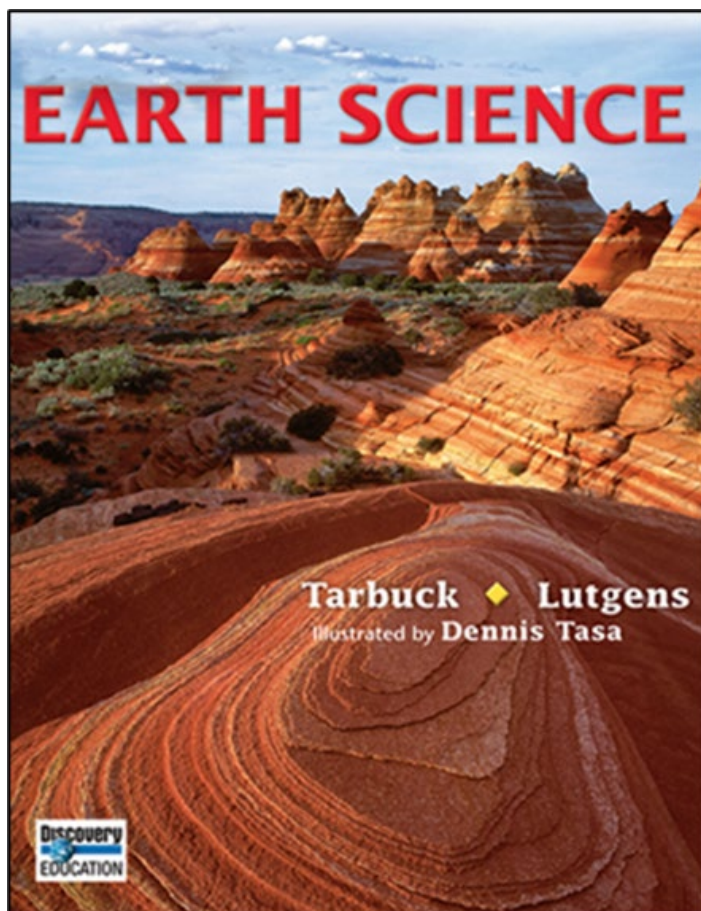


**A Correlation of**  
**Earth Science**  
**©2017**



To the  
**Indiana**  
**Academic Standards for Science**  
**Earth & Space Science**

# A Correlation of Earth Science ©2017 to the Indiana Academic Standards for Earth and Space Science

## Introduction

This document demonstrates how **Earth Science ©2017** supports the Indiana Academic Standards for Earth and Space Science. Correlation page references are to the Student and Teacher's Editions and cited at the page level.

Engage in a journey of observation, explanation, and participation with **Savvas Earth Science!**

Renowned authors Edward Tarbuck and Frederick Lutgens invite students on a journey of observation, explanation, and participation in the study of Earth's processes. An accessible writing style combined with digital support create a fresh new program that leads your diverse classroom on a path to discovery. Detailed illustrations by Dennis Tasa provide students with a comprehensive and immersive look at the science behind our planet.

The ©2017 edition of Earth Science features support for the **Next Generation Science Standards** and STEM, as well as enhanced resources for both students and teachers:

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills:** Each chapter of Earth Science an activity geared toward developing one or 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills. All of these activities task students to capture what they are learning in the science classroom and apply their knowledge to solving real-life problems in order to encourage productive, thoughtful members of the 21<sup>st</sup> century world.

**STEM Activities:** STEM activities support the implementation of the engineering process in an engaging and hands-on way. Excite students with real-world engineering design problem and hands-on inquiry. These activities promote higher-order critical thinking skills and result in improved student student performance. Teachers are provided with point-of-use STEM activities and teaching strategies.

**Savvas Realize:** At [savvasrealize.com](http://savvasrealize.com), you can go digital with online Student Editions and online Teacher Editions, as well as access to editable worksheets.

In addition, Earth Science ©2017 supports the today's diverse classroom with key Spanish resources, including the *Spanish Guided Reading and Study Workbook* and the *Spanish Chapter Tests*.

