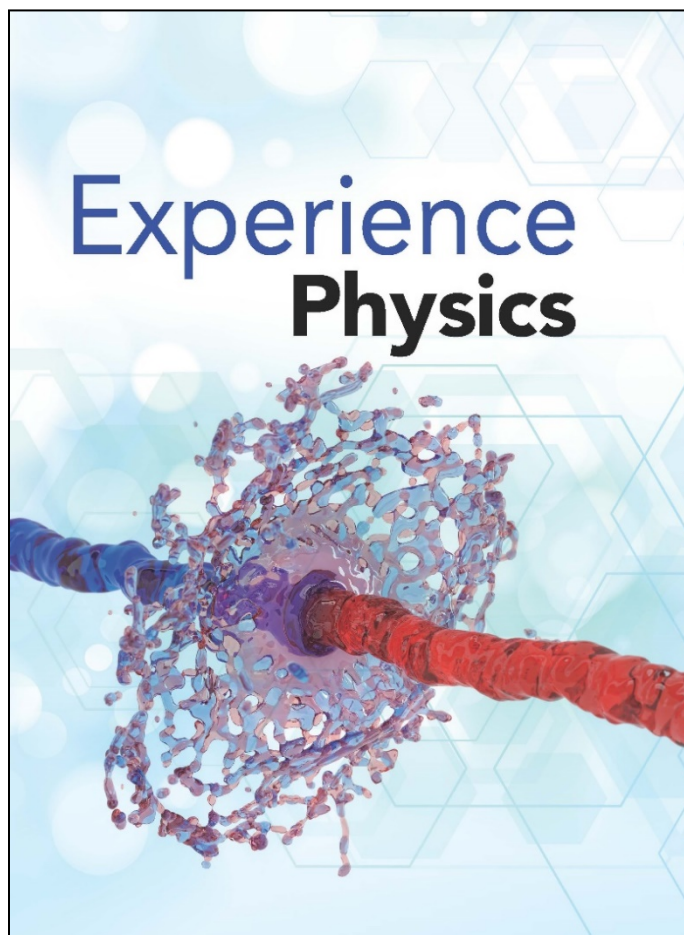


A Correlation of
Experience Physics
©2022



to the
**Mississippi
College- and Career-Readiness
Standards for Science 2018
High School Physics**

A Correlation of Experience Physics ©2022 to the Mississippi College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Science 2018: Physics

Introduction

This document demonstrates how **Experience Physics** ©2022 supports the Mississippi College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Science 2018: Physics. Correlation references include the Experience Notebook, Teacher Guide, and online digital assets.

Savvas Learning Company is excited to introduce **Experience Physics**!

Students best learn science when they *do* science! Therefore **Experience Physics** puts the focus on the student experience. This modern program implements a learning model that organizes learning around phenomena giving students an authentic, real-world experience. **Experience Physics** includes a variety of hands-on and digital activities designed to reach every learner, and partners with Flinn Scientific to deliver high-quality inquiry labs, engineering workbenches, and performance assessments.

Phenomenal Experiences Begin with a relevant and engaging phenomenon. Learning is organized around learning around phenomena, giving students an authentic, real-world experience. **Experience Physics** includes a variety of hands-on and digital activities designed to reach every learner, encouraging students to ask and answer questions, gather evidence, and organize their reasoning as they experience the concepts of physics firsthand.

Flinn Scientific Partnership Labs, Engineering Workbenches, dataset activities, and performance tasks enhance the student experience and encourage your class to do more science! Hands-on inquiry labs are available in open-ended, guided, shortened, and advanced versions, perfect for meeting the needs of every student.

Personalize Instruction The Teacher Guide allows instructors to personalize their course by selecting from our activities or embedding their own. Enhance instructional plan with Got More Time? Activities, or substitute with Related Phenomena when you want to make a change! Additionally, storyline and Investigation Planners use the 5E model to streamline your prep time.

