

High School Biology Course Guides 2022-2023



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Biology Course Guides
2022-2023**

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Washoe County School District's Science Vision

The Washoe County School District science program is guided by the Nevada Academic Content Standard for Science and built around [*A Framework for K-12 Science Education*](#). Meaningful learning experiences will integrate [Scientific and Engineering Practices](#), [Crosscutting Concepts](#), and [Disciplinary Core Ideas](#) to develop understanding along a coherent learning progression at every grade level. [Students will explore and reflect](#) upon the interconnected nature of science as it is practiced and experienced in the real world to prepare students for their individual lives and for their roles as citizens in the technology-rich and scientifically complex world using WCSD [21st Century Competencies](#).

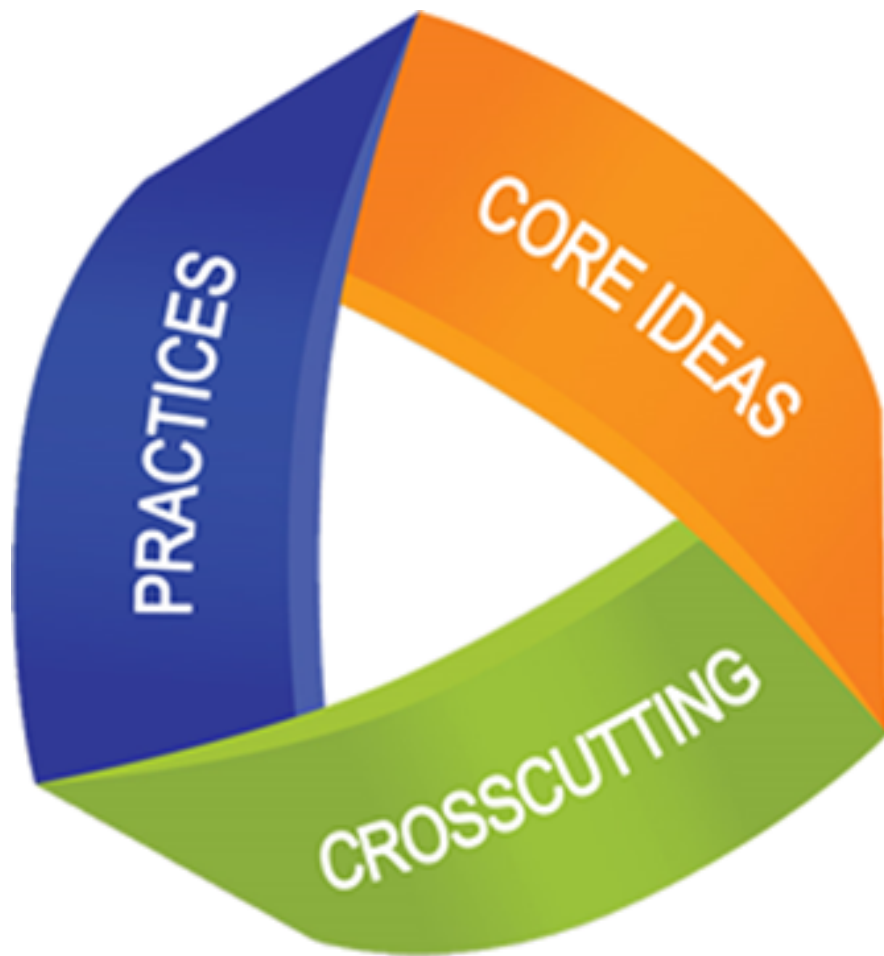
Research supports the following elements of effective science learning experiences.

Effective science learning:

- is based on the belief that all children can learn rigorous science.
- is grounded in scientific inquiry where students construct explanations by observing, questioning, carrying out investigations, and developing and using models to explain phenomena.
- results from students applying scientific understandings to design solutions to engineering problems.
- provides all students with equitable opportunities become engaged in the science and engineering practices.
- builds on prior knowledge and students' personal experiences with their world.
- is thoughtfully planned with teachers given the time to understand the science they are teaching.
- incorporates on-going use of the formative assessment process consistently utilizing practices that result in adjustments to instruction.
- results from teachers and students collaborating and reflecting with their peers both in and outside the classroom and applying their learning.

Overview of NGSS

Three Dimensions



Next Generation Science Standards





Crosscutting Concepts

Disciplinary Core Ideas

Science and Engineering Practices

1. Asking Questions (for science) and Defining Problems (for engineering)
2. Developing and Using Models
3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations
4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data
5. Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking
6. Constructing Explanations (for sci) and Designing Solutions (for eng)
7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence
8. Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Disciplinary Core Ideas

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- PS1: Matter and Its Interactions
- PS2: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions
- PS3: Energy
- PS4: Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer

LIFE SCIENCES

- LS1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes
- LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
- LS3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits
- LS4: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCES

- ESS1: Earth's Place in the Universe
- ESS2: Earth's Systems
- ESS3: Earth and Human Activity

ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY, AND APPLICATIONS OF SCIENCE

- ETS1: Engineering Design
- ETS2: Links Among Engineering, Technology, Science, and Society

Crosscutting Concepts

1. Patterns
2. Cause and Effect: Mechanisms and Explanation
3. Scale, Proportion, and Quantity
4. Systems and System Models
5. Energy and Matter: Flows, Cycles, and Conservation
6. Structure and Function
7. Stability and Change

Three Dimensions of the Framework for K-12 Science Education Being Used to Develop the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Scientific and Engineering Practices

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.

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.

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 collection of large data sets much easier, providing secondary sources for analysis.

Engineering investigations include analysis of data collected in the tests 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.

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.

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

The products of science are explanations and the products of engineering are solutions.

The goal of science is the construction 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 meet criteria and constraints.

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.

Using Mathematics and Computational 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.

Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

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

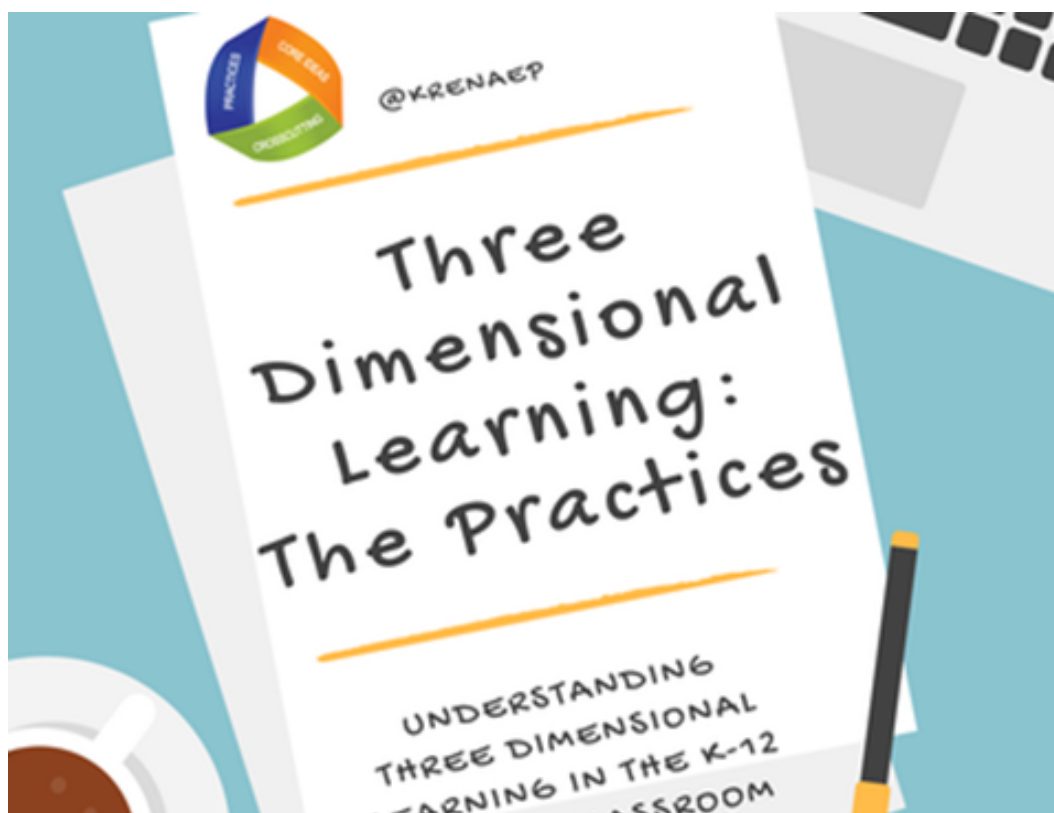
Critiquing and communicating ideas individually and in groups is a critical professional activity.

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 extended 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>PS1: Matter and Its Interactions PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter PS1.B: Chemical Reactions PS1.C: Nuclear Processes</p> <p>PS2: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions PS2.A: Forces and Motion PS2.B: Types of Interactions PS2.C: Stability and Instability in Physical Systems</p> <p>PS3: Energy 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>PS4: Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer PS4.A: Wave Properties PS4.B: Electromagnetic Radiation PS4.C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation</p>	<p>LS1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes LS1.A: Structure and Function LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms LS1.D: Information Processing</p> <p>LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics 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>LS3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits LS3.B: Variation of Traits</p> <p>LS4: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity LS4.B: Natural Selection LS4.C: Adaptation LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans</p>	<p>ESS1: Earth's Place in the Universe ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System ESS1.C: The History of Planet Earth</p> <p>ESS2: Earth's Systems ESS2.A: Earth 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>ESS3: Earth and Human Activity ESS3.A: Natural Resources ESS3.B: Natural Hazards ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems ESS3.D: Global Climate Change</p>	<p>ETS1: Engineering Design ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting an Engineering Problem ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution</p> <p>ETS2: Links Among Engineering, Technology, Science, and Society ETS2.A: Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology ETS2.B: Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World</p>

Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Patterns Observed patterns of forms and events guide organization and classification, and they prompt questions about relationships and the factors that influence them.</p> <p>Cause and Effect: Mechanism and Explanation 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>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity 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 or performance.</p> <p>Systems and System Models 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>Energy and Matter: Flows, Cycles, and Conservation Tracking fluxes of energy and matter into, out of, and within systems helps one understand the systems' possibilities and limitations.</p> <p>Structure and Function The way in which an object or living thing is shaped and its substructure determine many of its properties and functions.</p> <p>Stability and Change For natural and built systems alike, conditions of stability and determinants of rates of change or evolution of a system are critical elements of study.</p>

Science and Engineering Practices



Science and Engineering Practices

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(s) works and which can be empirically tested.

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.

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.

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.

Using mathematics and computational 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; solving equations exactly or approximately; and recognizing, expressing, and applying quantitative relationships.

Constructing explanations and designing solutions

The end-products of science are explanations and the end-products of engineering are solutions. The goal of science is the construction 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.

Engaging in argument from evidence

Argumentation is the process by which evidence-based conclusions 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.

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.

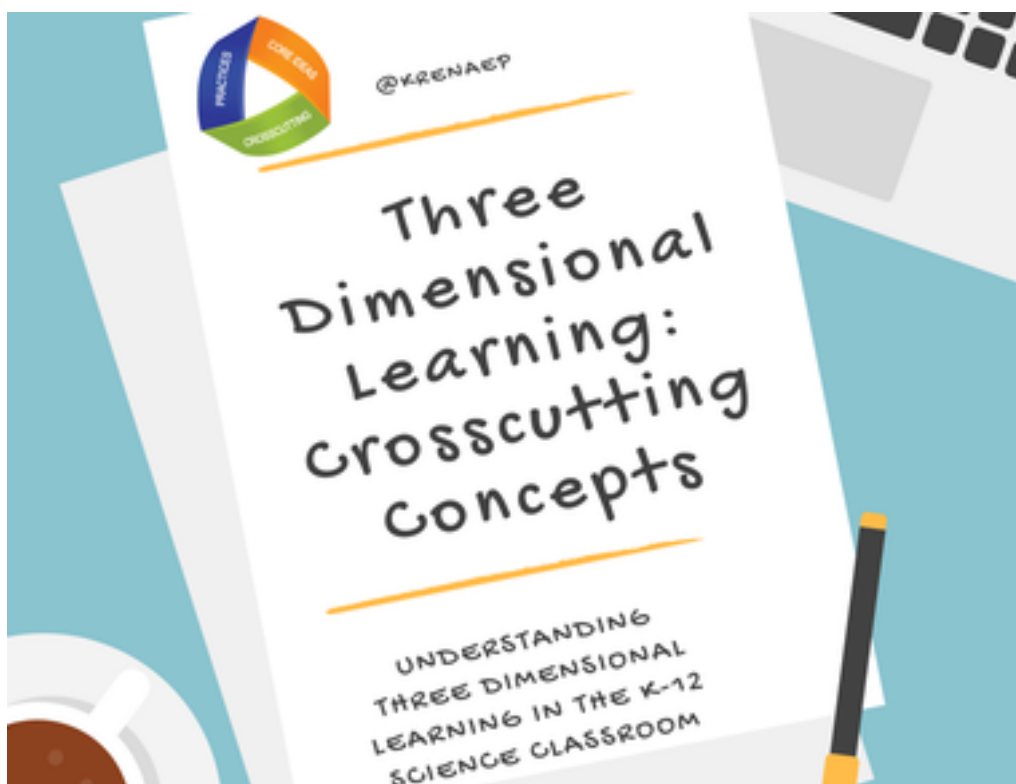
**Performance Expectations Coded to Science and Engineering Practices
for High School Life Science Standards**

SEP	HS Life Science Standard and Unit
Asking questions and defining problems	HS-LS3-1 Inheritance and Variation of Traits
Developing and using models	HS-LS1-2 Structure and Function HS-LS1-4 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS1-5 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS1-7 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS2-5 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems
Planning and carrying out investigations	HS-LS1-3 Structure and Function
Analyzing and interpreting data	HS-LS3-3 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS4-3 Natural Selection and Evolution
Using mathematics and computational thinking	HS-LS2-1 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS2-2 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS2-4 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS4-6 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems
Constructing explanations and designing solutions	HS-LS1-1 Structure and Function HS-LS1-6 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS2-7 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS4-2 Natural Selection and Evolution HS-LS4-4 Natural Selection and Evolution
Engaging in argument from evidence	HS-LS2-8 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS3-2 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS4-5 Natural Selection and Evolution
Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information	HS-LS4-1 Natural Selection and Evolution

Asking Questions and Defining Problems	Developing and Using Models	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	Analyzing and Interpreting Data
<p>Asking questions and defining problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions that arise from careful observation of phenomena, or unexpected results, to clarify and/or seek additional information. • Ask questions that arise from examining models or a theory, to clarify and/or seek additional information and relationships. • Ask questions to determine relationships, including quantitative relationships, between independent and dependent variables. • Ask questions to clarify and refine a model, an explanation, or an engineering problem. • Evaluate a question to determine if it is testable and relevant. • Ask questions that can be investigated within the scope of the school laboratory, research facilities, or field (e.g., outdoor environment) with available resources and, when appropriate, frame a hypothesis based on a model or theory. • Ask and/or evaluate questions that challenge the premise(s) of an argument, the interpretation of a data set, or the suitability of a design. • Define a design problem that involves the development of a process or system with interacting components and criteria and constraints that may include social, technical, and/or environmental considerations. 	<p>Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate merits and limitations of two different models of the same proposed tool, process, mechanism or system in order to select or revise a model that best fits the evidence or design criteria. • Design a test of a model to ascertain its reliability. • Develop, revise, and/or use a model based on evidence to illustrate and/or predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system. • Develop and/or use multiple types of models to provide mechanistic accounts and/or predict phenomena, and move flexibly between model types based on merits and limitations. • Develop a complex model that allows for manipulation and testing of a proposed process or system. • Develop and/or use a model (including mathematical and computational) to generate data to support explanations, predict phenomena, analyze systems, and/or solve problems. 	<p>Planning and carrying out investigations in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan an investigation or test a design individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence as part of building and revising models, supporting explanations for phenomena, or testing solutions to problems. Consider possible confounding variables or effects and evaluate the investigation's design to ensure variables are controlled. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. • Plan and conduct an investigation or test a design solution in a safe and ethical manner including considerations of environmental, social, and personal impacts. • Select appropriate tools to collect, record, analyze, and evaluate data • Make directional hypotheses that specify what happens to a dependent variable when an independent variable is manipulated. • Manipulate variables and collect data about a complex model of a proposed process or system to identify failure points or improve performance relative to criteria for success or other variables. 	<p>Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. • Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible. • Consider limitations of data analysis (e.g., measurement error, sample selection) when analyzing and interpreting data. • Compare and contrast various types of data sets (e.g., self-generated, archival) to examine consistency of measurements and observations. • Evaluate the impact of new data on a working explanation and/or model of a proposed process or system. • Analyze data to identify design features or characteristics of the components of a proposed process or system to optimize it relative to criteria for success.

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	Engaging in Argument from Evidence	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information
<p>Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and/or revise a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system. • Use mathematical, computational, and/or algorithmic representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations. • Apply techniques of algebra and functions to represent and solve scientific and engineering problems. • Use simple limit cases to test mathematical expressions, computer programs, algorithms, or simulations of a process or system to see if a model “makes sense” by comparing the outcomes with what is known about the real world. • Apply ratios, rates, percentages, and unit conversions in the context of complicated measurement problems involving quantities with derived or compound units (such as mg/mL, kg/m³, acre-feet, etc.). 	<p>Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a quantitative and/or qualitative claim regarding the relationship between dependent and independent variables. • Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students’ own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. • Apply scientific ideas, principles, and/or evidence to provide an explanation of phenomena and solve design problems, taking into account possible unanticipated effects. • Apply scientific reasoning, theory, and/or models to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion. • Design, evaluate, and/or refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. 	<p>Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and evaluate competing arguments or design solutions in light of currently accepted explanations, new evidence, limitations (e.g., trade-offs), constraints, and ethical issues. • Evaluate the claims, evidence, and/or reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. • Respectfully provide and/or receive critiques on scientific arguments by probing reasoning and evidence, challenging ideas and conclusions, responding thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, and determining additional information required to resolve contradictions. • Construct, use, and/or present an oral and written argument or counter-arguments based on data and evidence. • Make and defend a claim based on evidence about the natural world or the effectiveness of a design solution that reflects scientific knowledge and student-generated evidence. • Evaluate competing design solutions to a real-world problem based on scientific ideas and principles, empirical evidence, and/or logical arguments regarding relevant factors (e.g. economic, societal, environmental, ethical considerations). 	<p>Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically read scientific literature adapted for classroom use to determine the central ideas or conclusions and/or to obtain scientific and/or technical information to summarize complex evidence, concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms. • Compare, integrate and evaluate sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a scientific question or solve a problem. • Gather, read, and evaluate scientific and/or technical information from multiple authoritative sources, assessing the evidence and usefulness of each source. • Evaluate the validity and reliability of and/or synthesize multiple claims, methods, and/or designs that appear in scientific and technical texts or media reports, verifying the data when possible. • Communicate scientific and/or technical information or ideas (e.g. about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (i.e., orally, graphically, textually, mathematically).

Crosscutting Concepts



Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

Observed patterns in nature guide organization and classification and prompt questions about relationships and causes underlying them.

Cause and effect

Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. Deciphering causal relationships, and the mechanisms by which they are mediated, is a major activity of science and engineering.

Scale, proportion, and quantity

In considering phenomena, it is critical to recognize what is relevant at different size, time, and energy scales, and to recognize proportional relationships between different quantities as scales change.

Systems and system models

A system is an organized group of related objects or components; models can be used for understanding and predicting the behavior of systems.

Energy and matter

Tracking energy and matter flows, into, out of, and within systems helps one understand their system's behavior.

Structure and function

The way an object is shaped or structured determines many of its properties and functions.

Stability and change

For both designed and natural systems, conditions that affect stability and factors that control rates of change are critical elements to consider and understand.

Performance Expectations Coded to Crosscutting Concepts for High School Life Science Standards

<i>Crosscutting Concepts</i>	Grades 9-12 Life Science Standards and Units
<i>Patterns</i>	HS-LS4-1 Natural Selection and Evolution HS-LS4-3 Natural Selection and Evolution
<i>Cause and Effect</i>	HS-LS2-8 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS3-1 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS3-2 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS4-2 Natural Selection and Evolution HS-LS4-4 Natural Selection and Evolution HS-LS4-5 Natural Selection and Evolution HS-LS4-6 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems
<i>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</i>	HS-LS2-1 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS2-2 Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems HS-LS3-3 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems
<i>Systems and System Models</i>	HS-LS1-2 Structure and Function HS-LS1-4 Inheritance and Variation of Traits HS-LS2-5 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems
<i>Energy and Matter</i>	HS-LS1-5 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS1-6 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS1-7 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS2-3 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems
<i>Structure and Function</i>	HS-LS1-1 Structure and Function
<i>Stability and Change</i>	HS-LS1-3 Structure and Function HS-LS2-6 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems HS-LS2-7 Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems

NGSS Crosscutting Concepts*

Section 2: Crosscutting Concepts Matrix

1. Patterns – Observed patterns in nature guide organization and classification and prompt questions about relationships and causes underlying them.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns in the natural and human designed world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena and designed products. Patterns of change can be used to make predictions. Patterns can be used as evidence to support an explanation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroscopic patterns are related to the nature of microscopic and atomic-level structure. Patterns in rates of change and other numerical relationships can provide information about natural and human designed systems. Patterns can be used to identify cause and effect relationships. Graphs, charts, and images can be used to identify patterns in data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. Classifications or explanations used at one scale may fail or need revision when information from smaller or larger scales is introduced; thus requiring improved investigations and experiments. Patterns of performance of designed systems can be analyzed and interpreted to reengineer and improve the system. Mathematical representations are needed to identify some patterns. Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns.
2. Cause and Effect: Mechanism and Prediction – Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. Deciphering causal relationships, and the mechanisms by which they are mediated, is a major activity of science and engineering.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events have causes that generate observable patterns. Simple tests can be designed to gather evidence to support or refute student ideas about causes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified, tested, and used to explain change. Events that occur together with regularity might or might not be a cause and effect relationship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships can be classified as causal or correlational, and correlation does not necessarily imply causation. Cause and effect relationships may be used to predict phenomena in natural or designed systems. Phenomena may have more than one cause, and some cause and effect relationships in systems can only be described using probability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect. Changes in systems may have various causes that may not have equal effects.

NGSS Crosscutting Concepts*

3. Scale, Proportion, and Quantity – In considering phenomena, it is critical to recognize what is relevant at different size, time, and energy scales, and to recognize proportional relationships between different quantities as scales change.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative scales allow objects and events to be compared and described (e.g., bigger and smaller; hotter and colder; faster and slower). Standard units are used to measure length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural objects and/or observable phenomena exist from the very small to the immensely large or from very short to very long time periods. Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, time, temperature, and volume. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time, space, and energy phenomena can be observed at various scales using models to study systems that are too large or too small. The observed function of natural and designed systems may change with scale. Proportional relationships (e.g., speed as the ratio of distance traveled to time taken) among different types of quantities provide information about the magnitude of properties and processes. Scientific relationships can be represented through the use of algebraic expressions and equations. Phenomena that can be observed at one scale may not be observable at another scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs. Some systems can only be studied indirectly as they are too small, too large, too fast, or too slow to observe directly. Patterns observable at one scale may not be observable or exist at other scales. Using the concept of orders of magnitude allows one to understand how a model at one scale relates to a model at another scale. Algebraic thinking is used to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth).
4. Systems and System Models – A system is an organized group of related objects or components; models can be used for understanding and predicting the behavior of systems.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects and organisms can be described in terms of their parts. Systems in the natural and designed world have parts that work together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system is a group of related parts that make up a whole and can carry out functions its individual parts cannot. A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems may interact with other systems; they may have sub-systems and be a part of larger complex systems. Models can be used to represent systems and their interactions—such as inputs, processes and outputs—and energy, matter, and information flows within systems. Models are limited in that they only represent certain aspects of the system under study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems can be designed to do specific tasks. When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models. Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales. Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models.

