Profiles in Science

Second Edition © 2007 by BSCS

BSCS Biology
A Molecular Approach
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The BSCS Center for Professional Development compiled Profiles in Science—A Guide to NSF-Funded High School Instructional Materials, second edition, because we believe that the quality of instructional materials matters in the learning process for students and in the teaching process for teachers. As one of our colleagues so aptly expressed:

Before implementing well-designed instructional materials, I thought my role as a teacher was to take the textbook … and create a curriculum.

Now, I don’t want to be a curriculum writer. I want to teach—to do the art of teaching.

Profiles in Science, second edition, provides updated profiles on instructional materials designed to help high school science teachers in grades 9–12 focus on “the art of teaching” and student learning. The instructional materials described in this document were developed originally with funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF), and thus have undergone field testing and critical review during their development. The developers of these materials based their work on the National Science Education Standards (NRC, 1996) and Benchmarks for Science Literacy (AAAS, 1993); consequently, these materials are truly “standards based.” The profiles were derived from the instructional materials themselves and checked for accuracy by the developers and publishers of the materials. Profiles in Science includes only those materials designed to be semester-long or full-year programs; we did not include NSF-funded modules or units.

Within Profiles in Science, the instructional materials are organized by discipline—earth science, physical science, life science, and integrated science. There is also a section for materials that are currently under development.

The purpose of Profiles in Science is to help those involved in the review and selection of instructional materials for high-school science become familiar with high-quality, research-based instructional materials. This document is intended to be a source of general information about NSF-funded instructional materials; it is not a source of evaluative data or critical analysis of the materials. Each profile includes the following information:

- a brief overview of the primary goals and principles of the materials;
- a listing of the program’s content by module/unit and chapter;
- a description of the instructional approach;
- information about the alignment with national standards;
- a brief description of the various components offered, including kits and equipment suppliers;
- methods used for assessing student learning;
- information about professional development opportunities; and
- contact information for the developer and the publisher of the materials.

The information included in this document was as accurate as possible at the time of publication. Please contact the developer or publisher of the instructional materials for more detailed information and for examination copies of the instructional materials.

References

Profiles in Science is available on the BSCS website as a downloadable pdf file. You may download, at no cost, one or all of the profiles from the BSCS website: www.bscs.org/Profiles.
Why should I consider Profiles in Science?

• Are you interested in a standards-based approach to improving student learning in science?
• Are you looking for ways to incorporate research-based instructional strategies, such as science as inquiry, into your science classroom?
• Would you like to create a classroom environment that promotes learning in science for all students?
• Do you need to generate discussion about the process of curriculum selection and implementation in your school or district?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, then Profiles in Science can help you find just the right program to meet your needs.

First, Profiles in Science offers the initial information you need in one place, which will save you time in searching for developers and publishers of high-quality high school science programs.

Second, Profiles in Science allows you to compare programs before you invest the time and effort in ordering and reviewing the instructional materials.

Third, Profiles in Science serves as an excellent awareness tool for teachers, administrators, parents, and other stakeholders who might not be familiar with standards- and inquiry-based instructional materials.

How might I use Profiles in Science?

• Engage teachers and administrators in a dialogue about the important features of high-quality instructional materials.
• Increase the awareness of NSF-funded high school instructional materials in all science disciplines.
• Compare instructional materials within a specific science discipline.
• Look across science disciplines and consider materials that might complement each other when offered as part of a comprehensive high school science program.
• Generate interest in standards-based instructional materials among colleagues, parents, and the larger community.
• Provide a basis for comparing current high school instructional materials with NSF-funded materials.

However you choose to use Profiles in Science, we hope you find the information valuable as you seek to improve the learning and teaching of science. If you decide to contact developers and/or publishers of the instructional materials, please mention that you learned about the materials through Profiles in Science, from the BSCS Center for Professional Development.
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|                    | 84   | **Living By Chemistry** | 10–12 | University of California, Berkeley (D)  
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lab-Aids, Inc. (P)</td>
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BSCS and Professional Development

In 2008, BSCS will celebrate its fiftieth year of providing leadership in science education. As one of several research-based curriculum studies created in 1958 by the National Science Foundation, BSCS became a leader in the development of innovative curricula that provide opportunities for students to learn science by doing science through inquiry.

Although BSCS has provided professional development for science teachers and other science educators throughout its 50-year history, the organization has recently expanded its mission to provide greater resources and services in professional development through the BSCS Center for Professional Development. BSCS believes, and research supports, that the sustained implementation of standards-based curriculum, especially those that engage students in scientific inquiry, can transform the learning and teaching of science. To be successful, however, curriculum implementation must be supported by high-quality, ongoing professional development.

The BSCS Center for Professional Development provides professional development opportunities that guide districts through a process of effective curriculum reform, from learning about science as inquiry in the classroom to analyzing instructional materials through the AIM process to building department-, school-, and district-wide professional learning communities. The mission of the BSCS Center for Professional Development is to provide learning opportunities for science teachers and other science educators that transform their thinking and practice resulting in more rigorous, inquiry-based learning opportunities for science students.

One of the hallmarks of the BSCS Center for Professional Development is the BSCS National Academy for Curriculum Leadership (NACL). Through the NACL, BSCS helps schools and school districts build leadership capacity to sustain the implementation of standards-based instructional materials in all science disciplines, such as those described in Profiles in Science.

Interested? See the following page for more information about the NACL.
BSCS National Academy for Curriculum Leadership
Building leadership in science education, district by district

The BSCS National Academy for Curriculum Leadership (NACL) is a rich, in-depth three-year professional development experience for district leadership teams. Through the NACL, school and district leadership teams build on their capacity to design, implement, and sustain an effective high school science education program using inquiry-based instructional materials.

Why the NACL? Because . . .
- Science curriculum matters
- Teaching and learning matter
- Leadership matters
- Professional development matters

Research shows that for students to achieve success in science, they need inquiry-based curriculum aligned with standards and high quality teachers prepared to teach the content.

The NACL works because of its . . .
- Annual events and technical assistance over three years
- Research-based design
- Implementation of standards-based curricula
- Committed leadership teams that represent their districts
- Focus on developing professional learning communities with teachers and administrators working together
- Capacity building and ability of leadership teams to use the NACL processes, tools, and strategies throughout their districts

We invite you to join BSCS as a member of NACL. Together we can improve science education through curriculum leadership.
For more information, please contact us at nacl@bscs.org or call 719.531.5550 ext. 119.
**Awareness: Laying the Foundation for Change**

In the first stage of the process, a school or district
- builds the awareness that high-quality, inquiry-oriented instructional materials matter in the learning process for students;
- initiates the development of leadership capacity through forming school- and district-based leadership teams; and
- establishes the need for change based on school and district data on student achievement, course enrollment, and teacher capacity.

**Selection: Making Evidence-Based Decisions**

In the second stage of the process, a school or district
- applies an evidence-based process for evaluating and piloting instructional materials which serves as a professional development strategy prior to implementation;
- develops common understandings among teachers about the characteristics of high-quality, inquiry-oriented instructional materials; and
- builds consensus during the decision-making process by establishing selection criteria based on research and the needs of students and teachers in the district.

**Scaling Up: Designing Support for Implementation**

In the third stage of the process, a school or district
- designs a transformative professional development program that supports the implementation of high-quality, inquiry-oriented instructional materials;
- incorporates a variety of professional development strategies and evaluation tools; and
- builds the local “improvement infrastructure” that will provide ongoing support within the system for effective implementation.

