

Science Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice, and review designed to help students develop scientific literacy, deepen conceptual understanding, and apply scientific practices. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. By continually honing their ability to apply knowledge in real-world scenarios, students build the depth of knowledge and higher-order skills required to demonstrate their mastery when put to the test.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible to students as they explore the nature of science through focused content, interactive mini investigations, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback. The Review It offers a high-impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students focus on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

These Tutorials are built to state standards.

1. NATURE OF SCIENCE

- **WHAT IS SCIENCE?**
- **TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS**
- **USING MODELS**

2. MEASUREMENT AND DATA

- **TOOLS AND MEASUREMENT**
- **DISPLAYING AND INTERPRETING DATA**

3. NATURE OF MATTER

- **WHAT IS MATTER?**
 - **MS-PS1-1** *Develop models to describe the atomic composition of simple molecules and extended structures.*
- **ATOMIC STRUCTURE**
- **THE PERIODIC TABLE**

4. DESCRIBING MATTER

- **PROPERTIES OF MATTER**
 - **MS-PS1-2** *Analyze and interpret data on the properties of substances before and after the substances interact to determine if a chemical reaction has occurred.*
- **SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, AND GASES**
 - **MS-PS1-1** *Develop models to describe the atomic composition of simple molecules and extended structures.*
- **MIXTURES OF MATTER**
 - **MS-PS1-2** *Analyze and interpret data on the properties of substances before and after the substances interact to determine if a chemical reaction has occurred.*
 - **MS-PS1-3** *Gather and make sense of information to describe that synthetic materials come from natural resources and*

5. CHANGES IN MATTER

● PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES

- **MS-PS1-2** Analyze and interpret data on the properties of substances before and after the substances interact to determine if a chemical reaction has occurred.

● CHANGES OF STATE

- **MS-PS1-4** Develop a model that predicts and describes changes in particle motion, temperature, and state of a pure substance when thermal energy is added or removed.

● CHEMICAL EQUATIONS

- **MS-PS1-5** Develop and use a model to describe how the total number of atoms does not change in a chemical reaction and thus mass is conserved.

6. FORCE AND MOTION

● DESCRIBING FORCES

- **MS-PS2-5** Conduct an investigation and evaluate the experimental design to provide evidence that fields exist between objects exerting forces on each other even though the objects are not in contact.

● DESCRIBING MOTION

- **MS-PS2-1** Apply Newton's Third Law to design a solution to a problem involving the motion of two colliding objects.

● EFFECTS OF FORCES

- **MS-PS2-2** Plan an investigation to provide evidence that the change in an object's motion depends on the sum of the forces on the object and the mass of the object.

7. NONCONTACT FORCES

● ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCES

- **MS-PS2-3** Ask questions about data to determine the factors that affect the strength of electric and magnetic forces.
- **MS-PS2-5** Conduct an investigation and evaluate the experimental design to provide evidence that fields exist between objects exerting forces on each other even though the objects are not in contact.

● GRAVITATIONAL FORCE

- **MS-PS2-4** Construct and present arguments using evidence to support the claim that gravitational interactions are attractive and depend on the masses of interacting objects.

8. ENERGY

● DESCRIBING ENERGY

- **MS-PS3-1** Construct and interpret graphical displays of data to describe the relationships of kinetic energy to the mass of an object and to the speed of an object.

● ENERGY TRANSFER AND TRANSFORMATION

- **MS-PS3-2** Develop a model to describe that when the arrangement of objects interacting at a distance changes, different amounts of potential energy are stored in the system.
- **MS-PS3-5** Construct, use, and present arguments to support the claim that when the kinetic energy of an object changes, energy is transferred to or from the object.

9. THERMAL ENERGY AND HEAT

• THERMAL ENERGY AND TEMPERATURE

- **MS-PS3-4** Plan an investigation to determine the relationships among the energy transferred, the type of matter, the mass, and the change in the average kinetic energy of the particles as measured by the temperature of the sample.

• HEAT AND THERMAL ENERGY

- **MS-PS3-4** Plan an investigation to determine the relationships among the energy transferred, the type of matter, the mass, and the change in the average kinetic energy of the particles as measured by the temperature of the sample.

• ENERGY TRANSFER AND TECHNOLOGY

- **MS-PS1-6** Undertake a design project to construct, test, and modify a device that either releases or absorbs thermal energy by chemical processes.
- **MS-PS3-3** Apply scientific principles to design, construct, and test a device that either minimizes or maximizes thermal energy transfer.

10. WAVES

• MECHANICAL WAVES

- **MS-PS4-1** Use mathematical representations to describe a simple model for waves that includes how the amplitude of a wave is related to the energy in a wave.

• ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

- **MS-PS4-2** Develop and use a model to describe that waves are reflected, absorbed, or transmitted through various materials.

11. APPLICATIONS OF WAVES

• INTERACTIONS OF WAVES AND MATTER

- **MS-PS4-2** Develop and use a model to describe that waves are reflected, absorbed, or transmitted through various materials.

• WAVES AND TECHNOLOGY

- **MS-PS4-3** Integrate qualitative scientific and technical information to support the claim that digitized signals are a more reliable way to encode and transmit information than analog signals.