Strand 1: Inquiry Process		
Inquiry Process establishes the basis for students' learning in science. Students use scientific processes: questioning, planning and conducting investigations, using appropriate tools and techniques to gather data, thinking critically and logically about		
relationships between evidenc	e and explanations, and communicating results.	ACCECOMENT
CONCEPT		ASSESSIVIEINI
Concept 1: Observations, Questions, and Hypotheses	PO 1. Formulate questions based on observations that lead to the development of a hypothesis. (See M08-S2C1-01)	
questions, or hypotheses based on observations. Locate appropriate	 PO 2. Use appropriate research information, not limited to a single source, to use in the development of a testable hypothesis. (See R08-S3C2-03 and W-E8-01) 	
resources.	PO 3. Generate a hypothesis that can be tested.	
		1
Concept 2: Scientific Testing (Investigating and Modeling)	PO 1. Demonstrate safe behavior and appropriate procedures (e.g., use and care of technology, materials, organisms) in all science inquiry.	
Design and conduct controlled investigations.	PO 2. Design a controlled investigation to support or reject a hypothesis.	
5	PO 3. Conduct a controlled investigation to support or reject a hypothesis.	
	PO 4. Perform measurements using appropriate scientific tools (e.g., balances, microscopes, probes, micrometers).	
	PO 5. Keep a record of observations, notes, sketches, questions, and ideas using tools such as written and/or computer logs.	

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	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
CONCEPT Concept 3: Analysis and Conclusions Analyze and interpret data to explain correlations and results; formulate new questions.	 PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE PO 1. Analyze data obtained in a scientific investigation to identify trends. (See M08-S2C1-08) PO 2. Form a logical argument about a correlation between variables or sequence of events (e.g., construct a cause-and-effect chain that explains a sequence of events). PO 3. Interpret data that show a variety of possible relationships between two variables, including: positive relationship no relationship PO 4. Formulate a future investigation based on the data collected. 	ASSESSMENT
	PO 6. Identify the potential investigational error that may occur (e.g., flawed investigational design, inaccurate measurement, computational errors, unethical reporting).	
	PO 7. Critique scientific reports from periodicals, television, or other media.PO 8. Formulate new questions based on the results of a previous investigation.	

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CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 4: Communication Communicate results of investigations.	PO 1. Communicate the results of an investigation.	
	 PO 2. Choose an appropriate graphic representation for collected data: line graph double bar graph stem and leaf plot histogram (See M08-S2C1-03) 	
	 PO 3. Present analyses and conclusions in clear, concise formats. (See W-E6-PO1) PO 4. Write clear, step-by-step instructions for conducting investigations or operating equipment (without the use of personal pronouns). 	
	PO 5. Communicate the results and conclusion of the investigation.	

Strand 2: History and Nature of Science

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: History of Science as a Human Endeavor Identify individual, cultural, and technological contributions to scientific knowledge.		
Concept 2: Nature of Scientific Knowledge Understand how science is a process for generating knowledge.		

Strand 3: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives

Science in Personal and Social Perspectives emphasizes developing the ability to design a solution to a problem, to understand the relationship between science and technology, and the ways people are involved in both. Students understand the impact of science and technology on human activity and the environment. This strand affords students the opportunity to understand their place in the world – as living creatures, consumers, decision makers, problem solvers, managers, and planners.

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: Changes in Environments Describe the interactions between human populations, natural hazards, and the environment.	 PO 1. Analyze the risk factors associated with natural, human induced, and/or biological hazards, including: waste disposal of industrial chemicals greenhouse gases PO 2. Analyze possible solutions to address the environmental risks associated with chemicals and biological systems. 	
Concept 2: Science and Technology in Society Develop viable solutions to a need or problem.		

Strand 4: Life Science		
Life Science expands students' bio how organisms and populations relationship of structures to their func	logical understanding of life by focusing on the characteristics of living things, the di change over time in terms of biological adaptation and genetics. This understandir ctions and life cycles, interrelationships of matter and energy in living organisms, and living organisms with their environment.	iversity of life, and ng includes the d the interactions of
CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 2: Reproduction and Heredity Understand the basic principles of heredity.	 PO 1. Explain the purposes of cell division: growth and repair reproduction PO 2. Explain the basic principles of heredity using the human examples of: eye color widow's peak blood type PO 3. Distinguish between the nature of dominant and recessive traits in humans. 	

