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Houghton Mifflin Harcourt[™] ScienceFusion

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Oklahoma Academic Standards: Disciplinary Core Ideas Grade 7	Citations In the <i>ScienceFusion</i> digital curriculum, students encounter the same science concepts, vocabulary, and inquiry as they see in the Student Edition, but written with new examples or scenarios to provide an alternative digital experience for every write-in textbook lesson.	
MS-PS1-1: Matter and Its Interactions		
 Structure and Properties of Matter: Substances are made from different types of atoms, which combine with one another in various 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U3 L3: Electrons and Chemical Bonding, pp. 180-189
 ways. Atoms form molecules that range in size from two to thousands of atoms. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U3 L3: Electrons and Chemical Bonding, pp. 228-240
 Structure and Properties of Matter: Solids may be formed from molecules, or they may be extended structures with repeating subunits 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U3 L4: Ionic, Covalent, and Metallic Bonding, pp. 192-201
(e.g., crystals).	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U3 L4: Ionic, Covalent, and Metallic Bonding, pp. 244-256

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MS-PS1-2: Matter and Its Interactions		
 Structure and Properties of Matter: Each pure substance has characteristic physical and chemical properties (for any bulk quantity under given conditions) that can be used to identify it. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U1 L4: Pure Substances and Mixtures, pp. 50-63; Mod H U3 L2: The Periodic Table, pp. 168-179 Mod H U1 L4: Pure Substances and Mixtures, pp. 68-82; Mod H U3 L2: The Periodic Table, pp. 214-227
 Chemical Reactions: Substances react chemically in characteristic ways. In a chemical process, the atoms that make up the original substances are regrouped into different molecules, and these new substances have different properties from those of the reactants. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U4 L1: Chemical Reactions, pp. 212-223 Mod H U4 L1: Chemical Reactions, pp. 272-285
MS-PS2-4: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions		
 Types of Interactions: Gravitational forces are always attractive. There is a gravitational force between any two masses, but it is very small except when one or both of the objects have large mass—e.g., Earth and the sun. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod I U1 L4: Gravity and Motion, pp. 42-51 Mod I U1 L4: Gravity and Motion, pp. 60-72

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MS-PS3-6: Energy	I -	
 Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer: When the motion energy of an object changes, 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod H U2 L1: Introduction to Energy, pp. 100-111
the same time.		1100 H 02 L1. Introduction to Energy, pp. 130 143
MS-LS1-4: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Pro	cesses	
Growth and Development of Organisms:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U2 L6: Animal Behavior, pp. 150-161; Mod B U2
 Animals engage in characteristic behaviors that increase the odds of reproduction. 		L4: Plant Processes, pp. 120-133
• Plants reproduce in a variety of ways, sometimes	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U2 L6: Animal Behavior, pp. 190-203; Mod B U2
depending on animal behavior and specialized features for reproduction.		L4: Plant Processes, pp. 156-170
MS-LS1-5: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Processes		
Growth and Development of Organisms:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U2 L4: Plant Processes, pp. 120-133
 Genetic factors as well as local conditions affect the growth of the adult plant. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U2 L4: Plant Processes, pp. 156-170

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MS-LS1-8: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Pro	cesses	
 Information Processing: Each sense receptor responds to different inputs (electromagnetic, mechanical, chemical), transmitting them as signals that travel along nerve cells to the brain. The signals are then processed in the brain, resulting in immediate behaviors or memories. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod C U1 L2: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems, pp. 58-71; Mod A U2 L6: Animal Behavior, pp. 150-161 Mod C U1 L2: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems, pp. 78- 92; Mod A U2 L6: Animal Behavior, pp. 190-203
MS-LS3-1: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits		
Inheritance of Traits :	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L4: Heredity, pp. 122-133
 Genes are located in the chromosomes of cells, with each chromosome pair containing two variants of each of many distinct genes. Each distinct gene chiefly controls the production of specific proteins, which in turn affects the traits of the individual. Changes (mutations) to genes can result in changes to proteins, which can affect the structures and functions of the organism and thereby change traits. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L4: Heredity. pp. 172-185

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Variation of Traits:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L6: DNA Structure and Function, pp. 146-157
 In addition to variations that arise from sexual reproduction, genetic information can be altered because of mutations. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L6: DNA Structure and Function, pp. 202-215
 Though rare, mutations may result in changes to the structure and function of proteins. 		
 Some changes are beneficial, others harmful, and some neutral to the organism. 		
MS-LS3-2: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits		
 Growth and Development of Organisms: Organisms reproduce, either sexually or asexually, 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 112- 121
offspring.	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 158- 170
 Inheritance of Traits: Variations of inherited traits between parent and 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 112- 121
offspring arise from genetic differences that result from the subset of chromosomes (and therefore genes) inherited.	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 158- 170

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Oklahoma Academic Standards: Disciplinary Core Ideas Grade 7 Variation of Traits : • In sexually reproducing organisms, each parent contributes half of the genes acquired (at random) by the offspring. Individuals have two of each chromosome and hence two alleles of each gene, one acquired from each parent. These versions may be identical or may differ from each other.	In the <i>ScienceFusion</i> di concepts, vocabulary, a written with new exam experience for every w SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Citations gital curriculum, students encounter the same science and inquiry as they see in the Student Edition, but oples or scenarios to provide an alternative digital write-in textbook lesson. Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 112- 121 Mod A U2 L3: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction, pp. 158- 170
MS-LS4-3: Biological Unity and Diversity		
 Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity: Comparison of the embryological development of different species also reveals similarities that show relationships not evident in the fully-formed anatomy. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U1 L3: Evidence of Evolution, pp. 28-37 Mod B U1 L3: Evidence of Evolution, pp. 44-56
MS-LS4-4: Biological Unity and Diversity	•	
 Natural Selection: Natural selection leads to the predominance of certain traits in a population, and the suppression of others. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 14-25 Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 28-41

