Grade 6 STEM Unit 2: Natural Disasters

Content Area: **STEM**
Course(s): **STEM Grade 6**
Time Period: **MP1**
Length: **8 days**
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MS-ESS2-5	Collect data to provide evidence for how the motions and complex interactions of air masses result in changes in weather conditions.
MS-ESS3-2	Analyze and interpret data on natural hazards to forecast future catastrophic events and inform the development of technologies to mitigate their effects.
MS-ETS1-1	Define the criteria and constraints of a design problem with sufficient precision to ensure a successful solution, taking into account relevant scientific principles and potential impacts on people and the natural environment that may limit possible solutions.
MS-ETS1-2	Evaluate competing design solutions using a systematic process to determine how well they meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.
MS-ETS1-3	Analyze data from tests to determine similarities and differences among several design solutions to identify the best characteristics of each that can be combined into a new solution to better meet the criteria for success.
MS-ETS1-4	Develop a model to generate data for iterative testing and modification of a proposed object, tool, or process such that an optimal design can be achieved.

Science and Engineering Practices

Asking Questions and Defining Problems

Define a design problem that can be solved through the development of an object, tool, process or system and includes multiple criteria and constraints, including scientific knowledge that may limit possible solutions. (MS-ETS1-1)

Developing and Using Models

Develop a model to generate data to test ideas about designed systems, including those representing inputs and outputs. (MS-ETS1-4)

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyze and interpret data to determine similarities and differences in findings. (MS-ETS1-3), (MS-ESS3-2)

Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Evaluate competing design solutions based on jointly developed and agreed-upon design criteria. (MS-ETS1-2)

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Collect data to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence to answer scientific questions or test design solutions under a range of conditions. (MS-ESS2-5)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems

The more precisely a design task's criteria and constraints can be defined, the more likely it is that the designed solution will be successful. Specification of constraints includes consideration of scientific principles and other relevant knowledge that are likely to limit possible solutions. (MS-ETS1-1)

ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions

A solution needs to be tested, and then modified on the basis of the test results, in order to improve it. (MS-ETS1-4) □

There are systematic processes for evaluating solutions with respect to how well they meet the criteria and constraints of a problem. (MSETS1-2), (MS-ETS1-3) □

Sometimes parts of different solutions can be combined to create a solution that is better than any of its predecessors. (MSETS1-3) □

Models of all kinds are important for testing solutions. (MS-ETS1-4)

ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution

Although one design may not perform the best across all tests, identifying the characteristics of the design that performed the best in each test can provide useful information for the redesign process—that is, some of those characteristics may be incorporated into the new design. (MS-ETS1-3) □

The iterative process of testing the most promising solutions and modifying what is proposed on the basis of the test results leads to greater refinement and ultimately to an optimal solution. (MS-ETS1-4)

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes

The complex patterns of the changes and the movement of water in the atmosphere, determined by winds, landforms, and ocean temperatures and currents, are major determinants of local weather patterns. (MS-ESS2-5)

ESS2.D: Weather and Climate

Because these patterns are so complex, weather can only be predicted probabilistically. (MSESS2-5)

ESS3.B: Natural Hazards

Mapping the history of natural hazards in a region, combined with an understanding of related geologic forces can help forecast the locations and likelihoods of future events. (MS-ESS3-2)

Crosscutting Concepts

Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World

All human activity draws on natural resources and has both short and long-term consequences, positive as well as negative, for the health of people and the natural environment. (MS-ETS1-1) □

The uses of technologies and limitations on their use are driven by individual or societal needs, desires, and values; by the findings of scientific research; and by differences in such factors as climate, natural resources, and economic conditions. (MS-ETS1-1)

The uses of technologies and any limitations on their use are driven by individual or societal needs, desires, and values; by the findings of scientific research; and by differences in such factors as climate, natural resources, and economic conditions. Thus, technology use varies from region to region and over time. (MS-ESS3-2)

Cause and Effect

Cause and effect relationships may be used to predict phenomena in natural or designed systems. (MS-ESS2-5)

Patterns

Graphs, charts, and images can be used to identify patterns in data. (MS-ESS3-2)

Rationale and Transfer Goals

This unit explores the science behind natural disasters, helping students understand their causes, effects, and mitigation strategies. By studying natural disasters, students will gain a deeper awareness of Earth's processes and develop critical thinking skills for evaluating potential hazards.

Enduring Understandings

Natural disasters are the result of complex geological and atmospheric processes.

Mitigation strategies and preparedness are essential for minimizing the impact of natural disasters on communities.

Essential Questions

What geological and atmospheric processes lead to the occurrence of natural disasters?

How do communities prepare for and respond to natural disasters?

How can an understanding of natural disasters inform responsible decision-making and disaster preparedness?

Content - What will students know?

- Types and functions of natural disasters
- Examples of natural disasters
- Disaster preparedness and mitigation

Skills - What will students be able to do?

- Identify and categorize natural disasters
- Identify causes and effects for natural disasters
- Apply knowledge to real world scenarios
- Build and test prototypes

Activities - How will we teach the content and skills?

- Natural Disaster google slides Class discussion
- Extreme weather home activity
- K'Nex/Lego Natural Disaster Activity

Evidence/Assessments - How will we know what students have learned?

- Question and answer worksheet accompanying google slides Pre/post quiz
- Final Builds for projects
- Formative Assessments

Spiraling for Mastery

Content or Skill for this Unit	Spiral Focus from Previous Unit	Instructional Activity
Extreme Weather and Natural Disasters	Engineering design process	Reflect on the similarities and differences between the engineering design process applied to simple machines and the more complex challenges in this unit.

Key Resources

- www.teachengineering.org

- www.awea.org
- Lego Natural Disaster Activity

21st Century Life and Careers

9.2.8.CAP.12	Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, & Key Skills

9.4.8.CT.1	Evaluate diverse solutions proposed by a variety of individuals, organizations, and/or agencies to a local or global problem, such as climate change, and use critical thinking skills to predict which one(s) are likely to be effective (e.g., MS-ETS1-2).
9.4.8.CT.2	Develop multiple solutions to a problem and evaluate short- and long-term effects to determine the most plausible option (e.g., MS-ETS1-4, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.1).
9.4.8.CT.3	Compare past problem-solving solutions to local, national, or global issues and analyze the factors that led to a positive or negative outcome.

Interdisciplinary Connections/Companion Standards

NJSLS ELA

RST.6-8.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts. (MS-ETS1-1), (MS-ETS1-2), (MS-ETS1-3), (MS-ESS2-5), (MS-ESS3-2)

RST.6-8.7 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). (MS-ETS1-3), (MS-ESS3-2)

RST.6-8.9 Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic. (MS-ETS1-2), (MS-ETS1-3), (MS-ESS2-5)

WHST.6-8.7 Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration. (MS-ETS1-2)

WHST.6-8.8 Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and

conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. (MS-ETS1-1), (MS-ESS2-5)

WHST.6-8.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (MS-ETS1-2)

SL.8.5 Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest. (MS-ETS1-4)

NJSLS Mathematics

MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (MS-ETS1-1), (MS-ETS1-2), (MS-ETS1-3), (MS-ETS1-4), (MS-ESS2-5), (MS-ESS3-2)

7.EE.3 Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. (MS-ETS1-1), (MS-ETS1-2), (MS-ETS1-3)

7.SP Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy. (MS-ETS1-4)

6.NS.C.5 Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation. (MS-ESS2-5)

6.EE.B.6 Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set. (MS-ESS3-2)

7.EE.B.4 Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities. (MS-ESS3-2)