Strand 4: Life Science		
Life Science expands students' biolo organisms and populations change structures to their functions and life cy	gical understanding of life by focusing on the characteristics of living things, the diversity over time in terms of biological adaptation and genetics. This understanding includes the ycles, interrelationships of matter and energy in living organisms, and the interactions of with their environment.	y of life, and how he relationship of f living organisms
CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 4: Diversity, Adaptation, and Behavior	PO 1. Explain how an organism's behavior allows it to survive in an environment	
Identify structural and behavioral adaptations.	PO 2. Describe how an organism can maintain a stable internal environment while living in a constantly changing external environment.	
	PO 3. Determine characteristics of organisms that could change over several generations.	
	PO 4. Compare the symbiotic and competitive relationships in organisms within an ecosystem (e.g., lichen, mistletoe/tree, clownfish/sea anemone, native/non-native species).	
	 PO 5. Analyze the following behavioral cycles of organisms: hibernation migration dormancy (plants) 	
	 PO 6. Describe the following factors that allow for the survival of living organisms: protective coloration beak design seed dispersal pollination 	

Strand 1: Inquiry Process

Inquiry Process establishes the basis for students' learning in science. Students use scientific processes: questioning, planning and conducting investigations, using appropriate tools and techniques to gather data, thinking critically and logically about relationships between evidence and explanations, and communicating results.

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: Observations, Questions, and Hypotheses Formulate predictions, questions, or hypotheses based on observations. Locate appropriate resources.	 PO 1. Formulate questions based on observations that lead to the development of a hypothesis. (See M08-S2C1-01) PO 2. Use appropriate research information, not limited to a single source, to use in the development of a testable hypothesis. (See R08-S3C2-03 and W-E8-01) PO 3. Generate a hypothesis that can be tested. 	
Concept 2: Scientific Testing (Investigating and Modeling)	PO 1. Demonstrate safe behavior and appropriate procedures (e.g., use and care of technology, materials, organisms) in all science inquiry.	
Design and conduct controlled investigations.	PO 2. Design a controlled investigation to support or reject a hypothesis.	-
J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	PO 3. Conduct a controlled investigation to support or reject a hypothesis.	
	PO 4. Perform measurements using appropriate scientific tools (e.g., balances, microscopes, probes, micrometers).	
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CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT	
Concept 3: Analysis and Conclusions Analyze and interpret data to explain correlations and results; formulate new questions.	PO 1. Analyze data obtained in a scientific investigation to identify trends. (See M08-S2C1-08)		
	PO 2. Form a logical argument about a correlation between variables or sequence of events (e.g., construct a cause-and-effect chain that explains a sequence of events).		
	 PO 3. Interpret data that show a variety of possible relationships between two variables, including: positive relationship negative relationship no relationship 		
	PO 4. Formulate a future investigation based on the data collected.		
	PO 5. Explain how evidence supports the validity and reliability of a conclusion.		
	PO 6. Identify the potential investigational error that may occur (e.g., flawed investigational design, inaccurate measurement, computational errors, unethical reporting).		
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CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 4: Communication Communicate results of investigations.	PO 1. Communicate the results of an investigation.	
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	 PO 3. Present analyses and conclusions in clear, concise formats. (See W-E6-PO1) PO 4. Write clear, step-by-step instructions for conducting investigations or operating equipment (without the use of personal pronouns). PO 5. Communicate the results and conclusion of the investigation. 	

Strand 2: History and Nature of Science

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: History of Science as a Human Endeavor Identify individual, cultural, and technological contributions to scientific knowledge.	PO 1. Identify how diverse people and/or cultures, past and present, have made important contributions to scientific innovations (e.g., Watson and Crick [scientists], support Strand 4; Rosalind Franklin [scientist], supports Strand 4; Charles Darwin [scientist], supports Strand 4; George Washington Carver [scientist, inventor], supports Strand 4; Joseph Priestley [scientist], supports Strand 5; Sir Frances Bacon [philosopher], supports Strand 5; Isaac Newton [scientist], supports Strand 5).	
	 PO 2. Evaluate the effects of the following major scientific milestones on society: Mendelian Genetics Newton's Laws 	
	PO 3. Evaluate the impact of a major scientific development occurring within the past decade.	
	PO 4. Evaluate career opportunities related to life and physical sciences.	

Strand 2: History and Nature of Science

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 2: Nature of Scientific Knowledge Understand how science is a process for generating knowledge.	 PO 1. Apply the following scientific processes to other problem solving or decision making situations: observing predicting questioning organizing data communicating inferring comparing generating hypotheses classifying identifying variables PO 2. Describe how scientific knowledge is subject to change as new information and/or technology challenges prevailing theories. PO 3. Defend the principle that accurate record keeping, openness, and replication are essential for maintaining an investigator's credibility with other scientists and society. PO 4. Explain why scientific claims may be questionable if based on very small samples of data, biased samples, or samples for which there was no control. 	

