INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

BID 3314

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: The curriculum material presented in the Science Bits program were very well designed, and the information taught in lessons and activities aligned very well with the state standards. Pacing and expectations meet what is expected from the average 6th to 8th grade student. Teacher access is well designed, and allows for lessons to be planned by the teacher for specific purposes, and can be used as both main instruction and supporting instruction.

Material for Review

Course: M/J Life Science (2000010)

Title: Science Bits - M/J Life Science, Edition: 1st

Copyright: 2017

Author: International Science Teaching Foundation

Grade Level: 6 - 8

Content

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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

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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	O GOOD ALIGNMENT	FAIR ALIGNMENT	O POOR ALIGNMENT	VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
lustification:				

There were lessons and activities for all necessary standards and benchmarks.

- 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: The content was written at a level so that any student at the grade level assigned can access, and interact with the content. The academic language was at level, and the difficulty of the task were aligned well.	
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: The lessons were made to work with each other, and had defined purpose. Some lessons would require a teacher to explain more, or create something that supplements the lesson if needed.	
B. Level of Treatment4. B. The materials provide sufficient details for students to understand the significance of topics and events.	
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT	
5. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the standards.	
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT	
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: The lessons were well designed to be completed in a day or two day period, with opportunity for the teacher to do other classroom activities.	
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: There were limited secondary sources sited	
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: There were limited secondary sources sited	
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: There were no errors observed during curriculum review.	
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	
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	
Information was accurate to what is accepted in any other science curriculum. 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: Nothing was outdated or irrelevant to the content.	
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 Content 17. 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 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:
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: There is nothing inappropriate shown during reproductive lessons, or otherwise.
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 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
VERT GOOD ALIGINIVILINI	GOOD ALIGINIVIEN	TAIR ALIGINIVEIN	POUR ALIGINIVIENT	VERT POUR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification: All lessons used correct academic and general vocabulary and phrasing that any student would be able to understand. Learning outcomes were clear and easy to reach if student completed the necessary work.	
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:	
Each lesson followed a clear purpose and reason for being there, and aligned for curriculum and standards.	
C. Organization of Instructional Materials 3. C. The materials are consistent and logical organization of the content for the subject area.	
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
The lessons show clear standards and purpose, allowing for easy of access and planning. One suggestion would be to have a standards search engine to allow for teachers to search by standards to find necessary lessons.	
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: All lessons had a balanced amount of written, visual, and active tasks.	
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: Pacing was well timed, and allowed for students to create the pace necessary for their learning style, and still show the expectation of what they need to accomplish.	
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 was no clear assistance or supports shown, but language assistance is mentioned to be integrated, but not found.	
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	

Learning

Justification:

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Presentation of material was clear, easy to use, and easy to access.

- 5 VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
- 4 GOOD ALIGNMENT
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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: There was never too much for a student to complete, or too much new information presented that would overwhelm the average student.
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: The main ideas of each lesson was clear, and led the student through each task with a clear purpose.
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: Information was presented well, and the purpose or main ideas was easily obtained.
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: The lessons were well written, but followed a linear path, and the lessons did not clearly provide help or alternative ways to learn the information.
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: The curriculum was planned and written in a way that met the learning needs of the average student. There was no clear support for specific learning needs.
E. Active Participation of Students6. E. The materials engage the physical and mental activity of students during the learning process.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
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 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: Information is presented in small section allowing for good interaction with new information. Practice with the new content was well designed, and activities were designed to reinforce what was learned in the reading activities.
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.
● 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: Assessments were well written to what was taught previously, and did not expect students to answer questions that were not specifically taught in the lesson.

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:	
The curriculum was planned and written in a way that met the learning needs of the average student. There was no clear support for specific learning needs.	
Mathematical Practice 13. Do you observe the appropriate application of Mathematical Practices (MP) as applicable?	
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT □ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Mathematical Practices were not observed.	
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 OGOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
With the exception of small details, the learning requirements of the lessons aligned with what is expected from the students to learn.	

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 codefinitions 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.L.14.1:** Describe and identify patterns in the hierarchical organization of organisms from atoms to molecules and cells to tissues to organs to organ systems to organisms.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

The alignment of the text is rated good because it follows the hierarchy of cells to organism, but it is a little convoluted in the path there. It could use a more organization to material.

- 2. **SC.6.L.14.2:** Investigate and explain the components of the scientific theory of cells (cell theory): all organisms are composed of cells (single-celled or multi-cellular), all cells come from pre-existing cells, and cells are the basic unit of life.
 - VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

The information is presented well, and explained well.

