

GACE[®] Biology Assessment Test II (026) Curriculum Crosswalk

Subarea I. Scientific Inquiry, Processes, Technology, and Society (30%)								
<i>Objective 1: Understands the nature of scientific inquiry and processes, including the collection and analysis of data</i>								
A. Understands the processes involved in scientific inquiry and experimental design								
 Identifying problems based on observations 								
 Formulating and testing hypotheses 								
 Identifying experimental variables and controls 								
Drawing scientific conclusions								
 Formulating theories based on accumulated data 								
 Using scientific sources and communicating findings appropriately 								
B. Understands the processes involved in scientific data collection and manipulation								
 Common units of measurement (metric and English units), including unit conversions 								
 Scientific notation and significant figures in collected data 								
Linear versus logarithmic scales								
Choosing appropriate types of graphs or charts								

 Interpreting data, including identifying patterns and trends, drawing conclusions, and making predictions 								
 Basic data analysis, including determining mean, precision, accuracy, and sources of error 								
C. Understands the multidisciplinary nature of biology and the use of scientific models								
Chemical nature of biology								
Mathematics in biology								
 Physical laws and principles governing biological systems 								
 Selecting appropriate models for a given purpose (e.g., physical, conceptual, mathematical) and knowing the limitations of the models 								
 Understands the major historical developments of biology and the contributions of major historical figures 								
 Accepted principles and theories change and develop over time 								
Development of germ theory and cell theory								
 Developments in heredity, evolution, and ecology 								
 Developments in the understanding of the nature and structure of genetic material 								
 Developments in the classification of organisms 								

E. Understands the procedures for correct preparation, storage, use, and disposal of laboratory materials								
 Preparation for classroom or field use of materials, such as preparing solutions and staining slides 								
 Appropriate storage of chemicals, biological specimens, and other materials 								
 Appropriate and safe use of materials, including chemicals and laboratory specimens 								
 Safe disposal of biological specimens, chemicals, and solutions 								
F. Understands the appropriate and safe use and care of laboratory equipment								
 Optical equipment, such as microscopes, spectrophotometers, and UV light sources 								
 Separation equipment, such as equipment used for gel electrophoresis, chromatography, and centrifugation 								
 Measurement, mixing, and heating equipment, such as balances, stirrers, and Bunsen burners 								
 Sterilization equipment, such as autoclaves and ovens 								

G. Understands safety and emergency procedures for science classrooms and laboratories								
Use of material safety data sheets (MSDS)								
 Use of personal safety equipment; e.g., gloves, goggles, lab coats 								
 Use of laboratory safety equipment; e.g., fire extinguishers, eyewash stations, emergency showers 								
<i>Objective 2: Understands the relationship of science and technology to society and the environment</i>								
 A. Understands the management of natural resources and the impact of science and technology on the environment 								
 Agriculture, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries practices 								
 Renewable and/or sustainable use of resources 								
 Extraction of mineral and energy resources and resource management, including waste management and recycling 								
 Conservation, including habitat preservation, habitat restoration, and species protection 								
 Pollution, including nonpoint sources of pollution and burning of fossil fuels 								
 Pollution mitigation, including green building and environmental cleanup 								

B. Understands the impact of human activity and natural phenomena on society								
Economic and social consequences								
Natural disaster management	ľ					•		
 Climate change (such as global warming), sea levels, and flooding 								
Epidemiology								
Agriculture and soil erosion								
Estuary and wetland degradation								
Water management								
 Production, use, and disposal of consumer products 								
C. Understands the ethical and societal issues arising from the use of science and technology								
 Ethical research concerns, including use of stem cells and toxic chemicals 								
 Ethical use of technology, genetic information, genetically modified organisms, and cloning 								
Subarea II. Organismal Biology (30%)								
<i>Objective 1: Understands characteristics contributing to the diversity of life, including classification systems</i>								
A. Understands the historical and current biological classification systems of organisms								
Kingdom system								
Domain system								
Cladistics								

