blah blah

this is how to print a flextable in a R Markdown document

```
## Loading required package: flextable
## Loading required package: here
## here() starts at C:/Users/tcalico/OneDrive - American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Scie
## Loading required package: kableExtra
##
## Attaching package: 'kableExtra'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:flextable':
##
##     as_image, footnote
## Loading required package: knitr
## Loading required package: markdown
## Loading required package: readxl
## Loading required package: rprojroot
## [[1]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[2]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[3]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[4]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[5]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[6]]
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[7]]
## [1] TRUE
```

Earth Systems (ESS1)

NA**1.ESS.1.1 Use observations of the sun, moon, and stars to describe patterns that can be predicted.**

Earth Systems (ESS1)

NA**Clarification Statement:** Examples of patterns could include that the sun and moon appear to rise in one part of the sky, move across the sky, and set; and stars other than our sun are visible at night but not during the day.

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment of star patterns is limited to stars being seen at night and not during the day.

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts
NAAnalyzing data in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations. Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns in the natural world in order to answer scientific questions.	NAPatterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described, and predicted	NAPatterns in the natural world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence. Science assumes natural events happen today as they happened in the past

NA1.ESS.1.2 Make observations at different times of year to relate the amount of daylight to the time of year

NA**Clarification Statement:** Emphasis is on relative comparisons of the amount of daylight in the winter to the amount in the spring or fall.

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment is limited to relative amounts of daylight, not quantifying the hours or time of daylight

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts
NAMake observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data that can be used to make comparisons.	NASeasonal patterns of sunrise and sunset can be observed, described, and predicted	NAPatterns in the natural world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.

NA2.ESS.1.1 Use information from several sources to provide evidence that Earth events can occur quickly or slowly

NA**Clarification Statement:** from several sources to provide evidence that Earth events can occur quickly or slowly. [Clarification Statement: Examples of events and timescales could include volcanic explosions and earthquakes, which happen quickly and erosion of rocks, which occurs slowly

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment does not include quantitative measurements of timescales

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts
NAMake observations from several sources to construct an evidence-based account for natural phenomena	NASome events happen very quickly; others occur very slowly, over a time period much longer than one can observe	NAThings may change slowly or rapidly

NA4.ESS.1.1 Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time

Earth Systems (ESS1)

NA**Clarification Statement:** Examples of evidence from patterns could include rock layers with marine shell fossils above rock layers with plant fossils and no shells, indicating a change from land to water over time; and, a canyon with different rock layers in the walls and a river in the bottom, indicating that over time a river cut through the rock.

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment does not include specific knowledge of the mechanism of rock formation or memorization of specific rock formations and layers. Assessment is limited to relative time

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts
NAIdentify the evidence that supports particular points in an explanation.	NALocal, regional, and global patterns of rock formations reveal changes over time due to earth forces, such as earthquakes. The presence and location of certain fossil types indicate the order in which rock layers were formed	NAPatterns can be used as evidence to support an explanation.

NA5.ESS.1.1 Support an argument that differences in the apparent brightness of the sun compared to other stars is due to their relative distances from Earth

NA**Clarification Statement:**

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment is limited to relative distances, not sizes, of stars. Assessment does not include other factors that affect apparent brightness (such as stellar masses, age, stage)

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts
NASupport an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	NAThe sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer. Stars range greatly in their distance from Earth	NAThe orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year.

NA5.ESS.1.2 Represent data in graphical displays to reveal patterns of daily changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky

NA**Clarification Statement:** Examples of patterns could include the position and motion of Earth with respect to the sun and selected stars that are visible only in particular months.

NA**Assessment Boundary:** Assessment does not include causes of seasons

NAScience and Engineering Practice	NADisciplinary Core Ideas	NACrosscutting Concepts

Earth Systems (ESS1)		
NARepresent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships	NAThe orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year.	NASimilarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena