INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: I really like this book. I love the National Geographic aspect of it, because it allows for beautiful photography, real world experiences, and great stories. The chapters are laid out well and I like the organization. There are a lot of opportunities for student reflection throughout the text. The teacher edition is a vast resource. Many teacher editions of books have a lot of lesson suggestions that are useless but I find these to be very helpful and they are things that I would actually do with my classes. I have been teaching AP Environmental classes, and I have a very good understanding of material and this book covers everything very well. I would actually prefer to use this textbook over some of the AP-specific texts that I have used in the past, just because i like how well it is laid out, and I find the suggestions for activities and assignments to be very useful. This book presents all of the information in a higher-level way, but not in a way that might be difficult for lower-level students to understand. I think it is an acceptable for use for a classroom of freshman or a classroom of seniors. For the upper-level, I do believe it is missing some math and data analysis, but that is really the only criticism I have of this textbook. It is perfectly aligned with the standards of the course.

Material for Review

Course: Environmental Science (2001340)

Title: Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World, Edition: 1

Copyright: 2017 Author: Miller/Spoolman Grade Level: 9 - 12

Content

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- 5 VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
- 4 GOOD ALIGNMENT
- 3 FAIR ALIGNMENT
- 2 POOR ALIGNMENT
- 1 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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Each set of materials submitted for adoption is evaluated based on each benchmark for that course and the Content, Presentation, and Learning items included in this rubric.

A. Alignment with curriculum1. A. The content aligns with the state's standards and benchmarks for subject, grade level and learning cutcomes

■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT □ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
2. A. The content is written to the correct skill level of the standards and benchmarks in the course.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT □ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
3. A. The materials are adaptable and useful for classroom instruction.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
B. Level of Treatment4. B. The materials provide sufficient details for students to understand the significance of topics and events.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
5. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the standards.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
6. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the student abilities and grade level.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
7. B. The level (complexity or difficulty) of the treatment of content matches the time period allowed for teaching.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
C. Expertise for Content Development8. C. The primary and secondary sources cited in the materials reflect expert information for the subject.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
9. C. The primary and secondary sources contribute to the quality of the content in the materials.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
D. Accuracy of 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:
11. D. The content of the material is presented objectively. (Material should be free of bias and contradictions and is noninflammatory in nature).
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
12. D. The content of the material is representative of the discipline? (Material should include prevailing theories, concepts, standards, and models used with the subject area).
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
13. D. The content of the material is factual accurate. (Materials should be free of mistakes and inconsistencies).
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
E. Currency of Content14. E. The content is up-to-date according to current research and standards of practice.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
15. E. The content is presented to the curriculum, standards, and benchmarks in an appropriate and relevant context.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

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: The National Geographic reading passages are great for making real-world connections.
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:
The National Geographic reading passages are great for making real-world connections that relate to human population, ethical diliemmas, and world cultures.
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:
World culture is a big of environmental science and this book is excellent in describing that connection.
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 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	O GOOD ALIGNMENT	FAIR ALIGNMENT	O POOR ALIGNMENT	VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
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Justification: I was unable to locate student resources other than just the textbook itself.
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:
The textbook is very well-aligned. I teach AP Environmental and this text covers in depth all of the major concepts that I must cover.
C. Organization of Instructional Materials 3. C. The materials are consistent and logical organization of the content for the subject area.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Same basic organization as most environmental textbooks, because it is what works best.
•
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:
The fact that this textbook is associated with National Geographic is the best part. The stories and the photography will grab the attention of any student. I love this textbook - over the course of a full year, students will have taken a visual field trip around the world to learn about the issues we face in other locations, some they may have never even heard of before.
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:
I believe the units are separated in correctly sized portions of vocabulary and content to be covered in each unit of time.
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:
The material is easy to navigate, both in the textbook itself, and online.
7. In general, how well does the submission satisfy PRESENTATION requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the
questions in the Presentation section).
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The presentation of environemntal issues is great in this book. The science is there, the standards are there, and the tie-in to real life is there, which is only emphasized by the bright and ever extering photography and the readings that are included.
there, which is only emphasized by the bright and eye-catching photography and the readings that are included.

