

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

Subarea I. Mathematics (50%)								
Objective 1: Understands numbers and operations, including rational numbers, proportions, number theory, and estimation								
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								

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 							
Objective 2: Understands algebra, functions, and graphs							
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 							

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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								

Given a function that is represented							
algebraically, determines the sets of inputs and outputs							
 Given a real-world setting, determines the sets of input and output values 							
H. Understands basic characteristics of linear functions; e.g., slope, intercepts							
 Determines the slope of a given linear function 							
Interprets slope as a constant rate of change							
 Determines the x- and y-intercepts of a given linear function 							
 Interprets the x- and y-intercepts of a given linear function 							
I. Understands the relationships among functions, tables, and graphs							
 Determines and interprets the x- and y-intercepts of a nonlinear function 							
 Given a graph (i.e., linear, quadratic, simple exponential), determines an equation that best represents the graph 							
 Identifies a graph of an equation for a linear, quadratic, or simple exponential function 							
 Identifies graphs showing key features for a given verbal description of a relationship 							
 Compares properties of two functions, each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions) 							

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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 										
Objective 3: Understands geometry and measurement, including points, lines, and figures of two and three dimensions										
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										

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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									

Identifies geometric properties of various quadrilaterals; e.g., parallelogram, trapezoid							
Recognizes the attributes and hierarchy of quadrilaterals							
 Solves problems involving sides, angles, or diagonals of polygons 							
Identifies the lines of symmetry in a polygon							
Explains a proof of the Pythagorean theorem							
G. Knows how to interpret geometric relationships in the xy-plane; e.g., transformations, distance, midpoint							
 Identifies the x-axis, y-axis, origin, and four quadrants in the coordinate plane 							
 Identifies and labels ordered pairs in the coordinate plane 							
 Uses coordinate geometry to represent and identify the properties of geometric shapes; e.g., Pythagorean theorem, area of a rectangle 							
Determines the distance between two points							
Determines the midpoint between two points							
Interprets and solves problems involving transformations; i.e., translations, reflections, rotations, dilations							
Uses coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles							

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							
Objective 4: Understands probability, statistics, and discrete math, including data, central tendency, and inference							
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							

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 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%)							
Objective 1: Understands the nature of scientific inquiry and technology, and its relationship to society							
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								

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								

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								
Objective 2: Understands physical science, including matter, energy, reactions, forces, electricity, and magnetism								
A. Understands the organization of matter								
Elements, compounds, and mixtures								
Atoms, molecules, and ions								
Basic properties of solids, liquids, plasma, and gases								

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							

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) 								

Current, resistance, power, and voltage							
Basic series and parallel circuits							
Voltage sources, such as batteries and generators							
 Magnetic attractive and repulsive force and magnetic poles 							
Magnetic materials and electromagnets							
I. Understands concepts involving waves and optics							
Nature of light and the electromagnetic spectrum, including visible, ultraviolet, infrared, microwave, and gamma							
 Wave properties, such as frequency, amplitude, wavelength, speed, and energy 							
 Wave phenomena, such as reflection, refraction, diffraction, and polarization 							
 Sound properties, such as pitch/frequency, loudness/intensity, and resonance 							
 Perceived change in pitch of sound coming from a moving object (Doppler effect) 							
Mirrors, lenses, and prisms and their applications, such as the human eye, microscope, and telescope							
Objective 3: Understands life science, including cells, genetics, evolution, organisms, and ecology							
A. Understands the basic structure and function of cells and their organelles							
Structure and function of cell membranes							
 Structure and function of animal and plant cell organelles 							

 Levels of organization (cells, tissues, organs, organ systems) 							
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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							

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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										

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								
Objective 4: Understands Earth and space science, including geology, the hydrosphere, the atmosphere, and astronomy								
A. Understands the types and basic characteristics of rocks and minerals and their formation processes								
The rock cycle								

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							

Fossil record as evidence of the origin and development of life, including fossilization methods, mass extinctions, ice ages, and meteor impacts								
E. Understands the characteristics and processes of Earth's oceans and other bodies of water								
The water cycle								
Distribution and location of Earth's water								
Seawater composition								
Tides, waves, and currents								
Estuaries, barrier islands, islands, and reefs								
Polar ice, icebergs, and glaciers								
Lakes, ponds, and wetlands								
Streams, rivers, and river deltas								
 Groundwater, water table, wells, aquifers, geysers, and springs 								
F. Understands the basic composition of Earth's atmosphere and basic concepts of weather								
Layers and composition of atmosphere								
Atmospheric pressure and temperature								
Humidity, dew, and frost								
Wind								
Cloud types and formation								
Rain, snow, sleet, and hail								
Fronts, storms, and severe weather, such as hurricanes and tornadoes								

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								