Bid 3271

NSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR				
Recommendation				
⁄es				
Material for Review				
Course: M/J Physical	Science (2003010)			
Title: HMH Science Fl	orida, Physical Science , Edition: First			
Copyright: 2019				
Author: DiSpezio, et a				
Grade Level: 6 - 8				
Content				
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To answer each item, se	lect the appropriate rating from the following scale:			
5 - VERY GOOD ALIGN 4 - GOOD ALIGNMENT 3 - FAIR ALIGNMENT 2 - POOR ALIGNMENT 1 - VERY POOR/NO AL				
Upon completion of all A evaluation.	reas of Review, the Recommendation link will become available with a record of how you scored each section of the			
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	Comments are strongly encouraged for each rating. Please use the Justification/Comments section to list any strengths, cerns, issues, and/or to provide examples supporting the rating. Your comments maybe used by publishers to help them ducts			
	tion regarding the Content, Presentation, and Learning requirements are located in the Science K-12 Specifications for da State Adoption of Instructional Materials.			
Each set of materials su tems included in this rub	pritted for adoption is evaluated based on each benchmark for that course and the Content, Presentation, and Learning ric.			
A. Alignment with cur outcomes.	riculum1. A. The content aligns with the state's standards and benchmarks for subject, grade level and learning			
Justification:	IGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT ration Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS)			
	tten to the correct skill level of the standards and benchmarks in the course.			
OVERY GOOD AL Justification: Content is written c	IGNMENT			
3. A. The materials are	adaptable and useful for classroom instruction.			
	IGNMENT			

Justification: Design fits 6 to 8 grade classrooms B. Level of Treatment4. B. The materials provide sufficient details for students to understand the significance of topics and events. Justification: Materials are written on the 6 to 8 grade level 5. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the standards. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification. level matches the levels required by the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS) 6. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the student abilities and grade level. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification. level matches the levels required by the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS) 7. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the time period allowed for teaching. Justification: level matches the levels required by the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS) C. Expertise for Content Development8. C. The primary and secondary sources cited in the materials reflect expert information for the subject. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Secondary sources could be better. 9. C. The primary and secondary sources contribute to the quality of the content in the materials. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification. Secondary sources could be better. D. Accuracy of Content10. D. The content is presented accurately. (Material should be devoid of typographical or visual errors). Justification: Did not see any typographical erros 11. D. The content of the material is presented objectively. (Material should be free of bias and contradictions and is noninflammatory in nature). Justification: No bias or contradictions. 12. D. The content of the material is representative of the discipline? (Material should include prevailing theories, concepts, standards, and models used with the subject area). Justification: theories, concepts, standards, and models are used with the subject area 13. D. The content of the material is factual accurate. (Materials should be free of mistakes and inconsistencies). Justification: No inconsistencies were reviewed. E. Currency of Content14. E. The content is up-to-date according to current research and standards of practice. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification. Content is current. 15. E. The content is presented to the curriculum, standards, and benchmarks in an appropriate and relevant context. Justification.

Content standards are current.

16. E. The content is presented in an appropriate and relevant context for the intended learners. Justification. Content is relevant for 6 to 8 grade learners. F. Authenticity of Content17. F. The content includes connections to life in a context that is meaningful to students. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Content could include more on global warming. 18. F. The material includes interdisciplinary connections which are intended to make the content meaningful to students. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Material does includes contents that would be meaningful to students. G. Multicultural Representation 19. G. The portrayal of gender, ethnicity, age, work situations, cultural, religious, physical, and various social groups are fair and unbiased. (Please explain any unfair or biased portrayals in the comments section). Justification. No biased representation of gender, race, or ethnicity, H. Humanity and Compassion 20. H. The materials portray people and animals with compassion, sympathy, and consideration of their needs and values and exclude hard-core pornography and inhumane treatment. (An exception may be necessary for units covering animal welfare) ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Material did not includes inappropriate portrayals 21. In general, is the content of the benchmarks and standards for this course covered in the material. Justification. Presentation Answer each item below and select the "Save" button to save your responses. You must select the "Save" button before going to another section or leaving this page to save the answers you have provided. If you are unable to complete the section, you may save your answers and come back to complete at a later time. All items must be answered for a section to be considered complete. To answer each item, select the appropriate rating. Answer each item below and select the "Save" button to save your responses. You must select the "Save" button before going to another section or leaving this page to save the answers you have provided. If you are unable to complete the section, you may save your answers and come back to complete at a later time. All items must be answered for a section to be considered complete. To answer each item, select the appropriate rating from the following scale: 5 - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 4 - GOOD ALIGNMENT 3 - FAIR ALIGNMENT 2 - POOR ALIGNMENT 1 - VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Upon completion of all Areas of Review, the Recommendation link will become available with a record of how you scored each section of the evaluation. · Reviewers are instructed that submissions should be consistently rated as 5 or 4 to be recommended for adoption. Materials that are consistently rated 2 or 1 are not expected to be recommended for adoption. · Justification and Comments are strongly encouraged for each rating. Please use the Justification/Comments section to list any strengths, weaknesses, concerns, issues, and/or to provide examples supporting the rating. Your comments maybe used by publishers to help them improve their products · Additional information regarding the Content, Presentation, and Learning requirements are located in the Science K-12 Specifications for the 2017-18 Florida State Adoption of Instructional Materials. Each set of materials submitted for adoption is evaluated based on each benchmark for that course and the Content, Presentation, and Learning items included in this rubric. A. Comprehensiveness of Student and Teacher Resources 1. A. The comprehensiveness of the student resources address the targeted learning outcomes without requiring the teacher to prepare additional teaching materials for the course.

