LAB-AIDS Correlations for
Proposed California's Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) for K-12
Grades Nine through Twelve

California Department of Education, Rev. 6-14-2013

HIGH SCHOOL EARTH SCIENCE

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This document is intended to show how our curriculum products align with the new directions in the *Next Generation Science Standards* document.

ABOUT OUR PROGRAMS
LAB-AIDS Core Science Programs are developed to support current knowledge on the teaching and learning of science. All materials support an inquiry-driven pedagogy, with support for literacy skill development and with assessment programs that clearly show what students know and are able to do from using the programs. All programs have extensive support for technology in the school science classrooms, and feature comprehensive teacher support. For more information please visit www.labaids.com and navigate to the program of interest.

ABOUT THE NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS
The National Academy of Sciences, Achieve, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Science Teachers Association have collaborated over several years to develop the *Next Generation Science Standards* (NGSS). The first step of the process was led by The National Academies of Science, a non-governmental organization commissioned in 1863 to advise the nation on scientific and engineering issues. On July 19, 2011, the National Research Council (NRC), the functional staffing arm of the National Academy of Sciences, released the *Framework for K-12 Science Education*.

The *Framework* was a critical first step because it is grounded in the most current research on science and science learning and it identifies the science all K–12 students should know. The second step in the process was the development of standards grounded in the NRC Framework. A group of 26 lead states and writers, in a process managed by Achieve, has been working since the release of the Framework to develop K-12 *Next Generation Science Standards*. The *Standards* have undergone numerous lead states and all state reviews as well as two public comment periods, the most recent of these in January, 2013. The final release of the Standards coincided with the National Conference of the National Science Teachers Association in San Antonio, TX, the week of April 8.

The *Next Generation Science Standards* (NGSS) provide an important opportunity to improve not only science education but also student achievement. Based on the *Framework for K–12 Science Education*, the NGSS are intended to reflect a new vision for American science education. **The Next Generation** Science Standards are student performance expectations – NOT curriculum. Even though within each performance expectation Science and Engineering Practices (SEP) are partnered with a particular

Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI) and Crosscutting Concept (CC) in the NGSS, these intersections do not predetermine how the three are linked in curriculum, units, or lessons. Performance expectations simply clarify the expectations of what students will know and be able to do be the end of the grade or grade band.

As the reader knows, the *Standards* represent content from several domains: (1) science and engineering practices; (2) cross-cutting concepts; (3) the disciplines of life, earth, and physical science, as set forth in the *Next Generation Science Framework* (NRC, 2012). The Standards themselves are written as performance indicators, and content from the Common Core (http://www.corestandards.org/) is included. The following middle level standard from the life sciences is used to show the basic structure.

Standards, as performance indicators, are in the white box on top, and the relevant Practices, Disciplinary Core Ideas, and Crosscutting Concepts are listed below in the blue, orange, and green boxes, respectively. Clarification Statements, in red, list assessment boundaries or further describe the standard; statements marked with an asterisk (*) denote integration of engineering content.

MS.Growth, Development, and Reproduction of Organisms

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Students who demonstrate understanding can:

MS-LS1-4. Use argument based on empirical evidence and scientific reasoning to support an explanation for how characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures affect the probability of successful reproduction of animals and plants respectively. [Clarification Statement: Examples of behaviors that affect the probability of animal reproduction could include nest building to protect young from cold, herding of animals to protect young from predators, and vocalization of animals and colorful plumage to attract mates for breeding. Examples of animal behaviors that affect the probability of plant reproduction could include transferring pollen or seeds, and creating conditions for seed germination and growth. Examples of plant structures could include bright flowers attracting butterflies that transfer pollen, flower nectar and odors that attract insects that transfer pollen, and hard shells on nuts that squirrels bury.]

MS-LS1-5. Construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for how environmental and genetic factors influence the growth of organisms. [Clarification Statement: Examples of local environmental conditions could include availability of food, light, space, and water. Examples of genetic factors could include large breed cattle and species of grass affecting growth of organisms. Examples of evidence could include drought decreasing plant growth, fertilizer increasing plant growth, different varieties of plant seeds growing at different rates in different conditions, and fish growing larger in large ponds than they do in small ponds.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include genetic mechanisms, gene regulation, or biochemical processes.]

MS-LS3-1. Develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on conceptual understanding that changes in genetic material may result in making different proteins.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific changes at the molecular level, mechanisms for protein synthesis, or specific types of mutations.]

