

The ETC Montessori Atom Board

ELC-4051

COMMON CORE

- 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).
- 6.RP.A.3
 - Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems.
- RST.6-8.1
 - Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts
- WHST.6-8.2
 - Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
- WHST.6-8.9
 - Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
- SL.8.1
 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- SL.8.4
 - Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
- 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.

NGSS

- MS-PS1-1

- Develop models to describe the atomic composition of simple molecules and extended structures.

- MS-PS1-5

- Develop and use a model to describe how the total number of atoms does not change in a chemical reaction and thus mass is conserved.

- MS-LS4-2

- Apply scientific ideas to construct an explanation for the anatomical similarities and differences among modern organisms and between modern and fossil organisms to infer evolutionary relationships.

- MS-LS4-3

- Analyze displays of pictorial data to compare patterns of similarities in the embryological development across multiple species to identify relationships not evident in the fully formed anatomy.