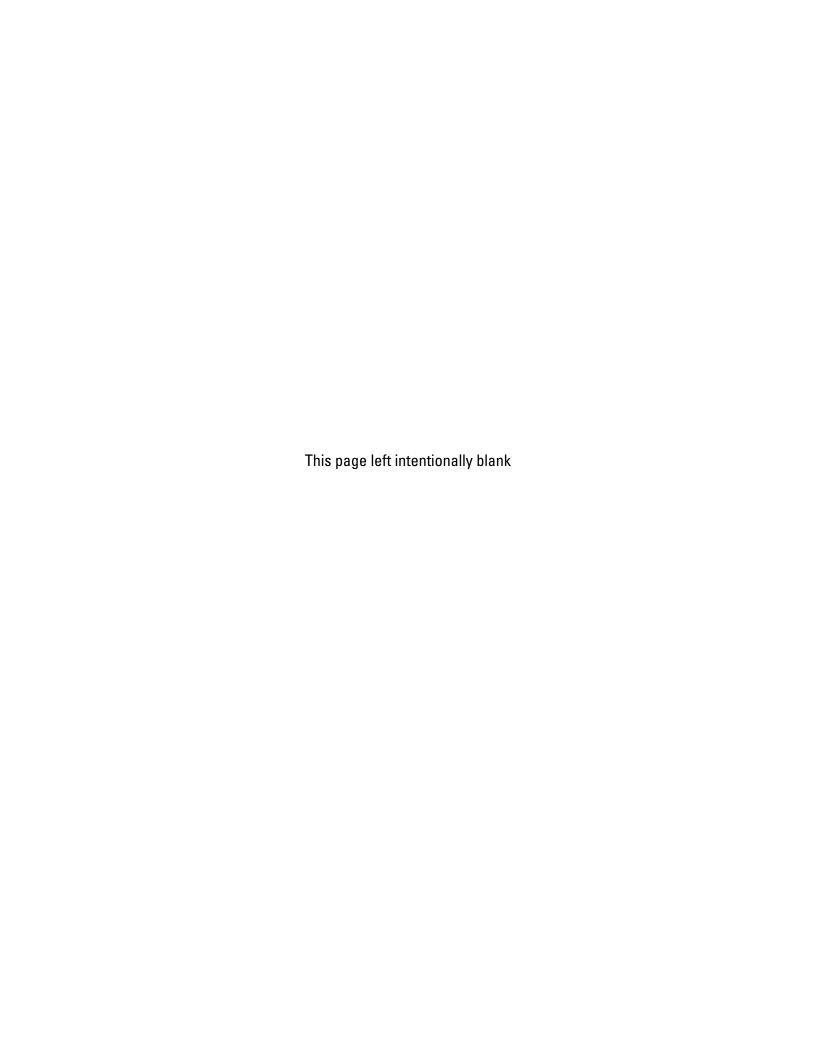


Prepared in cooperation with the National Park Service

Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard An Educator's Guide with Emphasis on Mount Rainier





Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard— An Educator's Guide with Emphasis on Mount Rainier

Coordinated by Carolyn Driedger, Anne Doherty, Cheryl Dixon, and Lisa Faust
Prepared in cooperation with the National Park Service

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CONTENTS

Introduction

Credits

Acknowledgments

How to Use the Guide

Key Concepts

Activity Overview

Explanation of Activity Format and Fonts

Recommended Activity Sequencing

Conversion Factors

Educator Standards Matrix

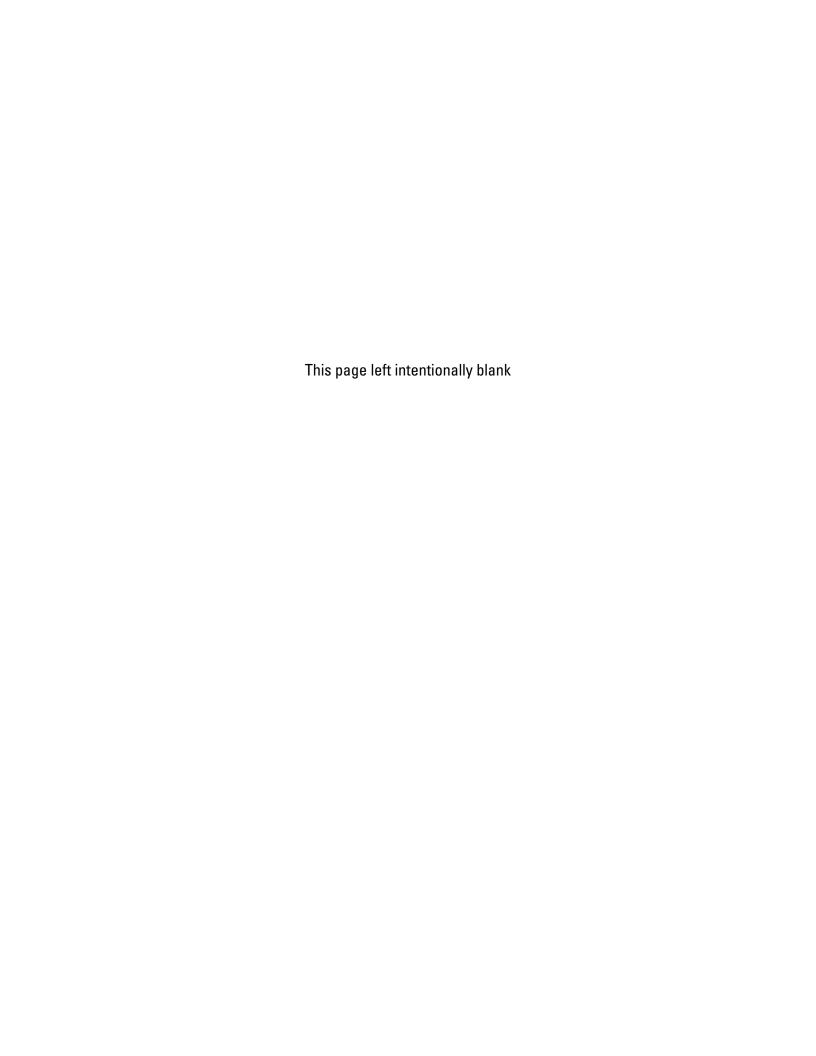
Chapter 1. What the Past Tells Us

Chapter 2. Today's Discoveries Unlock the Past

Chapter 3. Don't Be Scared—Be Prepared!

Appendixes

- I Volcanism in a Plate Tectonics Perspective
- II A Short History of Mount Rainier
- III Journey Back in Time—Field Guide
- IV Internet Resources
- V Glossary



Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard— An Educator's Guide with Emphasis on Mount Rainier

Coordinated by: Carolyn Driedger¹, Anne Doherty², Cheryl Dixon², and Lisa Faust¹

INTRODUCTION

Today's residents, as well as residents of centuries past consider Mount Rainier "the spiritual and cultural icon of the Pacific Northwest." As a backdrop for many of the State's residents, Mount Rainier offers beauty, solace, inspiration, and challenge. The mountain sets the daily mood for thousands of people who gaze at and respect it. There is no mistaking this object of admiration when people smile and remark that, "the mountain is out!"

Yet, the origin of Mount Rainier, formed by volcanic processes and now heavily laden with snow and ice, remains an enigma to many admirers. During the 1980s, volcanologists from around the world voted Mount Rainier as one of 17 volcanoes most worthy of additional study because of the hazard potential to large population centers nearby. Subsequent research indicates that Mount Rainier, though quiet since the nineteenth century, is very much an "active volcano" with potential to erupt again and disrupt the life of Pacific Northwest residents. Following days to months or more of warning, Mount Rainier could erupt lava and ash and melt snow and ice to form lahars (volcanic mudflows). Or, Mount Rainier could simply warm up briefly, jolt us from our apathy, and then return to slumber for many more years.

Until such time, the mountain is ours to explore. Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard—An Educator's Guide with Emphasis on Mount Rainier invites educators and their students to learn what scientists are discovering about Mount Rainier's past; to explore its slopes during this period of quiescence; and to plan future responses to volcanic unrest.

Mount Rainier National Park is a unique classroom, rich in resources for observing geologic change. The park staff encourages safe and knowledgeable use by educators and students and their families.

