

SBUSD Science

NGSS Transition

2015-2016

HS-LS3 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

Standard

HS-LS3 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

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.]
- HS-LS3-2.** Make and defend a claim based on combinations through meiosis, environmental factors. [Clarification Statement: ...the genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) new genetic variations during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors. ...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.]
- HS-LS3-3.** Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population. [Clarification Statement: ...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.]

PEs Performance Expectations

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

Asking Questions and Defining Problems

Asking questions and defining problems in K–12 builds on prior experiences and progresses to asking and defining, and evaluating questions.

SEPs

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1.A: Structure and Function

- All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions for the formation of proteins. (HS-LS3-1)

DCIs

Crosscutting Concepts

Cause and Effect

- Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and to test specific causal hypotheses. (HS-LS3-1), (HS-LS3-2)

CCCs

Previous Current and Goals: Elementary

- Promote and support high quality science instruction at all levels - district, sites, and classrooms
- Teachers deliver high quality science instruction as evidenced in student work and classroom observations.
- Inform and engage parents in building depth of understanding for supporting science teaching and learning.
- Intentional utilization of community resources.
- Regular and systematic evidence that science program goals and objectives are being met.

Previous & Current Year Goals: Secondary

Understand the “What” of NGSS and progress towards establishing a “guaranteed” curriculum

- What does 3-D learning look like?
 - SEPs, DCIs, CCCs → All assessable by PEs
- What are the changes in content?
- What new skills do my students need? What new skills do teachers need?
- What “counts” as evidence of student learning?
- Recommend to the SBUSD board for approval an integrated 6-8 scope and sequence.

Grades 7-12: How will we reach our goals?

- Each grade level or subject area agreed to work on two performance expectations (PEs) this year for our district PLC meetings.
- Teachers will use the results of PEs to drive discussions on student and teacher learning of NGSS.
- This process will lead to the understanding needed to build and assess CFAs for Year 2.

What about testing?

The CDE has identified three phases of implementation and testing:

- Awareness (2013–2015)
- Transition (2015–2016)
- Implementation (2016–2017)
- Pilot Test Spring 2017
- Field Test Spring 2018
- Operational Test Spring 2019

Where should teachers be this year?

- Teaching a mixture of old and new curriculum.
- Trying out new units for NGSS.
- Anticipate that some new activities may not go as planned:

Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.

- Albert Einstein