Build Mathematical Fluency Stepped-out examples in the Experience Handbook break down sample problems for clarity and process guidance, while math tutorial videos reinforce mathematical processes. The Physics and Math Skills Workbook includes four pages of review and practice problems for every learning experience. These activities and more guide students as they become more proficient with math and physics concepts.

Savvas Realize™ Award-Winning Digital Platform Access all your digital content, virtual labs, simulations, assessments, and student data in ONE location. Savvas Realize has offline accessibility, so students can study from anywhere.

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DCI.PHY.1: One-Dimensional Motion	
Linear motion of objects is described by displacement, velocity, and acceleration. These concepts should be introduced as computational and investigative phenomena.	
PHY.1: Students will investigate and understand how to analyze and interpret data.	
PHY.1.1: Investigate and analyze evidence gained through observation or experimental design regarding the one-dimensional (1-D) motion of objects. Design and conduct experiments to generate and interpret graphical evidence of distance, velocity, and acceleration through motion.	Experience Notebook: SEP Plan an Investigation, 5 Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Displacement and Velocity, PhET Simulation Inquiry Labs: Motion Plots; Free Fall Acceleration
PHY.1.2: Interpret and predict 1-D motion based on displacement vs. time, velocity vs. time, or acceleration vs. time graphs (e.g., free-falling objects).	Experience Notebook: Position Graphs, 12 Speed and Velocity, 13 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 13 Practice Problem, #13, 14 Speed and Velocity Graphs, 15 Modeling Uniform Motion, 16-17 SEP Construct an Explanation, 17 Practice Problems, #19, #20, #21, #22, 19 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #25, #26, 20 Instantaneous Velocity, 21 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 21 Graphs of Changing Velocity, 22 SEP Develop a Model, 26 Acceleration Due to Gravity, 31 Practice Problem, #48, 33 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #49, #50, #51, 34 Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Motion Plots Digital Activities: Acceleration on a Ramp

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<p>PHY.1.3: Use mathematical and computational analysis to solve problems using kinematic equations.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Displacement, 6 SEP Use Mathematics, 6 Speed and Velocity, 13 SEP Develop a Model, 16 Practice Problem, #23, 19 Acceleration, 23 Constant Acceleration, 26-27 SEP Use Mathematics, 27 Sample Problem: Hitting the Brakes, 30 Practice Problems, #40, #41, 30 Acceleration Due to Gravity, 31 Sample Problem: Smashing Watermelons, 32 Practice Problems, #43-#47, 33</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Free Fall Acceleration Digital Activities: Fast Cars Performance-Based Assessments: Speed, Acceleration, and Trajectory</p>
<p>PHY.1.4: Use graphical analysis to derive kinematic equations.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Practice Problem, #22, 19 SEP Obtain and Evaluate Information, 28</p>
<p>PHY.1.5: Differentiate and give examples of motion concepts such as distance-displacement, speed-velocity, and acceleration.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Displacement, 6-7 Speed and Velocity, 13 CCC Scale, Proportion, and Quantity, 15 Instantaneous Velocity, 21 Acceleration, 23 Instantaneous Acceleration, 25</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Velocity and Speed Are Different; Acceleration</p>

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<p align="center">Mississippi College and Career-Readiness Standards for Science 2018: Physics</p>	<p align="center">Experience Physics ©2022</p>
<p>PHY.1.6: Design and mathematically/graphically analyze quantitative data to explore displacement, velocity, and acceleration of various objects. Use probe systems, video analysis, graphical analysis software, digital spreadsheets, and/or online simulations.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 13 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #25, 20 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 21 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #49, 34</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Motion Plots; Free Fall Acceleration Digital Activities: Displacement and Velocity; Fast Cars; Acceleration Performance-Based Assessments: Speed, Acceleration, and Trajectory</p>
<p>PHY.1.7: Design different scenarios, and predict graph shapes for distance/time, velocity/time, and acceleration/time graphs.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: SEP Develop a Model, 12 SEP Develop a Model, 23</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Acceleration on a Ramp</p>
<p>PHY.1.8: Given a 1D motion graph students should replicate the motion predicted by the graph.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: SEP Communicate Information, 22</p>

