















Curriculum Strand	Curriculum Standard	Proficiency Standard	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	FM&E	FM&E	FM&E	FM&E	FM&E	FM&E	FM&E	
			Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 3	Ch. 4	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7	Ch. 8	Ch. 9	Ch. 10	Ch. 11	Ch. 12	Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 3	Ch. 4	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7		
		•Identify and describe varying rates of change and measure selected rates																					X
		•Recognize one form of stability as opposing changes occurring at the same rate (dynamic equilibrium) and cite several examples of that type of stability, e.g. homeostasis, saturated solutions, vapor pressure of liquids																					
		•Quantify certain changes and use a mathematical expression to determine past or future states of the system, e.g. gas laws, Newton's laws of motion														X		X					
	<b>6c. Curriculum Standard: Students will understand the meaning of models, their appropriate use and limitations, and how models can help them in understanding the natural world.</b>	<b>End of Grade Ten (Secondary) Students will be able to:</b> •Distinguish among physical (e.g. DNA), mathematical ( e.g. D=RT), and conceptual (e.g. atom) models and give examples of each																					
		•Use different models to represent the same object or process																					
		•Use a computer and mathematical model to determine values of variables beyond the range of phenomena observed in the laboratory																					
		•Compare and explain differences in values obtained using a mathematical model and those obtained in the laboratory																					
		•Illustrate how models allow scientists to better understand the natural world																					
	<b>6d. Curriculum Standard: Students will increasingly quantify their interactions with phenomena in the natural world, use these results to understand differences of scale in objects and systems, and determine how changes in scale affect various properties of those objects and systems.</b>	<b>End of Grade 10 (Secondary) Students will be able to:</b> •Calculate from direct measurements, many of the derived measurements of objects such as density, velocity, inner and surface areas, volumes, perimeters, and changes in heat content	X	X	X	X										X		X	X				X