**Sustainability: Monitoring the Capacity for Reform**

In the fourth and final stage of the process, a school or district
- improves the capacity of the system to move forward and provide continuous improvement for teaching and learning by developing site-based leadership;
- monitors and adjusts interventions based on data that document student learning, teaching practice, formative classroom assessment, professional development support, and system infrastructure and capacity;
- sustains effective professional development using strategies such as examining student work, collaborative lesson study, and action research; and
- bases professional development on data of teachers’ attitudes about, abilities to use, and understanding of new instructional materials.
Characteristics of Reform-Oriented Instructional Materials

The instructional materials described in this publication were developed to be consistent with the vision of science education suggested in reform documents such as the National Science Education Standards (NRC, 1996), Benchmarks for Scientific Literacy (AAAS, 1993), and Designing Mathematics or Science Curriculum Programs (NRC, 1999). These documents describe high-quality, reform-oriented instructional materials as being standards based, inquiry based, and grounded in contemporary research on learning and teaching. These documents also suggest that quality instructional materials be guided by carefully developed conceptual frameworks and informed by thoughtful and comprehensive field-testing. Since we are suggesting that the instructional materials in this publication look different from traditional materials, it is important for us to first clarify what some of the distinguishing characteristics are before describing the materials themselves.

Reform-oriented instructional materials are standards based in that their science content, instructional approach, and assessment optimize student learning as described in the Standards.

The science content included in the National Science Education Standards (NSES) encompasses important aspects of recent science education reform. Specifically, the NSES suggest that the design of instructional materials reflect a change in emphasis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less Emphasis On</th>
<th>More Emphasis On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowing scientific facts and information</td>
<td>Understanding scientific concepts and developing abilities of inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying subject matter disciplines for their own sake</td>
<td>Learning subject matter disciplines in the context of inquiry, technology, science in personal and social perspectives, and history and nature of science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separating science knowledge and science process</td>
<td>Integrating all aspects of science content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covering many science concepts</td>
<td>Studying a few fundamental science concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing inquiry as a set of processes</td>
<td>Implementing inquiry as instructional strategies, abilities, and understandings to be learned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from the National Science Education Standards (NRC, 1996)

In addition, standards-based instructional materials often provide assessments that are consistent with the content in the standards as well as other teacher-support resources. In general, the resources provided in the instructional materials are intended to help teachers use effective teaching strategies to create learning environments conducive to the development of scientific reasoning abilities and a conceptual understanding of the content described in the Standards. The NSES assessment may be different from that of more traditional science instruction.
## Standards-Based Teaching and Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less Emphasis On</th>
<th>More Emphasis On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focusing on student acquisition of information</td>
<td>Focusing on student understanding and use of scientific knowledge, ideas, and inquiry processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking for recitation of acquired knowledge</td>
<td>Providing opportunities for scientific reasoning, discussion, and debate among students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessing scientific knowledge</td>
<td>Assessing scientific understanding and reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessing what is easily measured</td>
<td>Assessing what is most highly valued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from the *National Science Education Standards* (NRC, 1996)

Reform-oriented instructional materials are inquiry-based and support inquiry as a teaching strategy, as well as the abilities to do and the understandings about science as inquiry.

Inquiry-based instructional materials are designed to support inquiry as a strategy for teaching science concepts. That is, the materials are intended to help teachers as they engage students in the formulation and pursuit of scientifically oriented questions. Using inquiry as a teaching strategy requires substantial changes in instructional emphases.

## Changing Emphases to Promote Inquiry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less Emphasis On</th>
<th>More Emphasis On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities that demonstrate and verify science content</td>
<td>Activities that investigate and analyze science questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations confined to one class period</td>
<td>Investigations over extended periods of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process skills out of context</td>
<td>Process skills in context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting an answer</td>
<td>Using evidence and strategies for developing or revising an explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science as exploration and experiment</td>
<td>Science as argument and explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals and groups of students analyzing and synthesizing data without defending a conclusion</td>
<td>Groups of students often analyzing and synthesizing data after defending conclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing few investigations in order to leave time to cover large amounts of content</td>
<td>Doing more investigations in order to develop understanding, ability, values of inquiry and knowledge of science content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concluding inquires with the result of the experiment</td>
<td>Applying the results of experiments to scientific arguments and explanations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private communication of student ideas and conclusions to the teacher</td>
<td>Public communication of student ideas and work to classmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from the *National Science Education Standards* (NRC, 1996)
Inquiry-based instructional materials typically encourage students to develop their own methods for collecting, analyzing, and evaluating scientific data. In addition, students using these materials learn by collaboratively developing, justifying, communicating, and evaluating scientific explanations. Inquiry-based instructional materials also prompt students to think about the nature of scientific inquiry, such as how scientists use evidence and logic to establish and revise knowledge. Therefore, in addition to providing discipline-specific science content, inquiry-based instructional materials aim to help students develop both the abilities to do and understandings about scientific inquiry. Examples of abilities and understandings of inquiry are provided in the table below.

### Examples of Science as Inquiry from the National Science Education Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abilities to do Inquiry</th>
<th>Understandings about Inquiry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students identify questions that can be answered through scientific investigations.</td>
<td>Scientists’ work involves asking and answering questions and comparing answers with what scientists already know about the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students design and conduct scientific investigations.</td>
<td>Scientists in different scientific domains employ different methods, core theories, and standards to advance scientific knowledge and understanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students develop descriptions, explanations, predictions, and models based upon evidence.</td>
<td>Scientists construct explanations that emphasize evidence, have logically consistent arguments, and use scientific principles, models, and theories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students communicate scientific procedures and explanations.</td>
<td>Two ways that scientists evaluate the explanations proposed by other scientists are by examining evidence and identifying faulty reasoning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from the National Science Education Standards (NRC, 1996)

### Reform-oriented instructional materials are grounded in contemporary research on learning and teaching.

The book, *How People Learn* (NRC, 2000), synthesized a large body of research on learners and learning and on teachers and teaching. From this research, several key findings emerged that are summarized in the table below.

### Key Findings from How People Learn

- Students come to the classroom with preconceptions about how the world works. If their initial understanding is not engaged, they may fail to grasp the new concepts and information that are taught, or they may learn them for purposes of a test but revert to their preconceptions outside the classroom.

- To develop competence in a science discipline, students must (a) have a deep foundation of usable knowledge, (b) understand facts and ideas in the context of a conceptual framework, and (c) organize knowledge in ways that facilitate retrieval and application.

- A “metacognitive” approach to instruction can help students learn to take control of their own learning by defining learning goals and monitoring their progress in achieving them.

Adapted from How People Learn (NRC, 2000)
When the design of instructional materials is informed by contemporary research findings, such as those discussed in *How People Learn*, the resulting materials tend to share several common characteristics: a) teaching suggestions and numerous student prompts intended to elicit preconceptions and prior knowledge, b) an emphasis on conceptual understanding, higher order thinking, and sensitivity to the processes of knowledge construction, and c) prompts that encourage students to reflect and evaluate their own emerging understanding of science concepts.

Reform-oriented instructional materials are based on a carefully developed conceptual framework.

A conceptual framework describes the outcomes (usually content standards or benchmarks) and performance assessments that guide the development of instructional materials. When instructional materials are based on a carefully developed conceptual framework, the content presented in the materials tends to be comprehensive, consistent, and presented in a manner that is logical, coherent, and developmentally appropriate (for examples of how conceptual frameworks can be used to develop quality instructional materials, see AAAS, 2000; BSCS, 1993).

Reform-oriented instructional materials are revised as a result of thoughtful and comprehensive field testing.

Instructional materials that have been revised as a result of thoughtful and comprehensive field testing are likely to reflect an enhanced understanding of the needs of both students and teachers. Field-tested materials tend to reflect an understanding of a) how diverse learners might achieve the intended outcomes, b) the prior understandings students should have to progress coherently through the content, c) the understandings that teachers will need to possess or develop to facilitate student learning, and d) the resources (for example, time, materials, facilities) necessary to implement the instructional materials.

Summary

The instructional materials described in this publication are designed to be consistent with current science curriculum reform efforts. Specifically, reform-based instructional materials can be characterized by:

- aligning closely with standards;
- emphasizing inquiry abilities, understandings, and teaching strategies;
- supporting research-based implications for learning and teaching science;
- presenting content in a coherent way; and
- representing a tested product for students and teachers.

However, since *Profiles in Science*, is not a source of evaluative data or critical analyses of these instructional materials, it is for you to determine the degree to which these instructional materials address and incorporate the characteristics presented.

References


**BSCS Biology: A Molecular Approach**

**(Blue Version)**

An inquiry-based program that enables honors or gifted students to explore the fundamental concepts of biology through a molecular perspective.

**At a Glance**

BSCS Biology: A Molecular Approach, *(Blue Version)*, now in its 9th edition, is an inquiry-based biology program for advanced students. This program explores the fundamental concepts of biology through a molecular perspective and includes cutting-edge science and recent advances in molecular biology. BSCS Blue Version is designed to integrate biology and basic chemical principles in the mind of the student. Students come to recognize chemistry as a fundamental aspect of life, while at the level of the organism, DNA and gene expression dictate the form, function, and in large part, the behavior of living things. Current explanations of evolution and natural selection are examined at the level of genes in populations.

BSCS Biology: A Molecular Approach is built around seven organizing principles that are designed to promote biological literacy: 1) evolution; 2) interaction and interdependence; 3) genetic continuity; 4) growth, development, and differentiation; 5) energy, matter, and organization; 6) maintenance of a dynamic equilibrium; and 7) science, technology, and society.

**Instructional Design**

Inquiry is the overarching instructional design of BSCS Biology: A Molecular Approach. Considerable class time is spent planning and performing investigations, observing, recording, and interpreting data, drawing conclusions, and relating the work to other sources of information. The investigations in this program have been developed to reflect and reinforce the BSCS approach, which attempts to present biology as an experimental science, to demonstrate the status of biology in the twentieth

**Contact Information**

For review copies or to place an order, contact the publisher.

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<tr>
<td>Pam Van Scotter, Director</td>
<td>Customer Service Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The BSCS Center for Curriculum Development</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-mail</td>
<td>phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:pvanscotter@bscs.org">pvanscotter@bscs.org</a></td>
<td>719.531.5550</td>
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<tr>
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<td>fax</td>
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<td>719.531.9104</td>
<td>Web site</td>
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<td><strong>Energy, Matter, and Organization</strong></td>
<td>The Chemistry of Life</td>
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<td>Energy, Life, and the Biosphere</td>
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<td>Exchanging Materials with the Environment</td>
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<td>Autotrophy: Collecting Energy from the Nonliving Environment</td>
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<td>Cell Respiration: Releasing Chemical Energy</td>
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<td><strong>The Cell: Homeostasis and Development</strong></td>
<td>Cell Structures and Their Functions</td>
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<td>Expressing Genetic Information</td>
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<td><strong>Heredity: Continuity of Life</strong></td>
<td>Reproduction</td>
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<td>Patterns of Inheritance</td>
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<td>Other Forms of Inheritance</td>
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<td>Advances in Molecular Genetics</td>
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<td><strong>Evolution</strong></td>
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<td>Diversity and Variation</td>
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<td>Change in Ecosystems</td>
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This edition of *Biology: A Universe of Life* is designed to engage students in the scientific method and to illustrate its usefulness for students who will live most of their lives in the twenty-first century. Features such as Biological Challenges, Focus On, and Connections are designed to encourage students to develop and use higher-level thinking skills. Student margin notes reinforce connections between the chapter content and themes of adaptation, evolution, and the nature of science. Updated labs emphasize inquiry skills such as forming hypotheses, collecting data, and analyzing data. A synthesis section challenges students to integrate concepts across a range of chapters, and Web resources provide students with opportunities to research concepts.

### Standards Alignment

Information on the program’s correlation to the *National Science Education Standards (NSES)* and *Benchmarks for Scientific Literacy (Benchmarks)* is available from the developer’s Web site (www.bscs.org).
Components

Student Edition

The Student Edition emphasizes seven unifying principles and is designed to challenge students to analyze data, explore complex issues, integrate concepts, and think scientifically. Features include the following:

