



Grades 6–8

3.2.6-8.L Physical Science: Energy

Students who demonstrate understanding can construct and interpret graphical displays of data to describe the relationships of kinetic energy to the mass and to the speed of an object.

Clarifying Statement: Emphasis is on descriptive relationships between kinetic energy and mass separately from kinetic energy and speed. Examples could include riding a bicycle at different speeds, rolling different sizes of rocks downhill, and getting hit by a wiffle ball versus a tennis ball.

Assessment Boundary: N/A

Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)	Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCI)	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC)
<p>Analyzing and Interpreting Data</p> <p>Analyzing data in 6–8 builds on K–5 and progresses to extending quantitative analysis to investigations, distinguishing between correlation and causation, and basic statistical techniques of data and error analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and interpret data to determine similarities and differences in findings. 	<p>PS3.A: Definitions of Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motion energy is properly called kinetic energy; it is proportional to the mass of the moving object and grows with the square of its speed. 	<p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportional relationships (e.g., speed as the ratio of distance traveled to time taken) among different types of quantities provide information about the magnitude of properties and processes.

Pennsylvania Context: Examples of Pennsylvania context include but are not limited to Pennsylvania’s amusement or theme parks.

PA Career Ready Skills: Analyze various perspectives on a situation.

Connections to Other Standards Content and Practices

Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
Agriculture (AFNR)	CS.01.02.01.a: Research technologies used in AFNR systems.
Science, Environmental Literacy and Sustainability (NAAEE)	5-8 Strand 2.1.A. Earth's physical systems: Learners describe the physical processes that shape Earth, including weather, climate, plate tectonics, and the hydrologic cycle. They explain how matter cycles and energy flows among the abiotic and biotic components of the environment. They describe how humans affect and are affected by Earth’s physical systems.
PA Core Standards: ELA	CC.3.5.6-8.A: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts. CC.3.5.6-8.G: Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table).
PA Core Standards and Practices: Math	MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CC.2.1.6.D.1: Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems. CC.2.1.7.D.1: Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems.



Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
PA Standards: Social Studies	N/A
Educational Technology (ISTE)	1.5. Computational Thinker: Students develop and employ strategies for understanding and solving problems in ways that leverage the power of technological methods to develop and test solutions.
Technology and Engineering (ITEEA)	STEL-2N: Illustrate how systems thinking involves considering relationships between every part, as well as how the system interacts with the environment in which it is used.