¹ U.S. Geological Survey; ² National Park Service

2 Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard—An Educator's Guide

The National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey's Volcano Hazards Program (USGS-VHP) support development and publication of this educator's guide as part of their mission to educate the public about volcanoes. The USGS-VHP studies the dynamics of volcanoes, investigates eruption histories, develops hazard assessments, monitors volcanorelated activity, and collaborates with local officials to lower the risk of disruption when volcanoes become restless.

CREDITS

Project Coordinators

Carolyn Driedger, Anne Doherty, Cheryl Dixon, and Lisa Faust

The National Park Service and U.S. Geological Survey wish to acknowledge the insights, contributions, and dedication of all of the teachers, emergency managers, and scientists who developed and supported this educator's guide.

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The Mount Rainier Volcano Hazards Work Group is a coalition of emergency and landuse managers, educators, public officials, community leaders, and scientists dedicated to mitigating the effects of volcanic activity at Mount Rainier. Since 1996, the work group has met regularly to plan responses to future volcanic unrest at Mount Rainier. These measures include developing a Volcano Response Plan that defines the role of each contributing agency during volcanic unrest, practicing the plan, training emergency management staff about volcano matters, and supporting development of a lahar detection system and accompanying notification system. Member agencies provide grass roots community outreach regarding volcanic hazards. Their effort encouraged the writing of Living with a

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard—An Educator's Guide with Emphasis on Mount **Rainier** is a three-unit guide that provides science content and inquiry-based activities about volcanoes of the Cascade Range, with emphasis placed on Mount Rainier. Activities are designed for middle school students. Adaptations and extensions offer opportunities for students in higher and lower grade levels. Background sections provide more indepth information. This guide includes more than 30 activities, a field guide to geological sites of interest in Mount Rainier National Park, glossary, list of Internet resources, and supplementary information.

The principal purpose of this guide is to familiarize students with the geologic and hydrologic processes that shaped Mount Rainier. The authors wish to show how present populations can enjoy the mountain safely and responsibly while recognizing these natural processes as hazards. Materials in the guide enable broad instruction about volcanoes of the Cascade Range, and focused instruction about Mount Rainier volcano. Science content and activities are usable alone or as augmentation for other curricula.

KEY CONCEPTS

Many Volcanoes of the Cascade Range are Historically and Presently Active

- ♦ Mount Rainier is one of thousands of volcanoes located in a circum-Pacific zone of volcanism known as the Ring of Fire
- ♦ Volcanoes of the Cascade Range erupted recently in geologic time; local inhabitants reported eruptions or signs of unrest at seven volcanoes since around A.D.1700
- ♦ Layers of lava and volcanic ash remain as evidence of a volcano's eruptive history
- ◆ People of the Pacific Northwest witnessed volcanic eruptions repeatedly after entering the region approximately 9,000 years ago; people recorded their observations in oral and written stories
- ♦ Each Cascade volcano possesses a unique history and eruption style
- ♦ Plate tectonics processes that produced the Cascade volcanoes remain unchanged. Future eruptions will occur

Diverse and Dynamic Processes Shaped Volcanoes of the Cascade Range

- ♦ The Cascadia Subduction Zone is the foundation for volcanoes of the Cascade Range
- ♦ Water plays a principal role in the development of eruptions; first, it lowers the melting point of mantle rock enough to transform solid rock to magma, and later it expands and propels magma up the conduit causing a volcanic eruption
- ◆ Water also plays a principal role in destruction of a volcano because it reduces rock stability; stream water and glacial ice erode the volcano; water mobilizes loose volcanic rock and forms debris flows and lahars (volcanic mudflows)
- ◆ When ice-age glaciers enveloped Mount Rainier, they influenced the movement of lava flows and thus, the location of today's ridges and valleys
- ◆ Lava flows and domes, volcanic ash, pyroclastic flows and lahars built the existing landscapes at volcanoes of the Cascade Range
- ♦ Mount Rainier consists of overlapping layers of lava flows and rock rubble
- ♦ Volcanic ash, tiny fragments of erupted magma, are blown by the wind and distributed thousands of miles distant
- ♦ Landslides and lahars have covered valley floors for tens of kilometers (miles) distant from some Cascade volcanoes
- ♦ Chemical composition and cooling conditions determine the appearance of volcanic rocks
- ◆ The geologic processes that built Cascade volcanoes pose hazards for the future

Studying a Volcano's Past and Present Behavior Provides Important Clues about Future Eruptions

- ◆ Geologists examine rock layers at each volcano to determine past eruptive behavior and thus the most likely type of volcanic activity to happen in the future
- ◆ Scientists consider Mount Rainier "active" (although it is not currently erupting) because of recurring earthquake activity, the presence of geothermal heat and gas release and the volcano's location in an active tectonic setting
- ♦ Volcanologists are on continual watch for changes that could indicate the onset of volcanic unrest; they watch for variations in earthquake activity, gas release and slope stability
- ♦ Magma, rising in the Earth, causes rock breakage and earthquakes that precede an eruption
- ♦ Earthquakes are a reliable tool for volcano forecasting because they occur weeks to months or more in advance of an eruption
- ◆ Lahars (volcanic mudflows) are the most significant hazard to people who live in the vicinity of Mount Rainier because they are known to have traveled more than 100 kilometers (60 miles) or more distant
- ♦ While most lahars form by snow and ice-melt during an eruption, landslides can also initiate lahars during non-eruptive times with little or no warning

We Can Prepare for the Next Eruption of Mount Rainier

- ♦ Mount Rainier has the potential to erupt during our lifetime
- ◆ Reviewing Mount Rainier's history can help us identify the lowland communities that could be adversely impacted by the mountain's power
- ♦ When people understand the risks presented by volcanic eruptions, they can take steps to prevent disasters
- Preparing and understanding hazard maps help us prepare for future volcanic activity
- ♦ Reducing volcano risk requires societal debate, tough choices, and the ability to view issues from a variety of perspectives
- ♦ Multiple career opportunities exist in the monitoring, planning, and preparation for the next eruption of Mount Rainier
- ♦ Observing and learning about Mount Rainier will help you be ready for renewed volcanic activity and associated hazards

Mount Rainier is Culturally Significant

- ♦ Mount Rainier is a principal cultural icon of the Pacific Northwest
- ♦ Volcanoes can be community assets, bringing aesthetic and economic benefit
- ♦ Interest in volcanoes is nearly universal and unites people globally as they address volcanic risk
- ♦ Mount Rainier inspires artistic and cultural traditions
- ♦ Mount Rainier offers a fascinating opportunity to learn about volcanoes and local ecology

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

Chapter 1. What the Past Tells Us

This chapter provides a general overview of the volcanoes of the Cascade Range. The chapter begins with a preassessment activity entitled **"Eruption!"** and then addresses the plate tectonics responsible for Cascades volcanism. It ends with activities regarding how volcanoes work.

Overview

Blast from the Past

- ◆ **Eruption!** In this preassessment activity, students describe their perceptions of a volcanic eruption in a personal journal entry. Then they read an actual eyewitness account of the A.D. 79 eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy and compare those events to the eruption events depicted in their journal entries.
- ◆ Fire, Flood, and Fury Native American oral traditions chronicle geologic events in the history of Mount Rainier. These stories are read, interpreted, and illustrated by students with the use of storyboards.
- ◆ Nineteenth-Century News Read nineteenth-century newspaper accounts of recent eruptions at Mount Rainier. The minor eruptive activity at Mount Rainier illustrates that not all eruptions are large or destructive.
- ◆ Cascade Volcano Timeline Cascade volcanoes are young in relation to the geologic events that have shaped the Earth. A timeline illustrates the high incidence of Cascade volcano activity in comparison to geologic and human events since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A hypothetical genealogy of one family's history illustrates the collective and individual activity of the Cascade volcanoes.
- ◆ A String of Volcanoes Students research information about Cascade volcanoes and write the information on cards used to construct a mobile.
- ◆ **Volcano Hall of Fame** This is a game where students use fun facts to try to identify a specific Cascade volcano.

Forces Responsible for Cascade Volcanism

- ◆ **Surrounded by Volcanoes** Explore geographical information to learn about tectonic boundaries, origin of the "Ring of Fire," and volcanoes in the Pacific Northwest. Identify and label Cascade volcanoes on a satellite image.
- ◆ Magma Mash Students take on the role of minerals cooling at different rates in an exploration of magma behavior, and then examine samples of rocks cooled at different rates.

