

Standard 1—Analysis, Inquiry, and Design

Elementary

Mathematical Analysis

1. Abstraction and symbolic representation are used to communicate mathematically.

Students:

- use special mathematical notation and symbolism to communicate in mathematics and to compare and describe quantities, express relationships, and relate mathematics to their immediate environments.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ describe their ages as an inequality such as $7 < \square < 10$.

2. Deductive and inductive reasoning are used to reach mathematical conclusions.

Students:

- use simple logical reasoning to develop conclusions, recognizing that patterns and relationships present in the environment assist them in reaching these conclusions.

3. Critical thinking skills are used in the solution of mathematical problems.

Students:

- explore and solve problems generated from school, home, and community situations, using concrete objects or manipulative materials when possible.

Scientific Inquiry

1. The central purpose of scientific inquiry is to develop explanations of natural phenomena in a continuing, creative process.

Students:

- ask “why” questions in attempts to seek greater understanding concerning objects and events they have observed and heard about.
- question the explanations they hear from others and read about, seeking clarification and comparing them with their own observations and understandings.
- develop relationships among observations to construct descriptions of objects and events and to form their own tentative explanations of what they have observed.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ observe a variety of objects that either sink or float when placed in a container of water.* Working in groups, they propose an explanation of why objects sink or float. After sharing and discussing their proposed explanation, they refine it and submit it for assessment. The explanation is rated on clarity and plausibility.

2. Beyond the use of reasoning and consensus, scientific inquiry involves the testing of proposed explanations involving the use of conventional techniques and procedures and usually requiring considerable ingenuity.

Students:

- develop written plans for exploring phenomena or for evaluating explanations guided by questions or proposed explanations they have helped formulate.
- share their research plans with others and revise them based on their suggestions.
- carry out their plans for exploring phenomena through direct observation and through the use of simple instruments that permit measurements of quantities (e.g., length, mass, volume, temperature, and time).

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ are asked to develop a way of testing their explanation of why objects sink or float when placed in a container of water.* They tell what procedures and materials they will use and indicate what results will support their explanation. Their plan is critiqued by others, they revise it, and submit it for assessment. The plan is rated on clarity, soundness in addressing the issue, and feasibility. After the teacher suggests modifications, the plan is carried out.

Key ideas are identified by numbers (1).
Performance indicators are identified by bullets (•).
Sample tasks are identified by triangles (▲).

Students will use mathematical analysis, scientific inquiry, and engineering design, as appropriate, to pose questions, seek answers, and develop solutions.

Engineering Design

3. The observations made while testing proposed explanations, when analyzed using conventional and invented methods, provide new insights into phenomena.

Students:

- **organize observations and measurements of objects and events through classification and the preparation of simple charts and tables.**
- **interpret organized observations and measurements, recognizing simple patterns, sequences, and relationships.**
- **share their findings with others and actively seek their interpretations and ideas.**
- **adjust their explanations and understandings of objects and events based on their findings and new ideas.**

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ **prepare tables or other representations of their observations and look for evidence which supports or refutes their explanation of *why objects sink or float when placed in a container of water.**** After sharing and discussing their results with other groups, they prepare a brief research report that includes methods, findings, and conclusions. The report is rated on its clarity, care in carrying out the plan, and presentation of evidence supporting the conclusions.

1. Engineering design is an iterative process involving modeling and optimization finding the best solution within given constraints which is used to develop technological solutions to problems within given constraints.

Students engage in the following steps in a design process:

- **describe objects, imaginary or real, that might be modeled or made differently and suggest ways in which the objects can be changed, fixed, or improved.**
- **investigate prior solutions and ideas from books, magazines, family, friends, neighbors, and community members.**
- **generate ideas for possible solutions, individually and through group activity; apply age-appropriate mathematics and science skills; evaluate the ideas and determine the best solution; and explain reasons for the choices.**
- **plan and build, under supervision, a model of the solution using familiar materials, processes, and hand tools.**
- **discuss how best to test the solution; perform the test under teacher supervision; record and portray results through numerical and graphic means; discuss orally why things worked or didn't work; and summarize results in writing, suggesting ways to make the solution better.**

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ **read a story called *Humpty's Big Day* wherein the readers visit the place where Humpty Dumpty had his accident, and are asked to design and model a way to get to the top of the wall and down again safely.**
- ▲ **generate, draw, and model ideas for a space station that includes a pleasant living and working environment.**
- ▲ **design and model footwear that they could use to walk on a cold, sandy surface.**

* A variety of content-specific items can be substituted for the italicized text

Standard 1—Analysis, Inquiry, and Design

Intermediate

Mathematical Analysis

1. Abstraction and symbolic representation are used to communicate mathematically.

Students:

- extend mathematical notation and symbolism to include variables and algebraic expressions in order to describe and compare quantities and express mathematical relationships.