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<b>Standard 1: The Universe</b>	
ES. 1.1: Construct an explanation detailing how space can be studied by observing all frequencies of the electromagnetic radiation with differentiated telescopes and observational tools.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Earth & Space: Studying Earth From Space, 25 Electromagnetic Radiation, 674-675 Figure 1 Electromagnetic Spectrum, 674 Space Telescopes, 682-683 24.2 Assessment: BIG IDEA Earth and the Universe: 8., Draw Conclusions, 683
ES. 1.2: Describe the expanding universe theory, also known as the "Big Bang Theory," based on observed astronomical evidence including: The Doppler Effect, red shift, Hubble's Law, and the cosmic microwave background.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Formation of Earth, 4-5 Earth & Space: Earth's Place in the Universe, 6 Figure 4 Big Bang Theory, 6 The Doppler Effect, 677 24.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 4. How can scientists determine whether a star is moving toward or away from Earth?, 677 The Expanding Universe: Red Shifts, Hubble's Law, 718-719 Figure 22 Raisin Dough Analogy, 719 The Big Bang, 720-721 Figure 23 The Big Bang, 720 25.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 5. What is the Big Bang theory?, 721 Chapter 25 Assessment: Understand Concepts, 23. What is cosmic microwave background radiation?, 725
ES. 1.3: Create a diagram, flowchart, or explanation that details the cooling of energy into protons and early elements, and early elements into superstars and galaxies. Explain the role of gravitational attraction in the formation of stars and galaxies from clouds of these early elements.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Earth & Space: Earth's Place in the Universe, 6 Figure 4 Big Bang Theory, 6 Formation of the Solar System, 647-648 Reading Strategy, 707 Star Birth, 707-709 Figure 8 Nebula, 707 The Milky Way Galaxy, 715-716 Figure 16 Milky Way Galaxy, 715 The Big Bang, 720-721 Figure 23 The Big Bang, 720 Standardized Test Prep, 727 <b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills: Student Activity: Use Models invite students to make models of different type of galaxies, 717

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<p>ES.1.4: Differentiate between the life cycles of stars of different masses found on the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram. Differentiate between low, medium (including our sun), and high mass stars by what elements can be produced, and therefore whether or not they can achieve red giant phase or go supernova.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram, 704-706  Figure 5 Hertzsprung-Russell (H-R) Diagram, 704  25.1 Assessment: Writing in Science, 8.  Summarize, 706  Reading Strategy, 707  Star Birth, 707-710  Figure 10 Life Cycle of a Sunlike Star, 709  Active Art: Lives of Stars activity, 709  Red-Giant Stage, 709  Burnout and Death, 710-712  Figure 11 Stellar Evolution, 710  Stellar Remnants, 712-714  Table 2 Summary of Evolution for Stars of Various Masses, 712  25.2 Assessment, 714  Chapter 25 Assessment: Analyze Data, Use the diagram (H-R) below to answer Questions 26-28, 726</p>
<p>ES.1.5 Illustrate the hierarchical relationship and scales of stars, planetary systems including multiple-star systems, star clusters, galaxies and galactic groups in the universe.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Earth &amp; Space: Earth's Place in the Universe, 6  The Planets: An Overview, 645-646  Table 1 Planetary Data, 645  23.4 Minor Members of the Solar System, 660-664  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Modeling the Solar System, 666-667  Characteristics of Stars, 701  Structure of the Milky Way, 716  Types of Galaxies, 717-718  Figure 21 Galaxy Clusters, 718  Chapter 25 Assessment: Performance-Based Assessment, 726</p>

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<b>Standard 2: The Solar System</b>	
<p>ES. 2.1: Construct a flowchart with diagrams and descriptions outlining the nebular theory of solar system formation. Include the formation of one or more stars, planetesimals, protoplanets, Jovian and terrestrial planets, and other objects including satellites and small bodies.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  The Nebular Theory, 4-5  Figure 3 Formation of the Solar System According to the Nebular Theory, 4  1.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 4.  Describe the nebular theory. Earth &amp; Space: Earth's Place in the Universe, 6  Chapter 1 Assessment: Understand Concepts, 11.  Briefly list the events that led to the formation of the solar system, 29  The Planets: An Overview, 645-646  Nebular Theory, 647  Figure 3 Formation of the Solar System, 647  Planetesimals, 648  Figure 4 Materials That Formed the Planets, 648  23.1 Assessment: Think Critically, 6. Review Explain the nebular theory of the formation of the solar system, 648  23.2 The Terrestrial Planets, 649-653  23.3 The Outer Planets (and Pluto), 654-659  23.4 Minor Members of the Solar System, 660-664  25.2 Stellar Evolution, 707-714</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Chapter 25 Before You Teach: Beyond Our Solar System, 708</p>
<p>ES.2.2: Describe the characteristics of the various kinds of objects in the solar system including planets, satellites, comets, asteroids, and protoplanets. Recognize that planets have been identified orbiting stars other than the sun, or exist outside of solar systems orbiting no sun at all. Describe the organization of our solar system including terrestrial and Jovian planets, asteroid belts, and the Oort Cloud.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  23.1 The Solar System, 644-648  Figure 1 Orbits of the Planets, 644  Table 1 Planetary Data, 645  Figure 2 Scale Sizes, 646  Figure 3 Formation of the Solar System, 647  Figure 4 Materials That Formed the Planets, 648  23.2 The Terrestrial Planets, 649-653  23.2 Assessment: Review Concepts, 3. Identify one distinguishing characteristic of each inner planet, 653  23.3 The Outer Planets (and Pluto), 654-659  23.4 Minor Members of the Solar System, 660-664  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Modeling the Solar System, 666-667  Chapter 23 Study Guide: Think Visually, Copy and complete the table below comparing and contrasting the inner and outer planets, 668  Chapter 23 Assessment: Understand Concepts: 11. What objects are found in the solar system?, 669  13. Describe general characteristics and location of the terrestrial planets, 669</p>

