Grades 6-8		Date:	
Program:		Reviewer #:	

(Rate each item on the scale N-not covered, 1-Not Evident, 2-Somewhat Evident, 3-Mostly Evident, 4-Strongly Evident)			
EALR 1: Systems (SYS) - Core Content: *Inputs, Outputs, Boundaries and Flows*			
Students apply systems thinking to simplify and analyze complex situations. They define boundaries for systems, identify whether a system is open or closed, and measure the flow of matter and energy through a system.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 2: Inquiry (INQ) – Core Content: *Questioning and Investigating*			
Students revise questions so that they can be answered scientifically, and design an appropriate investigation to answer the questions and carry out the study. Students use critical thinking to make connections between prior science knowledge and evidence from new investigations.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 3: Application (APP) – Core Content: *Science, Technology, and Problem Solving*			
Students work collaboratively to apply the full technological design process to solve problems. They define a problem, conduct research on how others have solved similar problems, generate possible solutions, test the design, and communicate the results. They describe technological contributions made by people in all cultures.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Physical Science - Force and Motion (PS1) – *Balanced and Unbalanced Forces*			
Students recognize forces on objects can be balanced or unbalanced. They measure, record, and calculate these forces, the average speed and direction of the motion of objects due to these forces.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Physical Science - Matter: Properties and Change (PS2) – *Atoms and Molecules*			
Students demonstrate their knowledge of the basic concepts behind the atomic nature of matter. The characteristic properties of a substance allow students to identify them. When substances are combined in physical mixtures, their chemical properties do not change; but when they combine chemically, the new product has different physical and chemical properties from any of the reacting substances. When substances interact in a closed system, the amount of mass is conserved.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Physical Science - Energy: Transfer, Transformation, & Conservation (PS3) – *Interactions of Energy & Matter*			
Students demonstrate their knowledge of the multiple interactions of matter and energy that result in energy transfers and transformations. Energy may take many forms to include thermal or heat, light, electrical and waves. Heat (thermal energy) always moves from a warmer to a cooler place through solids (by conduction) and through liquids and gases (mostly by convection or mechanical mixing)	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Earth and Space Science – Earth in Space (ES1) – *The Solar System*			
Students demonstrate knowledge of the Moon's changing phases and are able to distinguish between Moon phases and eclipses. Objects in the Solar System are held together by a force called "gravity." Students model the Earth's position in the Milky Way and its position among other galaxies.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Earth and Space Science – Earth Systems, Structures, and Processes (ES2) – *Cycles in Earth Systems*			
Students demonstrate their knowledge of the planet Earth as an interacting system of solids, liquids, and gases. Important Earth systems include water and rock cycles. The solid Earth components include the crust, core and mantle. The crust moves due to convection currents in the mantle resulting in earthquakes and volcanoes.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Earth and Space Science – Earth History (ES3) – *Evidence of Change*			
Students demonstrate knowledge of the evidence that have made it possible to uncover the history of our planet. It is possible to read a great deal of that history from rocks, including layers and location of sedimentary rock, some of which contain fossils.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Life Science – Structures and Function of Organisms (LS1) – *From Cells to Organisms*			
Students demonstrate their knowledge that all living systems are composed of cells which make up tissues, organs, and organ systems. At each level of organization, the structures enable specific functions required by the organism. Lifestyle choices and environmental conditions can affect parts of the human body, which may affect the health of the body as a whole.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Life Science - Ecosystems (LS2) – *Flow of Energy Through Ecosystems*			
Students apply key concepts about ecosystems to understand the interactions among populations of organisms and the nonliving environment. The process of photosynthesis is used by plants to transform the energy of sunlight into food energy for both plants and all other organisms in the ecosystem. Ecosystems change due to variation in living and non-living elements in the ecosystem.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	

EALR 4: Life Science - Biological Evolution (LS3) – *Inheritance, Variation and Adaptation*			
Students demonstrate their knowledge of multiple lines of evidence that support the scientific theory of biological evolution. These lines of evidence include genetics, reproduction, adaptation and speciation.	(N)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	