Instructional Materials Page 1 of 14

Bid 3409

# INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

#### Recommendation

Yes

Comments: The abundance of ways that the materials is presented is fabulous.

### **Material for Review**

Course: M/J Comprehensive Science 3, Advanced (2002110)

Title: STEMscopes Florida 2.0 - 8th Grade, Advanced, Edition: 1

Copyright: 2017

Author: Jarrett Reid Whitaker

Grade Level: 6 - 8

## Content

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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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.

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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. 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:
- 2. A. The content is written to the correct skill level of the standards and benchmarks in the course.
  - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
- 3. A. The materials are adaptable and useful for classroom instruction.
  - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Justification:	
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 ● <b>FAIR ALIGNMENT</b> ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
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:	
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:	
7. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the time period allowed for teaching.	
ullet <b>VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> $ullet$ GOOD ALIGNMENT $ullet$ FAIR ALIGNMENT $ullet$ POOR ALIGNMENT $ullet$ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
<b>C. Expertise for Content Development</b> 8. 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:	
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:	
D. Accuracy of Content 10. D. The content is presented accurately. (Material should be devoid of typographical or visual errors).	
<b>© VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> $\bigcirc$ GOOD ALIGNMENT $\bigcirc$ FAIR ALIGNMENT $\bigcirc$ POOR ALIGNMENT $\bigcirc$ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
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:	
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:	
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:	
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:	
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:	
16. E. The content is presented in an appropriate and relevant context for the intended learners.	
$\bigcirc$ very good alignment $\ \odot$ <b>Good alignment</b> $\ \bigcirc$ fair alignment $\ \bigcirc$ poor alignment $\ \bigcirc$ very poor/no alignment Justification:	
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:	
18. F. The material includes interdisciplinary connections which are intended to make the content meaningful to students.	

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● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
<b>G. Multicultural Representation</b> 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:
H. Humanity and Compassion20. 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:
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.
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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.
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<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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:
Depending on the learning level of the individual students in the class will depend if the teacher needs to pull additional materials.  B. Alignment of Instructional Components 2. B. All components of the major tool align with the curriculum and each other.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
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:
<b>D. Readability of Instructional Materials</b> 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

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Justification:
<b>E. Pacing of Content</b> 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 ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
<b>Accessibility</b> 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:
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.  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.
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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:
B. Teaching a Few "Big Ideas" 2. B. Instructional materials thoroughly teach a few important ideas, concepts, or themes.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
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:
<b>D. Guidance and Support</b> 4. D. The materials provide guidance and support to help students safely and successfully become more independent learners and thinkers.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
5. D. Guidance and support must be adaptable to developmental differences and various learning styles.

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O VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT    GOOD ALIGNMENT    FAIR ALIGNMENT    POOR ALIGNMENT    VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
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:
7. E. Rate how well the materials include organized activities that are logical extensions of content, goals, and objectives.
O VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT    GOOD ALIGNMENT    FAIR ALIGNMENT    POOR ALIGNMENT    VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT    Justification:
<b>F. Targeted Instructional Strategies</b> 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:
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:
G. Targeted Assessment Strategies 10. G. The materials correlate assessment strategies to the desired learning outcomes.
$\bigcirc$ very good alignment $\ \odot$ <b>Good alignment</b> $\ \bigcirc$ fair alignment $\ \bigcirc$ poor alignment $\ \bigcirc$ very poor/no alignment Justification:
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:
Universal Design for Learning 12. 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: There is a wide variety of strategies and activities in the program.
Mathematical Practice 13. Do you observe the appropriate application of Mathematical Practices (MP) as applicable?
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◎ <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ 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:    The wide variety of strategies and activities available to the user is good. There are multiple levels of activity for the students to learn the matters in different ways, including visual, tactile and hearing.