2. Deductive and inductive reasoning are used to reach mathematical conclusions.

Students:

- use inductive reasoning to construct, evaluate, and validate conjectures and arguments, recognizing that patterns and relationships can assist in explaining and extending mathematical phenomena.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ predict the next triangular number by examining the pattern 1, 3, 6, 10, □.

3. Critical thinking skills are used in the solution of mathematical problems.

Students:

- apply mathematical knowledge to solve real-world problems and problems that arise from the investigation of mathematical ideas, using representations such as pictures, charts, and tables.

Key ideas are identified by numbers (1).
Performance indicators are identified by bullets (•).
Sample tasks are identified by triangles (▲).

Scientific Inquiry

1. The central purpose of scientific inquiry is to develop explanations of natural phenomena in a continuing, creative process.

Students:

- formulate questions independently with the aid of references appropriate for guiding the search for explanations of everyday observations.
- construct explanations independently for natural phenomena, especially by proposing preliminary visual models of phenomena.
- represent, present, and defend their proposed explanations of everyday observations so that they can be understood and assessed by others.
- seek to clarify, to assess critically, and to reconcile with their own thinking the ideas presented by others, including peers, teachers, authors, and scientists.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ After being shown the disparity between the amount of solid waste which is recycled and which could be recycled,* students working in small groups are asked to explain why this disparity exists. They develop a set of possible explanations and to select one for intensive study. After their explanation is critiqued by other groups, it is refined and submitted for assessment. The explanation is rated on clarity, plausibility, and appropriateness for intensive study using research methods.

2. Beyond the use of reasoning and consensus, scientific inquiry involves the testing of proposed explanations involving the use of conventional techniques and procedures and usually requiring considerable ingenuity.

Students:

- use conventional techniques and those of their own design to make further observations and refine their explanations, guided by a need for more information.
- develop, present, and defend formal research proposals for testing their own explanations of common phenomena, including ways of obtaining needed observations and ways of conducting simple controlled experiments.
- carry out their research proposals, recording observations and measurements (e.g., lab notes, audio tape, computer disk, video tape) to help assess the explanation.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ develop a research plan for studying the accuracy of their explanation of the *disparity between the amount of solid waste that is recycled and that could be recycled.** After their tentative plan is critiqued, they refine it and submit it for assessment. The research proposal is rated on clarity, feasibility and soundness as a method of studying the explanations' accuracy. They carry out the plan, with teacher suggested modifications. This work is rated by the teacher while it is in progress.

Students will use mathematical analysis, scientific inquiry, and engineering design, as appropriate, to pose questions, seek answers, and develop solutions.

Engineering Design

3. The observations made while testing proposed explanations, when analyzed using conventional and invented methods, provide new insights into phenomena.

Students:

- **design charts, tables, graphs and other representations of observations in conventional and creative ways to help them address their research question or hypothesis.**
- **interpret the organized data to answer the research question or hypothesis and to gain insight into the problem.**
- **modify their personal understanding of phenomena based on evaluation of their hypothesis.**

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ carry out their plan making appropriate observations and measurements. They analyze the data, reach conclusions regarding their explanation of the *disparity between the amount of solid waste which is recycled and which could be recycled.**, and prepare a tentative report which is critiqued by other groups, refined, and submitted for assessment. The report is rated on clarity, quality of presentation of data and analyses, and soundness of conclusions.

1. Engineering design is an iterative process involving modeling and optimization finding the best solution within given constraints which is used to develop technological solutions to problems within given constraints.

Students engage in the following steps in a design process:

- **identify needs and opportunities for technical solutions from an investigation of situations of general or social interest.**
- **locate and utilize a range of printed, electronic, and human information resources to obtain ideas.**
- **consider constraints and generate several ideas for alternative solutions, using group and individual ideation techniques (group discussion, brainstorming, forced connections, role play); defer judgment until a number of ideas have been generated; evaluate (critique) ideas; and explain why the chosen solution is optimal.**
- **develop plans, including drawings with measurements and details of construction, and construct a model of the solution, exhibiting a degree of craftsmanship.**
- **in a group setting, test their solution against design specifications, present and evaluate results, describe how the solution might have been modified for different or better results, and discuss tradeoffs that might have to be made.**

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ reflect on the need for alternative growing systems in desert environments and design and model a hydroponic greenhouse for growing vegetables without soil.
- ▲ brainstorm and evaluate alternative ideas for an adaptive device that will make life easier for a person with a disability, such as a device to pick up objects from the floor.
- ▲ design a model vehicle (with a safety belt restraint system and crush zones to absorb impact) to carry a raw egg as a passenger down a ramp and into a barrier without damage to the egg.
- ▲ assess the performance of a solution against various design criteria, enter the scores on a spreadsheet, and see how varying the solution might have affected total score.

* A variety of content-specific items can be substituted for the italicized text

Standard 1—Analysis, Inquiry, and Design

Commencement

Mathematical Analysis

1. Abstraction and symbolic representation are used to communicate mathematically.

Students:

- use algebraic and geometric representations to describe and compare data.

