PLTW Launch Standards Connection

Environmental Changes

Connections to Standards in PLTW Launch

PLTW curriculum is designed to empower students to thrive in an evolving world. As a part of the design process when developing and updating our curriculum, we focus on connections to a variety of standards. This PLTW Launch module connects to standards in the following:

Next Generation Science Standards

Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity

3-LS4-1

Analyze and interpret data from fossils to provide evidence of the organisms and the environments in which they lived long ago.

3-LS4-3

Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular habitat some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.

3-LS4-4

Make a claim about the merit of a solution to a problem caused when the environment changes and the types of plants and animals that live there may change.

Earth's Systems

3-ESS2-2

Obtain and combine information to describe climates in different regions of the world.

Engineering Design

3-5-ETS1-1

Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.

3-5-ETS1-2

Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.

Science and Engineering Practices: Asking Questions and Defining Problems

Asking questions and defining problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to specifying qualitative relationships.

Science and Engineering Practices: 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.

Next Generation Science Standards

Science and Engineering Practices: Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.

- Analyze and interpret data to make sense of phenomena, using logical reasoning, mathematics, and/or computation.

Science and Engineering Practices: Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.

Science and Engineering Practices: Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to the use of evidence in constructing explanations that specify variables that describe and predict phenomena and in designing multiple solutions to design problems.

Science and Engineering Practices: Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).

- Construct and/or support an argument with evidence, data, and/or a model.

- Make a claim about the merit of a solution to a problem by citing relevant evidence about how it meets the criteria and constraints of the problem.

Science and Engineering Practices: Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to evaluating the merit and accuracy of ideas and methods.

Disciplinary Core Ideas (3-5)

Life Science

LS2.C Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience

- When the environment changes in ways that affect a place’s physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment, and some die.

LS4.A Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity

- Some kinds of plants and animals that once lived on Earth are no longer found anywhere.

Next Generation Science Standards

LS4.A Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity

- Fossils provide evidence about the types of organisms that lived long ago and also about the nature of their environments.

LS4.C Adaptation

- For any particular environment, some kinds of organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.

LS4.D Biodiversity and Humans

- Populations live in a variety of habitats, and change in those habitats affects the organisms living there.

Earth and Space Science

ESS2.D Weather and Climate

- Scientists record patterns of the weather across different times and areas so that they can make predictions about what kind of weather might happen next.

ESS2.D Weather and Climate

- Climate describes a range of an area's typical weather conditions and the extent to which those conditions vary over years.

Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

ETS1.A Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems

- Possible solutions to a problem are limited by available materials and resources (constraints). The success of a designed solution is determined by considering the desired features of a solution (criteria). Different proposals for solutions can be compared on the basis of how well each one meets the specified criteria for success or how well each takes the constraints into account.

ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions

- Research on a problem should be carried out before beginning to design a solution.

ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions

- At whatever stage, communicating with peers about proposed solutions is an important part of the design process, and shared ideas can lead to improved designs.

Crosscutting Concepts (3-5)

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

- Patterns of change can be used to make predictions.

Next Generation Science Standards

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.

- Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified, tested, and used to explain change.

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.

- Observable phenomena exist from very short to very long time periods.

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.

- A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.

Connections to the Nature of Science (3-5)

Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems

- Science assumes consistent patterns in natural systems.

Computer Science Teachers Association K-12 Computer Science

In Spring 2023 PLTW submitted all necessary documentation required by the Computer Science Teachers Association (CSTA) for a crosswalk review of our Launch and Gateway curricula by the CSTA Standards Review Team. While we anticipate approval and validation by CSTA, the review is pending.

Computing Systems

Troubleshooting

1B-CS-03

Determine potential solutions to solve simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.

Networks and the Internet

Cybersecurity

1B-NI-05

Discuss real-world cybersecurity problems and how personal information can be protected.

Data and Analysis

Collection Visualization & Transformation

1B-DA-06

Organize and present collected data visually to highlight relationships and support a claim.

Inference & Models

1B-DA-07

Use data to highlight or propose cause-and-effect relationships, predict outcomes, or communicate an idea.

Common Core State Standards English Language Arts - Third Grade

Reading Informational Text Standards

Key Ideas and Details

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3.1

Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3.2

Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3.3

Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

Craft and Structure

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3.4

Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.

Writing Standards

Text Types and Purposes

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.7

Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.8

Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

Speaking and Listening Standards

Comprehension and Collaboration

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

Common Core State Standards English Language Arts - Third Grade

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.4

Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.

Common Core State Standards Mathematics - Third Grade

Mathematical Practices

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2

Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4

Model with mathematics.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5

Use appropriate tools strategically.

Common Core State Standards Mathematics - Third Grade

Included in Optional Extensions

Number and Operations—Fractions

Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.1

Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.

Measurement and Data

Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.A.2

Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same uni

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.3

Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph i

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.4

Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7

Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.OA.A.2

Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 ob

Common Core State Standards Mathematics - Third Grade

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.OA.A.3

Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Mathematical Practices

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6

Attend to precision.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7

Look for and make use of structure.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8

Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

References

Computer Science Teachers Association. (2017). *CSTA K-12 Computer Science Standards, revised 2017*. http://www.csteachers.org/standards

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