#### Standards

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- 4 GOOD 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.8.E.5.1: Recognize that there are enormous distances between objects in space and apply our knowledge of light and space travel to
understand this distance.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
2. SC.8.E.5.2: Recognize that the universe contains many billions of galaxies and that each galaxy contains many billions of stars.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
3. SC.8.E.5.3: Distinguish the hierarchical relationships between planets and other astronomical bodies relative to solar system, galaxy, and
universe, including distance, size, and composition.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
4. <b>SC.8.E.5.4:</b> Explore the Law of Universal Gravitation by explaining the role that gravity plays in the formation of planets, stars, and solar systems and in determining their motions.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: The explore student material is exceptional for teaching this elusive concept.
5. <b>SC.8.E.5.5:</b> Describe and classify specific physical properties of stars: apparent magnitude (brightness), temperature (color), size, and
luminosity (absolute brightness).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
6. SC.8.E.5.6: Create models of solar properties including: rotation, structure of the Sun, convection, sunspots, solar flares, and prominences.
Remarks/Examples:
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics and MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
7. <b>SC.8.E.5.7:</b> Compare and contrast the properties of objects in the Solar System including the Sun, planets, and moons to those of Earth, such as gravitational force, distance from the Sun, speed, movement, temperature, and atmospheric conditions.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
8. SC.8.E.5.8: Compare various historical models of the Solar System, including geocentric and heliocentric.
Remarks/Examples:
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
O VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT O GOOD ALIGNMENT O FAIR ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT ® VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:  The was no material available to view.
9. <b>SC.8.E.5.9:</b> Explain the impact of objects in space on each other including:
1. the Sun on the Earth including seasons and gravitational attraction
2. the Moon on the Earth, including phases, tides, and eclipses, and the relative position of each body.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Justification:
10. <b>SC.8.E.5.10:</b> Assess how technology is essential to science for such purposes as access to outer space and other remote locations, sample collection, measurement, data collection and storage, computation, and communication of information.
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:
11. <b>SC.8.E.5.11:</b> Identify and compare characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum such as wavelength, frequency, use, and hazards and recognize its application to an understanding of planetary images and satellite photographs.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
12. <b>SC.8.E.5.12:</b> Summarize the effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
13. <b>SC.8.L.18.1</b> : Describe and investigate the process of photosynthesis, such as the roles of light, carbon dioxide, water and chlorophyll; production of food; release of oxygen.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
14. SC.8.L.18.2: Describe and investigate how cellular respiration breaks down food to provide energy and releases carbon dioxide.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
15. <b>SC.8.L.18.3:</b> Construct a scientific model of the carbon cycle to show how matter and energy are continuously transferred within and between organisms and their physical environment.
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:
16. <b>SC.8.L.18.4</b> : Cite evidence that living systems follow the Laws of Conservation of Mass and Energy.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
17. <b>SC.8.N.1.1:</b> 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:
18. 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:
19. <b>SC.8.N.1.3:</b> 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:
20. <b>SC.8.N.1.4:</b> 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:
21. SC.8.N.1.5: Analyze the methods used to develop a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science.

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Justification:
22. 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:
23. 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:
24. 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:
25. 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:
26. 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:
27. <b>SC.8.N.4.1:</b> 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:
28. 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:
29. <b>SC.8.P.8.1</b> : 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:
30. <b>SC.8.P.8.2</b> : 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.

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● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
31. 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:
32. <b>SC.8.P.8.4:</b> 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:
33. <b>SC.8.P.8.5:</b> 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:
34. 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:
35. <b>SC.8.P.8.7:</b> 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:
36. 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:
37. 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:
38. <b>SC.8.P.9.1:</b> 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:
39. <b>SC.8.P.9.2:</b> Differentiate between physical changes and chemical changes.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
40. <b>SC.8.P.9.3</b> : Investigate and describe how temperature influences chemical changes.

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OVERY GOOD ALIGNME Justification:	ENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
41. SC.912.E.5.4: Explain the	e physical properties of the Sun and its dynamic nature and connect them to conditions and events on Earth.
Remarks/Examples:	
	ties of the Sun (sunspot cycles, solar flares, prominences, layers of the Sun, coronal mass ejections, and nuclear the Sun as the main source of external energy for the Earth.
VERY GOOD ALIGNME Justification:	ENT   GOOD ALIGNMENT  FAIR ALIGNMENT  POOR ALIGNMENT  VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
42. SC.912.L.18.7: Identify the	he reactants, products, and basic functions of photosynthesis.
VERY GOOD ALIGN Justification:	NMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
43. SC.912.L.18.8: Identify the	he reactants, products, and basic functions of aerobic and anaerobic cellular respiration.
VERY GOOD ALIGN Justification:	NMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
44. <b>SC.912.L.18.9:</b> Explain the	he interrelated nature of photosynthesis and cellular respiration.
Remarks/Examples:	
Annually assessed on Biolog	py EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.18.7 SC.912.L.18.8 SC.912.L.18.10.
VERY GOOD ALIGN Justification:	NMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
45. <b>SC.912.P.8.1:</b> Differentia	ate among the four states of matter.
Currently five states of matte	
VERY GOOD ALIGNME Justification: The was no material avai	ENT O GOOD ALIGNMENT O FAIR ALIGNMENT O POOR ALIGNMENT © VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
46. <b>SC.912.P.8.2:</b> Differentia	ate between physical and chemical properties and physical and chemical changes of matter.
Remarks/Examples:	
•	illity, density, conductivity, malleability, reactivity, molecular composition, freezing, melting and boiling points. echniques that can be used to separate homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures (e.g. filtration, distillation, n).
OVERY GOOD ALIGNME Justification:	ENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
•	he scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by describing the structure of atoms in terms of ons, and differentiate among these particles in terms of their mass, electrical charges and locations within the
Remarks/Examples:	
	ns and neutrons are parts of the atom and that the nuclei of atoms are composed of protons and neutrons, which on and repulsion consistent with their charges and masses.
Florida Standards Connectio	ons: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
OVERY GOOD ALIGNME Justification:	ENT   GOOD ALIGNMENT  FAIR ALIGNMENT  POOR ALIGNMENT  VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
48. <b>SC.912.P.8.5:</b> Relate pro	operties of atoms and their position in the periodic table to the arrangement of their electrons.
Remarks/Examples:	
Use the periodic table and el	lectron configuration to determine an element's number of valence electrons and its chemical and physical nical properties depend almost entirely on the configuration of the outer electron shell.
O VERY GOOD ALIGNME	ENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Justification:
49. SC.912.P.8.7: Interpret formula representations of molecules and compounds in terms of composition and structure.
Remarks/Examples:
Write chemical formulas for simple covalent (HCI, SO2, CO2, and CH4), ionic (Na+ + CI- +NaCI) and molecular (O2, H2O) compounds. Predict the formulas of ionic compounds based on the number of valence electrons and the charges on the ions.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
50. <b>SC.912.P.8.11:</b> Relate acidity and basicity to hydronium and hydroxyl ion concentration and pH.
Remarks/Examples: Use experimental data to illustrate and explain the pH scale to characterize acid and base solutions. Compare and contrast the strengths of various common acids and bases.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
51. LAFS.68.RST.1.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
52. <b>LAFS.68.RST.1.2:</b> 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:
53. <b>LAFS.68.RST.1.3:</b> Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
54. <b>LAFS.68.RST.2.4:</b> 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.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
55. <b>LAFS.68.RST.2.5:</b> 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 ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
56. <b>LAFS.68.RST.2.6</b> : 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:
57. <b>LAFS.68.RST.3.7:</b> 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:
58. LAFS.68.RST.3.8: Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment based on research findings, and speculation in a text.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
59. <b>LAFS.68.RST.3.9:</b> 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:

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	60. <b>LAFS.68.RST.4.10</b> : By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
1	61. 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.
	● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
1	62. 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:
	63. <b>LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:</b> 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:
	64. 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.
	○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● <b>GOOD ALIGNMENT</b> ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
	65. 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.
	● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
	66. 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.
	● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
	67. 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.
	● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
•	68. 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:
	69. <b>LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:</b> 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.
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Justification: 70. 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 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 ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT · GOOD ALIGNMENT · PAIR ALIGNMENT · POOR ALIGNMENT · VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 71. 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 .lustification: 72. 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. O VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT . GOOD ALIGNMENT . FAIR ALIGNMENT . POOR ALIGNMENT . VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 73. 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: 74. 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 75. 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 ● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 76. 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. ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT · GOOD ALIGNMENT · PAIR ALIGNMENT · POOR ALIGNMENT · VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 77. MAFS.8.SP.1.4: Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables. For example, collect data from students in your class on whether or not they have a curfew on school nights and whether or not they have assigned chores at home. Is there evidence that those who have a curfew also tend to have chores? ○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT · ● GOOD ALIGNMENT · ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT · ○ POOR ALIGNMENT · ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

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78. ELD.K12.ELL.SC content area of Science	.1: English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the ce.
VERY GOOD Justification:	ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
79. <b>ELD.K12.ELL.SI.</b>	1: English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
VERY GOOD Justification:	ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT