

## Three Dimensions of the *Framework for K-12 Science Education* being used to Develop the *Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)*

### Scientific and Engineering Practices

#### 1. Asking Questions and Defining Problems

A practice of science is to ask and refine questions that lead to descriptions and explanations of how the natural and designed world works and which can be empirically tested.

Engineering questions clarify problems to determine criteria for successful solutions and identify constraints to solve problems about the designed world.

Both scientists and engineers also ask questions to clarify the ideas of others.

#### 2. Developing and Using Models

A practice of both science and engineering is to use and construct models as helpful tools for representing ideas and explanations. These tools include diagrams, drawings, physical replicas, mathematical representations, analogies, and computer simulations.

Modeling tools are used to develop questions, predictions and explanations; analyze and identify flaws in systems; and communicate ideas. Models are used to build and revise scientific explanations and proposed engineered systems. Measurements and observations are used to revise models and designs.

#### 3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Scientists and engineers plan and carry out investigations in the field or laboratory, working collaboratively as well as individually. Their investigations are systematic and require clarifying what counts as data and identifying variables or parameters.

Engineering investigations identify the effectiveness, efficiency, and durability of designs under different conditions.

#### 4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Scientific investigations produce data that must be analyzed in order to derive meaning. Because data patterns and trends are not always obvious, scientists use a range of tools – including tabulation, graphical interpretation, visualization, and statistical analysis – to identify the significant features and patterns in the data. Scientists identify sources of error in the investigations and calculate the degree of certainty in the results. Modern technology makes the collections of large data sets much easier, providing secondary sources for analysis.

Engineering investigations include analysis of data collected in the test of designs. This allows comparison of different solutions and determines how well each meets specific design criteria – that is, which design best solves the problem within given constraints. Like scientists, engineers require a range of tools to identify patterns within data and interpret the results. Advances in science make analysis of proposed solutions more efficient and effective.

#### 5. Using Mathematics and Computations Thinking

In both science and engineering, mathematics and computation are fundamental tools for representing physical variables and their relationships. They are used for a range of tasks such as constructing simulations; statistically analyzing data; and recognizing, expressing, and applying quantitative relationships. Mathematical and computational approaches enable scientists and engineers to predict the behavior of systems and test the validity of such predictions. Statistical methods are frequently used to identify significant patterns and establish correlational relationships.

#### 6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

*The products of science are explanations and the products of engineering are solutions.* The goal of science is the constructions of theories that provide explanatory accounts of the world. A theory becomes accepted when it has multiple lines of empirical evidence and greater explanatory power of phenomena than previous theories. The goal of engineering design is to find a systematic solution to problems that is based on scientific knowledge and models of the material world. Each proposed solution results from a process of balancing competing criteria of desired functions, technical feasibility, cost, safety, aesthetics, and compliance with legal requirements. The optimal choice depends on how well the proposed solutions meets criteria and constraints.

#### 7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence

*Argumentation is the process by which explanations and solutions are reached.*

In science and engineering, reasoning and argument based on evidence are essential to identifying the best explanation for a natural phenomenon or the best solution to a design problem. Scientists and engineers use argumentation to listen to, compare, and evaluate competing ideas and methods based on merits.

Scientists and engineers engage in argumentation when investigating a phenomenon, testing a design solution, resolving questions about measurements, building data models, and using evidence to identify strengths and weaknesses of claims.

#### 8. Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Scientists and engineers must be able to communicate clearly and persuasively the ideas and methods they generate.

Critiquing and communicating ideas individually and in groups is a critical professional activity.

Communicating information and ideas can be done in multiple ways: using tables, diagrams, graphs, models, and equations as well as orally, in writing, and through extending discussions. Scientists and engineers employ multiple sources to acquire information that is used to evaluate the merit and validity of claims, methods, and designs.

Disciplinary Core Ideas in Physical Science	Disciplinary Core Ideas in Life Science	Disciplinary Core Ideas in Earth and Space Science	Disciplinary Core Ideas in Engineering, Technology, and the Application of Science
<p><b>PS1: Matter and Its Interactions</b>            PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter            PS1.B: Chemical Reactions            PS1.C: Nuclear Processes</p> <p><b>PS2: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions</b>            PS2.A: Forces and Motion            PS2.B: Types of Interactions            PS2.C: Stability and Instability in Physical Systems</p> <p><b>PS3: Energy</b>            PS3.A: Definitions of Energy            PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer            PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces            PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life</p> <p><b>PS4: Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer</b>            PS4.A: Wave Properties            PS4.B: Electromagnetic Radiation            PS4.C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation</p>	<p><b>LS1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes</b>            LS1.A: Structure and Function            LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms            LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organization            LS1.D: Information Processing</p> <p><b>LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics</b>            LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems            LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems            LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience            LS2.D: Social Interactions and Group Behavior</p> <p><b>LS3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits</b>            LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits            LS3.B: Variation of Traits</p> <p><b>LS4: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity</b>            LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity            LS4.B: Natural Selection            LS4.C: Adaption            LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans</p>	<p><b>ESS1: Earth’s Place in the Universe</b>            ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars            ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System            ESS1.C: The History of Planet Earth</p> <p><b>ESS2: Earth’s Systems</b>            ESS2.A: Earth’s Materials and Systems            ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions            ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes            ESS2.D: Weather and Climate            ESS2.E: Biogeology</p> <p><b>ESS3: Earth and Human Activity</b>            ESS3.A: Natural Resources            ESS3.B: Natural Hazards            ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems            ESS3.D: Global Climate Change</p>	<p><b>ETS1: Engineering Design</b>            ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting an Engineering Problem            ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions            ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution</p>

Crosscutting Concepts		
<p><b>Patterns</b>            Observed patterns of forms and events guide organization and classification, and they prompt questions about relationships and the factors that influence them.</p> <p><b>Cause and Effect: Mechanism and Explanation</b>            Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. A major activity of science is investigating and explaining causal relationships and the mechanisms by which they are mediated. Such mechanisms can then be tested across given contexts and used to predict and explain events in new contexts.</p>	<p><b>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</b>            In considering phenomena, it is critical to recognize what is relevant at different measures of size, time, and energy and to recognize how changes in scale, proportion, or quantity affect a system’s structure of performance.</p> <p><b>Systems and System Models</b>            Defining the system under study – specifying its boundaries and making explicit a model of that system – provides tools for understanding and testing ideas that are applicable throughout science and engineering.</p>	<p><b>Energy and Matter: Flow, Cycles, and Conservation</b>            Tracking fluxes of energy and matter into, out of, and within systems helps one understand the systems’ possibilities and limitations.</p> <p><b>Structure and Function</b>            The way in which an object or living thing is shaped and its substructure determine many of its properties and functions.</p> <p><b>Stability and Change</b>            For natural and build systems alike, conditions of stability and determinants of rates of change or evolution of a system are critical elements of study.</p>