PLTW Launch Standards Connection

Robotics and Automation

Connections to Standards in PLTW Launch

PLTW curriculum is designed to empower students to thrive in an evolving world. As a part of the design process when developing and updating our curriculum, we focus on connections to a variety of standards. This PLTW Launch module connects to standards in the following:

Next Generation Science Standards

Earth and Human Activity

5-ESS3-1

Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth’s resources and environment.

Engineering Design

3-5-ETS1-1

Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.

3-5-ETS1-2

Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.

3-5-ETS1-3

Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.

Science and Engineering Practices: Asking Questions and Defining Problems

Asking questions and defining problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to specifying qualitative relationships.

Science and Engineering Practices: Developing and Using Models

Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.

Science and Engineering Practices: Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.

Science and Engineering Practices: Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.

Next Generation Science Standards

Science and Engineering Practices: Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.

Science and Engineering Practices: Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to the use of evidence in constructing explanations that specify variables that describe and predict phenomena and in designing multiple solutions to design problems.

Science and Engineering Practices: Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).

Science and Engineering Practices: Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to evaluating the merit and accuracy of ideas and methods.

Disciplinary Core Ideas (3-5)

Earth and Space Science

ESS3.C Human Impacts on Earth Systems

- Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth’s resources and environments.

Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

ETS1.A Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems

- Possible solutions to a problem are limited by available materials and resources (constraints). The success of a designed solution is determined by considering the desired features of a solution (criteria). Different proposals for solutions can be compared on the basis of how well each one meets the specified criteria for success or how well each takes the constraints into account.

ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions

- Research on a problem should be carried out before beginning to design a solution.

ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions

- At whatever stage, communicating with peers about proposed solutions is an important part of the design process, and shared ideas can lead to improved designs.

Next Generation Science Standards

ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions

- Tests are often designed to identify failure points or difficulties, which suggest the elements of the design that need to be improved.

ETS1.C Optimizing the Design Solution

- Different solutions need to be tested in order to determine which of them best solves the problem, given the criteria and the constraints.

Crosscutting Concepts (3-5)

Cause and Effect: Mechanism and Prediction – Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. Deciphering causal relationships, and the mechanisms by which they are mediated, is a major activity of science and engineering.

- Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified, tested, and used to explain change.

Systems and System Models – A system is an organized group of related objects or components; models can be used for understanding and predicting the behavior of systems.

- A system is a group of related parts that make up a whole and can carry out functions its individual parts cannot.

- A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science (3-5)

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

- People’s needs and wants change over time, as do their demands for new and improved technologies.

- Engineers improve existing technologies or develop new ones to increase their benefits, to decrease known risks, and to meet societal demands.

Connections to the Nature of Science (3-5)

Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World

- Science findings are limited to what can be answered with empirical evidence.

Computer Science Teachers Association K-12 Computer Science

In Spring 2023 PLTW submitted all necessary documentation required by the Computer Science Teachers Association (CSTA) for a crosswalk review of our Launch and Gateway curricula by the CSTA Standards Review Team. While we anticipate approval and validation by CSTA, the review is pending.

Computing Systems

Devices

1B-CS-01

Describe how internal and external parts of computing devices function to form a system.

Hardware & Software

1B-CS-02

Model how computer hardware and software work together as a system to accomplish tasks.

Troubleshooting

1B-CS-03

Determine potential solutions to solve simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.

Networks and the Internet

Cybersecurity

1B-NI-05

Discuss real-world cybersecurity problems and how personal information can be protected.

Data and Analysis

Storage

1A-DA-05

Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete information using a computing device and define the information stored as data.

Inference & Models

1B-DA-07

Use data to highlight or propose cause-and-effect relationships, predict outcomes, or communicate an idea.

Impacts of Computing

Culture

1B-IC-18

Discuss computing technologies that have changed the world, and express how those technologies influence, and are influenced by, cultural practices.

International Society for Technology in Education Standards for Students

Empowered Learner

1d

Students understand the fundamental concepts of technology operations, demonstrate the ability to choose, use and troubleshoot current technologies and are able to transfer their knowledge to explore emerging technologies.

Knowledge Constructor

3a

Students plan and employ effective research strategies to locate information and other resources for their intellectual or creative pursuits.

3d

Students build knowledge by actively exploring real-world issues and problems, developing ideas and theories and pursuing answers and solutions.

Innovative Designer

4a

Students know and use a deliberate design process for generating ideas, testing theories, creating innovative artifacts or solving authentic problems.

4b

Students select and use digital tools to plan and manage a design process that considers design constraints and calculated risks.

4c

Students develop, test and refine prototypes as part of a cyclical design process.

4d

Students exhibit a tolerance for ambiguity, perseverance and the capacity to work with open-ended problems.

Computational Thinker

5a

Students formulate problem definitions suited for technology-assisted methods such as data analysis, abstract models and algorithmic thinking in exploring and finding solutions.

5c

Students break problems into component parts, extract key information, and develop descriptive models to understand complex systems or facilitate problem-solving.

International Society for Technology in Education Standards for Students

Creative Communicator

6a

Students choose the appropriate platforms and tools for meeting the desired objectives of their creation or communication.

6b

Students create original works or responsibly repurpose or remix digital resources into new creations.

6c

Students communicate complex ideas clearly and effectively by creating or using a variety of digital objects such as visualizations, models or simulations.

6d

Students publish or present content that customizes the message and medium for their intended audiences.

Global Collaborator

7b

Students use collaborative technologies to work with others, including peers, experts or community members, to examine issues and problems from multiple viewpoints.

7c

Students contribute constructively to project teams, assuming various roles and responsibilities to work effectively toward a common goal.

7d

Students explore local and global issues and use collaborative technologies to work with others to investigate solutions.

Common Core State Standards English Language Arts - Fifth Grade

Reading Informational Text Standards

Key Ideas and Details

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.1

Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.7

Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.9

Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Writing Standards

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.7

Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.8

Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.9

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Speaking and Listening Standards

Comprehension and Collaboration

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.4

Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

Common Core State Standards Mathematics - Fifth Grade

Mathematical Practices

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5

Use appropriate tools strategically.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6

Attend to precision.

Common Core State Standards Mathematics - Fifth Grade

Included in Optional Extensions

Number and Operations in Base Ten

Understand the place value system.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NBT.A.3

Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.

Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NBT.B.6

Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and expl

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NBT.B.7

Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written me

Number and Operations—Fractions

Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NF.A.1

Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. For example, 2/3 + 5

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NF.B.4

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.

Mathematical Practices

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2

Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4

Model with mathematics.

References

Computer Science Teachers Association. (2017). *CSTA K-12 Computer Science Standards, revised 2017*. http://www.csteachers.org/standards

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