B. Understands the characteristics of the major animal phyla							
 Body plans, including radial symmetry versus bilateral symmetry 							
 Body cavities, including coelomates, pseudocoelomates, and acoelomates 							
 Protostomes versus deuterostomes 							
 Modes of reproduction (sexual versus asexual) 							
 Modes of temperature regulation (endotherm versus ectotherm) 							
C. Understands the organizational hierarchy of multicellular organisms							
Cells							
Tissues							
• Organs							
Organ systems							
<i>Objective 2: Understands anatomy and physiology of major animal phyla</i>							
 A. Understands the anatomy and physiology of major organ systems 							
Cardiovascular and respiratory							
Digestive and excretory							
Nervous and endocrine							

Reproductive								
Immune								
B. Understands how homeostasis is maintained in organisms								
 Role of organs or tissues, such as the kidney, adrenals, and hypothalamus 								
 Role of hormones, such as insulin and antidiuretic hormone 								
 Feedback mechanisms, including negative and positive 								
 Role of behaviors, including diurnal, nocturnal, hibernation, and basking 								
C. Understands reproduction, development, and growth								
Gamete formation								
Fertilization								
Embryonic development								
Growth, development, and aging								
<i>Objective 3: Understands anatomy and physiology of major plant phyla</i>								
A. Understands the characteristics of the major divisions, including life cycles and reproductive strategies								
Vascular versus nonvascular								
Angiosperms versus gymnosperms								
Monocot versus eudicot (dicot)								

 Alternation of generations, including gametophyte and sporophyte 								
 Seed and spore dispersal and pollination strategies 								
B. Growth and development and response to environment								
 Tissues, including dermal, parenchyma, cortex, and meristem 								
Vascular, including xylem and phloem								
Flowers, stems, leaves, and roots								
Plant tropisms								
C. Understands how plants obtain and transport water and inorganic nutrients								
Roots								
Xylem transport								
 Control of moisture, including transpiration through stomata 								
 D. Understands how plants transport and store products of photosynthesis 								
 Products, including simple and complex carbohydrates 								
Phloem transport								
 Storage and structural molecules, including starch and cellulose, respectively 								
 Storage structures, including plastids, vacuoles, and tubers 								

Subarea III. Ecology: Organisms and Environment (40%)								
<i>Objective 1: Understands biosphere organization and factors affecting organism interactions and population size</i>								
A. Understands the hierarchical structure of the biosphere								
Organisms								
Populations								
Communities								
Ecosystems								
• Biomes								
B. Understands relationships within and between species								
Forms of symbiosis								
Predation								
Competition and territoriality								
Altruistic behaviors								
C. Understands how biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem influence population size								
Resource availability and abiotic factors								
Habitat and niche								
Competition and predation								
 Density-dependent versus density- independent selection 								

D. Understands the relationship between reproductive strategies, mortality rates, and population growth								
 Sexual versus asexual reproduction 								
r-strategists versus K-strategists								
Exponential growth								
Logistic growth and carrying capacity								
<i>Objective 2: Understands the characteristics of biomes, energy flow in ecosystems, and major biogeochemical cycles</i>								
A. Understands the changes that occur during ecological succession								
Primary versus secondary succession								
 Biomass, diversity, productivity, and habitat changes during succession 								
 B. Understands the types of biomes and energy flow in the biomes 								
Aquatic versus terrestrial biomes								
 Trophic levels, including pyramids of biomass and pyramids of energy 								
Food chains and food webs								
Keystone species								
Flow of energy versus flow of matter								
C. Understands biogeochemical cycles								
Water cycle								
Carbon cycle								

Nitrogen cycle								
Phosphorus cycle								
<i>Objective 3: Understands interactions among ecosystems and effects of their disruption by natural disturbances or humans</i>								
 A. Understands the effects of natural disturbances on biodiversity and ecosystems 								
 Temporal and spatial disturbances, including climate, fire, and disease 								
Fragmentation of ecosystems								
Natural ecosystem recovery								
B. Understands the connections among ecosystems on a local and a global scale								
Natural flow of material between ecosystems								
Movement of organisms								
C. Understands how humans affect ecological systems and biodiversity								
 Pollution, including greenhouse gases and acid precipitation 								
Habitat destruction								
Introduced and re-introduced species								
Remediation, including reforestation and mine reclamation								
Transport of materials by humans								