Learning

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GOOD ALIGNMENT
FAIR ALIGNMENT
POOR ALIGNMENT
VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT People, land use, pollution, and energy consumption are the big ideas in environmental science. These topics are seperated and each are thoroughly covered. 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 Core Ideas and Skills are presented in the beginning of each section, along with key terms. Everything is revisited at the end of each section to tie it all together. D. Guidance and Support4. D. The materials provide guidance and support to help students safely and successfully become more independent learners and thinkers. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The section review at the end of each chapter is great for student reflection and practice. 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 teacher textbook specifically lists ideas for differentiated instruction. This is extremely helpful, especially to teachers who must show on their lesson plans that are teaching to the carious learning styles. 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: I really like the areas of Interpreting Visuals - this is a great way for students to look at a visual representation and the teacher can then lead a discussion and analysis on it. 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: The teachers edition has a vast assortment of activities. 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 Materials include graphing analysis, math practice, reading comprehension, and critical thinking. This assortment of strategies makes it really easy for a teacher to plan a variety of learning strategies in just one class period. 9. F. The instructional strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in teaching the targeted outcomes. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The strategies included are things I would actually incorporate into my classroom. Many textbooks include things that are not helpful. that is not the case here. 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

The Assessment section the end of each chapter is very comprehensive - I would likely use this page as a study guide for a chapter

assessment

11. G. the assessment strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in assessing the learners' performance with regard to the targeted outcomes.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT □ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Universal Design for Learning12. This submission incorporates strategies, materials, activities, etc., that consider the needs of all students.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The materials provide what teachers need to include differentiated instruction into their lesson plans for each unit.
Mathematical Practice13. Do you observe the appropriate application of Mathematical Practices (MP) as applicable?
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Many chapters incorporate data and graph analysis as part of their assessment. In addition, the STEM Engineering Projects are really neat ideas for projects. Many of them are actually realistic for doing in-class.
14. In general, does the submission satisfy LEARNING requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the questions in the
Learning section.)
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT □ FAIR ALIGNMENT □ POOR ALIGNMENT □ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Yes. The teacher version of this book provides an assortment of strategies that include key terms, summaries, reading excerpts, math practice, project ideas, etc. The book is really all-inclusive and provides a teacher with all that she needs, aside from lab activities.

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.912.E.6.6: Analyze past, present, and potential future consequences to the environment resulting from various energy production technologies.

Remarks/Examples:

Investigate and discuss how humans affect and are affected by geological systems and processes by describing the possible long-term consequences (costs and benefits) that increased human consumption (e.g. mining and extraction techniques off-shore drilling petrochemical refining) has placed on the environment (e.g. pollution, health, habitat destruction) and the impact on future energy production.

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

This standard would be addressed throughout the entire year, as it applies to almost every concept covered in this course. The entire second half of the book is basically diving deep into the concept explained in this standard.

2. **SC.912.E.7.7:** Identify, analyze, and relate the internal (Earth system) and external (astronomical) conditions that contribute to global climate change.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain the possible natural (e.g. increased global temperature, wildfires, volcanic dust) and anthropogenic mechanisms (e.g. air pollution, acid rain, greenhouse gases, burning of fossil fuels) and the effects of these mechanisms on global climate change.

This is covered in depth, and various Case Studies help support the concepts and provide real-world importance of how both humans and other species may be (or have already been) affected by the effects of global climate change.

3. **SC.912.E.7.8:** Explain how various atmospheric, oceanic, and hydrologic conditions in Florida have influenced and can influence human behavior, both individually and collectively.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe and discuss the conditions that bring about floods, droughts, wildfires, thunderstorms, hurricanes, rip currents, and tsunamis and how these conditions can influence human behavior (e.g. energy alternatives, conservation, migration, storm preparedness).

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

Extreme weather conditions are mentioned throughout the text, discussing the effects of flood and droughts on our water resources our agriculture. The importance of wildfires and the succession that follows is described in depth.