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DCI.PHY.2: Newton’s Laws	
Motion and acceleration can be explained by analyzing the contact interaction of objects. This motion and acceleration can be predicted by analyzing the forces (i.e., normal, tension, gravitational, applied, and frictional) acting on the object and applying Newton’s laws of motion.	
PHY.2: Students will develop an understanding of concepts related to Newtonian dynamics.	
<p>PHY.2.1: Identify forces acting on a system by applying Newton’s laws mathematically and graphically (e.g., vector and scalar quantities).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Force Causes an Acceleration, 54 I Push You, and You Push Back, 57 SEP Develop and Use a Model, 57 Representing Forces, 58-59 SEP Use Mathematics, 58 SEP Develop a Model, 59 Modeling Force, 60-61 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #29, #30, 64 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 66 Solving Two-Dimensional Force Problems, 73 Sample Problem: Pulling a Sled, 74 Practice Problems, #44, #45, #46, 75 Forces in Systems, 80-81 SEP Use Mathematics, 81 Practice Problem, #64, 82 Solving System Problems, 86 Practice Problem, #73, 87 Practice Problems, #77, #79, 89 Practice Problem, #85, 93</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Forces and Motion; The Buoyant Force; Friction Digital Activities: Forces on Systems Performance-Based Assessments: Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>

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<p align="center">Mississippi College and Career-Readiness Standards for Science 2018: Physics</p>	<p align="center">Experience Physics ©2022</p>
<p>PHY.2.2: Use models such as free-body diagrams to explain and predict the motion of an object according to Newton's law of motion, including circular motion.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: SEP Develop and Use a Model, 57 Representing Forces, 58-59 CCC Systems Models, 59 SEP Develop a Model, 59 Modeling Force, 60-61 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #28, 64 Modeling Force in Two Dimensions, 72-73 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #54, 78 CCC Systems and System Models, 80 SEP Develop a Model, 83 Modeling Systems, 84-85 SEP Develop a Model, 85 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #86, 94</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Forces and Motion; Friction Digital Activities: Force, Mass, and Acceleration; Pinball Launcher Model; Forces on Systems; Atmospheric Pressure on a Sealed Container Performance-Based Assessments: Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>
<p>PHY.2.3: Use mathematical and graphical techniques to solve vector problems and find net forces acting on a body using free-body diagrams and/or online simulations.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Representing Forces, 58-59 SEP Use Mathematics, 58 SEP Develop a Model, 59 Solving Two-Dimensional Force Problems, 73 Sample Problem: Pulling a Sled, 74 Solving System Problems, 86</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Types of Forces; Forces on Systems Performance-Based Assessments: Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>

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<p>PHY.2.4: Use vectors and mathematical analysis to explore the 2D motion of objects. (i.e. projectile and circular motion).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Projectile Motion, 38-39 Modeling Projectile Motion, 40 Sample Problem: Hang Time, 42 Practice Problems, #59-#64, 43 Circular Motion, 44-45 Sample Problem: Artificial Gravity, 46 Practice Problems, #67, #68, 46 Graphing Circular Motion, 47 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #71, #72, 48</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Model Projectile Motion Digital Activities: Satellites in Circular Orbits; Circular and Projectile Motion</p>
<p>PHY.2.5: Use mathematical and computational analysis to derive simple equations of motion for various systems using Newton's second law (e.g. net force equations).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Modeling Force, 60-61 Writing Force-Acceleration Equations, 61 Sample Problem: Will the Wire Break?, 62 Solving Two-Dimensional Force Problems, 73 SEP Use Mathematics, 73 Sample Problem: Pulling a Sled, 74 Sample Problem: Sticking to the Wall, 77 Solving System Problems, 86 Sample Problem: Atwood Machine, 87 Sample Problem: Disappearing Actor, 88</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Performance-Based Assessments: Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>

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<p>PHY.2.6: Use mathematical and computational analysis to explore forces (e.g., friction, force applied, normal, and tension).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Contact and Noncontact Forces, 65 Weight, 66 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 66 Spring Force, 67 Sample Problem: Determining Springiness, 68 Practice Problems, #35, #36, 68 Tension, 69 Surface Forces, 70-71 Sample Problem: Pulling a Sled, 74 Practice Problems, #44, #45, #46, #48, 75 Centripetal Force, 76 Sample Problem: Sticking to the Wall, 77 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #55, 78</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: The Buoyant Force Digital Activities: Types of Forces; Vehicle Stopping Distance Performance-Based Assessments: Sliding Down</p>
<p>PHY.2.7: Analyze real-world applications to draw conclusions about Newton’s three laws of motion using online simulations, probe systems, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Changing Motion, 52 Force Causes an Acceleration, 54 I Push You, and You Push Back, 57</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Forces and Motion; The Buoyant Force Digital Activities: Force, Mass, and Acceleration Performance-Based Assessments: Force, Mass, and Acceleration; Build Your Own Egg-Transport Vehicle</p>
<p>PHY.2.8: Design an experiment to determine the forces acting on a stationary object on an inclined plane. Test your conclusions.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Practice Problem, #48, 75</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Performance-Based Assessments: Sliding Down; Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>

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<p>PHY.2.9: Draw diagrams of forces applied to an object, and predict the angle of incline that will result in unbalanced forces acting on the object.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #28, 64 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #54, 78</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Performance-Based Assessments: Sliding Down; Force, Mass, and Acceleration</p>
<p>PHY.2.10: Apply the effects of the universal gravitation law to generate a digital/physical graph, and interpret the forces between two masses, acceleration due to gravity, and planetary motion (e.g., situations where g is constant, as in falling bodies).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Acceleration Due to Gravity, 31 Sample Problem: Smashing Watermelons, 32 Practice Problem, #47, 33 What Causes Free Fall?, 116-117 Gravitational Force, 118-119 SEP Use a Model, 119 SEP Develop a Model, 119 Sample Problem: Earth and the Moon, 120 Practice Problem, #11, 120 Acceleration Due to Gravity, 125 SEP Use Math, 125 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #23, 128</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Free Fall Acceleration; Investigate Gravity Using Pendulums; Model the Orbital Motion of Planets Digital Activities: Universal Gravitation; Orbital Motion</p>
<p>PHY.2.11: Explain centripetal acceleration while undergoing uniform circular motion to explore Kepler's third law using online simulations, models, and/or probe systems.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Circular Motion, 44-45 Kepler's Third Law, 146-147</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Kepler's Law of Planetary Periods; Kepler's Laws</p>

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DCI.PHY.3: Work and Energy	
Work and energy are synonymous. When investigating mechanical energy, energy is the ability to do work. The rate at which work is done is called power. Efficiency is the ratio of power input to the output of the system. In closed systems, energy is conserved.	
PHY.3: Students will develop an understanding of concepts related to work and energy.	
PHY.3.1: Use mathematical and computational analysis to qualitatively and quantitatively analyze the concept of work, energy, and power to explain and apply the conservation of energy.	<p>Experience Notebook: Positive, Negative, and Zero Work, 282-285 Calculating Work, 284 SEP Develop a Model, 284 Work Done by a Gas, 285-286 SEP Use Mathematics, 286 Defining Energy of Motion, 287 Kinetic Energy and the Work-Energy Theorem, 288 Power, 292 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #19, #20, 293 Energy – A Conserved Quality, 309 Expanded Work-Energy Theorem, 312 Sample Problem: Roller Coaster Energy, 314-315 Power – The Rate of Energy Transfer, 316-317 SEP Use Mathematics, 317 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #58, #59, 318</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Gas Particles and Work; Pendulums and the Conservation of Energy Digital Activities: Classifying Energy and Work</p>
PHY.3.2: Use mathematical and computational analysis to explore conservation of momentum and impulse.	<p>Experience Notebook: Impulse, 327 SEP Use Mathematics, 327 Conserving Momentum, 331 Sample Problem: Conserving Momentum in Space, 332 Practice Problem, #11, 332 Impulse-Momentum Theorem, 336-337 SEP Develop a Model, 337</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Momentum and Impulse During Collisions Digital Activities: Momentum and Impulse; Conservation of Momentum</p>

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<p>PHY.3.3: Through real-world applications, draw conclusions about mechanical potential energy and kinetic energy using online simulations and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Defining Energy of Motion, 287 Potential Energy, 294 Mechanical Energy and Work, 302-303</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: The Impact of Position on Energy Digital Activities: Mechanical Energy Performance-Based Assessments: Energy Conversion; Rocket Launch Engineering Workbenches: Design a Roller Coaster</p>
<p>PHY.3.4: Design and conduct investigations to compare conservation of momentum and conservation of kinetic energy in perfectly inelastic and elastic collisions using probe systems, online simulations, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Types of Collisions, 342-343</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Elastic and Inelastic Collisions Digital Activities: Conservation of Momentum</p>
<p>PHY.3.5: Investigate, collect data, and summarize the principles of thermodynamics by exploring how heat energy is transferred from higher temperature to lower temperature until equilibrium is reached.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: The First Law of Thermodynamics, 376 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #26, 380 Thermal Equilibrium, 381 SEP Construct an Explanation, 381 Energy Transfer Through Heating, 382-383 The Second Law of Thermodynamics, 384-385 CCC Energy and Matter, 385 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #46, 393</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Thermal Equilibrium and Heat Flow Performance-Based Assessments: Meltdown at the Pool</p>
<p>PHY.3.6: Design, conduct, and communicate investigations that explore how temperature and thermal energy relate to molecular motion and states of matter.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: States of Matter, 366 Structure of Matter, 367 SEP Plan an Investigation, 367 Average Kinetic Energy of Gas Particles, 369 Understanding Temperature, 370-372</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Kinetic Energy Digital Activities: Temperature</p>

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<p>PHY.3.7: Use mathematical and computational analysis to analyze problems involving specific heat and heat capacity.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Transferring Energy Through Heating, 374-375 SEP Analyze Data, 375 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #22, #23, #24, 380</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Kinetic Energy; Heat Transfer Performance-Based Assessments: Heating Curve of Water</p>
<p>PHY.3.8: Research to compare the first and second laws of thermodynamics as related to heat engines, refrigerators, and thermal efficiency.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: The First Law of Thermodynamics, 376 The Second Law of Thermodynamics, 384-385 Thermodynamic Heat Engines, 386-387 Thermodynamic Cycles, 388-389 CCC Systems and System Models, 389 Heat Pumps, 390-391</p>
<p>PHY.3.9: Explore the kinetic theory in terms of kinetic energy of ideal gases using digital resources.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Ideal Gases: A Microscopic Approach, 368 CCC Cause and Effect, 368 Average Kinetic Energy of Gas Particles, 369 Ideal Gases: A Macroscopic Approach, 373</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Temperature</p>
<p>PHY.3.10: Research the efficiency of everyday machines (e.g., automobiles, hair dryers, refrigerators, and washing machines).</p>	<p>For supporting content, please see: Experience Notebook: Thermodynamic Heat Engines, 386-387 Thermodynamic Cycles, 388-389 Heat Pumps, 390-391</p>
<p>PHY.3.11: Use an engineering design process to design and build a themed Rube Goldberg-type machine that has six or more steps and complete a desired task (e.g., pop a balloon, fill a bottle, shoot a projectile, or raise an object 35 cm) within an allotted time. Include a poster that demonstrates the calculations of the energy transformation or efficiency of the machine.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Revisit Anchoring Phenomenon, 319</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Engage: Everyday Phenomenon: How can a Rube Goldberg machine be used to demonstrate chain reactions?, 372</p>

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DCI.PHY.4: Waves	
Wave properties are the transfer of energy from one place to another. The investigation of these interactions must include simple harmonic motion, sound, and electromagnetic radiation.	
PHY.4: Students will investigate and explore wave properties.	
PHY.4.1: Analyze the characteristics and properties of simple harmonic motions, sound, and light.	<p>Experience Notebook: Properties of Waves, 467 Longitudinal Waves, 472-473 Sample Problem: Properties of Sound Waves, 474 Modeling Wave Interactions, 482-483 Electromagnetic Waves, 512-513 Properties of EM Waves, 514-515 Wave Behavior of EM Radiation, 516 The Dual Nature of Light, 524-525</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Mechanical Waves; Interference of Sound Waves; Diffraction; Particle Nature of Light Digital Activities: Electromagnetic Waves and Their Properties Performance-Based Assessments: Discovering the Speed of Sound in Open Air; Particle-Wave Duality of Light</p>
PHY.4.2: Describe and model through digital or physical means the characteristics and properties of mechanical waves by simulating and investigating properties of simple harmonic motion.	<p>Experience Notebook: Mechanical Waves, 466 SEP Develop a Model, 466 Properties of Waves, 467 Transverse Waves, 468-469 Longitudinal Waves, 472-473 Modeling Waves, 475</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Mechanical Waves Digital Activities: Properties of Waves</p>

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<p>PHY.4.3: Use mathematical and computational analysis to explore wave characteristics (e.g., velocity, period, frequency, amplitude, phase, and wavelength).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Properties of Waves, 467 SEP Use Mathematics, 467 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 469 Sample Problem: Wave on a Rope, 470 Practice Problems, #8, #9, 470 Sample Problem: Properties of Sound Waves, 474 Practice Problems, #13, #14, 474 SEP Use Math, 475 Sample Problem: Modeling a Sound Wave, 476 Practice Problems, #16-#20, 477 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #21, #22, 478</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Mechanical Waves Digital Activities: Waves and Shallow Water; Properties of Waves Performance-Based Assessments: Discovering the Speed of Sound in Open Air</p>
<p>PHY.4.4: Investigate and communicate the relationship between the energy of a wave in terms of amplitude and frequency using probe systems, online simulations, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Transfer of Wave Energy, 488-489 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 489 Energy in Waves, 490-491 SEP Use Mathematics, 490 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #42, 492</p>
<p>PHY.4.5: Design, investigate, and collect data on standing waves and waves in specific media (e.g., stretched string, water surface, and air) using online simulations, probe systems, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Mechanical Waves, 466 Transverse Waves, 468-469 SEP Analyze and Interpret Data, 469 Wave Speed at an Interface, 471 Longitudinal Waves, 472-473 SEP Plan an Investigation, 472 Waves on a String, 486</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Mechanical Waves; Interference of Sound Waves Digital Activities: Waves and Shallow Water; Properties of Waves Performance-Based Assessments: Discovering the Speed of Sound in Open Air</p>

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<p>PHY.4.6: Explore and explain the Doppler effect as it relates to a moving source and to a moving observer using online simulations, probe systems, and/or real-world experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Moving Wave Source, 480 SEP Construct an Explanation, 480 Evidence for the Big Bang, 679</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Discovering Exoplanets</p>
<p>PHY.4.7: Explain the laws of reflection and refraction, and apply Snell's law to describe the relationship between the angles of incidence and refraction.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Reflection, 496-497 Refraction, 498-499 SEP Use Mathematics, 499 Sample Problem: Determining the Index of Refraction, 500 Practice Problems, #50, #51, 500</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Reflection and Refraction Digital Activities: Refraction – Snell's Law; Wave Optics</p>
<p>PHY.4.8: Use ray diagrams and the thin lens equations to solve real-world problems involving object distance from lenses, using a lens bench, online simulations, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Lenses, 501 Formation of Images, 502-503 The Lens Equation, 504 Sample Problem: Image of a Rubber Duck, 505 Practice Problems, #57, #58, 505 Sample Problem: Reading with a Magnifying Glass, 506 Practice Problems, #59-#64, 507</p>
<p>PHY.4.9: Research the different bands of electromagnetic radiation, including characteristics, properties, and similarities/differences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Properties of EM Waves, 514-515 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #13, 519</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Electromagnetic Radiation and Matter</p>

