

Bid 3416

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ADMINISTRATOR

Recommendation

Yes

Comments: The strengths are the inclusion of multiple data sets, case studies, environmental insight sections and the presentation of ideas at the beginning of the chapter and the revisiting at the end of the chapter. The tone of this textbook is more appropriate for 9-10 than for 11-12. The test would require teacher supplements if it were to be taught to an honors level course.

Material for Review

Course: Environmental Science (2001340)
Title: Visualizing Environmental Science , Edition: 5th
Copyright: 2017
Author: Berg
Grade Level: 9 - 12

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 curriculum 1. A. The content aligns with the state's standards and benchmarks for subject, grade level and learning outcomes.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

There are direct correlations between the content and the benchmarks

2. A. The content is written to the correct skill level of the standards and benchmarks in the course.

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

Justification:

The skill level is most appropriate for a introductory course in Environmental Science.

3. A. The materials are adaptable and useful for classroom instruction.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

The graphics and overviews would provide a good base for teachers.

B. Level of Treatment 4. 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:

Most topics have sufficient details.

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:

This text is most appropriate for a regular level course. An honors course should cover topics in more detail.

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:

I think this text would be most appropriate for 9th and 10th grade students. This does not represent a high level of complexity.

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:

Yes

C. Expertise for Content Development 8. C. The primary and secondary sources cited in the materials reflect expert information for the subject.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Very good use of data and data tables

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 see many errors - typographical or visual in the text. However, for Fig. 8-15, the title compares pollutants in 1970 and 2011, the data is for 1970 and 2014.

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:

Science is the basis for the information,

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:

Some material should have been given more coverage. For example, hydraulic fracturing (fracking) is mentioned but issues as a result of fracking are summarized rather than covered in depth.

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:

Majority of the data is recent.

E. Currency of Content 14. 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:

The majority of the data is recent. The data on solid waste represented 2012 data, 2014 data is available.

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:

More in depth content would be appropriate for honors courses. This content is more appropriate for a regular level course.

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:

Good examples connecting ideas to real life

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:

Good extensions through what a Scientist sees.

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:

A variety of individuals appear in the photos

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 GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Presentation

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A. Comprehensiveness of Student and Teacher Resources 1. A. The comprehensiveness of the student resources address the targeted learning outcomes without requiring the teacher to prepare additional teaching materials for the course.

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

Justification:

Teachers should research the most up to date data that is available. For example, mercury is a problem in th Florida Everglades. The issue of mercury as a hazardous air pollutant and as a toxic substance are barely mentioned.

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:

Overall there is good alignment

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:

God use of visuals

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

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

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

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

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

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

There is very good integration of graphics and data tables and case studies to engage the students.

Learning

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A. Motivational Strategies1. A. Instructional materials include features to maintain learner motivation.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good graphics and case studies

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:

Some concepts are introduced but not fully developed. For example, fracking is introduced but the consequences are not covered in depth

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:

Good end of the chapter summary

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:

Good examples, think like a scientist, case studies

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:

Material would need to be covered in much greater depth for higher level students

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:

Good mental activities

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:

Good extensions and data analysis activities

F. Targeted Instructional Strategies8. F. Instructional materials include the strategies known to be successful for teaching the learning outcomes targeted in the curriculum requirements.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Variety of strategies are incorporated

9. F. The instructional strategies incorporated in the materials are effective in teaching the targeted outcomes.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

G. Targeted Assessment Strategies10. G. The materials correlate assessment strategies to the desired learning outcomes.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Main ideas are presented at the beginning and the end of the chapter.

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:

Teachers would need to increase the complexity of activities for higher level, honors, students

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:

Good math practice throughout the text

14. In general, does the submission satisfy LEARNING requirements? (The comments should support your responses to the questions in the Learning section.)

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

Justification:

Standards

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When looking at standards alignment reviewers should consider not only the robustness of the standard coverage but also the content complexity (depth of knowledge level) if appropriate. More information on content complexity as it relates to Florida standards can be found at:

http://www.cpalms.org/Uploads/docs/CPALMS/initiatives/contentcomplexity/CPALMS_ccdefinitions_140711.pdf

For example, if the standard is marked as a level 3 (strategic reasoning and complex thinking) then the materials coverage should reflect this. If the materials coverage is only sufficient to allow for recall (level 1) then this should be reflected in the points assigned.

1. **SC.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 ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good discussion on nuclear energy. However the long term impacts of fracking, such as increased earthquakes, are not mentioned. Also, with respect to coal, the problems with coal slurry ponds are not mentioned and the issues with mercury deposition are not discussed.

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.

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

Justification:

The impacts of ocean acidification should have been covered more completely. Direct impacts on the Florida ecosystem.

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:

More recent data on the Everglades is not included. Data that reflects some of the recovery process should have been included.

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.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good examples and explanations

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:

Good examples

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:

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.

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

Justification:

Discussions of Darwin's finches, succession in plant communities

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 GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good discussion of GMOs, pesticides, and sustainable agriculture

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:

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.

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:

Good graphics and math problems

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:

Good examples

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:

Good explanations

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:

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:

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:

Good diagrams and explanations

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

Justification:

More superficial than in depth coverage

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.

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

Justification:

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:

Good inclusion of viewpoints from various political perspective. For example, the excerpt from Christy Todd Whitman, a Bush appointee helps represent that these decisions should not be politically based but rather based on collected evidence. Good historical perspective.

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

Justification:

Overall, good coverage of this topic. However, strategies such as phytoremediation and bioremediation are not discussed as clean up options. Also, I don't believe that brownfields were covered.

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:

In discussing waste treatment, reclaimed water is not mentioned. Reclaimed water is a rapidly growing source of water. Additionally, there is no mention of waste water being brought up to drinking water standards in order to increase our available water supplies.

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:

These topics are not covered in depth. Groundwater pollution should have included results of over pumping.

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.

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

Justification:

Impacts of resource mining could be covered in greater depth. For example, impacts of coal lurry ponds or impacts of fracking.

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:

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 GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good job on providing graphs and data that needs to analyzed. Good job explaining the process of science

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:

Good job on what a scientist sees and asking students to predict outcomes based on the data.

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:

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 GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Sources for data are included. Students can visit those sites as well as using those sites to obtain the most recent data that is available.

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:

Examples from outside of the US are included.

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:

Again, multiple and data sets are available for 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:

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:

The examples focus on data and current scientific explanations. Data from unreliable sources is not really addressed.

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:

Good job, especially in looking at air pollution data and potential impacts on global temperatures and air quality from a variety of sources.

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:

See previous comments.

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:

Good examples throughout the book.

37. **SC.912.N.4.1:** Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision 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.

VERY GOOD ALIGNMENT GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Good examples, what a scientist sees, case studies.

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:

Good overview of the first and second law of thermodynamics. Wind energy discusses how the wind energy is converted in mechanical energy.

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:

There is a discussion of how the chemical bond energy from molecules created during photosynthesis are converted energy. However, this topic is not covered with depth.

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:

Again, good data sets, case studies and extensions for students.

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:

Analysis questions for students.

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:

See previous comments.

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:

Vocabulary is more relevant to 9-10 students. More complex terms and the inclusion of terms would be more appropriate for 11-12 grade students.

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:

The chapter planner lays out the main ideas and those are re-enforced throughout the chapter and at the end of the chapter.

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

Justification:

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:

There are a variety of graph, data sets and tables for students to analyze. Video and multimedia presentation is more contained in the teacher materials.

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:

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:

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

Justification:

I believe the complexity of this text is more appropriate for 9-10, rather than 11-12.

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:

End of chapter questions. Students are also asked , on multiple occasions to extrapolate the data and discuss the future implications or levels of substances in the future.

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

Justification:

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

Justification:

This is accomplished through the case studies and the What a Scientist sees sections.

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:

Good use of graphs, tables and charts.

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:

Good job on the end of the chapter questions.

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:

Chapter on the historic perspective is well done

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:

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:

There are questions throughout that have the students reflect on the individuals sections to continually reinforce the concepts.

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

Justification:

Most information is shared within the classroom setting.

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

Justification:

See previous comments.

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 citation.

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

Justification:

More extended research topics could have been included.

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

Justification:

A variety of data is provided.

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:

Questions are provided at the end of each section as well as at the end of the chapter.

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 GOOD ALIGNMENT FAIR ALIGNMENT POOR ALIGNMENT VERY POOR/NO ALIGNMENT

Justification:

Multiple examples are provided throughout the etxt.

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:

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.

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:

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:

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:

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:

The topic is not speciffaly covered.

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: