2.Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

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Students who demonstrate understanding can:		
2-LS2-1. Plan and conduct an investigation to determine if plants need sunlight and water to grow. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment		
is limited to testing one variable at a time.]		
2-LS2-2. Develop a simple model that mimics the function of an animal in dispersing seeds or pollinating plants.*		
2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats. [Clarification Statement:		
Emphasis is on the diversity of living things in each of a variety of different habitats.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific animal and plant		
names in specific nabitats.] The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NPC document A Framework for K-12 Science Education		
The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the first document a trainework for R 12 Secret Education.		
Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models	LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	Cause and Effect
Modeling in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to	 Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-1) Plants depend on animals for pollipation or to move their seeds 	 Events have causes that generate ebsenvable patterns: (2 S2 1)
physical replica, diorama, dramatization, or storyboard) that	around. (2-1S2-2)	Structure and Function
represent concrete events or design solutions.	LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans	 The shape and stability of structures
 Develop a simple model based on evidence to represent a 	There are many different kinds of living things in any area, and	of natural and designed objects are
proposed object or tool. (2-LS2-2)	they exist in different places on land and in water. (2-LS4-1)	related to their function(s). (2-LS2-2)
Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	EISI.B: Developing Possible Solutions	
test solutions to problems in K–2 builds on prior experiences and	physical models. These representations are useful in	
progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which	communicating ideas for a problem's solutions to other people.	
provide data to support explanations or design solutions.	(secondary to 2-LS2-2)	
 Plan and conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce 		
auestion (2-LS2-1)		
 Make observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data 		
which can be used to make comparisons. (2-LS4-1)		
Connections to Nature of Science		
Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence		
 Scientists look for patterns and order when making 		
observations about the world. (2-LS4-1)		
Connections to other DLIs in second grade: NIA		
2),(2-LS4-1)		
Common Core State Standards Connections:		
 W.2./ Participate in snared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations). (2-LS2-1),(2-LS4-1) W 2.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question. (2-LS2-1),(2-LS4-1) 		
SL2.5 Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and		
feelings. (2-LS2-2)		
Mathematics –		
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (2-LS2-1),(2-LS4-1) MD 4 Model with mathematics (2-LS2-1) (2-LS2-1) (2-LS4-1)		
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. $(2-LS^2-1)/(2-LS^2-1)$		
2.MD.D.10 Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare		
problems. (2-L52-2),(2-L54-1)		