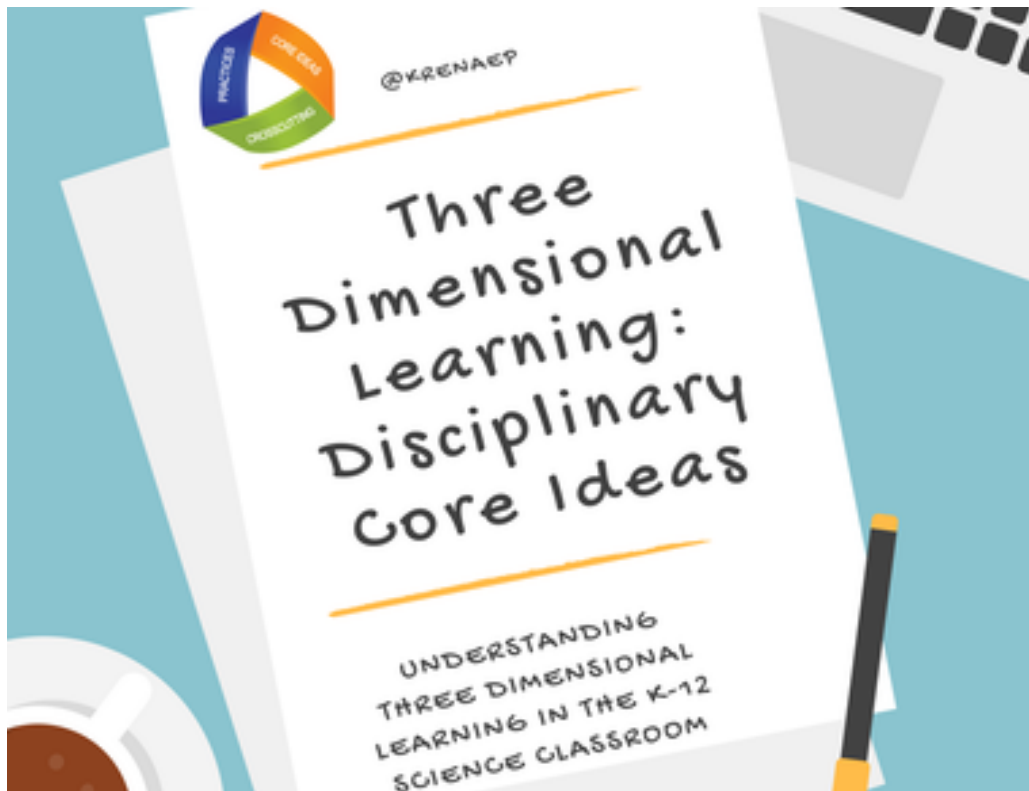
NGSS Crosscutting Concepts*

5. Energy and Matter: Flows, Cycles, and Conservation – Tracking energy and matter flows, into, out of, and within systems helps one understand their system’s behavior.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects may break into smaller pieces, be put together into larger pieces, or change shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter is made of particles. Matter flows and cycles can be tracked in terms of the weight of the substances before and after a process occurs. The total weight of the substances does not change. This is what is meant by conservation of matter. Matter is transported into, out of, and within systems. Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter is conserved because atoms are conserved in physical and chemical processes. Within a natural or designed system, the transfer of energy drives the motion and/or cycling of matter. Energy may take different forms (e.g. energy in fields, thermal energy, energy of motion). The transfer of energy can be tracked as energy flows through a designed or natural system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. Energy cannot be created or destroyed—only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems. In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.

6. Structure and Function – The way an object is shaped or structured determines many of its properties and functions.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different materials have different substructures, which can sometimes be observed. Substructures have shapes and parts that serve functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Structures can be designed to serve particular functions by taking into account properties of different materials, and how materials can be shaped and used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem. The functions and properties of natural and designed objects and systems can be inferred from their overall structure, the way their components are shaped and used, and the molecular substructures of its various materials.

7. Stability and Change – For both designed and natural systems, conditions that affect stability and factors that control rates of change are critical elements to consider and understand.			
K-2 Crosscutting Statements	3-5 Crosscutting Statements	6-8 Crosscutting Statements	9-12 Crosscutting Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some things stay the same while other things change. Things may change slowly or rapidly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change is measured in terms of differences over time and may occur at different rates. Some systems appear stable, but over long periods of time will eventually change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanations of stability and change in natural or designed systems can be constructed by examining the changes over time and forces at different scales, including the atomic scale. Small changes in one part of a system might cause large changes in another part. Stability might be disturbed either by sudden events or gradual changes that accumulate over time. Systems in dynamic equilibrium are stable due to a balance of feedback mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable. Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible. Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system. Systems can be designed for greater or lesser stability.

Disciplinary Core Ideas



Disciplinary Core Ideas

Life Science	Earth & Space Science	Physical Science
<div>From molecules to organisms: Structures and processes</div> <div>LS1.A: Structure and function LS1.B: Growth and development of organisms LS1.C: Organization for matter & flow in organisms LS1.D: Information processing</div>	<div>Earth’s place in the universe</div> <div>ESS1.A: The universe and its stars ESS1.B: Earth and the solar system ESS1.C: The history of planet Earth</div>	<div>Matter and its interactions</div> <div>PS1.A: Structure and properties of matter PS1.B: Chemical reactions PS1.C: Nuclear processes</div>
<div>Ecosystems: Interactions, energy, and dynamics</div> <div>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</div>	<div>Earth’s systems</div> <div>ESS2.A: Earth 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</div>	<div>Motion and stability: Forces and interactions</div> <div>PS2.A: Forces and motion PS2.B: Types of interactions PS2.C: Stability and instability in physical systems</div>
<div>Heredity: Inheritance and variation of traits</div> <div>LS3.A: Inheritance of traits LS3.B: Variation of traits</div>	<div>Earth and human activity</div> <div>ESS3.A: Natural resources ESS3.B: Natural hazards ESS3.C: Human impacts on Earth systems ESS3.D: Global climate change</div>	<div>Energy</div> <div>PS3.A: Definitions of energy PS3.B: Conservation of energy & energy transfer PS3.C: Relationship between energy & forces PS3.D: Energy in chemical processes & everyday life</div>
<div>Biological evolution: Unity and diversity</div> <div>LS4.A: Evidence of common ancestry and diversity LS4.B: Natural selection LS4.C: Adaptation LS4.D: Biodiversity and humans</div>		<div>Waves and their applications in technologies for information transfer</div> <div>PS4.A: Wave properties PS4.B: Electromagnetic radiation PS4.C: Information technologies & instrumentation</div>
<div>Engineering, Technology, and the Application of Science</div>		
<div>ETS1.A: Defining and delimiting engineering problems ETS1.B: Developing possible solutions ETS1.C: Optimizing the design solution</div>		

WCSD High School Biology Unit Overview

Semester 1	
<p>Unit Title: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems</p> <p>Guiding Question: How do organisms interact with the living and non-living environment to obtain matter and energy?</p>	<p>Unit Title: Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems</p> <p>Guiding Questions: How do organisms obtain and use energy they need to live and grow? How do matter and energy move through ecosystems?</p>
<p>Standards</p> <p>HS-LS2-1 Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity of ecosystems at different scales.</p> <p>HS-LS2-2 Use mathematical representations to support and revise explanations based on evidence about factors affecting biodiversity and populations in ecosystems of different scales.</p> <p>HS-LS2-6 Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent in numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.</p> <p>HS-LS2-7 * Design, evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodiversity</p> <p>HS-LS2-8 Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce.</p> <p>HS-LS4-6 * Create or revise a simulation to test a simulation to test a solution to mitigate adverse impacts of human activity on biodiversity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Standards</p> <p>HS-LS1-5 Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy.</p> <p>HS-LS1-6 Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules.</p> <p>HS-LS1-7 Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed resulting in a net transfer of energy.</p> <p>HS-LS2-3 Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions.</p> <p>HS-LS2-4 Use mathematical representations to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem.</p> <p>HS-LS2-5 Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere.</p>

WCSD High School Biology Unit Overview

Semester 2		
<p>Unit Title: Structure and Function</p> <p>Guiding Question: How do the structures of organisms enable life's functions?</p>	<p>Unit Title: Inheritance and Variation of Traits</p> <p>Guiding Question: How are the characteristics from one generation related to the previous generation?</p>	<p>Unit Title: Natural Selection and Evolution</p> <p>Guiding Questions: How can there be so many similarities among organisms yet so many different plants, animals, and microorganisms? How does biodiversity affect humans?</p>
<p>Standards</p> <p>HS-LS1-1 Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells.</p> <p>HS-LS1-2 Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.</p> <p>HS-LS1-3 Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis</p>	<p>Standards</p> <p>HS-LS1-4 Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms.</p> <p>HS-LS3-1 Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring.</p> <p>HS-LS3-2 Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors.</p> <p>HS-LS3-3 Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population.</p>	<p>Standards</p> <p>HS-LS4-1 Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence.</p> <p>HS-LS4-2 Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment.</p> <p>HS-LS4-3 Apply concepts of statistics and probability to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait.</p> <p>HS-LS4-4 Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations.</p> <p>HS-LS4-5 Evaluate the evidence supporting claims that changes in environmental conditions may result in: (1) increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.</p>

Semester 1**Unit Title: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems**

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS2-1. Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity of ecosystems at different scales.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on quantitative analysis and comparison of the relationships among interdependent factors including boundaries, resources, climate and competition. Examples of mathematical comparisons could include graphs, charts, histograms, and population changes gathered from simulations or historical data sets.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include deriving mathematical equations to make comparisons.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS2-2. Use mathematical representations to support and revise explanations based on evidence about factors affecting biodiversity and populations in ecosystems of different scales.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of mathematical representations include finding the average, determining trends, and using graphical comparisons of multiple sets of data.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to provided data.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS2-6. Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of changes in ecosystem conditions could include modest biological or physical changes, such as moderate hunting or a seasonal flood; and extreme changes, such as volcanic eruption or sea level rise.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the assessment boundary.
- HS-LS2-7. Design, evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodiversity.*** [Clarification Statement: Examples of human activities can include urbanization, building dams, and dissemination of invasive species.]
- HS-LS2-8. Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on: (1) distinguishing between group and individual behavior, (2) identifying evidence supporting the outcomes of group behavior, and (3) developing logical and reasonable arguments based on evidence. Examples of group behaviors could include flocking, schooling, herding, and cooperative behaviors such as hunting, migrating, and swarming.]
- HS-LS4-6. Create or revise a simulation to test a solution to mitigate adverse impacts of human activity on biodiversity.*** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on designing solutions for a proposed problem related to threatened or endangered species, or to genetic variation of organisms for multiple species.]

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

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.

- Use mathematical and/or computational representations of phenomena or design solutions to support explanations. (HS-LS2-1)

- Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support and revise explanations. (HS-LS2-2)

- Create or revise a simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system. (HS-LS4-6)

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.

- Design, evaluate, and refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (HS-LS2-7)

Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.

- Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. (HS-LS2-6)

- Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. (HS-LS2-8)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

- Ecosystems have carrying capacities, which are limits to the numbers of organisms and populations they can support. These limits result from such factors as the availability of living and nonliving resources and from such challenges such as predation, competition, and disease. Organisms would have the capacity to produce populations of great size were it not for the fact that environments and resources are finite. This fundamental tension affects the abundance (number of individuals) of species in any given ecosystem. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2)

LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience

- A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability. (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6)
- Moreover, anthropogenic changes (induced by human activity) in the environment—including habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, overexploitation, and climate change—can disrupt an ecosystem and threaten the survival of some species. (HS-LS2-7)

LS2.D: Social Interactions and Group Behavior

- Group behavior has evolved because membership can increase the chances of survival for individuals and their genetic relatives. (HS-LS2-8)

LS4.C: Adaptation

- Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline—and sometimes the extinction—of some species. (HS-LS4-6)

Crosscutting Concepts

Cause and Effect

- Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. (HS-LS2-8), (HS-LS4-6)

Scale, Proportion, and Quantity

- The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs. (HS-LS2-1)
- Using the concept of orders of magnitude allows one to understand how a model at one scale relates to a model at another scale. (HS-LS2-2)

Stability and Change

- Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable. (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7)

<p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence. (HS-LS2-2) <p>Scientific argumentation is a mode of logical discourse used to clarify the strength of relationships between ideas and evidence that may result in revision of an explanation. (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-8)</p>	<p>LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans</p> <p>E1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity is increased by the formation of new species (speciation) and decreased by the loss of species (extinction). (secondary to HS-LS2-7) <p>E2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value. (secondary to HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6) <p>ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts. (secondary to HS-LS2-7), (secondary to HS-LS4-6) Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs. (secondary to HS-LS4-6) 	
<p><i>Connections to other DCIs in this grade-band:</i> HS.ESS2.D (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); HS.ESS2.E (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); HS.ESS3.A (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); HS.ESS3.C (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); HS.ESS3.D (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS4-6)</p>		
<p><i>Articulation across grade-bands:</i> MS.LS1.B (HS-LS2-8); MS.LS2.A (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6); MS.LS2.C (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); MS.ESS2.E (HS-LS2-6); MS.ESS3.A (HS-LS2-1); MS.ESS3.C (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6); MS.ESS3.D (HS-LS2-7)</p>		
<p><i>Common Core State Standards Connections:</i></p> <p><i>ELA/Literacy –</i></p> <p>RST.9-10.8 Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem. (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS2-8)</p> <p>RST.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-8)</p> <p>RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS2-8)</p> <p>RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS2-8)</p> <p>WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2)</p> <p>WHST.9-12.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (HS-LS4-6)</p> <p>WHST.9-12.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (HS-LS2-7), (HS-LS4-6)</p> <p><i>Mathematics –</i></p> <p>MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6), (HS-LS2-7)</p> <p>MP.4 Model with mathematics. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2)</p> <p>HSN-Q.A.1 Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-7)</p> <p>HSN-Q.A.2 Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-7)</p> <p>HSN-Q.A.3 Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. (HS-LS2-1), (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-7)</p> <p>HSS-ID.A.1 Represent data with plots on the real number line. (HS-LS2-6)</p> <p>HSS-IC.A.1 Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. (HS-LS2-6)</p> <p>HSS-IC.B.6 Evaluate reports based on data. (HS-LS2-6)</p>		

Semester 1 Unit Title: Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS1-5. Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on illustrating inputs and outputs of matter and the transfer and transformation of energy in photosynthesis by plants and other photosynthesizing organisms. Examples of models could include diagrams, chemical equations, and conceptual models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific biochemical steps.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS1-6. Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using evidence from models and simulations to support explanations.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the details of the specific chemical reactions or identification of macromolecules.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS1-7. Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed resulting in a net transfer of energy.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the conceptual understanding of the inputs and outputs of the process of cellular respiration.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment should not include identification of the steps or specific processes involved in cellular respiration.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed this.
- HS-LS2-3. Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on conceptual understanding of the role of aerobic and anaerobic respiration in different environments.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical processes of either aerobic or anaerobic respiration.]
- HS-LS2-4. Use mathematical representations to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using a mathematical model of stored energy in biomass to describe the transfer of energy from one trophic level to another and that matter and energy are conserved as matter cycles and energy flows through ecosystems. Emphasis is on atoms and molecules such as carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen being conserved as they move through an ecosystem.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to proportional reasoning to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS2-5. Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include simulations and mathematical models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical steps of photosynthesis and respiration.] H. Bio may exceed.

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	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (HS-LS1-5), (HS-LS1-7) Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or components of a system. (HS-LS2-5) <p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support claims. (HS-LS2-4) <p>Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. (HS-LS1-6), (HS-LS2-3) <hr/> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence. (HS-LS2-3) 	<p>LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen. (HS-LS1-5) The sugar molecules thus formed contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen: their hydrocarbon backbones are used to make amino acids and other carbon-based molecules that can be assembled into larger molecules (such as proteins or DNA), used for example to form new cells. (HS-LS1-6) As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products. (HS-LS1-6), (HS-LS1-7) As a result of these chemical reactions, energy is transferred from one system of interacting molecules to another. Cellular respiration is a chemical process in which the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and new compounds are formed that can transport energy to muscles. Cellular respiration also releases the energy needed to maintain body temperature despite ongoing energy transfer to the surrounding environment. (HS-LS1-7) <p>LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photosynthesis and cellular respiration (including anaerobic processes) provide most of the energy for life processes. (HS-LS2-3) Plants or algae form the lowest level of the food web. At each link upward in a food web, only a small fraction of the matter consumed at the lower level is transferred upward, to produce growth and release energy in cellular respiration at the higher level. Given this inefficiency, there are generally fewer organisms at higher levels of a food web. Some matter reacts to release energy for life functions, some matter is stored in newly made structures, and much is discarded. The chemical elements that make up the molecules of organisms pass through food webs and into and out of the atmosphere and soil, and they are combined and recombined in different ways. At each link in an ecosystem, matter and energy are conserved. (HS-LS2-4) Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans, and geosphere through chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes. (HS-LS2-5) <p>PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main way that solar energy is captured and stored on Earth is through the complex chemical process known as 	<p>Systems and System Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales. (HS-LS2-5) <p>Energy and Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (HS-LS1-5), (HS-LS1-6) Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (HS-LS1-7), (HS-LS2-4) Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems. (HS-LS2-3)

Semester 2 Unit Title: Structure and Function

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS1-1. Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells.** [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include identification of specific cell or tissue types, whole body systems, specific protein structures and functions, or the biochemistry of protein synthesis.] *Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.*
- HS-LS1-2. Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on functions at the organism system level such as nutrient uptake, water delivery, and organism movement in response to neural stimuli. An example of an interacting system could be an artery depending on the proper function of elastic tissue and smooth muscle to regulate and deliver the proper amount of blood within the circulatory system.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include interactions and functions at the molecular or chemical reaction level.] *Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.*
- HS-LS1-3. Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of investigations could include heart rate response to exercise, stomate response to moisture and temperature, and root development in response to water levels.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the cellular processes involved in the feedback mechanism.] *Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.*

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	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (HS-LS1-2) <p>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (HS-LS1-3) <p>Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. (HS-LS1-1) <p>Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific inquiry is characterized by a common set of values that include: logical thinking, precision, open-mindedness, objectivity, skepticism, replicability of results, and honest and ethical reporting of findings. (HS-LS1-3) 	<p>LS1.A: Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E1 Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life. (HS-LS1-1) E2 All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins, which carry out most of the work of cells. (HS-LS1-1) <i>(Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS3-1.)</i> E3 Multicellular organisms have a hierarchical structural organization, in which any one system is made up of numerous parts and is itself a component of the next level. (HS-LS1-2) E4 Feedback mechanisms maintain a living system's internal conditions within certain limits and mediate behaviors, allowing it to remain alive and functional even as external conditions change within some range. Feedback mechanisms can encourage (through positive feedback) or discourage (negative feedback) what is going on inside the living system. (HS-LS1-3) 	<p>Systems and System Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales. (HS-LS1-2) <p>Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem. (HS-LS1-1) <p>Stability and Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system. (HS-LS1-3)

Connections to other DCIs in this grade-band: **HS.LS3.A** (HS-LS1-1)

Articulation across grade-bands: **MS.LS1.A** (HS-LS1-1), (HS-LS1-2), (HS-LS1-3); **MS.LS3.A** (HS-LS1-1); **MS.LS3.B** (HS-LS1-1)

Common Core State Standards Connections:

ELA/Literacy –

- RST.11-12.1** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (HS-LS1-1)
- WHST.9-12.2** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (HS-LS1-1)
- WHST.9-12.7** Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (HS-LS1-3)
- WHST.11-12.8** Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. *(HS-LS1-3)*
- WHST.9-12.9** Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (HS-LS1-1)
- SL.11-12.5** Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. *(HS-LS1-2)*

Semester 2 Unit Title: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS1-4. Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms.** [A sssessment Boundary : A sssessment does not include specific gene control mechanisms or rote memorization of the steps of mitosis.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS3-1. Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring.** [A sssessment Boundary : A sssessment does not include the phases of meiosis or the biochemical mechanism of specific steps in the process.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.
- HS-LS3-2. Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors.** [Clarification S tatement: Emphasis is on using data to support arguments for the way v ariation occurs.] [A sssessment Boundary : A sssessment does not include the phases of meiosis or the biochemical mechanism of specific steps in the process.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed this.
- HS-LS3-3. Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population.** [Clarification S tatement: Emphasis is on the use of mathematics to describe the probability of traits as it relates to genetic and environmental factors in the expression of traits.] [A sssessment Boundary : A sssessment does not include Hardy -Weinberg calculations.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed this.

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	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Asking Questions and Defining Problems</p> <p>Asking questions and defining problems in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions that arise from examining models or a theory to clarify relationships. (HS-LS3-1) <p>Developing and Using Models</p> <p>Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (HS-LS1-4) <p>Analyzing and Interpreting Data</p> <p>Analyzing data in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible. (HS-LS3-3) <p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence</p> <p>Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make and defend a claim based on evidence about the natural world that reflects scientific knowledge, and student-generated evidence. (HS-LS3-2) 	<p>LS1.A : Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins. (secondary to HS-LS3-1) (Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS1-1.) <p>LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In multicellular organisms individual cells grow and then divide via a process called mitosis, thereby allowing the organism to grow. The organism begins as a single cell (fertilized egg) that divides successively to produce many cells, with each parent cell passing identical genetic material (two variants of each chromosome pair) to both daughter cells. Cellular division and differentiation produce and maintain a complex organism, composed of systems of tissues and organs that work together to meet the needs of the whole organism. (HS-LS1-4) <p>LS3.A : Inheritance of Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each chromosome consists of a single very long DNA molecule, and each gene on the chromosome is a particular segment of that DNA. The instructions for forming species' characteristics are carried in DNA. All cells in an organism have the same genetic content, but the genes used (expressed) by the cell may be regulated in different ways. Not all DNA codes for a protein: some segments of DNA are involved in regulatory or structural functions, and some have no as-yet known function. (HS-LS3-1) <p>LS3.B: Variation of Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In sexual reproduction, chromosomes can sometimes swap sections during the process of meiosis (cell division), thereby creating new genetic combinations and thus more genetic variation. Although DNA replication is tightly regulated and remarkably accurate, errors do occur and result in mutations, which are also a source of genetic variation. Environmental factors can also cause mutations in genes, and viable mutations are inherited. (HS-LS3-2) Environmental factors also affect expression of traits, and hence affect the probability of occurrences of traits in a population. Thus the variation and distribution of traits observed depends on both genetic and environmental factors (HS-LS3-2), (HS-LS3-3) 	<p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. (HS-LS3-1),(HS-LS3-2) <p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algebraic thinking is used to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth). (HS-LS3-3) <p>Systems and System Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales. (HS-LS1-4) <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Science is a Human Endeavor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological advances have influenced the progress of science and science has influenced advances in technology. (HS-LS3-3) Science and engineering are influenced by society and society is influenced by science and engineering. (HS-LS3-3)
<p><i>Connections to other DC Is in this grade-band:</i> HS.LS2.A (HS-LS3-3); HS.LS2.C (HS-LS3-3); HS.LS4.B (HS-LS3-3); HS.LS4.C (HS-LS3-3)</p> <p><i>Articulation across grade-bands:</i> MS.LS1.A (HS-LS1-4); MS.LS1.B (HS-LS1-4); MS.LS2.A (HS-LS3-3); MS.LS3.A (HS-LS1-4), (HS-LS3-1), (HS-LS3-2); MS.LS3.B (HS-LS3-1), (HS-LS3-2), (HS-LS3-3); MS.LS4.C (HS-LS3-3)</p>		

Common Core State Standards Connections:

ELA /Literacy–

- RST .11-12.1** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. *(HS-LS3-1),(HS-LS3-2)*
- RST .11-12.9** Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible. *(HS-LS3-1)*
- WH ST .9-12.1** Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*. (HS-LS 3-2)
- SL.11-12.5** Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. *(HS-LS1-4)*

Mathematics –

- MP.2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (HS-LS3-2),(HS-LS3-3)
- MP.4** Model with mathematics. (HS-LS1-4)
- HSF-IF.C.7** Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases (HS-LS1-4)
- HSF-BF.A.1** Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. (HS-LS1-4)