4. **SC.912.E.7.9:** Cite evidence that the ocean has had a significant influence on climate change by absorbing, storing, and moving heat, carbon, and water.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain how the oceans act as sources/sinks of heat energy, store carbon dioxide mostly as dissolved HCO3- and CaCO3 as precipitate or biogenic carbonate deposits, which have an impact on climate change.

Although briefly, the ocean conveyor belt (currents) is mentioned, although mostly through just a map. Further information on this would have been better. There is a suggested lesson of having students research what would happen if the conveyor belt shut down, but it seems it could have been mentioned in the text further. The carbon and water cycles are covered. Carbon sinks are mentioned multiple times, specifically in the ocean.

5. **SC.912.L.14.6:** Explain the significance of genetic factors, environmental factors, and pathogenic agents to health from the perspectives of both individual and public health.

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

The chapter on human health and toxicology is all-inclusive of this, and covers biological, chemical, and physical hazards to humans. Discusses effects varying due to age, immune system, genetic variability, etc.

6. **SC.912.L.15.3**: Describe how biological diversity is increased by the origin of new species and how it is decreased by the natural process of extinction.

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ─ GOOD ALIGNMENT ─ FAIR ALIGNMENT ─ POOR ALIGNMENT ─ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

covered extensively in the Evolution and Biodiversity chapter.

7. **SC.912.L.15.13:** Describe the conditions required for natural selection, including: overproduction of offspring, inherited variation, and the struggle to survive, which result in differential reproductive success.

Remarks/Examples:

Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.15.14, SC.912.L.15.15, and SC.912.N.1.3.

covered extensively in the Evolution and Biodiversity chapter.

8. SC.912.L.16.10: Evaluate the impact of biotechnology on the individual, society and the environment, including medical and ethical issues.

Remarks/Examples:

Annually assessed on Biology EOC.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The articles provided throughout the text (Case Studies, Science Focus, Engineering Focus) are sometimes focused on topics that are related to biotechnology.
9. SC.912.L.17.1: Discuss the characteristics of populations, such as number of individuals, age structure, density, and pattern of distribution.
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:
Most books have an entire chapter on Population, which I've always disliked, because they tend to cover both human population and population ecology all at once. I prefer to discuss human population separately from the concepts of the standard asked about here. This books separates them.
10. SC.912.L.17.4: Describe changes in ecosystems resulting from seasonal variations, climate change and succession.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
11. SC.912.L.17.5 : Analyze how population size is determined by births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and limiting factors (biotic and abiotic) that determine carrying capacity.
Demonto/Evennelee
Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.17.2 SC.912.L.17.4 SC.912.L.17.8 SC.912.N.1.4.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
There is an entire chapter on human population. However, I prefer to cover at the very start of the year, not the end of the year. This book has it towards the end. But the standard is covered well, and with plenty of practice for the math concepts included.
12. SC.912.L.17.6 : Compare and contrast the relationships among organisms, including predation, parasitism, competition, commensalism, and mutualism.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Ecological concepts are covered in depth through chapters 3-5.
13. SC.912.L.17.7 : Characterize the biotic and abiotic components that define freshwater systems, marine systems and terrestrial systems.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
This is something that can be defined at the start of the year and incorporated into any of the chapters of this book.
14. SC.912.L.17.8: Recognize the consequences of the losses of biodiversity due to catastrophic events, climate changes, human activity, and the introduction of invasive, non-native species.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Covered in depth, including case studies about coral reefs, rainforests, endangered species, and what we can do to slow climate change.
15. SC.912.L.17.9 : Use a food web to identify and distinguish producers, consumers, and decomposers. Explain the pathway of energy transfer through trophic levels and the reduction of available energy at successive trophic levels.
Remarks/Examples:
Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.E.7.1.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Good coverage of this topic, and includes bioaccumulation and biomagnification which some texts don't cover.
16. SC.912.L.17.10: Diagram and explain the biogeochemical cycles of an ecosystem, including water, carbon, and nitrogen cycle.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Diagrams are basic. Usually too complicated and too many lines for students to follow. But they are there.
17. SC.912.L.17.11: Evaluate the costs and benefits of renewable and nonrenewable resources, such as water, energy, fossil fuels, wildlife, and forests.
■ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Various chapter cover these topics in depth. The case studies are great, as well as the photos, and the suggestions for lesson plans for teachers are really helpful in providing ideas for getting students engaged in discussion on these important topics.

