



Species Survey



<u>Performance Expectations</u>	<u>Connections Between EP&Cs, CCCs, and SEPS</u>	<u>Clarifications for DCIs</u>	Relevant EEI Units
<p>K-LS1-1 Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.</p> <p>K-ESS3-1 Use a model to represent the relationship between the needs of different plants and animals (including humans) and the places they live.</p> <p>1-LS1-1 Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.</p> <p>1-LS3-1 Make observations to construct an evidence-based account that young plants and animals are like, but not exactly like, their parents.</p> <p>2-LS4-1 Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.</p> <p>3-LS1-1 Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles but</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Targeted Environmental Principles & Concept(s)</p> <p>Principle IV: There are no Permanent or Impermeable Boundaries that Prevent Matter from Flowing Between Systems The exchange of matter between natural systems and human societies affects the long-term functioning of both.</p> <p>Concept B. The byproducts of human activity are not readily prevented from entering natural systems and may be beneficial, neutral, or detrimental in their effect.</p> <p>Concept C. The capacity of natural systems to adjust to human-caused alterations depends on the nature of the system as well as the scope, scale, and duration of the activity and the nature of its byproducts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Targeted Disciplinary Core Idea(s)</p> <p>K-LS1-1 Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms All animals need food in order to live and grow. They obtain their food from plants or from other animals. Plants need water and light to live and grow.</p> <p>K-ESS3-1 Natural Resources Living things need water, air, and resources from the land, and they live in places that have the things they need. Humans use natural resources for everything they do.</p> <p>1-LS1-1 Structure and Function All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place, and seek, find, and take in food, water and air. Plants also have different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help them survive and grow.</p> <p>1-LS3-1 Variation of Traits Individuals of the same kind of plant or animal are recognizable as similar but can also vary in many ways.</p> <p>3-LS1-1 Growth and Development of Organisms Reproduction is essential to the continued existence</p>	<p>K: The World Around Me; A Day In My Life; Some Things Change and Some Things Stay the Same</p> <p>1: Surviving and Thriving; Finding Shelter; Open Wide! Look Inside!</p> <p>2: Cycle of Life</p> <p>3: Structures for Survival in a Healthy Ecosystem; Living Things in Changing Environments</p> <p>4: The Flow of Energy Through Ecosystems; Life and Death with Decomposers; Reflections of Where We Live</p> <p>5: Earth’s Water; Our Water: Sources and Uses</p> <p>For Elementary EEI units K-5</p>

One Cool Earth (OCE) supports the integration of Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) three dimensional learning and the Environmental Principles & Concepts (EP&Cs) in their lesson planning. In recognition of A Blueprint for Environmental Literacy and the California State Board of Education, OCE uses the *CA Science Framework*.

<p>all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death.</p> <p>3-LS2-1 Construct an argument that some animals form groups that help members survive.</p> <p>3-LS3-1 Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from parents and that variation of these traits exists in a group of similar organisms.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4-LS1-1 Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.</p>	<p>Targeted Crosscutting Concept(s)</p> <p>Patterns Scale</p> <hr/> <p>Targeted Science and Engineering Practice(s)</p> <p>Asking Questions and Defining Problems Construct Explanations and Design Solutions</p>	<p>of every kind of organism. Plants and animals have unique and diverse life cycles.</p> <p>3-LS2-1 Social Interactions and Group Behavior Being part of a group helps animals obtain food, defend themselves, and cope with changes. Groups may serve different functions and vary dramatically in size.</p> <p>3-LS3-1 Variation of Traits Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information.</p> <p>3-LS4-3 Adaptation For any particular environment, some kinds of organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.</p> <p>3-LS4-4 Biodiversity and Humans; Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning and Resilience Populations live in a variety of habitats, and change in those habitats affects the organisms living there; 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.</p> <p>4-LS1-1 Structure and Function Plants and animals have both internal and external structures that serve various functions in growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction.</p> <p>5-ESS3-1 Human Impacts on Earth Systems Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life</p>	
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5-ESS3-1 Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth’s resources and environment.		have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth’s resources and environments.	
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