2. Deductive and inductive reasoning are used to reach mathematical conclusions.

Students:

- use deductive reasoning to construct and evaluate conjectures and arguments, recognizing that patterns and relationships in mathematics assist them in arriving at these conjectures and arguments.

3. Critical thinking skills are used in the solution of mathematical problems.

Students:

- apply algebraic and geometric concepts and skills to the solution of problems.

Scientific Inquiry

1. The central purpose of scientific inquiry is to develop explanations of natural phenomena in a continuing, creative process.

Students:

- elaborate on basic scientific and personal explanations of natural phenomena, and develop extended visual models and mathematical formulations to represent their thinking.
- hone ideas through reasoning, library research, and discussion with others, including experts.
- work toward reconciling competing explanations; clarifying points of agreement and disagreement.
- coordinate explanations at different levels of scale, points of focus, and degrees of complexity and specificity and recognize the need for such alternative representations of the natural world.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ in small groups, are asked to explain *why a cactus plant requires much less water to survive than many other plants** They are asked to develop, through research, a set of explanations for the differences and to select at least one for study. After the proposed explanation is critiqued by others, they refine it by formulating a hypothesis which is rated on clarity, plausibility, and researchability.

2. Beyond the use of reasoning and consensus, scientific inquiry involves the testing of proposed explanations involving the use of conventional techniques and procedures and usually requiring considerable ingenuity.

Students:

- devise ways of making observations to test proposed explanations.
- refine their research ideas through library investigations, including electronic information retrieval and reviews of the literature, and through peer feedback obtained from review and discussion.
- develop and present proposals including formal hypotheses to test their explanations, i.e., they predict what should be observed under specified conditions if the explanation is true.
- carry out their research plan for testing explanations, including selecting and developing techniques, acquiring and building apparatus, and recording observations as necessary.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ develop, through research, a proposal to test their hypothesis of *why a cactus plant requires much less water to survive than many other plants*. * After their proposal is critiqued, it is refined and submitted for assessment by a panel of students. The proposal is rated on clarity, appropriateness, and feasibility. Upon approval, students complete the research. Progress is rated holistically by the teacher.

Key ideas are identified by numbers (1).
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Sample tasks are identified by triangles (▲).

Students will use mathematical analysis, scientific inquiry, and engineering design, as appropriate, to pose questions, seek answers, and develop solutions.

Engineering Design

3. The observations made while testing proposed explanations, when analyzed using conventional and invented methods, provide new insights into phenomena.

Students:

- use various means of representing and organizing observations (e.g., diagrams, tables, charts, graphs, equations, matrices) and insightfully interpret the organized data.
- apply statistical analysis techniques when appropriate to test if chance alone explains the result.
- assess correspondence between the predicted result contained in the hypothesis and the actual result and reach a conclusion as to whether or not the explanation on which the prediction was based is supported.
- based on the results of the test and through public discussion, they revise the explanation and contemplate additional research.
- develop a written report for public scrutiny that describes their proposed explanation, including a literature review, the research they carried out, its result, and suggestions for further research.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ carry out a research plan, including keeping a lab book, to test their hypothesis *of why a cactus plant requires much less water to survive than many other plants.* *After completion, a paper is presented describing the research. Based on the class critique, the paper is rewritten and submitted with the lab book for separate assessment or as part of a portfolio of their science work. It is rated for clarity, thoroughness, soundness of conclusions, and quality of integration with existing literature.

1. Engineering design is an iterative process involving modeling and optimization finding the best solution within given constraints which is used to develop technological solutions to problems within given constraints.

Students engage in the following steps in a design process:

- initiate and carry out a thorough investigation of an unfamiliar situation and identify needs and opportunities for technological invention or innovation.
- identify, locate, and use a wide range of information resources, and document through notes and sketches how findings relate to the problem.
- generate creative solutions, break ideas into significant functional elements, and explore possible refinements; predict possible outcomes using mathematical and functional modeling techniques; choose the optimal solution to the problem, clearly documenting ideas against design criteria and constraints; and explain how human understands, economics, ergonomics, and environmental considerations have influenced the solution.
- develop work schedules and working plans which include optimal use and cost of materials, processes, time, and expertise; construct a model of the solution, incorporating developmental modifications while working to a high degree of quality (craftsmanship).
- devise a test of the solution according to the design criteria and perform the test; record, portray, and logically evaluate performance test results through quantitative, graphic, and verbal means. Use a variety of creative verbal and graphic techniques effectively and persuasively to present conclusions, predict impacts and new problems, and suggest and pursue modifications.

This is evident, for example, when students:

- ▲ search the Internet for world wide web sites dealing with renewable energy and sustainable living and research the development and design of an energy efficient home.
- ▲ develop plans, diagrams, and working drawings for the construction of a computer-controlled marble sorting system that simulates how parts on an assembly line are sorted by color.
- ▲ design and model a portable emergency shelter that could be heated by a person's body to a life-sustaining temperature when the outside temperature is 20^o F.

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