

GACE[®] Special Education Mathematics and Science Assessment (088) Curriculum Crosswalk

Subarea I. Mathematics (50%)							
<i>Objective 1: Understands numbers and operations, including rational numbers, proportions, number theory, and estimation</i>							
A. Understands operations and properties of rational numbers							
 Solves problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of real numbers 							
 Describes the effect an operation has on a given number; e.g., adding a negative, dividing by a fraction 							
Applies the order of operations							
 Uses place value to read and write numbers in standard and expanded form 							
 Identifies or applies properties of operations on a number system; i.e., commutative, associative, distributive, identity 							
 Compares, classifies, and orders real numbers 							
 Performs operations involving exponents, including negative exponents 							
Simplifies and approximates radicals							
 Uses scientific notation to represent and compare numbers 							
 Selects the appropriate operation to use for a given problem 							

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 B. Understands the relationships among fractions, decimals, and percents 							
 Simplifies fractions to lowest terms 							
Finds equivalent fractions							
 Converts between fractions, decimals, and percents 							
 Represents fractions, decimals, and percents with various models 							
 Given a fraction, decimal, or percent, identifies a corresponding model, and vice versa 							
C. Knows how to use ratios and proportional relationships in solving problems							
 Applies the concept of a ratio to describe a relationship between two quantities 							
 Recognizes and represents proportional relationships between two quantities 							
 Uses proportional relationships to solve problems; e.g., rates, scale factors 							
 Solves percent problems; e.g., discounts, taxes, tips, simple interest rates 							
 D. Knows the basic concepts of number theory; e.g., primes, composites, factors, multiples 							
 Applies characteristics of prime and composite numbers 							
 Applies characteristics of odd and even numbers 							
 Solves problems involving factors, multiples, and divisibility 							

E. Knows how to use estimation to determine the reasonableness of results							
 Recognizes the reasonableness of results within the context of a given problem 							
Tests the reasonableness of results using estimation							
 Demonstrates an understanding of estimation and rounding 							
 Recognizes appropriate uses of estimation and rounding 							
<i>Objective 2: Understands algebra, functions, and graphs</i>							
A. Knows how to perform operations on algebraic expressions							
 Adds, subtracts, factors, and expands linear algebraic expressions with rational coefficients 							
B. Knows how to translate verbal relationships into algebraic expressions and equations							
 Translates verbal relationships into algebraic equations or expressions 							
C. Understands how to recognize and represent linear relationships algebraically							
Determines the equation of a line							
 Recognizes and uses the basic forms of linear equations 							
 Converts among various forms of linear equations; e.g., slope-intercept, point-slope, standard 							

 D. Understands how to solve equations and inequalities 								
 Solves one-variable linear equations and inequalities 								
 Represents solutions to inequalities on the number line 								
 Represents and solves systems of linear equations and inequalities with two variables 								
E. Knows how to recognize and represent simple sequences or patterns; e.g., arithmetic, geometric								
 Evaluates, extends, or algebraically represents rules involving number patterns 								
 Describes or extends patterns involving shapes or figures 								
Forms rules based on given patterns								
Identifies patterns based on given rules								
F. Understands how to identify and evaluate functions								
Determines whether a relation is a function								
 Evaluates functions for given input values; i.e., algebraically, graphically, tabular 								
G. Knows how to determine and interpret the set of inputs and their corresponding outputs for functions represented numerically, graphically, or algebraically								
Given a table of values, determines the sets of inputs and outputs								
 Given the graph of a function, determines the sets of inputs and outputs 								

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J. Knows how to analyze and represent functions that model given information								
 Identifies which particular model (e.g., graph, equation, table) fits a given set of conditions 								
 Recognizes the relationship between two quantities by analyzing a particular mathematical model; e.g., graph, equation, table 								
<i>Objective 3: Understands geometry and measurement, including points, lines, and figures of two and three dimensions</i>								
A. Understands how to solve problems involving perimeter and area of plane figures								
• Calculates and interprets perimeter and area of plane figures that can be composed of triangles and quadrilaterals								
Calculates changes in perimeter and area as the dimensions of plane figures change								
B. Knows how to solve problems involving surface area and volume of solids								
 Calculates and interprets surface area and volume of solids; e.g., prisms, pyramids, cylinders, spheres 								
 Calculates changes in surface area and volume as the dimensions of a solid change 								
 Uses two-dimensional representations of three-dimensional objects to visualize and solve problems 								

C. Understands the concepts of similarity and congruence							
Determines whether two figures are similar or congruent							
 Uses similarity and congruence to solve problems with plane figures; e.g., scale problems 							
D. Knows properties of and relationships between points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles							
 Identifies points, lines, line segments, and rays 							
Identifies parallel and perpendicular lines							
 Solves problems involving parallel, perpendicular, and intersecting lines 							
 Applies angle relationships (e.g., supplementary, vertical, alternate interior) to solve problems 							
E. Knows how to solve problems involving circles							
 Solves problems involving circumference and area of circles 							
 Solves problems involving diameter and radius of circles 							
F. Knows properties of polygons							
 Solves problems involving sides (e.g., Pythagorean theorem) and angles in real- world and mathematical problems using two and three dimensions 							
 Recognizes characteristics of special triangles; e.g., isosceles, right, 30-60-90 							

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H. Understands systems of measurement							
 Solves measurement and estimation problems involving time, length, volume, and mass in standard measurement systems 							
Converts units within a measurement system							
 Uses appropriate units of measurement in a given context 							
<i>Objective 4: Understands probability, statistics, and discrete math, including data, central tendency, and inference</i>							
A. Understands how to interpret, analyze, and represent data presented in a variety of displays							
 Analyzes and interprets various displays of data; e.g., box plots, histograms, scatterplots 							
 Draws conclusions based on data; e.g., misleading representation of data, line of best fit, interpolation, association 							
 Chooses appropriate graphs based on data; e.g., represents data accurately, chooses correct types of graphs 							
B. Understands concepts associated with measures of central tendency and dispersion							
 Solves for the mean and weighted average of given sets of data 							
 Determines and interprets mean, median, and mode in a variety of problems 							
• Determines and interprets common features of sets of data; e.g., range and outliers							

 Chooses appropriate measures of central tendency to represent given sets of data and justify the measures used 							
 Identifies correct statements regarding a given numerical data set 							
 Uses data to draw comparative inferences about two populations 							
 Distinguishes between random and biased sampling 							
C. Understands statistical processes and how to evaluate them							
 Understands statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population 							
 Decides if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process; e.g., using simulation 							
D. Understands how to make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies							
 Recognizes the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies, and explains how randomization relates to each 							
 Uses data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion 							
Draws inferences about populations based on collected data							

E. Knows how to develop, use, and evaluate probability models								
 Uses counting techniques (e.g., the counting principle, permutations, combinations) to answer questions involving a finite sample space 								
 Solves probability problems involving independent and dependent events 								
Subarea II. Science (50%)								
<i>Objective 1: Understands the nature of scientific inquiry and technology, and its relationship to society</i>								
A. Understands methods of scientific inquiry and design								
 Identifying problems based on observations 								
 Forming and testing hypotheses 								
 Theories, models, and laws 								
 Experimental design, including independent and dependent variables, controls, and sources of error 								
 Process skills, including observing, comparing, inferring, categorizing, generalizing, and concluding 								
B. Understands the history and nature of scientific knowledge								
 Subject to change and consistent with evidence 								
Based on reproducible evidence								

 Unifying concepts and processes, such as systems, models, constancy and change, equilibrium, form and function 							
Accepted principles and models develop over time							
 Major developments in science, such as atomic theory and genetics 							
 Contributions of major historical figures, such as Darwin and Newton 							
C. Understands the processes involved in collecting and analyzing scientific data							
 Common units of measurement (metric and English) including unit conversion and prefixes such as milli and kilo 							
Organization and presentation of data							
Trends in data							
Relationships between variables							
Predictions and valid conclusions based on data							
 Basic data and error analysis, including determining mean, accuracy, precision, and sources of error 							
D. Understands the procedures for safe and correct use of laboratory and field materials and equipment							
 Appropriate and safe preparation, use, storage, and disposal of materials such as chemicals and lab specimens 							
Appropriate and safe use of equipment such as glassware and microscopes							

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 Preparations for demonstrations, activities, or field use 							
Basic use and maintenance of equipment such as microscopes and balances							
 Use of standard safety equipment, such as eyewash stations and showers 							
Laboratory safety rules for students							
 Appropriate apparel and conduct in the laboratory 							
 Emergency procedures for events such as fires, chemical spills, and injuries 							
E. Understands that science and technology impact the environment and society							
Acid rain							
Air and water pollution							
Greenhouse gases							
Ozone layer depletion							
Waste disposal and recycling							
Green chemistry							
Irrigation							
Reservoirs and levees							
Depletion of aquifers							
Loss of biodiversity							
F. Understands major issues associated with energy production and the management of natural resources							
Renewable and nonrenewable energy resources							

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Conservation, recycling, and sustainability								
 Pros and cons of power generation based on various sources, such as fossil and nuclear fuel, hydropower, wind power, solar power, and geothermal power 								
 Issues associated with the use and extraction of Earth's resources; e.g., mining, land reclamation, and deforestation 								
G. Understands applications of science and technology in daily life and public health								
Chemical properties of household products								
 Communication technologies; e.g., wireless devices, GPS, satellites 								
 Science principles applied in commonly used consumer products; e.g., batteries, sunglasses 								
Water purification								
 Common agricultural practices, such as the use of insecticides, herbicides, and genetically modified crops 								
 Medical technologies such as medical imaging, X rays, and radiation therapy 								
<i>Objective 2: Understands physical science, including matter, energy, reactions, forces, electricity, and magnetism</i>								
A. Understands the organization of matter								
Elements, compounds, and mixtures								
Atoms, molecules, and ions								
 Basic properties of solids, liquids, plasma, and gases 								

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 Atomic structure, including nucleus, electrons, protons, and neutrons 								
Atomic number, atomic mass, and isotopes								
Electron arrangements								
Nature of radioactive substances								
Chemical, electrical, and radioactive hazards								
B. Understands basic concepts and relationships involving energy and matter								
Conservation of energy and conservation of matter								
Kinetic and potential energy								
 Conversions between different forms of energy, such as thermal, chemical, and electrical 								
Chemical and physical properties/changes								
 Phase transitions and the energy changes involved, such as heat needed to melt solid 								
 Relationships between volume, pressure, and temperature of gases 								
Temperature scales, such as Celsius and Fahrenheit								
Conduction, convection, and radiation								
Applications of energy and matter relationships in life and Earth/space science								
C. Understands types of bonding and composition and the formulas of simple compounds								
Covalent and ionic bonding								

 Recognize names and formulas of simple compounds such as water, carbon dioxide, and sodium chloride 								
D. Understands the organization of the periodic table and can use it to predict trends in physical and chemical properties								
Symbols of the elements								
Arrangement of the elements on the table								
Atomic number and atomic mass								
• Trends in physical and chemical properties of elements, such as metals and nonmetals, based on their position on the table								
E. Understands basic concepts involved in chemical reactions								
 Balancing equations of simple chemical reactions 								
 Energy consumed or produced in reactions (endothermic and exothermic reactions) 								
 Factors that affect reaction rates, such as concentration, temperature, pressure, and catalysts 								
Types of basic reactions								
F. Understands solutions and simple acid-base chemistry								
• Dilute, concentrated, saturated, unsaturated, and supersaturated solutions								
• Effect of temperature, pressure, particle size, and agitation on the rate of dissolving								

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 Effect of temperature, pressure, and solvent on solubility 								
 Chemical and physical properties of acids and bases 								
• pH scale								
Neutralization								
G. Understands basic concepts in mechanics								
 Describe motion in terms of speed, velocity, acceleration, and displacement 								
Newton's laws of motion								
 Gravitational attraction and acceleration due to gravity 								
Distinction between mass and weight								
Work, power, and energy								
 Motion and forces in applications, such as inclined planes and pendulums 								
 Simple machines, such as the wedge, screw, and lever 								
 Forces and physical properties involving fluids, including buoyancy 								
 Balanced and unbalanced forces, such as friction, inertia, and gravity 								
 H. Understands basic concepts in electricity and magnetism 								
Electrostatic attraction and repulsion								
Conductors and insulators								
 Direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) 								

 Levels of organization (cells, tissues, organs, organ systems) 							
Major features of common animal cell types							
Prokaryotes and eukaryotes							
Cell cycle							
Mitosis, meiosis, cytokinesis							
B. Understands the basic biochemistry of life							
Cellular respiration							
Photosynthesis							
 Biological molecules, such as DNA, carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, and enzymes 							
C. Understands basic genetics							
Structure and function of DNA and RNA							
Chromosomes, genes, and alleles							
Dominant and recessive traits							
 Mendelian inheritance, including genotype, phenotype, use of the Punnett square, and pedigrees 							
D. Understands the theory and key mechanisms of evolution							
 Mechanisms of evolution and natural selection 							
Isolation mechanisms and speciation							
 Supporting evidence, including the fossil record, comparative anatomy, and homologous structures 							

E. Understands the elements of the hierarchical classification scheme								
Classification schemes (taxonomy)								
 Characteristics of bacteria, animals, plants, fungi, and protists 								
• Viruses								
F. Understands the major structures of plants and their functions								
Characteristics of vascular and nonvascular plants								
 Structure and function of roots, leaves, and stems 								
Asexual and sexual reproduction								
Growth								
Uptake and transport of nutrients and water								
Responses to stimuli and homeostasis								
G. Understands the basic anatomy and physiology of animals, including the human body								
Response to stimuli and homeostasis								
 Systems that exchange with the environment, including respiratory, excretory, and digestive systems 								
 Internal transport and exchange, including the circulatory system 								
 Control systems, such as the nervous system and the endocrine systems 								
 Movement and support, including the skeletal and muscular systems 								

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Reproduction and development									
Immune system									
H. Understands population dynamics									
Growth curves and carrying capacity									
 Intraspecific relationships, such as mating systems, social systems, and competition 									
I. Understands community ecology									
Niche and habitat									
Species diversity									
 Interspecific relationships, such as predator- prey and parasitism 									
J. Understands community ecology									
• Biomes									
 Stability and disturbances, such as glaciation, climate change, and succession 									
 Energy flow, such as trophic levels and food webs 									
 Biogeochemical cycles, including water, nitrogen, and carbon cycles and biotic/abiotic interaction 									
<i>Objective 4: Understands Earth and space science, including geology, the hydrosphere, the atmosphere, and astronomy</i>									
A. Understands the types and basic characteristics of rocks and minerals and their formation processes									
The rock cycle									
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 Characteristics of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks and their formation processes 							
Characteristics of minerals							
 B. Understands the processes involved in erosion, weathering, and deposition of Earth's surface materials and soil formation 							
Erosion and deposition							
Chemical and physical weathering							
Characteristics and formation of soil							
Runoff and infiltration							
C. Understands Earth's basic structure and internal processes							
 Earth's layers, such as the crust, mantle, and core 							
Earth's shape and size							
Geographical features							
Earth's magnetic field							
Plate tectonics							
Earthquakes and volcanoes							
D. Understands historical geology							
Principle of uniformitarianism							
 Basic principles of relative age dating, including superposition and fossil succession 							
Geologic time scale							

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Basic development and movement of weather patterns							
G. Understands the major factors that affect climate and seasons							
Effects of latitude, geographical location, and elevation							
 Effects of atmospheric circulation, such as the jet stream 							
 Characteristics and locations of climate zones, such as the Tropics and the Arctic 							
Effect of the tilt of Earth's axis on seasons							
 Effects of natural phenomena, such as volcanic eruptions and solar radiation variations 							
H. Understands the major features of the solar system							
Structure of the solar system							
The laws of motion and gravity							
 Characteristics of the Sun, Moon, and planets 							
 Characteristics of asteroids, meteoroids, comets, and dwarf/minor planets 							
Theories of origin of the solar system							
I. Understands the interactions of the Earth-Moon- Sun system							
Effect on seasons							
Effect on tides							

Earth's rotation and orbital revolution around the Sun							
Phases of the Moon							
Solar and lunar eclipses							
Time zones							
J. Understands major features of the universe							
Galaxies							
Characteristics of stars and their life cycles							
Theories about the origin of the universe							
 Contributions of space exploration and technology to our understanding of the universe 							