

# GACE<sup>®</sup> Science Assessment Test I (024) 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>								
<ul> <li>A. Understands methods of scientific inquiry and design</li> </ul>								
Identifying problems based on observations								
<ul> <li>Forming and testing hypotheses</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Development of theories, models, and laws</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Experimental design, including independent and dependent variables, controls, and sources of error</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Process skills including observing, comparing, inferring, categorizing, generalizing, and concluding</li> </ul>								
B. Understands the history and nature of scientific knowledge								
Subject to change								
Consistent with evidence								
Based on reproducible evidence								
<ul> <li>Unifying concepts and processes, such as systems, models, constancy and change, equilibrium, form and function</li> </ul>								
Peer review								

C. Understands the major historical developments of science								
<ul> <li>Accepted principles and models develop over time</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Major developments in science, such as atomic theory and plate tectonics</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Contributions of major historical figures such as Darwin and Newton</li> </ul>								
D. Understands the processes involved in scientific data collection and manipulation								
<ul> <li>Common units of measurement (metric and English), including unit conversion and prefixes such as milli- and kilo-</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Laboratory notebook practices</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Organization, presentation, and communication of data, using appropriate tools</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Basic data and error analysis, including determining mean, accuracy, precision, and sources of error</li> </ul>								
E. Understands how to interpret and draw conclusions from data presented in tables, graphs, maps, and charts								
Trends in data								
Relationships between variables								
Predictions based on data								
Drawing valid conclusions based on data								

F. Understands the procedures for correct preparation, storage, use, and disposal of laboratory materials								
<ul> <li>Appropriate and safe use of materials, such as chemicals and lab specimens</li> </ul>								
Safe disposal of materials								
Appropriate storage								
<ul> <li>Preparations for classroom or field use of materials, such as preparing solutions and staining slides</li> </ul>								
G. Understands how to use standard equipment in the laboratory and the field								
<ul> <li>Appropriate and safe use of equipment such as Bunsen burner, glassware, and microscopes</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Appropriate storage of equipment such as pH probes and dissection equipment</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Maintenance and calibration of equipment such as microscopes and balances</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Preparation for classroom or field use, such as prelaboratory setup, classroom demonstrations, and field research</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>H. Understands safety and emergency procedures in the laboratory</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Location and use of standard safety equipment such as eyewash stations and showers</li> </ul>								
Laboratory safety rules for students								
<ul> <li>Appropriate apparel and conduct in the laboratory</li> </ul>								

<ul> <li>Emergency procedures for events such as fires, chemical spills, and injuries</li> </ul>								
<i>Objective 2: Understands the relationship of science and technology to society and the environment</i>								
A. 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								
<ul> <li>B. Understands major issues associated with energy production and the management of natural resources</li> </ul>								
Renewable and nonrenewable energy     resources								
Conservation, recycling, and sustainability								
<ul> <li>Pros and cons of power generation based on various sources, such as fossil and nuclear fuel, hydropower, wind power, solar power, and geothermal power</li> </ul>								

<ul> <li>Issues associated with the use and extraction of Earth's resources (e.g., mining, land reclamation, and deforestation)</li> </ul>								
C. Understands applications of science and technology in daily life								
Chemical properties of household products								
<ul> <li>Communication (e.g., wireless devices, GPS, satellites)</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Science principles applied in commonly used consumer products such as batteries, lasers, polarized sunglasses, and fiber optic cables</li> </ul>								
Water purification								
<ul> <li>Common agricultural practices, such as the use of insecticides, herbicides, and genetically modified crops</li> </ul>								
DNA evidence in criminal investigations								
<ul> <li>D. Understands the impact of science on public health issues</li> </ul>								
Nutrition, disease, and medicine								
Biotechnology, such as genetic engineering								
<ul> <li>Medical technologies, such as medical imaging, X rays, and radiation therapy</li> </ul>								
Subarea II. Physical Science (70%)								
<i>Objective 1: Understands the organization of matter, the atomic model, and relationships involving energy and matter</i>								
A. Understands the organization of matter								

<ul> <li>Elements, compounds, and mixtures</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Molecules, atoms, ions, and subatomic particles</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Basic properties of solids, liquids, and gases</li> </ul>								
B. Understands the basic structure of the atom								
Atomic models								
<ul> <li>Atomic structure, including nucleus, electrons, protons, and neutrons</li> </ul>								
Atomic number, atomic mass, and isotopes								
Electron arrangements								
Radioactive decay processes and half-life								
Fission and fusion								
C. Understands basic concepts and relationships involving energy and matter								
Conservation of energy								
<ul> <li>Conservation of matter in chemical systems</li> </ul>								
Kinetic and potential energy								
<ul> <li>Conversions between different forms of energy, such as thermal, chemical, electrical, and mechanical</li> </ul>								
Chemical and physical properties/changes								
<ul> <li>Temperature scales, such as Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Conduction, convection, and radiation</li> </ul>								

D. Understands the states of matter and factors that affect phase changes								
<ul> <li>Basic assumptions of the kinetic theory of matter, such as the particles are in constant motion and the average speed of gas particles is related to temperature</li> </ul>								
• Ideal gas laws								
<ul> <li>Phase transitions and the energy changes involved, such as heat of vaporization and heat of sublimation</li> </ul>								
E. Understands applications of energy and matter relationships								
Matter cycling (carbon, nitrogen, water)								
Energy flow in ecosystems								
<ul> <li>Convection currents in the atmosphere, ocean, and mantle</li> </ul>								
Conservation of mass in the rock cycle								
Chemical and physical changes in rocks								
• Impact of solar radiation on Earth and life								
<ul> <li>Energy transformations in living systems, such as photosynthesis and cellular respiration</li> </ul>								
<i>Objective 2: Understands chemistry, including periodic table, compounds, formulas, bonding, reactions, and solutions</i>								
A. Understands how to name simple compounds and write their chemical formulas								
Interpreting chemical formulas								
Naming compounds based on formula								

Writing formulas based on name								
<ul> <li>Structural formulas, such as electron dot and Lewis structures</li> </ul>								
B. Understands types of chemical interactions								
Covalent bonding								
Ionic bonding								
Metallic bonding								
<ul> <li>Intermolecular forces such as hydrogen bonding</li> </ul>								
C. Understands the mole concept and its applications								
Avogadro's number								
Molar mass								
Percent composition								
D. Understands the organization of the periodic table and can use it to predict trends in physical and chemical properties								
Elements arranged in groups and periods								
<ul> <li>Atomic number, atomic mass, and isotopic abundance</li> </ul>								
Symbols of the elements								
<ul> <li>Trends in physical properties based on position of elements on the periodic table</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Trends in chemical reactivity based on position of elements on the periodic table</li> </ul>								

E. Understands basic concepts involved in chemical reactions								
Balancing equations of simple chemical reactions								
<ul> <li>Simple stoichiometric calculations based on balanced equations</li> </ul>								
Endothermic and exothermic reactions								
<ul> <li>Factors that affect reaction rates, such as concentration, temperature, pressure, catalysts/enzymes, and activation energy</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Factors that affect reaction equilibrium, including Le Chatelier's principle</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Types of reactions, such as combustion, single or double replacement, decomposition, synthesis, and oxidation/reduction</li> </ul>								
F. Understands simple acid-base chemistry								
Properties of acids and bases								
• pH scale								
Neutralization								
<ul> <li>Acid-base indicators, such as phenolphthalein, pH paper, and litmus paper</li> </ul>								
G. Understands different types of solutions								
Dilute and concentrated								
Saturated, unsaturated, and supersaturated								
Solvent and solute								

Concentration terms such as molarity								
<ul> <li>Preparation of solutions of varying concentrations</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>H. Understands factors affecting the solubility of solids, liquids, and gases and the dissolving process</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Effect of temperature, pressure, particle size, and agitation on the rate of dissolving</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Effect of temperature and pressure on solubility, including solubility curves</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Polar versus nonpolar solvents and solutes</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Dissociation of ionic compounds such as salts in water (e.g., ionization, electrolytes)</li> </ul>								
Precipitation								
Freezing point depression								
Osmotic pressure								
<i>Objective 3: Understands physics, including mechanics, electricity and magnetism, and wave properties</i>								
A. Understands how to describe motion in one and two dimensions								
Speed and velocity								
Acceleration								
Displacement								
Linear momentum								
Vector and scalar quantities								

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<ul> <li>Types of simple machines, such as the wedge, screw, and lever</li> </ul>								
Concept of torque								
F. Understands the electrical nature of common materials								
Electric charges								
<ul> <li>Electrostatic force (attraction and repulsion, Coulomb's law)</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>Conductivity, conductors, and insulators</li> </ul>								
G. Understands basic electrical concepts								
<ul> <li>Direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC)</li> </ul>								
Current, resistance, voltage, and power								
• Ohm's law (V = IR)								
Basic series and parallel circuits								
<ul> <li>Voltage sources, such as batteries and generators</li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>H. Understands the basic properties of magnetic fields and forces</li> </ul>								
Magnetic materials								
<ul> <li>Magnetic forces and fields, including magnetic poles, attractive and repulsive forces</li> </ul>								
Electromagnets								
I. Understands the electromagnetic spectrum								
<ul> <li>Nature of light, including wave properties and photons</li> </ul>								

Visible spectrum and color								
<ul> <li>Electromagnetic spectrum, such as visible, ultraviolet, infrared, microwave, and gamma</li> </ul>								
J. Understands the basic characteristics and types of waves								
Transverse and longitudinal								
<ul> <li>Frequency, amplitude, wavelength, speed, and energy</li> </ul>								
K. Understands basic wave phenomena								
<ul> <li>Reflection, refraction, diffraction, and dispersion</li> </ul>								
Absorption and transmission								
<ul> <li>Interference, scattering, and polarization</li> </ul>								
Total internal reflection								
Doppler effect								
L. Understands basic optics								
Mirrors								
<ul> <li>Lenses and their applications, such as the human eye, microscope, and telescope</li> </ul>								
• Prisms								
<ul> <li>M. Understands the basic characteristics and phenomena of sound</li> </ul>								
Pitch/frequency and loudness/intensity								
<ul> <li>Sound wave production, air vibrations, and resonance</li> </ul>								
Application of the Doppler effect to sound								