18. SC.912.L.17.12: Discuss the political, social, and environmental consequences of sustainable use of land.

Remarks/Examples:

Integrate HE.912.C.1.3. Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.

Pesticide use, smog formation, acid rain, mercury bioaccumulation.... these are just a a few examples, many others are mentioned and covered in depth.

19. SC.912.L.17.13: Discuss the need for adequate monitoring of environmental parameters when making policy decisions.

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

20. SC.912.L.17.14: Assess the need for adequate waste management strategies.

○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Illustification:

Solid and hazardous waste are covered well. ONe section is titles - How Should Society Deal with Solid Waste? Landfill vs. Incinerator debate seems interesting for a lesson plan.

21. SC.912.L.17.15: Discuss the effects of technology on environmental quality.

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

22. **SC.912.L.17.16**: Discuss the large-scale environmental impacts resulting from human activity, including waste spills, oil spills, runoff, greenhouse gases, ozone depletion, and surface and groundwater pollution.

Remarks/Examples:

Integrate HE.912.C.1.3. Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated and, HE.912.C.1.5. Analyze strategies for prevention, detection, and treatment of communicable and chronic diseases.

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

23. SC.912.L.17.18: Describe how human population size and resource use relate to environmental quality.

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:

24. SC.912.L.17.19: Describe how different natural resources are produced and how their rates of use and renewal limit availability.

Food and soil are covered in one chapter, water resources in another, forest and other land uses in another, and fossil fuels/minerals in another. Each are covered well, with discussion and critical thinking questions to lead students into thinking about we need to do to conserve these resources for the future.

25. SC.912.L.17.20: Predict the impact of individuals on environmental systems and examine how human lifestyles affect sustainability.

Remarks/Examples:

Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.17.11, SC.912.L.17.13, SC.912.N.1.3.

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

This standard is basically a summary of what the whole textbook is all about.

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

1. Pose questions about the natural world, (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).

2. Conduct systematic observations, (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).

3. Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,

4. Review what is known in light of empirical evidence, (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing

knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).

- 5. Plan investigations, (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
- 6. Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs), (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
- 7. Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,
- 8. Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),
- 9. Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,
- 10. Communicate results of scientific investigations, and
- 11. Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

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

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

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

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

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

For Students in Grades 11-12

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

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

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

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

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

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

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

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

MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

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

MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

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

The STEM Engineering Projects are in perfect alignment with this standard.

27. SC.912.N.1.2: Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.

Remarks/Examples:

Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

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

These concepts are briefly mentioned in the text, but would be incorporated into lab activities throughout the year anyhow. Although some teachers might be upset that this book is missing the a basic science chapter at the beginning, I have always found that useless and skip it anyhow. It makes more sense to incorporate it throughout the year, so I agree with these authors in (mostly) leaving it out.

28. **SC.912.N.1.3:** Recognize that the strength or usefulness of a scientific claim is evaluated through scientific argumentation, which depends on critical and logical thinking, and the active consideration of alternative scientific explanations to explain the data presented.

Remarks/Examples:

Assess the reliability of data and identify reasons for inconsistent results, such as sources of error or uncontrolled conditions.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others

● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

GOOD ALIGNMENT

FAIR ALIGNMENT

POOR ALIGNMENT

VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Various chapters have teacher instructions for carrying out debates in class. This course is great for debating and discussing different sides of an issue.

29. SC.912.N.1.4: Identify sources of information and assess their reliability according to the strict standards of scientific investigation.

Remarks/Examples:

Read, interpret, and examine the credibility and validity of scientific claims in different sources of information, such as scientific articles, advertisements, or media stories. Strict standards of science include controlled variables, sufficient sample size, replication of results, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification.

