

		<h2 style="text-align: center;">F.5 Science - Grade 5</h2>	
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER MATERIAL INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY PUBLISHER/PROVIDER)			
Publisher/Provider Name/Imprint:	Amplify Education, Inc.	Grade(s):	5
Title of Student Edition:	Amplify Science Grade 5 Student Book (6 Pack) Bundle	Student Edition ISBN:	9781644828304
Title of Teacher Edition:	Amplify Science Grade 5 Digital Experience Teacher License, 6 year	Teacher Edition ISBN:	9798885700283
Title of SE Workbook:	Amplify Science Grade 5 Student Investigation Notebook Bundle	SE Workbook ISBN:	9781643330648
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER CITATION VIDEO: Reviewer must view video before starting the review of this set of materials.			
Citation Video Link:	Amplify Science K-5 Form F Citation Video		
Citation video certification:	I certify that I have viewed the citation video for this specific publisher and set of materials.		
Digital Material Log In (if applicable):	Website: http://learning.amplify.com	Student Acct. Username: s.scik-5@tryamplify.net Teacher Acct. Username: t.scik-5@tryamplify.net	Password: AmplifyNumber1

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
Matter and Its Interactions									
1	PE	5-PS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop a model to describe that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.							
2	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. A model showing that gases are made from matter particles that are too small to see and are moving freely around in space can explain many observations, including the inflation and shape of a balloon and the effects of air on larger particles or objects.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.3 Activity 3 Teacher Support Note, " Background, About the Book: Made of Matter " linked to on slide 15						
3	SEP	Developing and Using Models <i>Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</i> • Use models to describe phenomena.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.6 Activity 2 (slides 12–16) and Teacher Support Notes about Models linked to on slide 12						
4	CCC	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.3 Activity 1 (slides 2–6)						
5	PE	5-PS1-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Measure and graph quantities to provide evidence that regardless of the type of change that occurs when heating, cooling, or mixing substances, the total weight of matter is conserved.							
6	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • The amount (weight) of matter is conserved when it changes form, even in transitions in which it seems to vanish.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.5 Activity 4 (slide 34) and Teacher Support Note, " Assessment, Assessment Opportunities: Assessing Student Understanding of Conservation of Matter " linked to on slide 22)						
7	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • No matter what reaction or change in properties occurs, the total weight of the substances does not change. (Boundary: Mass and weight are not distinguished at this grade level.)	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 5, Lesson 5.3 Activity 3 (slides 45–46)						
8	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking <i>Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.</i> • Measure and graph quantities such as weight to address scientific and engineering questions and problems.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1 Activity 2 (slides 17–19), including Teacher Support Notes pg. 2–3, " Going Further: Graphing Plant Heights " and " Assessment Opportunity: Assessing Student Understanding of the Uses of Measurement " linked to on slide 13						
9	CCC	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, time, temperature, and volume.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.1 Activity 4 (slide 37)						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
10	CONN	Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems • Science assumes consistent patterns in natural systems.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.6 Activity 4 (slides 23–28), including Teacher Support Note pg. 2, " Pedagogical Goals: Understanding the Nature of Science " linked to on slide 21						
11	PE	5-PS1-3. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Make observations and measurements to identify materials based on their properties.							
12	DCI	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter • Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify materials. (Boundary: At this grade level, mass and weight are not distinguished, and no attempt is made to define the unseen particles or explain the atomic-scale mechanism of evaporation and condensation.)	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.4 Activity 4 (slides 31–35)						
13	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations <i>Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.</i> • Make observations and measurements to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence for an explanation of a phenomenon.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.2 Activity 2 (slides 15–19)						
14	CCC	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, time, temperature, and volume.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.1 Activity 4 Teacher Support Note pg. 3–4, " Student Thinking: Scale, Proportion, and Quantity " linked to on slide 28						
15	PE	5-PS1-4. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Conduct an investigation to determine whether the mixing of two or more substances results in new substances.							
16	DCI	PS1.B: Chemical Reactions • When two or more different substances are mixed, a new substance with different properties may be formed.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 5, Lesson 5.2 Activity 3 (slide 33)						
17	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations <i>Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.</i> • Conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, using fair tests in which variables are controlled and the number of trials considered.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 5, Lesson 5.4 Activity 2 (slides 14–22)						
18	CCC	Cause and Effect • Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 5, Lesson 5.4 Activity 3 Teacher Support Note, " Assessment, Assessment Opportunities: Assessing Student Understanding of Cause and Effect in Explaining Change " linked to on slide 23						
Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions									
19	PE	5-PS2-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Support an argument that the gravitational force exerted by Earth on objects is directed down.							
20	DCI	PS2.B: Types of Interactions • The gravitational force of Earth acting on an object near Earth's surface pulls that object toward the planet's center.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.4 Activity 3 (slides 27–30)						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
21	SEP	Engaging in Argument from Evidence <i>Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).</i> • Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.8 Activity 3 (slides 27–33)						
22	CCC	Cause and Effect • Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1 Activity 2 Teacher Support Notes pg. 2–3 "Crosscutting Concept: What is Meant by Cause and Effect" and "Crosscutting Concept: Cause and Effect Across Chapter 2" linked to on slide 14						
Energy									
23	PE	5-PS3-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Use models to describe that energy in animals' food (used for body repair, growth, motion, and to maintain body warmth) was once energy from the sun.							
24	DCI	PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life • The energy released [from] food was once energy from the sun that was captured by plants in the chemical process that forms plant matter (from air and water).	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.5 Activities 2–3 (slides 21–28)						
25	DCI	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms • Food provides animals with the materials they need for body repair and growth and the energy they need to maintain body warmth and for motion.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.3 Activity 4 (slides 37–41)						
26	SEP	Developing and Using Models <i>Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</i> • Use models to describe phenomena.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.5 Activity 3 (slides 42–47)						
27	CCC	Energy and Matter • Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.5 Activity 2 (slides 16–20)						
From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes									
28	PE	5-LS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Support an argument that plants get the materials they need for growth chiefly from air and water.							
29	DCI	LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms • Plants acquire their material for growth chiefly from air and water.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 3 (slides 24–31)						
30	SEP	Engaging in Argument from Evidence <i>Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).</i> • Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.7 Activity 3 (slides 21–22)						
31	CCC	Energy and Matter • Matter is transported into, out of, and within systems.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.7 Activity 3 (slides 24–29), including On-the-Fly Assessment 3 teacher note on slide 28						
Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics									
32	PE	5-LS2-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop a model to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment.							

