

<p>SC-M- 1.1.1 A substance has characteristic physical properties (e.g., density, boiling point, solubility) that are independent of the amount of the sample. A mixture of substances often can be separated into the original substances by using one or more of these characteristic physical properties</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.1.2 The chemical properties of a substance cause it to react in predictable ways with other substances to form compounds with different characteristic properties. In chemical reactions, the total mass is conserved. Substances are often classified into groups if they react in similar ways.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.1.3 Chemical elements do not break down during normal laboratory reactions such as heating, exposure to electric currents, or reaction with acids. Elements combine in many ways to produce compounds.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 1.2.1 The motion of an object can be described by its relative position, direction of motion, and speed. That motion can be measured and represented on a graph.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.2.2 An object remains at rest or maintains a constant speed and direction of motion unless an unbalanced force acts on it.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.2.3 When an unbalanced force acts on an object, the change in speed and/or direction depends on the size and direction of the force.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 1.3.1 Energy is a property of many substances and is associated with heat, light, electricity, and sound. Energy is transferred in many ways.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.3.2 Heat energy moves in predictable ways, flowing from warmer objects to cooler ones, until both objects reach the same temperature.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.3.3 Light energy interacts with matter by transmission (including refraction), absorption, or scattering (including reflection).</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 1.3.4 The Sun is a major source of energy for changes on Earth's surface. The Sun loses energy by emitting light. A tiny fraction of that light reaches Earth, transferring energy from the Sun to Earth.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 1.3.5 Electrical circuits provide a means of transferring electrical energy when heat, light, sound, and chemical changes are produced.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 2.1.1 The Earth is layered. The lithosphere is the thin crust of the Earth. Lithospheric plates move slowly in response to movements in the mantle. There is a dense core at the center of the Earth.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>

<p>SC–M- 2.1.2 Landforms are a result of a combination of constructive and destructive forces. Constructive forces include crustal deformation, volcanic eruption, and deposition of sediment, while destructive forces include weathering and erosion.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.1.3 Materials found in the lithosphere and mantle are changed in a continuous process called the rock cycle.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.1.4 Soil consists of weathered rocks and decomposed organic material from dead plants, animals, fungi, protists, and bacteria. Soils are often found in layers, with each having a different chemical composition and texture.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC–M- 2.1.5 Water, which covers the majority of the Earth’s surface, circulates through the crust, oceans, and atmosphere in what is known as the water cycle. Water dissolves minerals and gases and may carry them to the oceans.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.1.6 Earth is surrounded by a relatively thin blanket of air called the atmosphere. The atmosphere is a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and trace gases that include water vapor. The atmosphere has different properties at different elevations.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.1.7 Global patterns of atmospheric movement influence local weather. Oceans have a major effect on climate, because water in the oceans holds a large amount of heat.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC–M- 2.2.1 The Earth’s processes we see today, including erosion, movement of lithospheric plates, and changes in atmospheric composition, are similar to those that occurred in the past. Earth’s history is also influenced by occasional catastrophes such as the impact of an asteroid or comet.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.2.2 Fossils provide important evidence of how environmental conditions and life have changed.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.3.1 Earth is the third planet from the Sun in a system that includes the moon, the Sun, eight other planets and their moons, and smaller objects such as asteroids and comets. The Sun, an average star, is the central and largest body in the solar system.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC–M- 2.3.2 Most objects in the solar system are in regular and predictable motion. Those motions explain such phenomena as the day, the year, phases of the moon, and eclipses.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.3.3 Gravity is the force that keeps the planets in orbit around the Sun and governs the rest of the motion in the solar system. The gravitational pull of the Sun and moon on Earth’s oceans is the major cause of tides.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC–M- 2.3.4 The Sun is the major source of energy for Earth. The water cycle, winds, ocean currents, and growth of plants are affected by the Sun’s energy. Seasons result from variations in the amount of the Sun’s energy hitting Earth’s surface.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>

<p>SC-M- 3.1.1 Living systems at all levels of organization demonstrate the complementary nature of structure and function. Important levels of organization for structure and function include cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms (e.g., bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, animals), and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.1.2 All organisms are composed of cells, the fundamental unit of life. Most organisms are single cells; other organisms, including plants and animals are multicellular.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.1.3 Cells carry on the many functions needed to sustain life. They grow and divide, thereby producing more cells. This requires that they take in nutrients, which they use to provide energy for the work that cells do and to make the materials that a cell or an organism needs.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 3.1.4 Specialized cells perform specialized functions in multicellular organisms. Groups of specialized cells cooperate to form tissues. Different tissues are, in turn, grouped together to form larger functional units called organs. Each type of cell, tissue, and organ has a distinct structure and set of functions that serve the organism <i>7th Gr.Assess.</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.2.1 All organisms must be able to obtain and use resources, grow, reproduce, and maintain stable internal conditions while living in a constantly changing external environment.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.2.2 Regulation of an organism's internal environment involves sensing the internal environment and changing physiological activities to keep conditions within the range required to survive. Maintaining a stable internal environment is essential for an organism's survival</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 3.2.3 Behavior is one kind of response an organism may make to an internal or environmental stimulus. A behavioral response requires coordination and communication at many levels including cells, organ systems, and organisms. Behavioral response is a set of actions determined in part by heredity and in part from experience. <i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.3.1 Reproduction is a characteristic of all living systems and is essential to the continuation of every species. Some organisms reproduce asexually, others reproduce sexually. In species that reproduce sexually, including humans and plants, male and female sex cells carrying genetic information unite to begin the development of a new individual.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.3.2 Every organism requires a set of instructions for specifying its traits. This information is contained in genes located in the chromosomes of each cell. Heredity is the passage of these instructions from one generation to another.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>
<p>SC-M- 3.4.1 Biological change over time accounts for the diversity of species developed through gradual processes over many generations. Biological adaptations include changes in structures, behaviors, or physiology that enhance survival and reproductive success in a particular environment.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.4.2 Extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the adaptive characteristics of a species are insufficient to allow its survival. Extinction of species is common; most of the species that have lived on Earth no longer exist</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>	<p>SC-M- 3.5.1 A population consists of all individuals of a species that occur together at a given place and time. All populations living together and the physical factors with which they interact compose an ecosystem.</p> <p><i>7th Grade Assessment</i></p>

SC-M- 3.5.3 For most ecosystems, the major source of energy is sunlight. Energy entering ecosystems as sunlight is transferred by producers into chemical energy through photosynthesis. That energy then passes from organism to organism in food webs.

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SC-M- 3.5.2 Populations of organisms can be categorized by the function they serve in an ecosystem. Plants and some microorganisms are producers because they make their own food. All animals, including humans, are consumers, and obtain their food by eating other organisms. Decomposers, primarily bacteria and fungi, are consumers that use waste materials and dead organisms for food. Food webs identify the relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in an ecosystem. *7th Gr Assess*

SC-M- 3.5.4 The number of organisms an ecosystem can support depends on the resources available and abiotic factors (e.g., quantity of light and water, range of temperatures, soil composition). Given adequate biotic and abiotic resources and no diseases or predators, populations (including humans) increase at rapid rates. Lack of resources and other factors, such as predation and climate, limit the growth of populations in specific niches in the ecosystem. *7th Grade Assessment*