

THE NATIONAL

ACADEMIES

A Framework for K-12 Science Education: Practices, Crosscutting Concepts and Core Ideas

A Presentation to the MSP Community
September 15, 2011

Heidi Schweingruber

Deputy Director, Board on Science Education, NRC/NAS

Philip Bell

Learning Sciences, Institute for Science & Math Education
University of Washington

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

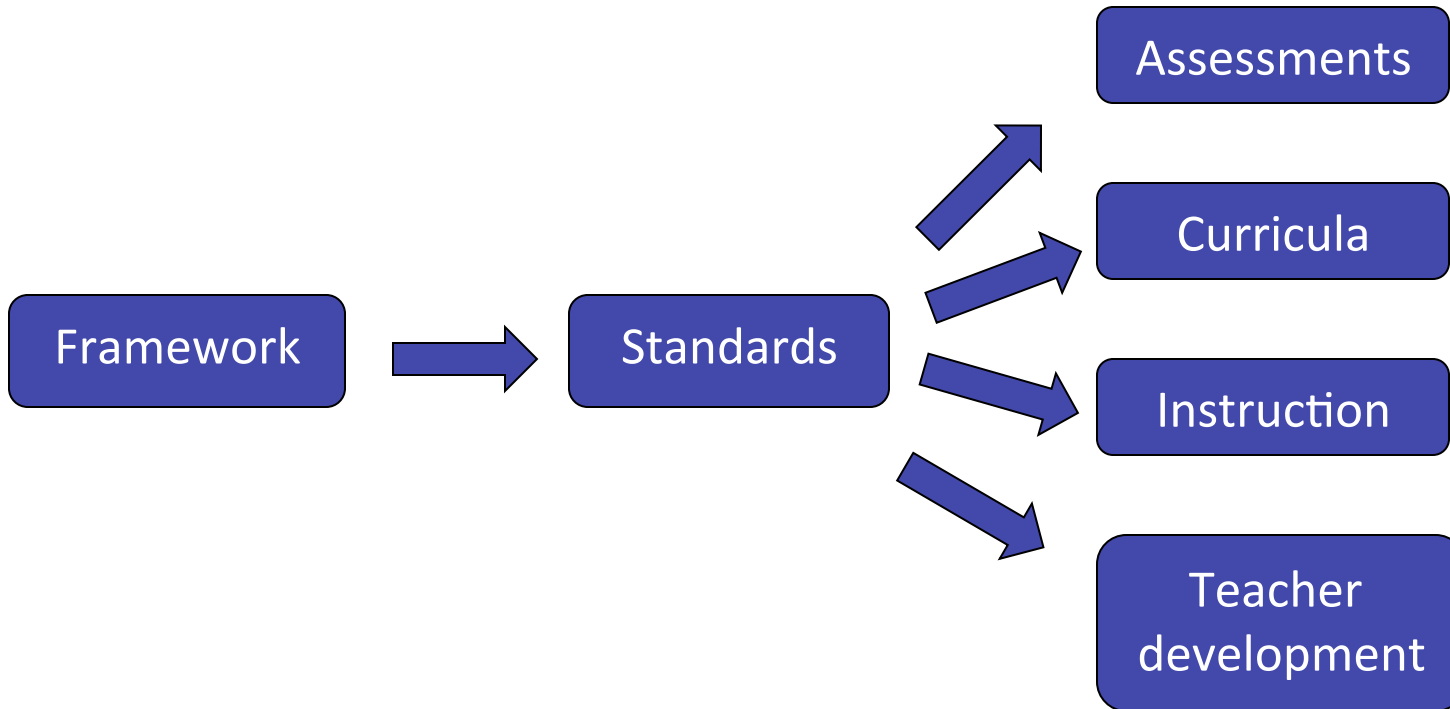
National Academy of Sciences
National Academy of Engineering
Institute of Medicine
National Research Council

Science for All Students

- Science, engineering and technology are cultural achievements and a shared good of humankind
- Science, engineering and technology permeate modern life
- Understanding of science and engineering is critical to participation in public policy and good decision-making
- More and more careers require knowledge of science

Why is a K-12 science framework needed?