Justification:

Additional materials maybe needed for ESE and ESOL students

B. Alignment of Instructional Components2. B. All components of the major tool align with the curriculum and each other.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

C. Organization of Instructional Materials3. C. The materials are consistent and logical organization of the content for the subject area.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

Materials are logically organized.

D. Readability of Instructional Materials4. D. Narrative and visuals engage students in reading or listening as well as in understanding of the content at a level appropriate to the students' abilities.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

More links to other relevant websites would be helpful.

E. Pacing of Content5. E. The amount of content presented at one time or the pace at which it is presented must be of a size or rate that allows students to perceive and understand it.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

An alternate pace for ESE and ESOL students would be helpful.

Accessibility6. The material contains presentation, navigation, study tool and assistive supports that aid students, including those with disabilities, to access and interact with the material. (For assistance refer to the answers on the UDL questionnaire).

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

Consumable materials are helpful.

7. In general, how well does the submission satisfy PRESENTATION requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the questions in the Presentation section).

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

Learning

Answer each item below and select the "Save" button to save your responses. You must select the "Save" button before going to another section or leaving this page to save the answers you have provided. If you are unable to complete the section, you may save your answers and come back to complete at a later time. All items must be answered for a section to be considered complete.

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5 - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

4 - GOOD ALIGNMENT

- 3 FAIR ALIGNMENT
- 2 POOR ALIGNMENT

1 - VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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- Additional information regarding the Content, Presentation, and Learning requirements are located in the Science K-12 Specifications for the 2017-18 Florida State Adoption of Instructional Materials.

Each set of materials submitted for adoption is evaluated based on each benchmark for that course and the Content, Presentation, and Learning items included in this rubric.

A. Motivational Strategies 1. A. Instructional materials include features to maintain learner motivation.

	Consumable materials helps to maintain learner motivation.	
B	B. Teaching a Few "Big Ideas"2. B. Instructional materials thoroughly teach a few important ideas, concepts, or themes.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Materials does a good job of covering concepts.	
С	Explicit Instruction3. C. The materials contain clear statements of information and outcomes.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Outcomes are clearly stated.	
	D. Guidance and Support4. D. The materials provide guidance and support to help students safely and successfully become more independent learners and thinkers.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Assist in creating independent learners.	
5	. D. Guidance and support must be adaptable to developmental differences and various learning styles.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Helps in different learning styles.	
E	. Active Participation of Students6. E. The materials engage the physical and mental activity of students during the learning process.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Materials does promotes engagement.	
7	. E. Rate how well the materials include organized activities that are logical extensions of content, goals, and objectives.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Materials activities correlates with goals and objectives.	
	. Targeted Instructional Strategies 8. F. Instructional materials include the strategies known to be successful for teaching the learning utcomes targeted in the curriculum requirements.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Strategies connects to curriculum requirements.	
9	. F. The instructional strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in teaching the targeted outcomes.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Strategies promotes targeted outcomes.	
G	6. Targeted Assessment Strategies 10. G. The materials correlate assessment strategies to the desired learning outcomes.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Assessments correlates to learning outcomes.	
	1. G. the assessment strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in assessing the learners' performance with regard to the target utcomes.	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Assessments are valid and reliable.	
U	Iniversal Design for Learning12. This submission incorporates strategies, materials, activities, etc., that consider the needs of all student	
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: More materials for ESE and ESOL students.	
Mathematical Practice 13. Do you observe the appropriate application of Mathematical Practices (MP) as applicable?		

