

# Climate Change: The Future Is Now National Standards Alignment

### NGSS • COMMON CORE MATH • COMMON CORE ELA

#### **NGSS Scientific and Engineering Practices**

- **SEP1:** Asking Questions and Defining Problems
- SEP2: Developing and Using Models
- SEP3: Planning and Carrying out Investigations
- SEP4: Analyzing and Interpreting Data
- **SEP5:** Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking
- SEP6: Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions
- **SEP7:** Engaging in Argument from Evidence
- SEP8: Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

#### **Next Generation Science Standards**

#### **Performance Expectations**

- **4-ESS2-1:** Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.
- **4-ESS2-2:** Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.
- **4-ESS3-1:** Obtain and combine information to describe that energy and fuels are derived from natural resources and that their uses affect the environment.
- **4-ESS3-2:** Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural Earth processes on humans.
- **4-LS1-1:** Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.
- **5-ESS2-1:** Develop a model using an example to describe ways in which the geosphere biosphere, hydrosphere, and/or atmosphere interact.
- **5-ESS3-1:** Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth's resources and environment.
- **5-LS1-1:** Support an argument that plants get the materials they need for growth chiefly from air and water.
- **5-LS2-1:** Develop a model to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment.
- **5-PS1-2:** Measure and graph quantities to provide evidence that regardless of the type of change that occurs when heating, cooling, or mixing substances, the total weight of matter is conserved.
- **3-5-ETS1-1:** Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.
- **3-5-ETS1-2:** Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.
- **3-5-ETS1-3:** Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.
- **MS-ESS3-1:** Construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for how the uneven distributions of Earth's mineral, energy, and groundwater resources are the result of past and current geoscience processes.

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- MS-ESS3-2: Analyze and interpret data on natural hazards to forecast future catastrophic events and inform the development of technologies to mitigate their effects.
- MS-ESS3-3: Apply scientific principles to design a method for monitoring and minimizing a human impact on the environment.
- MS-ESS3-4: Construct an argument supported by evidence for how increases in human population and per-capita consumption of natural resources impact Earth's systems.
- MS-ESS3-5: Ask questions to clarify evidence of the factors that have caused the rise in global temperatures over the past century.
- **MS-LS1-1:** Conduct an investigation to provide evidence that living things are made of cells; either one cell or many different numbers and types of cells.
- **MS-LS1-2:** Develop and use a model to describe the function of a cell as a whole and ways parts of cells contribute to the function.
- MS-LS1-3: Use argument supported by evidence for how the body is a system of interacting subsystems composed of groups of cells.
- **MS-LS1-5:** Construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for how environmental and genetic factors influence the growth of organisms.
- **MS-LS2-1:** Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence for the effects of resource availability on organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.
- MS-LS2-2: Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions among organisms across multiple ecosystems.
- MS-LS2-3: Develop a model to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy among living and non-living parts of an ecosystem.
- **MS-LS2-4:** Construct an argument supported by empirical evidence that changes to physical or biological components of an ecosystem affect populations.
- MS-LS2-5: Evaluate competing design solutions for maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- MS-PS1-3: Gather and make sense of information to describe that synthetic materials come from natural resources and impact society.
- **MS-ETS1-1:** Define the criteria and constraints of a design problem with sufficient precision to ensure a successful solution, taking into account relevant scientific principles and potential impacts on people and the natural environment that may limit possible solutions.
- **MS-ETS1-2:** Evaluate competing design solutions using a systematic process to determine how well they meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.
- MS-ETS1-4: Develop a model to generate data for iterative testing and modification of a proposed object, tool, or process such that an optimal design can be achieved.

#### **Common Core State Standards Mathematical Practices**

MP1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

- MP2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

**MP4:** Model with mathematics.

MP5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

**MP7:** Look for and make use of structure.

#### **Common Core State Standards Mathematics**

- **3.MD.A.1:** Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.
- **3.MD.A2:** Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem.
- **3.MD.B.3:** Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.
- **3.MD.B.4:** Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.



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- **4.MD.A.1:** Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz.; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table. For example, know that 1 ft is 12 times as long as 1 in. Express the length of a 4 ft snake as 48 in. Generate a conversion table for feet and inches listing the number pairs (1, 12), (2, 24), (3, 36), ...
- **4.MD.A.2:** Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.
- **5.G.A.1:** Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plane located by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand that the first number indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to travel in the direction of the second axis, with the convention that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond (e.g., *x*-axis and *x*-coordinate, *y*-axis and *y*-coordinate).
- **5.MD.A.1:** Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems.
- **5.NBT.A.1:** Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.
- **5.NBT.A.2:** Explain patterns in the number of zeroes of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.
- **6.EE.A1:** Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
- **6.EE.A.2.C:** Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). For example, use the formulas  $V = s^3$  and  $A = 6 s^2$  to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length s = 1/2.
- **6.EE.C.9:** Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation d = 65t to represent the relationship between distance and time.
- **6.NS.C.5:** Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.
- **6.RP.A.2:** Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio a:b with  $b \neq 0$ , and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship. For example, "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is 3/4 cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid \$75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per hamburger."
- **6.RP.A.3.C:** Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.
- **8.SP.A.1:** Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.

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#### **Common Core State Standards English Language Arts**

- **RI.4.3:** Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
- **RI.4.5:** Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
- **RI.4.7:** Interpret information presented visually, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
- **RST.6-8.3:** Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.
- **RST.6-8.4:** Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6–8 texts and topics.
- **RST.6-8.7:** Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table).
- **SL.4.2:** Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- **SL.4.4:** Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
- **SL.4.5:** Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
- **SL.5.1:** Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- **SL.8.5:** Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
- **W.4.1:** Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- **W.4.2:** Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- W.4.7: Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic
- **W.4.9:** Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
- **W.5.1:** Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- **W.5.2:** Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- **W.5.7:** Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
- **W.5.8:** Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
- **W.5.9:** Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
- WHST.6-8.1: Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.

WHST.6-8.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

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