

NGSS Science & Engineering Practices

- **Asking questions** (*for science*) and **defining problems** (*for engineering*)



- Developing and using **models**



- Planning and carrying out **investigations**



- Analyzing and **interpreting data**



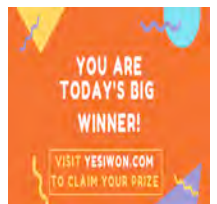
- Using **mathematics** and computational thinking



- **Constructing explanations** (*for science*) and **designing solutions** (*for engineering*)



- Engaging in **argument from evidence**

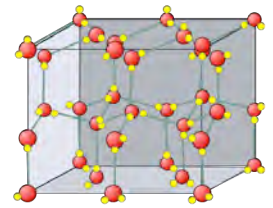


- **Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating** information



NGSS Crosscutting Concepts

1. *Patterns.* Observed patterns of forms and events guide organization and classification, and they prompt questions about relationships and the factors that influence them.

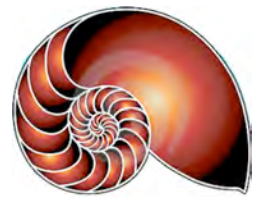


2. *Cause and effect: Mechanism and explanation.*

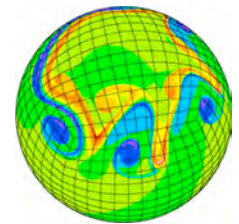
Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. A major activity of science is investigating and explaining causal relationships and the mechanisms by which they are mediated. Mechanisms can then be tested across contexts and predict and explain events in new contexts.



3. *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.

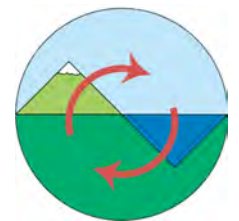


4. *Systems and system models.* Defining the system under study— specifying its boundaries and making explicit a model of that system—provides tools for understanding and testing ideas that are applicable throughout science and engineering.

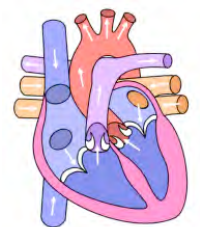


5. *Energy and matter: Flows, cycles, conservation.*

Tracking fluxes of energy and matter into, out of, and within systems helps one understand the systems' possibilities and limitations.



6. *Structure and function.* The way in which an object or living thing is shaped and its substructure determine many of its properties and functions.



7. *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.