MS-LS3-2. Develop and use a model to describe why asexual reproduction results in offspring with identical genetic information and sexual reproduction results in offspring with genetic variation. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using models such as Punnett squares, diagrams, and simulations to describe the cause and effect relationship of gene transmission from parent(s) to offspring and resulting genetic variation.]

MS-LS4-5. Gather and synthesize information about the technologies that have changed the way humans influence the inheritance of desired traits in organisms. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on synthesizing information from reliable sources about the influence of humans on genetic outcomes in artificial selection (such as genetic modification, animal husbandry, gene therapy); and, on the impacts these technologies have on society as well as the technologies leading to these scientific discoveries.]

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 6–8 builds on K–5 experiences and progresses to developing, using, and revising models to describe, test, and predict more abstract phenomena and design systems.
- Develop and use a model to describe phenomena. (MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2)

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions
Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 6–8 builds on K–5 experiences and progresses to include constructing explanations and designing solutions supported by multiple sources of evidence consistent with scientific knowledge, principles, and theories.
- Construct a scientific explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from sources (including the students' own experiments) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. (MS-LS1-5)

Engaging in Argument from Evidence
Engaging in argument from evidence in 6–8 builds on K–5 experiences and progresses to constructing a convincing argument that supports or refutes claims for either explanations or solutions about the natural and designed world(s).
- Use an oral and written argument supported by empirical evidence and scientific reasoning to support or refute an explanation or a model for a phenomenon or a solution to a problem. (MS-LS1-4)

Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information
Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 6–8 builds on K–5 experiences and progresses to evaluating the merit and validity of ideas and methods.
- Gather, read, and synthesize information from multiple appropriate sources and assess the credibility, accuracy, and possible bias of each publication and methods used, and describe how they are supported or not supported by evidence. (MS-LS4-5)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms
- Organisms reproduce, either sexually or asexually, and transfer their genetic information to their offspring. *(secondary to MS-LS3-2)*
- Animals engage in characteristic behaviors that increase the odds of reproduction. (MS-LS1-4)
- Plants reproduce in a variety of ways, sometimes depending on animal behavior and specialized features for reproduction. (MS-LS1-4)
- Genetic factors as well as local conditions affect the growth of the adult plant. (MS-LS1-5)

LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits
- Genes are located in the chromosomes of cells, with each chromosome pair containing two variants of each of many distinct genes. Each distinct gene chiefly controls the production of specific proteins, which in turn affects the traits of the individual. Changes (mutations) to genes can result in changes to proteins, which can affect the structures and functions of the organism and thereby change traits. (MS-LS3-1)
- Variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result from the subset of chromosomes (and therefore genes) inherited. (MS-LS3-2)

LS3.B: Variation of Traits
- In sexually reproducing organisms, each parent contributes half of the genes acquired (at random) by the offspring. Individuals have two of each chromosome and hence two alleles of each gene, one acquired from each parent. These versions may be identical or may differ from each other. (MS-LS3-2)
- In addition to variations that arise from sexual reproduction, genetic information can be altered because of mutations. Though rare, mutations may result in changes to the structure and function of proteins. Some changes are beneficial, others harmful, and some neutral to the organism. (MS-LS3-1)

LS4.B: Natural Selection
- In *artificial* selection, humans have the capacity to influence certain characteristics of organisms by selective breeding. One can choose desired parental traits determined by genes, which are then passed on to offspring. (MS-LS4-5)

Crosscutting Concepts

Cause and Effect
- Cause and effect relationships may be used to predict phenomena in natural systems. (MS-LS3-2)
- Phenomena may have more than one cause, and some cause and effect relationships in systems can only be described using probability. (MS-LS1-4),(MS-LS1-5),(MS-LS4-5)

Structure and Function
- Complex and microscopic structures and systems can be visualized, modeled, and used to describe how their function depends on the shapes, composition, and relationships among its parts, therefore complex natural and designed structures/systems can be analyzed to determine how they function. (MS-LS3-1)

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology
- Engineering advances have led to important discoveries in virtually every field of science, and scientific discoveries have led to the development of entire industries and engineered systems. (MS-LS4-5)

Connections to Nature of Science

Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World
- Science knowledge can describe consequences of actions but does not make the decisions that society takes. (MS-LS4-5)

Connections to other DCIs in this grade-band: **MS.LS1.A** (MS-LS3-1); **MS.LS2.A** (MS-LS1-4),(MS-LS1-5); **MS.LS4.A** (MS-LS3-1)

