Science Evaluation Form

High School Integrated Science

2025 Curricular Materials Review

# Publisher information

* Publisher Name:
* Title:
* ISBN #:
* Author:
* Copyright:
* Most Recently Published Edition and Website:
* Materials provided for evaluation:
* Intended Teacher Audience(s):
* Intended Student Audience(s):
* Is this curriculum in a digital format, print format, or both?

# Instruction

## Publishing Company

* Complete the curriculum evaluation form below. Please provide written justification as to how the material meets the criterion along with location references. If a justification requires additional space, please submit a response on an additional document.

## Review Team Member:

* Please use information and attachments to complete the curriculum evaluation form.
* Explain any discrepancies between your findings and the provided information.
* Findings, explanations, and comments should directly reflect the rubric.

# Scoring for High School Integrated Science Alignment to Science Standards

To evaluate each grade or course’s materials for alignment to [**Idaho Content Standards**](https://www.sde.idaho.gov/topics/admin-rules/files/negotiated-rulemaking/Idaho-K-12-State-Standards-for-Science.pdf), analyze the materials against the relevant criteria in the tables below. Instructional materials must meet most criteria and metrics to align with content standards.

| 0 Points  No Alignment | 1 Point  Partial Alignment | 2 Points  High Alignment | NA  Not Applicable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Standard for Science is not evident. | There is some evidence of the Standard for Science. | Materials explicitly align to and support the Standard for Science through regular and authentic engagement opportunities for students. |  |

High School Earth and Space Science

| Earth’s Place in the Universe | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the life span of the Sun and the role of nuclear fusion in the Sun’s core to release energy that eventually reaches Earth in the form of radiation. (1.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an explanation of the current model of the origin of the universe based on astronomical evidence of light spectra, motion of distant galaxies, and composition of matter in the universe. (1.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Communicate scientific ideas about the way stars, over their life cycle, transform elements. (1.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use mathematical or computational representations to predict the motion of orbiting objects in the solar system. (1.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate evidence of the past and current movements of continental and oceanic crust and the theory of plate tectonics to explain the ages of crustal rocks. (1.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Apply scientific reasoning and evidence from ancient Earth materials, meteorites, and other planetary surfaces to construct an account of Earth’s formation and early history. (1.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Earth’s Systems | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Develop a model to illustrate how Earth’s internal and surface processes operate at different spatial and temporal scales to form continental and ocean-floor features. (2.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Analyze geoscience data to make the claim that one change to Earth’s surface can create feedbacks that cause changes to other Earth systems. (2.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop a model based on evidence of Earth’s interior to describe the cycling of matter by thermal convection. (2.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth’s systems result in variations in climate. (2.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation of how the chemical and physical properties of water contribute to the mechanical and chemical mechanisms that affect Earth materials and surface processes. (2.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop a model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere. (2.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an argument based on evidence about the simultaneous coevolution of Earth’s systems and life on Earth. (2.7) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Earth and Human Activity | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards, and changes in climate have influenced human activity. (3.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate competing design solutions for developing, managing, and utilizing energy and mineral resources based on cost-benefit ratios. (3.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Illustrate relationships among management of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity. (3.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate or refine a scientific or technological solution that mitigates or enhances human influences on natural systems. (3.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an evidence-based explanation of how climate variability can affect Earth’s systems on a global and regional scale. (3.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Communicate how relationships among Earth systems are being influenced by human activity. (3.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

High School Life Science

| From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells. (1.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms. (1.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis. (1.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms. (1.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy. (1.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules. (1.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed, resulting in a net transfer of energy. (1.7) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy and Dynamics | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity of ecosystems at different scales. (2.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use mathematical representations to support explanations that biotic and abiotic factors affect biodiversity at different scales within an ecosystem. (2.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an explanation using mathematical representations to support claims for the flow of energy through trophic levels and the cycling of matter in an ecosystem. (2.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere. (2.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that changing the conditions of a static ecosystem may result in a new ecosystem. (2.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Design, evaluate, and/or refine practices used to manage a natural resource based on direct and indirect influences of human activities on biodiversity and ecosystem health. (2.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species’ ability to survive and reproduce. (2.7) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring. (3.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors. (3.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Apply concepts of probability and statistical analysis to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population. (3.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Biological Adaptation: Unity and Diversity | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence. (4.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution, through the mechanism of natural selection, primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment. (4.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Apply concepts of probability and statistical analysis to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait. (4.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations. (4.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate models that demonstrate how changes in an environment may result in the evolution of a population of a given species; the emergence of new species over generations; or the extinction of other species due to the processes of genetic drift, gene flow, mutation, and natural selection. (4.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