Justi	fica	tion:
Vac		

14. In general, does the submission satisfy LEARNING requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the questions in the Learning section.)

Standards

Answer each item below and select the "Save" button to save your responses. You must select the "Save" button before going to another section or leaving this page to save the answers you have provided. If you are unable to complete the section, you may save your answers and come back to complete at a later time. All items must be answered for a section to be considered complete. To answer each item, select the appropriate rating.

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5 - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

4 - GOOD ALIGNMENT

3 - FAIR ALIGNMENT

2 - POOR ALIGNMENT

1 - VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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When looking at standards alignment reviewers should consider not only the robustness of the standard coverage but also the content complexity (depth of knowledge level) if appropriate. More information on content complexity as it relates to Florida standards can be found at: http://www.cpalms.org/Uploads/docs/CPALMS/initiatives/contentcomplexity/CPALMS ccdefinitions 140711.pdf

For example, if the standard is marked as a level 3 (strategic reasoning and complex thinking) then the materials coverage should reflect this. If the materials coverage is only sufficient to allow for recall (level 1) then this should be reflected in the points assigned.

1. SC.6.N.1.1: Define a problem from the sixth grade curriculum, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigation of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: LAFS.68.RST.1.3. Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

2. SC.6.N.1.2: Explain why scientific investigations should be replicable.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

3. SC.6.N.1.3: Explain the difference between an experiment and other types of scientific investigation, and explain the relative benefits and limitations of each.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that an investigation is observing or studying the natural world, without interference or manipulation, and an experiment is an investigation that involves variables (independent/manipulated and dependent/ outcome) and establishes cause-and-effect relationships (Schwartz, 2007).

Justification:

4. SC.6.N.1.4: Discuss, compare, and negotiate methods used, results obtained, and explanations among groups of students conducting the same investigation. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 5. SC.6.N.1.5: Recognize that science involves creativity, not just in designing experiments, but also in creating explanations that fit evidence. Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: LAFS.68.RST.3.7 LAFS.68.WHST.1.2 and, LAFS.68.WHST.3.9. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 6. SC.6.N.2.1: Distinguish science from other activities involving thought. **Remarks/Examples:** Thought refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness. Science is a systematic process that pursues, builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the natural world. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 7. SC.6.N.2.2: Explain that scientific knowledge is durable because it is open to change as new evidence or interpretations are encountered. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 8. SC.6.N.2.3: Recognize that scientists who make contributions to scientific knowledge come from all kinds of backgrounds and possess varied talents, interests, and goals. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 9. SC.6.N.3.1: Recognize and explain that a scientific theory is a well-supported and widely accepted explanation of nature and is not simply a claim posed by an individual. Thus, the use of the term theory in science is very different than how it is used in everyday life. Justification: 10. SC.6.N.3.2: Recognize and explain that a scientific law is a description of a specific relationship under given conditions in the natural world. Thus, scientific laws are different from societal laws. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 11. SC.6.N.3.3: Give several examples of scientific laws. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 12. SC.6.N.3.4: Identify the role of models in the context of the sixth grade science benchmarks. Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics. Justification: 13. SC.6.P.11.1: Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating between potential and kinetic energy. Identify situations where kinetic energy is transformed into potential energy and vice versa. Justification: 14. SC.6.P.12.1: Measure and graph distance versus time for an object moving at a constant speed. Interpret this relationship. Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically and, MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

15. SC.6.P.13.1: Investigate and describe types of forces including contact forces and forces acting at a distance, such as electrical, magnetic, and gravitational.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

16. SC.6.P.13.2: Explore the Law of Gravity by recognizing that every object exerts gravitational force on every other object and that the force depends on how much mass the objects have and how far apart they are.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

17. SC.6.P.13.3: Investigate and describe that an unbalanced force acting on an object changes its speed, or direction of motion, or both.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

18. SC.7.N.1.1: Define a problem from the seventh grade curriculum, use appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigation of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: LAFS.68.RST.1.3. Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

19. SC.7.N.1.2: Differentiate replication (by others) from repetition (multiple trials).

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

20. SC.7.N.1.3: Distinguish between an experiment (which must involve the identification and control of variables) and other forms of scientific investigation and explain that not all scientific knowledge is derived from experimentation.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

21. SC.7.N.1.4: Identify test variables (independent variables) and outcome variables (dependent variables) in an experiment.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

22. SC.7.N.1.5: Describe the methods used in the pursuit of a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science such as biology, geology, and physics.