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<p>PHY.4.10: Research the ways absorption and emission spectra are used to study astronomy and the formation of the universe.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Photon Energy Absorption by Matter, 530-531 SEP Construct an Explanation, 531 Color and Temperature of Stars, 669 CCC Energy and Matter, 669 Evidence for the Big Bang, 679</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Elemental Composition of Stars Digital Activities: Discovering Exoplanets</p>
<p>PHY.4.11: Research digital nonfictional text to defend the wave-particle duality of light (i.e., wave model of light and particle model of light).</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Shortcomings of the Wave Theory, 520-521 SEP Evaluate Claims, 521 Photoelectric Effect, 522 Particles of Light, 523 SEP Argue from Evidence, 523 The Dual Nature of Light, 524-525 CCC Patterns, 525 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #30, 528 Revisit Anchoring Phenomenon, #42, 537</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Particle Nature of Light Digital Activities: Particle-Wave Duality Performance-Based Assessments: Particle-Wave Duality of Light</p>
<p>PHY.4.12: Research uses of the electromagnetic spectrum or photoelectric effect.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Waves of the Electromagnetic Spectrum, 515 Photoelectric Effect, 522 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #28, 528 SEP Construct an Explanation, 531 Damage From High-Energy Radiation, 535 CCC Energy and Matter, 535 Medical Imaging, 552-553 Capturing an EM Wave's Energy, 557-559 Cooking, 562 Radiotherapy, 563</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Converting Sunlight to Electricity</p>

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DCI.PHY.5: Electricity and Magnetism	
In electrical interactions, electrical energy (whether battery or circuit energy) is transformed into other forms of energy. Charged particles and magnetic fields are similar in that they store energy. Magnetic fields exert forces on moving charged particles. Changing magnetic fields cause electrons in wires to move and thus create a current.	
PHY.5: Students will investigate the key components of electricity and magnetism.	
PHY.5.1: Analyze and explain electricity and the relationship between electricity and magnetism.	<p>Experience Notebook: Current, 187 Magnetic Fields from Moving Charges, 206 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #23, 212 Magnetic Force on a Wire, 213-214 Current and Magnetic Fields, 220-222 Induction, 230-231</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Electromagnets and Magnetism; Induction of Electrical Current Digital Activities: Modeling Currents; Inducing Current; Magnetic Field in a Moving Wire</p>
PHY.5.2: Explore the characteristics of static charge and how a static charge is generated using simulations.	<p>Experience Notebook: Charge by Induction, 164</p>
PHY.5.3: Use mathematical and computational analysis to analyze problems dealing with electric field, electric potential, current, voltage, and resistance as related to Ohm's law.	<p>Experience Notebook: Current and Resistivity, 189 Ohm's Law, 422 SEP Use Mathematics, 422</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Energy Transmission in Circuits</p>
PHY.5.4: Develop and use models (e.g., circuit drawing and mathematical representation) to explain how electric circuits work by tracing the path of electrons, including concepts of energy transformation, transfer, conservation of energy, electric charge, and resistance using online simulations, probe systems, and/or laboratory experiences.	<p>Experience Notebook: Circuit Elements and Diagrams, 424-425 SEP Develop Models, 424 SEP Develop Models, 425 SEP Communicate Technical Information, 425</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Energy Transmission in Circuits Digital Activities: Electric Current; Modeling Currents; Series and Parallel Circuits</p>