Articulation to DCIs across grade-bands: **3.LS1.B** (MS-LS1-4),(MS-LS1-5); **3.LS3.A** (MS-LS1-5),(MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2); **3.LS3.B** (MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2); **HS.LS1.A** (MS-LS3-1); **HS.LS1.B** (MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2); **HS.LS2.A** (MS-LS1-4),(MS-LS1-5); **HS.LS2.D** (MS-LS1-4); **HS.LS3.A** (MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2); **HS.LS3.B** (MS-LS3-1),(MS-LS3-2),(MS-LS4-5); **HS.LS4.C** (MS-LS4-5)

Common Core State Standards Connections:

*The performance expectations marked with an asterisk integrate traditional science content with engineering through a Practice or Disciplinary Core Idea.
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May 2013

Various other appendices describe other important elements of the Standards, such as DCI progressions, STS, nature of science, and more.

ABOUT THE LAB-AIDS CITATIONS

The following tables are presented in a Disciplinary Core Idea arrangement – Earth Space Science (ESS), Life Science (LS), Physical Science (PS) and Engineering, Technology and Applications of Science (ETS). *In some cases, lesson ranges are specified instead of individual lessons, particularly where meeting the Standard (e.g., cross-cutting concepts) is best achieved in a series of lessons. In some cases you will notice clarification statements of our own, to clarify treatment of a particular Standard or to show where a gap exits and material is under development to meet a Standard.*

ABOUT *EDC EARTH SCIENCE*

EDC Earth Science is a full year, activity-driven high school earth science course developed by the Education Development Center (EDC), with support from the National Science Foundation, and is fully aligned to the *Next Generation Science Framework (*NRC, 2010). *EDC Earth Science* is designed around the belief that students are capable of rigorous and in-depth explorations in science when given adequate support, structure, and motivation for learning.

EDC Earth Science features the following design components:

- In-depth treatment of content based on recommendations in national standards and representative state frameworks
- Developmentally appropriate lessons featuring Earth Science concepts that build on previous learning and prepare students for more advanced courses
- Using historical, newsworthy, and fictionalized stories to draw students into the earth science content, to motivate them to acquire the knowledge for solving problems, and to serve as a framework around which students build conceptual understanding
- Differentiated instructional strategies and activities that help students construct meaning from their experiences and that serve as bridges between concrete and abstract thinking
- Support for developing literacy skills and the use of formative assessment techniques
- Each chapter of EDC: Earth Science is a cluster of activities that addresses a specific set of concepts and skills. The amount of class time for each chapter will vary. A chapter may range from one to four weeks of classroom sessions. Not shown here are two project-oriented shorter chapters that open and close the course, which taken together require 2-4 weeks for completion. This provides up to 32 weeks of actual instructional time, plus an additional 4 weeks for assessment and related activities.

Unit Title	*Core Science Content*	*Suggested Time*
1 Hydrosphere: Water in Earth's Systems	Water cycle; surface water, groundwater, assessing and protecting water supplies, Global patterns of ocean circulation; how wind and density differences drive ocean currents; global conveyor belt; El Niño	3-4 weeks
2 Atmosphere and Climate	Climate and weather; influence of latitude, atmospheric circulation, proximity to ocean, elevation, land features, and prevailing winds on regional climate, Energy balance, albedo effect, greenhouse effect, carbon cycle, positive and negative feedback loops; Paleoclimatology, climate proxies, climate change in Earth's past, Milankovitch cycles, tectonic processes that influence climate, human impact on climate	5-8 weeks
3 Earth's Place in the Universe	Life and death of stars, solar nebular condensation hypothesis, Kepler's Laws, Earth's interior structure and composition, internal sources of heat energy, seismic waves, introduction to plate tectonic theory, driving forces of plate movement	3-4 weeks

Unit Title	*Core Science Content*	*Suggested Time*
4 Plate Tectonics	Transform-fault boundaries, earthquakes, physical and computer models Subduction zones, volcanoes, formation of igneous rocks, field-measurement technologies for volcano monitoring Seafloor spreading, paleo-magnetism, plate tectonics summary, landforms associated with plate boundaries	5-7 weeks
5 The Rock Cycle	Erosion and deposition, deltaic processes, formation of sedimentary rock, The nature of rocks and minerals, rock cycle	3-6 weeks
6 Earth's Resources	The geologic processes by which mineral ores are formed; mineral extraction and processing Fossil fuel formation, petroleum resources and exploration technologies	3-6 weeks

Each TE chapter provides detailed information on support for key NGSS core content, practices, and cross cutting concepts. For more information, visit us at www.lab-aids.com.