High School Physical Science: Chemistry

| Structure and Properties of Matter | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Develop models to describe the atomic composition of simple molecules and extended structures. (1.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms. (1.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrostatic forces between particles. (1.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and the various modes of radioactive decay. (1.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials. (1.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Chemical Reactions | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties. (2.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop a model to illustrate that the energy transferred during an exothermic or endothermic chemical reaction is based on the bond energy difference between bonds broken (absorption of energy) and bonds formed (release of energy). (2.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation about the effects of changing the temperature or concentration of the reacting particles on the rate at which a reaction occurs. (2.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the number and type of atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction. (2.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Energy | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Ask questions to clarify the idea that electromagnetic radiation can be described either by a wave model or a particle model. (3.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Create a computational model to calculate the change in the energy of one component in a system when the change in energy of the other component(s) and energy flows in and out of the system are known. (3.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative positions of particles (objects). (3.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy. –OPTIONAL (3.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics). (3.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

High School Physical Science: Physics

| Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Analyze data to support the claim that Newton’s second law of motion describes the mathematical relationship among the net force on a macroscopic object, its mass, and its acceleration. (1.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system. (1.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision. (1.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Use mathematical representations of Newton’s Law of Gravitation and Coulomb’s Law to describe and predict the gravitational and electrostatic forces between objects. (1.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that an electric current can produce a magnetic field and that a changing magnetic field can produce an electric current. (1.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials. (1.6) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

| Energy | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Create a computational model to calculate the change in the energy of one component in a system when the change in energy of the other component(s) and energy flows in and out of the system are known. (2.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative positions of particles (objects). (2.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy. (2.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics). (2.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Develop and use a model of two objects interacting through electric or magnetic fields to illustrate the forces between objects and the changes in energy of the objects due to the interaction. (2.5) |  |  |

| Waves | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Students who demonstrate understanding can:* |
| Use mathematical representations to support a claim regarding relationships among the frequency, wavelength, and speed of waves traveling in various media. (3.1) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate questions about the advantages of using digital transmission and storage of information. (3.2) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind the idea that electromagnetic radiation can be described either by a wave model or a particle model, and that for some situations one model is more useful than the other. (3.3) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Evaluate the validity and reliability of claims in published materials of the effects that different frequencies of electromagnetic radiation have when absorbed by matter. (3.4) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| Communicate technical information about how some technological devices use the principles of wave behavior and wave interactions with matter to transmit and capture information and energy. (3.5) | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

Category 1: 3D Design (Lessons and Units)   
Lessons and units are designed so students make sense of phenomena and/or design solutions to problems by engaging in student performances that integrate the three dimensions.

| Lessons and units include clear and compelling evidence of the following: | Meets Criteria | Justification: Provide examples from materials as evidence to support each response for this section. Provide descriptions in addition to page numbers. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Explaining Phenomena/Designing Solutions:** Making sense of phenomena and/or designing solutions to a problem drive student learning.   * Student questions and prior experiences related to the phenomenon or problem motivate sense-making and/or problem solving. * The focus of the lesson is to support students in making sense of phenomena and/or designing solutions to problems. * When engineering is a learning focus, it is integrated with developing disciplinary core ideas from physical, life, and/or earth and space sciences. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Three Dimensions:** Builds understanding of multiple grade-appropriate elements of the science and engineering practices (SEPs), disciplinary core ideas (DCIs), and crosscutting concepts (CCCs) that are deliberately selected to aid student sense-making of phenomena and/or designing of solutions. | **Three Dimensions (overall)**  0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Provides opportunities to develop and use specific elements of the SEP(s). | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Provides opportunities to develop and use specific elements of the DCI(s). | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Provides opportunities to develop and use specific elements of the CCC(s). | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Integrating the Three Dimensions:** Student sense-making of phenomena and/or designing of solutions requires student performances that integrate elements of the SEPs, CCCs, and DCIs. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Unit Coherence:** Lessons fit together to target a set of standards.   * Each lesson builds on prior lessons by addressing questions raised in those lessons, cultivating new questions that build on what students figured out, or cultivating new questions from related phenomena, problems, and prior student experiences. * The lessons help students develop toward proficiency in a targeted set of performance expectations. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Multiple Science Domains:** *When appropriate*, links are made across the science domains of life science, physical science and Earth and space science.   * Disciplinary core ideas from different disciplines are used together to explain phenomena. * The usefulness of crosscutting concepts to make sense of phenomena or design solutions to problems *across science domains* is highlighted. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Math and ELA:** Provides grade-appropriate connection(s) to the Idaho Content Standards in Mathematics and/or English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

# CATEGORY 2: Instructional Supports (Lessons and Units)

Lessons and units support three-dimensional teaching and learning for ALL students by placing the lesson in a sequence of learning for all three dimensions and providing support for teachers to engage all students.