- ◆ Riding the Magma Elevator Examine the process of magma formation from mantle melting in the subduction zone, rising to the magma chamber, and erupting from the magma conduit. During this activity, the class will ride an imaginary elevator from the subduction zone and out the volcano crater.
- ◆ **Soda Bottle Volcano** Examine how gases energize explosive volcanic eruptions by making comparisons to gases in a soda bottle and performing a carefully controlled "eruption" of baking soda and (or) vinegar or soda water.

Chapter 2. Today's Discoveries Unlock the Past

Volcanic processes are the principal focus of Chapter 2 and are the natural progression from the Chapter 1 overview about how volcanoes work. Activities invite inquiry about volcanic processes at Cascade volcanoes and about how researchers conduct their research.

Overview

Lava, Rock Rubble, and Mud, Oh My!

- ◆ Understanding Volcanic Hazards Video/DVD Introduces students to the vocabulary and character of volcanic processes and how volcano hazards impact people living near and far from a volcano. This video/DVD is intended for older students only.
- ◆ Volcanic Processes This activity is an alternative to the Understanding Volcanic Hazards video. Students view graphics of volcanic processes, then answer questions on a worksheet. As an optional activity, they can prepare a booklet or computer presentation about each process with an emphasis on the interaction of these processes during a volcanic eruption.
- ◆ **Tephra Popcorn** Students study physical characteristics of tephra using samples and make mass and volume measurements of popcorn to understand the role gases play in tephra formation.
- ◆ Lava Building Blocks of Mount Rainier Students explore the nature and motion of lava flows and learn their importance as the building blocks of Mount Rainier. Students learn how the composition and texture of lava differs between volcanoes and affects the ultimate shape of a volcano.
- ◆ **Rock Stars** Using photos and rock samples, students identify the characteristics that tell a story about where and how each rock was formed.
- ◆ **Fire and Ice** Students conduct or observe an experiment simulating glacier/lava flow interactions, then answer questions about how glacier and lava interactions shaped specific features on Mount Rainier.
- ◆ Lahar in a Jar Using experimental and scientific methods, explore how loose rock is mobilized by small amounts of water to form lahars.

◆ **Rock Rubble Review** — This is a physically active game that tests the students' knowledge of volcano terminology, processes, and impacts on communities.

Interpreting Volcanic History

- ◆ Earth Blocks Learn about the "Law of Superposition" and how to interpret rock and sediment layers by reading a short story and arranging "Earth Blocks."
- ◆ **Volcano Fan Club** Students learn that tephra layers at Mount Rainier originated from several volcanoes by looking at tephra dispersal patterns and thickness contours on maps.
- ◆ **Tephra Explorer** Students view distributions of tephra layers found around Mount Rainier and discover the source.
- ◆ **Shoebox Geologist** Make a model of layers emplaced by processes of deposition and erosion in a volcanically active landscape. Students interpret geologic events from layers in a classmate's model using stratigraphic columns and the Law of Superposition.
- ◆ **Perilous Beauty video** The "Perilous Beauty" video introduces students to the types of hazards common to Mount Rainier, specifically mudflows and the types of mechanisms that produce them.

Chapter 3. Don't be Scared—Be Prepared!

Chapter 3 contains information about volcanic hazards and suggestions for preparedness. Several activities suggest how students can appreciate the benefits of living near a Cascade volcano, and can enjoy them, most often from their own communities.

Overview

Mapping Your Way to Mount Rainier

- ◆ **Play-Dough Topo** Students make a clay model volcano, complete with glacial and fluvial valleys and then create a topographic map of their volcano.
- ◆ **Topographic Maps and Mount Rainier** Students explore how lines on a topographic map represent the real landscape by comparing features on photographs and topographic maps. Later, students analyze and answer questions about a Mount Rainier National Park map.
- ◆ Planning Your Trip to Mount Rainier National Park Students will plan a trip to Mount Rainier National Park using topographic, highway, and official park maps.

Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard

- ◆ The Next Eruption of Mount Rainier Through a series of activities, students will examine the hazards associated with Mount Rainier by making a timeline of Mount Rainier events, interpreting hazard maps, investigating the potential effects of volcanic events on their community, and becoming acquainted with how scientists watch for signs of volcanic unrest.
- ◆ **Reducing Volcanic Risk video/DVD** Familiarizes students with the steps they can take to reduce volcanic risk.

Home and Community Preparedness Plans

- ◆ **Don't be Scared**—**Be Prepared!** Students learn simple steps to preparedness by conducting basic preparedness tasks with their class and family.
- ◆ A Volcano Tussle—How Much Do We Risk? Students play the roles of persons with interest in maintaining visitation facilities at Mount Rainier National Park while faced with the prospect of geologic hazards. They write position papers and later defend them within in group.
- ◆ Living Well with a Volcano in Your Backyard!—Prepare, Then Enjoy It! This activity provides a variety of options for students to explore and appreciate the many ways that volcanoes are beneficial to their community. It includes the Mount Rainier paper model. Students color, cut, fold and paste a simple coneshaped volcano, and in the process become familiar with many geographic features within Mount Rainier National Park.

Appendixes.

The appendices provide reference materials and enhance understanding of geologic concepts. Appendices 2 and 3 provide information specific to Mount Rainier and are useful for interpreting features located within Mount Rainier National Park.

- ◆ Appendix 1. Volcanism in a Plate Tectonics Perspective To understand how volcanoes form, it is necessary to know something about the inner structure and dynamics of the Earth. This appendix describes plate tectonics, formation of magma, and creation of volcanoes, with an emphasis on volcano and mountain building in the Pacific Northwest.
- ◆ Appendix 2. A Short History of Mount Rainier The edifice of modern Mount Rainier is assembled from many individual lava flows and layers of rock rubble that accumulated during eruptions that span half a million years. The volcano has been altered episodically by renewed eruptions, magma intrusions, and lahars, and more continuously by glacial erosion, rock fall, and debris flows. This appendix briefly describes the conditions of the landscape just prior to the onset of the volcano's construction, and presents a timeline of significant geologic events.

- ◆ Appendix 3. Journey Back in Time—A Mount Rainier Geological Field Trip Guide for Teachers This appendix provides background information, suggested activities and itinerary for geology-oriented field trips to the southwest side of Mount Rainier National Park and the Paradise area. The guide can be used in conjunction with the classroom activities described above.
- ◆ Appendix 4. Internet Resources This list provides guidance for additional resources that pertain to the subjects in this educator guide.
- ◆ **Appendix 5. Glossary** Definitions are provided for the vocabulary words shown with *bold italics* in each activity.

NOTE: Teachers should consult "Recommended Activity Sequencing" to determine the most appropriate activities based on time and teaching goals.

EXPLANATION OF ACTIVITY FORMAT AND FONTS

- **Overview:** The overview provides a summary of concepts and general procedures addressed in the activity
- **Grade Level:** Authors based grade designation upon the level that best fit Skills and Benchmark activity
- Learner Objectives: Students should meet the listed objectives of each activity
- Setting: Authors chose the most practical location for completion of an activity
- **Timeframe:** Authors used classroom reviews to determine time frame required for completion of each activity
- Materials: A list of materials required for each section of the activity
- Skills: Skills are based on criteria established for Washington State teaching standards
- Benchmarks: See benchmarks for each activity in the Introduction.
- **Vocabulary:** First usage of a vocabulary word in an activity is designated in **bold italics**, and is included in the **Glossary**
- **Teacher Tips:** Teacher Tips highlight additional information and specific recommendations to increase added value to the activity
- **Teacher Background:** Provides the teacher with the content information required to complete the activity
- **Procedures:** Recommends course of action for conducting the activity
 - **♦** Assessment
 - **♦** References
 - **♦** Credits

- Adaptations: Alternate procedures for this activity
- Extensions: Ideas for expanding the study of concepts in this activity
- Assessments: Recommendations for student assessment
- **References:** Suggested references for additional information
- Student and Teacher Pages: Activity pages designed for student and teacher use

FONT KEY

- References to section titles within an activity are indicated by "bold italics."
- References to other activities and units within the educator guide are indicated by "Scrawlin."

