



## SOUTHERN LEHIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

5775 Main Street  
Center Valley, PA 18034

### Scope and Sequence for **Genetics and Biotechnology**

#### Pennsylvania Long-Term Transfer Goals for Science

1. Approach science as reliable and tentative way of knowing and explaining the natural world.
2. Weigh evidence and use scientific approaches to ask questions, investigate, and make informed decisions.
3. Make and use observations to analyze relationships and patterns in order to explain phenomena, develop models, and make predictions.
4. Evaluate systems, in order to connect how form determines function and how any change to one component affects the entire system.
5. Explain how the natural and designed worlds are interrelated and the application of scientific knowledge and technology can have beneficial, detrimental, or unintended consequences.

**Big Idea:** All organisms are made of cells and can be characterized by common aspects of their structure and functioning.

**Essential Question:** How do organisms live, grow, respond to their environment, and reproduce?

#### NGSS Performance Expectations

##### HS-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

###### **LS1.A: Structure and Function**

**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 cells.

###### **LS1.B Growth and Development of Organisms**

**HS-LS1-4** Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintain complex organisms.

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#### PA Academic Standards for Science

##### 3.1.A Organisms and Cells

###### **4. Cell Cycles**

**3.1.10.A4** Describe the cell cycle and the process and significance of mitosis.

**3.1.B.A4** Summarize the stages of the cell cycle. Examine how interactions among the different molecules in the cell cause the distinct stages of the cell cycle which can also be influenced by other signaling molecules. Explain the role of mitosis in the formation of new cells and its importance in maintaining chromosome number during asexual reproduction.

###### **6. Organization**

**3.1.10.A6** Identify the advantages of multi-cellularity in organisms.

###### **7. Molecular Basis of Life**

**3.1.10.A7** Describe the relationship between the structure of organic molecules and the function they serve in living organisms. Explain how cells store and use information to guide their functions.

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NGSS Performance Expectations	PA Academic Standards for Science
<p><i>Continued...</i></p>	<p><i>Continued...</i></p> <p><b><u>3.1.B Genetics</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Heredity</b>  <b>3.1.10.B1</b> Describe how genetic information is inherited and expressed.  <b>3.1.B.B1</b> Explain that the information passed from parents to offspring is transmitted by means of genes which are coded in DNA molecules. Explain the basic process of DNA replication. Describe the basic processes of transcription and translation. Explain how crossing over, jumping genes, and deletion and duplication of genes results in genetic variation. Explain how mutations can alter genetic information and the possible consequences on resultant cells.  <b>3.1.12.B1</b> Explain gene inheritance and expression at the molecular level.</p> <p><b>2. Reproduction</b>  <b>3.1.10.B2</b> Explain the process of meiosis resulting in the formation of gametes. Compare and contrast the function of mitosis and meiosis.  <b>3.1.B.B2</b> Describe how the process of meiosis results in the formation of haploid gametes and analyze the importance of meiosis in sexual reproduction. Compare and contrast the function of mitosis and meiosis. Illustrate that the sorting and recombining of genes in sexual reproduction results in a great variety of possible gene combinations in offspring.</p> <p><b>3. Molecular Basis of Life</b>  <b>3.1.10.B3</b> Describe the basic structure of DNA and its function in genetic inheritance. Describe the role of DNA in protein synthesis as it relates to gene expression.  <b>3.1.B.B3</b> Describe the basic structure of DNA, including the role of hydrogen bonding. Explain how the process of DNA replication results in the transmission and conservation of the genetic code. Describe how transcription and translation result in gene expression. Differentiate among the end products of replication, transcription, and translation. Cite evidence to support that the genetic code is universal.  <b>3.1.C.B3</b> Describe the structure of the DNA and RNA molecules.</p>
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NGSS Performance Expectations	PA Academic Standards for Science
<i>Continued...</i>	<p><i>Continued...</i></p> <p><b>5. Unifying Themes</b></p> <p><b>3.1.10.B5 PATTERNS</b> Use models to demonstrate patterns in biomacromolecules. Compare and contrast Mendelian and non-Mendelian patterns of inheritance</p> <p><b>3.1.B.B5 PATTERNS-</b> Describe how Mendel’s laws of segregation and independent assortment can be observed through patterns of inheritance. Distinguish among observed inheritance patterns caused by several types of genetic traits (dominant, recessive, codominant, sex-linked, polygenic, incomplete dominance, multiple alleles)</p> <p><b>CONSTANCY AND CHANGE</b> - Explain how the processes of replication, transcription, and translation are similar in all organisms. Explain how gene actions, patterns of heredity, and reproduction of cells and organisms account for the continuity of life. <b>SCALE</b> – Demonstrate how inherited characteristics can be observed at the molecular, cellular, and organism level.</p> <p><b>3.1.10.B5 PATTERNS</b> Relate the monomer structure of biomacromolecules to their functional roles.</p> <p><b>3.1.C Evolution</b></p> <p><b>2. Adaptation</b></p> <p><b>3.1.10.C2</b> Explain the role of mutations and gene recombination in changing a population of organisms.</p> <p><b>3.1.B.C2</b> Describe the theory suggesting that life on Earth arose as a single primitive prokaryote about 4 billion years ago and that for the next 2 billion years, a high diversity of single-celled organisms evolved. Analyze how increasingly complex, multicellular organisms evolved once cells with nuclei developed. Describe how mutations in sex cells may be passed on to successive generations and that the resulting phenotype may help, harm, or have little to no effect on the offspring’s success in its environment. Describe the relationship between environmental changes and changes in the gene pool of a population.</p> <p><b>3.1.C.C2</b> Use molecular models to demonstrate gene mutation and recombination at the molecular level.</p>