Semester 2 Unit Title: Natural Selection and Evolution		
<p>Students who demonstrate understanding can:</p> <p>HS-LS4-1. Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on a conceptual understanding of the role each line of evidence has relating to common ancestry and biological evolution. Examples of evidence could include similarities in DNA sequences, anatomical structures, and order of appearance of structures in embryological development.]</p> <p>HS-LS4-2. Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using evidence to explain the influence each of the four factors has on number of organisms, behaviors, morphology, or physiology in terms of ability to compete for limited resources and subsequent survival of individuals and adaptation of species. Examples of evidence could include mathematical models such as simple distribution graphs and proportional reasoning.] [Assessment Boundary: A assessment does not include other mechanisms of evolution, such as genetic drift, gene flow through migration, and co-evolution.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.</p> <p>HS-LS4-3. Apply concepts of statistics and probability to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on analyzing shifts in numerical distribution of traits and using these shifts as evidence to support explanations.] [Assessment Boundary: A assessment is limited to basic statistical and graphical analysis. A assessment does not include allele frequency calculations.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.</p> <p>HS-LS4-4. Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using data to provide evidence for how specific biotic and abiotic differences in ecosystems (such as ranges of seasonal temperature, long-term climate change, acidity, light, geographic barriers, or evolution of other organisms) contribute to a change in gene frequency over time, leading to adaptation of populations.] Honors Biology may meet or exceed the stated assessment boundary.</p> <p>HS-LS4-5. Evaluate the evidence supporting claims that changes in environmental conditions may result in: (1) increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on determining cause and effect relationships for how changes to the environment such as deforestation, fishing, application of fertilizers, drought, flood, and the rate of change of the environment affect distribution or disappearance of traits in species.]</p>		
<p>Science and Engineering Practices</p> <p>Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible. (HS-LS4-3) <p>Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. (HS-LS4-2), (HS-LS4-4) <p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current or historical episodes in science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. (HS-LS4-5) <p>Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate scientific information (e.g., about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically). (HS-LS4-1) <p>Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence. (HS-LS4-1) 	<p>Disciplinary Core Ideas</p> <p>LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic information provides evidence of evolution. DNA sequences vary among species, but there are many overlaps; in fact, the ongoing branching that produces multiple lines of descent can be inferred by comparing the DNA sequences of different organisms. Such information is also derivable from the similarities and differences in amino acid sequences and from anatomical and embryological evidence. (HS-LS4-1) <p>LS4.B: Natural Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural selection occurs only if there is both (1) variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and (2) variation in the expression of that genetic information—that is, trait variation—that leads to differences in performance among individuals. (HS-LS4-2), (HS-LS4-3) The traits that positively affect survival are more likely to be reproduced, and thus are more common in the population. (HS-LS4-3) <p>LS4.C: Adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution is a consequence of the interaction of four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for an environment's limited supply of the resources that individuals need in order to survive and reproduce, and (4) the ensuing proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in that environment. (HS-LS4-2) Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not. (HS-LS4-3), (HS-LS4-4) Adaptation also means that the distribution of traits in a population can change when conditions change. (HS-LS4-3) Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline—and sometimes the extinction—of some species. (HS-LS4-5) Species become extinct because they can no longer survive and reproduce in their altered environment. If members cannot adjust to change that is too fast or drastic, the opportunity for the species' evolution is lost. (HS-LS4-5) 	<p>Crosscutting Concepts</p> <p>Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (HS-LS4-1), (HS-LS4-3) <p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. (HS-LS4-2), (HS-LS4-4), (HS-LS4-5) <p>----- Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future. (HS-LS4-1), (HS-LS4-4)

Connections to other DC Is in this grade-band: **HS.LS2.A** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-4),(HS-LS 4-5); **HS.LS2.D** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-4),(HS-LS 4-5); **HS.LS3.A** (HS-LS 4-1); **HS.LS3.B** (HS-LS 4-1),(HS-LS 4-2) (HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-5); **HS.ESS1.C** (HS-LS 4-1); **HS.ESS2.E** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-5); **HS.ESS3.A** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-5)

Articulation across grade-bands: **MS.LS2.A** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-5); **MS.LS2.C** (HS-LS 4-5); **MS.LS3.A** (HS-LS 4-1); **MS.LS3.B** (HS-LS 4-1),(HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3); **MS.LS4.A** (HS-LS 4-1); **MS.LS4.B** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-4); **MS.LS4.C** (HS-LS 4-2),(HS-LS 4-3),(HS-LS 4-4),(HS-LS 4-5); **MS.ESS1.C** (HS-LS 4-1); **MS.ESS3.C** (HS-LS 4-5)

Common Core State Standards Connections:

ELA /Literacy–

- RST .11-12.1** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. *(HS-LS4-1),(HS-LS4-2),(HS-LS4-3),(HS-LS4-4)*
- RST .11-12.8** Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (HS-LS 4-5)
- WHST .9-12.2** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. *(HS-LS4-1),(HS-LS4-2),(HS-LS4-3),(HS-LS4-4)*
- WHST .9-12.9** Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. *(HS-LS4-1),(HS-LS4-2),(HS-LS4-3),(HS-LS4-4),(HS-LS4-5)*
- SL.11-12.4** Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation. *(HS-LS4-1),(HS-LS4-2)*

Mathematics –

- MP.2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively. *(HS-LS4-1),(HS-LS4-2),(HS-LS4-3),(HS-LS4-4),(HS-LS4-5)*
- MP.4** Model with mathematics. *(HS-LS4-2)*

Semester 1 Evidence Statements

HS-LS2-1

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS2-1. Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity of ecosystems at different scales.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on quantitative analysis and comparison of the relationships among interdependent factors including boundaries, resources, climate, and competition. Examples of mathematical comparisons could include graphs, charts, histograms, and population changes gathered from simulations or historical data sets.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include deriving mathematical equations to make comparisons.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking</p> <p>Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis; a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms; and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use mathematical and/or computational representations of phenomena or design solutions to support explanations. 	<p>LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems have carrying capacities, which are limits to the numbers of organisms and populations they can support. E1 These limits result from such factors as the availability of living and nonliving resources and from such challenges such as predation, competition, and disease. Organisms would have the capacity to produce populations of great size were it not for the fact that environments and resources are finite. This fundamental tension affects the abundance (number of individuals) of species in any given ecosystem. 	<p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Representation
a	Students identify and describe* the components in the given mathematical and/or computational representations (e.g., trends, averages, histograms, graphs, spreadsheets) that are relevant to supporting given explanations of factors that affect carrying capacities of ecosystems at different scales. The components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The population changes gathered from historical data or simulations of ecosystems at different scales; and ii. Data on numbers and types of organisms as well as boundaries, resources, and climate.
b	Students identify the given explanation(s) to be supported, which include the following ideas: Factors (including boundaries, resources, climate, and competition) affect carrying capacity of an ecosystem, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Some factors have larger effects than do other factors. ii. Factors are interrelated. iii. The significance of a factor is dependent on the scale (e.g., a pond vs. an ocean) at which it occurs.
2	Mathematical and/or computational modeling
a	Students use given mathematical and/or computational representations (e.g., trends, averages, histograms, graphs, spreadsheets) of ecosystem factors to identify changes over time in the numbers and types of organisms in ecosystems of different scales.

3	Analysis	
	a	Students analyze and use the given mathematical and/or computational representations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To identify the interdependence of factors (both living and nonliving) and resulting effect on carrying capacity; and ii. As evidence to support the explanation and identify the factors that have the largest effect on the carrying capacity of an ecosystem for a given population.

HS-LS2-2

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS2-2. Use mathematical representations to support and revise explanations based on evidence about factors affecting biodiversity and populations in ecosystems of different scales. [Clarification Statement: Examples of mathematical representations include finding the average, determining trends, and using graphical comparisons of multiple sets of data.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to provided data.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking</p> <p>Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis; a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms; and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support and revise explanations. <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence. 	<p>LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E1 Ecosystems have carrying capacities, which are limits to the numbers of organisms and populations they can support. These limits result from such factors as the availability of living and nonliving resources and from such challenges such as predation, competition, and disease. Organisms would have the capacity to produce populations of great size were it not for the fact that environments and resources are finite. This fundamental tension affects the abundance (number of individuals) of species in any given ecosystem. <p>LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E1 A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability. 	<p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the concept of orders of magnitude allows one to understand how a model at one scale relates to a model at another scale.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Representation
a	Students identify and describe* the components in the given mathematical representations (which include trends, averages, and graphs of the number of organisms per unit of area in a stable system) that are relevant to supporting and revising the given explanations about factors affecting biodiversity and ecosystems, including:

		i. Data on numbers and types of organisms are represented.
		ii. Interactions between ecosystems at different scales are represented.
	b	Students identify the given explanation(s) to be supported of factors affecting biodiversity and population levels, which include the following ideas:
		i. The populations and number of organisms in ecosystems vary as a function of the physical and biological dynamics of the ecosystem.
		ii. The response of an ecosystem to a small change might not significantly affect populations, whereas the response to a large change can have a large effect on populations that then feeds back to the ecosystem at a range of scales.
		iii. Ecosystems can exist in the same location on a variety of scales (e.g., plants and animals vs. microbes), and these populations can interact in ways that significantly change these ecosystems (e.g., interactions among microbes, plants, and animals can be an important factor in the resources available to both a microscopic and macroscopic ecosystem).
2	Mathematical Modeling	
	a	Students use the given mathematical representations (including trends, averages, and graphs) of factors affecting biodiversity and ecosystems to identify changes over time in the numbers and types of organisms in ecosystems of different scales.
3	Analysis	
	a	Students use the analysis of the given mathematical representations of factors affecting biodiversity and ecosystems
		i. To identify the most important factors that determine biodiversity and population numbers of an ecosystem.
		ii. As evidence to support explanation(s) for the effects of both living and nonliving factors on biodiversity and population size, as well as the interactions of ecosystems on different scales.
		iii. To describe* how, in the model, factors affecting ecosystems at one scale can cause observable changes in ecosystems at a different scale.
	b	Students describe* the given mathematical representations in terms of their ability to support explanation(s) for the effects of modest to extreme disturbances on an ecosystems' capacity to return to original status or become a different ecosystem.
4	Revision	
	a	Students revise the explanation(s) based on new evidence about any factors that affect biodiversity and populations (e.g., data illustrating the effect of a disturbance within the ecosystem).

HS-LS2-6

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS2-6. Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem. [Clarification Statement: Examples of changes in ecosystem conditions could include modest biological or physical changes, such as moderate hunting or a seasonal flood; and extreme changes, such as volcanic eruption or sea level rise.]**

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. <hr/> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific argumentation is a mode of logical discourse used to clarify the strength of relationships between ideas and evidence that may result in revision of an explanation. 	<p>LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability. 	<p>Stability and Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Identifying the given explanation and the supporting claims, evidence, and reasoning.
a	Students identify the given explanation that is supported by the claims, evidence, and reasoning to be evaluated, and which includes the following idea: The complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.
b	From the given materials, students identify:
i.	The given claims to be evaluated;
ii.	The given evidence to be evaluated; and
iii.	The given reasoning to be evaluated.
2	Identifying any potential additional evidence that is relevant to the evaluation
a	Students identify and describe* additional evidence (in the form of data, information, or other appropriate forms) that was not provided but is relevant to the explanation and to evaluating the given claims, evidence, and reasoning:
i.	The factors that affect biodiversity;
ii.	The relationships between species and the physical environment in an ecosystem; and
iii.	Changes in the numbers of species and organisms in an ecosystem that has been

		subject to a modest or extreme change in ecosystem conditions.
3	Evaluating and critiquing	
	a	Students describe* the strengths and weaknesses of the given claim in accurately explaining a particular response of biodiversity to a changing condition, based on an understanding of the factors that affect biodiversity and the relationships between species and the physical environment in an ecosystem.
	b	Students use their additional evidence to assess the validity and reliability of the given evidence and its ability to support the argument that resiliency of an ecosystem is subject to the degree of change in the biological and physical environment of an ecosystem.
	c	Students assess the logic of the reasoning, including the relationship between degree of change and stability in ecosystems, and the utility of the reasoning in supporting the explanation of how:
		i. Modest biological or physical disturbances in an ecosystem result in maintenance of relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms.
		ii. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability, and can even result in a new ecosystem.

HS-LS2-7

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS2-7. Design, evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodiversity.* [Clarification Statement: Examples of human activities can include urbanization, building dams, and dissemination of invasive species.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.

- Design, evaluate, and refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience

- Moreover, anthropogenic changes (induced by human activity) in the environment — including habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, overexploitation, and climate change — can disrupt an ecosystem and threaten the survival of some species.

LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans

- Biodiversity is increased by the formation of new species (speciation) and decreased by the loss of species (extinction). (secondary)
- Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value. (secondary) (Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS4-6.)

ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions

- When evaluating solutions it is important to take into account a range of constraints including cost, safety, reliability and aesthetics and to consider social, cultural and environmental impacts. (secondary)

Crosscutting Concepts

Stability and Change

- Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:		
1	Using scientific knowledge to generate the design solution	
	a	Students design a solution that involves reducing the negative effects of human activities on the environment and biodiversity, and that relies on scientific knowledge of the factors affecting changes and stability in biodiversity. Examples of factors include but are not limited to:
		i. Overpopulation;
		ii. Overexploitation;
		iii. Habitat destruction;
		iv. Pollution;
		v. Introduction of invasive species; and
		vi. Changes in climate.
	b	Students describe* the ways the proposed solution decreases the negative effects of human activity on the environment and biodiversity.
2	Describing criteria and constraints, including quantification when appropriate	
	a	Students describe* and quantify (when appropriate) the criteria (amount of reduction of impacts and human activities to be mitigated) and constraints (for example, cost, human needs, and environmental impacts) for the solution to the problem, along with the tradeoffs in the solution.
3	Evaluating potential solutions	
	a	Students evaluate the proposed solution for its impact on overall environmental stability and changes.
	b	Students evaluate the cost, safety, and reliability, as well as social, cultural, and environmental impacts, of the proposed solution for a select human activity that is harmful to an ecosystem.
4	Refining and/or optimizing the design solution	
	a	Students refine the proposed solution by prioritizing the criteria and making tradeoffs as necessary to further reduce environmental impact and loss of biodiversity while addressing human needs.

HS-LS2-8

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS2-8. Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on: (1) distinguishing between group and individual behavior, (2) identifying evidence supporting the outcomes of group behavior, and (3) developing logical and reasonable arguments based on evidence. Examples of group behaviors could include flocking, schooling, herding, and cooperative behaviors such as hunting, migrating, and swarming.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations to determine the merits of arguments. <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific argumentation is a mode of logical discourse used to clarify the strength of relationships between ideas and evidence that may result in revision of an explanation. 	<p>LS2.D: Social Interactions and Group Behavior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group behavior has evolved because membership can increase the chances of survival for individuals and their genetic relatives. 	<p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Identifying the given explanation and the supporting evidence
a	Students identify the given explanation that is supported by the evidence to be evaluated, and which includes the following idea: Group behavior can increase the chances for an individual and a species to survive and reproduce.
b	Students identify the given evidence to be evaluated.
2	Identifying any potential additional evidence that is relevant to the evaluation
a	Students identify additional evidence (in the form of data, information, or other appropriate forms) that was not provided but is relevant to the explanation and to evaluating the given evidence, and which includes evidence for causal relationships between specific group behaviors (e.g., flocking, schooling, herding, cooperative hunting, migrating, swarming) and individual survival and reproduction rates.
3	Evaluating and critiquing
a	Students use their additional evidence to assess the validity, reliability, strengths, and weaknesses of the given evidence along with its ability to support logical and reasonable arguments about the outcomes of group behavior.
b	Students evaluate the given evidence for the degree to which it supports a causal claim that group behavior can have a survival advantage for some species, including how the evidence

	allows for distinguishing between causal and correlational relationships, and how it supports cause and effect relationships between various kinds of group behavior and individual survival rates (for example, the relationship between moving in a group and individual survival rates, compared to the survival rate of individuals of the same species moving alone or outside of the group).
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HS-LS4-6

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS4-6. Create or revise a simulation to test a solution to mitigate adverse impacts of human activity on biodiversity.* [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on designing solutions for a proposed problem related to threatened or endangered species, or to genetic variation of organisms for multiple species.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.

- Create or revise a simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS4.C: Adaptation

- Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline — and sometimes the extinction — of some species.

LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans

- Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value. *(Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS2-7.)*

ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions

- When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts. *(secondary)*
- Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs. *(secondary)*

Crosscutting Concepts

Cause and Effect

- Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:		
1	Representation	
	a	Students create or revise a simulation that:
		i. Models effects of human activity (e.g., overpopulation, overexploitation, adverse habitat alterations, pollution, invasive species, changes in climate) on a threatened or endangered species or to the genetic variation within a species; and
		ii. Provides quantitative information about the effect of the solutions on threatened or endangered species.
	b	Students describe* the components that are modeled by the computational simulation, including human activity (e.g., overpopulation, overexploitation, adverse habitat alterations, pollution, invasive species, changes in climate) and the factors that affect biodiversity.
	c	Students describe* the variables that can be changed by the user to evaluate the proposed solutions, tradeoffs, or other decisions.
2	Computational modeling	
	a	Students use logical and realistic inputs for the simulation that show an understanding of the reliance of ecosystem function and productivity on biodiversity, and that take into account the constraints of cost, safety, and reliability as well as cultural, and environmental impacts.
	b	Students use the simulation to identify possible negative consequences of solutions that would outweigh their benefits.
3	Analysis	
	a	Students compare the simulation results to expected results.
	b	Students analyze the simulation results to determine whether the simulation provides sufficient information to evaluate the solution.
	c	Students identify the simulation's limitations.
	d	Students interpret the simulation results, and predict the effects of the specific design solutions on biodiversity based on the interpretation.
4	Revision	
	a	Students revise the simulation as needed to provide sufficient information to evaluate the solution.

HS-LS1-5

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-5. Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on illustrating inputs and outputs of matter and the transfer and transformation of energy in photosynthesis by plants and other photosynthesizing organisms. Examples of models could include diagrams, chemical equations, and conceptual models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific biochemical steps.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. 	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen. 	Energy and Matter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model
a	From the given model, students identify and describe* the components of the model relevant for illustrating that photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy in the form of light; Breaking of chemical bonds to absorb energy; Formation of chemical bonds to release energy; and Matter in the form of carbon dioxide, water, sugar, and oxygen.
2	Relationships
a	Students identify the following relationship between components of the given model: Sugar and oxygen are produced by carbon dioxide and water by the process of photosynthesis.
3	Connections
c	Students use the given model to illustrate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The transfer of matter and flow of energy between the organism and its environment during photosynthesis; and Photosynthesis as resulting in the storage of energy in the difference between the energies of the chemical bonds of the inputs (carbon dioxide and water) and outputs (sugar and oxygen).

HS-LS1-6

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-6. Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using evidence from models and simulations to support explanations.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the details of the specific chemical reactions or identification of macromolecules.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. 	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sugar molecules thus formed contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen: their hydrocarbon backbones are used to make amino acids and other carbon-based molecules that can be assembled into larger molecules (such as proteins or DNA), used for example to form new cells. As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products. 	Energy and Matter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Articulating the explanation of phenomena
a	Students construct an explanation that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between the carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms from sugar molecules formed in or ingested by an organism and those same atoms found in amino acids and other large carbon-based molecules; and That larger carbon-based molecules and amino acids can be a result of chemical reactions between sugar molecules (or their component atoms) and other atoms.
2	Evidence
a	Students identify and describe* the evidence to construct the explanation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All organisms take in matter (allowing growth and maintenance) and rearrange the atoms in chemical reactions. Cellular respiration involves chemical reactions between sugar molecules and other molecules in which energy is released that can be used to drive other chemical reactions. Sugar molecules are composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen atoms. Amino acids and other complex carbon-based molecules are composed largely of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen atoms. Chemical reactions can create products that are more complex than the reactants. Chemical reactions involve changes in the energies of the molecules involved in the reaction.

	b	Students use a variety of valid and reliable sources for the evidence (e.g., theories, simulations, students' own investigations).
3	Reasoning	
	a	Students use reasoning to connect the evidence, along with 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, to construct the explanation that atoms from sugar molecules may combine with other elements via chemical reactions to form other large carbon-based molecules. Students describe* the following chain of reasoning for their explanation:
		i. The atoms in sugar molecules can provide most of the atoms that comprise amino acids and other complex carbon-based molecules.
		ii. The energy released in respiration can be used to drive chemical reactions between sugars and other substances, and the products of those reactions can include amino acids and other complex carbon-based molecules.
		iii. The matter flows in cellular processes are the result of the rearrangement of primarily the atoms in sugar molecules because those are the molecules whose reactions release the energy needed for cell processes.
4	Revising the explanation	
	a	Given new evidence or context, students revise or expand their explanation about the relationships between atoms in sugar molecules and atoms in large carbon-based molecules, and justify their revision.

HS-LS1-7

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-7. Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed resulting in a net transfer of energy. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the conceptual understanding of the inputs and outputs of the process of cellular respiration.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment should not include identification of the steps or specific processes involved in cellular respiration.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. 	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E3 As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products. E4 As a result of these chemical reactions, energy is transferred from one system of interacting molecules to another. Cellular respiration is a chemical process in which the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and new compounds are formed that can transport energy to muscles. Cellular respiration also releases the energy needed to maintain body temperature despite ongoing energy transfer to the surrounding environment. 	Energy and Matter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model
a	From a given model, students identify and describe* the components of the model relevant for their illustration of cellular respiration, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Matter in the form of food molecules, oxygen, and the products of their reaction (e.g., water and CO₂); The breaking and formation of chemical bonds; and Energy from the chemical reactions.
2	Relationships
a	From the given model, students describe* the relationships between components, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide and water are produced from sugar and oxygen by the process of cellular respiration; and The process of cellular respiration releases energy because the energy released when the bonds that are formed in CO₂ and water is greater than the energy required to break the bonds of sugar and oxygen.
3	Connections
a	Students use the given model to illustrate that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The chemical reaction of oxygen and food molecules releases energy as the matter is rearranged, existing chemical bonds are broken, and new chemical bonds are formed, but matter and energy are neither created nor destroyed.

		ii. Food molecules and oxygen transfer energy to the cell to sustain life's processes, including the maintenance of body temperature despite ongoing energy transfer to the surrounding environment.
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HS-LS2-3

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS2-3. Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions.** *[Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on conceptual understanding of the role of aerobic and anaerobic respiration in different environments.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical processes of either aerobic or anaerobic respiration.]*

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions</p> <p>Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, and peer review) 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. <hr/> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence. 	<p>LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E1 Photosynthesis and cellular respiration (including anaerobic processes) provide most of the energy for life processes. 	<p>Energy and Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Articulating the explanation of phenomena
a	Students construct an explanation that includes that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy from photosynthesis and respiration drives the cycling of matter and flow of energy under aerobic or anaerobic conditions within an ecosystem. Anaerobic respiration occurs primarily in conditions where oxygen is not available.
2	Evidence
a	Students identify and describe* the evidence to construct the explanation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All organisms take in matter and rearrange the atoms in chemical reactions. Photosynthesis captures energy in sunlight to create chemical products that can be used as food in cellular respiration. Cellular respiration is the process by which the matter in food (sugars, fats) reacts chemically with other compounds, rearranging the matter to release energy that is used by the cell for essential life processes.

	b	Students use a variety of valid and reliable sources for the evidence, which may include theories, simulations, peer review, and students' own investigations.
3	Reasoning	
	a	Students use reasoning to connect evidence, along with 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, to construct their explanation. Students describe* the following chain of reasoning used to construct their explanation:
	i.	Energy inputs to cells occur either by photosynthesis or by taking in food.
	ii.	Since all cells engage in cellular respiration, they must all produce products of respiration.
	iii.	The flow of matter into and out of cells must therefore be driven by the energy captured by photosynthesis or obtained by taking in food and released by respiration.
	iv.	The flow of matter and energy must occur whether respiration is aerobic or anaerobic.
4	Revising the explanation	
	a	Given new data or information, students revise their explanation and justify the revision (e.g., recent discoveries of life surrounding deep sea ocean vents have shown that photosynthesis is not the only driver for cycling matter and energy in ecosystems).

HS-LS2-4

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS2-4. Use mathematical representations to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using a mathematical model of stored energy in biomass to describe the transfer of energy from one trophic level to another and that matter and energy are conserved as matter cycles and energy flows through ecosystems. Emphasis is on atoms and molecules such as carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen being conserved as they move through an ecosystem.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to proportional reasoning to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Using Mathematical and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis; a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms; and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support claims. 	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants or algae form the lowest level of the food web. At each link upward in a food web, only a small fraction of the matter consumed at the lower level is transferred upward, to produce growth and release energy in cellular respiration at the higher level. Given this inefficiency, there are generally fewer organisms at higher levels of a food web. Some matter reacts to release energy for life functions, some matter is stored in newly made structures, and much is discarded. The chemical elements that make up the molecules of organisms pass through food webs and into and out of the atmosphere and soil, and they are combined and recombined in different ways. At each link in an ecosystem, matter and energy are conserved. 	Energy and Matter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Representation
a	Students identify and describe* the components in the mathematical representations that are relevant to supporting the claims. The components could include relative quantities related to organisms, matter, energy, and the food web in an ecosystem.
b	Students identify the claims about the cycling of matter and energy flow among organisms in an ecosystem.
2	Mathematical modeling
a	Students describe* how the claims can be expressed as a mathematical relationship in the mathematical representations of the components of an ecosystem
b	Students use the mathematical representation(s) of the food web to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe* the transfer of matter (as atoms and molecules) and flow of energy upward between organisms and their environment;

	ii.	Identify the transfer of energy and matter between trophic levels; and
	iii.	Identify the relative proportion of organisms at each trophic level by correctly identifying producers as the lowest trophic level having the greatest biomass and energy and consumers decreasing in numbers at higher trophic levels.
3	Analysis	
	a	Students use the mathematical representation(s) to support the claims that include the idea that matter flows between organisms and their environment.
	b	Students use the mathematical representation(s) to support the claims that include the idea that energy flows from one trophic level to another as well as through the environment.
	c	Students analyze and use the mathematical representation(s) to account for the energy not transferred to higher trophic levels but which is instead used for growth, maintenance, or repair, and/or transferred to the environment, and the inefficiencies in transfer of matter and energy.

HS-LS2-5

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS2-5. Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere. [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include simulations and mathematical models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical steps of photosynthesis and respiration.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or components of a system. 	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans, and geosphere through chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes. PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main way that solar energy is captured and stored on Earth is through the complex chemical process known as photosynthesis. (secondary) 	Systems and System Models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions — including energy, matter and information flows — within and between systems at different scales.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model
a	Students use evidence to develop a model in which they identify and describe* the relevant components, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The inputs and outputs of photosynthesis; The inputs and outputs of cellular respiration; and The biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere.
2	Relationships
a	Students describe* relationships between components of their model, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The exchange of carbon (through carbon-containing compounds) between organisms and the environment; and The role of storing carbon in organisms (in the form of carbon-containing compounds) as part of the carbon cycle.
3	Connections
a	Students describe* the contribution of photosynthesis and cellular respiration to the exchange of carbon within and among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere in their model.
b	Students make a distinction between the model's simulation and the actual cycling of carbon via photosynthesis and cellular respiration.

Semester 2 Evidence Statements

HS-LS1-1

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS1-1. Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include identification of specific cell or tissue types, whole body systems, specific protein structures and functions, or the biochemistry of protein synthesis.]**

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. 	LS1.A: Structure and Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E1 Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life. E2 All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins, which carry out most of the work of cells. <i>(Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS3-1.)</i> 	Structure and Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Articulating the explanation of phenomena
a	Students construct an explanation that includes the idea that regions of DNA called genes determine the structure of proteins, which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells.
2	Evidence
a	Students identify and describe* the evidence to construct their explanation, including that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All cells contain DNA; DNA contains regions that are called genes; The sequence of genes contains instructions that code for proteins; and Groups of specialized cells (tissues) use proteins to carry out functions that are essential to the organism.
b	Students use a variety of valid and reliable sources for the evidence (e.g., theories, simulations, peer review, students' own investigations).
3	Reasoning
a	Students use reasoning to connect evidence, along with 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, to construct the explanation. Students describe* the following chain of reasoning in their explanation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Because all cells contain DNA, all cells contain genes that can code for the formation of proteins. Body tissues are systems of specialized cells with similar structures and functions, each of whose functions are mainly carried out by the proteins they produce. Proper function of many proteins is necessary for the proper functioning of the cells. Gene sequence affects protein function, which in turn affects the function of body tissues.

HS-LS1-2

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-2. Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on functions at the organism system level such as nutrient uptake, water delivery, and organism movement in response to neural stimuli. An example of an interacting system could be an artery depending on the proper function of elastic tissue and smooth muscle to regulate and deliver the proper amount of blood within the circulatory system.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include interactions and functions at the molecular or chemical reaction level.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. 	LS1.A: Structure and Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multicellular organisms have a hierarchical structural organization, in which any one system is made up of numerous parts and is itself a component of the next level. 	Systems and System Models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model
a	Students develop a model in which they identify and describe* the relevant parts (e.g., organ system, organs, and their component tissues) and processes (e.g., transport of fluids, motion) of body systems in multicellular organisms.
2	Relationships
a	In the model, students describe* the relationships between components, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The functions of at least two major body systems in terms of contributions to overall function of an organism; ii. Ways the functions of two different systems affect one another; and iii. A system's function and how that relates both to the system's parts and to the overall function of the organism.
3	Connections
a	Students use the model to illustrate how the interaction between systems provides specific functions in multicellular organisms.
b	Students make a distinction between the accuracy of the model and actual body systems and functions it represents.

HS-LS1-3

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-3. Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis. [Clarification Statement: Examples of investigations could include heart rate response to exercise, stomate response to moisture and temperature, and root development in response to water levels.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the cellular processes involved in the feedback mechanism.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific inquiry is characterized by a common set of values that include: logical thinking, precision, open-mindedness, objectivity, skepticism, replicability of results, and honest and ethical reporting of findings. 	<p>LS1.A: Structure and Function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback mechanisms maintain a living system's internal conditions within certain limits and mediate behaviors, allowing it to remain alive and functional even as external conditions change within some range. Feedback mechanisms can encourage (through positive feedback) or discourage (negative feedback) what is going on inside the living system. 	<p>Stability and Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Identifying the phenomenon under investigation
a	Students describe* the phenomenon under investigation, which includes the following idea: that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis.
2	Identifying the evidence to answer this question
a	Students develop an investigation plan and describe* the data that will be collected and the evidence to be derived from the data, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Changes within a chosen range in the external environment of a living system; and ii. Responses of a living system that would stabilize and maintain the system's internal conditions (homeostasis), even though external conditions change, thus establishing the positive or negative feedback mechanism.
b	Students describe* why the data will provide information relevant to the purpose of the investigation.
3	Planning for the investigation
a	In the investigation plan, students describe*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How the change in the external environment is to be measured or identified; ii. How the response of the living system will be measured or identified;

		iii. How the stabilization or destabilization of the system's internal conditions will be measured or determined;
		iv. The experimental procedure, the minimum number of different systems (and the factors that affect them) that would allow generalization of results, the evidence derived from the data, and identification of limitations on the precision of data to include types and amounts; and
		v. Whether the investigation will be conducted individually or collaboratively.
	4	Collecting the data
	a	Students collect and record changes in the external environment and organism responses as a function of time.
	5	Refining the design
		a Students evaluate their investigation, including:
		i. Assessment of the accuracy and precision of the data, as well as limitations (e.g., cost, risk, time) of the investigation, and make suggestions for refinement; and
		ii. Assessment of the ability of the data to provide the evidence required.
	b	If necessary, students refine the investigation plan to produce more generalizable data.

HS-LS1-4

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS1-4. Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms. *[Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific gene control mechanisms or rote memorization of the steps of mitosis.]*

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Developing and Using Models

Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds.

- Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms

- In multicellular organisms individual cells grow and then divide via a process called mitosis, thereby allowing the organism to grow. The organism begins as a single cell (fertilized egg) that divides successively to produce many cells, with each parent cell passing identical genetic material (two variants of each chromosome pair) to both daughter cells. Cellular division and differentiation produce and maintain a complex organism, composed of systems of tissues and organs that work together to meet the needs of the whole organism.

Crosscutting Concepts

Systems and System Models

- Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions — including energy, matter, and information flows — within and between systems at different scales.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model						
a	From the given model, students identify and describe* the components of the model relevant for illustrating the role of mitosis and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms, including: <table> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>Genetic material containing two variants of each chromosome pair, one from each parent;</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td><td>Parent and daughter cells (i.e., inputs and outputs of mitosis); and</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td><td>A multi-cellular organism as a collection of differentiated cells.</td></tr> </table>	i.	Genetic material containing two variants of each chromosome pair, one from each parent;	ii.	Parent and daughter cells (i.e., inputs and outputs of mitosis); and	iii.	A multi-cellular organism as a collection of differentiated cells.
i.	Genetic material containing two variants of each chromosome pair, one from each parent;						
ii.	Parent and daughter cells (i.e., inputs and outputs of mitosis); and						
iii.	A multi-cellular organism as a collection of differentiated cells.						
2	Relationships						
a	Students identify and describe* the relationships between components of the given model, including: <table> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>Daughter cells receive identical genetic information from a parent cell or a fertilized egg.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td><td>Mitotic cell division produces two genetically identical daughter cells from one parent cell.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td><td>Differences between different cell types within a multicellular organism are due to gene expression — not different genetic material within that organism.</td></tr> </table>	i.	Daughter cells receive identical genetic information from a parent cell or a fertilized egg.	ii.	Mitotic cell division produces two genetically identical daughter cells from one parent cell.	iii.	Differences between different cell types within a multicellular organism are due to gene expression — not different genetic material within that organism.
i.	Daughter cells receive identical genetic information from a parent cell or a fertilized egg.						
ii.	Mitotic cell division produces two genetically identical daughter cells from one parent cell.						
iii.	Differences between different cell types within a multicellular organism are due to gene expression — not different genetic material within that organism.						
3	Connections						
a	Students use the given model to illustrate that mitotic cell division results in more cells that: <table> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>Allow growth of the organism;</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td><td>Can then differentiate to create different cell types; and</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td><td>Can replace dead cells to maintain a complex organism.</td></tr> </table>	i.	Allow growth of the organism;	ii.	Can then differentiate to create different cell types; and	iii.	Can replace dead cells to maintain a complex organism.
i.	Allow growth of the organism;						
ii.	Can then differentiate to create different cell types; and						
iii.	Can replace dead cells to maintain a complex organism.						
b	Students make a distinction between the accuracy of the model and the actual process of cellular division.						

HS-LS3-1

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS3-1. Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring.** *[Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the phases of meiosis or the biochemical mechanism of specific steps in the process.]*

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions that arise from examining models or a theory to clarify relationships. 	LS1.A: Structure and Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins. <i>(secondary)</i> <i>(Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS1-1.)</i> LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each chromosome consists of a single very long DNA molecule, and each gene on the chromosome is a particular segment of that DNA. The instructions for forming species' characteristics are carried in DNA. All cells in an organism have the same genetic content, but the genes used (expressed) by the cell may be regulated in different ways. Not all DNA codes for a protein; some segments of DNA are involved in regulatory or structural functions, and some have no as-yet known function. 	Cause and Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Addressing phenomena or scientific theories
a	Students use models of DNA to formulate questions, the answers to which would clarify: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The cause and effect relationships (including distinguishing between causal and correlational relationships) between DNA, the proteins it codes for, and the resulting traits observed in an organism; That the DNA and chromosomes that are used by the cell can be regulated in multiple ways; and The relationship between the non-protein coding sections of DNA and their functions (e.g., regulatory functions) in an organism.
2	Evaluating empirical testability
a	Students' questions are empirically testable by scientists.

HS-LS3-2

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS3-2.** Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using data to support arguments for the way variation occurs.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the phases of meiosis or the biochemical mechanism of specific steps in the process.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.