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<p>ES. 2.3: Develop a model illustrating the layers and life span of the sun. Explain how nuclear fusion in the core produces elements and energy, which are both retained through convection and released to space, including Earth, through radiation. Additionally, elements heavier than iron cannot form in stars, and form only as a result of supernovae.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Electromagnetic Radiation, 674-675 24.3 The Sun, 684-690 Structure of the Sun, 685-686 Figure 12 Structure of the Sun, 685 The Active Sun, 687-688 The Solar Interior, 689 How Old Is the Sun?, 690 Skills Handbook: Science Skills, Using Models, 733</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Integrate Physics: Nuclear Fusion as an Energy Source, 689 Assess: Evaluate Understanding, Have students draw and label a diagram of the sun, 690</p>
<p>ES. 2.4: Use mathematical and/or computational representations to demonstrate the motions of the various kinds of objects in our solar system including planets, satellites, comets, and asteroids. Explain that Kepler's Laws determine the orbits of those objects and know that Kepler's Laws are a direct consequence of Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation together with his laws of motion.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Johannes Kepler, 618 Sir Isaac Newton, 620-621 22.1 Assessment, 621 Math Practice, 7. Calculate Use Kepler's third law to show..., 621 Motions of the Earth, 622-625 Figure 13 Sidereal Day, 623 Motions of the Earth-Moon System, 626-629 Chapter 22 Assessment: Understanding Concepts, 14. Use Kepler's third law to determine the period of a hypothetical planet whose solar distance is 10 AU, 639</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Integrate Mathematics, It takes 24 hours for the apparent motion of an individual star..., 623 Differentiated Instruction, 623</p>

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<p>ES. 2.5: Explain how scientific theory changes over time with the introduction of new information and observational data. Use works from ancient Greeks such as Ptolemy, and other astronomers including Copernicus, Brahe, Kepler, and Galileo to demonstrate the effect of observational data and scientific discussion on our understanding of the mechanics and motion of our solar system.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Ancient Greeks, 614-616            Figure 1 Astrolabe, 614            Visual Summary: Calculating Earth's Circumference, Figure 2 The Geometry of Astronomy, 615            Figure 3 A Geocentric Model of the Universe, B Heliocentric Model of the Universe, 616            The Birth of Modern Astronomy, 617-621            Figure 4 Retrograde Motion, 717            Figure 6 Planet Revolution, 618            Table 1 Period of Revolution and Solar Distances of Planets, 618            Visual Summary: The Solar System Model Evolves, Figure 7 Relate Cause and Effect, 619            Figure 8 Newton and Gravity, 620            Figure 9 Gravity Affects Weight, 620            Figure 10, Earth's Path Without Gravity, 621            22.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Math Practice, 621            Motions of the Earth, 622-623            Figure 11 Early Astronomical Instruments?, 622            Figure 12 Evidence of Earth's Rotation, 623            Figure 13 Sidereal Day, 623            Figure 14 The Celestial Sphere, 624            Figure 15 Precession, 625            22.2 Assessment: Review Concepts, 1. In what ways does Earth move?, 2. What phenomena result from Earth's rotation and revolution?, 629            Earth &amp; History: Foucault's Experiment, 635            Inquiry Exploration Lab: Modeling Synodic and Sidereal Months, 636-637            Chapter 22 Study Guide: Think Visually, Early Astronomers, 638            Chapter 22 Assessment: Understanding Concepts, Questions 11-17, 639            Concepts in Action, 32. Explain How did Galileo's discovery of Jupiter's moons support the heliocentric model?, 640            Death of Massive Stars, 711</p>



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<b>Standard 3: Earth Cycles and Systems</b>	
<p>ES 3.1: Create flowcharts that show the exchange of carbon and oxygen between the lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and atmosphere, including carbon dioxide and methane. Explain how human activities such as farming and industry, temperature change in oceans, and natural processes such as volcanic eruptions can speed or slow the cycling from reservoirs within the solid earth and oceans into the atmosphere.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Earth’s Major Spheres, 7-9            Earth as a System, 19-20            Environmental Problems, 21            The Carbon Cycle, 85            Pollution in the Air, 110            How Earth Works: Effects of Volcanoes, 298-299            Assessment, 299            Composition of the Atmosphere, 477-478            How Earth Works: Earth’s Atmosphere, 494-495            Assessment: 3. Natural Resources How does carbon dioxide support life?, 495            Human Impact on Climate, 602-603</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Differentiated Instruction: Special Needs, Have students with special needs draw labeled pictures illustrating each of Earth’s four major spheres..., 8            Build Science Skills: Relate Cause and Effect            Using this lesson of the textbook, have students make a concept map showing how a volcanic eruption (an event of the geosphere) causes changes in all of the other spheres..., 19            Build Science Skills: Use a Chart Discuss the role of oxygen...have volunteers draw a cause-and effect chart on the board to show the cycle of how gases are created and used by humans and plants, 494</p>
<p>ES 3.2: Create diagrams and flowcharts that show the cycling of between the lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and atmosphere for nitrogen. Complete the same for phosphorus excluding the atmosphere. Explain how human activities can alter the amounts of both phosphorus and nitrogen between these layers.</p>	<p>Supporting Content:  <b>SE/TE:</b>            Earth’s Major Spheres, 7-9            Earth as a System, 19            Figure 14 The Nitrogen Cycle, 136-137            Figure 14 The Nitrogen Cycle, 137            Composition of the Atmosphere, 477-478            Figure 2 Volume of Clean, Dry Air, 477            Environmental Problems Associated With Groundwater, 174-175            Figure 19 Fertilizers and Pesticides, 175            How Earth Works: Earth’s Atmosphere, 494-495</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Differentiated Instruction: Special Needs, Have students with special needs draw labeled pictures illustrating each of Earth’s four major spheres..., 8</p>

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<p>ES 3.3: Analyze and explain how events on one side of the world can alter temperature and precipitation around the globe. Analyze and explain the possible effects of natural and human-driven processes on our atmosphere and climate.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Earth as a System: Linked Effects, 19            How Earth Works: Effects of Volcanoes, 298-299            Assessment: 3. Environmental Change (b) How can explosive volcanic eruptions affect the atmosphere and weather around the world?, 299            21.1 Factors That Affect Climate, 588-591            21.1 Assessment: Reviewing Key Concepts, Think Critically, Weather and Climate, 591            Natural Processes That Change Climate, 600-601            Figure 14 Ash in the Atmosphere, 601            Human Impact on Climate, 602-603            Figure 15 Change in CO<sub>2</sub> Levels, 602            Figure 16 Effect of Melting Ice, 603            21.3 Assessment: Reviewing Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 603            Inquiry Exploration Lab: Human Impact on Climate and Weather, 606-607            Chapter 21 Assessment: Concepts in Action, 611            Performance-Based Assessment, 610</p>
<p>ES. 3.4: Evaluate the use of sustainable versus nonrenewable resources. Explain the consequences of overuse and continued increased consumption of limited resources. Analyze and evaluate the benefits of researching, designing, and developing sustainable resources for private use and industry.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            People and the Environment, 20-21            Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources, 94-95            Fossil Fuels, 95-97            Tar Sands and Oil Shale, 97-98            4.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 1. What is the difference between a renewable and a nonrenewable resource?, 101            Alternative Energy Sources, 102-107            4.3 Water, Air, and Land Resources, 108-112            4.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Earth's Materials and Systems, 112            4.4 Protecting Resources, 113-116            4.4 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 116            Inquiry Exploration Lab: Finding the Product that Best Conserves Resources, 118-119            Chapter 4 Assessment: Understand Concepts, Questions 11-21, 121            Think Critically, Questions 22-26            Performance-Based Assessment, Draw Conclusions, Locate an electric power plant, 122            Treating Groundwater as a Nonrenewable Resource, 176            Earth &amp; Its Resources: The Ogallala Aquifer – How Long Will the Water Last?, 180            STEM Activity: Design to Reduce Waste, 729</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Integrate Physics: Nuclear Fusion as an Energy Source, 689</p>