**Big Idea:** Heredity refers to specific mechanisms by which characteristics or traits are passed from one generation to the next via genes, and explains why offspring resemble, but are not identical to their parents.

**Essential Question:** How are the characteristics of one generation passed to the next? How can individuals of the same species and even siblings have different characteristics?

NGSS Performance Expectations	PA Academic Standards for Science
<p><b>HS-LS3 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits</b></p> <p><b>LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits</b>  <b>HS-LS3-1</b> Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instruction for characteristic traits passed from parent to offspring.</p> <p><b>LS3.B: Variation of Traits</b>  <b>HS-LS3-2</b> 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.  <b>HS-LS3-3</b> Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population.</p> <p><i>This section continues on the next page...</i></p>	<p><b>3.1.B Genetics</b></p> <p><b>1. Heredity</b>  <b>3.1.B.B1</b> Explain that the information passed from parents to offspring is transmitted by means of genes which are coded in DNA molecules. Explain the basic process of DNA replication. Describe the basic processes of transcription and translation. Explain how crossing over, jumping genes, and deletion and duplication of genes results in genetic variation. Explain how mutations can alter genetic information and the possible consequences on resultant cells.</p> <p><b>2. Reproduction</b>  <b>3.1.B.B2</b> Describe how the process of meiosis results in the formation of haploid gametes and analyze the importance of meiosis in sexual reproduction. Compare and contrast the function of mitosis and meiosis. Illustrate that the sorting and recombining of genes in sexual reproduction results in a great variety of possible gene combinations in offspring.</p> <p><b>3. Molecular Basis of Life</b>  <b>3.1.B.B3</b> Describe the basic structure of DNA, including the role of hydrogen bonding. Explain how the process of DNA replication results in the transmission and conservation of the genetic code. Describe how transcription and translation result in gene expression. Differentiate among the end products of replication, transcription, and translation. Cite evidence to support that the genetic code is universal.  <b>3.1.C.B3</b> Describe the structure of the DNA and RNA molecules.  <b>3.1.12.B3</b> Analyze gene expression at the molecular level.</p> <p><b>4. Biotechnology</b>  <b>3.1.10.B4</b> Describe the basic structure of DNA and its function in genetic inheritance. Describe the role of DNA in protein synthesis as it relates to gene expression.  <b>3.1.B.B4</b> Explain how genetic technologies have impacted the fields of medicine, forensics, and agriculture.  <b>3.1.12.B4</b> Evaluate the societal impact of genetic engineering techniques and applications.</p> <p><i>This section continues on the next page...</i></p>

