

1-LS1-2 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- 1-LS1-2. Read texts and use media to determine patterns in behavior of parents and offspring that help offspring survive.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of patterns of behaviors could include the signals that offspring make (such as crying, cheeping, and other vocalizations) and the responses of the parents (such as feeding, comforting, and protecting the offspring).]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

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.

- Read grade-appropriate texts and use media to obtain scientific information to determine patterns in the natural world.

Connections to Nature of Science

Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence

- Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms

- Adult plants and animals can have young. In many kinds of animals, parents and the offspring themselves engage in behaviors that help the offspring to survive.

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Patterns in the natural and human designed world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the grade:

1	Obtaining information	
	a	Students use grade-appropriate books and other reliable media to obtain the following scientific information:
	i.	Information about the idea that both plants and animals can have offspring.
	ii.	Information about behaviors of animal parents that help offspring survive (e.g., keeping offspring safe from predators by circling the young, feeding offspring).
	iii.	Information about behaviors of animal offspring that help the offspring survive (e.g., crying, chirping, nuzzling for food).
2	Evaluating information	
	a	Students evaluate the information to determine and describe the patterns of what animal parents and offspring do to help offspring survive (e.g., when a baby cries, the mother feeds it; when danger is present, parents protect offspring; some young animals become silent to avoid predators).