- Improved knowledge about learning and teaching science
- Opportunities to improve current teaching practice
- Advances in scientific knowledge



Committee Members

Helen Quinn, Chair Stanford University
(Physics)

Wyatt Anderson, University of Georgia
(Biology)

Tanya Atwater, UC Santa Barbara (Earth
Science)

Philip Bell, University of Washington
(Learning Sciences)

Thomas Corcoran, Center for Policy Research
in Education, Columbia Teachers College

Rodolfo Dirzo, Stanford University (Biology)

Phillip Griffiths, Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton (Mathematics)

Dudley Herschbach, Harvard University
(Chemistry)

Linda Katehi, UC Davis (Engineering)

John Mather, NASA (Astrophysics)

Brett Moulding, Educator, Utah

Jonathan Osborne, Stanford University (Science
Education)

James Pellegrino, University of Illinois at
Chicago (Learning Sciences)

Stephen L. Pruitt, GA Department of Education
(until June, 2010)

Brian Reiser, Northwestern University
(Learning Sciences)

Rebecca Richards-Kortum, Rice University
(Engineering)

Walter Secada, University of Miami
(Mathematics Education)

Deborah Smith, Pennsylvania State University
(Elementary Education)

Design Teams

Earth and Space Science

Michael Wyession (Lead), Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Washington University in Saint Louis

Scott Linneman, Geology Department, Western Washington University

Eric Pyle, Department of Geology & Environmental Science, James Madison University

Dennis Schatz, Pacific Science Center

Don Duggan-Haas, Paleontological Research Institution and its Museum of the Earth

Life Science

Rodger Bybee (Lead), BSCS

Bruce Fuchs, National Institutes of Health

Kathy Comfort, WestEd

Danine Ezell, San Diego County Office of Education

Physical Science

Joseph Krajcik (*Lead*), School of Education, University of Michigan

Shawn Stevens, School of Education, University of Michigan

Sophia Gershman, Watchung Hills Regional High School

Arthur Eisenkraft, Graduate College of Education, University of Massachusetts

Angelica Stacy, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley

Engineering, Technology and Applications of Science

Cary Sneider (*Lead*), Center for Education, Portland State University

Rodney L. Custer, Department of Technology, Illinois State University

Jacob Foster, Mass. Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Yvonne Spicer, Nat'l Center for Technological Literacy, Museum of Science, Boston

Maurice Frazier, Chesapeake Public School System

Goals of the Framework

- Coherent investigation of core ideas across multiple years of school
- More seamless blending of practices with core ideas and crosscutting concepts

Question & Answer

Learning Develops Over Time

- More expert knowledge is structured around conceptual frameworks
 - Guide how they solve problems, make observations, and organized and structure new information
- Learning unfolds overtime
- Learning difficult ideas takes time and often come together as students work on a task that forces them to synthesize ideas
- Learning is facilitated when new and existing knowledge is structured around the core ideas
- Developing understanding is dependent on instruction

Three Dimensions

- Scientific and engineering practices
- Crosscutting concepts
- Disciplinary core ideas

Scientific and Engineering Practices

1. Asking questions and defining problems
2. Developing and using models
3. Planning and carrying out investigations
4. Analyzing and interpreting data
5. Using mathematics and computational thinking
6. Developing explanations and designing solutions
7. Engaging in argument
8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

Crosscutting Concepts

1. Patterns
2. Cause and effect
3. Scale, proportion and quantity
4. Systems and system models
5. Energy and matter
6. Structure and function
7. Stability and change

A core idea for K-12 science instruction is a scientific idea that:

- Has broad importance across multiple science or engineering disciplines or is a key organizing concept of a single discipline
- Provides a key tool for understanding or investigating more complex ideas and solving problems
- Relates to the interests and life experiences of students or can be connected to societal or personal concerns that require scientific or technical knowledge
- Is teachable and learnable over multiple grades at increasing levels of depth and sophistication

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

Disciplinary Core Ideas: 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

Disciplinary Core Ideas: Earth and Space Sciences

- ESS1 Earth's place in the universe
- ESS2 Earth's systems
- ESS3 Earth and human activity

