

Grade 4 Science Instructional Materials Scoring Rubric

Gateway: The publisher must provide a Tennessee standards alignment guide as a part of the scope and sequence for the material. If this gateway is not met, the materials will not be scored. All Tennessee standards must be addressed within the material. If this is not met, the material will not pass review by the Tennessee Textbook and Instructional Materials Quality Commission.

Introduction:

The following Instructional Materials Scoring Rubric for Science is designed to score materials in the following categories:

- Instructional Focus
- Attending to Multiple Dimensions of Science Instruction
- Accessibility Features
- Alignment of Content

Scoring:

Each section is to be scored using a 0, 1, or 2. Use the following scoring guideline.

Tables 1-2:

- Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.

Tables 3-4:

- 0: The standard is not present within the material.
- 1: The standard is present within the material. The intent and/or frequency component of the standard is not fully met.
- 2: A rating of 2 indicates the standard is present and all aspects of the standard are fully met.

Table 1: Instructional Focus					
Directions: Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.					
Indicator	0	1	2	Score	Evidence
<i>Central Phenomenon</i>	Unit has no phenomenon, or only a "hook" to capture student interest at the beginning of the unit.	All units include one or more smaller phenomenon or design challenge(s) and/or not all lessons connect to the phenomenon or design challenge.	All units have a central phenomenon or design challenge that develops throughout every lesson of the unit.		
<i>Activity Purpose</i>	Material contains hands-on activities do not serve to grade-level scientific ideas	Hands-on activities reinforce scientific ideas aligned with grade-level standards.	All hands-on activities serve to uncover scientific ideas aligned with grade level standards.		
<i>Use of Science Engineering Practices (SEPs)</i>	Some units do not provide students opportunities to use the SEPs.	SEPs are present in all units, but loosely or not connected to central phenomenon .	In every unit, the primary use of the SEPs ties directly to explaining the central phenomenon or solving the design challenge.		
<i>Student Engagement</i>	Neither of the given features are present.	One of the given features is present.	Materials give students opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expressly connect the DCI content from each lesson to 		

Table 1: Instructional Focus					
Directions: Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.					
			relevant crosscutting concepts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> practice with the SEP that is relevant to that day's lesson. 		
<i>Concepts before vocabulary.</i>	Materials pre-teach vocabulary.	In some instances , materials develop conceptual meaning first.	In all instances , materials provide experiences (e.g., investigations, data analysis, discussions) where students develop conceptual meaning of a scientific idea before introducing technical vocabulary.		
<i>Connections across component ideas.</i>	Materials describe connections for students, or connections are absent.	Some units include standalone questions in place of activities, where students communicate their understanding of connections between component ideas.	All units include activities where students communicate their understanding of connections between science ideas from <i>two or more component ideas</i> within the grade (e.g., LS1.A and LS2.C, ESS2.A and PS1.A).		
<i>Connections across disciplines.</i>	Materials describe connections for students,	Some units include standalone questions in place of activities, where	All units include activities where students communicate their		

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	or connections are absent.	students communicate their understanding of connections between component ideas.	understanding of connections between science ideas from <i>two or more disciplines</i> within the grade (e.g., LS and PS).		
<i>Review opportunities</i>	End of unit review is not anchored to a phenomenon .	End of unit review assesses learning of the central phenomenon for the unit only.	Materials provide opportunities for students to transfer new learning to analogous phenomenon in a review at the end of every unit.		
Total					

Table 2: Attending to Multiple Dimensions of Science Learning					
Directions: Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.					
Indicator	0	1	2	Score	Evidence
<i>Distribution of SEPs as required by the standards</i>	Materials do not include a focal SEP for one or more units.	One or more SEPs are disproportionately featured as the focal SEP.	Materials identify one or more focal science and engineering practices (SEPs) for every unit(s) with a balanced distribution of all SEPs as a focal SEP throughout the units.		

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Table 2: Attending to Multiple Dimensions of Science Learning					
Directions: Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.					
<i>Support for a focal SEP</i>	No student facing or teacher facing supports for the SEPs.	Relevant support strategies are absent from teacher materials.	Every unit contains a focal SEP is featured in student-facing materials and teacher materials including instructional strategies for the particular unit and focal SEP.		
<i>Connections across to crosscutting concepts as required by the standards.</i>	Materials describe connections with CCCs or do not specifically address CCCs.	In every unit students make connection between the CCCs and either the SEPs or DCIs.	In every unit, students make connections between the crosscutting concepts (CCCs) and both the SEPs and disciplinary core ideas (DCIs).		
<i>Developing crosscutting concepts (CCCs)</i>	Materials provide examples of other instances of the CCCs or CCCs absent.	Students make connections between CCCs and content not addressed in other units.	In every unit, the materials lead students to make connections between the CCCs in that unit and appearances of the CCCs in other units.		
Total					

Table 3: Accessibility Features				
Directions:				
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Digital Materials	0	1	2	Evidence
All lessons within the materials are available in digital form and include a printable option.				
In every lesson, materials include recommended supports, accommodations, and modifications for Students with Disabilities and English language learners that will support their regular and active participation in accessing on grade level material (e.g., modifying vocabulary words within word problems, sentence starters, etc.).				
Total				

Table 4: Alignment of Content				
Directions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: The standard is not present within the material. • 1: The standard is present within the material. The intent and/or frequency component of the standard is not fully met. • 2: A rating of 2 indicates the standard is present and all aspects of the standard are fully met. 				
Conceptual Understanding: The materials support the intentional development of students' conceptual understanding of key science ideas, practice, and concepts.	0	1	2	Evidence
4.PS3.1 Use evidence to explain the cause and effect relationship between the speed of an object and the energy of an object.				
4.PS3.2 Carry out an investigation to show how faster speeds during a collision can cause a bigger change in the shape of the colliding objects.				
4.PS3.3 Describe how stored energy can be converted into another form for practical use in a system.				

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4.PS4.1 Use a model of a simple wave to describe amplitude, wavelength, and explain how waves can add or cancel each other as they cross.				
4.PS4.2 Construct an explanation for how the colors of available light sources and the bending of light waves determine what we see.				
4.PS4.3 Investigate how lenses enhance human senses and digital devices (e.g., computers and cell phones) use waves to receive and decode information over distances.				
4.LS2.1 Develop and use models to illustrate the flow of matter through a food web/food chain beginning with sunlight and including producers, consumers, and decomposers.				
4.LS2.2 Using information about the roles of organisms (producers, consumers, decomposers) in an ecosystem, evaluate how those roles are interconnected in a food web, and communicate how the organisms are continuously able to meet their needs in a stable food web.				
4.LS2.3 Develop and use models to determine the effects of introducing a species to, or removing a species from, an ecosystem and how either one can damage the balance of an ecosystem.				
4.LS2.4 Analyze and interpret data about changes in the environment to explain how some organisms may survive and reproduce, some may not survive, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment.				
4.LS4.1 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about what a fossil is and ways a fossil can provide information about the past, such as a) the nature of environments and b) animals that existed long ago but no longer exist.				
4.ESS1.1 Generate and support a claim with evidence that over long periods of time, erosion (i.e., weathering and transportation) and deposition have changed landscapes and created new landforms.				

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4.ESS1.2 Use evidence from the presence and location of fossils to determine the order in which rock strata were formed.				
4.ESS2.1 Collect and analyze data from observations to provide evidence that rocks, soils, and sediments are broken into smaller pieces through mechanical weathering (e.g., frost wedging, abrasion, tree root wedging) and are transported by water, ice, wind, gravity, and vegetation.				
4.ESS2.2 Explain how data from maps and other reliable sources can be used to determine patterns for the locations of mountain ranges, deep ocean trenches, volcanoes, and earthquakes.				
4.ESS2.3 Provide examples to support the claim that organisms affect the physical characteristics of their regions (e.g., plants' roots hold soil in place, beaver shelters alter the flow of water, paved surfaces affect runoff, leaves from trees can obstruct waterways).				
4.ESS3.1 Obtain and combine information to describe that energy, fuels, and materials are derived from natural resources and that some resources are renewable (e.g., sunlight, wind, water) and some are not (e.g., fossil fuels and minerals).				
4.ESS3.2 Engage in an argument, using evidence from research, that human activity (e.g., farming, mining, building) can affect the land and ocean in positive and/or negative ways.				
4.ETS1.1 Categorize the effectiveness of design solutions by testing and comparing them to specified criteria and constraints.				
4.ETS2.1 Explain how existing technologies have been designed or improved to increase their benefits, to decrease known risks, and to meet societal demands (e.g., artificial limbs, seatbelts, cell phones).				
Total				

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