

Elementary GATE - Grade 3

Unit Title: Third Grade Unit One (Introduction to Engineering and the Engineering Design Process)

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

National Standards in Gifted and Talented Education

- **1.1** - Self-Understanding. Students with gifts and talents recognize their interests, strengths, and needs in cognitive, creative, social, emotional, and psychological areas.
 - **2.1** - Identification. All students in Pre-K through grade 12 with gifts and talents have equal access to the identification process and proportionally represent each campus.
 - **2.5** - Learning Progress. Students self assess their learning progress.
 - **3.2** - Talent Development. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate growth in social and emotional and psychosocial skills necessary for achievement in their domain(s) of talent and/or areas of interest.
 - **3.3** - Responsiveness to Diversity. Students with gifts and talents develop knowledge and skills for living in and contributing to a diverse and global society.
 - **3.4** - Instructional Strategies. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate their potential or level of achievement in their domain(s) of talent and/or areas of interest.
 - **3.5** - Instructional Strategies. Students with gifts and talents become independent investigators
 - **4.1** - Personal Competence. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate growth in personal competence and dispositions for exceptional academic and creative productivity. These include self-awareness, self-advocacy, self-efficacy, confidence, motivation, resilience, independence, curiosity, and risk taking.
 - **4.2** - Social Competence. Students with gifts and talents develop social competence manifested in positive peer relationships and social interactions.
- 6.1. Talent Development. Students identify and fully develop their talents and gifts as a result of interacting with educators who possess content pedagogical knowledge and meet national teacher preparation standards in gifted education and the Standards for Professional Learning.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Standard	Performance Expectations	Core Ideas
9.2.5.CAP.1: Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes. 9.2.5.CAP.4: Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements. 9.4.5.CI.4: Research the development process of a product and identify the role of failure as a part of the creative process.	Students will verbally communicate project designs using reasoning and prior knowledge. Students will complete assigned tasks using original ideas and designs. Students will offer and accept constructive criticism.	Design communication Implementing original ideas into design plans Accept others ideas and suggestions

Central Idea/Enduring Understanding:

- The engineering design process emphasizes open-ended problem solving and encourages students to learn from failure.

Essential/Guiding Question:

- How does the engineering design process help solve real world problems?

Content:

- Research famous inventors
- Telegraph Machine
- Kinetoscope

Skills (Objectives):

- Research a famous inventor and present how their invention has contributed to today's technology

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Electricity	- Design and build a Telegraph using morse code - Create a film strip for a real motion picture player - Compare and contrast how series circuits and parallel circuits produce different results
<u>Interdisciplinary Connections:</u> <u>NJSLS - Science</u> 3-5-ETS1-1 Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. 3-5-ETS1-2 Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. • 3-5-ETS1-3 Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. <u>NJSLS - Math</u> - MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) - MP.4 Model with mathematics. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) - MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) <u>NJSLS - Language Arts</u> - L.KL.3.1. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. - L.VL.3.2. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning academic and domain-specific words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. - L.VI.3.3. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings. - RI.IT.3.3. Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect. - RI.PP.3.5. Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text. - RI.MF.3.6. Use information gained from text features (e.g., illustrations, maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur). - W.AW.3.1. Write opinion texts to present an idea with reasons and information. - W.IW.3.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. - W.WR.3.5. Generate questions about a topic and independently locate related information from at least two reference sources (print and non-print) to obtain information on that topic. - W.SE.3.6. Use discussion, books, or media resources to gather ideas, outline them, and prioritize the information to include while planning to write about a topic. - W.RW.3.7. Engage in independent and task-based writing for both short and extended periods of time, producing written work routinely.	
Stage 2: Assessment Evidence	
<u>Performance Task(s):</u> - Complete a presentation outlining how past inventors contributed to today's technology - Students compare and discuss different ways to communicate and build a telegraph - Students design a film strip to be used on a kinetoscope - Assemble a working parallel circuit	<u>Other Evidence:</u> - Group discussion of technology - Students reflect on their original plan and how it differed from their final plan. - Students show the ability to improve on their design further.

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Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Lesson 1

- Students will work in a group to complete a digital breakout to review the parts of the Engineering Design Process

Lesson 2

- Students will work in pairs to research past inventors and choose one to research further

Lesson 3

- Complete a presentation on how an inventor of the past used the engineering design process to contribute to today's technology

Lesson 4

- Students will recognize the important morse code and create a message using morse code.
- Students will discuss Samuel Morse's contributions to modern day technology

Lesson 5

- Students will plan their telegraph design using the Engineering design process and start building a prototype

Lesson 6

- Students use the materials provided from the kit to build a device telegraph and test design. Discuss with the class any improvements that need to be made.

Lesson 7

- Students will investigate how Thomas Edisons' kinetoscope contributed to today's film industry
- Students will start brainstorming ideas for a real-motion film strip

Lesson 8

- Students will use kit to create a working kinetoscope

Lesson 9

- Students will test their kinetoscope and make improvements as needed.
- Students will watch each other's filmstrips and offer feedback

Resources:

Lesson 1

- Link to Digital Breakout

Lesson 2

- Graphic organizer
- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 3

- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 4

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 1

Lesson 5

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 2,3
- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 6

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 2,3
- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 7

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 1
- Engineering Design Process Journal
- Thomas Edison video

Lesson 8

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 2,3
- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 9

- Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, task card 2,3
- Engineering Design Process Journal

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<u>Lesson 10</u> • Students will brainstorm ways that we use electricity engineers might do. • Complete the Electricity at Home task card <u>Lesson 11</u> • Students will watch a demonstration on complete and incomplete circuits. Discuss why incomplete circuits won't work. Complete task card. <u>Lesson 12</u> • Students will practice making a series circuit and a parallel circuit with switches and design an alarm for a pencil box.	<u>Lesson 10</u> • Lakeshore Electricity Physical Science Lab Electricity at Home task card <u>Lesson 11</u> • Lakeshore Electricity Physical Science Lab Complete and Incomplete Circuits task card <u>Lesson 12</u> • Lakeshore Electricity Physical Science Lab Series Circuit and Parallel Circuit Task Cards • Engineering Design Process Journal		
<u>Differentiation</u> *Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation.			
High-Achieving Students	On Grade Level Students	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students will be provided with more challenging work based on their individual needs.	Students will be provided with more challenging work based on their individual needs.	Student and teacher will make plan to improve in certain areas as needed	Students will be allotted extra time as needed to finish projects Students will have the opportunity to work solo if needed .

Unit Title: 3rd Grade Unit Two (Engineering Earthquake-Resistant Buildings)
Stage 1: Desired Results
Standards & Indicators:
National Standards in Gifted and Talented Education 1.1 - Self-Understanding. Students with gifts and talents recognize their interests, strengths, and needs in cognitive, creative, social, emotional, and psychological areas. 2.1 - Identification. All students in Pre-K through grade 12 with gifts and talents have equal access to the identification process and proportionally represent each campus. 2.5 - Learning Progress. Students self assess their learning progress. 3.2 - Talent Development. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate growth in social and emotional and psychosocial skills necessary for achievement in their domain(s) of talent and/or areas of interest. 3.3 - Responsiveness to Diversity. Students with gifts and talents develop knowledge and skills for living in and contributing to a diverse and global society. 3.4 - Instructional Strategies. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate their potential or level of achievement in their domain(s) of talent and/or areas of interest. 3.5 - Instructional Strategies. Students with gifts and talents become independent investigators 4.1 - Personal Competence. Students with gifts and talents demonstrate growth in personal competence and dispositions for exceptional academic and creative productivity. These include self-awareness, self-advocacy, self-efficacy, confidence, motivation, resilience, independence, curiosity, and risk taking. 4.2 - Social Competence. Students with gifts and talents develop social competence manifested in positive peer relationships and social interactions.

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Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills		
Standard	Performance Expectations	Core Ideas
9.2.5.CAP.1: Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes. 9.2.5.CAP.4: Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.	Students will explore a variety of technologies that solve problems in our everyday lives. Students will brainstorm ways to improve an invention that they use everyday. Students will offer and accept constructive criticism.	Defining and delimiting engineering practices Developing possible solutions Influence of engineering, technology, and science on society and the natural world.
Central Idea/Enduring Understanding: The engineering design process is involved in the creation and production of many items in our everyday lives.		Essential/Guiding Question: How does engineering and the engineering design process improve our lives?
Content: - Tower Power - A Shaky Situation - Building Skeletons - Stop the Slide - Getting Braces - Create an Earthquake-Resistant Building - Showcase: Shake Things Up		Skills (Objectives): - Students will engineer a index tower card that supports a stuffed animal - Students will explore how a shake table simulates an earthquake. - Students construct a building unit - Students will experiment with ways to stop building units from sliding - Students will engineer a way to prevent buildings from shearing - Students will engineer a model earthquake building that withstands an earthquake - Students will improve and present their earthquake resistant building design
Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSLS - Science 3-5-ETS1-1 Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. 3-5-ETS1-2 Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. • 3-5-ETS1-3 Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. NJSLS - Math - MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) - MP.4 Model with mathematics. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) - MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) NJSLS - Language Arts - L.KL.3.1. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.		

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- L.VL.3.2. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning academic and domain-specific words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
- L.VI.3.3. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
- RI.IT.3.3. Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
- RI.PP.3.5. Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.
- RI.MF.3.6. Use information gained from text features (e.g., illustrations, maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
- W.AW.3.1. Write opinion texts to present an idea with reasons and information.
- W.IW.3.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- W.WR.3.5. Generate questions about a topic and independently locate related information from at least two reference sources (print and non-print) to obtain information on that topic.
- W.SE.3.6. Use discussion, books, or media resources to gather ideas, outline them, and prioritize the information to include while planning to write about a topic.
- W.RW.3.7. Engage in independent and task-based writing for both short and extended periods of time, producing written work routinely.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

- Students will engineer a index tower card that supports a stuffed animal
- Students will explore how a shake table simulates an earthquake.
- Students will experiment with ways to stop building units from sliding
- Students will engineer a way to prevent buildings from shearing
- Students will engineer a model earthquake building that withstands an earthquake
- Students will improve and present their earthquake resistant building design

Other Evidence:

- Group discussion of improved backpacks.
- Students reflect on their original plan and how it differed from their final plan.
- Students show the ability to improve on their design further.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Lesson 1

- Students evaluate a message from travelers that tasks students to create a tower to hold a stuffed animal. Students use the engineering design process to plan, improve and test design

Lesson 2

- Read an article and watch a video about the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. Build a shake table and explore how it simulates an earthquake.

Lesson 3

- Students will decide on a budget for the building and map out a plan using materials from the store and adding up the total cost of the project.

Resources:

Lesson 1

- EIE Shake Things Up: Engineering Earthquake Resistant Building Kit
- Engineering Design Process Journal

Lesson 2

- Haiti article
- Engineering Design Poster
- Materials to construct a shake table

Lesson 3

- Engineering Design Poster
- Shake Table
- Material Store with prices to construct model buildings

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<u>Lesson 4</u> • Students will make building units and stack them up to make models of buildings . • Use a shake table to determine which shape and size buildings best withstand earthquakes. • <u>Lesson 5</u> • Students work in groups to experiment ways to stop their building units from sliding. <u>Lesson 6</u> • Students will engineer a way to prevent their buildings from shearing <u>Lesson 7</u> • Students will explore the many different ways to engineer braces to strengthen building units. <u>Lesson 8</u> • Students will work in groups to engineer a model earthquake resistant building that can withstand a 7.0 magnitude earthquake <u>Lesson 9</u> • Students will work in groups to improve their model earthquake-resistant buildings and finalize their building codes <u>Lesson 10</u> • Students will present their work and explain how they used the Engineering Design Process to engineer their model buildings. <u>Lesson 11</u> • Students combine their shake tables to create a model city and test how earthquake resistant the city is.	<u>Lesson 4</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table <u>Lesson 5</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings • Building Codes Chart <u>Lesson 6</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings • Building Codes Chart • Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 7</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings • Building Codes Chart • Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 8</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings and material to improve • Building Codes Chart • Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 9</u> • Chart paper and markers • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings and material to improve • Building Codes Chart • Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 10</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings • Building Codes Chart • Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 11</u> • Engineering Design Poster • Shake Table • Model buildings from all groups • Building Codes Chart
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<u>Lesson 12</u> Students will propose a plan to present their building idea to an engineering company to use in other cities and outline the costs of the building.	- Engineering Design Process Journal <u>Lesson 12</u> Engineering Design Process Journal - Paper or computer to type on		
<u>Differentiation</u> *Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to Struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation.			
High-Achieving Students	On Grade Level Students	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students will be provided with more challenging work based on their individual needs.	Students will be provided with more challenging work based on their individual needs.	Student and teacher will make plan to improve in certain areas as needed	Students will be allotted extra time as needed to finish projects Students will have the opportunity to work solo if needed .

Pacing Guide

Course Name	Resource	Standards
UNIT 1 Introduction to Engineering and the Engineering Design Process 12 days 2 days per the 6 day cycle 12 weeks	A. Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, Samuel Morse B. Lakeshore STEM Famous Inventors Problem Solving Kit, Thomas Edison C. Lakeshore Electricity Physical Science Lab	<u>National Standards in Gifted and Talented Education</u> 1.1, 2.1, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 6.1 <u>NJSLS - Science</u> 3-5-ETS1-1, 2, 3 <u>NJSLS- Math</u> (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3). (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3)(3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2) <u>NJSLS- Language Arts</u> W.5.7, W.5.8
UNIT 2 Engineering Earthquake-Resistant Buildings 12 days	A. EIE Shake Things Up: Engineering Earthquake-Resistant Buildings Kit	<u>National Standards in Gifted and Talented Education</u> 1.1, 2.1, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 6.1 <u>NJSLS - Science</u>

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2 days per the 6 day cycle 12 weeks		3-5-ETS1-1, 2, 3 <u>NJSLS- Math</u> (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3). (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3) (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3)(3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2) <u>NJSLS- Language Arts</u> W.5.7, W.5.8
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