## NGSS Performance Expectations

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## PA Academic Standards for Science

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### **5. Unifying Themes**

**3.1.B.B5 PATTERNS-** Describe how Mendel’s laws of segregation and independent assortment can be observed through patterns of inheritance. Distinguish among observed inheritance patterns caused by several types of genetic traits (dominant, recessive, codominant, sex-linked, polygenic, incomplete dominance, multiple alleles)

**CONSTANCY AND CHANGE** - Explain how the processes of replication, transcription, and translation are similar in all organisms. Explain how gene actions, patterns of heredity, and reproduction of cells and organisms account for the continuity of life. **SCALE** – Demonstrate how inherited characteristics can be observed at the molecular, cellular, and organism level.

### **3.1.C Evolution**

#### **2. Adaptation**

**3.1.B.C2** Describe the theory suggesting that life on Earth arose as a single primitive prokaryote about 4 billion years ago and that for the next 2 billion years, a high diversity of single-celled organisms evolved. Analyze how increasingly complex, multicellular organisms evolved once cells with nuclei developed. Describe how mutations in sex cells may be passed on to successive generations and that the resulting phenotype may help, harm, or have little to no effect on the offspring’s success in its environment. Describe the relationship between environmental changes and changes in the gene pool of a population.

**3.1.C.C2** Use molecular models to demonstrate gene mutation and recombination at the molecular level.

### **3.4.B Technology and Society**

#### **1. Effects of Technology**

**3.4.12.B1** Analyze ethical, social, economic, and cultural considerations as related to the development, selection, and use of technology.

### **3.4.E The Designed World**

#### **1. Medical Technologies**

**3.4.12.E1** Compare and contrast the emerging technologies of telemedicine nanotechnology, prosthetics, and biochemistry as they relate to improving human health.

**Big Idea:** Biological evolution explains both the unity and diversity of species and provides a unifying principle for the history and diversity of life on Earth.

**Essential Question:** How can there be so many similarities among organisms yet so many different kinds of plants, animals, and microorganisms?

NGSS Performance Expectations	PA Academic Standards for Science
<p><b><u>HS-LS4 Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity</u></b></p> <p><b>LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity</b>  <b>HS-LS4-1</b> Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence.</p> <p><b>LS4.B Natural Selection</b>  <b>HS-LS4-2</b> 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.  <b>HS-LS4-3</b> 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.</p> <p><b>LS4.C Adaptation</b>  <b>HS-LS4-4</b> Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations  <b>HS-LS4-5</b> 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.  <b>HS-LS4-6</b> Create or revise a simulation to test a solution to mitigate adverse impacts of human activity on biodiversity.</p>	<p><b><u>3.1.B Genetics</u></b></p> <p><b>3. Molecular Basis of Life</b>  <b>3.1.B.B3</b> Describe the basic structure of DNA, including the role of hydrogen bonding. Explain how the process of DNA replication results in the transmission and conservation of the genetic code. Describe how transcription and translation result in gene expression. Differentiate among the end products of replication, transcription, and translation. Cite evidence to support that the genetic code is universal.</p> <p><b><u>3.1.C Evolution</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Natural Selection</b>  <b>3.1.10.C1</b> Explain the mechanisms of biological evolution.  <b>3.1.B.C1</b> Describe species as reproductively distinct groups of organisms. Analyze the role that geographic isolation can play in speciation. Explain how evolution through natural selection can result in changes in biodiversity within a population. Describe how the degree of kinship between species can be inferred from the similarity in their DNA sequences.</p> <p><b>2. Adaptation</b>  <b>3.1.B.C2</b> Describe the theory suggesting that life on Earth arose as a single primitive prokaryote about 4 billion years ago and that for the next 2 billion years, a high diversity of single-celled organisms evolved. Analyze how increasingly complex, multicellular organisms evolved once cells with nuclei developed. Describe how mutations in sex cells may be passed on to successive generations and that the resulting phenotype may help, harm, or have little to no effect on the offspring's success in its environment. Describe the relationship between environmental changes and changes in the gene pool of a population.  <b>3.1.12.C2</b> Analyze how genotypic and phenotypic variation can result in adaptations that influence an organism's success in an environment.</p> <p><b>3. Unifying Themes</b>  <b>3.1.10.C3 <u>CONSTANCY AND CHANGE</u></b> Interpret data from fossil records, anatomy and physiology, and DNA studies relevant to the theory of evolution.  <b>3.1.B.C3 <u>CONSTANCY AND CHANGE</u></b> Compare and contrast various theories of evolution. Interpret data from fossil records, anatomy, and physiology, and DNA studies relevant to the theory of evolution. <b><u>PATTERNS</u></b> Discuss the implications of a universal genetic code for evolution.</p>

