

F.17 Chemistry - Grades 9-12

Public Education Department

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER MATERIAL INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY PUBLISHER/PROVIDER)

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Title of Student Edition:	Inspire Science, New Mexico Chemistry, Comprehensive Student Bundle with ALEKS and Actively Learn Science, 6-year Subscription	Student Edition ISBN:	9781266199431
Title of Teacher Edition:	Inspire Science Chemistry Teacher Edition	Teacher Edition ISBN:	9780076884421
Title of SE Workbook:		SE Workbook ISBN:	

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER CITATION VIDEO: Reviewer must view video before starting the review of this set of materials.							
Citation Video Link:							
Reviewer citation video certification:							
Digital Material Log In (if applicable):							

Abbreviations for the Form F Standards Review Tab:

PE: Performance Expectation

DCI: Disciplinary Core Idea

• SEP: Science and Engineering Practices

CCC: Crosscutting Concepts
 CONN: Connections

CONN: Connections

NM: NM STEM Ready Standard

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Structure	es and Properties	of Matter			•				
1	PE	HS-PS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.				_			
2	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons.	TE: Unit 1, Module 3, Lesson 2, p. 90						
3	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.	TE: Unit 1, Module 5, Lesson 1, p. 141, The Modern Periodic Table						
4	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	TE: Unit 1, Module 3, Lesson 3, p. 93, SEP box						
5	ccc	Patterns Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. 	TE: Unit 1, Module 5, Lesson 1, p. 141, CCC box						
6	PE	HS-PS1-3. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles.							
7	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms.	TE: Unit 2, Module 7, Lesson 5, p. 229-230, Properties of Covalent Compounds						
8	DCI	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 4, p. 187-189, Metallic Bonds						

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9	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Encounter the Phenomenon, p. 167, Launch Lab What Compounds Conduct Electricity in Solution?						
10	ccc	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	TE: Unit 2, Module 7, Lesson 5, p. 228, CCC Box						
11	PE	HS-PS1-8. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and radioactive decay.							
12	DCI	PS1.C: Nuclear Processes • Nuclear processes, including fusion, fission, and radioactive decays of unstable nuclei, involve release or absorption of energy. The total number of neutrons plus protons does not change in any nuclear process.	TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 2, p. 775, Writing and Balancing Nuclear Equations TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 3, p. 785, Nuclear Fission						
13	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 3, p. 782, Using Models						
14	ccc	Energy and Matter • In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.	TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 2, p. 775, Writing and Balancing Nuclear Equations						
15	PE	HS-PS2-6. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials.							

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16	DCI	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 2, p. 175-177, Properties of Ionic Compounds TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 4, p. 188-189, Properties of Metals						
17	SEP	 Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. Communicate scientific and technical information (e.g., about the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including oral, graphical, textual and mathematical). 	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 4, p. 189, SEP Box						
18	ссс	Structure and Function • Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 4, p. 189, CCC Box						
Chemic	al Reactions								
19	PE	HS-PS1-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.							
20	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.	TE: Unit 1, Module 5, Lesson 2, p. 146-147, Organizing the Elements by Electron Configuration						
21	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 2, p. 245, Types of Chemical Reactions						

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22	SEP	 Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, and peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. 	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Module Wrap-up, p. 268, Claim, Evidence, Reasoning						
23	ccc	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 2, p. 246, CCC Box						
24	PE	HS-PS1-4. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.							
25	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • A stable molecule has less energy than the same set of atoms separated; one must provide at least this energy in order to take the molecule apart.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 1, p. 497						
26	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 1, p. 494-495, Collision Theory						
27	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 1, p. 497, SEP Box						
28	ccc	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 1, p. 498-499, Spontaneity and Reaction Rate						

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29	PE	HS-PS1-5. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation about the effects of changing the temperature or concentration of the reacting particles on the rate at which a reaction occurs.							
30	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 2, p. 502-503, Temperature						
31	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation of phenomena and solve design problems, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 2, p. 502, Explore and Explain: Temperature						
32	ccc	Patterns • Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Lesson 2, p. 503, CCC Box						
33	PE	HS-PS1-6. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Refine the design of a chemical system by specifying a change in conditions that would produce increased amounts of products at equilibrium.							
34	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • In many situations, a dynamic and condition-dependent balance between a reaction and the reverse reaction determines the numbers of all types of molecules present.	TE: Unit 3, Module 16, Lesson 2, p. 535-536, Le Chatelier's Principle						
35	DCI	ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution • Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module 16, Lesson 2, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Food for Thought						

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36	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module 16, Lesson 2, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Food for Thought						
37	ссс	Stability and Change • Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable.	TE: Unit 3, Module 16, Lesson 2, p. 537, CCC Box						
38	PE	HS-PS1-7. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use mathematical representations to support the claim that atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction.							
39	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 1, p. 241-243, Balancing Chemical Equations						
40	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical representations of phenomena to support claims.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 1, p. 243, Example Problem 1						
41	ссс	Energy and Matter • The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 1, p. 240, CCC Box						
42	CONN	Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent.	TE: Unit 2, Module 8, Lesson 1, p. 242, Conservation of Mass						
Energy									
43	PE	HS-PS3-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Create a computational model to calculate the change in the energy of one component in a system when the change in energy of the other component(s) and energy flows in and out of the system are known.							

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44	DCI	 PS3.A: Definitions of Energy Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms. 	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, p. 448, The Nature of Energy						
45	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Conservation of energy means that the total change of energy in any system is always equal to the total energy transferred into or out of the system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, p. 449, Law of Conservation of Energy						
46	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, p. 449, Law of Conservation of Energy						
47	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Mathematical expressions, which quantify how the stored energy in a system depends on its configuration (e.g., relative positions of charged particles, compression of a spring) and how kinetic energy depends on mass and speed, allow the concept of conservation of energy to be used to predict and describe system behavior.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 5, p. 482-484, Entropy, the Universe, and Free Energy						
48	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • The availability of energy limits what can occur in any system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 5, p. 482, Entropy, the Universe, and Free Energy						
49	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis; a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms; and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Create a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 3, p. 466, Example Problem 4						
50	ccc	Systems and System Models • Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Modeling Energy at Different Scales						

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51	CONN	Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, p. 449, Law of Conservation of Energy						
52	PE	HS-PS3-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative positions of particles (objects).							
53	DCI	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy • Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms.	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Lesson 4, p. 370, Phase Changes that Require Energy						
54	DCI	 PS3.A: Definitions of Energy At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy. 	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Lesson 1, p. 345, Particle Energy						
55	DCI	 PS3.A: Definitions of Energy These relationships are better understood at the microscopic scale, at which all of the different manifestations of energy can be modeled as a combination of energy associated with the configuration (relative position of the particles). In some cases the relative position energy can be thought of as stored in fields (which mediate interactions between particles). This last concept includes radiation, a phenomenon in which energy stored in fields moves across space. 	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Lesson 1, p. 345, Particle Energy						
56	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. • Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Lesson 4, p. 374, Activity						
57	ccc	Energy and Matter • Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Lesson 4, p. 370, Phase Changes that Require Energy						

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58	PE	HS-PS3-3. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy.							
59	DCI	 PS3.A: Definitions of Energy At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy. 	TE: Unit 4, Module 19, Lesson 1, p. 624, Electrochemical Cells						
60	DCI	PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes Although energy cannot be destroyed, it can be converted to less useful forms — for example, to thermal energy in the surrounding environment. 	TE: Unit 4, Module 19, Lesson 2, p. 638, Paragraph 4						
61	DCI	ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting an Engineering Problem • Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.	TE: Unit 1, STEM Unit 1 Project, p. 45, Performance Task: Battery Chemistry						
62	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. • Design, evaluate, and/or refine a solution to a complex real- world problem based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	TE: Unit 4, Module 19, Lesson 2, p. 638, SEP Box						
63	ccc	Energy and Matter • Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.	TE: Unit 4, Module 19, Lesson 1, p. 628, Figure 6						
64	CONN	Influence of Science, Engineering and Technology on Society and the Natural World • Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.	TE: Unit 4, Module 19, Lesson 2, p. 637, Lithium Batteries						
65	PE	HS-PS3-4. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics).							

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66	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, p. 459-461, Paragraphs 3 and 4						
67	DCI	PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer • Uncontrolled systems always evolve toward more stable states—that is, toward more uniform energy distribution (e.g., water flows downhill, objects hotter than their surrounding environment cool down).	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, p. 459-461, Paragraphs 3 and 4						
68	DCI	PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes • Although energy cannot be destroyed, it can be converted to less useful forms — for example, to thermal energy in the surrounding environment.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 1, p. 450, Heat						
69	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, p. 457, SEP Box						
70	ccc	Systems and System Models • When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, p. 459-461, Paragraph 2						
71	PE	MS-PS3-5. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop and use a model of two objects interacting through electric or magnetic fields to illustrate the forces between objects and the changes in energy of the objects due to the interaction.							
72	DCI	 PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces When two objects interacting through a field change relative position, the energy stored in the field is changed. 	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 2, p. 178-179, Energy and the Ionic Bond						
73	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 2, p. 174, SEP Box						

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74	ccc	Cause and Effect • Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human-designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system.	TE: Unit 2, Module 6, Lesson 2, p. 177, EL Support Box						
Earth's	Systems								
75	PE	HS-ESS2-4. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth's systems result in changes in climate.							
76	DCI	ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System • Cyclical changes in the shape of Earth's orbit around the sun, together with changes in the tilt of the planet's axis of rotation, both occurring over hundreds of thousands of years, have altered the intensity and distribution of sunlight falling on the earth. These phenomena cause a cycle of ice ages and other gradual climate changes.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Teacher Support: Natural Causes of Climate Changes						
77	DCI	ESS2.A: Earth Materials and System • The geological record shows that changes to global and regional climate can be caused by interactions among changes in the sun's s energy output or Earth's orbit, tectonic events, ocean circulation, volcanic activity, glaciers, vegetation, and human activities. These changes can occur on a variety of time scales from sudden (e.g., volcanic ash clouds) to intermediate (ice ages) to very long-term tectonic cycles.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Teacher Support: Long-Term Climatic Changes						
78	DCI	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • The foundation for Earth's global climate systems is the electromagnetic radiation from the sun, as well as its reflection, absorption, storage, and redistribution among the atmosphere, ocean, and land systems, and this energy's re-radiation into space.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Teacher Support: Natural Causes of Climate Changes						
79	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Use a model to provide mechanistic accounts of phenomena.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Teacher Support: Natural Causes of Climate Changes						

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80	CONN	Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science arguments are strengthened by multiple lines of evidence supporting a single explanation.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze Geoscience Data - Climate Data						
81	ccc	Cause and Effect • Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Lesson: Climate Changes and Patterns, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze Geoscience Data - Climate Data						
82	PE	HS-ESS2-5. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Plan and conduct an investigation of the properties of water and its effects on Earth materials and surface processes. [
83	DCI	ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes • The abundance of liquid water on Earth's surface and its unique combination of physical and chemical properties are central to the planet's dynamics. These properties include water's exceptional capacity to absorb, store, and release large amounts of energy, transmit sunlight, expand upon freezing, dissolve and transport materials, and lower the viscosities and melting points of rocks.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: An Overview of Oceans, Teacher Support: Physical Properties of Seawater Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: An Overview of Oceans, Teacher Support: Chemical Composition of Seawater						

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84	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and lest conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. • Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.	TE: Unit 3, Unit Opener, p. 340, Module: Ocean Acidification						
85	ccc	Structure and Function • The functions and properties of natural and designed objects and systems can be inferred from their overall structure, the way their components are shaped and used, and the molecular substructures of its various materials.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: An Overview of Oceans, Teacher Support: Ocean Layering						
86	PE	HS-ESS2-6. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop a quantitative model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere.							
87	DCI	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Gradual atmospheric changes were due to plants and other organisms that captured carbon dioxide and released oxygen.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: Cycles of Matter, Teacher Support: Cycles of Matter						
88	DCI	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Changes in the atmosphere due to human activity have increased carbon dioxide concentrations and thus affect climate.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: Cycles of Matter, Teacher Support: The Effects of Air Pollution						
89	SEP	Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s). • Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: Cycles of Matter, Teacher Support: Cycles of Matter						

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90	ccc	Energy and Matter • The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved.	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module: Earth and Space Science: Ocean Acidification, Lesson: Cycles of Matter, Teacher Support: Cycles of Matter						
Human	Sustainability								
91	PE	MS-ESS3-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Evaluate competing design solutions for developing, managing, and utilizing energy and mineral resources based on cost-benefit ratios.							
92	DCI	ESS3.A: Natural Resources • All forms of energy production and other resource extraction have associated economic, social, environmental, and geopolitical costs and risks as well as benefits. New technologies and social regulations can change the balance of these factors.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, p. 2						
93	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, p. 2						
94	SEP	Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about natural and designed world(s). Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science. • Evaluate competing design solutions to a real-world problem based on scientific ideas and principles, empirical evidence, and logical arguments regarding relevant factors (e.g., economic, societal, environmental, ethical considerations).	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, p. 3						

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95	CONN	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, p. 3						
96	CONN	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, p. 2						
97	CONN	Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World • Science and technology may raise ethical issues for which science, by itself, does not provide answers and solutions.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, pp. 2-3						
98	CONN	Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World • Science knowledge indicates what can happen in natural systems — not what should happen. The latter involves ethics, values, and human decisions about the use of knowledge.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, pp. 2-3						
99	CONN	Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World • Many decisions are not made using science alone, but rely on social and cultural contexts to resolve issues.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Environmental Consulting, Finding Solutions, pp. 2-3						

Abbreviations for the Form F Standards Review Tab:

PE: Performance Expectation

DCI: Disciplinary Core Idea

• SEP: Science and Engineering Practices

 CCC: Crosscutting Concepts CONN: Connections

NM: NM STEM Ready Standard

• CCSS: Common Core State Standards for ELA/Literacy in Science and Common Core State Standards for Math in Science as identified in the NGSS

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100	PE	HS-ESS3-5. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and associated future impacts to Earth systems.							
101	DCI	ESS3.D: Global Climate Change • Though the magnitudes of human impacts are greater than they have ever been, so too are human abilities to model, predict, and manage current and future impacts.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
102	SEP	Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. • Analyze data using computational models in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
103	CONN	Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods • Science investigations use diverse methods and do not always use the same set of procedures to obtain data.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
104	CONN	Scientific Investigations Use a Variety of Methods New technologies advance scientific knowledge. 	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
105	CONN	Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science knowledge is based on empirical evidence.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
106	CONN	Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence • Science arguments are strengthened by multiple lines of evidence supporting a single explanation.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						

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107	ccc	Stability and Change • Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Forecasting Climate Change						
108	PE	HS-ESS3-6. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use a computational representation to illustrate the relationships among Earth systems and how those relationships are being modified due to human activity.							
109	DCI	ESS2.D: Weather and Climate • Current models predict that, although future regional climate changes will be complex and varied, average global temperatures will continue to rise. The outcomes predicted by global climate models strongly depend on the amounts of human-generated greenhouse gases added to the atmosphere each year and by the ways in which these gases are absorbed by the ocean and biosphere.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Climate Change and Human Activity						
110	DCI	ESS3.D: Global Climate Change • Through computer simulations and other studies, important discoveries are still being made about how the ocean, the atmosphere, and the biosphere interact and are modified in response to human activities.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Climate Change and Human Activity						
111	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis; a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms; and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use a computational representation of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Climate Change and Human Activity						
112	ccc	Systems and System Models • When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.	Online Resources: Unit 5, Module: Earth and Space Science: Climate Change, Applying Practices Answer Key: Climate Change and Human Activity						

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113	NM	HS-SS-1 NM. • Obtain and communicate information about the role of New Mexico in nuclear science and 21st century innovations including how the national laboratories have contributed to theoretical, experimental, and applied science; have illustrated the interdependence of science, engineering, and technology; and have used systems involving hardware, software, production, simulation, and information flow.	TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 3, p. 787, Teacher Toolbox						
Engine	ering Design:				• •				
114	PE	HS-ETS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants.				_			
115	DCI	ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems • Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze a Major Global Challenge, p. 1						
116	DCI	ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems Humanity faces major global challenges today, such as the need for supplies of clean water and food or for energy sources that minimize pollution, which can be addressed through engineering. These global challenges also may have manifestations in local communities. 	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze a Major Global Challenge, p. 1						
117	SEP	Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. • Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze a Major Global Challenge, pp. 2-3, Brainstorm Solutions!, Work Through It!						
118	CONN	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Analyze a Major Global Challenge, p. 3, Work Through It!						

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119	PE	HS-ETS1-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.							
120	DCI	ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution • Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (tradeoffs) may be needed.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Design A Solution, p. 1						
121	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles and theories. • Design a solution to a complex real-world problem based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Design A Solution, pp. 1-3						
122	PE	HS-ETS1-3. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and trade-offs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts.							
123	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Evaluate a Solution, p. 1, Objective						
124	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles and theories. • Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Evaluate a Solution, pp. 2-3						

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125	CONN	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World • New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Evaluate a Solution, pp. 2-3						
126	PE	HS-ETS1-4. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem.		_	_	_			_
127	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions • Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical, and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Use a Computer Simulation, p. 1, Project Overview						
128	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. • Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Use a Computer Simulation, pp. 2-3						
129	ccc	Systems and System Models • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions — including energy, matter, and information flows — within and between systems at different scales.	Online Resources: Program Resources: Course Materials: Applying Practices Answer Key: Use a Computer Simulation, pp. 1-3						

CCSS for ELA/Literacy and Math in Grades 9-12 NGSS

• NOTE: The standards noted at the end of each CCSS (such as

(HS-ESS1-1), (HS-ESS1-2), (HS-ESS1-5)) are the occurrences of the

CCSS within the NGSS.

Grades 9-12 CCSS ELA/Literacy

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130	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.9-10.7 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. (<i>HS-PS1-1</i>)	TE: Unit 3, Module 13, Lesson 3, p. 433, Demonstration, Analysis Q2						
131	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.11-12.1 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. (HS-PS1-3), (HS-PS1-5), (HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS2-6), (HS-PS3-4), (HS-PS4-2), (HS-PS4-3), (HS-PS4-4), (HS-ESS3-2), (HS-ESS3-5)	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Module Wrap-Up, p. 407, Claim, Evidence, Reasoning						
132	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.11-12.2 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. (HS-ESS3-5)	TE: Unit 1, Module 3, Scientific Breakthroughs, p. 101, Make and Defend a Claim						
133	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.11-12.7 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. (HS-PS4-1), (HS-PS4-4), (HS-ESS3-5), (HS-ETS1-1), (HS-ETS1-3)	TE: Unit 1, Module 5, Module Wrap-up, p. 163, Claim, Evidence, Reasoning						
134	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.11-12.8 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. (HS-PS4-2), (HS-PS4-3), (HS-PS4-4), (HS-ESS3-2), (HS-ETS1- 1), (HS-ETS1-3)	Online Resources: Unit 1, Module 4, Lesson 1: Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Is light a wave or a particle?						
135	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	RST.11-12.9 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. (HS-ETS1-1), (HS-ETS1-3)	TE: Unit 1, Module 4, Module Wrap-up, p. 135, Claim, Evidence, Reasoning						
136	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (HS-PS1-2), (HS-PS1-5), (HS-PS2-6), (HS-PS4-5)	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 2, p. 394, Chemistry Journal						
137	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	WHST.9-12.5 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. (HS-PS1-2)	TE: Unit 1, Module 2, Lesson 3, p. 63, EL Support						

