

10 things to know in April 2023

Ten Years of the NGSS! In this special edition of NGSS Now, we're celebrating the ten year anniversary of the Next Generation Science Standards, which were released April 9, 2013. We're sharing resources — old and new — that connect to some of the [biggest takeaways](#) the field has had rolling out these and similar rigorous learning goals across the country.



1 Providing Example Instructional Materials: New Quality High School Unit Posted

Over the last ten years, the field has learned about the [features of high-quality science instructional materials](#), and their importance in making the shifts in classrooms that today's science standards demand. In this time, over 50 [lessons and units](#) have been posted on [nextgenscience.org](#) as quality examples for the field to use and learn from. Each of these examples is also linked on the corresponding [standards pages](#) the example aims to address.

In a quality high school unit posted this month, students investigate the fictionalized case of Hina Marsey, an eleven-year-old girl who is diagnosed with a form of leukemia. They explore the effect mutations can have on cells as they divide and differentiate, how cancer can disrupt our body's systems, and how science is used to develop treatments and cures.

See the free Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center unit and corresponding EQUiP Rubric for Science evaluation report posted in April 2023 [here](#). It is also linked on the standards pages for [HS-LS1-1](#), [HS-LS1-2](#), and [HS-LS1-4](#).



2

Supporting Student Motivation: [New Blog Post](#)



Research indicates that student motivation and engagement in science is key to successfully meeting the rigorous expectations of today's science standards. A new [On the Same Wavelength](#) blog post shares five design principles for supporting this motivation. The authors share strategies from the [M-PLANS](#) professional learning experience, a research-based program that aims to enhance teachers' knowledge about how to support student motivation and engagement.

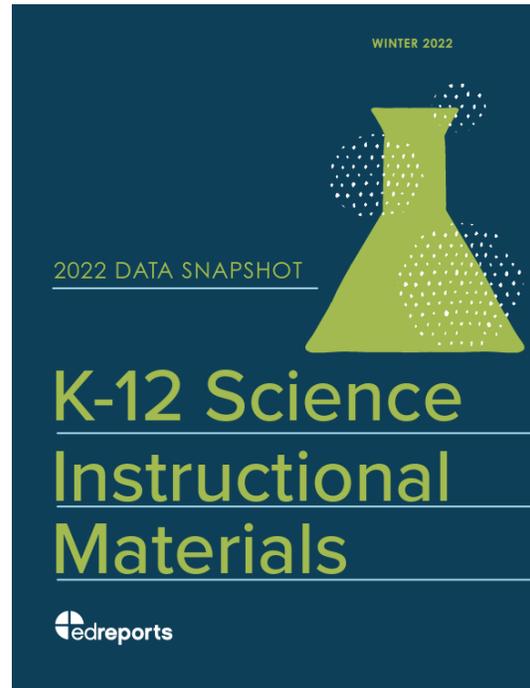
See the NextGenScience April 2023 blog post [here](#).

3

Examining Data: [2022 K-12 Science Data Snapshot](#)

Instructional materials are critical to achieving equity in the science classroom because they have a huge impact on learning experiences and outcomes for students, particularly those living in poverty and from non-dominant communities. This EdReports resource shares data about how science teachers perceive their own instructional materials — particularly when it comes to culturally relevant content and supporting the needs of a diverse student population. It also discusses important factors that influence the use of quality materials, such as ongoing access to curriculum-aligned professional development.

Read the EdReports 2022 Data Snapshot [here](#).



4

Incorporating Research: Engineering in Preschool Through Elementary Grades

Research on science teaching and learning plays a significant role in supporting all students in engaging in an equitable and inclusive learning experience. Implementing research findings can lead to meaningful outcomes including resources, tools, and strategies that can improve science teaching and learning in the field.



Science in elementary schools often comes with many challenges — instructional time, several demands placed on teachers, a lack of resources and infrastructure — but it is an essential time for students to be developing identities as scientists and engineers. The recent National Academies consensus study identified approaches and strategies that can be used by education leaders at all levels to ensure all children are provided with high-quality learning experiences.

Read more from the 2021 National Academies report [here](#), and more research in the past ten years about science education [here](#).

