



**5th Grade Frameworks Pacing Guide
Traits, Behaviors, and Classification**

Crosscutting Concepts: Stability and Change, Patterns, Structure and Function

Topics: Classification, Inherited Traits and Learned Behaviors

7-week Instructional Segment

Anchoring Phenomena	GSE	Instructional Segments	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Science and Engineering Practices	Instructional Notes
<p>Mt. St. Helens eruption in 1980 wiped out most of the plants and animals living in the area. Now the area has many plants and animals living there.</p> <p>Although living things look alike, they are classified differently.</p>	<p>S5L1. a, b S5L2. a, b</p>	<p>Classification</p>	<p>From A Framework for K-12 Science Education:</p> <p align="center"><i>By the end of grade 5</i></p> <p>LS1.D: Information Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different sense receptors are specialized for particular kinds of information, which may then be processed and integrated by an animal’s brain, with some information stored as memories. • Animals are able to use their perceptions and memories to guide their actions. • Some responses to information are instinctive--that is, animals’ brains are organized so that they do not have to think about how to respond to certain stimuli. <p>LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many characteristics are inherited from their parents. Other characteristics result from individual's interactions with the environment, which can range from diet to learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and using models • Asking questions and defining problems • Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information 	<p>By the end of this unit, students are using the following language in their speaking and writing during EXPLAIN or ELABORATE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inherit • acquired trait • instinct • learned behavior • classify • amphibian • reptile • bird • fish • mammal • insect • vertebrate • invertebrate • gymnosperm • angiosperm • spores • seeds

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plants and animals have both internal and external structures that serve various functions in growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction. ● Scientists have identified and classified many plants and animals. ● Many characteristics involve both inheritance and environment. <p>LS3.B: Variation of Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offspring acquire a mix of traits from their biological parents. ● Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information. ● In each kind of organism there is a variation in the traits themselves, and different kinds of organisms may have different versions of the trait. ● The environment also affects the traits that the organism develops - differences in where they grow or in the food they consume may cause organisms that are related to end up looking or behaving differently. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● algae <p>Bundled Curriculum This instructional segment connects to instincts and learned behaviors. It connects to how earth's processes affect organisms.</p>
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This instructional segment connects to S5L3 and L5L4. When classifying plants and animals, one major difference is cellular. All organisms are made of cells. Some organisms are only one cell, but most organisms have many different kinds of cells. Some are so small they cannot be seen without magnification, some are larger. These organisms can affect our planet's surface. Decomposers, in particular, act as a destructive force breaking down plant and animal matter. This changes the earth's surface in a very positive way because without decomposers, such waste would pile up and produce a huge mess! Microorganisms are beneficial, harmful or either depending on the situation and how they are used.