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MS-LS4-5: Biological Unity and Diversity		
 Natural Selection: In artificial selection, humans have the capacity to influence certain characteristics of organisms by 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 14-25
selective breeding. One can choose desired parental traits determined by genes, which are then passed on to offspring.	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 28-41
*Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod K U3 L1: The Engineering Design Process, pp. 114- 125; Mod K U3 L5: Engineering and Life Science, pp.168- 179; Mod K U3 L6: Engineering and Life Science, pp.180- 191
 Engineering advances have led to important discoveries in virtually every field of science, and scientific discoveries have led to the development of entire industries and engineered systems. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod K U3 L1: The Engineering Design Process, pp. 150- 163; Mod K U3 L5: Engineering and Life Science, pp.214- 227; Mod K U3 L6: Engineering and Our World, pp.228-241

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MS-LS4-6: Biological Unity and Diversity		
 Adaptation: Adaptation by natural selection acting over generations is one important process by which species change over time in response to changes in environmental conditions. Traits that support successful survival and reproduction in the new environment become more common; those that do not become less common. Thus, the distribution of traits in a population changes. 	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 14-25 Mod B U1 L2: Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, pp. 28-41

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MS-ESS1-1: Earth's Place in the Universe		
 Patterns of the apparent motion of the sun, the moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described, predicted, and explained with models. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod G U3 L1: Earth's Days, Years, and Seasons, pp. 140- 149; Mod G U3 L2: Moon Phases and Eclipses, pp. 152-161 Mod G U3 L1: Earth's Days, Years, and Seasons, pp. 184- 196; Mod G U3 L2: Moon Phases and Eclipses, pp. 200-212
 Earth and the Solar System: The model of the solar system can explain eclipses of the sun and the moon. Earth's spin axis is fixed in direction over the short-term but tilted relative to its orbit around the sun. The seasons are a result of that tilt and are caused by the differential intensity of sunlight on different areas of Earth across the year. 		

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MS-ESS1-2: Earth's Place in the Universe		
 The Universe and Its Stars: Earth and its solar system are part of the Milky Way galaxy, which is one of many galaxies in the universe. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod G U1 L1: Structure of the Universe, pp. 4-13; Mod G U2 L2: Gravity and the Solar System, pp. 60-73 Mod G U1 L1: Structure of the Universe, pp. 12-24; Mod G U2 L2: Gravity and the Solar System, pp. 90-104
 Earth and the Solar System: The solar system consists of the sun and a collection of objects, including planets, their moons, and asteroids that are held in orbit around the sun by its gravitational pull on them. The solar system appears to have formed from a disk of dust and gas, drawn together by gravity. 		

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MS-ESS1-3: Earth's Place in the Universe			
Earth and the Solar System:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod G U2 L2: Gravity and the Solar System, pp. 60-73	
• The solar system consists of the sun and a collection of objects, including planets, their moons, and asteroids that are held in orbit around the sun by its gravitational pull on them.	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod G U2 L2: Gravity and the Solar System, pp. 90-104	
*Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod K U3 L1: The Engineering Design Process, pp. 114- 125; Mod K U3 L5: Engineering and Life Science, pp.168- 179; Mod K U3 L6: Engineering and Life Science, pp.180- 191	
 Technology: Engineering advances have led to important discoveries in virtually every field of science, and scientific discoveries have led to the development of entire industries and engineered systems. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod K U3 L1: The Engineering Design Process, pp. 150- 163; Mod K U3 L5: Engineering and Life Science, pp.214- 227; Mod K U3 L6: Engineering and Our World, pp.228-241	
MS-ESS2-5: Earth's Systems			
 Weather and Climate: Because these patterns are so complex, weather can only be predicted probabilistically. 	SE/Digital Curriculum TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U4 L5: Weather Maps and Weather Prediction, pp. 208-221 Mod F U4 L5: Weather Maps and Weather Prediction, pp. 266-280	
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MS-ESS2-6 Earth's Systems		
The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U2 L3: Ocean Currents, pp. 80-93
 Variations in density due to variations in temperature and salinity drive a global pattern of interconnected ocean currents. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U2 L3: Ocean Currents, pp. 104-118
Weather and Climate:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U/4 L 3: What Influences Weather? np. 180 103: Mod
• Weather and climate are influenced by interactions		F U4 L6: Climate. pp. 224-237
 Weather and chinate are initialitied by interactions involving sunlight, the ocean, the atmosphere, ice, landforms, and living things. These interactions vary with latitude, altitude, and local and regional geography, all of which can affect oceanic and atmospheric flow patterns. 	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U4 L3: What Influences Weather?, pp. 234-248; Mod F U4 L6: Climate, pp. 284-298
Weather and Climate:	SE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U4 L3: What Influences Weather?, pp. 180-193;
• The ocean exerts a major influence on weather and climate by absorbing energy from the sun, releasing it over time, and globally redistributing it		Mod F U4 L6: Climate, pp. 224-237; Mod F U2 L3: Ocean Currents, pp. 80-93
through ocean currents.	TE/Digital Curriculum	Mod F U4 L3: What Influences Weather?, pp. 234-248; Mod F U4 L6: Climate, pp. 284-298; Mod F U2 L3: Ocean Currents, pp. 104-118