5

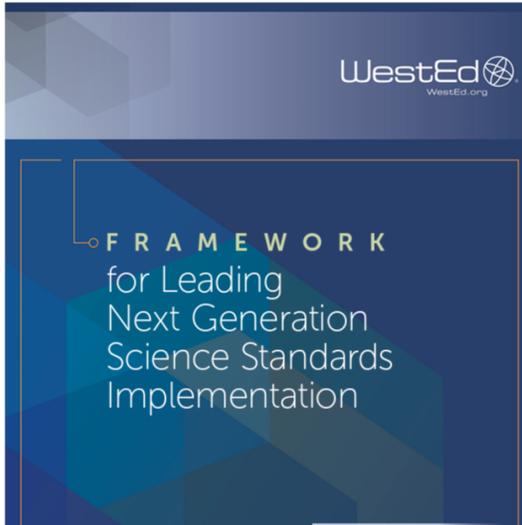
Analyzing Assessments: Task Annotation Project in Science

High-quality aligned assessments are an important signal and tool to effectively monitor student learning and generate better science outcomes. The Task Annotation Project in Science (TAPS) sought to clearly illustrate what it looks like to ask students to demonstrate progress toward three-dimensional standards. The project resulted in a suite of resources, including annotated examples of assessment tasks for elementary, middle, and high school, as well as a series of short resources that highlight the major takeaways across the whole project.

See the 2019 suite of resources [here](#), and other assessment resources [here](#).

6

Developing Leaders: Framework for Leading Next Generation Science Standards Implementation



This framework provides a vision for what leaders need to know and be able to do to lead NGSS implementation, including key areas of learning for leaders, critical actions, and the role of data to inform and revise strategy.

Read the 2017 resource from WestEd [here](#).

7

Elevating Students' Cultures and Backgrounds: Tools for Inclusive Teaching and Learning

STEM Teaching Tools includes a collection of briefs that share research, resources, and strategies for incorporating students' cultures, backgrounds, and experiences in their science classrooms. The tools provide many strategies to elevate students from marginalized communities, particularly, indigenous students and emerging multilingual learners.

See the STEM Teaching Tools collection [here](#).

8

Supporting Educators: Science Professional Learning Standards

The Council of State Science Supervisors developed the Science Professional Learning Standards (SPLS) to support science educators to make informed decisions about the features of quality professional learning experiences. These clear expectations can guide the evaluation and improvement of professional learning experiences that are sustained and coherent.

Read the 2018 SPLS [here](#).

9

Centering Instruction on Sense-making: Problems with Problems



Problems with Problems:
Improving the Design of Problem-Driven Science and Engineering Instruction



HOW CAN ENGINEERING PROBLEMS DRIVE LEARNING?

A key shift in learning designed for today's science standards is supporting students to explain phenomena and to design solutions to problems. The Framework for K-12 Science Education draws a parallel between phenomena and problems. In the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS), **problems** are defined as "situations somebody wants to change" (NGSS Appendix I). Ideally, when problems requiring an engineering solution are used to drive learning, these problems describe real-world situations grounded in compelling contexts that students care about — such as a problem in their own life or in their community. Students are then intrinsically motivated to learn science and engineering ideas because they want to find solution(s) to the problem.

Although phenomena-driven approaches to science learning are becoming more widespread, there are fewer examples of problem-driven learning that align to the vision of the Framework and today's science standards.

[Just as] science begins with a question about a phenomenon...engineering begins with a problem, need, or desire that suggests an engineering problem that needs to be solved.

A Framework for K-12 Science Education

Using problems to drive learning can be a powerful approach to teaching both science and engineering content. However, it's important for this learning to be grounded in situations people want to change. This is different from a task where students are challenged to design something for the sake of a competition or a construction project rather than designing a solution to a meaningful problem.

The chart on the next page helps describe some of the differences between an authentic problem and a design task that isn't connected to a real-world problem.

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Over the past decade, classroom instruction has started to shift from learning about science to figuring out the cause of phenomena. The field now has [many resources on driving instruction with phenomena](#). However, today's science standards also represent a commitment to raise engineering design to the same level as scientific inquiry when teaching science at all grades K–12, including supporting students to learn and apply the three dimensions *while solving real world problems*. A 2021 resource provides examples and guidance on what it can look like to drive instruction with engineering design problems.

Read the 2021 NextGenScience resource [here](#).

10

Monitoring Progress: Implementation Indicators of Today's Science Standards

Change is a process that must be managed — it does not occur instantly or without great, sustained, and intentional effort. Monitoring progress is an essential component of that work. This resource provides some key common indicators of successful NGSS implementation at the district level, as well as some concrete actions that districts can take to achieve implementation goals.

See the 2017 Achieve resource [here](#).