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## Pennsylvania Inquiry and Design Practices (Grades 9-12)

### Asking questions and defining problems

- Ask questions that arise from careful observation of phenomena, or unexpected results, to clarify and/or seek additional information.
- Ask questions that arise from examining models or a theory, to clarify and/or seek additional information and relationships.
- Ask questions to clarify and refine a model, an explanation, or an engineering problem.
- Evaluate a question to determine if it is testable and relevant.
- Ask questions that can be investigated within the scope of the school laboratory, research facilities, or field (e.g., outdoor environment) with available resources and, when appropriate, frame a hypothesis based on a model or theory.
- Ask and/or evaluate questions that challenge the premise(s) of an argument, the interpretation of a data set, or the suitability of a design.
- Define a design problem that involves the development of a process or system with interacting components and criteria and constraints that may include social, technical, and/or environmental considerations.

### Developing and using models

- Evaluate merits and limitations of two different models of the same proposed tool, process, mechanism or system in order to select or revise a model that best fits the evidence or design criteria.
- Design a test of a model to ascertain its reliability.
- Develop, revise, and/or use a model based on evidence to illustrate and/or predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.
- Develop and/or use multiple types of models to provide mechanistic accounts and/or predict phenomena, and move flexibly between model types based on merits and limitations.
- Develop a complex model that allows for manipulation and testing of a proposed process or system.
- Develop and/or use a model (including mathematical and computational) to generate data to support explanations, predict phenomena, analyze systems, and/or solve problems.

### Planning and carrying out investigations

- Plan an investigation or test a design individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence as part of building and revising models, supporting explanations for phenomena, or testing solutions to problems. Consider possible confounding variables or effects and evaluate the investigation's design to ensure variables are controlled.
- 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.
- Plan and conduct an investigation or test a design solution in a safe and ethical manner including considerations of environmental, social, and personal impacts.
- Select appropriate tools to collect, record, analyze, and evaluate data.
- Make directional hypotheses that specify what happens to a dependent variable when an independent variable is manipulated.
- Manipulate variables and collect data about a complex model of a proposed process or system to identify failure points or improve performance relative to criteria for success or other variables.

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## Pennsylvania Inquiry and Design Practices (Grades 9-12)

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### **Constructing explanations and designing solutions**

- Make a quantitative and/or qualitative claim regarding the relationship between dependent
- 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.
- Apply scientific ideas, principles, and/or evidence to provide an explanation of phenomena and solve design problems, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.
- Apply scientific reasoning, theory, and/or models to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion.
- 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.

### **Analyzing and interpreting 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.
- 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.
- Consider limitations of data analysis (e.g., measurement error, sample selection) when analyzing and interpreting data.
- Compare and contrast various types of data sets (e.g., self-generated, archival) to examine consistency of measurements and observations.
- Evaluate the impact of new data on a working explanation and/or model of a proposed process or system.
- Analyze data to identify design features or characteristics of the components of a proposed process or system to optimize it relative to criteria for success.

### **Using mathematics and computational thinking**

- Create and/or revise a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.
- Use mathematical, computational, and/or algorithmic representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.
- Apply techniques of algebra and functions to represent and solve scientific and engineering problems.
- Use simple limit cases to test mathematical expressions, computer programs, algorithms, or simulations of a process or system to see if a model “makes sense” by comparing the outcomes with what is known about the real world.
- Apply ratios, rates, percentages, and unit conversions in the context of complicated measurement problems involving quantities with derived or compound units (such as mg/mL, kg/m<sup>3</sup>, acre-feet, etc.).