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<b>Standard 4: The Atmosphere and Hydrosphere</b>	
<p>ES. 4.1: Create a model that shows the composition, distribution, and circulation of gases in Earth's atmosphere. Show how carbon and oxygen cycles affect the composition through gas exchange with organisms, oceans, the solid earth, and industry.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Earth &amp; Its Systems: The Carbon Cycle, 85  Earth's Blanket of Air, 110  Earth's Atmosphere, 476  Composition of the Atmosphere, 477-478  How Earth Works: Earth's Atmosphere, 494-495  Oxygen Cycle Diagram, 494  Assessment: 5. Critical Thinking, Analyze Processes Study the diagram showing the oxygen cycle. (a) How..., (b) Which..., 495</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills: Use a Chart  Discuss the role of oxygen..., 494</p>
<p>ES. 4.2: Create models to demonstrate the circulation, retention, and reflection of heat in regards to the atmosphere, solid land, and bodies of water including lakes and oceans. Demonstrate the effects of cities, various terrain, cloud cover, sea ice, and open water on albedo. Examine local and global heat exchanges, including land &amp; sea breezes, lake effects, urban heat islands, and thermohaline circulation.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Sea Ice, 452  Inquiry Try It!: Modeling the Angle of the Sun, 475  17.2 Heating the Atmosphere, 483-487  17.2 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, BIGIDEA Weather and Climate, 487  Why Temperatures Vary: Land and Water, Geographic Position, Cloud Cover and Albedo, 488-492  Figure 19 Cloud Cover, 492  World Distribution of Temperature, 492-493  17.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Math Practice, 493  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Heating Land and Water, 496-497  Chapter 17 Assessment: Think Critically, 21.  Analyze Data Using the data in the table, determine which types of surfaces have the highest average albedos, 500  Concepts in Action, 30. Writing in Science Write a paragraph that describes two environmental settings where you would expect the albedo of surfaces to be high..., 500  Local Winds, 543-544  Figure 12 Sea Breeze, 543  Figure 13 Land Breeze, 544  Figure 14 Mountain and Valley Breezes, 544  Inquiry Exploration Lab?: Human Impact on Climate and Weather, 600-607</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills: Student Activity:  Use Models, 484</p>

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<p>ES. 4.3: Create a presentation that demonstrates the process of the water cycle on both local and global scales. Illustrate the process of water cycling both from the solid earth to the atmosphere and around the solid earth. Examine the interaction of ground water, surface water, and ocean circulation. Illustrate the effects of human activity on water systems.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Freshwater Pollution, 108-109            Table 2 Major Types of Water Pollution, 109            The Water Cycle, 158-159            Figure 2 The Water Cycle, 159            6.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 1. What is the water cycle?, 163            Environmental Problems Associated With Groundwater, 174-176            Figure 19 Fertilizers and Pesticides, 175            Figure 20 Landfill, 175            Chapter 6 Assessment: Performance-Based Assessment, 35. Explain Draw a graphic organizer that shows the major steps of the water cycle. Label each step, 184</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Build Science Skills: Student Activity, 159            Integrate Health: Groundwater Contamination, 175</p>
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<p>ES 4.5: Chart and explain the changes in weather as it relates to humidity, air pressure, and temperature. Explain how these factors result in local wind patterns and cloud cover. Explain the origin, life cycle, and behavior of weather systems, especially severe weather. Create an emergency plan for severe storms, both summer and winter.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Humidity, 506-509  Figure 3 Relative Humidity, 507  Stability and Daily Weather, 515  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Measuring Humidity, 524-525  19.1 Understanding Air Pressure, 532-536  Weather and Air Pressure, 538-539  Weather Forecasting, 539  Local Winds, 543-544  Chapter 19 Assessment, 554  20.3 Severe Storms, 571-577  Figure 16 Jagged Fork in the Sky, 571  Reading Strategy: Identify Cause and Effect, Copy the table and complete it as you read this section. Severe Storms, 571  Visual Summary: States in the Development of a Thunderstorm, Figure 17, 572  Visual Summary: Formation of a Mesocyclone, Figure 18, 573  Figure 21 Cross Section of a Hurricane, 576  203 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Weather and Climate, 577  How Earth Works: Winds and Storms, 578-579  Chapter 20 Assessment: Performance-Based Assessment, Apply Concepts find out about precautions people should take during any of the three types of severe storms discussed in this chapter. Summarize your findings in three separate posters, 584</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Integrate Social Studies: Storm Warnings, ...devise a plan of action..., 574</p>

