



Fifth/Sixth Grade Nevada State Curriculum Standards

supported by Great Basin Outdoor School

Science

	Atmospheric Processes & the Water Cycle (Earth & Space Science A)	
E5A1	The sun is the main source of energy for planet Earth.	
E5A2	The processes of the water cycle, including the role of the sun	
E5A3	Most of the Earth's surface is covered with fresh or salt water.	
E5A4	The role of water related to weather (thunderstorms, snowstorms, flooding, drought)	
E5A5	Air is a substance that surrounds us, takes up space, and moves around us as wind.	
E8A1	Seasons are caused by variations of the Sun's energy reaching Earth due to our planet's axial tilt.	
E8A2	The processes involved in the water cycle affect climatic patterns.	
E8A3	The properties that make water an essential component of the earth system	
	Solar System & Universe (Earth & Space Science B)	
E5B1	There are more stars than anyone can count, not scattered evenly & not of equal brightness or color	
E5B2	The solar system includes the sun, planets, and moons	
E5B3	Stars are like the sun but so far away they look like points of light.	
E5B4	There are cyclical patterns of observable objects in the solar system.	
E5B5	Constellations appear to move across the sky and can be seen in different seasons.	
E8B1	The universe contains many billions of galaxies, and each galaxy contains many billions of stars.	
E8B2	The solar system contains a great variety of planetary moons, asteroids, and comets.	
E8B3	Characteristics of the planets in our solar system	
E8B4	Earth is part of a solar system located within the Milky Way Galaxy.	
E8B5	The sun is thousands of times closer to Earth than any other star and billions of times closer than the far end of the Milky Way Galaxy.	
E8B6	The sun is a medium sized star in the Milky Way, part of which can be seen in a clear night sky.	
E8B7	Predictable motions of the Earth and moon explain days, years, phases of the moon, & eclipses.	
	Earth's Composition & Structure (Earth & Space Science C)	
E5C2	Water, wind, & ice constantly change Earth's surface by erosion and deposition.	
E5C3	Landforms may result from slow (erosion & deposition) & fast (earthquakes, floods) processes.	
E5C4	Rock is composed of different combinations of minerals.	
E5C5	Soil varies from place to place and has both biological and mineral components.	
E8C2	Rocks weather & form sediments, are buried, compacted, heated, & often recrystallized to new rock.	
E8C3	Earth is composed of a crust (continental & oceanic), hot convecting mantle, & dense metallic core.	
E8C4	Very slow movement of large crustal plates results in geological events.	
E8C5	Geologic processes account for state and regional topography.	
E8C6	Minerals have different properties and different distributions according to how they form.	
E8C7	Characteristics, abundance, and location of renewable & nonrenewable Nevada resources	
E8C8	Soils have properties such as color, texture, and water retention and provide nutrients for life.	
	Structure of Life (Life Science B)	
L5B1	Plants & animals have structures that enable them to grow, reproduce, and survive.	

L5B2	Living things have predictable life cycles.	
	Organisms and Their Environment (Life Science C)	
L5C1	The organization of simple food webs	
L5C2	Organisms interact with each other and with the non-living parts of their ecosystem.	
L5C3	Changes to an environment can be beneficial or detrimental to different organisms.	
L5C4	All organisms, including humans, can cause changes in their environments.	
L5C5	Plants and animals have adaptations allowing them to survive in specific ecosystems.	
L8C1	Matter and energy are transferred through food webs in an ecosystem.	
L8C2	Organisms in any ecosystem may be characterized by their functions.	
L8C3	Changes in environments can be beneficial or harmful.	
L8C4	Inter-related factors affect the number and type of organisms an ecosystem can support.	
	Diversity of Life (Life Science D)	
L5D1	Animals and plants can be classified according to their observable characteristics.	
L5D3	Differences among individuals within a species give them advantages in surviving & reproducing.	
L8D1	Species can be identified and classified based upon their characteristics.	
L8D3	An organism's behavior is based on both experience and on the species' evolutionary history.	
	Matter (Physical Science A)	
P5A1	Matter exists in different states (i.e., solid, liquid, gas) which have distinct physical properties.	
P5A2	Heating or cooling can change some common materials, such as water, from one state to another.	
P5A3	Materials can be classified by their physical & chemical properties (magnetism, conductivity, density).	
P8A1	Particles are arranged differently in solids, liquids, and gases of the same substance.	
	Forces and Motion (Physical Science B)	
P5B5	Earth's gravity pulls any object toward it without touching it.	
P8B3	Every object exerts gravitational force, and the magnitude depends upon mass and distance.	
	Energy (Physical Science C)	
P5C4	Heat can move from one object to another by conduction, and some materials conduct heat better.	
P8C5	Heat flows from warmer materials or regions to cooler ones thru conduction, convection, & radiation.	
	Scientific Inquiry (Nature of Science A)	
N5A1	Science is conducting careful investigations, recording data, and communicating the results accurately.	
N5A2	We must know how to compare our experiment results to what scientists have already established.	
N5A3	We must know how to draw conclusions from scientific evidence.	
N5A4	Graphic representations of recorded data can be used to make predictions.	
N5A5	It is critical to know how to plan and conduct a safe and simple investigation.	
N5A6	Models are tools for learning about the things they are meant to resemble.	
N5A7	Patterns we observe can be used to organize items and ideas.	
N8A1	We must know how to identify and critically evaluate information in data, tables, and graphs.	
N8A2	We must know how to critically evaluate information to distinguish between fact and opinion.	
N8A3	Different explanations can be given for the same evidence.	
N8A4	We must know how to design and conduct a controlled experiment.	
N8A5	We must know how to use appropriate technology and laboratory procedures safely for observing, measuring, recording, and analyzing data.	
N8A6	Scientific inquiry includes evaluating results of scientific investigations, experiments, observations,	