### **Engaging in argument from evidence**

- Compare and evaluate competing arguments or design solutions in light of currently accepted explanations, new evidence, limitations (e.g., trade-offs), constraints, and ethical issues.
- Evaluate the claims, evidence, and/or reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments.
- Respectfully provide and/or receive critiques on scientific arguments by probing reasoning and evidence, challenging ideas and conclusions, responding thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, and determining additional information required to resolve contradictions.
- Construct, use, and/or present an oral and written argument or counter-arguments based on data and evidence.
- Make and defend a claim based on evidence about the natural world or the effectiveness of a design solution that reflects scientific knowledge and student-generated evidence.
- Evaluate competing design solutions to a real-world problem based on scientific ideas and principles, empirical evidence, and/or logical arguments regarding relevant factors (e.g. economic, societal, environmental, ethical considerations).

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## Pennsylvania Inquiry and Design Practices (Grades 9-12)

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### Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

- Critically read scientific literature adapted for classroom use to determine the central ideas or conclusions and/or to obtain scientific and/or technical information to summarize complex evidence, concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
- Compare, integrate and evaluate sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a scientific question or solve a problem.
- Gather, read, and evaluate scientific and/or technical information from multiple authoritative sources, assessing the evidence and usefulness of each source.
- Evaluate the validity and reliability of and/or synthesize multiple claims, methods, and/or designs that appear in scientific and technical texts or media reports, verifying the data when possible.
- Communicate scientific and/or 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 (i.e., orally, graphically, textually, mathematically).

Big Ideas	Essential Questions
<b>Big Idea 1:</b> Asking questions and defining problems are essential to developing scientific habits of mind.	What kinds of questions do scientists and engineers ask?
<b>Big Idea 2:</b> Scientists construct mental and conceptual models of phenomena to represent current understandings, aid in developing questions and experiments, and to communicate ideas to others.	How do scientists and engineers develop and use models?
<b>Big Idea 3:</b> Scientists and engineers plan and investigate the world to systematically describe it and to develop and test theories and explanations about how the world works.	What do scientists and engineers do to find out more about our world and how it functions?
<b>Big Idea 4:</b> Data must be presented in a form that can reveal any patterns and relationships and that allows results to be communicated to others.	In what ways are data analyzed, interpreted, and communicated?
<b>Big Idea 5:</b> Mathematics enables numerical representation of variables, symbolic representation of relationships between physical entities, and prediction of outcomes.	How is mathematics utilized in doing science?
<b>Big Idea 6:</b> Scientific theories are developed to provide explanations about the nature of particular phenomena, predict future events, or make inferences about past events.	Why are theories valuable constructs in helping scientists understand and explain our world?
<b>Big Idea 7:</b> Scientists and engineers use reasoning and argumentation to make a justified claim about the world.	How do scientists and engineers communicate to others in order to advance science and engineering?
<b>Big Idea 8:</b> Science and engineering are ways of knowing that are represented and communicated by words, diagrams, charts, graphs, images, symbols, and mathematics.	In what ways do scientists and engineers communicate their knowledge?



## Pennsylvania Core Standards for Reading in Science and Technical Subjects

### Key Ideas and Details

**CC.3.5.11-12.B.** Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.

**CC.3.5.11-12.C.** Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

### Craft and Structure

**CC.3.5.11-12.D.** Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.

**CC.3.5.11-12.E.** Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.

**CC.3.5.11-12.F.** Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.

### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

**CC.3.5.11-12.G.** Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

**CC.3.5.11-12.H.** Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.

**CC.3.5.11-12.I.** Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.

### Range and Level of Complex Texts

**CC.3.5.11-12.J.** By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

## Pennsylvania Core Standards for Writing in Science and Technical Subjects

### Text Types and Purposes

**CC.3.6.11-12.A.** Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*.

- Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
- Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

**CC.3.6.11-12.B.** \* Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

### Research to Build and Present Knowledge

**CC.3.6.11-12.F.** Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

**CC.3.6.11-12.G.** Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

**CC.3.6.11-12.H.** Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.