Crosscutting Concepts

A Framework for K-12 Science Education: Practices, Crosscutting Concepts and Core Ideas (NRC, 2011)

"Students' understanding of the crosscutting concepts should be reinforced by repeated use of them in the context of instruction in the disciplinary core ideas. In turn, the crosscutting concepts can provide a connective structure that supports students' understanding of sciences as disciplines and	
Patterns	Observed patterns of forms and events guide organization and classification, and they prompt questions about relationships and the factors that influence them.
Cause and effect: Mechanism and explanation	Events have causes, sometimes, simple, sometimes multifaceted. A major activity of science is investigating and explaining causal-relationships and the mechanisms by which they are mediated such mechanisms can the be tested across give contexts and used to predict and explain events in new contexts.
Scale, proportion, and quantity	The considering phenomena, it is critical to recognize what is relevant at different measures of size, time, and energy and to recognize how changes in scale, proportion, or quantity affect a system's structure of performance.
Systems and system models	Defining the system under study—specifying its boundaries and making explicit a model of that system—provides tools for understanding and testing ideas that are applicable throughout science and engineering.
Energy and matter: Flows, cycles, and conservation	Tracking fluxes of energy and matter into, out of, and within systems helps one understand the systems' possibilities and limitations.
Structure and function	The way in which an object or living thing is shaped and its substructure determine many of its properties and functions.
Stability and change	For natural and built systems alike, conditions of stability and determinants of rates of change or evolution for the system are critical elements of study.