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<p>ES. 4.6: Differentiate between weather and climate. Examine long term, natural climate change and periods of glaciation as influenced by Milankovitch Cycles due to the gravity of other solar system bodies (obliquity and precession of axis and eccentricity of orbit). Explain how these are different from any short term (less than thousands of years) changes to climate.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Quaternary Period, 384-385            Figure 26 Ice Age Cycles, 384            13.4 Assessment, Review Key Concepts, 4. What are Milankovitch cycles?, 385            Chapter 13 Assessment: Think Critically, 25.            Apply Concepts Describe one main hypothesis that explains the cause of ice ages during the Quaternary period, 390            Earth’s Atmosphere, 476            Reading Checkpoint: How does weather differ from climate?, 476            21.1 Factors That Affect Climate, 588-591            Natural Processes That Change Climate, 600-601</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Integrate Astronomy: Earth’s Movements Have students read Earth’s Orbital Motions in Chapter 21, p. 601. Challenge students to carry out library or internet research to learn more about variations in Earth’s movements..., 384            Earth Science Refresher: The History of Climate, 586C-586D</p>

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<p>ES. 4.7: Create diagrams or models to demonstrate the effect of the gravitational pull of the sun and moon on Earth's oceans. Explain the difference between daily (high and low) tides and monthly (spring and neap) tides. Explain how monthly tides relate to the revolution of the moon, and therefore its phases.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Tides, 458-460  Figure 14 Earth-Moon-Sun Positions and the Tides, 459  Figure 16 Tidal Patterns, 460  16.2 Assessment: Think Critically, 9. Relate Cause and Effect Explain how gravity leads to tides in Earth's oceans, 460  Compare and Contrast, 460  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Graphing Tidal Cycles, 468-469  Chapter 16 Assessment: Think Critically, 24 Apply Concepts, 472  Question 26. Relate Cause and Effect Discuss the origin of tides. Explain why the sun's influence on Earth's tides is only about half that of the moon's even though the sun is much more massive than the moon, 472  Revolution, 624  Phases of the Moon, 626</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>  Reteach, 460</p>
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<p>ES. 5.1: Construct a lab to analyze minerals based on their physical and chemical properties. Explain how rocks may contain many minerals, one mineral, or no minerals, and minerals can be made of either single elements (such as gold) or compounds (such a silicates).</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>  Inquiry Try It!: How Are a Group of Minerals Alike and Different?, 33  2.2 Minerals 44  Minerals, 45  How Minerals Form, 45-46  Mineral Groups, 47-49  2.2 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Earth's Materials and Systems, 49  2.3 Properties of Minerals, 50-55  2.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Connecting Concepts, 55  Earth &amp; Its Resources: Gemstones, 56-57  Inquiry Exploration Lab: Mineral Identification, 58-59</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills, 54</p>

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<p>ES 5.2: Create a rock cycle flowchart or diagram that demonstrates the processes involved in the formation, breakdown, and reformation of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock. Show how each type can melt and reform igneous rock, undergo the various metamorphic processes, and undergo physical and chemical weathering to form sedimentary rock.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            3.1 The Rock Cycle, 66-69            Visual Summary: Rock Cycle, Figure 3, 68            3.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 4. What is the rock cycle?            5. What processes are involved in the rock cycle?, 69            Formation of Igneous Rocks, 70-71            3.2 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 1. Compare and contrast the formation of intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks, 74            Formation of Sedimentary Rocks, 76            Types of Metamorphism, 80-81            Agents of Metamorphism, 81-82            Chapter 3 Assessment: Understand Concepts, Use the following diagram to answer Questions 19-22, 89            Mechanical Weathering, 126-128            Chemical Weathering, 129-130            Inquiry Exploration Lab: Melting Temperatures of Rocks, 300-301</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Build Science Skills, 68            Evaluate Understanding: Have students draw sketches illustrating the source of the energy that drive the rock cycle..., 69</p>



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<p>ES 5.3: Construct a model that demonstrates the difference between weathering, erosion, transportation of material, deposition, and new soil and sedimentary rock formation. Differentiate between types of physical and chemical weathering.</p>	<p>Supporting Content:  <b>SE/TE:</b>            Earth's Changing Surface: Destructive and Constructive Forces, 9            Formation of Sedimentary Rocks, 76            3.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, 1.            Contrast weathering, erosion, and deposition, 79            Inquiry Try It!: What Causes Weathering?, 125            5.1 Weathering, 126-132            Visual Summary: Mechanical Weathering and Surface Area, Figure 2, 127            Figure 6 Rust, 129            5.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, 132            Soil Formation, 135-137            Soil Erosion, 140-142            5.3 Mass Movements, 143-147            5.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 147            Inquiry Exploration Lab: Effect of Temperature on Chemical Weathering, 150-151            Erosion, 164            Sediment Transport, 164            Deposition, 166            Stream Valleys, 167-168            Glacial Erosion, 192            Glacial Deposition, 194            Weathering in Deserts, 199-200            Water in Deserts, 200-202            Wind Erosion, 203-204            Wind Deposits, 204-205            How Earth Works: Erosion, 208-209</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills, 167</p>