RECOMMENDED ACTIVITY SEQUENCING

One week of classes (50 minutes each)

- Eruption! or Fire, Flood and Fury, or Nineteenth Century News (1 class)
- Cascade Volcano Timeline (2 classes)
- **Eruption!** (1 class)
- Soda Bottle Volcano (1 class)
- Understanding Volcanic Hazards video/DVD or Volcanic Processes (1 class)
- Lahar in a Jar (1 class)
- The Next Eruption of Mount Rainier (1 class)

Two weeks of classes (50 minutes each)

• Use all of the recommendations above, and add one additional activity from Chapter 2 or 3

Three weeks of classes (50 minutes each)

- Conduct the above two weeks and add the following three activities
 - ♦ Earth Blocks (1 class)
 - **♦ Tephra Explorer** (2 classes)
 - ♦ Shoebox Geologist (2 classes)

Six weeks of classes (50 minutes each)

- Conduct all of Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 activities in order
- Play-Dough Topo (1 class)
- Topo Scavenger Hunt (1 class)
- Planning Your Trip to Mount Rainier National Park, or other Chapter 3 activities (2 classes)

Schools located in any volcano hazard zone

- Eruption! (1 class)
- Perilous Beauty Video (1 class)
- The Next Eruption of Mount Rainier (1 class)
- Don't be Scared—Be Prepared (1 class)
- A Volcano Tussle (1 class)
- Living Well with a Volcano in Your Backyard (1 class)

Schools in a lahar hazard zone

- Lahar in a Jar (1 class)
- Understanding Volcanic Hazards Video/DVD [older students only] (1 class)
- Perilous Beauty video (1 class)
- Reducing Volcanic Risk Video/DVD (1 class)
- Don't Be Scared—Be Prepared! (1 class)
- The Next Eruption of Mount Rainier (1 class)
- A Volcano Tussle (1 class)
- Living Well with a Volcano in Your Backyard—Prepare, Then Enjoy It! (1 class)

Schools in vicinity of volcanoes of the Cascade Range, but not in a hazard zone

- All of Chapter 1
- All of Chapter 2

Teachers with plans for class field trip to Mount Rainier National Park

- Surrounded by Volcanoes (2 classes)
- Volcanic Processes or Understanding Volcanic Hazards Video/DVD (1 class)
- Play-Dough Topo (1 class)
- Topographic Maps and Mount Rainier (2 classes)
- Planning Your Trip to Mount Rainier National Park (1 class)

Community and school safety

- Perilous Beauty video (1 class)
- Reducing Volcanic Risk Video/DVD (class 1)
- Don't Be Scared—Be Prepared! (1 class)
- Living Well with a Volcano in Your Backyard—Prepare, Then Enjoy It! (1 class)

Social studies and English

- **Eruption!** (1 class)
- Fire, Flood and Fury (1 class)
- Nineteenth Century News (1 class)

Note to teachers downloading files: In addition to downloading activity files, teachers are encouraged to download the chapter overviews, Glossary, and Internet Resources.

CONVERSION FACTORS

SI to Inch/Pound

For readers who wish to convert measurements from the metric system of units to the inchpound system, the conversion factors are listed below.

Ву	To obtain
0.6214	mile (mi)
3.281	foot (ft)
0.039	inch (in)
2.471	acre
10.76	square foot (ft ²)
0.2399	cubic mile (mi ³)
0.061	cubic inch (in ³)
0.145	pounds/square inch (psi)
15.85	gallon per minute (gal/min)
1.102	short ton (2,000 pounds)
	long ton (2,240 pounds)
	pound per minute (lb/s)
	0.6214 3.281 0.039 2.471 10.76 0.2399 0.061

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as follows: °F = $(1.8 \times ^{\circ}C) + 32$

EDUCATOR STANDARDS MATRIX

Washington State and National Education Standards

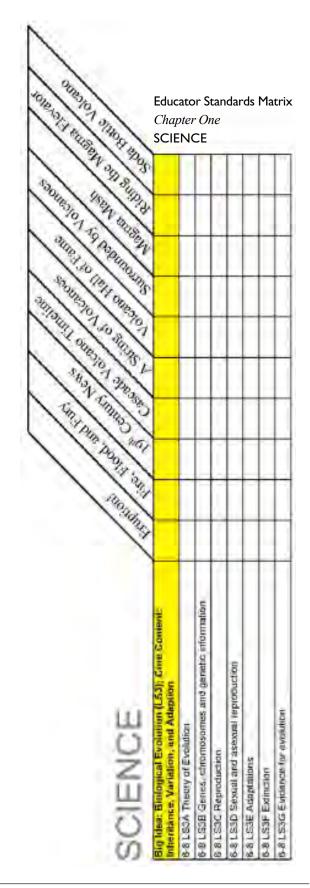
In the matrix, this interdisciplinary curriculum is aligned with the middle school level Washington State 2009 K-12 Science Learning Standards.

Living with a Volcano in Your Washington Essential Academic Learning Requirements & Grade Level Expectations	Back	ard	TANA	SA	1 Story	So South	Pilipe	Saoutes	OURS TO SOOTRES TO S	N
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EALR 1: Systems									E C S	
Big Idea: Systems (SYS); Core Content: Inputs, Outputs, Boundaries and Flows					2000				ducat hapte CIEN	
6-8 SYSA Systems and Subsystems					288				er O	
6-8 SYSB Boundaries of a system							H			
6-8 SYSC Outputs and Inputs of Systems						T			ndar	
6-8 SYSD Open and Closed Systems									·ds	
6-8 SYSE Flow of matter into/out of systems									Mat	
6-8 SYSF Investigation of Systems in the natural and designed world									rix	
EALR 2: Inquiry										
Big Idea: Inquiry (INQ); Core Content: Questioning and Investigating										
6-8 INQA Scientific questioning		***	xx	283			***	8	200	
6-8 INQB Types of questions and investigations										
6-8 INQC Collecting, analyzing and displaying data are part of investigations					****		***			
6-8 INQD Types of variables						888	88			
6-8 INQE Modeling				***	2535		***	8	1888	
6-8 INQF Results vs. inference vs. general conclusions		***	xx		288	***	***	88	1808	
6-8 INQG Scientific reporting					888		**	8	1998	
6-8 INQH Intellectual honesty in science										
6-8 INQI Ethical codes of experiments										

Revised: December 30, 2009

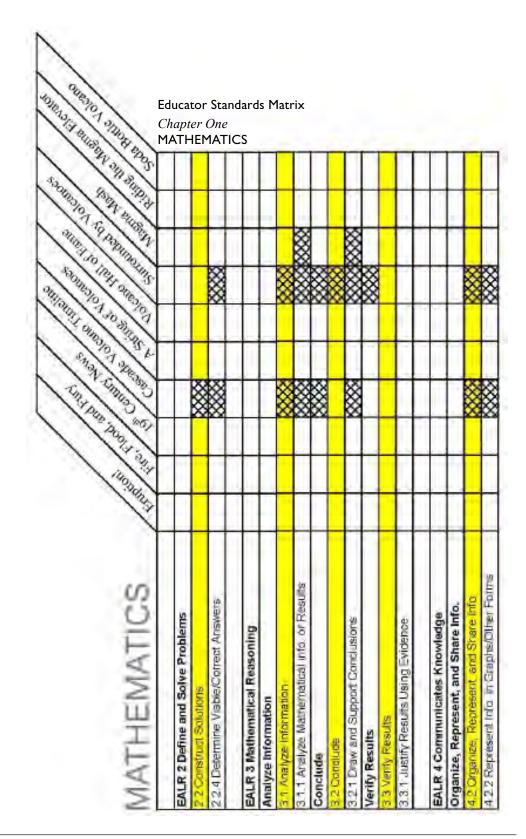
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Big Idea: Energy Transfer, Transformation and Conservation (PS3); Core Content: Interactions of Energy and Matter				
6-8 PS3A Forms of energy, transformations and transfers	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		88	
6-8 PS3B Transferring of heat energy				
6-8 PS3C Heat, vibration of atoms and thermal insulators				
6-8 PS3D Visible light				
6-8 PS3E Energy transformations into electricity				
6-8 PS3F Energy transferrance via waves; wave properties				
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Earth and Space Science				
Big Idea: Earth in Space (ES1); Core Content: The Solar System				
6-8 ES1A The Moon; its motion and properties				
6-8 ES1B Composition of the Solar System				
6-8 ES1C Motion of objects in Solar System				
6-8 ES1D Gravity				
6-8 ES1E Relationship of earth, sun, Milky Way galaxy, other galaxies				
Big Idea: Earth Systems, Structures and Processes (ES2); Core Content: Cycles in Earth Systems				
6-8 ES2B Sun as the energy source for phenomena on Earth's surface				
6-8 ES2C Water cycle				
6-8 ES2D Water is a solvent				***
6-8 ES2E Layers of earth: crust, mantle and core				
6-8 ES2F Crust structure and plate movement				
6-8 ES2G Landforms; processes that build them up and break them down				
6-8 ES2H Rock cycle; igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary nocks			***	88