Strand 3: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives

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CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: Changes in Environments Describe the interactions between human populations, natural hazards, and the environment.		
Concept 2: Science and Technology in Society Develop viable solutions to a	PO 1. Propose viable methods of responding to an identified need or problem.	
need or problem.	PO 2. Compare solutions to best address an identified need or problem.	
	PO 3. Design and construct a solution to an identified need or problem using simple classroom materials.	
	 PO 4. Compare risks and benefits of the following technological advances: radiation treatments 	
	 genetic engineering (See Strand 4 Concept 2) airbags (See Strand 5 Concept 2) 	

Strand 5: Physical Science

Physical Science affords students the opportunity to increase their understanding of the characteristics of objects and materials they encounter daily. Students gain an understanding of the nature of matter and energy, including their forms, the changes they undergo, and their interactions. By studying objects and the forces that act upon them, students develop an understanding of the fundamental laws of motion, knowledge of the various ways energy is stored in a system, and the processes by which energy is transferred between systems and surroundings.

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: Properties and Changes of Properties in Matter Understand physical and chemical properties of matter.	 PO 1. Identify different kinds of matter based on the following physical properties: states density boiling point melting point solubility 	
	 PO 2. Identify different kinds of matter based on the following chemical properties: reactivity pH oxidation (corrosion) 	
	 PO 3. Identify the following types of evidence that a chemical reaction has occurred: formation of a precipitate generation of gas color change absorption or release of heat 	
	PO 4. Classify matter in terms of elements, compounds, or mixtures.	
	PO 5. Classify mixtures as being homogeneous or heterogeneous.	
	PO 6. Explain the systematic organization of the periodic table.	
	PO 7. Investigate how the transfer of energy can affect the physical and chemical properties of matter.	

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need or problem.	PO 2. Compare solutions to best address an identified need or problem.	
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CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
Concept 1: Properties and Changes of Properties in Matter Understand physical and chemical properties of matter.		
Concept 2: Motion and Forces Understand the relationship between force and motion.	 PO 1. Demonstrate velocity as the rate of change of position over time. PO 2. Identify the conditions under which an object will continue in its state of motion (Newton's 1st Law of Motion). PO 3. Describe how the acceleration of a body is dependent on its mass and the net applied force (Newton's 2nd Law of Motion). PO 4. Describe forces as interactions between bodies (Newton's 3rd Law of Motion). PO 5. Create a graph devised from measurements of moving objects and their interactions, including: position-time graphs velocity-time graphs 	

Comprehensive Health Education Standards STANDARD 1			
Students com	prehend concepts related to health promotion and disea	ase prevention	
CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT		
1CH-E1. Explain the relationship between positive health behaviors and health care and the prevention of injury, illness, disease, disability and premature death	PO 2. Illustrate the harmful effects of use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs		
1CH-E2. Describe the interrelationship of mental, emotional, social and physical health during adolescence	PO 1. Describe how thoughts, feelings, dealing with people and being physically healthy are all interconnected		
	PO 2. Illustrate how the variables stated above (in PO 1) interact as seen in case studies, movies, etc.		
1CH-E5. Explain how environmental health and personal health are interrelated	PO 1. Compare healthy environments and healthy people with unhealthy environments and unhealthy people		

Comprehensive Health Education Standards		
Stuc	dents demonstrate the ability to access accurate health info	rmation.
CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
2CH-E1. Obtain and utilize accurate health resources from home, school and community	PO 1. Apply health information from home, school and community	
2CH-E3. Compare the costs and effectiveness of health products	PO 1. Describe similar health products' cost and effectiveness in treating health problems	
2CH-E4. Describe situations requiring professional health services	PO 1. Same as concept	

Comprehensive Health Education Standards			
STANDARD 3			
Students demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and reduce health risks.			
CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT	
3CH-E2. Identify strengths of, and risks to, one's personal and family health (e.g., heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure) and implement strategies to improve or maintain both	PO 1. Rank personal and family strengths and risks		
3CH-E3. Distinguish between responsible and risky/harmful behaviors (e.g., responsible: exercise, sleep, nutrition; risky: the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs)	PO 1. Identify responsible and risky behaviors		
3CH-E4. Develop injury	PO 1. Identify existing prevention and management strategies regarding		
prevention and management strategies for personal and family health including ways to avoid and reduce threatening situations	PO 2. Identify ways to avoid threatening situations		

Comprehensive Health Education Standards STANDARD 3

Students demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and reduce health risks.

CONCEPT	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT
3CH-E5. Demonstrate strategies to manage stress		PO 1. Choose five ways to reduce stress
3CH-E6. Perform basic safety, first aid and life saving techniques		PO 1. Apply basic first aid and basic life saving techniques