MATTER AND ITS INTERACTIONS

Performance Expectation	Plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
Clarification Statement	Observations could include color, texture, hardness, or flexibility. Patterns could include the similar properties that different materials share.

Science & Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
1. Asking questions and defining problems 2. Developing and using models 3. **Planning and carrying out investigations:** Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions (science) or test solutions (engineering) 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. 4. Analyzing and interpreting data 5. Using mathematics and computational thinking 6. Constructing explanations and designing solutions 7. Engaging in argument from evidence 8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information	**STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER** Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. (LE.PS1A.c)	**PATTERNS** Patterns in the natural and human designed world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.

ECOSYSTEMS: INTERACTIONS, ENERGY, AND DYNAMICS

Performance Expectation	Develop a simple model that mimics the function of an animal in dispersing seeds or pollinating plants.
Clarification Statement	Students could use the model to describe: (1) How the structure of the model gives rise to its function. (2) Structure-function relationships in the natural world that allow some animals to disperse seeds or pollinate plants.

Science & Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
1. Asking questions and defining problems 2. **Developing and using models:** Modeling in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to include using and developing models (e.g., diagram, drawing, physical replica, diorama, dramatization, storyboard) that represent concrete events or design solutions. • Develop a simple model based on evidence to represent a proposed object or tool. 3. Planning and carrying out investigations 4. Analyzing and interpreting data 5. Using mathematics and computational thinking 6. Constructing explanations and designing solutions 7. Engaging in argument from evidence 8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information	**INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIPS IN ECOSYSTEMS** Plants may depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (LE.LS2A.b)	**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION** The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function(s).

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION: UNITY AND DIVERSITY

Performance Expectation	Use information 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.

Science & Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
1. Asking questions and defining problems 2. Developing and using models 3. Planning and carrying out investigations 4. 5. Using mathematics and computational thinking 6. Constructing explanations and designing solutions 7. Engaging in argument from evidence 8. **Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information:** Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in K–2 builds on prior experiences and uses observations and texts to communicate new information. • Obtain information using various texts, text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons), and other media that will be useful in answering a scientific question and/or supporting a scientific claim.	**THE HISTORY OF PLANET EARTH** Some events happen very quickly; others occur very slowly, over a time period much longer than one can observe. (LE.ESS1C.a) **DEFINING AND DELIMITING ENGINEERING PROBLEMS** Asking questions, making observations, and gathering information are helpful in thinking about problems. (ETS.LE.1A.b)	**STABILITY AND CHANGE** Things may change slowly or rapidly.