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
33	DCI	LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems • The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plants or plants parts and animals) and therefore operate as “decomposers.” Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back to the soil. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.7 Activity 3 (slide 30) <i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.5 Activity 2 (slides 16–30)						
34	DCI	LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems • Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases, and water, from the environment, and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2 Activity 3 (slides 18–25)						
35	SEP	Developing and Using Models <i>Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 models and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</i> • Develop a model to describe phenomena.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.6 Activity 2 (slides 7–17), including Teacher Support Note, “ Pedagogical Goals: Today’s Use of the Ecosystem Modeling Tool ” linked to on slide 7						
36	CONN	Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena • Science explanations describe the mechanisms for natural events.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.7 Activity 2 (slides 6–19), including Teacher Support Note, “ Pedagogical Goals: Understanding the Nature of Science ” linked to on slide 6						
37	CCC	Systems and System Models • A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.6 Activity 3 (slides 27–29) including Teacher Support Note, “ Crosscutting Concept: What is Meant by Systems and System Models? ” linked to on slide 18						
Earth’s Place in the Universe									
38	PE	5-ESS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Support an argument that the apparent brightness of the sun and stars is due to their relative distances from the Earth.							
39	DCI	ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars • The sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer. Stars range greatly in their distance from Earth.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.6 Activity 1 (slides 2–11)						
40	SEP	Engaging in Argument from Evidence <i>Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).</i> • Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.7 Activity 2 (slides 9–19)						
41	CCC	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.3 Activity 3 (slides 24–28)						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
42	PE	5-ESS1-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Represent data in graphical displays to reveal patterns of daily changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky.							
43	DCI	ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System • The orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 1 (slides 2–11) , including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 2 <i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.5 Activity 3 (slide 29) <i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.3 Activity 3 (slides 28–36)						
44	SEP	Analyzing and Interpreting Data <i>Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.</i> • Represent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2 Activity 3 (slides 15–19)						
45	CCC	Patterns • Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1 Activity 1 (slides 7–13) , including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 2						
Earth's Systems									
46	PE	5-ESS2-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Develop a model using an example to describe ways the geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and/or atmosphere interact.							
47	DCI	ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems • Earth's major systems are the geosphere (solid and molten rock, soil, and sediments), the hydrosphere (water and ice), the atmosphere (air), and the biosphere (living things, including humans). These systems interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes. The ocean supports a variety of ecosystems and organisms, shapes landforms, and influences climate. Winds and clouds in the atmosphere interact with the landforms to determine patterns of weather.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.4 Activity 1 (slides 5–10)						
48	SEP	Developing and Using Models <i>Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</i> • Develop a model using an example to describe a scientific principle.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 4 (slides 35–41) , including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 35						
49	CCC	Systems and System Models • A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.4 Activity 3 (slides 29–37) , including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 29						
50	PE	5-ESS2-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Describe and graph the amounts of saltwater and fresh water in various reservoirs to provide evidence about the distribution of water on Earth.							

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
51	DCI	ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes • Nearly all of Earth's available water is in the ocean. Most freshwater is in glaciers or underground; only a tiny fraction is in streams, lakes, wetlands, and the atmosphere.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.1 Activity 3 (slides 20–27) , including Teacher Support Note, " Pedagogical Goals: Understanding Water Shortages " linked to on slide 20						
52	SEP	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking <i>Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.</i> • Describe and graph quantities such as area and volume to address scientific questions.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 2 (slides 12–24)						
53	CCC	Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight and volume.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2 Activity 2 (slides 5–13)						
Earth and Human Activity									
54	PE	5-ESS3-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth's resources and environment.							
55	DCI	ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems • Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth's resources and environments.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.5 Activity 3 (slides 28–36)						
56	SEP	Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information <i>Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to evaluating the merit and accuracy of ideas and methods.</i> • Obtain and combine information from books and/or other reliable media to explain phenomena or solutions to a design problem.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.2 Activities 2 and 3 (slides 17–25)						
57	CCC	Systems and System Models • A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.4 Activity 2 (slides 11–17)						
58	CONN	Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World. • Science findings are limited to questions that can be answered with empirical evidence.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.1 Activities 2 and 3 (slides 5–11)						
New Mexico Science and Society:									
59	NM	5-SS-1 NM: Communicate information gathered from books, reliable media, or outside sources, that describes how a variety of scientists and engineers across New Mexico have improved existing technologies, developed new ones, or improved society through applications of science.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.8 Activity 2 Teacher Support Note, " Instructional Suggestion: Going Further: Researching Local Scientists or Engineers " linked to on slide 8						
Engineering Design									
60	PE	3-5-ETS1-1. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.							

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
61	DCI	ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible solutions to a problem are limited by available materials and resources (constraints). The success of a designed solution is determined by considering the desired features of a solution (criteria). Different proposals for solutions can be compared on the basis of how well each one meets the specified criteria for success or how well each takes the constraints into account. (3-5-ETS1-1) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.7 Activity 2 (slides 11–13)						
62	SEP	Asking Questions and Defining Problems <i>Asking questions and defining problems in 3–5 builds on grades K–2 experiences and progresses to specifying qualitative relationships.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define a simple design problem that can be solved through the development of an object, tool, process, or system and includes several criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. (3-5-ETS1-1) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.8 Activity 3 (slides 26–34)						
63	CCC	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's needs and wants change over time, as do their demands for new and improved technologies. (3-5-ETS1-1) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.2 Activity 3 (slides 22–29)						
64	PE	3-5-ETS1-2. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.							
65	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on a problem should be carried out before beginning to design a solution. Testing a solution involves investigating how well it performs under a range of likely conditions. (3-5-ETS1-2) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.7 Activity 1 (slides 2–10)						
66	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At whatever stage, communicating with peers about proposed solutions is an important part of the design process, and share ideas can lead to improved designs. (3-5-ETS1-2) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.4 Activity 2 (slides 20–28)						
67	SEP	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions <i>Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to the use of evidence in constructing explanations that specify variables that describe and predict phenomena and in designing multiple solutions to design problems.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and compare multiple solutions to a problem based on how well they meet the criteria and constraints of the design problem. (3-5-ETS1-2) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.4 Activity 3 (slides 29–35)						
68	CCC	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineers improve existing technologies or develop new ones to increase their benefits, decrease known risks, and meet societal demands. (3-5-ETS1-2) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.8 Activity 2 (slides 8–16)						
69	PE	3-5-ETS1-3. Students who demonstrate understanding can: Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.							
70	DCI	ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tests are often designed to identify failure points or difficulties, which suggest the elements of the design that need to be improved. (3-5-ETS1-3) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.4 Activity 1 (slides 11–19)						
71	DCI	ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different solutions need to be tested in order to determine which of them best solves the problem, given the criteria and the constraints. (3-5-ETS1-3) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.5 Activity 1 (slides 2–8)						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
72	SEP	Planning and Carrying Out Investigations <i>Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, using fair tests in which variables are controlled and the number of trials considered. (3-5-ETS1-3) 	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 4, Lesson 4.1 Activity 2 (slides 8–17)						