23. SC.7.N.1.6: Explain that empirical evidence is the cumulative body of observations of a natural phenomenon on which scientific explanations are based.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

24. SC.7.N.1.7: Explain that scientific knowledge is the result of a great deal of debate and confirmation within the science community.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

25. SC.7.N.2.1: Identify an instance from the history of science in which scientific knowledge has changed when new evidence or new interpretations are encountered.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

26. SC.7.N.3.1: Recognize and explain the difference between theories and laws and give several examples of scientific theories and the evidence that supports them.

27. SC.7.N.3.2: Identify the benefits and limitations of the use of scientific models. Thus, the use of the term theory in science is very different than how it is used in everyday life.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

28. SC.7.P.10.1: Illustrate that the sun's energy arrives as radiation with a wide range of wavelengths, including infrared, visible, and ultraviolet, and that white light is made up of a spectrum of many different colors.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

29. SC.7.P.10.2: Observe and explain that light can be reflected, refracted, and/or absorbed.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

30. SC.7.P.10.3: Recognize that light waves, sound waves, and other waves move at different speeds in different materials.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

31. SC.7.P.11.1: Recognize that adding heat to or removing heat from a system may result in a temperature change and possibly a change of state.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

32. SC.7.P.11.2: Investigate and describe the transformation of energy from one form to another.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

33. SC.7.P.11.3: Cite evidence to explain that energy cannot be created nor destroyed, only changed from one form to another.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

34. SC.7.P.11.4: Observe and describe that heat flows in predictable ways, moving from warmer objects to cooler ones until they reach the same temperature.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

35. SC.8.N.1.1: Define a problem from the eighth grade curriculum using appropriate reference materials to support scientific understanding, plan and carry out scientific investigations of various types, such as systematic observations or experiments, identify variables, collect and organize data, interpret data in charts, tables, and graphics, analyze information, make predictions, and defend conclusions.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

36. **SC.8.N.1.2:** Design and conduct a study using repeated trials and replication.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

37. SC.8.N.1.3: Use phrases such as "results support" or "fail to support" in science, understanding that science does not offer conclusive 'proof' of a knowledge claim.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

38. SC.8.N.1.4: Explain how hypotheses are valuable if they lead to further investigations, even if they turn out not to be supported by the data.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

39. SC.8.N.1.5: Analyze the methods used to develop a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science.

Justification:

40. SC.8.N.1.6: Understand that scientific investigations involve the collection of relevant empirical evidence, the use of logical reasoning, and the application of imagination in devising hypotheses, predictions, explanations and models to make sense of the collected evidence.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

41. SC.8.N.2.1: Distinguish between scientific and pseudoscientific ideas.

Remarks/Examples:

Science is testable, pseudo-science is not science seeks falsifications, pseudo-science seeks confirmations (e.g. astrology is pseudoscience).

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

42. SC.8.N.2.2: Discuss what characterizes science and its methods.

Remarks/Examples:

Science is the systematic, organized inquiry that is derived from observations and experimentation that can be verified through testing to explain natural phenomena.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

43. SC.8.N.3.1: Select models useful in relating the results of their own investigations.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

44. SC.8.N.3.2: Explain why theories may be modified but are rarely discarded.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

45. SC.8.N.4.1: Explain that science is one of the processes that can be used to inform decision making at the community, state, national, and international levels.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

46. SC.8.N.4.2: Explain how political, social, and economic concerns can affect science, and vice versa.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

47. SC.8.P.8.1: Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by using models to explain the motion of particles in solids, liquids, and gases.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that matter is composed of discrete units called atoms and atoms are composed of sub-atomic particles called protons, neutrons, and electrons. Solid is the state in which intermolecular attractions keep the molecules in fixed spatial relationships. Liquid is the state in which intermolecular attractions keep molecules in proximity, but not in fixed relationships. Gas is the state in which molecules are comparatively separated and intermolecular attractions have relatively little effect on their respective motions.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

48. SC.8.P.8.2: Differentiate between weight and mass recognizing that weight is the amount of gravitational pull on an object and is distinct from, though proportional to, mass.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

49. SC.8.P.8.3: Explore and describe the densities of various materials through measurement of their masses and volumes.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically and, MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

50. **SC.8.P.8.4**: Classify and compare substances on the basis of characteristic physical properties that can be demonstrated or measured; for example, density, thermal or electrical conductivity, solubility, magnetic properties, melting and boiling points, and know that these properties are independent of the amount of the sample.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically and, MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

51. SC.8.P.8.5: Recognize that there are a finite number of elements and that their atoms combine in a multitude of ways to produce compounds that make up all of the living and nonliving things that we encounter.

Remarks/Examples:

Demonstrate with atomic models how atoms can combine in many ways. Explain why there are many, but limited, combinations. Use models to demonstrate the conservation of mass in modeled chemical reactions.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

52. SC.8.P.8.6: Recognize that elements are grouped in the periodic table according to similarities of their properties.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

53. SC.8.P.8.7: Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by recognizing that atoms are the smallest unit of an element and are composed of sub-atomic particles (electrons surrounding a nucleus containing protons and neutrons).

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

54. SC.8.P.8.8: Identify basic examples of and compare and classify the properties of compounds, including acids, bases, and salts.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

55. SC.8.P.8.9: Distinguish among mixtures (including solutions) and pure substances.

Remarks/Examples:

Pure substances include elements and compounds. Mixtures are classified as heterogeneous (mixtures) or homogeneous (solutions). Methods for separating mixtures include: distillation, chromatography, reverse osmosis, diffusion through semi-permeable membranes.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

56. SC.8.P.9.1: Explore the Law of Conservation of Mass by demonstrating and concluding that mass is conserved when substances undergo physical and chemical changes.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

57. SC.8.P.9.2: Differentiate between physical changes and chemical changes.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

58. SC.8.P.9.3: Investigate and describe how temperature influences chemical changes.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 59. LAFS.68.RST.1.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts. Justification. 60. LAFS.68.RST.1.2: Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 61. LAFS.68.RST.1.3: Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks. Justification: 62. LAFS.68.RST.2.4: 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 6-8 texts and topics. Justification: 63. LAFS.68.RST.2.5: Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 64. LAFS.68.RST.2.6: Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification. 65. LAFS.68.RST.3.7: Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table). ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 66. LAFS.68.RST.3.8: Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment based on research findings, and speculation in a text. Justification: 67. LAFS.68.RST.3.9: Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 68. LAFS.68.RST.4.10: By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Justification: 69. LAFS.68.WHST.1.1: Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content. a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. Justification:

70. LAFS.68.WHST.1.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 71. LAFS.68.WHST.2.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 72. LAFS.68.WHST.2.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed. Justification: 73. LAFS.68.WHST.2.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently. \bigcirc very good alignment \odot good alignment \bigcirc fair alignment \bigcirc poor alignment \bigcirc very poor/no alignment Justification: 74. LAFS.68.WHST.3.7: Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration. Justification: 75. LAFS.68.WHST.3.8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. Justification: 76. LAFS.68.WHST.3.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 77. LAFS.68.WHST.4.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 78. LAFS.8.SL.1.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners

on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.

b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.

c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.

d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

79. LAFS.8.SL.1.2: Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

80. LAFS.8.SL.1.3: Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

81. LAFS.8.SL.2.4: Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

82. LAFS.8.SL.2.5: Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

83. MAFS.6.SP.2.5: Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:

a. Reporting the number of observations.

b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.

c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.

d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

84. **MAFS.7.SP.2.4**: Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

85. MAFS.7.SP.3.5: Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

86. MAFS.8.F.2.5: Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

87. MAFS.8.G.3.9: Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Remarks/Examples:

Fluency Expectations or Examples of Culminating Standards

When students learn to solve problems involving volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres — together with their previous grade 7 work in angle measure, area, surface area and volume (7.G.2.4–2.6) — they will have acquired a well-developed set of geometric measurement skills. These skills, along with proportional reasoning (7.RP) and multistep numerical problem solving (7.EE.2.3), can be combined and used in flexible ways as part of modeling during high school — not to mention after high school for college and careers.

88. ELD.K12.ELL.SC.1: English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

89. ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1: English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.