## Please sit by those that teach the same grade/topic you teach

Look for signs on each of the tables ③

## Next Generation Science Standards

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### Current update

 NGSS is on the agenda for an upcoming meeting of the State Board of Education
 All signs say it is a "go"



## So what does that mean for me?

The next two years will be transitional (possibly longer)...everything takes longer than expected.

The assessments wouldn't be ready for a little while.

This gives us time to be patient and deliberate and really think about implementation.

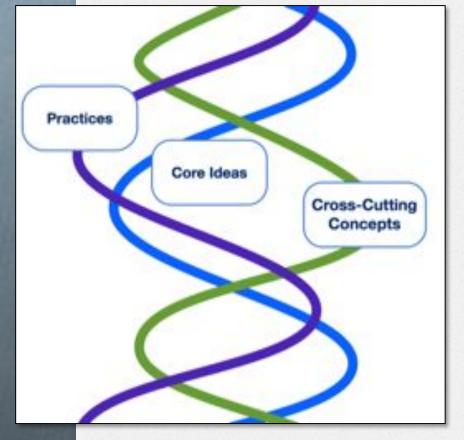
### Battle Creek Math Science Kits for K-7

BCMSC will be adapting the kits and they will provide training on them.



#### **Three Dimensions Intertwined**



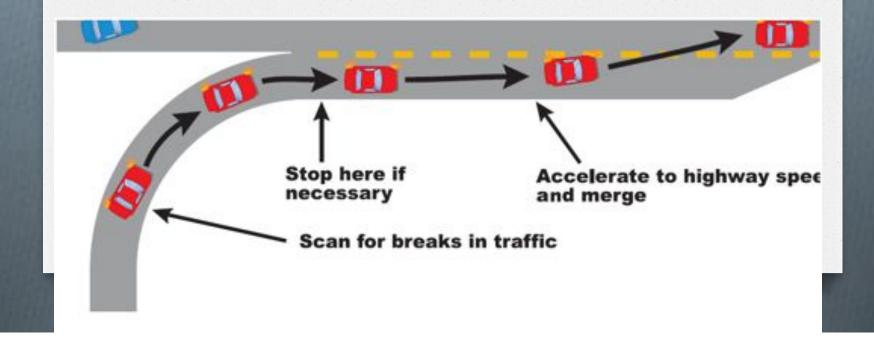


- The NGSS are written as Performance Expectations
- NGSS will require contextual application of the three dimensions by students.



## Starting with the Practices

Now is the time to start thinking about including more of the practices in your teaching so you can "merge" with the NGSS in a slow, comfortable way.



#### NGSS Science and Engineering Practices



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





### Now is the time to think...

What am I already doing?What do these look like in my classroom?

Walk around to each of the large posters around the room, and add a sticky note that says how (or if) you are currently doing each of the practices.



## Adapting by Grade Level

For each of the practices, NGSS offers specific suggestions for K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12.
Many of the practices change as the matrix

skills grow more sophisticated.

# Asking questions (science) and defining problems (engineering)

Answers to questions are supported by empirical evidence

- Students at any grade level should be able to ask questions of each other about:
  - othe text they read,
  - otheir observations, and
  - othe conclusions they draw from their models or scientific investigations.

Questions lead to other practices

For engineering, they should ask questions to
 Odefine the problem to be solved and

oto elicit ideas that lead to the constraints and specifications

### Developing and using models

 Modeling can begin in the earliest grades, with students' models progressing
 concrete "pictures" and/or physical scale models (e.g., a toy car)

omore abstract representations of relevant relationships in later grades, such as a diagram representing forces on a particular object in a system. (NRC Framework 2012 n 58)

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# Planning and carrying out investigations

Students should have opportunities to plan and carry out several different kinds of investigations during their K-12 years.
Investigations structured by the teacher
Investigations that emerge from students' own questions. (NRC Framework, 2012, p. 61)



### Analyzing and interpreting data

Presenting and analyzing data to help reveal any patterns and relationships and that allows results to be communicated to others. or statistical analysis.



Organize and interpret data through tabulating, graphing,

Bringing out the meaning of data—and their relevance—so that they may be used as evidence. (NRC Framework, 2012, p. 61-62)

#### Using mathematical and computational thinking Students use mathematics to represent physical variables and

Students use mathematics to represent physical variables and their relationships, and to make quantitative predictions. OUse computers and digital laboratory tools Approximate solutions

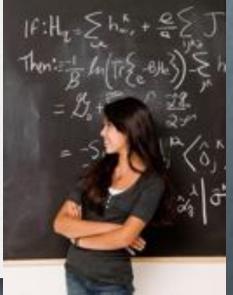
Identify meaningful patterns

Observing, measuring, recording,

and processing data.

Using and developing new simulations

Mathematics is a tool that is key to understanding



### Constructing explanations (science) and designing solutions (engineering)



Construct explanations that show

relationships between variables

- Demonstrate understanding by developing their own explanations of phenomena
  - based on observations they have made or models they have developed,

engages them in an essential part of the process by which conceptual change can occur.

In engineering, the goal is a design rather than an explanation. The design shows a systematic process of defining a problem, then testing and improving solutions. (NRC Framework, 2012, p. 68-69)

#### Engaging in argument from evidence

Students are expected to listen to, compare and evaluate competing ideas and methods based on scientific merits

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In that spirit, students should argue for the explanations they construct, defend their interpretations of the associated data, and advocate for the designs they propose.
 (NRC Framework, 2012, p. 73)

# Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

 Any education in science and engineering needs to develop students' ability to read and produce domain-specific text.
 Requires the ability to

Read, interpret and produce scientific / technical text
Become a critical consumer of science information
Recognize ideas, sources of error, inference
Ability to communicate information accurately (NRC Framework, 2012, p. 76)





### Adapting your lesson activity...

Take a lesson you already use in the classroom.

Highlight some places where you can add in or change things to include some of these practices.

Which of the practices are you already doing in this lesson?

O your own, and then share with a neighbor

### Which of the practices...

Which practices do you feel pretty comfortable with?
Which practices are you already doing?
Which practices make you uncomfortable?
Which practices would require more help/ professional development to fit in?

# Questions, comments, concerns?

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