	theoretical and mathematical models, and other scientists' explanations.	
N8A7	There are multiple methods for organizing items and information.	
	Science, Technology, & Society (Nature of Science B)	
N5B1	Throughout history, people of diverse cultures have provided scientific knowledge and technologies.	
N5B2	Technologies impact society, in both positive and negative ways.	
N5B3	We benefit from working with a team and sharing our findings.	
N8B1	Technologies can cause resource depletion and degradation, but technology also can increase resource availability, mitigate environmental degradation, and make new resources economical.	
N8B2	Scientific knowledge is revised through a process of incorporating new evidence gained through on-going investigation and collaborative discussion.	

English/Language Arts

1.5.3	Identify and use high-frequency Greek and Latin roots and affixes to determine the word meaning.	
4.5.6	Read and follow multi-step directions in order to perform procedures and complete tasks.	**
5.5.2	Write well-organized communications in appropriate format for a specific audience and purpose (poetry).	
6.5.1	Generate ideas for writing through activities such as clustering, brainstorming, and listening to models.	**
6.5.4	Revise compositions to improve the meaning and focus of writing by adding; deleting; clarifying; rearranging words and sentences; and checking with various leads, conclusions, and transitions.	
6.5.5	Edit for use of standard English.	**
6.5.7	Share final drafts with a designated audience.	**
8.5.4	Follow multi-step spoken directions to complete a task.	**
9.5.1	Use specific and varied vocabulary and apply standard English to communicate ideas.	
9.5.2	Use appropriate public speaking techniques.	
9.5.4	Read aloud or recite literary, dramatic, and original works.	**
10.5.1	Participate in conversations and group discussions as a contributor and leader.	**
10.5.2	Ask and answer questions to clarify and extend ideas.	**
10.5.3	Share ideas, opinions, and information with a group.	

Geography

2.5.1	Describe physical and human features and cultural characteristics of places and regions.	
2.5.2	Identify examples in their community or region that reflect cultural identity.	
2.5.3	Describe the characteristics of their community and Nevada from different perspectives.	**
2.5.6	Describe how the community and the state change over time.	**
3.5.3	Identify the parts of different ecosystems.	
3.5.4	Locate and describe various ecosystems.	
3.5.5	Investigate an ecosystem by asking and answering geographic questions.	**
4.5.2	Identify factors of human migration and settlement.	
5.5.1	Describe ways in which changes in the physical environment affect humans.	
5.5.2*	Recognize constraints that physical environment places on human activity.	
5.5.7	Compare the use of the same resource in the United States with another place in the world.	**
6.5.2	Use current events to ask and answer geographic questions.	**
6.5.4	Describe local geographic issue and possible effects it will have in the future.	**

Visual Arts

3.5.2	Produce a work of art conveying meaning by integrating subject matter and symbols with ideas.	
Music		
1.5.1	Sing independently and expressively.	
1.5.2	Sing in an ensemble while following a conductor.	
1.5.3	Sing descants, partner songs, and three-part rounds.	
Theater		
1.5.1	Create a script with two or more characters, a beginning, middle, and end, setting, and characters.	
1.5.2	Work together in a group to plan, rehearse, and present a dramatized idea or story.	
History		
3.5.1	Define hunter-gatherer.	
5.5.5	Identify Nevada Native American cultures including Paiute, Goshute, and Shoshone.	
5.5.6	Describe Native North American life prior to European contact.	
Math		
1.5.2	Generate and solve +, -, x, and division problems using whole numbers in practical situations.	
3.5.3	Estimate measures of length, volume, capacity, quantity, and weight, communicating degree of accuracy needed, and when a more precise measure is required.	**
3.5.5	Communicate the difference between perimeter and area.	**

** Similar for both 5th & 6th grades