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<p>ES 5.4: Differentiate between relative and absolute geological time. Detail how sedimentary rock can be dated based on relative-age dating and positioning, while igneous formations can be radiometrically dated. Differentiate between radiocarbon dating used for organic materials and other types of radiometric dating for inorganic rock formation.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Relative Dating, 337-340            Correlation, 340-341            12.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 341            What Is Radioactivity, 347-348            Radiometric Dating, 348-349            Dating with Carbon-14, 350            Figure 16 Estimating the Age of Sedimentary Rock Layers, 351            Radiometric Dating of Sedimentary Rock, 350-351            12.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 351            Inquiry Exploration Lab: fossil Occurrence and the Age of Rocks, 356-357            Chapter 12 Assessment, 359-360</p>
<p>ES 5.5: Create a timeline detailing the processes that have occurred in Indiana to create mostly sedimentary bedrock. Explain how changing sea levels, climate, and glaciation have shaped Indiana geology.</p>	<p>Supporting Content:  <b>SE/TE:</b>            The Rock Cycle (Sedimentary rocks), 67            Visual Summary: Rock Cycle, Figure 3, 68            3.1 Assessment: Think Critically, 8. Apply Concepts List in order the processes that could change one sedimentary rock into another sedimentary rock, 69            3.3 Sedimentary Rocks, 75-79            Landforms Formed by Glacial Erosion, 193-194            Fossils and Past Environments, 345            12.4 The Geologic Time Scale, 353-355            Figure 20 The Geologic Time Scale, 354            12.4 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, 355, Writing in Science, 355            Chapter 12 Assessment: Think Critically, 360            Performance-Based Assessment, 360            Natural Processes That Change Climate, 600-601</p>

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ES 5.6 Create models or diagrams to show how plate movement and sea level changes have changed continental land masses over time. Include the creation and destruction of inland seas, sedimentary rock formations including evaporites and biochemical formations, and the shaping and destruction of surface features.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Earth's Changing Surface: Destructive and Constructive Forces, Theory of Plate Tectonics, 9-10            Classification of Sedimentary Rocks, 77-78            Sedimentary Rock Features, 78-79            Inquiry Try It!, How Do the Continents Fit Together?, 247            9.1 Continental Drift, 248-253            Figure 3 Matching Mountain Ranges, 250            Visual Summary: Breakup of Pangaea, 252            9.2 Sea-Floor Spreading, 254-260            9.3 Theory of Plate Tectonics, 261-268            Figure 15 Earth's Tectonic Plates, 262-263            9.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, 268            Hydrogenous Sediment (Evaporites), 408            STEM Activity: Science and Engineering Practices, Developing and Using Models, Plate Tectonics: Measuring Plate Movement, 730  <b>TE Only:</b> Build Science Skills: Student Activity: Use Models, 250</p>
<b>Standard 6: Earth Processes</b>	
ES 6.1: Construct a diagram or model that identifies and describes the physical and chemical properties of the crust, mantle, outer core, and inner core of Earth.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Layers Form on Earth, 5            Geosphere, 8-9            Figure 6 Earth's Interior, 8            8.4 Earth's Layered Structure, 233-237            Chapter 8 Assessment, 243            Earth Forms, 365</p>
ES 6.2: Explain how Earth's fluid outer core creates the magnetosphere and how this helps protect both humans and technology (such as satellites) from solar winds.	<p>Supporting Content:  <b>SE/TE:</b>            Magnetic Strips, 258            Chromosphere (Solar Winds), 686</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b> Teacher Demo: Earth and Solar Winds, Purpose Students will observe how Earth is protected from solar winds, 686</p>
ES 6.3: Construct a diagram and explanation showing the convection of Earth's mantle and its impact on the movements of tectonic plates. Explain how the decay of radioactive isotopes and residual energy from Earth's original formation provide the heat to fuel this convective process, which, along with ridge push and slab pull, drive the movements of tectonic plates.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Isotopes, 38            9.4 Mechanisms of Plate Motion, 270-271            Figure 23 Whole-Mantle Convection, 271            9.4 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Dynamic Earth, 271            Radioactive Isotopes, 347            Convection, 484</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Build Science Skills: Use Models, 270</p>

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<p>ES. 6.4: Create a timeline to show the development of modern tectonic plate theory. Identify and explain how the evidence from the theory of continental drift, seafloor spreading, and paleomagnetism built upon each other to support tectonic plate theory.</p>	<p>Supporting Content: <b>SE/TE:</b> Theory of Plate Tectonics, 10 Inquiry Try It!, How Do the Continents Fit Together?, 247 9.1 Continental Drift, 248-253 Visual Summary: Breakup of Pangaea, Figure 3, 252 9.2 Sea-Floor Spreading, 254-260 Figure 11 Paleomagnetism, 258 Figure 12 Polarity Reversals, 258-259 9.3 Theory of Plate Tectonics, 261-268 Figure 15 Earth's Tectonic Plates, 262-263 Earth &amp; Its Systems: Plate Tectonics into the Future, 269 9.4 Mechanisms of Plate Motion, 270-271 Inquiry Exploration Lab: Paleomagnetism and the Ocean floor, 272-273 Chapter 9 Assessment: Understand Concepts, Questions 11-17, 275 Think Critically, Questions 18-22, 276 STEM Activity: Science and Engineering Practices, Developing and Using Models, Plate Tectonics: Measuring Plate Movement, 73</p>
<p>ES. 6.5: Create models that demonstrate different types of orogeny resulting from plate tectonics. Show how the interactions between oceanic and continental plates create different geological features (such as volcanic island arcs or high altitude plateaus) depending on what types of plates are involved in the motions along different plate boundaries.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Convergent Boundaries: 265-267 Figure 17 Oceanic-Continental Convergent Boundary, 265 Inquiry Try It!: Can You Model How Rocks Deform, 307 11.1 Forces in Earth's Crust, 308-311 11.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Connecting Concepts, 311 11.2 Folds, Faults, and Mountains, 312-319 11.3 Mountains and Plates, 320-325 11.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Dynamic Earth, 325 Earth &amp; Its Systems: Mountain Building Away From Plate Martins, 326-327 Inquiry Exploration Lab: Investigating Anticlines and Synclines, 328-329 Chapter 11 Study Guide: Think Visually, Convergent Boundaries that Produce Mountains, 330</p>

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<p>ES. 6.6: Create models and differentiate between shield, composite, and cinder cone volcanoes. Explain how volcanoes form, how the chemical composition of lava affects the type of volcanoes formed, and how the location (such as hot spots or along continental or oceanic margins) can affect the types of magma present.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            Inquiry Try It!: Where Are Volcanoes Located?, 279            10.1 Volcanoes and Plate Tectonics, 280-285            Visual Summary: Figure 3 Three Types of Volcanoes, 282-283            10.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, Writing in Science, 285            10.2 The Nature of Volcanic Eruptions, 286-294            Inquiry Quick Lab: Why Are Some Volcanoes Explosive?, 287            10.2 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, BIGIDEA Dynamic Earth, 294            10.3 Assessment: Intrusive Igneous Activity, 295-297            10.3 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, 297            How Earth Works: Effects of Volcanoes, 298-299            Chapter 10 Study Guide, Think Visually, Volcanic Activity, 302            Chapter 10 Assessment: Performance-Based Assessment, Communicate Make a poster illustrating the internal and external features that are typical of a composite cone..., 304</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Earth Science Refresher: Not All Hots Spots Are Equal, 278C-278</p>
<p>ES. 6.7: Use models, diagrams, and captions to explain how tectonic motion creates earthquakes and tsunamis. Using resources such as indianamap.org, analyze how close the school is to known faults and liquefaction potential. Differentiate between intraplate fault zones such as the Wabash Valley Fault System and the more commonly discussed faults along tectonic margins.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b>            8.1 What Is an Earthquake?, 218-221            Visual Summary: Elastic Rebound, Figure 3, 220-221            8.1 Assessment: Review Key Concepts, Think Critically, 221            Locating an Earthquake, 226-227            Causes of Earthquake Damage, 228-230            Figure 12 How a Tsunami Forms, 230            How Earth Works: Effects of Earthquakes, 238-239            Chapter 8 Assessment: Concepts in Action, 30. Writing in Science, Research a recent earthquake and write about the earthquake damage in the style of a newspaper article, 244            Faults, 314-315            Visual Summary: Four Types of Faults, 315</p> <p><b>TE Only:</b>            Use Community Resources, 229</p>