Florida Standards Connections: LAFS.910.RST.1.1 / LAFS.1112.RST.1.1.

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

I believe the Case Studies, the On Assignment, and the Explorers at Work provide opportunity for this type of discussion, but the teacher would lead it, not the textbook.

30. SC.912.N.1.5: Describe and provide examples of how similar investigations conducted in many parts of the world result in the same outcome.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that contributions to science can be made and have been made by people from all over the world.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

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

I believe the Case Studies, the On Assignment, and the Explorers at Work provide opportunity for this type of discussion, but the teacher would lead it, not the textbook.

31. SC.912.N.1.6: Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.

Remarks/Examples:

Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.

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

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

Some chapters have graphic analysis as part of the summary. I believe more data charts and data analysis could have been included. For a standard Environmental class, this is fine (especially since Freshman take the course in our district), but an AP class would need far more opportunity for data analysis.

32. SC.912.N.2.1: Identify what is science, what clearly is not science, and what superficially resembles science (but fails to meet the criteria for science).

Remarks/Examples:
Science is the systematic and organized inquiry that is derived from observations and experimentation that can be verified or tested by further investigation to explain natural phenomena (e.g. Science is testable, pseudo-science is not science seeks falsifications, pseudo-science seeks confirmations.)
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
I believe the Case Studies, the On Assignment, and the Explorers at Work provide opportunity for this type of discussion, but the teacher would lead it, not the textbook.
33. SC.912.N.2.2: Identify which questions can be answered through science and which questions are outside the boundaries of scientific investigation, such as questions addressed by other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, and religion.
Remarks/Examples:
Identify scientific questions that can be disproved by experimentation/testing. Recognize that pseudoscience is a claim, belief, or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to strict standards of science (e.g. controlled variables, sample size, replicability, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification).
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
I believe the Case Studies, the On Assignment, and the Explorers at Work provide opportunity for this type of discussion, but the teacher would lead it, not the textbook.
34. SC.912.N.2.4: Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.
Remarks/Examples: Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
I believe the Case Studies, the On Assignment, and the Explorers at Work provide opportunity for this type of discussion, but the teacher would lead it, not the textbook.
35. SC.912.N.3.1: Explain that a scientific theory is the culmination of many scientific investigations drawing together all the current evidence concerning a substantial range of phenomena; thus, a scientific theory represents the most powerful explanation scientists have to offer.
Remarks/Examples: Explain that a scientific theory is a well-tested hypothesis supported by a preponderance of empirical evidence.
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and, MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct
viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Covered well at the start of the text.
36. SC.912.N.3.5: Describe the function of models in science, and identify the wide range of models used in science.
Remarks/Examples: Describe how models are used by scientists to explain observations of nature.
Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Many of the chapter activities included have students creating models, such as ecological footprints.
37. SC.912.N.4.1: Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision

https://web01.fldoe.org/InstructMat/Admin/Reviews/printReviewItem.aspx?rassignmentID=28292

making.

Remarks/Examples:
Recognize that no single universal step-by-step scientific method captures the complexity of doing science. A number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach.
MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
$^{\circ}$ Very good alignment $^{\circ}$ Good alignment $^{\circ}$ fair alignment $^{\circ}$ poor alignment $^{\circ}$ very poor/no alignment Justification:
38. SC.912.P.10.1: Differentiate among the various forms of energy and recognize that they can be transformed from one form to others.
Remarks/Examples: Differentiate between kinetic and potential energy. Recognize that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed. Identify examples of transformation of energy: Heat to light in incandescent electric light bulbs Light to heat in laser drills Electrical to sound in radios Sound to electrical in microphones Electrical to chemical in battery rechargers Chemical to electrical in dry cells Mechanical to electrical in generators [power plants] Nuclear to heat in nuclear reactors Gravitational potential energy of a falling object is converted to kinetic energy then to heat and sound energy when the object hits the ground.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Covered briefly in the 2nd chapter, but not in great detail. The topic makes more sense when applied in later chapters when discussing energy sources.
39. SC.912.P.10.2: Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating among open, closed, and isolated systems and explain that the total energy in an isolated system is a conserved quantity.
Remarks/Examples:
Use calorimetry to illustrate conservation of energy. Differentiate between the different types of systems and solve problems involving conservation of energy in simple systems (Physics). Explain how conservation of energy is important in chemical reactions with bond formation and bond breaking (Chemistry).
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
40. LAFS.1112.RST.1.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Chapter summaries ask text-related questions.
41. LAFS.1112.RST.1.2: Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment.
42. LAFS.1112.RST.1.3: Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or
performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ● GOOD ALIGNMENT ● FAIR ALIGNMENT ● POOR ALIGNMENT ● VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for
various types of written assessment.
43. LAFS.1112.RST.2.4: Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ GOOD ALIGNMENT ■ FAIR ALIGNMENT ■ POOR ALIGNMENT ■ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles, maps, graphs, and data tables provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment.
44. LAFS.1112.RST.2.5: Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification: Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment. 45. LAFS.1112.RST.2.6: Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment. 46. LAFS.1112.RST.3.7: Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment. 47. LAFS.1112.RST.3.8: Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. 🌑 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Chapter summaries allow for this, as well as some of the suggested activities. The various articles provided also work as writing prompts for various types of written assessment. 48. LAFS.1112.RST.3.9: Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible. 🌑 VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: Each chapter provides a range of learning materials, both in-text as well as within the suggested activities. 49. LAFS.1112.RST.4.10: By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🤍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Various opportunities for reading throughout the text that are interesting. 50. LAFS.1112.SL.1.1: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task. 🍥 **VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT** 🔍 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The teacher edition provides great debate and discussion prompts. 51. LAFS.1112.SL.1.2: Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data. 🍥 VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔘 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔍 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT I was unable to find the media associated with the text, but it seems that there are some vidoes and other types of resources available. 52. LAFS.1112.SL.1.3: Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 🌑 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔘 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

53. LAFS.1112.SL.2.4 : Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
54. LAFS.1112.SL.2.5: Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
55. LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1: Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
 a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary.
56. LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or
other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among
complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary.
57. LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4 : Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT
Justification: The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary.
58. LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach,
focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to

suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 59. LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 60. LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT 🌑 GOOD ALIGNMENT 🔘 FAIR ALIGNMENT 🔍 POOR ALIGNMENT 🔍 VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 61. LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT

GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 62. LAFS.1112.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 The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 63. LAFS.1112.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: The text provides a great background of the scientific information that students need to understand a concept. From there, they are able to further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment suggestions that cover the writing and collaboration standards necessary. 64. MAFS.912.F-IF.2.4: For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT OF GOOD ALIGNMENT OF AIR ALIGNMENT OPOOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT The book provides some opportunity for graphing as well as graph/data analysis, but I would prefer more of it. 65. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1: Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT
GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification: The book provides some opportunity for graphing as well as graph/data analysis, but I would prefer more of it. 66. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2: Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

further show what they have learned through writing and projects. The teacher's edition has a lot of great activity and assignment

Remarks/Examples:

In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The book provides some opportunity for graphing as well as graph/data analysis, but I would prefer more of it.
67. MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3: Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
Remarks/Examples:
Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The book provides some opportunity for graphing as well as graph/data analysis, but I would prefer more of it.
68. MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5: Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
The book provides some opportunity for graphing as well as graph/data analysis, but I would prefer more of it.
69. HE.912.C.1.3: Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.
Remarks/Examples: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.
● VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT → GOOD ALIGNMENT → FAIR ALIGNMENT → POOR ALIGNMENT → VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
70. HE.912.C.1.7: Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health.
Remarks/Examples:
Drug use, family obesity, heart disease, mental health, and non-communicable illness or disease.
○ VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ GOOD ALIGNMENT ○ FAIR ALIGNMENT ○ POOR ALIGNMENT ○ VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT Justification:
71. 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:
72. 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: