Transitioning to New Science Standards: Targeted Support for Elementary Teachers (Day 1)



ADE State Initiated Professional Development
Presenter(s) Name(s)
Location where PD is delivered

Date PD Occurred

Pre Survey



Norms/Housekeeping

- Silence technology please
- Keep yourself comfortable
- Connect devices using



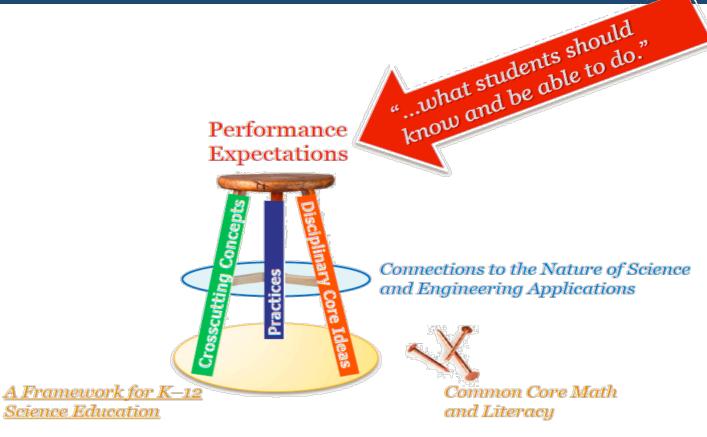
Goals

Participants will:

- •explore the new *Arkansas K-12 Science Standards.*
- engage in the science and engineering practices.
- •compare "traditional science" instruction to "sense-making" instruction.

How will current instruction change to align with Arkansas K-12 Science Standards and Common Core State Standards, allowing students to deepen their understanding of science phenomenon and increase college and career readiness?







Identify

Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)

Cross Cutting Concepts (CCC)

Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI)









4-PS3 Energy

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

4-PS3-1 Use evidence to construct an explanation [Assessment boundary: Assessment does not include quantitative measures of changes in the speed of an object or on any precise or quantitative definition of energy.]

4-PS3-2. Make observations to provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electric currents. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include quantitative measurements of energy.]

4-PS3-3. Ask questions and predict outcomes about the changes in energy that occur when objects collide.

[Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the change in the energy due to the change in speed, not on the forces, as objects interact.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include quantitative measurements of energy.]

4-PS3-4. Apply scientific ideas to design, test, and refine a device that converts energy from one form to

another.* [Clarification Statement: Examples of devices could include electric circuits that convert electrical energy into motion energy of a vehicle, light, or sound; and, a passive solar heater that converts light into heat. Examples of constraints could include the materials, cost, or time to design the device.] [Assessment Boundary: Devices should be limited to those that convert motion energy to electric energy or use stored energy to cause motion or produce light or sound.]

SEP	DCI	ссс
Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in grades 3–5 builds on grades K–2 experiences and progresses to specifying qualitative relationships. Ask questions that can be investigated and predict reasonable outcomes based on patterns such as cause and effect relationships. (4-PS3-3) Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy The faster a given object is moving, the more energy it possesses. (4-PS3-1) Energy can be moved from place to place by moving objects or through sound, light, or electric currents. (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3) PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer Energy is present whenever there are moving objects, sound, light, or heat. When objects	Energy and Matter • Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects. (4-PS3-1), (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3), (4-PS3-4) Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Science, Engineering and Technology on Society and the Natural World
builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to	collide, energy can be transferred from one object	 Engineers improve existing technologies or

 Make observations to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence for an explanation of a phenomenon or test a design solution. (4-PS3-2)

include investigations that control variables and

provide evidence to support explanations or

design solutions.

air gets heated and sound is produced. (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3)

Light also transfers energy from place to place.

transferred to the surrounding air; as a result, the

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Connections to Nature of Science Science is a Human Endeavor

develop new ones. (4-PS3-4)

 Most scientists and engineers work in teams. (4-PS3-4)

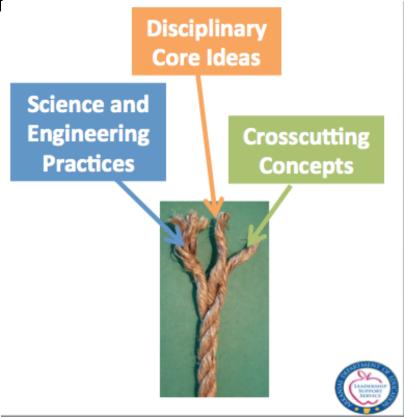
Connecting the Elements 3-Dimensional Learning

4-PS3-1 Yellow 4-PS3-2 Purple

4-PS3-3 Turquoise

4-PS3-4 Pink

4-PS-3 Energy Performance Expectations pg. 14, Three



4-PS3 Energy

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

4-PS3-1. Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.

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SEP DCI CCC

Asking Questions and Defining Problems

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Ask questions that can be investigated and

- predict reasonable outcomes based on patterns such as cause and effect relationships. (4-PS3-3) **Planning and Carrying Out Investigations** Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.
- Make observations to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence for an explanation of a phenomenon or test a design solution. (4-PS3-2)

PS3.A: Definitions of Energy

- The faster a given object is moving, the more energy it possesses. (4-PS3-1)
- Energy can be moved from place to place by moving objects or through sound, light, or electric currents. (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3)

PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer

- Energy is present whenever there are moving objects, sound, light, or heat. When objects collide, energy can be transferred from one object to another, thereby changing their motion. In such collisions, some energy is typically also transferred to the surrounding air; as a result, the air gets heated and sound is produced. (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3)
- Light also transfers energy from place to place.

Energy and Matter

 Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects. (4-PS3-1), (4-PS3-2), (4-PS3-3), (4-PS3-4)

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Science, Engineering and Technology on Society and the Natural World

 Engineers improve existing technologies or develop new ones. (4-PS3-4)

Connections to Nature of Science Science is a Human Endeavor

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Reply securities because to solve design problems, (n4953-1) ETSLA: Defining Engineering Problems ETSLAC Definding Engineering Periodems
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Commections to other DCIs in fourth grade:

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Common Core State Standards Connections:

BLA_Listeracy —

BLAL Refer to details and examples in a sect when explaining what the text sear explictly and when drawing inferences from the text, (4453-6)

BLA_S inplain events, precoduces, show, or conspots is a historical, operatio, or extended two, including what properted and why, based on specific information in the text, (4453-6) the last, (4-953-2).

13.4.9 to one of error attention from the best on the same book is and to write an excellent developed, (4-950-2).

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W.A.2 better information from experiences or getter released in the released in the release information, and provide a fact of concess, (4-950-1).

W.A.B Draw avidance from Theory or Informational tools to expect analysis, reflection, and research. (4-951-1).







How does the traditional (information provider) science class need to change in order to become a (sense-making) class?



Tale of Two "GOOD" Classrooms

While you read, keep in mind these three questions:

- •What are the students doing?
- •What are the students learning?
- •How is science portrayed to students in this vignette? (i.e. science is ...).

Add Padlet link



Share and Group Results

- Discuss with table group.
- Divide information into two categories:
 - Information Frame
 - Sense-Making Frame



Recognizing the Practices in Instruction

- Re-read Vignette 2
 - Keep the Practices in mind, circle and label segments of Vignette 2 where the Practices play out.
- Once you have completed your analysis have a table dialogue to share your thinking.



KLEWS CHART

- K What do we think we know? (beginning ideas, predictions)
- L What are we learning? (claims)
- **E** What is our evidence? (observations from investigation, texts)
- W What do we wonder about the phenomena? (testable and researchable questions)
- S What science ideas make our explanation stronger? (scientific principles and vocabulary)

 https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=W90hV9qiWvY



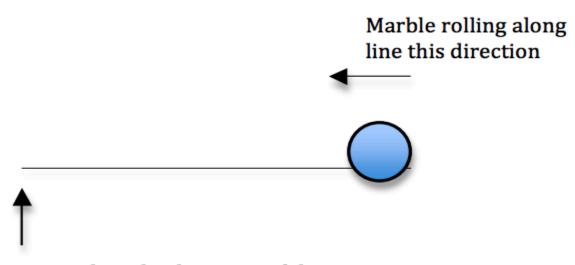
Essential Question

How can unbalanced forces produce a change in an object's motion that can be predicted and described?



Predict

What path does the marble take after the quick push?



Quick sideways push in the direction of the arrow when the marble reaches here



Plan & Carry Out Investigation

How can your prediction be tested?

What procedure must be followed so others can test your prediction?



Use Models to Predict & Develop Evidence

How can quick pushes from different directions change the motion of a rolling object?







Textual Evidence

Individually read the selection.

Annotate as you read using the following symbols:

- $\sqrt{}$ for things you already knew
- I for things that are new to you
- ? For things you have questions about

How does information from the article help revise your model and answer the "Essential" question – "How can unbalanced forces produce a change in an object's motion that can be predicted and described?"

May the Force Move You

- Individually create a "crazy path" in which you predict the points of force and direction needed to travel the path.
- Compare models with table group.
- In groups, create a crazy path poster.
- Be prepared to share poster.



Golden Lines

How should student thinking develop as they construct and revise models?



- ****
- How should *Developing and Using Models* look in your grade level?
- What type of student evidence will indicate the use of this practice?
- How should their thinking develop as they utilize this practice?

Exit Slip

Gots and Needs

