



Kindergarten

3.3.K.D Earth and Space Sciences: Earth and Human Activity

Students who demonstrate understanding can ask questions to obtain information about the purpose of weather forecasting to prepare for, and respond to, severe weather.

Clarifying Statement: Emphasis is on local forms of severe weather.

Assessment Boundary: N/A

Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)	Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCI)	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC)
<p>Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to simple descriptive questions that can be tested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions based on observations to find more information about the designed world. <p>Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in K–2 builds on prior experiences and uses observations and texts to communicate new information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read grade-appropriate texts and/or use media to obtain scientific information to describe patterns in the natural world. 	<p>ESS3.B: Natural Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some kinds of severe weather are more likely than others in a given region. Weather scientists forecast severe weather so that the communities can prepare for and respond to these events. <p>ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting an Engineering Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking questions, making observations, and gathering information are helpful in thinking about problems. 	<p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events have causes that generate observable patterns. <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science</p> <p>Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People encounter questions about the natural world every day. <p>Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People depend on various technologies in their lives; human life would be very different without technology.

Pennsylvania Context: Examples of Pennsylvania context include identifying severe weather in your area (e.g., tornadoes, forest fires, flooding, blizzards) and how forecasting helps one prepare to ensure safety.

PA Career Ready Skills: Engage in reciprocal communication with peers and adults.

Connections to Other Standards Content and Practices

Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
Agriculture (AFNR)	CS.01.02.02.c: Evaluate the importance of technology use and how it impacts AFNR systems.



Standard Source	Possible Connections to Other Standard(s) or Practice(s)
Science, Environmental Literacy and Sustainability (NAAEE)	K-4 Strand 1.A. Questioning: Learners develop questions that help them conduct simple investigations and learn about the environment.
PA Core Standards: ELA	CC.1.5.K.A: Participate in collaborative conversations with peers and adults in small and larger groups. CC.1.5.K.C: Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.
PA Core Standards and Practices: Math	MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.4: Model with mathematics. CC.2.1.K.A.1: Know number names and write and recite the count sequence.
PA Standards: Social Studies	7.3.K.A: Describe how weather affects daily life.
Educational Technology (ISTE)	1.1. Empowered Learner: Students leverage technology to take an active role in choosing, achieving, and demonstrating competency in their learning goals, informed by the learning sciences.
Technology and Engineering (ITEEA)	STEL-1B: Explain the tools and techniques that people use to help them do things.