INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: The materials represent a clear and differentiated learning path for all students. The strengths include reference to clearly stated objectives. Weaknesses although limited represent limited specific tools.

Material for Review

Course: M/J Physical Science (2003010)
Title: HMH Science Florida, Physical Science , Edition: First
Copyright: 2019
Author: DiSpezio, et al
Grade Level: 6 - 8

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:

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   ◉ **GOOD ALIGNMENT**   ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT   ○ POOR ALIGNMENT   ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
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   ◉ **FAIR ALIGNMENT**   ○ 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.

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

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:

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 Content10. 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:

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.

◉ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT**   ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT   ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT   ○ POOR ALIGNMENT   ○ 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.

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

G. Multicultural Representation19. 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

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A. Comprehensiveness of Student and Teacher Resources1. 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A. Motivational Strategies1. 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 ◉ **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ 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:

D. Guidance and Support4. D. The materials provide guidance and support to help students safely and successfully become more independent learners and thinkers.

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

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:

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.

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

F. Targeted Instructional Strategies8. 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 Strategies10. 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:

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 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:

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

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

◯ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◉ **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

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

◉ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ GOOD ALIGNMENT ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

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

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

◯ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◉ **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

4. **SC.6.N.1.4:** Discuss, compare, and negotiate methods used, results obtained, and explanations among groups of students conducting the same investigation.

◉ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ GOOD ALIGNMENT ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

5. **SC.6.N.1.5:** Recognize that science involves creativity, not just in designing experiments, but also in creating explanations that fit evidence.

Remarks/Examples:
Florida Standards Connections: LAFS.68.RST.3.7 LAFS.68.WHST.1.2 and, LAFS.68.WHST.3.9.

◯ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ◉ **GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

6. **SC.6.N.2.1:** Distinguish science from other activities involving thought.

Remarks/Examples:
Thought refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness. Science is a systematic process that pursues, builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the natural world.

◉ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ GOOD ALIGNMENT ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

7. **SC.6.N.2.2:** Explain that scientific knowledge is durable because it is open to change as new evidence or interpretations are encountered.

◉ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** ◯ GOOD ALIGNMENT ◯ FAIR ALIGNMENT ◯ POOR ALIGNMENT ◯ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:

8. **SC.6.N.2.3:** Recognize that scientists who make contributions to scientific knowledge come from all kinds of backgrounds and possess varied talents, interests, and goals.

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

9. **SC.6.N.3.1:** Recognize and explain that a scientific theory is a well-supported and widely accepted explanation of nature and is not simply a claim posed by an individual. Thus, the use of the term theory in science is very different than how it is used in everyday life.

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

10. **SC.6.N.3.2:** Recognize and explain that a scientific law is a description of a specific relationship under given conditions in the natural world. Thus, scientific laws are different from societal laws.

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

11. **SC.6.N.3.3:** Give several examples of scientific laws.

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

12. **SC.6.N.3.4:** Identify the role of models in the context of the sixth grade science benchmarks.

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

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

13. **SC.6.P.11.1:** Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating between potential and kinetic energy. Identify situations where kinetic energy is transformed into potential energy and vice versa.

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

14. **SC.6.P.12.1:** Measure and graph distance versus time for an object moving at a constant speed. Interpret this relationship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⦿ **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

59. **LAFS.68.RST.1.1:** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.

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

60. **LAFS.68.RST.1.2:** Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

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

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

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

62. **LAFS.68.RST.2.4:** Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6–8 texts and topics.

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

63. **LAFS.68.RST.2.5:** Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic.

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

64. **LAFS.68.RST.2.6:** Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.

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

65. **LAFS.68.RST.3.7:** Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table).

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

66. **LAFS.68.RST.3.8:** Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment based on research findings, and speculation in a text.

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

67. **LAFS.68.RST.3.9:** Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.

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

68. **LAFS.68.RST.4.10:** By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

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

69. **LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:** Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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

70. **LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

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

71. **LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:** Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

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

72. **LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:** With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

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

73. **LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:** Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.

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

74. **LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:** Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

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

75. **LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:** Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

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

76. **LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:** Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.

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

77. **LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:** Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

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

78. **LAFS.8.SL.1.1:** Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

83. **MAFS.6.SP.2.5:** Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:
a. Reporting the number of observations.
b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.
c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.
d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks/Examples:
Fluency Expectations or Examples of Culminating Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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