INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

BID 3323

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: The quality of the content is very high quality, the presentation, introduction to new concept and critical thinking taught to the students is fantastic.

The only weaknesses are not addressing specifics about Florida (economic impact, weather...) and minimal diversity in gender/ethnicity of the few character present in the material. These items could be addressed fairly easily by the authors to make a perfect set of material for middleschoolers

Overall this material is extremely good and I recommend it highly!

Material for Review

Course: M/J Earth/Space Science, Advanced (2001020)

Title: Science Bits - M/J Earth/Space Science, Advanced, Edition: 1st

Copyright: 2017

Author: International Science Teaching Foundation

Grade Level: 6 - 8

Content

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

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

the topics are perfect for middle school grade level

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
the material is very good at relating scientific concept to every lives of students
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:
The material present concept in a clear and in depth way without having to use complicated equations or prior concepts, making it very easy to teach and learn for the students
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: the pace is good for a normal science class spread over 1 school year
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 reference to NASA website and model historical examples are perfect and current understanding of some of the topic are the most up to date. For example where does the moon come from? modern theories as well as historical ones are presented. This is excellent work.
9. C. The primary and secondary sources contribute to the quality of the content in the materials.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
D. Accuracy of Content 10. D. The content is presented accurately. (Material should be devoid of typographical or visual errors).
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: I did not find any errors
11. D. The content of the material is presented objectively. (Material should be free of bias and contradictions and is noninflammatory in nature).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
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: each of the subject topic correspond very well to the disciplines
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

Justification: right on point. This is very impressive, that the authors are able to bring the latest research/knowledge/model/theory to a level that is clear for middle school students.
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
Justification: This is probably the strongest point of this material. The examples given are extremely close to the reality of the students. The only one is the example with the snowman which might be a bit difficult to relate for the students in florida, but they have seen snowman on TV so they can imagine building one
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:
there are very few characters present in the material. Essentially all of them are white/Caucasians. Essentially the same with scientists presented mostly male white Caucasian. This is the only weakness of this material.
H. Humanity and Compassion 20. H. The materials portray people and animals with compassion, sympathy, and consideration of their needs and values and exclude hard-core pornography and inhumane treatment. (An exception may be necessary for units covering animal welfare).
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
21. In general, is the content of the benchmarks and standards for this course covered in the material.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

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:

Yes it does. Still having objects in your hand to "play" with and learn science is a plus compared to just watch videos/animations. Teachers should always try their best to bring items to the class relevant to the course, this help the brain of the learners to anchor better what they saw/learned.

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:

the few topics which are continuations of each others are presented in the correct order. i.e. a new concept is always presented using previous concept which has been presented in a previous section

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:

exceptional engagement thru the visual materials

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:

I would say adding caption over the speaking content would be a plus

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

Learning

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tems included in this rubric. 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: use relatable examples and kept using them making the big idea easy to teach
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 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 critical thinking is extremely well introduced by asking simple but easy to relate questions at the beginning of each section, forcing the students to think first before engaging in the guided study
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 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:
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:
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

math
the

Standards

luctification:

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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.E.6.1: Describe and give examples of ways in which Earth's surface is built up and torn down by physical and chemical we	athering
erosion, and deposition.	

■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
2. SC.6.E.6.2: Recognize that there are a variety of different landforms on Earth's surface such as coastlines, dunes, rivers, mountains, glaciers, deltas, and lakes and relate these landforms as they apply to Florida.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: not specifically naming Florida, but all of the landforms are discussed and obviously some of them apply to florida
3. SC.6.E.7.1: Differentiate among radiation, conduction, and convection, the three mechanisms by which heat is transferred through Eart

- 3. **SC.6.E.7.1:** Differentiate among radiation, conduction, and convection, the three mechanisms by which heat is transferred through Earth's system.
- 4. SC.6.E.7.2: Investigate and apply how the cycling of water between the atmosphere and hydrosphere has an effect on weather patterns and climate.

