

U1: Observing objects in space helps us **connect Earth to its place in the universe.**

K1: The **universe** includes all of space and everything in it.

K2: **Objects in space** include the Moon, the Sun (a star), stars and their planets, and planets and their moons.

K5: **Safe viewing** of the Sun requires appropriate safety equipment and precautions to avoid damage to the eyes.

S1: **Record observations** of objects in space using appropriate safety equipment when necessary.

K4: **Technologies** for viewing objects in space include binoculars, telescopes, and planetariums.

S3: **Compare** technologies for viewing objects in space.

K3: Most objects in space are **more easily observed at night.**

S2: **Compare** observations of objects in space taken during the day and night.

U2: **Stars and constellations** are recognizable from Earth and can be used for navigation and tracking the passage of time.

K6: **Constellations** are groups of stars that appear to form a shape.

K7: Constellations have **names** that come from a variety of sources.

K8: Stars in the same constellation may be **millions of kilometres apart.**

S4: **Examine** constellations in relation to location in the sky.

K9: Earth's daily rotation and yearly revolution around the Sun causes the constellations to **appear in different locations** at different times.

K10: **Polaris**, the North Star, shows the approximate direction of the North Pole.

K11: The **Orion constellation** can be used to find the South Pole.

S5: **Explain** ways in which stars can be used for navigation.

S6: **Explore** the local traditional names of the North Star.

Grade 4 - Space

How do objects in space impact daily life?

U3: Many cultures **connect observations of objects in space to time, place, and daily life** in various ways.

S8: **Discuss** similarities and differences between a lunar calendar and the international standard calendar.

K13: The **international standard (Gregorian) calendar** is based on the amount of time it takes Earth to revolve around the Sun.

K14: Most people follow the **international standard calendar** in daily life.

K12: The **Moon** has been used throughout history to measure time.

K16: **Lunar calendars** follow patterns of the Moon for timekeeping.

K15: Some cultures may use a **lunar calendar** in addition to the international standard calendar.

S7: **Represent** observations of objects in space as they connect to seasons, plants, and animals in a local area.