Disciplinary Core Idea	**LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity**
HS-ESS1 Earth's Place in the Universe	
HS-ESS1-1. Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the life span of the sun and the role of nuclear fusion in the sun's core to release energy that eventually reaches Earth in the form of radiation. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the energy transfer mechanisms that allow energy from nuclear fusion in the sun's core to reach Earth. Examples of evidence for the model include observations of the masses and lifetimes of other stars, as well as the ways that the sun's radiation varies due to sudden solar flares ("space weather"), the 11-year sunspot cycle, and non-cyclic variations over centuries.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include details of the atomic and sub-atomic processes involved with the sun's nuclear fusion.]	**8** READING: Life Cycle of Stars (supports)
HS-ESS1-2. Construct an explanation of the Big Bang theory based on astronomical evidence of light spectra, motion of distant galaxies, and composition of matter in the universe. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the astronomical evidence of the red shift of light from galaxies as an indication that the universe is currently expanding, the cosmic microwave background as the remnant radiation from the Big Bang, and the	**8** ACTIVITY 5: Spectroscopy (supports)

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observed composition of ordinary matter of the universe, primarily found in stars and interstellar gases (from the spectra of electromagnetic radiation from stars), which matches that predicted by the Big Bang theory (3/4 hydrogen and 1/4 helium).]	
HS-ESS1-3. Communicate scientific ideas about the way stars, over their life cycle, produce elements. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the way nucleosynthesis, and therefore the different elements created, varies as a function of the mass of a star and the stage of its lifetime.] [Assessment Boundary: Details of the many different nucleosynthesis pathways for stars of differing masses are not assessed.]	**8** READING: Life Cycle of Stars; READING Solar Nebula Condensation Theory (supports)
HS-ESS1-4. Use mathematical or computational representations to predict the motion of orbiting objects in the solar system. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on Newtonian gravitational laws governing orbital motions, which apply to human-made satellites as well as planets and moons.] [Assessment Boundary: Mathematical representations for the gravitational attraction of bodies and Kepler's Laws of orbital motions should not deal with more than two bodies, nor involve calculus.]	**8** ACTIVITY 4: Explaining Patterns of Motion with Kepler's Laws of Motion
HS-ESS1-5. Evaluate evidence of the past and current movements of continental and oceanic crust and the theory of plate tectonics to explain the ages of crustal rocks. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the ability of plate tectonics to explain the ages of crustal rocks. Examples include evidence of the ages oceanic crust increasing with distance from mid-ocean ridges (a result of plate spreading) and the ages of North American continental crust increasing with distance away from a central ancient core (a result of past plate interactions).]	**11** READING: Could Mt Rainier Erupt? READING: How Do Convergent Boundaries Shape Earth's Surface **14** READING: Elements of Earth's Crust
HS-ESS1-6. Apply scientific reasoning and evidence from ancient Earth materials, meteorites, and other planetary surfaces to construct an account of Earth's formation and early history. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using available evidence within the solar system to reconstruct the early history of Earth, which formed along with the rest of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago. Examples of evidence include the absolute ages of ancient materials (obtained by radiometric dating of meteorites, moon rocks, and Earth's oldest minerals), the sizes and compositions of solar system objects, and the impact cratering record of planetary surfaces.]	**8** WHAT'S THE STORY: Meoteorites: "Scientific Gold" ACTIVITY 1:The Dating Game READING Solar Nebula Condensation Theory
HS-ESS2 Earth's Systems	
HS-ESS2-1. Develop a model to illustrate how Earth's internal and	**11** READING**:** How do Convergent

