





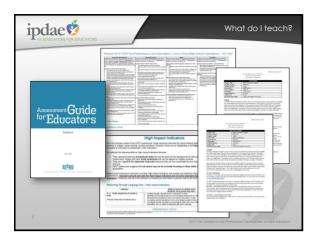


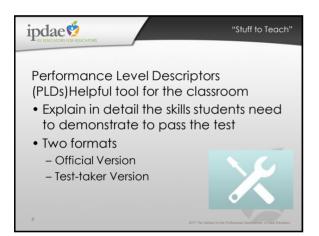


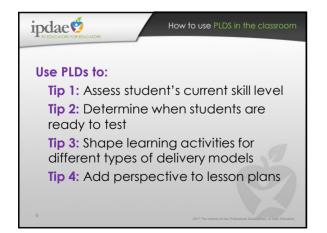
pdae 🖄		GED® Pe	rformance Leve
Below Passing	Pass/High School Equivalence	GED® College Ready	GED [®] College Ready + Credit
100 -144	145 - 164	165 - 174	175 - 200
Scores are below the GED® test Passing Standard	Scores at or above the GED® test Passing Standard	Scores indicative of College and Career Readiness	Scores indicative of skills taught in some beginning college- level courses



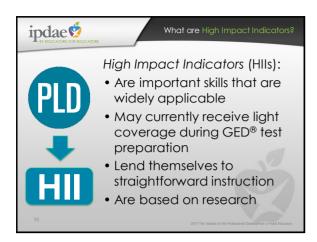


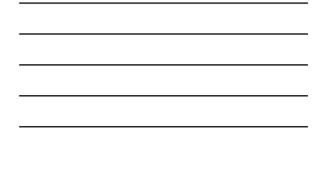


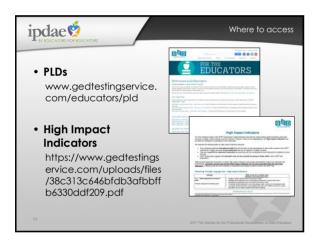


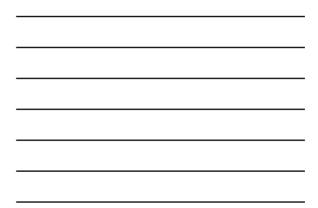


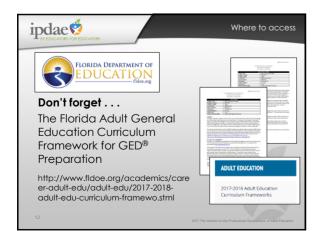






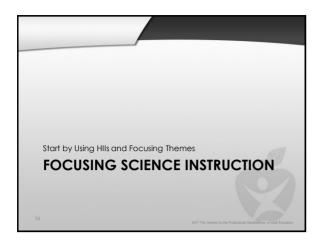


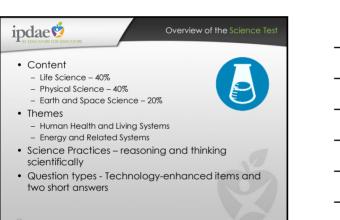


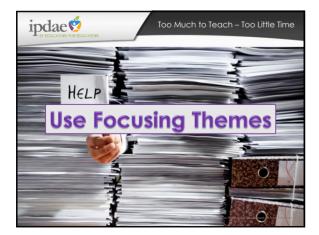














	ipda	ae 🤨	Science Focusing Themes
-	 natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes) and their impact on the earth characteristics of the 		Science Content Topics
		sphere of planets, asteroids,	 Interactions between Earth's systems and living things
	hemes	Systems	
	Focusing Themes	Energy and Related Systems	 Earth and its system components Structure and organization of
			the cosmos

ip	Science High Impact Indicators
	 SP.2.b: Identify and refine hypotheses for scientific investigations.
	 SP.2.e: Identify and interpret independent and dependent variables in scientific investigations.
	 SP.4.a: Evaluate whether a conclusion or theory is supported or challenged by particular data or evidence.
	• SP.6.a: Express scientific information or findings visually.
17	• SP.7: Apply formulas from scientific theories.

"Science is a <u>way of thinking</u> much more than it is a body of knowledge."

Carl Sagan American Scientist & Writer, 1934 – 1996



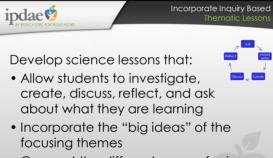


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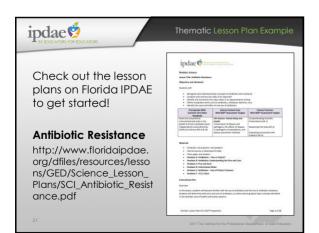
Teaching the Big Ideas of Scier

- Incorporate inquiry based thematic lessons using focusing themes
- Build students' scientific reasoning skills
- Teach graphics and statistics through a science context
- Integrate the reading and writing process using science texts



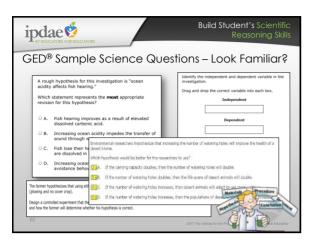


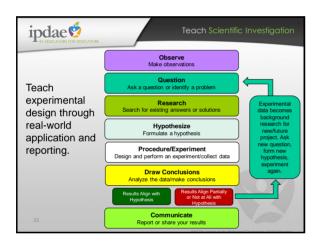
• Connect the different areas of science that are integrated within the theme



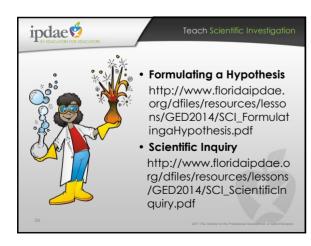








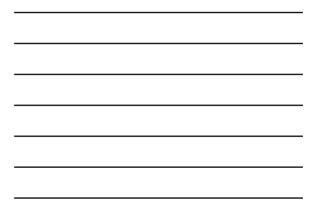


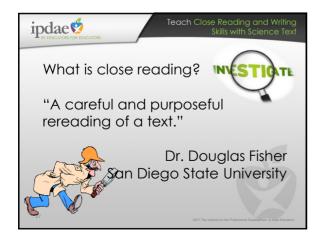




Where do we see statistics, data, and math on the test? Questions assessing statistics and data indicators on social studies and science Use of calculator and formulas in different content areas Charts, tables, and graphs

Stacked Column Graph	Scatter Graph	Pie Graph	
▋▋▋▋	1001 25 - 1003 25 - 1001 25 - \$	s A	Data Data Data
	s sss	5	
(Linder Jack States	15 10 10 20	<u>s</u>	
Column Graph (using sliding co	lumn design) Area graph	Radar graph	
10-			\geq



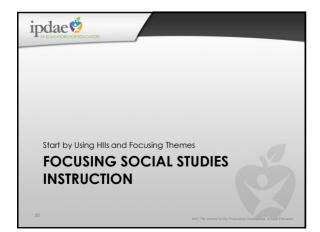






Pictucations for Educations	What do close readers o differently
Close Readers	Not-So-Close Readers
Reread	Read the text once
Focus on the text	Let their thinking wander
Ask questions	Take the text at face value
Pay attention to language	Ignore syntax clues
Uncover deeper meaning	Understand only at surface level
28	2017 The Institute for the Professional Development of Adult Educat





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· Content

• Themes

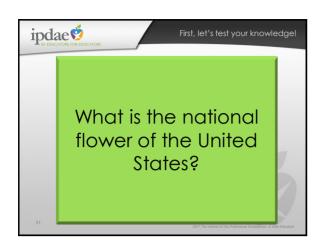
reasoning

50% - Civics and Government
20% - United States History
15% - Economics

- 15% - Geography and the World

Technology-enhanced question items

Development of Modern Liberties and Democracy
 Dynamic Responses in Societal Systems
 Social Studies Practices – analyzing, thinking,



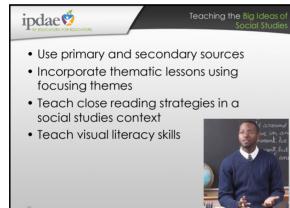








	Social Studies High Impo Indicat
-	 SSP.2.a Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source document, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence.
_	SSP.2.b Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them
-	 SSP.3.c Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including action by individuals, natural and societal processes, and the influence of ideas.
-	SSP.5.c Analyze how a historical context shapes an author's point of view.
	• SSP.8.a Compare treatments of the same social studies topic in various primary and secondary sources, noting discrepancies between and among the sources.



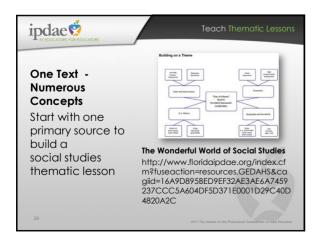
Indicator	What to look for in student work:
	Students' work shows they have
SSP.2.a: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence.	 differentiated between the concepts of topic and main idea. identified the topic and/or main idea of a piece of text. identified supporting details for a given main idea. summarized a piece of text. fully explained relevant details in the text that support the main idea. located a single piece of evidence in the text. differentiated between relevant and irrelevant evidence. used evidence to support or challenge an author's conclusion.























Putting It All Together Preach the "Big Ideas" Build students' close reading skills

- Use hands-on demonstrations and experiments
- Have students construct and interpret graphs, charts, tables, diagrams, photographs, and editorial cartoons
- Connect social studies and science to everyday life

4