3. **SC.6.L.14.3:** Recognize and explore how cells of all organisms undergo similar processes to maintain homeostasis, including extracting energy from food, getting rid of waste, and reproducing.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The information is presented well and explained well.
4. SC.6.L.14.4: Compare and contrast the structure and function of major organelles of plant and animal cells, including cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria, and vacuoles.
Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: 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: Both structure and function are explained and presented, along with the differences between plant and animal cells.
5. SC.6.L.14.5: Identify and investigate the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestive, respiratory, circulatory, reproductive, excretory, immune, nervous, and musculoskeletal) and describe ways these systems interact with each other to maintain homeostasis.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Presentation of use and function of the major body systems is provided and explained well.
6. SC.6.L.14.6: Compare and contrast types of infectious agents that may infect the human body, including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites.
Remarks/Examples:
Integrate HE.6.C.1.8. Explain how body systems are impacted by hereditary factors and infectious agents.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
There is a limited amount of information presented about infectious agents and hereditary factors. It is mentioned, but only briefly.
7. SC.6.L.15.1: Analyze and describe how and why organisms are classified according to shared characteristics with emphasis on the Linnaean system combined with the concept of Domains.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification:
Justification: Classification of living things is presented in both modern theory and old theory based on what was, and what is known at the time.
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Classification: Classification of living things is presented in both modern theory and old theory based on what was, and what is known at the time. 8. 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: The information is presented, but there is limited student interaction with a multi step procedure, experimentation, measurements, or performance of a task. 9. 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: Examples and case studies of past scientists are given to show the purpose of replication in experiments.
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11. 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:
There are a number of different opportunity for students to discuss their reasoning and thoughts.
12. 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: Questions seem to direct students more toward explanations and reasoning to fit evidence, rather than using creativity. There should be more reading and examples that show scientific creativity.
13. 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: There are many examples of scientific processes and reasoning that show organized and purposeful processes to explain and predict the observations in the natural world.
14. 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: There are many different examples showing how scientific theory can change over time due to new evidence.
15. 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: A good number of scientists are presented with backgrounds showing diversity in the field, but it is more of a side note, and not a focus.
16. 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:
In all examples, it is made clear that explanations of the natural world are based in evidence, supported by data and observations, not claims that are accepted based on who is claiming.
17. 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:
Scientific laws are presented, and explained as principals that show a relationship of the natural world, there is limited comparisons or contrasts to societal laws.
18. 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: Multiple laws are presented and questioned to students so that they become familiar with the concept of a scientific law.
19. 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: Multiple models are given showing how models are based on evidence, have limits, and change as new information is presented.

species.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Examples are given that show how classification of species is anchored around evolution and common ancestors.
21. SC.7.L.15.2 : Explore the scientific theory of evolution by recognizing and explaining ways in which genetic variation and environmental factors contribute to evolution by natural selection and diversity of organisms.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Multiple theories are presented, and show how natural selection posed by Darwin best explains how evolution occurred throughout time,
and how his theory is based in fossil evidence, and responses to natural selection and changes in behavior.
22. SC.7.L.15.3: Explore the scientific theory of evolution by relating how the inability of a species to adapt within a changing environment may contribute to the extinction of that species.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The lessons show how adaptation to changing environments or needs naturally select what organizers survive, and what do not.
23. SC.7.L.16.1: Understand and explain that every organism requires a set of instructions that specifies its traits, that this hereditary information (DNA) contains genes located in the chromosomes of each cell, and that heredity is the passage of these instructions from one generation to another. Remarks/Examples:
Integrate HE.7.C.1.4. Describe how heredity can affect personal health.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: The lessons show how DNA provides the "instructions" necessary to build an organism, that DNA comes from the parents of each offspring, so the DNA stays specific to the species due to reproduction.
24. SC.7.L.16.2: Determine the probabilities for genotype and phenotype combinations using Punnett Squares and pedigrees.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There was examples of punet squares and phenotype and phenotype, but it was not as clear as it could be.
25. SC.7.L.16.3: Compare and contrast the general processes of sexual reproduction requiring meiosis and asexual reproduction requiring
mitosis.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There were clear examples of how sexual reproduction occurs due to meiosis, and the role of mitosis in asexual reproduction.
26. SC.7.L.16.4: Recognize and explore the impact of biotechnology (cloning, genetic engineering, artificial selection) on the individual,
society and the environment.
Remarks/Examples: Integrate HE.7.C.1.4. Describe how heredity can affect personal health.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: There was a full section showing how heredity can make one susceptible to certain diseases such as diabetes.
27. SC.7.L.17.1: Explain and illustrate the roles of and relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in the process of energy transfer in a food web.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: There were distinct section showing the purpose and descriptions of produces, consumers and decomposers in an ecosystem, and a food web.
28. SC.7.L.17.2: Compare and contrast the relationships among organisms such as mutualism, predation, parasitism, competition, and commensalism.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
There were distinct sections in the lesson showing relationships between organisms and how they interact with each other.
29. SC.7.L.17.3 : Describe and investigate various limiting factors in the local ecosystem and their impact on native populations, including food, shalter water space, disease, parasitism, predation, and pasting sites.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
There is an activity where students study the effects of organisms that are eliminated from an ecosystem, however it is not clearly identified as limiting factors.
30. 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: Students have opportunity to explore and use the scientific process in digital labs.
31. 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:
The concepts of replication and repetition are mentioned but not as clear as they could be, or practiced as well as they could be.
32. 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: Experiments, observations and inferences are shown and explained.
33. 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: In digital lab activities and content examples of both variables are given, and explained.
34. 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:
35. 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:
36. 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:
There are examples of how scientific knowledge is vetted and confirmed through the scientific community.
37. 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: There are many examples of how theories are changed due to new evidence.
38. 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:
39. SC.7.N.3.2: Identify the benefits and limitations of the use of scientific models.
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

