

Fourth Grade State Performance Standards

D-1 Concepts of Earth Science	<p>SD Students develop an understanding of the concepts, processes, theories, models, evidence, and systems of earth and space sciences.</p> <p>SD1 Students develop an understanding of Earth’s geochemical cycles.</p> <p>SD2 Students develop an understanding of the origins, ongoing processes, and forces that shape the structure, composition, and physical history of the Earth.</p> <p>SD3 Students develop an understanding of the cyclical changes controlled by energy from the sun and by Earth’s position and motion in our solar system.</p> <p>SD4 Students develop an understanding of the theories regarding the evolution of the universe.</p>
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Grade Level Expectations	KGBSD Student Objectives
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<p>The student demonstrates an understanding of geochemical cycles by:</p> <p>[4] SD1.1 describing that most smaller rocks come from the breaking and weathering of larger rocks as part of the rock cycle.</p> <p>[4] SD1.2 recognizing the physical properties of water as they relate to the rock cycle.</p> <p>The student demonstrates an understanding of the forces that shape Earth by:</p> <p>[4] SD2.1 observing models of how waves, wind, water, and ice shape and reshape the Earth’s surface by eroding rock and soil. (L)</p> <p>[4] SD2.2 identifying causes (i.e., earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, floods, landslides, and avalanches) of rapid changes on the surface.</p>	<p>K - SD1.1 describing that most smaller rocks come from the breaking and weathering of larger rocks as part of the rock cycle. (e.g., Alaska glaciers)</p> <p>K - SD1.2 recognizing the physical properties of water as they relate to the rock cycle. (Introduced in third grade).</p> <p>K – SD1.3 observing how the water cycle affects natural events such as weathering and erosion.</p> <p>K – SD1.4 explaining that usable water is a limited resource on Earth.</p> <p>K - SD2.1 observing models of how waves, wind, water, and ice shape and reshape the Earth’s surface by eroding rock and soil. (L)</p> <p>K - SD2.2 identifying causes (i.e., earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, floods, landslides, and avalanches) of rapid changes on the surface.</p> <p>K – SD2.3 observing natural events such as tides, weather, seasons, and moon phases in terms of the structure and motion of the earth (e.g., Alaska glaciers).</p>
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Grade Level Expectations	KGBSD Student Objectives
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<p>The student demonstrates an understanding of cycles influenced by energy from the sun and by Earth’s position and motion in our solar system by:</p> <p>[4] SD3.1 recognizing changes to length of daylight over time and its relationship to seasons.</p> <p>[4] SD3.2 observing that heat flows from one object to another. (L)</p> <p>The student demonstrates an understanding of the theories regarding the origin and evolution of the universe by:</p> <p>[4] SD4.1 recognizing that stars are like the sun but are so far away that they look like points of light.</p> <p>[4] SD4.2 recognizing that objects have properties, locations, and movements that can be observed and described. *</p> <p>[4] SD4.3 recognizing and using appropriate instruments of magnification (e.g., binoculars and telescopes). * (L)</p> <p>* same concept at a higher level</p>	<p>K - SD3.1 recognizing changes to length of daylight over time and its relationship to seasons. (e.g., Alaska Studies)</p> <p>K - SD3.2 observing that heat flows from one object to another. (L) (e.g., seasons in Alaska)</p> <p>K - SD4.1 recognizing that stars are like the sun but are so far away that they look like points of light.</p> <p>K - SD4.2 recognizing that objects have properties, locations, and movements that can be observed and described. *</p> <p>K - SD4.3 recognizing and using appropriate instruments of magnification. (e.g., binoculars and telescopes) * (L) (e.g., hand lenses and/or microscopes)</p>
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