- **Connections**—opening photographs of each of BSCS Blue Version’s six units that serve as puzzle pieces identifying the Connections margin notes, tying together the themes of the units.
- **Inquiry-based Labs**—57 located in the back of the Student Edition. Additional lab activities are available on the www.BSCSblue.com Web site.
- **English/Spanish Glossary**—a side-by-side translation of key biology vocabulary.
- **Etymologies**—meanings of word roots.
- **Biological Challenges**—full-page explorations of current technology, on-going research, past and recent discoveries, and careers in biology.
- **Theory Boxes**—text that introduces students to the nature of science by challenging them to consider how theories are constructed, how ideas develop from theories, and how scientific evidence is evaluated over time.
- **Chemistry Tips**—examples of how biology and chemistry are integrated that appear in the text margins to reinforce and explain the basic chemical principles related to the biology topic.
- **Web Resources**—key Internet locations that provide students further explanation and research.
- **Check and Challenge**—questions at the end of each lesson that assist students in focusing on the major concepts of the lesson. Self-assessment throughout the text uses six levels of questions: knowledge recall, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.
- **Chapter Highlights**—study and evaluation aids at the end of each chapter that help students understand and apply concepts and help teachers evaluate several levels of learning.

- **Key Concepts**—concept-mapping activities for students to construct relationships between complex concepts.
- **Reviewing Ideas**—text that expands student recall of the major ideas in the chapter.
- **Using Concepts**—students build application and interpretation skills in the context of new problems.
- **Synthesis**—students integrate concepts across chapters.
- **Extensions**—activities that require students to use both their left and right brains, thereby reflecting the multidisciplinary nature of science.
- **Focus On**—selected topics that are discussed in detail to take the student beyond the content of the chapter.

Student Logbook

A 300-page composition book allows students to record laboratory observations, data, and results.

Teacher’s Edition

The Teacher’s Edition is a fully annotated version of the Student Edition, providing additional background information, resources, teaching strategies, laboratory guidelines, and answers to the chapter questions in the student text. Each chapter guide begins with a Chapter-at-a-Glance table, which provides information for customizing BSCS Blue Version. In this table, outcomes for student learning are correlated to sections of the Check and Challenge questions at the end of each lesson, Chapter Highlights at the end of each chapter, and supplementary materials including copymasters, investigations, and appendices.

The Teacher’s Edition features the following:

- **Special Considerations for Investigations**
- **Developing Laboratory Skills**
- **Teaching Controversial Issues**
- **Assessment**
- **Suggested Teaching Schedule**
- **Guidelines for Laboratory Safety**
- **Master Materials List**
**Teacher’s Resource Books**

The Teacher’s Resource Books contain the following supplemental teaching materials that complement the Student Edition:

- **Book 1**
  - Supplementary Topics—opportunities to enhance student learning through classroom discussion.
  - Laboratory Program—supplements to the lab investigations in the Student Edition.

- **Book 2**
  - Current Literature—articles from Science magazine that provide opportunities for enrichment, classroom discussion, and readings.
  - Research Problems in Biology—suggested topics for independent laboratory research.

- **Book 3**
  - Blackline Masters—resource for creating student handouts and teaching transparencies with reproductions of text art and diagrams.

**Transparencies**

The overhead transparencies package contains color reproductions of key illustrations found in the student edition, graphics that are not found in the text, and a collection of transparencies designed to aid in the teaching of concept mapping.

**Test Bank**

The Software Generated Assessment Package allows for customization and printing of chapter exams and is available in Windows and Macintosh formats. A print version allows for reviewing questions at a glance. The answer section lists the answers to each question, provides the chapter section where the information addressed in the question is located, and gives the chapter outcome to which each question correlates.

**Assessment**

Several types of assessments—written questions, problems, and activities—are found within and at the end of each chapter. These activities are designed to encourage the student to synthesize the content of the text and think beyond the reading to the application of knowledge to real-world issues. Evaluation data of student learning can be collected in a variety of ways. The Software Generated Assessment Package offers recall and application items that are keyed to individual chapter.

**Professional Development**

Glencoe/McGraw–Hill offers professional development workshops for school districts that purchase the program. These workshops are structured to meet the needs of each district. Contact the publisher for more information.

**Equipment Suppliers**

A suggested list of video and software suppliers that carry the products listed in the Guide to Individual Chapters and Investigations is provided in the Teacher’s Edition. The equipment supplier for this program is Ward’s Natural Science Establishment, Inc., 5100 West Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14692-9012; www.wardsci.com, 800.962.2660.