

# Kindergarten 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				
Central Phenomenon	phenomenon, or only a "hook" to capture student interest at the	All units include one or more smaller phenomenon or design challenge(s) and/or not	All units have a central phenomenon or design challenge that <b>develops</b> <b>throughout every lesson</b>						
	beginning of the unit.	all lessons connect to the phenomenon or design challenge.	of the unit.						
Activity Purpose	Material contains hands- on activities <b>do not serve</b> to grade-level scientific ideas	Hands-on activities <b>reinforce</b> scientific ideas aligned with grade-level standards.	All hands-on activities serve to <b>uncover</b> scientific ideas aligned with grade level standards.						
Use of Science Engineering Practices (SEPs)	Some units <b>do not</b> 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 <b>primary</b> <b>use</b> of the SEPs ties directly to explaining the central phenomenon or solving the design challenge.						
Student Engagement	Neither of the given features are present.	One of the given features is present.	<ul> <li>Materials give students opportunities to:</li> <li>expressly connect the DCI content from each lesson to</li> </ul>						



Table 1: Instructional Focus								
Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.								
			<ul> <li>relevant crosscutting concepts.</li> <li>practice with the SEP that is relevant to that day's lesson.</li> </ul>					
Concepts before vocabulary.	Materials <b>pre-teach</b> <b>vocabulary.</b>	In <b>some instances</b> , materials develop conceptual meaning first.	In <b>all instances</b> , materials provide experiences (e.g., investigations, data analysis, discussions) where students develop conceptual meaning of a scientific idea before introducing technical vocabulary.					
Connections across component ideas.	Materials <b>describe</b> 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 <b>activities</b> where students communicate their understanding of connections between science ideas from <i>two or</i> <i>more component ideas</i> within the grade (e.g., LS1.A and LS2.C, ESS2.A and PS1.A).					
Connections across disciplines.	Materials <b>describe</b> connections for students,	Some units include standalone questions in place of activities, where	All units include activities where students communicate their					



	Table 1: Instructional Focus								
Directions:									
Adhere to the	provided rubric statements	for scoring.							
	or connections are absent.	students communicate their understanding of connections between component ideas.	understanding of connections between science ideas from <i>two or</i> <i>more disciplines</i> within the grade (e.g., LS and PS).						
Review opportunities	End of unit review is <b>not</b> anchored to a phenomenon.	End of unit review assesses learning of the <b>central phenomenon for</b> <b>the unit</b> only.	Materials provide opportunities for students to transfer new learning to <b>analogous</b> <b>phenomenon</b> in a review at the end of every unit.						
			Total						

Table 2: Attending to Multiple Dimensions of Science Learning									
Directions:	Directions:								
Adhere to the	Adhere to the provided rubric statements for scoring.								
Indicator	0	1	2	Score	Evidence				
Distribution of SEPs as required by the standards	Materials <b>do not include</b> 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 <b>balanced</b> distribution of all SEPs as a focal SEP throughout the units.						



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

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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.).				
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### Table 4: Alignment of Content

Directions:

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Conceptual Understanding: The materials support the intentional development		1	2	Evidence
of students' conceptual understanding of key science ideas, practice, and				
concepts.				
K.PS1.1 Plan and conduct an investigation using patterns to classify different kinds				
of materials by their observable properties (i.e. absorbency, color, texture,				
hardness, and flexibility), by their uses, and by whether they occur naturally or are				
manufactured.				
K.PS1.2 Conduct investigations to understand that matter can exist in different				
states (i.e. solid and liquid) and has properties that can be observed and tested.				



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K.PS1.3 Construct an evidence-based account of how an object made of a small		
set of pieces (e.g. blocks, snap cubes) can be disassembled and made into a new		
object.		
K.PS4.1 Record data from an investigation using senses to detect light, sound, and		
vibrations and communicate observations.		
K.LS1.1 Use information from observations to identify the differences between		
plants and animals and how they live and grow.		
K.LS1.2 Recognize differences between living organisms and non-living materials		
and sort them into groups by observable physical attributes.		
K.LS1.3 Explain how animals, including humans, use their five senses to interact		
with the environment.		
K.LS3.1 Collect and analyze observational data to show that young living things are		
like, but not exactly like, their parents.		
K.ESS2.1 Make observations to gather weather data (i.e. precipitation, wind,		
temperature, cloud cover) using tools (e.g. thermometer, rain gauge).		
K.ESS2.2 Use simple graphs and pictorial weather symbols to describe weather		
patterns that occur over time (i.e. hourly, daily).		
K.ESS2.3 Develop and use models to predict weather and identify patterns in		
spring, summer, autumn, and winter.		
K.ESS3.1 Use a model to represent the way the environment meets the basic		
needs (shelter, food, water) of living things (including humans) and the places they		
live.		
K.ESS3.2 Explain the purpose of weather forecasting to prepare for, and respond		
to, severe weather in Tennessee.		
K.ESS3.3 Communicate solutions that will reduce the impact from humans on		
land, water, air, and other living things in the local environment.		



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K.ETS1.1 Apply an engineering design approach to identify and solve practical		
problems.		
K.ETS1.2 Use drawings and labels to communicate ideas and designs accurately.		
K.ETS1.3 Ask and answer questions about the scientific world and gather		
information using the senses.		
K.ETS2.1 Use appropriate tools (e.g. magnifying glass, rain gauge, basic balance		
scale) to make observations and answer testable scientific questions.		
Total		