

# Introduction to Next Generation Science Standards.

- The Next Generation Science Standards are now available.
- Twenty-six states and their broad-based teams worked together with a 40-member writing team and partners throughout the country to develop the standards.
- Led by Achieve
- Written based on three dimensions

# Stand Back! I'm Going to Do Science!



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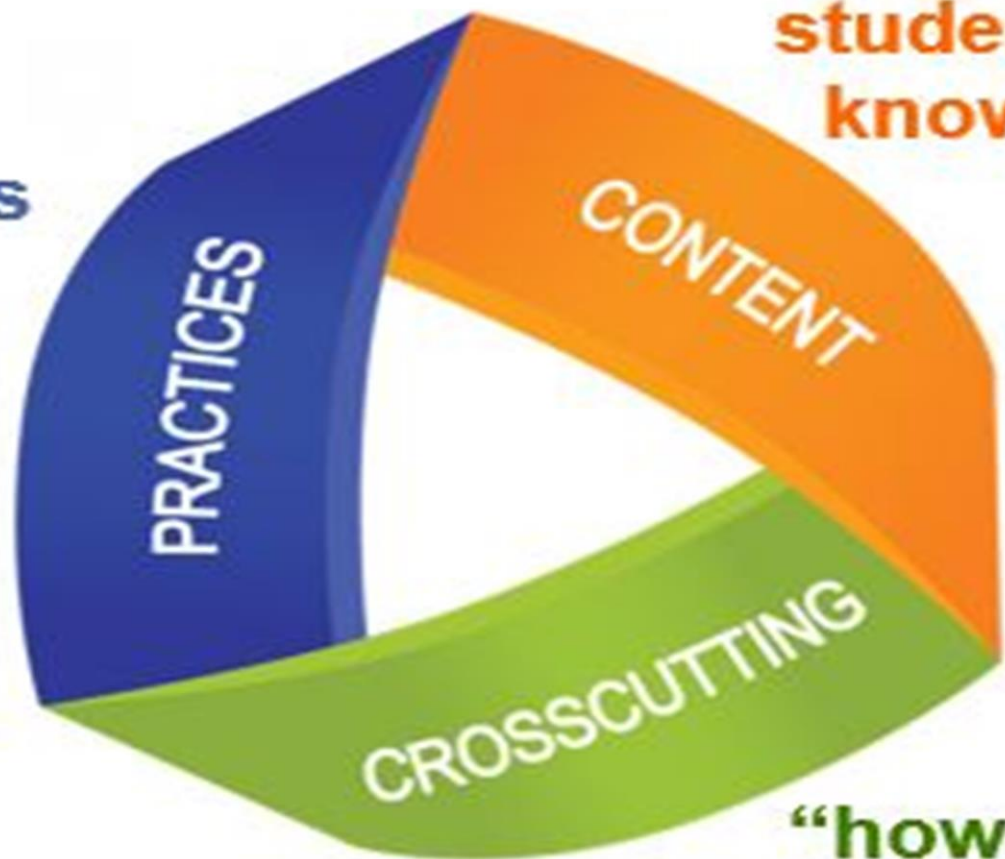


# Three Dimensional Learning

- Science and Engineering Practices
- Disciplinary Core Idea
- Cross-Cutting Concepts



**“what  
students  
do”**



**“what  
students  
know”**

**“how  
students  
think”**

Quoted text from Peter A'Hearn



# Science and Engineering Practices

- Asking questions (for science) and defining problems (for engineering)
- Developing and using models
- Planning and carrying out investigations
- Analyzing and interpreting data
- Using mathematics and computational thinking
- Constructing explanations (for science) and designing solutions (for engineering)
- Engaging in argument from evidence
- Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

# Disciplinary Core Ideas

## Life Science

- LS1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes
- LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
- LS3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits
- LS4: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity

## Earth & Space Science

- ESS1: Earth's Place in the Universe
- ESS2: Earth's Systems
- ESS3: Earth and Human Activity

## Physical Science

- PS1: Matter and Its Interactions
- PS2: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions
- PS3: Energy
- PS4: Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer

## Engineering & Technology

- ETS1: Engineering Design
- ETS2: Links Among Engineering, Technology, Science, and Society



## Crosscutting Concepts

- Patterns
- Cause and Effect: Mechanism and Explanation
- Scale, Proportion and Quantity
- Systems and System Models
- Energy and Matter: Flows, Cycles and Conservation
- Structure and Function
- Stability and Change



# 2. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

## 2. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

**2-LS2-1. Plan and conduct an investigation to determine if plants need sunlight and water to grow.** [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to testing one variable at a time.]

**2-LS2-2. Develop a simple model that mimics the function of an animal in dispersing seeds or pollinating plants.\***

**2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the diversity of living things in each of a variety of different habitats.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific animal and plant names in specific habitats.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

### Science and Engineering Practices

#### Developing and Using Models

Modeling in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to include using and developing models (i.e., diagram, drawing, physical replica, diorama, dramatization, or storyboard) that represent concrete events or design solutions.

- Develop a simple model based on evidence to represent a proposed object or tool. (2-LS2-2)

#### Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions.

- Plan and conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence to answer a question. (2-LS2-1)
- Make observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data which can be used to make comparisons. (2-LS4-1)

#### Connections to Nature of Science

#### Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence

- Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world. (2-LS4-1)

### Disciplinary Core Ideas

#### LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

- Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-1)
- Plants depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (2-LS2-2)

#### LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans

- There are many different kinds of living things in any area, and they exist in different places on land and in water. (2-LS4-1)

#### ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions

- Designs can be conveyed through sketches, drawings, or physical models. These representations are useful in communicating ideas for a problem's solutions to other people. (secondary to 2-LS2-2)

### Crosscutting Concepts

#### Cause and Effect

- Events have causes that generate observable patterns. (2-LS2-1)

#### Structure and Function

- The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function(s). (2-LS2-2)



## 4-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

### 4-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- 4-ESS3-1. Obtain and combine information to describe how natural hazards affect the environment.** Obtain and combine information to describe how natural hazards affect the environment. Examples of hazards include hurricanes and their uses renewable energy resources are surface mining, and air pollution.
- 4-ESS3-2. Generate and compare solutions to the problem of reducing the damage caused by natural hazards.** Generate and compare solutions to the problem of reducing the damage caused by natural hazards. Statement: Examples of solutions include building flood walls, levees, and tsunamis. Assessment is limited to earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions.

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

#### Science and Engineering Practices

##### Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to the use of evidence in constructing explanations that specify variables that describe and predict phenomena and in designing multiple solutions to design problems.

- Generate and compare multiple solutions to a problem based on how well they meet the criteria and constraints of the design solution. (4-ESS3-2)

##### Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to evaluate the merit and accuracy of ideas and methods.

- Obtain and combine information from books and other reliable media to explain phenomena. (4-ESS3-1)

## Scientific Practices

#### Disciplinary Core Ideas

##### ESS3.A: Natural Resources

- Energy and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources, and their use affects the environment in multiple ways. Some resources are renewable over time, and others are not. (4-ESS3-1)

##### ESS3.B: Natural Hazards

- A variety of hazards result from natural processes (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions). Humans cannot eliminate the hazards but can take steps to reduce their impacts. (4-ESS3-2) *(Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea can also be found in 3.WC.)*

##### ETS1.B: Designing Solutions to Engineering Problems

- Testing a solution involves investigating how well it performs under a range of likely conditions. *(secondary to 4-ESS3-2)*

## Content Core Ideas

#### Crosscutting Concepts

##### Cause and Effect

- Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change. (4-ESS3-1)
- Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified, tested, and used to explain change. (4-ESS3-2)

##### Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

##### Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology

- Knowledge of relevant scientific concepts

## Scientific Concepts

benefits, to decrease known risks, and to meet societal demands. (4-ESS3-2)

*Connections to other DCIs in fourth grade:* **4.ETS1.C** (4-ESS3-2)

*Articulation of DCIs across grade-levels:* **K.ETS1.A** (4-ESS3-2); **2.ETS1.B** (4-ESS3-2); **2.ETS1.C** (4-ESS3-2); **5.ESS3.C** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.PS3.D** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.ESS2.A** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.ESS3.A** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.ESS3.B** (4-ESS3-2); **MS.ESS3.C** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.ESS3.D** (4-ESS3-1); **MS.ETS1.B** (4-ESS3-2)

*Common Core State Standards Connections:*

*ELA/Literacy –*

- RI.4.1** Refer to details and examples in a text when analyzing a text and assessing how it makes its point.
- RI.4.9** Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to analyze a topic or issue, solve a problem, or compare/contrast different viewpoints on the same topic. (4-ESS3-1)
- W.4.7** Conduct short research projects that build knowledge and understanding of a topic, issue, or text, and present findings and conclusions in a report.
- W.4.8** Recall relevant information from experiences and sources. (4-ESS3-1)
- W.4.9** Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to analyze a topic, issue, or text, and present findings and conclusions in a report.

*Mathematics –*

- MP.2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (4-ESS3-2)
- MP.4** Model with mathematics. (4-ESS3-1); (4-ESS3-2)
- 4.OA.A.1** Understand a multiplication equation as a comparison. (4-ESS3-1)

## Connections to Common Core Literacy & Math Standards

# How do I get started?

- ◉ <https://www.teachingchannel.org/videos/transition-to-ngss-achieve>

# Great Sources of Science Lessons for Grades K-5

*Use the PDF link to access the units at this site:*

- <http://www.alvordschools.org/Page/6371> (Units)
- <http://www.mccracken.kyschools.us/NGSS.aspx>
- [betterlessons.com/](http://betterlessons.com/)
- <http://ngss.nsta.org/Classroom-Resources.aspx>