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Criteria #	Standard Identifier	F.17 Grades 9-12 Chemistry Standards Review:	Publisher/Provider Citation from Teacher Edition	Score	If Scored D: Reviewer's Evidence for Publisher Citation	Reviewer Citation from Student Edition/Workbook	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence	Comments, other citations, notes
138	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	WHST.9-12.7 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. (HS-PS2-3), (HS-PS2-5), (HS-PS3-3), (HS-PS3-4), (HS-PS3-5), (HS-ESS2-5)	TE: Unit 1, Module 4, Lesson 1, p. 111, Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Inforomation						
139	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	WHST.11-12.8 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. (HS-PS1-3), (HS-PS2-5), (HS-PS3-4), (HS-PS3-5), (HS-PS4-4)	TE: Unit 1, Module 2, Science & Society, p. 73, Ask Questions to Clarify						
140	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	WHST.9-12.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (HS-PS1-3), (HS-PS2-1), (HS-PS2-5), (HS-PS3-4), (HS-PS3-5)	TE: Unit 3, Module 15, Breakthroughs in Science, p. 517, Apply Scientific Evidence and Reasoning						
141	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	SL.11-12.5 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. (HS-PS1-4), (HS-PS3-1), (HS-PS3-2), (HS-PS3-5), (HS-ESS2-4)	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 3, p. 402, Chemistry Project						
Grades	9-12 CCSS Math		•						
142	CCSS Math	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (HS-PS1-5), (HS-PS1-7), (HS-PS2-1), (HS-PS2-2), (HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS3-1), (HS-PS3-2), (HS-PS3-3), (HS-PS3-4), (HS-PS3-5), (HS-PS4-1), (HS-PS4-3), (HS-ESS2-4), (HS-ESS2-6), (HS-ESS3- 2), (HS-ESS3-5), (HS-ESS3-6), (HS-ETS1-3), (HS-ETS1-4)	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 1, p. 383, In-Class Example						
143	CCSS Math	MP.4 Model with mathematics. (HS-PS1-4),(HS-PS1-8),(HS-PS2-1),(HS-PS2-2),(HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS3-1),(HS-PS3-2),(HS-PS3-3),(HS-PS3-4),(HS-PS3-5), (HS-PS4-1),(HS-ESS2-4),(HS-ESS2-6),(HS-ESS3-6),(HS- ETS1-2),(HS-ETS1-3),(HS-ETS1-4)	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 1, p. 383, Boyle's Law						
144	CCSS Math	HSN-Q.A.1 Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the science and the origin in graphs and data displays. (HS-PS1-2), (HS-PS1-3), (HS-PS1-4), (HS-PS1-5), (HS-PS1-7), (HS-PS1-7), (HS-PS2-7), (HS-PS2-2), (HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS2-5), HS-PS2-6), (HS-PS3-6), (HS-ESS3-6), (HS-ESS	TE: Unit 3, Module 13, Lesson 2, p. 418, Chemistry Journal						

Abbreviations for the Form F Standards Review Tab:

• PE: Performance Expectation

DCI: Disciplinary Core Idea

• SEP: Science and Engineering Practices

CCC: Crosscutting Concepts

CONN: Connections

NM: NM STEM Ready Standard

• CCSS: Common Core State Standards for ELA/Literacy in Science and Common Core State Standards for Math in Science as identified in the NGSS

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• For this section, the publisher/provider will enter one citation per DCI, SEP, CCC, CONN, and NM standard in Column D. Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the standard. The citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that all components of the standard have been met. Each citation should cover no more than 3 pages within the materials. Any cells grayed out do not require a citation.

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Criteria #	Standard Identifier	F.17 Grades 9-12 Chemistry Standards Review:	Publisher/Provider Citation from Teacher Edition	Score	If Scored D: Reviewer's Evidence for Publisher Citation	Reviewer Citation from Student Edition/Workbook	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence	Comments, other citations, notes
145	CCSS Math	HSN-Q.A.2 Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. (HS-PS1-4), (HS-PS1-7), (HS-PS1-8), (HS-PS2-1), (HS-PS2-2), (HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS2-5), (HS-PS2-6), (HS-PS3-1), (HS-PS3-3), (HS-ESS2-4), (HS-ESS2-6), (HS-ESS3-5), (HS-ESS3-6)	Online Resources: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, Explore and Explain: Applying Practices Answer Key: Modeling Changes in Energy						
146	CCSS Math	HSN-Q.A.3 Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. (HS-PS1-2), (HS-PS1-3), (HS-PS1-4), (HS-PS1-5), (HS-PS1-7), (HS-PS1-8), (HS-PS2-1), (HS-PS2-2), (HS-PS2-4), (HS-PS2-5), (HS-PS2-6), (HS-PS3-1), (HS-PS3-3), (HS-ESS2-4), (HS-ESS2-5), (HS-ESS2-6), (HS-ESS3-5), (HS-ESS3-6)	TE: Introduction to Chemistry, Module 1, Lesson 3, p. 31, Chemistry Project						

Section 2: Science Content Review

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Section 2: Science Content Review

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o Column C: Enter one citation in Column C from either the Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material) OR Student Edition/Student Workbook (student-facing core material). Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the criterion.

• The material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "Meets expectations", "Partially meets expectations", or "Does not meet expectations" based on the citations provided. o NOTE: You may not use a citation more than once across ALL sections of the rubric.

Criteria #	Grade K-12 Science Content Criteria	Publisher/Provider Citation	Score	If Scored D: Reviewer's Evidence for Publisher Citation	Reviewer Citation	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence	Comments, other citations, notes
8	Materials and assessments include teacher guidance for students at, approaching, or exceeding grade level expectations.	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 4, p. 437, Differentiated Instruction TE: Introduction to Chemistry, Module 1, Lesson 1, p. 8, Differentiated Instruction						
9	Materials provide teacher guidance for interpreting student evidence of learning, monitoring student progress and providing feedback to guide student learning and to modify instruction.	TE: Unit 5, Module 23, Lesson 4, p. 797, Applying Practices: Human Health and Radiation Frequency						
FOCUS Material	AREA 4: STUDENT CENTERED INSTRUCTION s are designed for each student's regular and active pa	rticipation in science conte	nt.					•
10	Materials provide opportunities to engage students' curiosity and participation in a way that pulls from their prior knowledge and connects their learning to relevant phenomena and problems.	TE: Unit 3, Module 11, Module Opener, p. 342						
11	The flow of lessons from one unit to the next is coherent, meaningful, direct, and apparent to students.	SE Unit 3, Module 13, Lesson 1, p. 410, Paragraph 1						
FOCUS Material	AREA 5: EQUITY s are designed for all learners.							
12	Materials provide extensions and/or opportunities for all students to engage in learning grade-level/band science and engineering in greater depth.	TE: Unit 3, Module 14, Lesson 2, p. 456, Extension						
13	Materials and assessments are designed in an accessible manner and include multiple ways for all students to build and reflect on science knowledge; multiple ways for all students to access content (Universal Design for Learning); and multiple opportunities for student self-reflection.	TE: Unit 3, Module 12, Lesson 1, p. 389, Differentiated Instruction						

Section	2: All Content Review							
• The Al from the orthogonal from the main term of t	 PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: The All Content tab will be completed solely by the reviewers. They will score each criterion and provide evidence for their score from the material based on their overall review of the material. You will not provide any citations for this tab. The material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "Meets expectations", "Partially meets expectations", or "Does not meet expectations". 							
Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	Comments, citations, notes				
FOCUS Instruct that all s	FOCUS AREA 1: COHERENCE Instructional materials are coherent and consistent with the New Mexico Content Standards that all students should study in order to be college- and career-ready.							
1	Instructional materials address the full content contained in the standards for all students by grade level.							
2	Instructional materials support students to show mastery of each standard.							
3	Instructional materials require students to engage at a level of maturity appropriate to the grade level under review.							
4	Instructional materials are coherent, making meaningful connections for students by linking the standards within a lesson and unit.							
FOCUS Instruct	AREA 2: WELL-DESIGNED LESSONS ional materials take into account effective lesson struct	ure and pa	cing.					
5	The Teacher Edition presents learning progressions to provide an overview of the scope and sequence of skills and concepts. The design of the assignments shows a purposeful sequencing of teaching and learning expectations.							
6	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there are clear, measurable, standards-aligned content objectives.							
7	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there are clear, measurable language objectives tied directly to the content objectives.							
8	Instructional materials provide focused resources to support students' acquisition of both general academic vocabulary and content-specific vocabulary.							
9	The visual design of the instructional materials (whether in print or digital) maintains a consistent layout that supports student engagement with the subject.							