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:
5. SC.6.E.7.3: Describe how global patterns such as the jet stream and ocean currents influence local weather in measurable terms such as temperature, air pressure, wind direction and speed, and humidity and precipitation.
Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision and, MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
6. SC.6.E.7.4: Differentiate and show interactions among the geosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
7. SC.6.E.7.5: Explain how energy provided by the sun influences global patterns of atmospheric movement and the temperature differences between air, water, and land.
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: animations are very good to describe the win comes from and how this is influenced by water, land, temperature
8. SC.6.E.7.6: Differentiate between weather and climate.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: this is clear cut
9. SC.6.E.7.7: Investigate how natural disasters have affected human life in Florida.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: there is a discussion about natural disaster, not specifically naming Florida, but showing hurricanes and other natural disasters relevant to Florida.
10. SC.6.E.7.8: Describe ways human beings protect themselves from hazardous weather and sun exposure.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: no specific enough in this area
11. SC.6.E.7.9: Describe how the composition and structure of the atmosphere protects life and insulates the planet.
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:
12. SC.7.E.6.1: Describe the layers of the solid Earth, including the lithosphere, the hot convecting mantle, and the dense metallic liquid and solid cores.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
13. SC.7.E.6.2: Identify the patterns within the rock cycle and relate them to surface events (weathering and erosion) and sub-surface events (plate tectonics and mountain building).
Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT OF EAR ALIGNMENT OF POOR ALIGNMENT OF VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

6/25/2018

Justification: very nice animations along with expanations
14. SC.7.E.6.3: Identify current methods for measuring the age of Earth and its parts, including the law of superposition and radioactive dating.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
15. SC.7.E.6.4: Explain and give examples of how physical evidence supports scientific theories that Earth has evolved over geologic time due to natural processes.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
16. SC.7.E.6.5: Explore the scientific theory of plate tectonics by describing how the movement of Earth's crustal plates causes both slow and rapid changes in Earth's surface, including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and mountain building.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
17. SC.7.E.6.6: Identify the impact that humans have had on Earth, such as deforestation, urbanization, desertification, erosion, air and water quality, changing the flow of water.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
18. SC.7.E.6.7: Recognize that heat flow and movement of material within Earth causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and creates mountains and ocean basins.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT © GOOD ALIGNMENT © FAIR ALIGNMENT © POOR ALIGNMENT © VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
19. 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.
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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: 20. SC.7.N.1.2: Differentiate replication (by others) from repetition (multiple trials). 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: 21. 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:
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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: 20. SC.7.N.1.2: Differentiate replication (by others) from repetition (multiple trials). 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: 21. 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: 22. 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: 23. 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,
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** GOOD ALIGNMENT** FAIR ALIGNMENT** POOR ALIGNMENT** VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: 20. SC.7.N.1.2: Differentiate replication (by others) from repetition (multiple trials). 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: 21. 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: 22. 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: 23. 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.

25. 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:
26. 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
27. 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:
28. 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 Justification:
29. SC.8.E.5.1: Recognize that there are enormous distances between objects in space and apply our knowledge of light and space travel to understand this distance.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
30. SC.8.E.5.2: Recognize that the universe contains many billions of galaxies and that each galaxy contains many billions of stars.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
31. SC.8.E.5.3: Distinguish the hierarchical relationships between planets and other astronomical bodies relative to solar system, galaxy, and universe, including distance, size, and composition.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
32. SC.8.E.5.4: Explore the Law of Universal Gravitation by explaining the role that gravity plays in the formation of planets, stars, and solar systems and in determining their motions.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
33. SC.8.E.5.5: Describe and classify specific physical properties of stars: apparent magnitude (brightness), temperature (color), size, and luminosity (absolute brightness).
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
34. SC.8.E.5.6 : Create models of solar properties including: rotation, structure of the Sun, convection, sunspots, solar flares, and prominences.
Remarks/Examples:
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics and MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
35. SC.8.E.5.7: Compare and contrast the properties of objects in the Solar System including the Sun, planets, and moons to those of Earth, such as gravitational force, distance from the Sun, speed, movement, temperature, and atmospheric conditions.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
36. SC.8.E.5.8: Compare various historical models of the Solar System, including geocentric and heliocentric.

Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
 37. SC.8.E.5.9: Explain the impact of objects in space on each other including: 1. the Sun on the Earth including seasons and gravitational attraction 2. the Moon on the Earth, including phases, tides, and eclipses, and the relative position of each body.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: this is present and explained very nicely
38. SC.8.E.5.10: Assess how technology is essential to science for such purposes as access to outer space and other remote locations, sample collection, measurement, data collection and storage, computation, and communication of information.
Remarks/Examples: Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically; and, MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OGOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: this is discussed but not stressed
39. SC.8.E.5.11: Identify and compare characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum such as wavelength, frequency, use, and hazards and recognize its application to an understanding of planetary images and satellite photographs.
$^{\circ}$ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT $^{\circ}$ GOOD ALIGNMENT $^{\circ}$ FAIR ALIGNMENT $^{\circ}$ POOR ALIGNMENT $^{\circ}$ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
40. SC.8.E.5.12: Summarize the effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ GOOD ALIGNMENT ☐ FAIR ALIGNMENT ☐ POOR ALIGNMENT ☐ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: this topic is not discussed
41. 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:
42. 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:
43. 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:
44. 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:
45. 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:
46. 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.

Justification:

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

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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:

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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:

51. 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:

it is well done in the section about the weather, less so in other sections

52. 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:

no much discussed

53. SC.912.E.5.4: Explain the physical properties of the Sun and its dynamic nature and connect them to conditions and events on Earth.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the physical properties of the Sun (sunspot cycles, solar flares, prominences, layers of the Sun, coronal mass ejections, and nuclear reactions) and the impact of the Sun as the main source of external energy for the Earth.

54. **SC.912.E.6.1:** Describe and differentiate the layers of Earth and the interactions among them.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize the importance of the study of seismic wave data and how it can be used to determine the internal structure, density variations, and dynamic processes between Earth's layers.

55. SC.912.E.6.2: Connect surface features to surface processes that are responsible for their formation.

Remarks/Examples:

Identify various landforms (e.g. dunes, lakes, sinkholes, aquifers) and describe how they form (erosion, physical/chemical weathering, and deposition). Explain how sea level changes over time have exposed and inundated continental shelves, created and destroyed inland seas, and shaped the surface of the Earth.

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
56. SC.912.E.6.3: Analyze the scientific theory of plate tectonics and identify related major processes and features as a result of moving plates.
Remarks/Examples: Discuss the development of plate tectonic theory, which is derived from the combination of two theories: continental drift and seafloor spreading. Compare and contrast the three primary types of plate boundaries (convergent, divergent, and transform). Explain the origin of geologic features and processes that result from plate tectonics (e.g. earthquakes, volcanoes, trenches, mid-ocean ridges, island arcs and chains, hot spots, earthquake distribution, tsunamis, mountain ranges).
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
57. SC.912.E.7.3: Differentiate and describe the various interactions among Earth systems, including: atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, geosphere, and biosphere.
Remarks/Examples: Interactions include transfer of energy (biogeochemical cycles, water cycle, ground and surface waters, photosynthesis, radiation, plate tectonics, conduction, and convection), storms, winds, waves, erosion, currents, deforestation and wildfires, hurricanes, tsunamis, volcanoes.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
58. SC.912.E.7.5: Predict future weather conditions based on present observations and conceptual models and recognize limitations and uncertainties of such predictions.
Remarks/Examples: Use models, weather maps and other tools to predict weather conditions and differentiate between accuracy of short-range and long-range weather forecasts.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
59. SC.912.E.7.6: Relate the formation of severe weather to the various physical factors.
Remarks/Examples: Identify the causes of severe weather. Compare and contrast physical factors that affect the formation of severe weather events (e.g. hurricanes, tornados, flash floods, thunderstorms, and drought).
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
60. 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:
61. 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:
62. 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:
63. 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:
64. 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:	
65. 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:	
66. 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).	ed
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:	
67. 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:	
68. 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:	
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
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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.7.SL.1.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 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, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.
d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
Justification: no specific details of what section is to worked individually, or in group this is left to the teacher. There are lots of room here for the teacher to choose if they want individual work or group work for each topic
79. LAFS.7.SL.1.2: Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
80. LAFS.7.SL.1.3: Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT — GOOD ALIGNMENT — FAIR ALIGNMENT — POOR ALIGNMENT — VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
81. LAFS.7.SL.2.4: Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; 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.7.SL.2.5: Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
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 → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → 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. 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:	
87. 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:	
88. ELD.K12.ELL.SC.1: English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the	
content area of Science.	
A VERY COOR ALICHMENT.	
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:	
90. HE.6.C.1.3: Identify environmental factors that affect personal health.	
Remarks/Examples:	
Air and water quality, availability of sidewalks, contaminated food, and road hazards.	
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT .lustification:	