Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) combines three dimensions to form each Performance Expectation (Standard).

Practices describe behaviors that scientists engage in as they investigate and build models and theories about the natural world and the key set of engineering practices that engineers use as they design and build models and systems.
Crosscutting Concepts have application across all domains of science and are a way of linking the different domains of science. They include: Patterns, similarity, and diversity; Cause and effect; Scale, proportion and quantity; Systems and system models; Energy and matter; Structure and function; Stability and change.
Disciplinary Core Ideas focus K–12 science curriculum, instruction and assessments on the most important aspects of science. Disciplinary ideas are grouped in four domains: the physical sciences; the life sciences; the earth and space sciences; and engineering, technology and applications of science

Although FIRST® Robotics Competition may not address a specific standard, it may address one or more dimensions that form the standard. These alignments are noted in the Comment section of the Standards Alignment Map.

FIRST® Robotics Challenge Next Generation Science Standards Alignment & Instructional Exemplars

Rationale	Color Code
There is no evidence that the standard is addressed as part of a *FIRST®* program.	Red
This standard potentially could be addressed as part of a *FIRST®* program either by actions that the coach/mentor takes when working with the students or by conditions established by the program for that given year.	Yellow
The standard is clearly addressed by program activities.	Green

Title	Standard	Performance Expectation	Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts	FIRST® Alignment	Instructional Exemplar	Comments
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-1	Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons. • The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	Red	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models and work with the concept of scale both of which are key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-2	Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	Red	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will work with patterns and construct and revise explanations for problems they encounter as they build and program their robot which are an important Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-3	Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles.	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms. PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	Red	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will work with patterns and conduct experiments and test their design to produce data that can be used to optimize their robot which are an important Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-4	Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • A stable molecule has less energy than the same set of atoms separated; one must provide at least this energy in order to take the molecule apart. PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models and work with the concept of energy, especially kinetic, both of which are key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-5	Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation about the effects of changing the temperature or concentration of the reacting particles on the rate at which a reaction occurs.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation of phenomena and solve design problems, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will work with patterns and use scientific evidence to solve problems they encounter as they build and program their robot which are an important Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-6	Refine the design of a chemical system by specifying a change in conditions that would produce increased amounts of products at equilibrium.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • In many situations, a dynamic and condition-dependent balance between a reaction and the reverse reaction determines the numbers of all types of molecules present. ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution • Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (tradeoffs) may be needed.	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students refine solutions to the real-world problems they encounter designing, building, programming, and operating their robot which is a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-7	Use mathematical representations to support the claim that atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena to support claims.	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	Energy and Matter • The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will use mathematical representations to make sense of real-world phenomena, especially energy transfers in systems both of which are key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Matter and Its Interactions	HS-PS1-8	Develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and radioactive decay.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	PS1.C: Nuclear Processes • Nuclear processes, including fusion, fission, and radioactive decays of unstable nuclei, involve release or absorption of energy. The total number of neutrons plus protons does not change in any nuclear process.	Energy and Matter • In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models to understand how different components of systems interact in one another which is a key Science and Engineering Practice.

Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-1	Analyze data to support the claim that Newton's second law of motion describes the mathematical relationship among the net force on a macroscopic object, its mass, and its acceleration.	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. -- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • Theories and laws provide explanations in science. • Laws are statements or descriptions of the relationships among observable phenomena.	S2.A: Forces and Motion • Newton's second law accurately predicts changes in the motion of macroscopic objects.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students analyze cause and effect relationships using a variety of data which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-2	Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena to describe explanations.	S2.A: Forces and Motion • Momentum is defined for a particular frame of reference; it is the mass times the velocity of the object. • If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by changes in the momentum of objects outside the system.	Systems and System Models • When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations of events in a system to understand how events are occurring which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-3	Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Apply scientific ideas to solve a design problem, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.	S2.A: Forces and Motion • If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by changes in the momentum of objects outside the system. ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems • Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them. ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution • Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed.	Cause and Effect • Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect.		Depending upon how the students choose to design their robot, they may take steps to minimize the forces impacting the robot during collisions.	
Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-4	Use mathematical representations of Newton's Law of Gravitation and Coulomb's Law to describe and predict the gravitational and electrostatic forces between objects.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena to describe explanations. -- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • Theories and laws provide explanations in science • Laws are statements or descriptions of the relationships among observable phenomena.	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • Newton's law of universal gravitation and Coulomb's law provide the mathematical models to describe and predict the effects of gravitational and electrostatic forces between distant objects. • Forces at a distance are explained by fields (gravitational, electric, and magnetic) permeating space that can transfer energy through space. Magnets or electric currents cause magnetic fields; electric charges or changing magnetic fields cause electric fields.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations of events in a system to understand how patterns are occurring which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-5	Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that an electric current can produce a magnetic field and that a changing magnetic field can produce an electric current.	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • Forces at a distance are explained by fields (gravitational, electric, and magnetic) permeating space that can transfer energy through space. Magnets or electric currents cause magnetic fields; electric charges or changing magnetic fields cause electric fields. PS3.A: Definitions of Energy • "Electrical energy" may mean energy stored in a battery or energy transmitted by electric currents.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will plan and conduct investigations to produce data that helps them understand different cause and effect relationships they encounter as they design, build, program, and operate, their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	HS-PS2-6	Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials.	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. • Communicate scientific and technical information (e.g. about the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically).	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.	Structure and Function • Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will communicate scientific and technical information in a variety of formats especially as they design and build their robot to ensure that activities can be replicated which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Energy	HS-PS3-1	Create a computational model to calculate the change in the energy of one component in a system when the change in energy of the other component(s) and energy flows in and out of the system are known.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Create a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy • Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms. PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Conservation of energy means that the total change of energy in any system is always equal to the total energy transferred into or out of the system. • Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems. • Mathematical expressions, which quantify how the stored energy in a system depends on its configuration (e.g. relative positions of charged particles, compression of a spring) and how kinetic energy depends on mass and speed, allow the concept of conservation of energy to be used to predict and describe system behavior. • The availability of energy limits what can occur in any system.	Systems and System Models • Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will use models and simulations to predict how events will occur and objects will behave in a system which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Energy	HS-PS3-2	Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative positions of particles (objects).	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy • Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms. • At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy. • These relationships are better understood at the microscopic scale, at which all of the different manifestations of energy can be modeled as a combination of energy associated with the motion of particles and energy associated with the configuration (relative position of the particles). In some cases the relative position energy can be thought of as stored in fields (which mediate interactions between particles). This last concept includes radiation, a phenomenon in which energy stored in fields moves across space.	Energy and Matter • Energy cannot be created or destroyed—only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will work with models to understand how energy, specifically kinetic, may be transferred in a system which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Energy	HS-PS3-3	Design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Design, evaluate, and/or refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy • At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy. PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes • Although energy cannot be destroyed, it can be converted to less useful forms—for example, to thermal energy in the surrounding environment. ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems • Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. --- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.		As part of the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition students will have to design and build a robot in which energy from a stored power source is converted into mechanical or kinetic energy.	
Energy	HS-PS3-4	Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics).	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems. • Uncontrolled systems always evolve toward more stable states— that is, toward more uniform energy distribution (e.g., water flows downhill, objects hotter than their surrounding environment cool down). PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes • Although energy cannot be destroyed, it can be converted to less useful forms—for example, to thermal energy in the surrounding environment.	Systems and System Models • When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will plan and conduct investigations to produce data that helps them design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Energy	HS-PS3-5	Develop and use a model of two objects interacting through electric or magnetic fields to illustrate the forces between objects and the changes in energy of the objects due to the interaction.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces • When two objects interacting through a field change relative position, the energy stored in the field is changed.	Cause and Effect • Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will develop and use models to understand the cause and effect relationships they encounter while designing, building, programming, and operating their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	HS-PS4-1	Use mathematical representations to support a claim regarding relationships among the frequency, wavelength, and speed of waves traveling in various media.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9-12 level builds on K-8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.	PS4.A: Wave Properties • The wavelength and frequency of a wave are related to one another by the speed of travel of the wave, which depends on the type of wave and the medium through which it is passing.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations to illustrate how elements are interacting allowing them to evaluate cause and effect relationships which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	HS-PS4-2	Evaluate questions about the advantages of using a digital transmission and storage of information.	Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in grades 9–12 builds from grades K–8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. • Evaluate questions that challenge the premise(s) of an argument, the interpretation of a data set, or the suitability of a design.	PS4.A: Wave Properties • Information can be digitized (e.g., a picture stored as the values of an array of pixels); in this form, it can be stored reliably in computer memory and sent over long distances as a series of wave pulses.	Stability and Change • Systems can be designed for greater or lesser stability. --- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students are regularly evaluating claims and challenging ideas in a continuous improvement effort as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	HS-PS4-3	Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind the idea that electromagnetic radiation can be described either by a wave model or a particle model, and that for some situations one model is more useful than the other.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about natural and designed worlds. Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. --- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence.	PS4.A: Wave Properties • [From the 3–5 grade band endpoints] Waves can add or cancel one another as they cross, depending on their relative phase (i.e., relative position of peaks and troughs of the waves), but they emerge unaffected by each other. (Boundary: The discussion at this grade level is qualitative only; it can be based on the fact that two different sounds can pass a location in different directions without getting mixed up.) PS4.B: Electromagnetic Radiation • Electromagnetic radiation (e.g., radio, microwaves, light) can be modeled as a wave of changing electric and magnetic fields or as particles called photons. The wave model is useful for explaining many features of electromagnetic radiation, and the particle model explains other features.	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students are regularly evaluating claims and challenging ideas in a continuous improvement effort as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	HS-PS4-4	Evaluate the validity and reliability of claims in published materials of the effects that different frequencies of electromagnetic radiation have when absorbed by matter.	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. • Evaluate the validity and reliability of multiple claims that appear in scientific and technical texts or media reports, verifying the data when possible.	PS4.B: Electromagnetic Radiation • When light or longer wavelength electromagnetic radiation is absorbed in matter, it is generally converted into thermal energy (heat). Shorter wavelength electromagnetic radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays) can ionize atoms and cause damage to living cells.	Cause and Effect • Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will evaluate claims made in scientific and technical reports for accuracy and reliability as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	HS-PS4-5	Communicate technical information about how some technological devices use the principles of wave behavior and wave interactions with matter to transmit and capture information and energy.	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. • Communicate technical information or ideas (e.g. about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically).	PS4.A: Wave Properties • Information can be digitized (e.g., a picture stored as the values of an array of pixels); in this form, it can be stored reliably in computer memory and sent over long distances as a series of wave pulses. PS4.B: Electromagnetic Radiation • Photoelectric materials emit electrons when they absorb light of a high-enough frequency. PS4.C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation • Multiple technologies based on the understanding of waves and their interactions with matter are part of everyday experiences in the modern world (e.g., medical imaging, communications, scanners) and in scientific research. They are essential tools for producing, transmitting, and capturing signals and for storing and interpreting the information contained in them.	Cause and Effect • Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect. -- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology • Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Modern civilization depends on major technological systems.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students communicate scientific and technical information with each other as well as various audiences as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-1	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	LS1.A: Structure and Function • Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life. • All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins, which carry out most of the work of cells.	Structure and Function • Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students construct explanations based on data for problems they encounter as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-2	Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	LS1.A: Structure and Function • Multicellular organisms have a hierarchical structural organization, in which any one system is made up of numerous parts and is itself a component of the next level.	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions— including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students develop models of systems to study and understand the different interactions that occur which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-3	Plan and construct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis.	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods • Scientific inquiry is characterized by a common set of values that include: logical thinking, precision, open-mindedness, objectivity, skepticism, replicability of results, and honest and ethical reporting of findings.	LS1.A: Structure and Function • Feedback mechanisms maintain a living system's internal conditions within certain limits and mediate behaviors, allowing it to remain alive and functional even as external conditions change within some range. Feedback mechanisms can encourage (through positive feedback) or discourage (negative feedback) what is going on inside the living system.	Stability and Change • Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students plan and conduct experiments and engage in scientific inquiry to produce data needed to answer questions that arise during designing, building, programming, and operating their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-4	Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms • In multicellular organisms individual cells grow and then divide via a process called mitosis, thereby allowing the organism to grow. The organism begins as a single cell (fertilized egg) that divides successively to produce many cells, with each parent cell passing identical genetic material (two variants of each chromosome pair) to both daughter cells. Cellular division and differentiation produce and maintain a complex organism, composed of systems of tissues and organs that work together to meet the needs of the whole organism.	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use a variety of models to understand interactions which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-5	Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms • The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen.	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use a variety of models to understand how energy flows which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-6	Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms • The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen.	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students construct and revise explanations based on data they collect to understand how energy flows which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	HS-LS1-7	Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed resulting in a net transfer of energy.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms • As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products. • As a result of these chemical reactions, energy is transferred from one system of interacting molecules to another. Cellular respiration is a chemical process in which the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and new compounds are formed that can transport energy to muscles. Cellular respiration also releases the energy needed to maintain body temperature despite ongoing energy transfer to the surrounding environment.	Energy and Matter • Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use a variety of models to understand how energy flows which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-1	Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity of ecosystems at different scales.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical and/or computational representations of phenomena or design solutions to support explanations.	LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems • Ecosystems have carrying capacities, which are limits to the numbers of organisms and populations they can support. These limits result from such factors as the availability of living and nonliving resources and from such challenges such as predation, competition, and disease. Organisms would have the capacity to produce populations of great size were it not for the fact that environments and resources are finite. This fundamental tension affects the abundance (number of individuals) of species in any given ecosystem.	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs.	Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations of phenomena to create solutions for problems they encounter during robot design, construction, programming, and operation which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.

Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-2	Use mathematical representations to support and revise explanations based on evidence about factors affecting biodiversity and populations in ecosystems of different scales.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support and revise explanations. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence • Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence.	LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems • Ecosystems have carrying capacities, which are limits to the numbers of organisms and populations they can support. These limits result from such factors as the availability of living and nonliving resources and from such challenges such as predation, competition, and disease. Organisms would have the capacity to produce populations of great size were it not for the fact that environments and resources are finite. This fundamental tension affects the abundance (number of individuals) of species in any given ecosystem. LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience • A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability.	Cause and Effect • Using the concept of orders of magnitude allows one to understand how a model at one scale relates to a model at another scale.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations of phenomena to create solutions for problems they encounter during robot design, construction, programming, and operation which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-3	Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence • Most scientific knowledge is quite durable, but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence.	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems • Photosynthesis and cellular respiration (including anaerobic processes) provide most of the energy for life processes.	Energy and Matter • Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students plan and conduct experiments and engage in scientific inquiry to produce data needed to answer questions that arise during designing, building, programming, and operating their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-4	Use mathematical representations to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to support claims.	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems • Plants or algae form the lowest level of the food web. At each link upward in a food web, only a small fraction of the matter consumed at the lower level is transferred upward, to produce growth and release energy in cellular respiration at the higher level. Given this inefficiency, there are generally fewer organisms at higher levels of a food web. Some matter reacts to release energy for life functions, some matter is stored in newly made structures, and much is discarded. The chemical elements that make up the molecules of organisms pass through food webs and into and out of the atmosphere and soil, and they are combined and recombined in different ways. At each link in an ecosystem, matter and energy are conserved.	Energy and Matter • Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use mathematical representations of phenomena to create solutions for problems they encounter during robot design, construction, programming, and operation which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.

Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-5	Develop a model to illustrate the rise of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show how relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or components of a system.	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems • Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans, and geosphere through chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes. PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes • The main way that solar energy is captured and stored on Earth is through the complex chemical process know as photosynthesis.	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models to understand systems and the flow of energy which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-6	Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems, maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence • Scientific argumentation is a mode of logical discourse used to clarify the strength of relationships between ideas and evidence that may result in revision of an explanation.	LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience • A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability.	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students evaluate claims, evidence, and reasoning as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-7	Design, and evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodivesrity.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Design, evaluate, and refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience • Moreover, anthropogenic changes (induced by human activity) in the environment—including habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, overexploitation, and climate change—can disrupt an ecosystem and threaten the survival of some species. LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans • Biodiversity is increased by the formation of new species (speciation) and decreased by the loss of species (extinction). • Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value. ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students design, evaluate, and refine a solution to complex real-world problems they encounter as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	HS-LS2-8	Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations to determine the merits of arguments. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Open to Revision in Light of New Evidence • Scientific argumentation is a mode of logical discourse used to clarify the strength of relationships between ideas and evidence that may result in revision of an explanation.	LS2.D: Social Interactions and Group Behavior • Group behavior has evolved because membership can increase the chances of survival for individuals and their genetic relatives.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students evaluate evidence to determine if the relationship between events are causal which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	HS-LS3-1	Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring.	Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. • Ask questions that arise from examining models or a theory to clarify relationships.	LS1.A: Structure and Function • All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins. LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits • Each chromosome consists of a single very long DNA molecule, and each gene on the chromosome is a particular segment of that DNA. The instructions for forming species' characteristics are carried in DNA. All cells in an organism have the same genetic content, but the genes used (expressed) by the cell may be regulated in different ways. Not all DNA codes for a protein; some segments of DNA are involved in regulatory or structural functions, and some have no as-yet known function.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students ask questions to enhance their understanding and differentiate between cause and correlation which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	HS-LS3-2	Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Make and defend a claim based on evidence about the natural world that reflects scientific knowledge, and student-generated evidence.	LS3.B: Variation of Traits • In sexual reproduction, chromosomes can sometimes swap sections during the process of meiosis (cell division), thereby creating new genetic combinations and thus more genetic variation. Although DNA replication is tightly regulated and remarkably accurate, errors do occur and result in mutations, which are also a source of genetic variation. Environmental factors can also cause mutations in genes, and viable mutations are inherited. • Environmental factors also affect expression of traits, and hence affect the probability of occurrences of traits in a population. Thus the variation and distribution of traits observed depends on both genetic and environmental factors.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students make and defend claims based on evidence about the natural world which address a key Science and Engineering Practices.
Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	HS-LS3-3	Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population.	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible.	LS3.B: Variation of Traits • Environmental factors also affect expression of traits, and hence affect the probability of occurrences of traits in a population. Thus the variation and distribution of traits observed depends on both genetic and environmental factors.	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Algebraic thinking is used to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth). --- Connections to Nature of Science Science is a Human Endeavor • Technological advances have influenced the progress of science and science has influenced advances in technology. • Science and engineering are influenced by society and society is influenced by science and engineering.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students apply concepts of statistics and probability as they program their robot and develop their game strategy which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-1	Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence.	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. • Communicate scientific information (e.g., about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically). -- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence.	LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity • Genetic information provides evidence of evolution. DNA sequences vary among species, but there are many overlaps; in fact, the ongoing branching that produces multiple lines of descent can be inferred by comparing the DNA sequences of different organisms. Such information is also derivable from the similarities and differences in amino acid sequences and from anatomical and embryological evidence.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students communicate scientific and technical information to a wide range of audiences as they discuss robot design, programming, construction, and operation which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.

Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-2	Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	LS4.B: Natural Selection • Natural selection occurs only if there is both (1) variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and (2) variation in the expression of that genetic information—that is, trait variation—that leads to differences in performance among individuals. LS4.C: Adaptation • Evolution is a consequence of the interaction of four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for an environment's limited supply of the resources that individuals need in order to survive and reproduce, and (4) the ensuing proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in that environment.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students construct explanations based on data for problems and questions that arise as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-3	Apply concepts of statistics and probability to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait.	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Apply concepts of statistics and probability (including determining function fits to data, slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient for linear fits) to scientific and engineering questions and problems, using digital tools when feasible.	LS4.B: Natural Selection • Natural selection occurs only if there is both (1) variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and (2) variation in the expression of that genetic information—that is, trait variation—that leads to differences in performance among individuals. • The traits that positively affect survival are more likely to be reproduced, and thus are more common in the population. LS4.C: Adaptation • Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not. • Adaptation also means that the distribution of traits in a population can change when conditions change.	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students apply concepts of statistics and probability as they program their robot and develop their game strategy which address a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-4	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	LS4.C: Adaptation • Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students construct explanations based on data for problems and questions that arise as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-5	Evaluate the evidence supporting claims that changes in environmental conditions may result in (1) increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate the evidence behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments.	LS4.C: Adaptation • Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline–and sometimes the extinction–of some species. • Species become extinct because they can no longer survive and reproduce in their altered environment. If members cannot adjust to change that is too fast or drastic, the opportunity for the species' evolution is lost.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students evaluate evidence to make decisions as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.

Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	HS-LS4-6	Create or revise a simulation to test a solution to mitigate adverse impacts of human activity on biodivesrity.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Create or revise a simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.	LS4.C: Adaptation • Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline–and sometimes the extinction–of some species. LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans • Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value. ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts. • Both physical models and computers can be	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students make revisions to their robot or its program to improve operation which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-1	Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the life span of the sun and the role of nuclear fusion in the sun's core to release energy that eventually reaches Earth in the form of radiation.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars • The star called the sun is changing and will burn out over a lifespan of approximately 10 billion years. PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life • Nuclear Fusion processes in the center of the sun release the energy that ultimately reaches Earth as radiation.	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models to understand how different systems or their elements function together which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-2	Construct an explanation of the Big Bang Theory based on astronomical evidence of light spectra, motion of distant galaxies, and composition of matter in the universe.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. --- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence.	ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars • The study of stars' light spectra and brightness is used to identify compositional elements of stars, their movements, and their distances from Earth. • The Big Bang theory is supported by observations of distant galaxies receding from our own, of the measured composition of stars and non-stellar gases, and of the maps of spectra of the primordial radiation (cosmic microwave background) that still fills the universe. • Other than the hydrogen and helium formed at the time of the Big Bang, nuclear fusion within stars produces all atomic nuclei lighter than and including iron, and the process releases electromagnetic energy. Heavier elements are produced when certain massive stars achieve a supernova stage and explode. PS4.B Electromagnetic Radiation • Atoms of each element emit and absorb characteristic frequencies of light. These characteristics allow identification of the presence of an element, even in microscopic quantities.	Energy and Matter • Energy cannot be created or destroyed–only moved between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. --- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology • Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and others with wide ranges of expertise. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Scientific knowledge is based on the assumption that natural laws operate today as they did in the past and they will continue to do so in the future. • Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students are constructing explanations for problems they encounter as they design, build, program, and operate their robot as well as participate in a cycle of continuous improvement and integration which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-3	Communicate scientific ideas about the way stars, over their life cycle, produce elements.	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. • Communicate scientific ideas (e.g. about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically).	ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars • The study of stars' light spectra and brightness is used to identify compositional elements of stars, their movements, and their distances from Earth. • Other than the hydrogen and helium formed at the time of the Big Bang, nuclear fusion within stars produces all atomic nuclei lighter than and including iron, and the process releases electromagnetic energy. Heavier elements are produced when certain massive stars achieve a supernova stage and explode.	Energy and Matter • In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models and work with the concept of scale both of which are key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-4	Use mathematical or computational representations to predict the motion of orbiting objects in the solar system.	Using Mathematical and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical or computational representations of phenomena to describe explanations.	ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System • Kepler's laws describe common features of the motions of orbiting objects, including their elliptical paths around the sun. Orbits may change due to the gravitational effects from, or collisions with, other objects in the solar system.	Patterns • Algebraic thinking is used to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth). --- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology • Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and others with wide ranges of expertise.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students work with mathematical representations and use algebraic thinking as they design and program their robots which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-5	Evaluate evidence of the past and current movements of continental and oceanic crust and theory of plate tectonics to explain the ages of crustal rocks.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate evidence behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments.	ESS1.C: The History of Planet Earth • Continental rocks, which can be older than 4 billion years, are generally much older than the rocks of the ocean floor, which are less than 200 million years old. ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions • Plate tectonics is the unifying theory that explains the past and current movements of the rocks at Earth's surface and provides a framework for understanding its geologic history. PS1.C: Nuclear Processes • Spontaneous radioactive decays follow a characteristic exponential decay law. Nuclear lifetimes allow radiometric dating to be used to determine the ages of rocks and other materials.	Patterns • Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students evaluate evidence to make decisions and identify patterns which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Place in the Universe	HS-ESS1-6	Apply scientific reasoning and evidence from ancient Earth materials, meteorites, and other planetary surfaces to construct an account of Earth's formation and early history.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Apply scientific reasoning to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion. --- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence. • Models, mechanisms, and explanations collectively serve as tools in the development of a scientific theory.	ESS1.C: The History of Planet Earth • Although active geologic processes, such as plate tectonics and erosion, have destroyed or altered most of the very early rock record on Earth, other objects in the solar system, such as lunar rocks, asteroids, and meteorites, have changed little over billions of years. Studying these objects can provide information about Earth's formation and early history. ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions • Plate tectonics is the unifying theory that explains the past and current movements of the rocks at Earth's surface and provides a framework for understanding its geologic history. PS1.C: Nuclear Processes • Spontaneous radioactive decays follow a characteristic exponential decay law. Nuclear lifetimes allow radiometric dating to be used to determine the ages of rocks and other materials.	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students apply scientific reasoning and use models to respond to problems encountered as they design, build, program and operate their robot which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-1	Develop a model to illustrate how Earth's internal and surface processes operate at different spatial and temporal scales to form continental and ocean-floor features.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems • Earth's systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes. ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions • Plate tectonics is the unifying theory that explains the past and current movements of the rocks at Earth's surface and provides a framework for understanding its geologic history. Plate movements are responsible for most continental and ocean-floor features and for the distribution of most rocks and minerals within Earth's crust.	Stability and Change • Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use models to understand change and the rates of change which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-2	Analyze geoscience data to make the claim that one change to earth's surface can create feedbacks that cause changes to other Earth systems.	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution.	ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems • Earth's systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes. ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • The foundation for Earth's global climate systems is the electromagnetic radiation from the sun, as well as its reflection, absorption, storage, and redistribution among the atmosphere, ocean, and land systems, and this energy's re-radiation into space.	Stability and Change • Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system. --------------------------------------- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students analyze data using a variety of tools which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-3	Develop a model based on evidence of Earth's interior to describe the cycling of matter by thermal convection.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. --- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science knowledge is based on empirical evidence. • Science disciplines share common rules of evidence used to evaluate explanations about natural systems. • Science includes the process of coordinating patterns of evidence with current theory.	ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems • Evidence from deep probes and seismic waves, reconstructions of historical changes in Earth's surface and its magnetic field, and an understanding of physical and chemical processes lead to a model of Earth with a hot but solid inner core, a liquid outer core, a solid mantle and crust. Motions of the mantle and its plates occur primarily through thermal convection, which involves the cycling of matter due to the outward flow of energy from Earth's interior and gravitational movement of denser materials toward the interior. ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions • The radioactive decay of unstable isotopes continually generates new energy within Earth's crust and mantle, providing the primary source of the heat that drives mantle convection. Plate tectonics can be viewed as the surface expression of mantle convection. PS4.A: Wave Properties • Geologists use seismic waves and their reflection at interfaces between layers to probe structures deep in the planet.	Energy and Matter • Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems. --------------------------------------- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology • Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and others with wide ranges of expertise.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use evidence to support their conclusions which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-4	Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth's systems result in changes in climate.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Use a model to provide mechanistic accounts of phenomena. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science arguments are strengthened by multiple lines of evidence supporting a single explanation.	ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System • Cyclical changes in the shape of Earth's orbit around the sun, together with changes in the tilt of the planet's axis of rotation, both occurring over hundreds of thousands of years, have altered the intensity and distribution of sunlight falling on the earth. These phenomena cause a cycle of ice ages and other gradual climate changes. ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems • The geological record shows that changes to global and regional climate can be caused by interactions among changes in the sun's energy output or Earth's orbit, tectonic events, ocean circulation, volcanic activity, glaciers, vegetation, and human activities. These changes can occur on a variety of time scales from sudden (e.g., volcanic ash clouds) to intermediate (ice ages) to very long-term tectonic cycles. ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • The foundation for Earth's global climate systems is the electromagnetic radiation from the sun, as well as its reflection, absorption, storage, and redistribution among the atmosphere, ocean, and land systems, and this energy's re-radiation into space. • Changes in the atmosphere due to human activity have increased carbon dioxide	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use evidence to construct scientific arguments to support choices they make as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practices.
Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-5	Plan and conduct an investigation of the properties of water and its effects on Earth materials and surface processes.	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes • The abundance of liquid water on Earth's surface and its unique combination of physical and chemical properties are central to the planet's dynamics. These properties include water's exceptional capacity to absorb, store, and release large amounts of energy, transmit sunlight, expand upon freezing, dissolve and transport materials, and lower the viscosities and melting points of rocks.	Structure and Function • The functions and properties of natural and designed objects and systems can be inferred from their overall structure, the way their components are shaped and used, and the molecular substructures of its various materials.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students plan and conduct investigations to gather evidence to support the choices they make designing, building, programming, and operating their robot which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-6	Develop a quantitative model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere.	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Gradual atmospheric changes were due to plants and other organisms that captured carbon dioxide and released oxygen. • Changes in the atmosphere due to human activity have increased carbon dioxide concentrations and thus affect climate.	Energy and Matter • The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students study the relationships of objects in system, especially the transfer of energy, which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth's Systems	HS-ESS2-7	Construct an argument based on evidence about the simultaneous coevolution of Earth's systems and life on Earth.	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about the natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Construct an oral and written argument or counterarguments based on data and evidence.	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Gradual atmospheric changes were due to plants and other organisms that captured carbon dioxide and released oxygen. ESS2.E: Biogeology • The many dynamic and delicate feedbacks between the biosphere and other Earth systems cause a continual co-evolution of Earth's surface and the life that exists on it.	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students construct and deliver oral arguments on a variety of topics which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-1	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards, and changes in climate have influenced human activity.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific knowledge, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	ESS3.A: Natural Resources • Resource availability has guided the development of human society. ESS3.B: Natural Hazards • Natural hazards and other geologic events have shaped the course of human history; [they] have significantly altered the sizes of human populations and have driven human migrations.	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. --- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Modern civilization depends on major technological systems.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use evidence to construct scientific arguments to support choices they make as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practices.

Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-2	Evaluate competing design solutions for developing, managing, and utilizing energy and mineral resources based on cost-benefit ratios.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific knowledge, principles, and theories. • Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate competing design solutions to a real-world problem based on scientific ideas and principles, empirical evidence, and logical arguments regarding relevant factors (e.g. economic, societal, environmental, ethical considerations).	ESS3.A: Natural Resources • All forms of energy production and other resource extraction have associated economic, social, environmental, and geopolitical costs and risks as well as benefits. New technologies and social regulations can change the balance of these factors. ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks. • Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology. -- Connections to Nature of Science Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World • Science and technology may raise ethical issues for which science, by itself, does not provide answers and solutions. • Science knowledge indicates what can happen in natural systems—not what should happen. The latter involves ethics, values, and human decisions about the use of knowledge. • Many decisions are not made using science alone, but rely on social and cultural contexts to resolve issues.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use evidence to construct scientific arguments to support choices they make as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practices.
Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-3	Create computational simulation to illustrate the relationships among management of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Create a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.	ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems • The sustainability of human societies and the biodiversity that supports them requires responsible management of natural resources.	Stability and Change • Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible. -- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. -- Connections to Nature of Science Science is a Human Endeavor • Science is a result of human endeavors, imagination, and creativity.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students will use mathematics to understand change and rates of change which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-4	Evaluate or refine a technological solution that reduces impacts of human activities on natural systems.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific knowledge, principles, and theories. • Design or refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems • Scientists and engineers can make major contributions by developing technologies that produce less pollution and waste and that preclude ecosystem degradation. ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Stability and Change • Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system. -- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World • Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students design solutions to problems they encounter as they design, build, improve, program, and operate their robot which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.

Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-5	Analyze geoscience data and results from global climate models to make an evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and associated future impacts to Earth systems. Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth's systems result in changes in climate.	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Analyze data using computational models in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims. -- Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods • Science investigations use diverse methods and do not always use the same set of procedures to obtain data. • New technologies advance scientific knowledge. Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science knowledge is based on empirical evidence. • Science arguments are strengthened by multiple lines of evidence supporting a single explanation.	ESS3.D: Global Climate Change • Though the magnitudes of human impacts are greater than they have ever been, so too are human abilities to model, predict, and manage current and future impacts.	Stability and Change • Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students analyze data from their investigations to generate scientific arguments which addresses a key Science and Engineering Practice.
Earth and Human Activity	HS-ESS3-6	Use a computational representation to illustrate the relationships among Earth systems and how those relationships are being modified due to human activity.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use a computational representation of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Current models predict that, although future regional climate changes will be complex and varied, average global temperatures will continue to rise. The outcomes predicted by global climate models strongly depend on the amounts of human-generated greenhouse gases added to the atmosphere each year and by the ways in which these gases are absorbed by the ocean and biosphere. ESS3.D: Global Climate Change • Through computer simulations and other studies, important discoveries are still being made about how the ocean, the atmosphere, and the biosphere interact and are modified in response to human activities.	Systems and System Models • When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students use computations and mathematical models to understand systems and evaluate choices which address key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Engineering Design	HS-ETS1-1	Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants.	Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. • Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions.	ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems • Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them. • Humanity faces major global challenges today, such as the need for supplies of clean water and food or for energy sources that minimize pollution, which can be addressed through engineering. These global challenges also may have manifestations in local communities.	Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.		Not Applicable	While the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition does not specifically address the Performance Expectation of this standard, throughout the program students analyze problems they encounter as they build, design, modify, program, and operate their robot which addresses key Science and Engineering Practices and Crosscutting Concepts.
Engineering Design	HS-ETS1-2	Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles and theories. • Design a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution • Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed.			Throughout the *FIRST*® Robotics Competition students will have to take the larger task of building a robot for competition and divide it into a series of smaller tasks that can be combined to support the larger goal.	

Engineering Design	HS-ETS1-3	Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and trade-offs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles and theories. • Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.		Throughout the *FIRST®* Robotics Competition students will have to use criteria to evaluate the choices they make as they design, build, program, and operate their robot which will lead them to the best all-around solution.
Engineering Design	HS-ETS1-4	Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem.	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems.	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs.	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions— including energy, matter, and information flows— within and between systems at different scales.		Depending on the team's access to resources, team members may have the opportunity to discuss and/or use 3D modeling, CAD design, and/or design and print 3D printed parts.