CCSS for ELA/Literacy and Math in Grade 5 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.									
Grade 5 CCSS ELA/Literacy									
73	CCSS ELA/Literacy	RI.5.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. (5-PS2-1), (5-LS1-1), (5-ESS3-1), (5-ESS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2)	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.4 Activity 3 (slides 17–20)						
74	CCSS ELA/Literacy	RI.5.7 Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. (5-PS1-1), (5-PS3-1), (5-LS2-1), (5-ESS1-1), (5-ESS2-1), (5-ESS2-2), (5-ESS3-1), (3-5-ETS1-2)	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.6 Activity 2 (slides 17–29) , including Teacher Support Note, " Providing More Experience: Informational Text " linked to on slide 12						
75	CCSS ELA/Literacy	RI.5.8 Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s). (5-ESS1-1)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.5 Activity 3 (slides 31–40) including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 31						
76	CCSS ELA/Literacy	RI.5.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. (5-PS2-1), (5-LS1-1), (5-ESS1-1), (5-ESS3-1), (3-5-ETS1-2)	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.7 Activities 1 and 2 (slides 7–14)						
77	CCSS ELA/Literacy	W.5.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. (5-PS2-1), (5-LS1-1), (5-ESS1-1)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.8 Activity 2 (slides 12–22)						
78	CCSS ELA/Literacy	W.5.7 Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic. (5-PS1-2), (5-PS1-3), (5-PS1-4), (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-3)	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.4 Activities 1 and 3 (slide 5; slides 22–26) , including Teacher Support Note, " Pedagogical Goals: Why Investigate Freshwater and Salt Water " linked to on slide 22						
79	CCSS ELA/Literacy	W.5.8 Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources. (5-PS1-2), (5-PS1-3), (5-PS1-4), (5-ESS2-2), (5-ESS3-1), (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-3)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activities 2 and 4 (slides 18–22; slides 33–37)						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
80	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	W.5.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (5-PS1-2), (5-PS1-3), (5-PS1-4), (5-ESS3-1)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.3 Activity 2 (slides 12–14) , including Teacher Support Note, " Pedagogical Goals: Gathering Evidence from a Variety of Sources " linked to on slide 12						
81	CCSS ELA/ Literacy	SL.5.5 Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes. (5-PS3-1), (5-LS2-1), (5-ESS1-2), (5-ESS2-1), (5-ESS2-2)	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.4 Activity 2 (slides 14–21)						
Grade 5 CCSS Math									
82	CCSS Math	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (5-PS1-1), (5-PS1-2), (5-PS1-3), (5-LS1-1), (5-LS2-1), (5-ESS1-1), (5-ESS1-2), (5-ESS2-1), (5-ESS2-2), (5-ESS3-1), (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3)	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.5 Activity 2 (slides 13–26)						
83	CCSS Math	MP.4 Model with mathematics. (5-PS1-1), (5-PS1-2), (5-PS1-3), (5-ESS1-1), (5-ESS1-2), (5-ESS2-1), (5-ESS2-2), (5-ESS3-1), (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3)	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.4 Activity 3 (slides 22–25) , including Teacher Support Note, " Going Further: Mathematical Thinking " linked to on slide 22						
84	CCSS Math	MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. (5-PS1-2), (5-LS1-1), (5-LS2-1), (5-PS1-3), (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2), (3-5-ETS1-3)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.4 Activity 3 (slides 32–35) , including Teacher Support Note, " Science Note: Supporting Students in Understanding Models " and " Science Note: Scale in the Modeling How Animals Grow Activity " linked to on slide 32						
85	CCSS Math	3-5.OA Operations and Algebraic Thinking (3-5-ETS1-1), (3-5-ETS1-2)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 1 (slides 7–14)						
86	CCSS Math	5.NBT.A.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left. (5-PS1-1)	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.3 Activity 1, (slides 2–6) , including Teacher Support Note, " Going Further: Mathematical Thinking " linked to on slide 2						
87	CCSS Math	5.NBT.A.2 Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10. (5-ESS1-1)	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.3 Activity 3 (slides 25–34) , including Teacher Support Notes linked to on slide 25						
88	CCSS Math	5.NF.B.7 Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions. (5-PS1-1)	No citation.						
89	CCSS Math	5.MD.A.1 Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems. (5-PS1-2), (5-LS1-1)	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.2 Overview and Standards section						

Section 1: Standards Review: Science									
Criteria #	Standard Identifier	Grade 5 Science 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
90	CCSS Math	5.MD.C.3 Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement. (5-PS1-1)	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.1 Activity 4 Teacher Support Note, " Instructional Suggestion, Student Thinking: Scale, Proportion, and Quantity " linked to on slide 28						
91	CCSS Math	5.MD.C.4 Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units. (5-PS1-1)	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.5 Activity 1 (slides 2–11), including Teacher Support Note, " Going Further: Mathematical Thinking " linked to on slide 2						
92	CCSS Math	5.G.A.2 Represent real world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of points in the context of the situation. (5-ESS2-1), (5-ESS1-2)	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2 Activity 3 (slides 21–26)						

Section 2: Science Content Review								
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publisher/provider citations for this section will refer to the Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material) and/or Student Edition/Student Workbook (student-facing core material). The cited Teacher Edition, Student Edition, and/or Student Workbook should correspond with titles and ISBNs entered on the Form F cover page, whether in print, online, or both. The review set submitted to the summer review institute should also correspond with what is cited on the Form F. If the review set is an online platform only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams. If the review set is in print only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams. For this section, the publisher/provider will enter one citation per criterion (Column C). Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the criterion. The citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that all components of the criterion have been met. Each citation should cover no more than 3 pages within the materials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
FOCUS AREA 1: PHENOMENA-/PROBLEM-BASED AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH Instructional materials are centered around high quality phenomena and/or problems and require a three dimensional approach to make sense of the phenomena or to solve the problems.								
1	Materials clearly integrate and describe the three-dimensional NM STEM Ready! Standards via appropriate grade-band, interdisciplinary progressions that center around the phenomena, utilizing aligned SEPs, CCCs, DCIs and the common core math and ELA standards' connections.	<i>The Earth System</i> Unit Overview (pg. 2–4 in Printable Teacher Guide) Planning for the Unit > Standards at a Glance (pg. 36 in Printable Teacher Guide)						
2	Materials consistently support meaningful student sensemaking with the three dimensions, including discourse, that is appropriate to grade band progressions, instruction and assessment.	<i>The Earth System</i> Planning for the Unit > Unit Map (pg. 5–6 in Printable Teacher Guide)						
3	Natural and designed phenomena and/or problems that are meaningful and apparent to students drive coherent lessons and activities in all three dimensions.	The Earth System Printable Resources > Coherence Flowchart						
FOCUS AREA 2: THREE-DIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT Assessments provide tools, guidance and support for teachers to collect, interpret and act on data about student progress toward the learning goals of the 3 dimensional standards.								
4	Materials engage students in meaningful tasks as well as multiple assessment types and opportunities, across all dimensions, in order to make sense of phenomena and/or design solutions to problems.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Teacher References > Assessment System > Entry-Level and Summative Assessments & Monitoring Progress (pg. 601–603 in Printable Teacher Guide)						

Section 2: Science Content Review

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS:

- Publisher/provider citations for this section will refer to the **Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material)** and/or **Student Edition/Student Workbook (student-facing core material)**. The cited Teacher Edition, Student Edition, and/or Student Workbook should correspond with titles and ISBNs entered on the Form F cover page, whether in print, online, or both. The review set submitted to the summer review institute should also correspond with what is cited on the Form F. If the review set is an online platform only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams. If the review set is in print only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams.
- For this section, the publisher/provider will enter one citation per criterion (Column C). Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the criterion. The citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that all components of the criterion have been met. [Each citation should cover no more than 3 pages within the materials.](#)
 - **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.
 - **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
5	Materials include opportunities for students to obtain feedback from teachers and peers as well as opportunities for student self-reflection.	Modeling Matter Printable Resources, Crosscutting Concept Tracker <i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 3, Lesson 3.6 Activity 2 (slide 19) Self-Reflection: <i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.10 Activity 3 (slide 24 , Teacher Support Notes pg. 2, " Rationale, Pedagogical Goals: Student Self Assessment ")						

FOCUS AREA 3: TEACHER SUPPORTS

Materials include opportunities for teachers to effectively plan and utilize materials.

6	Materials provide a comprehensive list of supplies and teacher guidance needed to support instructional activities in a safe manner.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.2 Materials & Preparation (pg. 4–5 in Printable Lesson Guide)						
7	Materials provide teacher guidance for the use of embedded and meaningful technology to support and enhance student learning, when applicable.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Teacher References > Apps in this Unit (pg. 625–627 in Printable Unit Guide)						
8	Materials and assessments include teacher guidance for students at, approaching, or exceeding grade level expectations.	<i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.7 Differentiation Slide 15, On-the-Fly Assessment 7 teacher note						

Section 2: Science Content Review								
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publisher/provider citations for this section will refer to the Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material) and/or Student Edition/Student Workbook (student-facing core material). The cited Teacher Edition, Student Edition, and/or Student Workbook should correspond with titles and ISBNs entered on the Form F cover page, whether in print, online, or both. The review set submitted to the summer review institute should also correspond with what is cited on the Form F. If the review set is an online platform only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams. If the review set is in print only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams.• For this section, the publisher/provider will enter one citation per criterion (Column C). Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the criterion. The citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that all components of the criterion have been met. Each citation should cover no more than 3 pages within the materials.<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.<ul style="list-style-type: none">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
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.	Modeling Matter Assessment System, Assessment System Components (pg. 593–594 in Printable Unit Guide) <i>Modeling Matter</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.10 Slide 22, Critical Juncture Assessment 1b Teacher Note						
FOCUS AREA 4: STUDENT CENTERED INSTRUCTION								
Materials are designed for each student's regular and active participation in science content.								
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.	<i>Patterns of Earth and Sky</i> Chapter 1, Lesson 1.1 "Eliciting and Leveraging Students' Prior Knowledge, Personal Experiences, and Cultural Backgrounds" and "Patterns of Earth and Sky Family Connections Homework" (both found in lesson Digital Resources)						
11	The flow of lessons from one unit to the next is coherent, meaningful, direct, and apparent to students.	<i>The Earth System</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1 Activity 1 (slides 3–8)						
FOCUS AREA 5: EQUITY								
Materials 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.	<i>Ecosystem Restoration</i> Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1 Differentiation						
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.	<i>Amplify Science</i> Program Guide, Access and equity, Universal Design for Learning						

Section 2: All Content Review				
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 AREA 2: WELL-DESIGNED LESSONS Instructional materials take into account effective lesson structure and pacing.				
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.			

Section 2: All Content Review				
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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 AREA 3: RESOURCES FOR PLANNING Instructional materials provide teacher resources to support planning, learning, and understanding of the New Mexico Content Standards.				
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. <i>(Adopted New Mexico Content Standards for 2024: NM STEM Ready Science Standards)</i>			

Section 2: All Content Review				
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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 Instructional materials give all students extensive opportunities and support 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.			

Section 2: All Content Review				
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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 AREA 6: CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES Instructional materials represent a variety of cultural and linguistic perspectives.				
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 2: All Content Review				
PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.			