ecosystem.	
		2.1c	Predators and prey relationships affect populations in an ecosystem.	
		2.2	Changes in environmental conditions due to human interactions or natural phenomena can affect the survival of individual organisms and/or entire species.	5-7
		2.2a	Earth's resources can be natural (non-renewable) or man-made (renewable).	
		2.2b	The practices of recycling, reusing, and reducing help to conserve Earth's limited resources.	
	Structure of Earth and the Solar System	3.1	Soil consists of weathered rocks and decomposed organic material from dead plants, animals, and bacteria. Soils are often found in layers.	4-6
		3.2	Weather exhibits daily and seasonal patterns (i.e., air temperature, basic cloud types – cumulus, cirrus, stratus, and nimbus, wind direction, wind speed, humidity, precipitation).	4-6
		3.2a	Weather measurement tools include thermometer, barometer, anemometer, and rain gauge.	
		3.2b	Weather maps are used to display current weather and weather predictions.	
		3.3	Earth is the third planet from the Sun in a system that includes the moon, the Sun, and seven other planets.	4
		3.3a	Most objects in the solar system are in regular and predictable motion (e.g., phases of the moon).	
		3.3b	Objects in the Solar System have individual characteristics (e.g., distance from Sun, number of moons, temperature of object).	
		3.3c	The Earth rotates on its axis while making revolutions around the Sun.	