| Lessons and units include clear and compelling evidence of the following: | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Relevance and Authenticity:** Engages students in authentic and meaningful scenarios that reflect the practice of science and engineering as experienced in the real world.   * Students experience phenomena or design problems as directly as possible (firsthand or through media representations). * Includes suggestion for how to connect instruction to the students’ home, neighborhood, community and/or culture as appropriate. * Provides opportunities for students to connect their explanation of a phenomenon and/or their design solution to a problem—to questions from their own experience. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Student Ideas:** Provides opportunities for students to express, clarify, justify, interpret, and represent their ideas and respond to peer and teacher feedback orally and/or in written form as appropriate. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Building Progressions:** Identifies and builds on students’ prior learning in all three dimensions, including providing the following support to teachers:   * Explicitly identifying prior student learning expected for all three dimensions. * Clearly explaining how the prior learning will be built upon. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Scientific Accuracy:** Uses scientifically accurate and grade-appropriate scientific information, phenomena, and representations to support students’ three-dimensional learning. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Teacher support for unit coherence:** Supports teachers in facilitating coherent student learning experiences over time by:   * Providing strategies for linking student engagement across lessons (e.g. cultivating new student questions at the end of a lesson in a way that leads to future lessons, helping students connect related problems and phenomena across lessons, etc.). * Providing strategies for ensuring student sense-making and/or problem-solving is linked to learning in all three dimensions. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

# CATEGORY 3: Monitoring Student Progress (Lessons and Units)

Lessons and units support monitoring student progress in all three dimensions as students make sense of phenomena and/or design solutions to problems.

| Lessons and units include clear and compelling evidence of the following: | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring student performances:** Elicits direct, observable evidence of three-dimensional learning; students are using practices with core ideas and crosscutting concepts to make sense of phenomena and/or to design solutions. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Formative:** Embeds formative assessment processes throughout that evaluate student learning to inform instruction. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Scoring guidance:**  Includes aligned rubrics and scoring guidelines that provide guidance for interpreting student performance along the three dimensions to support teachers in (a) planning instruction and (b) providing ongoing feedback to students. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Unbiased tasks/items:** Assesses student proficiency using methods, vocabulary, representations, and examples that are accessible and unbiased for all students. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| **Coherent assessment system**: Includes pre-, formative, summative, and self-assessment measures that assess three-dimensional learning. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

# Scoring for Best Practices

| 0 Points  No Alignment | 1 Point  Partial Alignment | 2 Points  High Alignment | NA  Not Applicable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There is no evidence of the teaching practice. | The teaching practice is embedded in some lessons. | Materials regularly embed supports for teachers to implement best practices. |  |

Scoring for Alignment to Best Practices

| Best Practices | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Materials contain clear statements and explanations of science and engineering practices (SEPs), disciplinary core ideas (DCIs), and crosscutting concepts (CCCs). | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials provide questioning and discussion techniques that promote learning through thinking, discussion, and reflection. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Digital materials and assessments are easy to edit and revise and access to distribute and/or print. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials contain teacher-specific instructions and explanations for expanding content knowledge and lesson planning development. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

# Scoring for Multi-Tiered Systems of Support

| 0 Points  No Alignment | 1 Point  Partial Alignment | 2 Points  High Alignment | NA  Not Applicable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There is no evidence of the feature. | The feature is included and partially aligned to Tier II instruction. | The feature is included and fully aligned to Tier II instruction. |  |

## Scoring for Alignment to Idaho Multi-Tiered Systems of Support

| Multi-tiered Instruction | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Interventions:** Materials provide interventions aligned to core instruction. Interventions are more frequent and varied to support acquisition of identified skills. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. **Differentiated Instruction:** Provides guidance for teachers to support differentiated instruction by including:  * Materials provide a variety of resources and strategies for small group instruction that can be used for differentiation in the general education classroom. * Supportive ways to access instruction, including appropriate linguistic, visual, and kinesthetic engagement opportunities that are essential for effective science and engineering learning and particularly beneficial for multilingual learners and students with disabilities. * Extra support (e.g. phenomena, representations, tasks) for students who are struggling to meet the targeted expectations. * Extensions for students with high interest or who have already met the performance expectations to develop deeper understanding of the practices, disciplinary core ideas, and crosscutting concepts. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. **Scaffolded differentiation over time:** Provides supports to help students engage in the practices as needed and gradually adjusts supports over time so that students are increasingly responsible for making sense of phenomena and/or designing solutions to problems. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. **Opportunity to learn:** Provides multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate performance of practices connected with their understanding of disciplinary core ideas and crosscutting concepts and to receive feedback. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |

# Scoring for Additional Indicators of Quality Materials

| 0 Points  No Alignment | 1 Point  Partial Alignment | 2 Points  High Alignment | NA  Not Applicable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There is no evidence of scaffolding, differentiation elements, or engaging tools. | There is some evidence of scaffolding, differentiation elements, or engaging tools. | Materials include scaffolding and differentiation elements as well as engaging tools. |  |

Scoring for Alignment to Additional Indicators of Quality Materials

| Indicators of Quality Materials | Meets Criteria | Justification or Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Materials provide examples of scaffolding and guided practice. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials include supports for differentiation, pacing, remediation and extension activities, and alternative teaching approaches. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials provide instructional strategies to accommodate the learning differences of all students. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials are relevant and interesting for grade level with authentic contexts and tools that allow students to make connections. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials integrate technology and interactive tools, visuals, videos, or dynamic software to engage students. | 0 1 2 N/A |  |
| 1. Materials are available in language(s) other than English. | Yes N/A |  |

For Questions Contact

Content & Curriculum – Curricular Materials

Idaho Department of Education

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