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Big Idea: Earth History (ES3); Evidence of Change		E
6-8 ES3A Earth history and processes	CII	'ha
6-8 ES3B Sedimentary rocks and fossils as evidence of earth's history and age	ENC	pter
6-8 ES3C Sedimentary rocks and formations as evidence of geologic events	E	One
6-8 ES3D Processes that shaped the earth		
6-8 ES3E Living organisms play roles in shaping landforms		ard
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Life Science		s N
Big Idea: Structure and Function of Organisms (LS1); Core Content: From Cells to Organisms		1atri:
6-8 LS1A Cells as the fundamental unit of life		×
6-8 LS1B One-celled organisms		
6-8 LS1C Multicellular organisms		
6-8 LS1D Plant and animals cells; their similarities and differences		
6-8 LS1E Classifying organisms		
6-8 LS1F Lifestyle choices and environments affect organisms		
Big Idea: Ecosystems (LS2); Core Content: Flow of Energy Through Ecosystems		
6-8 LS2A Populations and nonliving factors comprise all ecosystems		
6-8 LS2B Relationships between producers, consumers and decomposers		
6-8 LS2C Ecosystem processes: energy and photosynthesis		
6-8 LS2D Ecosystem processes: factors affecting populations		



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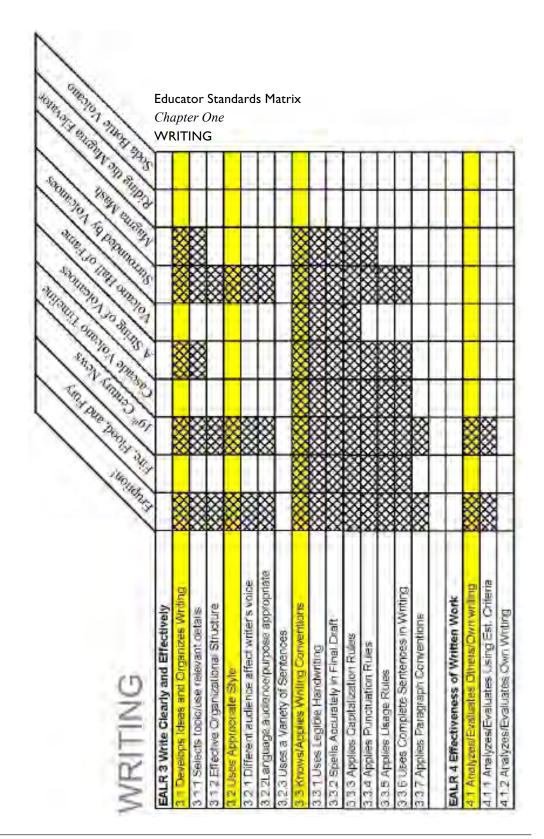
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1.1 Number Sense	***	r O	or (
1.1.1 Concept & Symbolic Representation	***	ne	Star
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Estimation			
1.1.8 Estimation Strategies	***		
Probability and Statistics			
1.4 Probability and Statistics	***		
1.4.5 Data in Diagrams, Plots, and Graphs	****		
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2.1.3 Comprehension During and After Reading 2.1.5 Devolution and After Reading 2.1.5 Predict and Infer 2.1.5 Determine Importance/Summanze Text 2.2.7 Time, Diver, and/or Sequence		
2.2.3 Understand/Analyze Story Elements		
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23.2 Information for Specific Topic or Purpose		Ch RE
2.3.3 Literary Devices		арі
2.3.4 Information from Variety of Sources		ter DIN
2 4 Lise of language, style. Purpose&Pensp.		On
2.4.1 Draw Conclusions and Develop Insights		and e
2.4.2 Style of Writing for Purpose/influence		laro
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2.4.4 Tone and Use of Persuasive Devices		Tat
2.4.5 Generalize/Express insight Beyond Text		rix
2.4.6 Ideas/Concepts in Multiple Texts	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2.4.7 Author's Perspective/Beliefs/Assumptions		
EALR 3 Different Materials/Purposes		
1 Read to Learn New Information	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
3 1.1 Appropriate resources		
2 Read to Perform a Task		
3.2.2 Functional Documents		
3 4 Literary/Namative Expensione		
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1.2 Develop Arts Skills and Techniques		88	***	8					rix	
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2.1 Creative Process in the Arts		×					H			
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6-8 APPD Technological design									-		nda
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6-8 APPG Benefits of science and technology	***				ļ					88	1 a
6-8 APPH People contribute to society through science and technology									***		trix
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Physical Science											
Big Idea: Force and Motion (PS1); Core Content: Balanced and Unbalanced Forces		***					0000		2000		
6-8 PS1A Average speed								***	88		
6-8 PS1B Friction is a force											
6-8 PS1C Unbalanced forces will cause change in speed or direction of motion		200					2000		900		
6-8 PS1D Unbalanced forces and motion changes of objects with more or less mass			-				***		988		
Big Idea: Matter Properties and Change (PS2); Core Content: Atoms and Molecules					333			_			
6-8 PS2A Properties of substances					3						
6-8 PS2B Properties of mixtures and compounds											
6-8 PS2C Matter, elements, and atoms							Ī				
6-8 PS2D Compounds, molecules and atoms											
6-8 PS2E Solids, liquids and gases				***	88						
6-8 PS2F Conservation of mass			į								

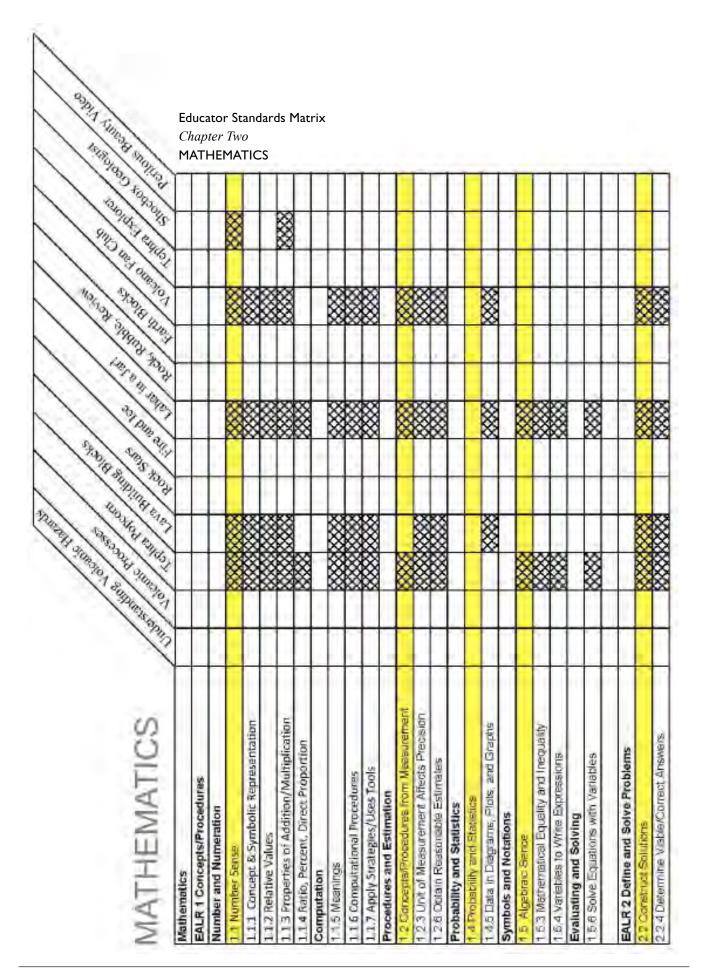
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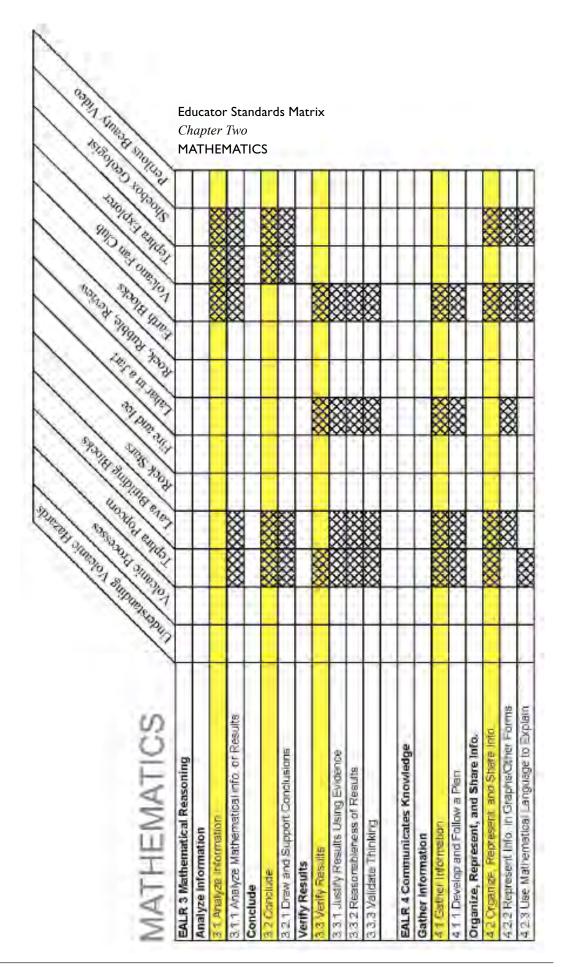
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Big Idea: Energy Transfer, Transformation and Conservation (PS3). Core Content: Interactions of Energy and Matter					200000		VANA.	Educa Chapi SCIEN
6-8 PS3A Forms of energy, transformations and transfers. RA PS34 Transforms of the language.		88	00000000	000	8	90X	****	ter Tv
6-8 PS3C Heat, variation of atoms and thermal insulators	00000	***	20000	***				
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6-8 PS3E Energy transformations into electricity								ds I
6-8 PS3F Energy transferrance vis wayes, wave properties							_	Mat
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Earth and Space Science								trix
Big Idea: Earth in Space (ES1); Core Content: The Solar Bystein								ζ
6-8 ESTA The Moon, its mulion and properties								
6.8 ESTB Composition of the Solar System								
6-8 ES1C Mation of objects in Solar System								
6-8 ESTD Granty								
6-8 ES1E Relationship of earth, Sun. Mikky Way galaxy, other galaxies								
Big idea: Earth Systems, Structures and Processes (ES2); Core Content: Cycles in Earth Systems			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000				
8-8 ES2A Armosphere, stratosphere and troposphere								
6-8 ES2B Sun as the energy source for phenomena on Earth's surface						88		
6-8 ES2C Water cycle								
6-8 ES2D Water is a solvent								
6-8 ESZE Leyels of earth: crust, mentle and core								
6-8 ES2F Crust structure and plate movement	80000			****	-	į	1	
6-8 ES20 Landforms; processes that build them up and break them down					***	***		
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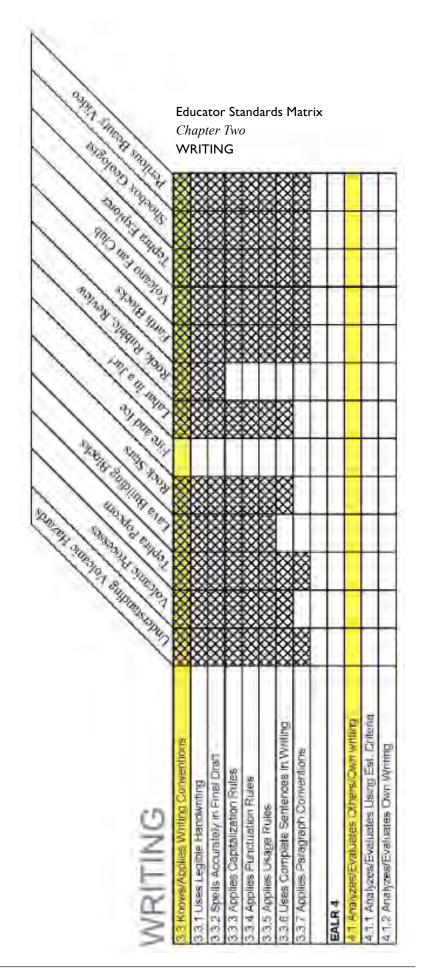
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B-8 LS2B Relationships between producers, consumers and decomposers.	Two	
6-8 LS2C Ecosystem processes, energy and photosynthesis		nda
6-8 LS2D Exosystem processes, tado-s affecting populations		ard
6-8 LS2E Investigations of environmental issues		s M
Big Idea: Biofogical Evolution (LS3); Core Content: Inheritance, Variation, and Adaption		1 atri
6-9 LS3A Theory of Evolution		×
6-8 LS3B Genes, chromosomes and genetic information		
6-8 LS3C Reproduction		
6-8 LS3D Sexual and assexual reproduction		
6-9 LS2E Adaptations		
6-8 LSSF Exinction		
6-8 LS3G Evidence for evolution		

SOCIAL STUDIES		-	2	COTOS GIRES TOO BEEN	5	•	noned against
Social Studies EALR 3 Geography				+	+	V-	Educ Chap SOC
3.1 Physical & cultural characteristics	XXXXXXXX	****	***	****	2000000	XXX	oter
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3.1.2 Char & Spatial Org of Places/Regions		***	8	***	*	8	О
5.2 Human Interaction With Environment 2.3 T. Human, Environmental Interaction			***			***	
3.2.2 Culture			***			XXX	Ma
3.2.3 Human Migration							ıtrix
3.3 Geographic Context of Global Issues							C
3.3.1 Geographic Context of Global Issues							
EALR 4 History							
4.1 Understands Historical Chronology							
41.1 Chronology							
4.1.2 Chronological Eras							
4.2 Causal Factors that Shaped History							
4.2.1 Individuals and Movements							
4.2.2 Cultures and Cultural Groups							
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4.3 Multiple Perspectives/Interp. Of History							
4.3.1 Historical Interpretation							
4.3.2 Multiple Causation							
4.4 Understand Present/Plan for Future							
4.4.1 Historical Antiecedents							
EALR 5 Social Studies Skills							
5.2 Inquiry-based Researd)							
5.2.1 Forms Questions							
5.2.2 Analyzes Sources							





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Reading	1.1.1.1.1.			
EALR 1 Skills and Strategies to Read				
1.2 Vocabulary strategies	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000X	\$	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
1,21 Use Resources/Reference Skills	***************************************	**	******	×××××
1.2.2 Viccabulary Strategies	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	**************************************		
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1.3.1 Understand/Apply New Vocabulary		****		
1.3.2 Content/Academic Vocabulary	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	8	*****	
1.4 Word Recognition/Read Fluently		××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	**************************************	
1.4.2 Fluency to Enhance Comprehension		**	***************************************	***
1.43 Different Reading Rates		8	×	***
EALR 2 Understand Meaning				
Eyidense of Reading Comprehension	888888888888888888888888888888888888888		XXXXXXXXXX	
2.1.3 Comprehension During and After Reading	***		***	***
2 1 4 Use Prior Knowledge	***************************************		***************************************	
21.5 Predict and Infer	***************************************		****	××
2.1.6 Generate and Answer Questions	\$		***************************************	
1.7 Determine Importance/Summarze Text	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	
2 Text Components to Comprehend Text		***	**************************************	
221 Time, Older, and/or Sequence		***	XXXXXXXXXX	*********
2.2.2 Printed/Electronic Text Features	***************************************		***********	****
2.2.3 Understand/Analyze Story Elements				
2.2.4 Text Organizational Structures	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000	XXXXX	



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1.6 Publishes Text to Share							
1.5.1 Appropriate for audience/purpose					H		ards
EALR 2 Variety of Forms/Audiences					+		Mat
2.1 Adapts Writing for Variety of Audences					-		rix
2.1.1 Multiple and Various Audiences.							
2,2 Wintes for Different Purposes			8888	*****	88 88		
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2.3 Writes Variety of Forms/Genres	***	***		88	× ×	****	
2.3.1 uses a Variety of Forms/Gentes	XXX			Ø	8	****	
2.4.1 Coolments Used in Career Setting					8	KX.	
EALR 3 Write Clearly and Effectively							
3.1 Develops ideas and Organizes Writing	NO CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	***	***	××××			
3.1.1 Selects topic/use relevant details	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	××	***	***	88		
3,1,2 Effective Organizational Structure		***	××	****	× ×		
3.2 Uses Appropriate Style		***	***	*****	88 88		
3,2.1 Different audience affect writer's voice		***	***	*****	88 88	***	
3.2 2. anguage audience/purpose appropriate		***	×	****	× × ×	***	
3.9.3. see a Variety of Sentences	XXXX	10000	***	88888	88		

Incallor Skills		S. S. C. L.	800	10	3		290	300	1	The state of the	
	COMMUNICATION	Spire Spire	STEEL STEEL	to	(SIN)		(ILB)	1830	On!	31150	
Skills This Sources Surfaces Strategies Strategie	Communication			H	П		h			Ed C/ C(
Sources Strategies Strategies Strategies Waltons Processing Proces	EALR 1 Listening/Observation Skills				8	20	100	8		hap	
Sources: Sources: Sources: Sources: Success A v others The Control Setting The Control Set	1.1 Listering/Chaervation Skills	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×		***	****		×	×		ter	
Foundese	1.1.1 Listening Strategies	***************************************	*****	**	****	***		8		Tw	
Foundes Foundes Fact. In Tach. I	1.1.2 Skills/Strateges to interpret into.		× ×	***	***	×	×			o	
# Tech. # Tech. # Yw Others # Yw Others # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Tech. # Te	1.2 Synthesize Info from variety of sources		×	××	***	×	**	**			
y w Others y w Others raf Cortoxt anguage obtions pect noup Setting ves Strategies Strategies strations presoritation	1.2.1 Relationships bt Visual/Auditory Info.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×		***	**	∞	8	8			
yw Others traf Confext anguage oblems pect. roup Setting ves Strategies Strategies strations presentation	1,22 Mass Media Bias/Persuasive Tech.		-				+	-		1atri	
anguage oblems oblems pect. roup Setting ves Strategies strategies yes to Plan yesurtation	EALR 2 Interact/Work Effectively w Others									×	
anguage oblems pect. roup Setting ves Strategies Strategies ose to Plan rations	2.1 Interact Effectively in Multicultural Context	XXXXXXXXXX	***	***	XXXX	XXXX	****	××××	*******	X	
oblems pect roup Setting ves Strategies Strategies se to Plan rations	2.11 Needs of Audience/Adjust Language	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	*****	***	***	**	***	**	*****	×	
pect. roup Setting ves Strategies Strategies sp	2.2 Work Collaboratively, Solve problems		×	***	****			×		×	
ves Strategies Strategies Strategies ose to Plan retions presentation	2,2.1 Skills that Demonstrate Respect.	***************************************	***	***	****	****	88 88 88	88	******	×	
2.3.1 Cultural/India Present Ideas 2.3.2 Intercultural Communication Strategies 2.3.2 Intercultural Communication Strategies 2.3.2 Intercultural Communication Strategies EALR 3 Effectively Present Ideas 3.1.1 Plan/Cirganize Presentation 3.1.1 Plan/Cirganize Presentation 3.2.1 Uses Media to Support Presentations 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation	2.2.2 Contribute Responsibly in Group Setting	8	***		****	***	× ×	×	***		
2.3.2 Interputtural Communication Strategies EALR 3 Effectively Present Ideas 3.1.1 Plan/Organize Presentation 3.2.Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.1 Lieus Freynous to enhance presentation	2.3 Communicate Inferculturally										
EALR 3 Effectively Present Ideas 3.1.1 Plan/Organize Presentation 3.2 Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation	2.3.1 Cultural/Individual Perspectives										
EALR 3 Effectively Present Ideas 3.11 Plan/Organize Presentation 3.2 Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation	23.2 Intercultural Communication Strategies										
3.1.1 Plan/Organize Presentation 3.2 Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation.	EAL & 3 Pffectively Present Irlease						+				
3.1.1 Plan/Organize Presentation 3.2 Uses Media to Support Presentation 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation	3.1 Topo/Thene Audience, Purpose to Plan				XXXXX	XXX	8	×			
3.2 Uses Media to Support Preservations 3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance preservation.	3.1.1 Plan/Diganze Presentation				***	8	8	×			
3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation.	3.2 Uses Media to Support Preservations										
2 3 Hear Filective Desirary	3.2.1 Uses resources to enhance presentation									1	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	3.3 Uses Effective Derivery				××	***					
3.3.1 Effective Cral Comm./Presentations	3.3.1 Effective Cral Comm./Presentations.				×	*					

Washington Essential Academic Learning Requirements & Grade Level Expectations	ony and otop	CODIA SEIT DORE STENION OF OLIVE STENION DIRESTEN	Postedort of Poste of	OSDI ST. D.	303 8 1111	Dougland of State of
SCIENCE Chapter Three	Style Bodo! Sold	TO TO TO THE TO		OHEOTO	The state of the s	
EALR 1: Systems					E (
Big Idea: Systems (SYS); Core Content: Inputs, Outputs, Boundaries and Flows					ducat Chapte CIEN	
6-8 SYSA Systems and Subsystems					er Th	
6-8 SYSB Boundaries of a system						
6-8 SYSC Outputs and Inputs of Systems						
6-8 SYSD Open and Closed Systems					s M	
6-8 SYSE Flow of matter into/out of systems					atri	
6-8 SYSF Investigation of Systems in the natural and designed world					×	
EALR 2: Inquiry						
Big Idea: Inquiry (INQ); Core Content: Questioning and Investigating						
6-8 INQA Scientific questioning						
6-8 INQB Types of questions and investigations						
6-8 INQC Collecting, analyzing and displaying data are part of investigations				Ī		
6-8 INQD Types of variables						
6-8 INQE Modeling						
6-8 INQF Results vs. inference vs. general conclusions						
6-8 INQG Scientific reporting						
6-8 INQH Intellectual honesty in science						
6-8 INQI Ethical codes of experiments						

SCIENCE	Diff. Office of the line of th
	A 00 00 100 100
EALR 3: Application	
Big Idea: Application (APP); Core Content: Science, Technology and Problem Solving	ducato
6-8 APPA People use technology to solve problems	Th
6-8 APPB Science and Technology Careers	
6-8 APPC Interdependence of science and technology	ards
6-8 APPD Technological design	s Ma
6-8 APPE Generating solutions to a problem	atrix
6-8 APPF Designing and testing solutions	
6-8 APPG Benefits of science and technology	
6-8 APPH People contribute to society through science and technology	
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Physical Science	
Big Idea: Force and Motion (PS1); Core Content: Balanced	
and Unbalanced Forces	
6-8 PS1A Average speed	
6-8 PS1B Friction is a force	
6-8 PS1C Unbalanced forces will cause change in speed or direction of motion	
6-8 PS1D Unbalanced forces and motion changes of objects with more or less mass	

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Big Idea: Matter Properties and Change (PS2); Core Content: Atoms and Molecules		Educ Cha SCII	
6-8 PS2A Properties of substances		pter	
6-8 PS2B Properties of mixtures and compounds		·Th	
6-8 PS2C Matter, elements, and atoms			
6-8 PS2D Compounds, molecules and atoms		ard	
6-8 PS2E Solids, liquids and gases		s Ma	
6-8 PS2F Conservation of mass		atrix	
Big Idea: Energy Transfer, Transformation and Conservation (PS3); Core Content: Interactions of Energy and Matter		×	
6-8 PS3A Forms of energy, transformations and transfers			
6-8 PS3B Transferring of heat energy			
6-8 PS3C Heat, vibration of atoms and thermal insulators			
6-8 PS3D Visible light			
6-8 PS3E Energy transformations into electricity			
6-8 PS3F Energy transferrance via waves; wave properties			

SCIENCE	Dir Gord to & the line of the	D. In. S. Do. B. S.
Big Idea: Earth in Space (ES1); Core Content: The Solar System		
6-8 ES1A The Moon; its motion and properties	pter	
6-8 ES1B Composition of the Solar System	Thi	
6-8 ES1C Motion of objects in Solar System		
6-8 ES1D Gravity	ards	
6-8 ES1E Relationship of earth, sun, Milky Way galaxy, other galaxies	s Matr	
Big Idea: Earth Systems, Structures and Processes (ES2); Core Content: Cycles in Earth Systems	rix	
6-8 ES2A Atmosphere, stratosphere and troposphere 6-8 ES2B Sun as the energy source for phenomena on Earth's surface		
6-8 ES2C Water cycle		
6-8 ES2D Water is a solvent		
6-8 ES2E Layers of earth: crust, mantle and core		
6-8 ES2F Crust structure and plate movement		
6-8 ES2G Landforms; processes that build them up and break them down		
6-8 ES2H Rock cycle; igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks		

SCIENCE	Diff. State of the	
Big Idea: Earth History (ES3); Evidence of Change		
6-8 ES3A Earth history and processes	apt	
6-8 ES3B Sedimentary rocks and fossils as evidence of earth's history and age	er Thi	
6-8 ES3C Sedimentary rocks and formations as evidence of geologic events	andar	
6-8 ES3D Processes that shaped the earth	ds 1	
6-8 ES3E Living organisms play roles in shaping landforms	Matr	
EALR 4: Domains of Science: Life Science	rix	
Big Idea: Structure and Function of Organisms (LS1); Core Content: From Cells to Organisms		
6-8 LS1A Cells as the fundamental unit of life		
6-8 LS1B One-celled organisms		
6-8 LS1C Multicellular organisms		
6-8 LS1D Plant and animals cells; their similarities and differences		
6-8 LS1E Classifying organisms		
6-8 LS1F Lifestyle choices and environments affect organisms		

SCIENCE	
Big Idea: Ecosystems (LS2), Core Content Flow of Energy Through Ecosystems	
6-8 LS2A Populations and nonliving factors comprise all ecosystems	cator S
6-8 LS2B Relationships between producers, consumers and decomposers	
6-8 LS2C Ecosystem processes; energy and photosynthesis	ards
6-8 LS2D Ecosystem processes; factors affecting populations	Mat
6-8 LSZE Investigations of environmental issues	trix
Big Idea: Biological Evolution (LS3); Core Content: Inheritance, Variation, and Adaption	
6-8 LS3A Theory of Evolution	
6-8 LS3B Genes, chromosomes and genetic Information	
6-8 LS3C Reproduction	
6-8 LS3D Sexual and asexual reproduction	
6-8 LS3E Adaptations	
6-8 LS3F Extinction	
6-8 LS3G Evidence for evolution	

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MATHEMATICS	\$35.347.40Q	
1.5 Algebraic Sence		
1.5.3 Mathematical Equality and Inequality	api	
1.5.4 Variables to Write Expressions	ter !	
EALR 2 Define and Solve Problems	Sta	
2.2 Construct Solutions	ee	
2.2.4 Determine Viable/Correct Answers		
EALR 3 Mathematical Reasoning	s Ma	
Analyze Information	atri	
3.1 Analyze Information	ix	
3.1.1 Analyze Mathematical info. or Results		
Conclude		
3.2 Conclude		
Variety Descripts		
3.3 Verify Results		
3.3.1 Justify Results Using Evidence		
EALR 4 Communicates Knowledge		
Organize, Represent, and Share Info.		
4.2 Organize, Represent, and Share Info.		
4.2.2 Represent Info. in Graphs/Other Forms		

READING	Present to a course of the steady of the ste	
Reading		
EALR 1 Skills and Strategies to Read		
1.2 Vocabulary strategies	pte	
1.2.1 Use Resources/Reference Skills	er T	
1.2.2 Vocabulary Strategies	Thr	
1.3 Build Vocabulary Through Wide Reading		
1.3.1 Understand/Apply New Vocabulary	dar	
1.3.2 Content/Academic Vocabulary	ds	
1.4 Word Recognition/Read Fluently	Ma	
1.4.2 Fluency to Enhance Comprehension		
1.4.3 Different Reading Rates	ix	
EALR 2 Understand Meaning		
2.1 Evidence of Reading Comprehension		
2.1.3 Comprehension During and After Reading		
2.1.4 Use Prior Knowledge		

	DIESONE AND A DINON SOLID STREET OF	
READING	CAN GOOD BOOD BUT THEIR	
2.1.5 Predict and Infer		
2.1.7 Determine Importance/Summarize Text	ар	
2.2 Text Components to Comprehend Text	ator ter DIN	
2.2.1 Time, Order, and/or Sequence	Th	
2.2.2 Printed/Electronic Text Features	cance	
2.2.4 Text Organizational Structures	larc	
2.3 Analyzing, Interpreting, Synthesizing	ds I	
2.3.1 Similarities/Differences and Cause/Effect	Mar	
2.3.2 Information for Specific Topic or Purpose	trix	
2.3.3 Literary Devices		
2.3.4 Information from Variety of Sources 2.4 Use of Japoniage Style Purpose Person		
2.4.1 Draw Conclusions and Develop Insights		
2.4.2 Style of Writing for Purpose/Influence		
2.4.3 Verify Validity and Accuracy		
2.4.4 Tone and Use of Persuasive Devices		
2.4.5 Generalize/Express Insight Beyond Text		
2.4.0 Ideas/Collicepts III Multiple Texts		
2.4.7 Autiloi s Perspective/Deners/Assumptions		
EALR 3 Different Materials/Purposes		
3.1 Read to Learn New Information		
3.1.1 Appropriate resources		
3.2 Read to Perform a Task		
3.2.2 Functional Documents		
3.4 Literary/Narrative Experience		
3.4.2 Variety of Literary Genres		
3.4.3 Recurring I nemes		

WRITING	Odol Brodition	SO HORISTANDON STRINGTON ON STRING ST	To In the A THE OWN OF THE STORY OF THE OWN ON THE STORY	84 1440 TA 30 116 370 140 C	Political St. Politics of Junot 15 Hours of St. Politics of St. Politi	Par Stranger By Str.	OS 14 OHEO JOS	Die Sord Hos II Out One Story Other String I Other	\setminus
Writing						<i>C</i> v	E		
EALR 1 Understand/Use a Writing Process					200	<i>ha₁</i> √R			
1.1 Prewrites to Generate Ideas									
1.1.1 Generates Ideas/Plans Writing									
1.5 Publishes Text to Share									
1.5.1 Appropriate for audience/purpose						ee			
EALR 2 Variety of Forms/Audiences							ards		
2.1 Adapts Writing for Variety of Audiences						10000	Ma		
2.1.1 Multiple and Various Audiences		***				1000	atr		
2.2 Writes for Different Purposes						1500	ix		
2.2.1 Different Purposes for Writing		×				1000			
2.3 Writes Variety of Forms/Genres						3000			
2.3.1 Uses a Variety of Forms/Genres		***************************************				3000			
2.4.1 Documents Used in Career Setting									

3.1 Develops Ideas and Organizes Writing	(
	Edu Cha WR
3.1.1 Selects topic/use relevant details	pte
3.1.2 Effective Organizational Structure	er '
3.2 Uses Appropriate Style	Th
3.2.1 Different audience affect writer's voice	
3.2.2Language audience/purpose appropriate	
3.2.3 Uses a Variety of Sentences	ırd
3.3 Knows/Applies Writing Conventions	s N
3.3.1 Uses Legible Handwriting	M ar
3.3.2 Spells Accurately in Final Draft	trix
3.3.3 Applies Capitalization Rules	
3.3.4 Applies Punctuation Rules	
3.3.5 Applies Usage Rules	
3.3.6 Uses Complete Sentences in Writing	
3.3.7 Applies Paragraph Conventions	
EALR 4	
4.1 Analyzes/Evaluates Others/Own writing	
4.1.1 Analyzes/Evaluates Using Est. Criteria	
4.1.2 Analyzes/Evaluates Own Writing	