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<p>PHY.5.5: Design and conduct an investigation of magnetic poles, magnetic flux and magnetic field using online simulations, probe systems, and/or laboratory experiences.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Magnetism, 198-199 SEP Plan an Investigation, 198 Magnetic Fields, 203-204 Magnetic Flux, 227</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Magnetic Force and Separation Distance; Electromagnets and Magnetism; Induction of Electrical Current</p>
<p>PHY.5.6: Use schematic diagrams to analyze the current flow in series and parallel electric circuits, given the component resistances and the imposed electric potential.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Series and Parallel Resistance, 190-191 Sample Problem: Combining Series and Parallel Resistors, 192 Practice Problems, #63-#70, 192-193 Circuit Elements and Diagrams, 424-425</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Electric Current; Series and Parallel Circuits; Series and Parallel Circuits</p>
<p>PHY.5.7: Analyze and communicate the relationship between magnetic fields and electrical current by induction, generators, and electric motors (e.g., microphones, speakers, generators, and motors) using Ampere's and Faraday's laws.</p>	<p>Experience Notebook: Induction, 230-231 Revisit Investigative Phenomenon, #62, #66, 238 Electric Generators, 435 Alternating Current Generators, 436 Direct Current Generators, 437 Sample Problem: EMF Induced in a Generator, 438 Practice Problem, #38, 438 Motors, 439 Induction Devices, 442</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Induction of Electrical Current; Electric Motors and Generators Digital Activities: Inducing Current</p>

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PHY.5.8: Design and construct a simple motor to develop an explanation of how the motor transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy and work.	<p>Experience Notebook: Modeling a Simple Motor, 219 Motors, 439</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Electric Motors and Generators Performance-Based Assessments: Build a DC Motor</p>
PHY.5.9: Design and draw a schematic of a circuit that will turn on/off a light from two locations in a room like those found in most homes.	<p>For supporting content, please see: Experience Notebook: Circuit Elements and Diagrams, 424-425</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: Series and Parallel Circuits</p>
DCI.PHY.6: Nuclear Energy	
Nuclear energy is energy stored in the nucleus of the atom. The energy holding atoms together is called binding energy. The binding energy is a huge amount of energy. So, at the subatomic scale, the conservation of energy becomes the conservation of mass-energy.	
PHY.6: Students will demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of nuclear energy.	
PHY.6.1: Analyze and explain the concepts of nuclear physics.	<p>Experience Notebook: The Nucleus, 570-571 Nuclear Mass and Energy, 575 Strong Force, 582-583 Binding Energy, 584-585 Nuclear Stability, 587-588 Nuclear Instability, 589-290 Weak Nuclear Force, 591-592</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Subatomic Particles; Forces and Atomic Nuclei Digital Activities: Nuclear Particles; Valley of Stability; Nuclear Forces Performance-Based Assessments: Model Nuclear Forces</p>
PHY.6.2: Explore the mass number and atomic number of the nucleus of an isotope of a given chemical element.	<p>Experience Notebook: The Nucleus, 570-571 SEP Develop Models, 571</p> <p>Teacher Guide: Digital Activities: The Nucleus</p>

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PHY.6.3: Investigate the conservation of mass and the conservation of charge by writing and balancing nuclear decay equations for alpha and beta decay.	Experience Notebook: Weak Nuclear Force, 591-592 CCC Energy and Matter, 591 Converting Mass to Energy, 594-595 Alpha Decay and Cluster Decay, 614 Beta Decay and Electron Capture, 615
PHY.6.4: Simulate the process of nuclear decay using online simulations and/or laboratory experiences and using mathematical computations determine the half-life of radioactive isotopes.	Experience Notebook: Weak Nuclear Force, 591-592 Exponential Decay, 612 CCC Stability and Change, 612 Sample Problem: Exponential Decay, 613 Alpha Decay and Cluster Decay, 614 Beta Decay and Electron Capture, 615 Gamma Decay, 616 Teacher Guide: Inquiry Labs: Half-Life Simulation; Radiometric Dating of Rocks Digital Activities: Radioactive Decay