CA Grade 7 Integrated NGSS Storyline: Natural processes and human activities cause energy to flow and matter to cycle through Earth's systems.

Instructional Segment Bundle	Anchoring Phenomena	Life Science	Earth & Space Sciences	Physical Science	Engineering, Technology, and Applications to Science		
	Living and nonliving things are made of atoms						
MS-ESS3-1 MS-LS2-3 MS-PS1-1 MS-PS1-3 MS-PS1-4		Organisms are made of molecules of mostly six different elements.	Earth materials are mostly made of eight different elements. Earth has mineral, energy, and water resources.	The interaction and motions of atoms explain the properties of matter. Thermal energy affects particle motion and physical state.			
	Matter cycles and Energy Flows through Organisms and Rocks.						
2 MS-LS1-6 MS-LS1-7 MS-ESS2-1 MS-PS1-2 MS-PS1-5 MS-PS1-6 MS-ETS1-1 MS-ETS1-2 MS-ETS1-3 MS-ETS1-4		Organisms grow and get energy by rearranging atoms in food molecules.	Earth's cycles of matter are driven by solar energy, Earth's internal thermal energy, and gravity.	Chemical reactions make new substances and can release or absorb thermal energy. Mass is conserved in physical changes and chemical reactions.	Design Criteria Evaluate Solutions Analyze data Iteratively test and modify		

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Instructional Segment Bundle	Anchoring Phenomena	Life Science	Earth & Space Sciences	Physical Science	Engineering, Technology, and Applications to Science		
	Natural processes and human activities shape Earth's resources and ecosystems.						
3 MS-LS2-1 MS-LS2-2 MS-LS2-3 MS-ESS2-3 MS-ESS3-1 MS-PS1-2 MS-PS1-3 MS-PS1-5	Plan Son March	Matter cycles and energy flows among living and nonliving parts of ecosystems. Resource availability affects organisms and ecosystem populations. Ecosystems have common patterns of organism interactions.	Fossils, rocks, continental shape, and seafloor structures provide evidence of plate motion. Geoscience processes unevenly distribute Earth's mineral, energy, and groundwater resources.	Chemical reactions make new substances. Mass is conserved in physical changes and chemical reactions.			
	Sustaining Biodiversity and Ecosystems Service in a Changing World						
MS-LS2-4 MS-LS2-5 MS-ESS2-2 MS-ESS3-2 MS-PS1-3 MS-ETS1-1 MS-ETS1-2		Biotic and abiotic changes affect ecosystem populations. Design solutions can help maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Geoscience processes change Earth's surface. Damage from natural hazards can be reduced.	Synthetic materials impact society.	Design criteria Evaluate solutions Analyze data		