- Make and defend a claim based on evidence about the natural world that reflects scientific knowledge and student-generated evidence.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS3.B: Variation of Traits

- In sexual reproduction, chromosomes can sometimes swap sections during the process of meiosis (cell division), thereby creating new genetic combinations and thus more genetic variation. Although DNA replication is tightly regulated and remarkably accurate, errors do occur and result in mutations, which are also a source of genetic variation. Environmental factors can also cause mutations in genes, and viable mutations are inherited.
- Environmental factors also affect expression of traits, and hence affect the probability of occurrences of traits in a population. Thus the variation and distribution of traits observed depends on both genetic and environmental factors.

Crosscutting Concepts

Cause and Effect

- Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Developing a claim
a	Students make a claim that includes the idea that inheritable genetic variations may result from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> New genetic combinations through meiosis; Viable errors occurring during replication; and Mutations caused by environmental factors.
2	Identifying scientific evidence
a	Students identify and describe* evidence that supports the claim, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Variations in genetic material naturally result during meiosis when corresponding sections of chromosome pairs exchange places. Genetic mutations can occur due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> errors during replication; and/or environmental factors. Genetic material is inheritable.
b	Students use scientific knowledge, literature, student-generated data, simulations and/or other sources for evidence.
3	Evaluating and critiquing evidence
a	Students identify the following strengths and weaknesses of the evidence used to support the claim:

4		i. Types and numbers of sources;
		ii. Sufficiency to make and defend the claim, and to distinguish between causal and correlational relationships; and
		iii. Validity and reliability of the evidence.
	Reasoning and synthesis	
	a	Students use reasoning to describe* links between the evidence and claim, such as:
	i.	Genetic mutations produce genetic variations between cells or organisms.
	ii.	Genetic variations produced by mutation and meiosis can be inherited.
	b	Students use reasoning and valid evidence to describe* that new combinations of DNA can arise from several sources, including meiosis, errors during replication, and mutations caused by environmental factors.
	c	Students defend a claim against counter-claims and critique by evaluating counter-claims and by describing* the connections between the relevant and appropriate evidence and the strongest claim.

HS-LS3-3

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS3-3. Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the use of mathematics to describe the probability of traits as it relates to genetic and environmental factors in the expression of traits.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include Hardy-Weinberg calculations.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible. 	LS3.B: Variation of Traits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental factors also affect expression of traits, and hence affect the probability of occurrences of traits in a population. Thus, the variation and distribution of traits observed depends on both genetic and environmental factors. 	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Algebraic thinking is used to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth). ----- Connections to Nature of Science Science is a Human Endeavor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological advances have influenced the progress of science and science has influenced advances in technology. Science and engineering are influenced by society and society is influenced by science and engineering.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Organizing data				
a	Students organize the given data by the frequency, distribution, and variation of expressed traits in the population.				
2	Identifying relationships				
a	Students perform and use appropriate statistical analyses of data, including probability measures, to determine the relationship between a trait's occurrence within a population and environmental factors.				
3	Interpreting data				
a	Students analyze and interpret data to explain the distribution of expressed traits, including: <table> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>Recognition and use of patterns in the statistical analysis to predict changes in trait distribution within a population if environmental variables change; and</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td><td>Description* of the expression of a chosen trait and its variations as causative or correlational to some environmental factor based on reliable evidence.</td></tr> </table>	i.	Recognition and use of patterns in the statistical analysis to predict changes in trait distribution within a population if environmental variables change; and	ii.	Description* of the expression of a chosen trait and its variations as causative or correlational to some environmental factor based on reliable evidence.
i.	Recognition and use of patterns in the statistical analysis to predict changes in trait distribution within a population if environmental variables change; and				
ii.	Description* of the expression of a chosen trait and its variations as causative or correlational to some environmental factor based on reliable evidence.				

HS-LS4-1

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS4-1. Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on a conceptual understanding of the role each line of evidence has relating to common ancestry and biological evolution. Examples of evidence could include similarities in DNA sequences, anatomical structures, and order of appearance of structures in embryological development.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate scientific information (e.g., about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically). <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence. 	<p>LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic information, like the fossil record, provides evidence of evolution. DNA sequences vary among species, but there are many overlaps; in fact, the ongoing branching that produces multiple lines of descent can be inferred by comparing the DNA sequences of different organisms. Such information is also derivable from the similarities and differences in amino acid sequences and from anatomical and embryological evidence. 	<p>Patterns Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Communication style and format
a	Students use at least two different formats (e.g., oral, graphical, textual and mathematical), to communicate scientific information, including that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence. Students cite the origin of the information as appropriate.
2	Connecting the DCIs and the CCCs
a	Students identify and communicate evidence for common ancestry and biological evolution, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information derived from DNA sequences, which vary among species but have many similarities between species; ii. Similarities of the patterns of amino acid sequences, even when DNA sequences are slightly different, including the fact that multiple patterns of DNA sequences can code for

		the same amino acid;
		iii. Patterns in the fossil record (e.g., presence, location, and inferences possible in lines of evolutionary descent for multiple specimens); and
		iv. The pattern of anatomical and embryological similarities.
	b	Students identify and communicate connections between each line of evidence and the claim of common ancestry and biological evolution.
	c	Students communicate that together, the patterns observed at multiple spatial and temporal scales (e.g., DNA sequences, embryological development, fossil records) provide evidence for causal relationships relating to biological evolution and common ancestry.

HS-LS4-2

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS4-2.** Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using evidence to explain the influence each of the four factors has on the number of organisms, behaviors, morphology, or physiology in terms of ability to compete for limited resources and subsequent survival of individuals and adaptation of species. Examples of evidence could include mathematical models such as simple distribution graphs and proportional reasoning.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include other mechanisms of evolution, such as genetic drift, gene flow through migration, and co-evolution.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. 	LS4.B: Natural Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural selection occurs only if there is both (1) variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and (2) variation in the expression of that genetic information — that is, trait variation — that leads to differences in performance among individuals. LS4.C: Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution is a consequence of the interaction of four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for an environment's limited supply of the resources that individuals need in order to survive and reproduce, and (4) the ensuing proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in that environment. 	Cause and Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Articulating the explanation of phenomena		
a	Students construct an explanation that includes a description* that evolution is caused primarily by one or more of the four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment.		
2	Evidence		
a	Students identify and describe* evidence to construct their explanation, including that: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>As a species grows in number, competition for limited resources can arise.</td></tr> </table>	i.	As a species grows in number, competition for limited resources can arise.
i.	As a species grows in number, competition for limited resources can arise.		

		ii. Individuals in a species have genetic variation (through mutations and sexual reproduction) that is passed on to their offspring.
		iii. Individuals can have specific traits that give them a competitive advantage relative to other individuals in the species.
	b	Students use a variety of valid and reliable sources for the evidence (e.g., data from investigations, theories, simulations, peer review).
3	Reasoning	
	a	Students use reasoning to connect the evidence, along with 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, to construct the explanation. Students describe* the following chain of reasoning for their explanation:
		i. Genetic variation can lead to variation of expressed traits in individuals in a population.
		ii. Individuals with traits that give competitive advantages can survive and reproduce at higher rates than individuals without the traits because of the competition for limited resources.
		iii. Individuals that survive and reproduce at a higher rate will provide their specific genetic variations to a greater proportion of individuals in the next generation.
		iv. Over many generations, groups of individuals with particular traits that enable them to survive and reproduce in distinct environments using distinct resources can evolve into a different species.
	b	Students use the evidence to describe* the following in their explanation:
		i. The difference between natural selection and biological evolution (natural selection is a process, and biological evolution can result from that process); and
		ii. The cause and effect relationship between genetic variation, the selection of traits that provide comparative advantages, and the evolution of populations that all express the trait.

HS-LS4-3

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS4-3. Apply concepts of statistics and probability to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on analyzing shifts in numerical distribution of traits and using these shifts as evidence to support explanations.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to basic statistical and graphical analysis. Assessment does not include allele frequency calculations.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.

- Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS4.B: Natural Selection

- Natural selection occurs only if there is both (1) variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and (2) variation in the expression of that genetic information — that is, trait variation — that leads to differences in performance among individuals.
E1
- The traits that positively affect survival are more likely to be reproduced, and thus are more common in the population.
E2

LS4.C: Adaptation

- Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not.
E2
- Adaptation also means that the distribution of traits in a population can change when conditions change.
E3

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Organizing data
a	Students organize data (e.g., using tables, graphs and charts) by the distribution of genetic traits over time.
b	Students describe* what each dataset represents
2	Identifying relationships
a	Students perform and use appropriate statistical analyses of data, including probability measures, to determine patterns of change in numerical distribution of traits over various time and

		population scales.
3	Interpreting data	
	a	Students use the data analyses as evidence to support explanations about the following:
		i. Positive or negative effects on survival and reproduction of individuals as relating to their expression of a variable trait in a population;
		ii. Natural selection as the cause of increases and decreases in heritable traits over time in a population, but only if it affects reproductive success; and
		iii. The changes in distribution of adaptations of anatomical, behavioral, and physiological traits in a population.

HS-LS4-4

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

HS-LS4-4. Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using data to provide evidence for how specific biotic and abiotic differences in ecosystems (such as ranges of seasonal temperature, long-term climate change, acidity, light, geographic barriers, or evolution of other organisms) contribute to a change in gene frequency over time, leading to adaptation of populations.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) 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. 	LS4.C: Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not. 	Cause and Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. <p>-----</p> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Articulating the explanation of phenomena
a	Students construct an explanation that identifies the cause and effect relationship between natural selection and adaptation.
2	Evidence
a	Students identify and describe* the evidence to construct their explanation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in a population when some feature of the environment changes; Relative survival rates of organisms with different traits in a specific environment; The fact that individuals in a species have genetic variation (through mutations and sexual reproduction) that is passed on to their offspring; and The fact that individuals can have specific traits that give them a competitive advantage relative to other individuals in the species.
b	Students use a variety of valid and reliable sources for the evidence (e.g., theories, simulations, peer review, students' own investigations)
3	Reasoning
a	Students use reasoning to synthesize the valid and reliable evidence to distinguish between cause and correlation to construct the explanation about how natural selection provides a mechanism for species to adapt to changes in their environment, including the following elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biotic and abiotic differences in ecosystems contribute to changes in gene frequency over time through natural selection. Increasing gene frequency in a population results in an increasing fraction of the

		population in each successive generation that carries a particular gene and expresses a particular trait.
	iii.	Over time, this process leads to a population that is adapted to a particular environment by the widespread expression of a trait that confers a competitive advantage in that environment.

HS-LS4-5

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- HS-LS4-5. Evaluate the evidence supporting claims that changes in environmental conditions may result in: (1) increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on determining cause and effect relationships for how changes to the environment such as deforestation, fishing, application of fertilizers, drought, flood, and the rate of change of the environment affect distribution or disappearance of traits in species.]**

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current or historical episodes in science. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. 	LS4.C: Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E4 Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline — and sometimes the extinction — of some species. E5 Species become extinct because they can no longer survive and reproduce in their altered environment. If members cannot adjust to change that is too fast or drastic, the opportunity for the species' evolution is lost. 	Cause and Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Identifying the given claims and evidence to be evaluated
a	Students identify the given claims, which include the idea that changes in environmental conditions may result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increases in the number of individuals of some species; ii. The emergence of new species over time; and iii. The extinction of other species.
b	Students identify the given evidence to be evaluated.
2	Identifying any potential additional evidence that is relevant to the evaluation
a	Students identify and describe* additional evidence (in the form of data, information, models, or other appropriate forms) that was not provided but is relevant to the claims and to evaluating the given evidence, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Data indicating the change over time in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The number of individuals in each species; b) The number of species in an environment; and c) The environmental conditions. ii. Environmental factors that can determine the ability of individuals in a species to survive and reproduce.

3	Evaluating and critiquing	
	a	Students use their additional evidence to assess the validity, reliability, strengths, and weaknesses of the given evidence, along with its ability to support logical and reasonable arguments about the outcomes of group behavior.
	b	Students assess the ability of the given evidence to be used to determine causal or correlational effects between environmental changes, the changes in the number of individuals in each species, the number of species in an environment, and/or the emergence or extinction of species.
4	Reasoning and synthesis	
	a	Students evaluate the degree to which the given empirical evidence can be used to construct logical arguments that identify causal links between environmental changes and changes in the number of individuals or species based on environmental factors that can determine the ability of individuals in a species to survive and reproduce