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Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	Comments, citations, notes			
10	Instructional materials incorporate features that aid students and teachers in making meaning of the text.						
11	Instructional materials provide students with ongoing review and practice for the purpose of retaining previously acquired knowledge.						
FOCUS Instruct and und	AREA 3: RESOURCES FOR PLANNING ional materials provide teacher resources to support pl erstanding of the New Mexico Content Standards.	anning, lea	rning,				
12	Instructional materials provide a list of lessons in the Teacher Edition (in print or clearly distinguished/ accessible as a teacher's edition in digital materials), cross-referencing the standards addressed and providing an estimated instructional time for each lesson, chapter, and unit.						
13	Instructional materials support teachers with instructional strategies to help guide students' academic development.						
14	Instructional materials include a teacher edition/ teacher- facing material with useful annotations and suggestions on how to present the content in the student edition/student-facing material and in the supporting material.						
15	Instructional materials integrate opportunities for digital learning, including interactive digital components.						
FOCUS AREA 4: ASSESSMENT Instructional materials offer teachers a variety of assessment resources and tools to collect ongoing data about student progress related to the standards.							
16	Instructional materials provide a variety of assessments that measure student progress in all strands of the standards for the content under review. (Adopted New Mexico Content Standards for 2024: NM STEM Ready Science Standards)						

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Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	Comments, citations, notes			
17	Instructional materials provide multiple formative and summative assessments, clearly defining which standards are being assessed through content and language objectives.						
18	Instructional materials provide scoring guides for assessments that are aligned with the standards they address, and that offer teachers guidance in interpreting student performance and suggestions for further instruction, differentiation, remediation and/or acceleration.						
19	Instructional materials provide appropriate assessment alternatives for English Learners, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse students, advanced students, and special needs students.						
20	Instructional materials include opportunities to assess student understanding and knowledge of the standards using technology.						
FOCUS /	AREA 5: EXTENSIVE SUPPORT onal materials give all students extensive opportunities	s and supp	ort to explore key concepts.				
21	Instructional materials can be customized or adapted to meet the needs of different student populations.						
22	Instructional materials provide differentiated strategies and/or activities to meet the needs of students working below proficiency and those of advanced learners.						
23	Instructional materials provide appropriate linguistic support for English Learners and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse students, and accommodations and modifications for other special populations that will support their regular and active participation in learning content.						

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Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	Comments, citations, notes		
24	Instructional materials provide strategies and resources for teachers to inform and engage parents, family members, and caregivers of all learners about the program and provide suggestions for how they can help support student progress and achievement.					
25	Instructional materials include opportunities for all students that encourage and support critical and creative thinking, inquiry, and complex problem-solving skills.					
FOCUS Instructi	AREA 6: CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES onal materials represent a variety of cultural and lingui	stic perspe	ctives.			
26	Instructional materials inform culturally and linguistically responsive pedagogy by affirming students' backgrounds in the materials themselves and in the student discussions.					
27	Instructional materials provide a collection of images, stories, and information, representing a broad range of demographic groups, and do not make generalizations or reinforce stereotypes.					
28	Instructional materials provide context, illustrations, and activities for students to make interdisciplinary connections and/or connections to real-life experiences and diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.					
FOCUS AREA 7: INCLUSION OF CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY RESPONSIVE LENS Instructional materials highlight diversity in culture and language through multiple perspectives.						
29	Instructional materials include tools and resources to relate the content area appropriately to diversity in culture and language.					
30	Instructional materials include tools and resources that demonstrate multiple perspectives in a specific concept.					
31	Instructional materials engage students in critical reflection about their own lives and societies, including cultures past and present in New Mexico.					

Section	Section 2: All Content Review							
 PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: The All Content tab will be completed solely by the reviewers. They will score each criterion and provide evidence for their score from the material based on their overall review of the material. You will not provide any citations for this tab. The material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "Meets expectations", "Partially meets expectations", or "Does not meet expectations". 								
Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	Comments, citations, notes				
32	Instructional materials address multiple ethnic descriptions, interpretations, or perspectives of events and experiences.							