

## HS-ESS2-1

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- 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.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on how the appearance of land features (such as mountains, valleys, and plateaus) and sea-floor features (such as trenches, ridges, and seamounts) are a result of both constructive forces (such as volcanism, tectonic uplift, and orogeny) and destructive mechanisms (such as weathering, mass wasting, and coastal erosion).] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include memorization of the details of the formation of specific geographic features of Earth’s surface.]

The performance expectation above was developed using the following elements from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p><b>Developing and Using Models</b> 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earth’s systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes.</li> </ul> <p><b>ESS2.B: Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. (<i>ESS2.B Grade 8 GBE</i>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stability and Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible.</li> </ul>

### Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:

1	Components of the model										
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2	Relationships										
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		changes weather patterns that then change the rate of erosion of mountains).
	iv.	The rate at which the features change is related to the time scale on which the processes operate. Features that form or change slowly due to processes that act on long time scales (e.g., continental positions due to plate drift) and features that form or change rapidly due to processes that act on short time scales (e.g., volcanic eruptions) are identified.
3	Connections	
	a	Students use the model to illustrate the relationship between 1) the formation of continental and ocean floor features and 2) Earth's internal and surface processes operating on different temporal or spatial scales.