

**Warren Township Public School District
Curriculum**

Subject: Reach/Innovation & Design	Grade: Kindergarten	Unit: Making Things Better
Total Number of Lessons: 10	Unit Time Frame: One marking period (10 six-day cycles)	
Instructional Materials (Include specific text or digital resource links that are used by teachers and students within the unit):		
Reach Manual - Innovation & Design - Kindergarten, Reach Engineering Kit - Making Things Better, Reach Engineering Reader “Anna Banana - Student Engineer”, legoeducation.com Spike Essential Lesson Website		
Goals:	Skills / Understandings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● In this introduction to engineering skills, kindergarteners will change products to improve them.● Students will compare products to see which is better.● Students will create 3D models from 2D blueprints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Engineers redesign products to make them better.● Identify a product’s strengths and weaknesses and use that information to guide redesign efforts.● Students design-as-they-build using blocks and other building materials.● Students document their designs on paper after building and testing.● Following step-by-step pictorial instructions enables construction of complex models.	
<u>NI Student Learning Standards and Descriptors:</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● K-PS2-2: Analyze to determine if a design solution works as intended to change the speed or direction of an object with a push or a pull.● K-PS3-2: Use tools and materials to design and build a structure that will reduce the warming effect of sunlight on an area.● K-2-ETS1-1: Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change (e.g. “climate change”) to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool.● K-2-ETS1-2: Develop a simple sketch, drawing, or physical model to illustrate how the shape of an object helps it function as needed to solve a given problem.● K-2-ETS1-3: Analyze data from tests of two objects designed to solve the same problem to compare the strengths and weaknesses of how each performs.● 1-PS4-3: Plan and conduct an investigation to determine the effect of placing objects made with different materials in the path of a beam of light.● 2-PS1-2: Analyze data obtained from testing different materials to determine which materials have the properties that are best suited for an intended purpose.		

Unit Essential Questions:	Student Vocabulary:	Lesson Learning Statement::
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does it mean to make something better? • How do engineers decide which product is better? • How can I make complex tasks easier to execute? • What information do engineers use to inform redesign? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineer • Strengths • Weaknesses • success criteria • Measure • Temperature • Graph • Sensor • Multiple • Keva • Trials • Half • conclusions • Design • Redesign • Models • Solutions • 2D, 3D • Coding • Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers make things better by looking for weaknesses to improve. • The better product is the one that meets the success criteria. • A product can have multiple success criteria, and better solutions meet all of them. • I need to change my product when the success criteria change. • I can use measurements to decide which product is best. • Test results inform redesign. • Step-by-step plans help me put complex models together. • I can program a motor to do a task.

Interdisciplinary Connections (include standard number and activity examples):	Assessment Strategies / Resources:	Benchmark Assessments / Products: Specific common assessments both formative and summative (provide a link to the assessments)
<p>K-PS2-1, K-PS2-2 - Cause and effect - simple tests can be designed to gather evidence to support or refute student ideas about causes.</p> <p>SL.K.3 - Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.</p> <p>K.MD.A.2 - Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has “more of/less of” the attribute, and describe the difference.</p> <p>PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer - Sunlight warms Earth’s surface.</p> <p>W.K.2 - Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.</p> <p>Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World - People depend on various technologies in their lives; human life would be very different without technology. (K-ESS3-2)</p> <p>W.K.2 - Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic. (K-ESS3-3).</p> <p>SL.K.3 - Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.</p> <p>SL.K.5 - Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. (K-ESS3-1).</p>	<p>Checklists, models, sketches, measuring in feet, measuring temperature, creating models, observation, communicating using precise engineering language, drawing conclusions from data</p>	<p>End of unit assessment</p>

<p>ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A situation that people want to change or create can be approached as a problem to be solved through engineering. (K-2-ETS1-1) • Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change (e.g. climate change) to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool. • Before beginning to design a solution, it is important to clearly understand the problem. (K-2-ETS1-1) <p>ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs can be conveyed through sketches, drawings, or physical models. These representations are useful in communicating ideas for a problem's solutions, such as climate change, to other people. (K-2-ETS1-2). <p>ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because there is always more than one possible solution to a problem, it is useful to compare and test designs. (K-2-ETS1-3) <p>Structure and Function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function(s). (K-2-ETS1-2) 		
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21st Century Life and Careers - Technology (link to standard 8.1 and 8.2) / Career and 21st Century Skills (link to standard 9.1, 9.2, 9.2) (Include standard number and activity examples from each area):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. ● 8.1.2.IC.1: Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology. ● 8.1.2.DA.2: Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete data using a computing device. ● 8.1.2.AP.4: Break down a task into a sequence of steps. ● 8.1.2.AP.5: Describe a program's sequence of events, goals, and expected outcomes. ● 9.4.2.CI.1: Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives. ● 9.4.2.CI.2: Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work. 		
Warren QSAC Accommodations Chart		
Pictorial displays of instructions, pictorial worksheets and checklists, options for written text		