Disciplinary Core Idea	**LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity**
surface processes operate at different spatial and temporal scales to form continental and ocean-floor features. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on how the appearance of land features (such as mountains, valleys, and plateaus) and sea-floor features (such as trenches, ridges, and seamounts) are a result of both constructive forces (such as volcanism, tectonic uplift, and orogeny) and destructive mechanisms (such as weathering, mass wasting, and coastal erosion).] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include memorization of the details of the formation of specific geographic features of Earth's surface.]	Boundaries Shape Earth's Surface Features? **12** ACTIVITY 1: Using Sound Waves to Help Map the Ocean Floor ACTIVITY 2: Studying Maps of Earth's Oceans ACTIVITY 4: How Are Ocean Basins Formed by Seafloor Spreading? **13** READING: How Do Rivers Build Land?
HS-ESS2-2. Analyze geoscience data to make the claim that one change to Earth's surface can create feedbacks that cause changes to other Earth's systems. [Clarification Statement: Examples should include climate feedbacks, such as how an increase in greenhouse gases causes a rise in global temperatures that melts glacial ice, which reduces the amount of sunlight reflected from Earth's surface, increasing surface temperatures and further reducing the amount of ice. Examples could also be taken from other system interactions, such as how the loss of ground vegetation causes an increase in water runoff and soil erosion; how dammed rivers increase groundwater recharge, decrease sediment transport, and increase coastal erosion; or how the loss of wetlands causes a decrease in local humidity that further reduces the wetland extent.]	**5** READING: The Greenhouse Effect, the Albedo Effect, the Carbon Cycle and Feedback Loops **6** ACTIVITY 4: What's Happening Now and What's Projected for the Future? READING: Sorting Out Natural and Human-Induced Climate Change
HS-ESS2-3. Develop a model based on evidence of Earth's interior to describe the cycling of matter by thermal convection. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on both a one-dimensional model of Earth, with radial layers determined by density, and a three-dimensional model, which is controlled by mantle convection and the resulting plate tectonics. Examples of evidence include maps of Earth's three-dimensional structure obtained from seismic waves, records of the rate of change of Earth's magnetic field (as constraints on convection in the outer core), and identification of the composition of Earth's layers from high-pressure laboratory experiments.]	9 READING: A Dense Interior ACTIVITY 1: Modeling Earth's Interior Structure READING: Energy in Earths Interior
HS-ESS2-4. Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth's systems result in changes in climate.	**5** READING: The Greenhouse Effect, the Albedo Effect, the Carbon Cycle and Feedback Loops

Disciplinary Core Idea	**LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity**
[Clarification Statement: Examples of the causes of climate change differ by timescale, over 1-10 years: large volcanic eruption, ocean circulation; 10-100s of years: changes in human activity, ocean circulation, solar output; 10-100s of thousands of years: changes to Earth's orbit and the orientation of its axis; and 10-100s of millions of years: long-term changes in atmospheric composition.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment of the results of changes in climate is limited to changes in surface temperatures, precipitation patterns, glacial ice volumes, sea levels, and biosphere distribution.]	**6** ACTIVITY 3: Investigating How Orbital Changes Have Affected Past Climate READING: The Carbon Cycle, Cretaceous Breadfruit Trees, and the Long Slide to the Ice Age READING: Sorting Out Natural and Human-Induced Climate Change
HS-ESS2-5. Plan and conduct an investigation of the properties of water and its effects on Earth materials and surface processes. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on mechanical and chemical investigations with water and a variety of solid materials to provide the evidence for connections between the hydrologic cycle and system interactions commonly known as the rock cycle. Examples of mechanical investigations include stream transportation and deposition using a stream table, erosion using variations in soil moisture content, or frost wedging by the expansion of water as it freezes. Examples of chemical investigations include chemical weathering and recrystallization (by testing the solubility of different materials) or melt generation (by examining how water lowers the melting temperature of most solids).]	**2** ACTIVITY 1: Reservoir Roulette: A Journey Through the Water Cycle READING: The Unique Qualities of Water **13** ACTIVITY 1: Modeling River Deposits ACTIVITY 2: Modeling a River Delta READING: How Do Rivers Build Land?
HS-ESS2-6. Develop a quantitative model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on modeling biogeochemical cycles that include the cycling of carbon through the ocean, atmosphere, soil, and biosphere (including humans), providing the foundation for living organisms.]	**5** ACTIVITY 3: Moving Carbon Around ACTIVITY 4: Calling All Carbons READING: The Greenhouse Effect, the Albedo Effect, the Carbon Cycle and Feedback Loops
HS-ESS2-7. Construct an argument based on evidence about the simultaneous coevolution of Earth's systems and life on Earth. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the dynamic causes, effects, and feedbacks between the biosphere and Earth's other systems, whereby geoscience factors control the evolution of life, which in turn continuously alters Earth's surface. Examples of include how photosynthetic life altered the atmosphere through the production of oxygen, which in turn increased weathering rates and allowed for the evolution of animal life; how microbial life on land increased the formation of soil, which in turn allowed for the evolution of land plants; or how the evolution of corals	Not well developed

Disciplinary Core Idea	**LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity**
created reefs that altered patterns of erosion and deposition along coastlines and provided habitats for the evolution of new life forms.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms of how the biosphere interacts with all of Earth's other systems.]	
HS-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity	
HS-ESS3-1. Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards, and changes in climate have influenced human activity. [Clarification Statement: Examples of key natural resources include access to fresh water (such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater), regions of fertile soils such as river deltas, and high concentrations of minerals and fossil fuels. Examples of natural hazards can be from interior processes (such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes), surface processes (such as tsunamis, mass wasting and soil erosion), and severe weather (such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts). Examples of the results of changes in climate that can affect populations or drive mass migrations include changes to sea level, regional patterns of temperature and precipitation, and the types of crops and livestock that can be raised.]	**2** ACTIVITY 2: Where's the Drinking Water? READING: Capturing the Good Water **10** ACTIVITY 3: What is Happening Along the San Andreas Fault? **11** READING: Could Mt Rainier Erupt? ACTIVITY 3: What Might an Eruption of Rainier Be Like? **13** READING: Have People Played A Role in the Subsidence of New Orleans?
HS-ESS3-2. Evaluate competing design solutions for developing, managing, and utilizing energy and mineral resources based on cost-benefit ratios.* [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the conservation, recycling, and reuse of resources (such as minerals and metals) where possible, and on minimizing impacts where it is not. Examples include developing best practices for agricultural soil use, mining (for coal, tar sands, and oil shales), and pumping (for petroleum and natural gas). Science knowledge indicates what can happen in natural systems—not what should happen.]	**15** ACTIVITY 1: Where Are the Mineral Ores? **15** READING: The Recipe for Oil (supports)
HS-ESS3-3. Create a computational simulation to illustrate the relationships among management of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity. [Clarification Statement: Examples of factors that affect the management of natural resources include costs of resource extraction and waste management, per-capita consumption, and the development of new technologies. Examples of factors that affect human sustainability include agricultural efficiency, levels of conservation, and urban planning.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment for computational simulations is limited to using provided multi-parameter programs or constructing simplified	Not well developed

Disciplinary Core Idea	LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity
spreadsheet calculations.]	
HS-ESS3-4. Evaluate or refine a technological solution that reduces impacts of human activities on natural systems.* [Clarification Statement: Examples of data on the impacts of human activities could include the quantities and types of pollutants released, changes to biomass and species diversity, or areal changes in land surface use (such as for urban development, agriculture and livestock, or surface mining). Examples for limiting future impacts could range from local efforts (such as reducing, reusing, and recycling resources) to large-scale geoengineering design solutions (such as altering global temperatures by making large changes to the atmosphere or ocean).]	Not well developed
HS-ESS3-5. Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and associated future impacts to Earth systems. [Clarification Statement: Examples of evidence, for both data and climate model outputs, are for climate changes (such as precipitation and temperature) and their associated impacts (such as on sea level, glacial ice volumes, or atmosphere and ocean composition).] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to one example of a climate change and its associated impacts.]	**5** READING: The Greenhouse Effect, the Albedo Effect, the Carbon Cycle, and Feedback Loops **6** ACTIVITY 4: What's Happening Now and What's Projected for the Future READING: Sorting Out Natural and Human-Induced Climate Change
HS-ESS3-6. Use a computational representation to illustrate the relationships among Earth systems and how those relationships are being modified due to human activity. [Clarification Statement: Examples of Earth systems to be considered are the hydrosphere, atmosphere, cryosphere, geosphere, and/or biosphere. An example of the far-reaching impacts from a human activity is how an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide results in an increase in photosynthetic biomass on land and an increase in ocean acidification, with resulting impacts on sea organism health and marine populations.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include running computational representations but is limited to using the published results of scientific computational models.]	Computational representation support not well developed except for climate change in Chapter 5 and 6 (forcing feedbacks and its effect on global climate change)
HS-ETS1 Engineering Design	
HS-ETS1-1. Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants.	Examples include Chapter 2 (water use), Chapter 6 (climate change), Chapter 13 (development along river delta regions), and Chapter 15 and 16 (mineral and fossil fuel resource use)

Disciplinary Core Idea	**LAB-AIDS Curriculum Title Chapter or Activity**
HS-ETS1-2. Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.	Not well supported
HS-ETS1-3. Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and trade-offs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Examples include Chapter 2 (water use), Chapter 6 (climate change), Chapter 13 (development along river delta regions), and Chapter 15 and 16 (mineral and fossil fuel resource use)
HS-ETS1-4. Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem.	Computer simulation not well supported