Disciplinary Core Ideas: Engineering, Technology and Applications of Science

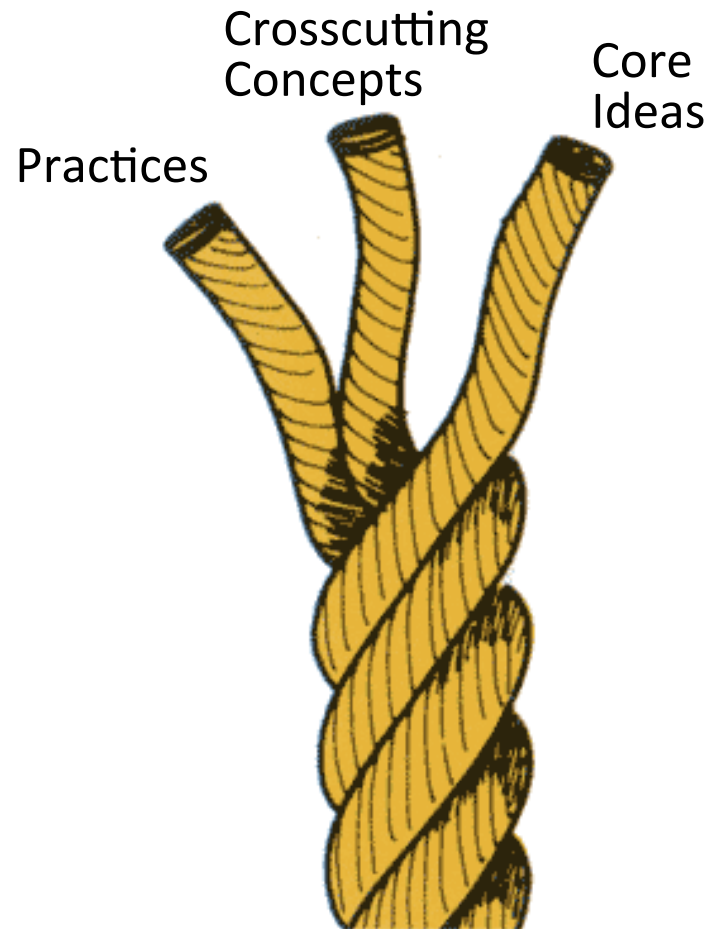
- ETS1 Engineering design
- ETS2 Links among engineering, technology, science and society

Integrating the Dimensions

- To facilitate students' learning the dimensions must be woven together in standards, assessments, curriculum and instruction.
- Students should explore a core idea by engaging in the practices and making connections to crosscutting concepts.

Implications

- Not separate treatment of “content” and “inquiry” (**No “Chapter 1”**)
- Curriculum and instruction needs to do more than present and assess scientific ideas – they need to involve learners in using scientific practices to develop and apply the scientific ideas.



Development of Core Ideas: Typical Curriculum & Instruction

	Physics	Chem	Earth Science	Life Science
6th			Energy	
7th	Energy			
8th		Energy		Energy
Student Understanding	Little understanding			

Development of Core Ideas, Crosscutting Concepts and Practices: Progression Over Time

	Physics	Chem	Earth Science	Life Science
6th	Energy & Explanation			
7th	Energy & explanation			Energy & explanation
8th	Energy & Explanation			
Student Understanding	Integrated, Useful & Meaningful			

Implementation: Aligning Components of the System

- Standards
- Curriculum and instructional materials
- Assessment
- Pre-service preparation of teachers
- Professional development for in-service teachers

Diversity and Equity

- Equalizing opportunities to learn
- Inclusive science instruction
- Making diversity visible
- Value multiple modes of expression

Summary

Less

- Focus on eradicating misconceptions
- Inquiry as activity
- Science as just a body of knowledge
- Only older children able to learn science
- Focus on ambitious learning goals for select students

More

- Build on prior knowledge
- Practices which embody inquiry as how one does and learns science
- Science is content learned through practices
- Young children are quite capable and interested
- Focus on ambitious learning goals for all students

Question & Answer

Guidance for Standards Developers

- Set rigorous learning goals for all students
- Emphasize all 3 dimensions
- Include performance expectations
- Be organized as progressions that support learning over multiple grades
- Attend to issues of diversity and equity

Key Areas of Research

- Learning progressions
- Scientific and engineering practices
- Curricular and instructional materials
- Assessment
- Supporting teachers' learning
- Evaluation of the impact of standards

Next Steps

- Outreach and dissemination of the framework by the NRC
- State-led development of Next Generation Science Standards, coordinated by Achieve
- Progress on critical steps toward implementation

Thanks to:

- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- The Committee
- Strategic partners (NSTA, AAAS, Achieve)
- All those who commented on the draft framework
- Numerous external consultants
- NRC Staff
- Expert reviewers

Free PDF version of *A Framework for K-12
Science Education* is available at:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13165

Updates on Science Standards:

<http://nas.edu/BOSE>

<http://achieve.org/next-generation-science-standards>

Question & Answer