Instructional Materials

6/25/2018 Justification:

40. SC.8.L.18.1 : 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: The content was not found in the curriculum.
41. 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: The content was not found in the curriculum.
42. SC.8.L.18.3: 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:
43. SC.8.L.18.4 : 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: There is an excellent activity explain how mass and energy is conserved in the universe.
44. 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:
45. 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:
46. 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:
It is clear through the entire curriculum that science is supported, and does not prove things. During discussions and activities these phrases are clear.
47. 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: The use and validity of a hypothesis is discussed and used in digital lab activities.
48. 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:
49. 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 ⑤ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
50. 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:
51. 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
natural phenomenon.
52. 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:
53. 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:
54. 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: Scientific influence is explained that is shows trends, and patterns, but does not state was is write and wrong.
55. SC.8.N.4.2: Explain how political, social, and economic concerns can affect science, and vice versa.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
There are examples of how science has changed due to how science is accepted in politics, religion, or the thinking of the time. 56. LAFS.6.SL.1.2: Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ● POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
57. LAFS.6.SL.1.3 : Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ● POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The text and lessons show how science supports arguments with evidence, but does not prove, or assign ethics to things.
58. LAFS.6.SL.1.1a: Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
59. LAFS.6.SL.1.1b: Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There are many examples where students work collaboratively or check their work with their peers.
60. LAFS.6.SL.1.1c: Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.
VERY COOR ALICHMENT COOR ALICHMENT CARRIED ALICHMENT DOOR ALICHMENT VERY ROOR/NO ALICHMENT

Justification: Assignments are not limited to multiple choice or true and false questions, but involve actual written generative responses. 61. LAFS.6.SL.1.1d: Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing. USERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 🌘 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔘 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 62. LAFS.6.SL.2.4: Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT There are opportunity for students to discuss and check their work with each other, but there is limited opportunity for oral presentation to the class. 63. LAFS.6.SL.2.5: Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There is a very large amount of videos, images, and sounds that engage the student with the content. 64. 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 The text is well aligned with the content and show multiple textual evidences to support scientific evidences. 65. 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: 66. 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: 67. 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: 68. 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 There are few time where the text is not clear what the main topic is, but overall it is planed and executed well. 69. 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: 70. 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: 71. 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: 72. 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:
73. 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: Lab activities include tasks that involve written statements and arguments using the information gained from the text and the activity.
74. 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: Text activities involve tasks that require the student to generate their responses to questions that analyze or summarize the text.
75. 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:
76. 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: Written responses are view able by the teacher, and can be revised when discussed.
77. 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:
78. 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:
There are opportunity for the student to extend their thinking through research in the lesson content, and resources outside the curriculum.
79. 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 ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
80. 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:
81. 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:
Though there is opportunity for the student to write and revise their writing, it is not a main focus of the curriculum.
82. HE.6.C.1.8: Examine the likelihood of injury or illness if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors.
Remarks/Examples: Obesity related to poor nutrition and inactivity, cancer and chronic lung disease related to tobacco use, injuries caused from failure to use seat restraint, and sexually transmitted diseases caused by sexual activity.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ● POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There is a full unit lesson about how food and health effect the human body, and how influences of drugs effect the body system and organ systems.
83. MAFS.6.EE.3.9: Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation d = 65t to represent the relationship between distance and time.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
84. MAFS.6.SP.2.4: Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OF GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT OF POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
85. 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:
86. HE.7.C.1.3: Analyze how environmental factors affect personal health.
Remarks/Examples: Food refrigeration, appropriate home heating and cooling, air/water quality, and garbage/trash collection.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ● POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
87. HE.7.C.1.7: Describe how heredity can affect personal health.
Remarks/Examples: Sickle-cell anemia, diabetes, and acne.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OF AIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: There is a lesson showing how heredity can determine how susceptible a person is to certain diseases.
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: The creators say that there is translations for other languages, but it was not obvious how to change translations.
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: