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Bid 3272

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: These material make Anatomy and Physiology relate to the real world. I was really impressed by the case studies and how they integrated in to the whole chapter. As the student is reading, they are given reminders and clues to the case study at the beginning of the chapter. There is medical research and extension throughout each chapter. The "where do we go from here" provide critical thinking questions and links for students to research extension topics. The workbook provides many opportunities for student practice and hands on laboratory activities. The link for ADAM interactive also provides a good extension for graphics and interactive activities. This would be an very effective learning tool in Anatomy and Physiology.

Material for Review

Course: Anatomy and Physiology (2000350)

Title: Applied Anatomy & Physiology: A Case Study Approach , Edition: 2e Revised

Copyright: 2018
Author: Brian Shmaefsky
Grade Level: 9 - 12

Content

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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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- A. Alignment with curriculum1. A. The content aligns with the state's standards and benchmarks for subject, grade level and learning outcomes.
 - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

aligns with state standards and benchmarks

2. A. The content is written to the correct skill level of the standards and benchmarks in the course.

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● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: it is written to correct skill level
3. A. The materials are adaptable and useful for classroom instruction.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: teachers guide, workbook and lab manual are very useful
B. Level of Treatment4. B. The materials provide sufficient details for students to understand the significance of topics and events.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies at the beginning of the chapters
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: all standards are accounted for
6. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the student abilities and grade level.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
easy to understand the reading while still providing the terminology and concepts 7. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the time period allowed for teaching.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: a chapter for each system with appropriate material but not excessive
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: reputable medical journals are cited
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: sources relate to content
D. Accuracy of Content 10. D. The content is presented accurately. (Material should be devoid of typographical or visual errors).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: have not noticed any typographical or visual errors
11. D. The content of the material is presented objectively. (Material should be free of bias and contradictions and is noninflammatory in nature).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: material is objective
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).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: content includes standards and models used in Anatomy and Physiology
13. D. The content of the material is factual accurate. (Materials should be free of mistakes and inconsistencies).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: I have not noticed any mistakes
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

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Justification: current research in each body system for advances in medicine
15. E. The content is presented to the curriculum, standards, and benchmarks in an appropriate and relevant context.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: content is directly related to the structures and functions of each body system
16. E. The content is presented in an appropriate and relevant context for the intended learners.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: at appropriate level for high school
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: the case studies and related research connects connect to real life
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: case studies include interdisciplinary connections
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).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Did not see any evidence of bias
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:
21. In general, is the content of the benchmarks and standards for this course covered in the material.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: A very comprehensive analysis of each body system is included in each chapter with very easy to understand diagrams

Presentation

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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. 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
There is a concept check at the beginning of each section with specific learning outcomes
B. Alignment of Instructional Components 2. 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: They align with the course sequence
C. Organization of Instructional Materials 3. 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:
the book follows the normal progression of body systems in Anatomy and Physiology
D. Readability of Instructional Materials 4. 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: case studies and diagrams are engaging
E. Pacing of Content 5. 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: each section starts with objectives and key terms for each major concept
Accessibility 6. 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: there are boxes with the definitions of key terms in the margins. All diagrams are sized well
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: Each chapter starts with a case study to engage students. There are objectives and key terms at the beginning of each section. A concept check at the end of each section evaluates comprehension. Each chapter also ends with a study guide.
Learning
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and 20 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Each set of materials submitted for adoption is evaluated based on each benchmark for that course and the Content, Presentation, and Learning tems included in this rubric.
A. Motivational Strategies 1. A. Instructional materials include features to maintain learner motivation.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies relate content to real life
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 cover all the major concepts of Anatomy and Physiology adequately
C. 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: Objectives and very clear and followed up at the end of each section
D. Guidance and Support 4. 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: Textbook refers students to ADAM for additional resources and materials
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: There are plenty of visuals and diagrams to coincide with the written material. The workbook and laboratory manual provide many activities for hands on learning.
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: laboratory manual provides many opportunities and ideas for hands on learning
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: ADAM education and workbook and laboratory manual
F. Targeted Instructional Strategies 8. F. Instructional materials include the strategies known to be successful for teaching the learning
outcomes targeted in the curriculum requirements.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Relating Anatomy and Physiology to real life and providing easy to understand diagrams and visuals is key to successful learning. These instructional materials have both of these.
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: The workbook and laboratory activities provide many opportunities for practice
G. 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: workbook and study guide at the end of each chapter

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11. G. the assessment strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in assessing the learners' performance with regard to the targeted outcomes.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: workbook and practical application
Universal Design for Learning12. This submission incorporates strategies, materials, activities, etc., that consider the needs of all students.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Mathematical Practice13. Do you observe the appropriate application of Mathematical Practices (MP) as applicable?
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
14. In general, does the submission satisfy LEARNING requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the questions in the Learning section.)
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: These materials include comprehensive content with excellent diagrams and graphics. The workbook allows students to practice the content and practical applications. The laboratory activities and well planned and comprehensive.
Standards
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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.912.L.14.11: Classify and state the defining characteristics of epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscle tissue, and nervous tissue.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Muscle and Nervous tissue are completely explained with they location and pictures. Each type of Epithelial tissue is pictured, but it does not give detail on where each type is located in the body. The connective tissue section is very sparse. Not all types are pictured and explained.
2. SC.912.L.14.12: Describe the anatomy and histology of bone tissue.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Bone tissue is explained in detail and there are many diagrams 3. SC.912.L.14.13: Distinguish between bones of the axial skeleton and the appendicular skeleton.

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● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The bones of axial and appendicular skeleton are described and pictuured.
4. SC.912.L.14.14: Identify the major bones of the axial and appendicular skeleton.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: diagrams and explanation
5. SC.912.L.14.16: Describe the anatomy and histology, including ultrastructure, of muscle tissue.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
each type of muscle tissue is explained and there are diagrams of each
6. SC.912.L.14.17: List the steps involved in the sliding filament of muscle contraction.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation and diagrams breaking down each stage in detail. Key terms with explanations in margins.
7. SC.912.L.14.18: Describe signal transmission across a myoneural junction.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
explanation and diagram, ADAM interactive animation
8. SC.912.L.14.20: Identify the major muscles of the human on a model or diagram.
Remarks/Examples:
Refer to MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: diagrams in SE textbook and practice in workbook
9. SC.912.L.14.21: Describe the anatomy, histology, and physiology of the central and peripheral nervous systems and name the major
divisions of the nervous system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Nervous system chapter is divided in to peripheral and central. There are diagrams of all the main structures and explanations
10. SC.912.L.14.23: Identify the parts of a reflex arc.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation and diagram showing all the parts
11. SC.912.L.14.24: Identify the general parts of a synapse and describe the physiology of signal transmission across a synapse.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: explanation with diagrams in SE textbook and application questions in workbook
12. SC.912.L.14.25: Identify the major parts of a cross section through the spinal cord.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
explanation and diagram and labeling diagram in workbook
13. SC.912.L.14.26: Identify the major parts of the brain on diagrams or models.
Remarks/Examples: Annually Assessed on Biology EOC.
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: diagram in SE textbook and practice diagrams in student workbook
14. SC.912.L.14.28: Identify the major functions of the spinal cord.

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● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation in SE textbook, key term definitions in margins
15. SC.912.L.14.29: Define the terms endocrine and exocrine.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation and diagrams of exocrine and endocrine glands
16. SC.912.L.14.30: Compare endocrine and neural controls of physiology.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation in SE textbook and practical application questions in student workbook
17. SC.912.L.14.32: Describe the anatomy and physiology of the endocrine system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: All glands are hormones are explained. There are diagrams showing the structure of each gland and some of the common feedback loops in the body.
18. SC.912.L.14.33: Describe the basic anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation with diagrams in SE textbook, practice questions and labeling diagrams in workbook
19. SC.912.L.14.34: Describe the composition and physiology of blood, including that of the plasma and the formed elements.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Explanation of all the components of plasma and the formed elements in SE textbook. Practice questions in workbook.
20. SC.912.L.14.35: Describe the steps in hemostasis, including the mechanism of coagulation. Include the basis for blood typing and transfusion reactions.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Steps are listed under the section on platelets. There is also a diagram portraying the steps.
21. SC.912.L.14.36: Describe the factors affecting blood flow through the cardiovascular system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Factors are described in the section on blood vessels. There are practice questions in the study guide at the end of the chapter.
22. SC.912.L.14.38: Describe normal heart sounds and what they mean.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Did not find an explanation in SE textbook, but there is a lab activity for identifying heart sounds in the workbook.
23. SC.912.L.14.39: Describe hypertension and some of the factors that produce it.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: There is a brief explanation of hypertension in SE textbook. There could be more detail of factors that produce it as well as prevention measures.
24. SC.912.L.14.41: Describe fetal circulation and changes that occur to the circulatory system at birth.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: explanation with diagram of the fetal heart
25. SC.912.L.14.42: Describe the anatomy and the physiology of the lymph system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Explanation with diagrams of the major structures of the lymph system. Diagrams showing the types of immunity and antibodies.
26. SC.912.L.14.44: Describe the physiology of the respiratory system including the mechanisms of ventilation, gas exchange, gas transport and the mechanisms that control the rate of ventilation.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Justification: All structures of the respiratory system are explained. There are diagrams showing all the main components. The mechanics of breathing are also explained and there are diagrams for the mechanics of breathing and gas exchange.
27. SC.912.L.14.46 : Describe the physiology of the digestive system, including mechanical digestion, chemical digestion, absorption and the
neural and hormonal mechanisms of control.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: All of the structures of the digestive system are explained and there are diagrams showing the anatomy of each structures. The digestive
process is broken down for each stage. There are practice questions in the workbook. 28. SC.912.L.14.47: Describe the physiology of urine formation by the kidney.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: Urine formation is broken down by each stage in the nephron. There is a very detailed diagram of the nephron that shows each stage.
29. SC.912.L.14.49: Identify the major functions associated with the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: Autonomic nervous system is explained and broken down in to sympathetic and parasympathetic. There is also a diagram showing the body functions under the control of each division.
30. SC.912.L.14.50 : Describe the structure of vertebrate sensory organs. Relate structure to function in vertebrate sensory systems.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
All sensory organs are explained and there are detailed diagrams of the tongue, ear, eye, and nose. There are also labeling diagrams in the workbook.
31. SC.912.L.14.51: Describe the function of the vertebrate integumentary system.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The skin and accessory structures are explained. There are detailed diagrams of the skin and skin appendages. Practice questions in the workbook.
32. SC.912.L.14.52 : Explain the basic functions of the human immune system, including specific and nonspecific immune response, vaccines, and antibiotics.
Remarks/Examples:
Annually Assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.14.6 HE.912.C.1.7 and HE.912.C.1.5.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
All are explained in SE textbook. There are diagrams for specific and nonspecific immune response. Antibiotics and vaccines are also discussed in the chapter. Practice labeling diagrams and tables are in the workbook.
33. SC.912.L.16.8: Explain the relationship between mutation, cell cycle, and uncontrolled cell growth potentially resulting in cancer.
Remarks/Examples:
Integrate HE.912.C.1.7. Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
This is discussed briefly in the cell cycle. There could be more detail in this.
34. SC.912.L.18.1: Describe the basic molecular structures and primary functions of the four major categories of biological macromolecules.
Remarks/Examples:
Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.18.11.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
All categories of macromolecules are explained with their functions and structures. There are laboratory activities in the workbook that investigate the macromolecules in food.
35. SC.912.L.18.11: Explain the role of enzymes as catalysts that lower the activation energy of biochemical reactions. Identify factors, such
as pH and temperature, and their effect on enzyme activity.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Enzymes are explained as well as the factors that effect enzyme activity and how these relate to the human body.

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36. SC.912.N.1.1: Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:

- 1. Pose questions about the natural world, (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).
- 2. Conduct systematic observations, (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).
- 3. Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,
- 4. Review what is known in light of empirical evidence, (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).
- 5. Plan investigations, (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
- 6. Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs), (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
- 7. Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,
- 8. Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),
- 9. Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,
- 10. Communicate results of scientific investigations, and
- 11. Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 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.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 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.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]

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MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Laboratory activities in the workbook, case studies at the beginning of each chapter, and where do we go from here extensions at the end of each chapter
37. SC.912.N.1.2: Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.
Remarks/Examples:
Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: laboratory activities in student workbook
38. LAFS.1112.RST.1.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
case studies in SE textbook, where do we go from here extensions at the end of each chapter provide links to scientific research and text from Medical journals
39. LAFS.1112.RST.1.2 : 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: related research sections in SE textbook has students read an short section on recent research on a topic and paraphrase it into simpler terms.
40. LAFS.1112.RST.1.3: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: laboratory activities in workbook
41. LAFS.1112.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 11–12 texts and topics.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: key terms are highlighted at the beginning of each section, they are also in the margins of the text
42. LAFS.1112.RST.2.5: Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The book is structured into hierarchies and each chapter builds upon information
43. LAFS.1112.RST.2.6: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
case studies at the beginning and end of each chapter
44. LAFS.1112.RST.3.7: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Justification: There are links for further investigation in the case study sections and the where do we go from here sections. ADAM provides interactive content.
45. LAFS.1112.RST.3.8: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies and where do we go from here in each chapter
46. LAFS.1112.RST.3.9: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies and where do we go from here
47. LAFS.1112.RST.4.10: By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
related research sections incorporate science/technical texts as they pertain the material of the chapter
48. LAFS.1112.SL.1.1: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
 a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles
as needed.
 c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies, civic responsibility sections apply what the student has learned about a system to better understand the world around them
and where do we go from here sections
49. LAFS.1112.SL.1.2: Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies, ADAM interactive, where do we go from here sections
50. LAFS.1112.SL.1.3: Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Medical research sections in the SE textbook, case studies
51. LAFS.1112.SL.2.4: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies, civic responsibility and where do we go from here sections
52. LAFS.1112.SL.2.5: Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: access to ADAM interactive

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53. LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1: Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
 a. 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. b. 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.
c. 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. d. 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. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: case studies deal with many different issues in Medicine. Students must use data and evidence to come to a conclusion.
54. LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments,
or technical processes.
a. 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.
 b. 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. c. 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.
 d. 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. e. 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).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Case studies have students write explanations for their conclusions using concepts and information gathered throughout the chapter. There conclusion must be supported by evidence and data.
55. LAFS.1112.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: Case study write up at the end of the chapter
56. LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5 : Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Case study write up
57. LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies, where do we go from here sections at the end of the each chapter
58. LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7: 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.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: where do we go from here extensions and laboratory activities
59. LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8: 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

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Justification: Analysis questions in workbook, case studies 61. LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10: Write routinely over extended time frame	es (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single
	es (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single
sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purpos	
Justification:	ALIGNMENT OPOOR ALIGNMENT OVERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT duction at the beginning, but are referred back to it throughout the chapter
of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a ver	ween two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms rbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; gative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior;
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT OF FAIR A Justification: laboratory activities include charts and graphs and analysis quest	ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT O VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
63. MAFS.912.F-IF.3.7: Graph functions expressed symbolically and technology for more complicated cases.	show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using
 a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, inc c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factori d. Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when se e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and amplitude, and using phase shift. 	cluding step functions and absolute value functions. zations are available, and showing end behavior.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR A Justification: laboratory activities in workbook require students to construct graphs.	ALIGNMENT OPOOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
64. MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1: Use units as a way to understand problems a units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the	and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret origin in graphs and data displays.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR A Justification: graphing data in laboratory activities in workbook	ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT O VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
65. MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3: Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to lin	nitations on measurement when reporting quantities.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR A Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook	ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT O VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
66. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1: Represent data with plots on the real number	er line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).
Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distrib characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution.	
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR A Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook	ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT O VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
graphing laboratory activities in workbook	

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In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook, interpreting graphs in SE textbook
68. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3: Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook
69. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4: Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook
70. MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5: Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook
71. MAFS.912.S-ID.2.6: Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.
 a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, and exponential models. b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
Remarks/Examples:
Students take a more sophisticated look at using a linear function to model the relationship between two numerical variables. In addition to fitting a line to data, students assess how well the model fits by analyzing residuals.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: graphing laboratory activities in workbook
72. HE.912.C.1.3: Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.
Remarks/Examples: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: case studies, related research, where do we go from here sections
73. HE.912.C.1.5 : Analyze strategies for prevention, detection, and treatment of communicable and chronic diseases.
Remarks/Examples: Health prevention, detection, and treatment of: breast and testicular cancer, suicide, obesity, and industrial-related chronic disease.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Diseases are discussed in each chapter as they relate to the body system.
74. HE.912.C.1.7: Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health.

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Orug use, fa	mily obesity, heart disease, mental health, and non-communicable illness or disease.
Justificat	Y GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT OF FAIR ALIGNMENT OPOOR ALIGNMENT OVERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT ion: scussed in each chapter as it relates to the body system, also case studies, and where do we go from here sections
11113 13 01	socialised in each chapter as it relates to the body system, also case studies, and where do we go not here sections
75. ELD.K12 content area	2.ELL.SC.1: English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the of Science.
Justificat	Y GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT OF AIR ALIGNMENT OPOOR ALIGNMENT OVERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT ion: s, detailed diagrams, thorough explanations
76. ELD.K12	2.ELL.SI.1: English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
Justificat	Y GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT ion: