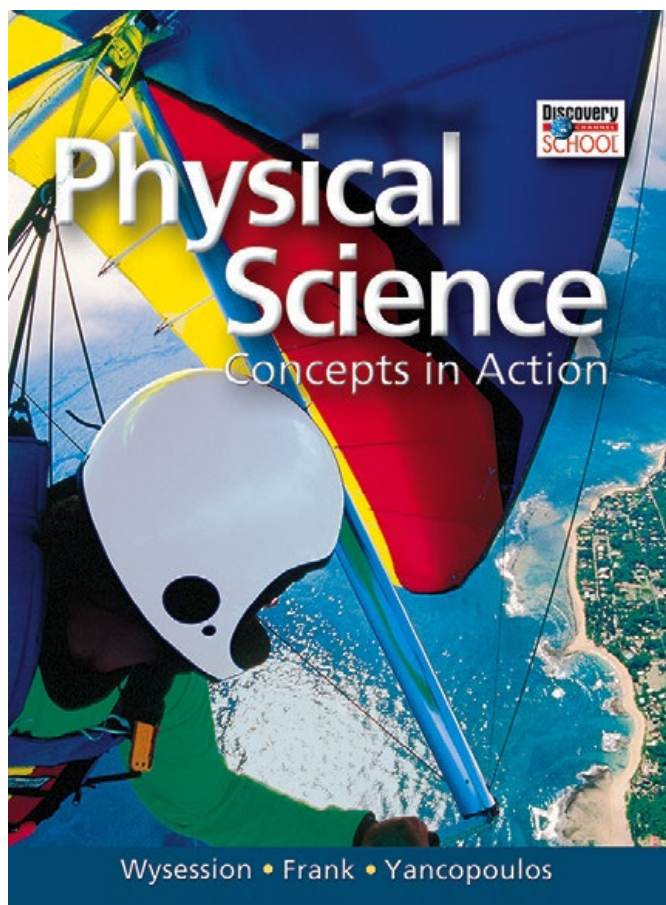


A Correlation of

**Physical Science
Concepts in Action**



To the

**Oklahoma
2020 Academic Standards for Science
High School Physical Science**

**A Correlation of Physical Science: Concepts in Action to the
Oklahoma 2020 Academic Standards for Science
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Introduction

This document demonstrates how the *Physical Science: Concepts in Action* program supports the Oklahoma 2020 Academic Standards for Science: High School Physical Science. Correlation page references are to the Student and Teacher’s Editions and cited at the page level.

Physical Science: Concepts in Action helps students make the important connection between the science they read and what they experience every day. Relevant content, lively explorations, and a wealth of hands-on activities take students’ understanding of science beyond the page and into the world around them. Now includes even more technology, tools, and activities to support differentiated instruction!

The Savvas Advantage

- 21st century skills Each chapter in *Physical Science: Concepts in Action* begins with an activity geared toward developing one or more 21st century skills. All of these activities task students to capture what they are learning in science class and apply that knowledge to solving real- life problems and encourage productive, thoughtful members of the 21st century world.
- A proven formula for reading success before, during, and after every lesson enables students to fully understand key concepts.
- Relevant content, lively explorations, and a wealth of hands-on activities help students understand science.
- *Physical Science: Concepts in Action* is now available on SavvasRealize.com.

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Matter and Its Interactions (PS1)	
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS1.1 Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Quick Lab, 128 Mendeleev’s Prediction, 128 Evidence Supporting Mendeleev’s Table, 129 Valence Electrons, 139 5.3.1 Assessment, 145 Predicting the Density of an Element, 150 Understanding Concepts, 153</p> <p>TE Only: Build Vocabulary, 139 Evaluate Understanding, 145 Facts and Figures, 128</p> <p>For additional supporting content, please see: Organizing the Elements, 124C Reading Strategy, 126</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
<p>Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Figure 10, 109 Neutrons, 109 Comparing Subatomic Particles, 109 Isotopes, 112 Bohr’s Model of the Atom, 113 Energy Levels, 114 Models of the Atom 114–115 Electron Cloud Model, 116 Atomic Orbitals, 117 Figure 15, 117 Electron Configurations, 118 The Structure of an Atom, 120</p> <p>TE Only: Reteach, 112 Connecting Concepts, 112</p>

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<p>The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Atomic Number, 110 Mass Number, 110 5.2.7 Assessment, 138 Valence Electrons, 139 The Noble Gases, 145 5.3.1 Assessment, 145</p> <p>TE Only: Particles and Numbers, 110</p>
<p>Science and Engineering Practices</p>	
<p>Developing and Using Models: Use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: How Can you Study Objects That Are Not Visible?, 99 Making a Model of a Periodic Table, 128 Modeling a Mole, 196 Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206 Comparing Isomers, 265</p> <p>TE Only: Build Science Skills, 168</p>
<p>Crosscutting Concepts</p>	
<p>Patterns: Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena</p>	<p>SE/TE: Go Further, 317</p> <p>TE Only: Integrate Earth Science, 47 Build Science Skills, 452 Other Forms of Energy, 444C</p> <p>For additional supporting content, please see: Charles's Law, 66D</p>

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Performance Expectation	
PS.PS1.2 Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties, and formation of compounds.	<p>SE/TE: Chemical Equations, 192 Figure 1, 192 Conservation of Mass, 193 Balancing Equations, 194 Using Mole Ratios, 198 Single Replacement, 202 Double Replacement, 203 Combustion, 204 Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions, 208 Observing the Action of Catalysts, 214 Catalysts, 215 Physical Equilibrium, 217 Chemical Equilibrium, 217 Factors Affecting Chemical Equilibrium, 218</p> <p>TE Only: Chemistry Refresher, 190C Energy Changes in Reactions, 190D</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.	<p>SE/TE: Atomic Number, 110 Mass Number, 110 5.2.7 Assessment, 138 Valence Electrons, 139 The Noble Gases, 145 5.3.1 Assessment, 145</p> <p>TE Only: Particles and Numbers, 110</p>
The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	<p>SE/TE: Observing Chemical Properties, 54 Reactivity, 55 Figure 17, 55 Using Equations to Represent Reactions, 192 Conserving Mass, 193 Balancing Equations, 194 Balancing Chemical Equations, 195 Chemical Calculations, 197 Classifying Reactions, 199 Quick Lab, 203 Reactions as Electron Transfers, 204 Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206</p> <p>TE Only: Classifying Properties, 36D Integrate Earth Science, 199 Fact and Figures, 210</p>

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Science and Engineering Practices	
Constructing Explanations: Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.	SE/TE: Scientific Methods, 7 Developing a Theory, 9 Scientific Laws, 9 1.2 Assessment, 11 Studying Atoms, 100 TE Only: Build Science Skills, 9
Crosscutting Concepts	
Patterns: Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena.	SE/TE: Go Further, 317 TE Only: Integrate Earth Science, 47 Build Science Skills, 452 Other Forms of Energy, 444C For additional supporting content, please see: Charles's Law, 66D
Performance Expectation	
PS.PS1.5 Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation about the effects of changing the temperature or concentration of the reacting particles on the rate at which a reaction occurs.	SE/TE: Reactions Over Time, 212 Factors Affecting Reaction Rates, 213 Factors Affecting Rates of Dissolving, 234
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released. These can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangement of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.	SE/TE: Explaining the Behavior of Gases, 72 Figure 7, 72 Explaining the Behavior of Liquids, 73 Explaining the Behavior of Solids, 74 Endothermic Reactions, 209 Factors Affecting Reaction Rates, 213 Catalysts, 215 Critical Thinking, 224 Concepts in Action, 224 TE Only: How It Works, 233 Thermal Energy and Temperature, 472C Transfer of Thermal Energy, 472C

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Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Constructing Explanations: Apply scientific reasoning, theory, and/or models to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Scientific Models, 10 Thomson’s Model of the Atom, 102 Chapter 4 Assessment, 121 Figure 25, 217 Comparing Isomers, 265 Modeling Transmutation, 304 Modeling Resistance in a Wire, 606</p> <p>TE Only: Flaps on an Airplane, 10 Modeling Overall Polarity, 168 Using Models, 168 Evaluate Understanding, 219 Building the Egyptian Pyramids, 425</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Cause and Effect: Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human- designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Figure 6, 395 Chapter 19 Assessment, 595 Identifying Cause and Effect, 874</p> <p>TE Only: Relate Cause and Effect, 260D Relate Cause and Effect, 262 Sequence, 290D Relate Cause and Effect, 378 Chapter Pretest, 388 Relate Cause and Effect, 390 Relate Cause and Effect, 395 Relate Cause and Effect, 418 Relate Cause and Effect, 486 Cause/Effect Chart, 571 Relate Cause and Effect, 590</p>
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS1.7 Use mathematical representations to support the claim that atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Conservation of Mass, 193 Figure 2, 193 Balancing Equations, 194 Figure 4, 194 Chemical Calculations, 197 Classifying Reactions, 199 Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206 Figure 17, 207</p> <p>TE Only: Types of Reactions, 190C Exothermic Reaction, 200</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions.	<p>SE/TE: Observing Chemical Properties, 54 Understanding Concepts, 63 Critical Thinking and Systems Thinking, 124 Stable Electron Configurations, 158 Analyzing Inks, 167 Classifying Reactions, 199 Types of Equilibria, 216 Identifying Acids, 240 Identifying Bases, 242 Neutralization and Salts, 244</p> <p>TE Only: Classifying Properties, 36D Facts and Figures, 202</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking: Use mathematical representations of phenomena to support claims.	<p>SE/TE: Organizing Data, 22 Faster Than Speeding Data, 24 Determining the Thickness of Aluminum Foil, 26 Figure 13, 78 Predicting the Density of an Element, 150 Comparing Vitamin C in Fruit Juices, 285 Modeling Half-Life, 300 Investigating the Velocity of a Sinking Marble, 349 Bernoulli's Principle, 396 What Is the Real Cost of a Washing Machine?, 486</p> <p>TE Only: Build Math Skills, 193 Review Math Skills, 290 Review Math Skills, 354 Applying Concepts, 396 Review Math Skills, 530</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
Energy and Matter: The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved.	<p>SE/TE: Classifying Reactions, 199 Critical Thinking, 224</p> <p>TE Only: Describing Reactions, 190C Energy Changes in Reactions, 190D Exothermic Reaction, 200 Explaining Energy, 294</p>

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Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions (PS2)	
Performance Expectation	
PS.PS2.1 Analyze and interpret data to support the claim of a causal relationship between the net force on an object and its change in motion, as described in Newton's second law of motion.	<p>SE/TE: Newton's Second Law of Motion, 365 Math Skills, 367 Math Practice, 367 12.2 Assessment, 369</p> <p>TE Only: Figure A, 354C Force and Acceleration, 365 Newton's Second Law of Motion, 367 Additional Problems, 367</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
Newton's second law accurately predicts changes in the motion of macroscopic objects.	<p>SE/TE: Explaining the Behavior of Gases, 72 Explaining the Behavior of Liquids, 73 Explaining the Behavior of Solids, 74 3.1 Assessment, 74 Newton's Second Law of Motion, 365 Attraction Between Molecules, 169</p> <p>TE Only: Connecting Concepts, 74 Connecting Concepts, 169</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
Analyzing and Interpreting Data: Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims.	<p>SE/TE: Observing the Effect of Temperature on Gas Pressure, 79 Investigating Changes in Temperature During Heating of Solids, 92 Manipulating Chemical Equilibrium, 220 Modeling Transmutation, 304 Investigating Elastic Potential Energy, 450 Investigating a Spring Clip, 467</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
Cause and Effect: Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.	<p>SE/TE: Figure 6, 395 Figure 6, 418</p> <p>TE Only: Customize for Inclusion Students, 241 Relate Cause and Effect, 260D Sequence, 290D Relate Cause and Effect, 395 Relate Cause and Effect, 418</p>

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Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS2.2 Use mathematical representations to support the explanation that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Figure 4, 358 Momentum Formula, 375 Conservation of Momentum, 376 Figure 17, 376 Momentum, 377</p> <p>TE Only: Use Visuals, 358 Build Math Skills, 375 Use Visuals, 376</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
<p>Momentum is defined for a particular frame of reference; it is the mass times the velocity of the object.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Newton’s Third Law of Motion and Momentum, 372 Momentum, 374 Momentum Formula, 375 Data Analysis, 377</p> <p>TE Only: Laws of Motion, 354C Relate Text and Visuals, 372 Momentum, 374 Build Math Skills, 375 Data Analysis, 377</p>
<p>If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by change in the momentum of objects outside the system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Newton’s Third Law of Motion and Momentum, 372</p> <p>TE Only: Relate Text and Visuals, 372</p>

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Science and Engineering Practice	
Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking: Use mathematical, computational, and/or algorithmic representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.	<p>SE/TE: Organizing Data, 22 Faster Than Speeding Data, 24 Determining the Thickness of Aluminum Foil, 26 Figure 13, 78 Predicting the Density of an Element, 150 Comparing Vitamin C in Fruit Juices, 285 Modeling Half-Life, 300 Investigating the Velocity of a Sinking Marble, 349 Bernoulli's Principle, 396 What Is the Real Cost of a Washing Machine?, 486</p> <p>TE Only: Build Math Skills, 193 Review Math Skills, 290 Review Math Skills, 354 Applying Concepts, 396 Review Math Skills, 530</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
Systems and System Models: When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined.	<p>SE/TE: Figure 25, 217 Saturated Hydrocarbons, 264 Figure 4, 264</p> <p>TE Only: Address Misconceptions, 114 Types of Equilibria, 216 Use Visuals, 217 Comparing Models of Molecules, 264 Build Science Skills, 522</p>
Performance Expectation	
PS.PS2.3 Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision.	<p>SE/TE: What Starts an Object Moving?, 355 Crash-Test Dummies, 366</p> <p>TE Only: Facts and Figures, 366 Build Science Skills, 370 Work, 410C Forces and Motion, 444C</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by change in the momentum of objects outside the system.	<p>SE/TE: Newton's Third Law of Motion and Momentum, 372</p> <p>TE Only: Relate Text and Visuals, 372</p>

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<p>Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account; and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Solar Home, 484 Hybrid Automobile, 488 What Is the Real Cost of a Washing Machine?, 491</p> <p>TE Only: Technological Advances, 4 Innovations of the Industrial Revolution, 422 Going Further, 485</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Designing Solutions: Apply scientific ideas to solve a design problem, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Problem-Solving Activity, 109 Problem-Solving Activity, 218 Problem-Solving Activity, 23</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Cause and Effect: Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Performance-Base Assessment, 224</p> <p>TE Only: Performance-Based Assessment, 31 Build Science Skills, 89 Factors Affecting Reaction Rates, 213 For Enrichment, 233 Use Community Resources, 274</p>
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS2.5 Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that an electric current can cause a magnetic field and that a changing magnetic field can cause an electric current.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Satellites in Orbit, 382 Electricity and Magnetism, 635 Quick Lab, 637 Figure 13, 643 Figure 14, 643</p> <p>TE Only: Universal Forces, 354D Work, 413 Magnetic Field from Electric Current, 636 Making an Electromagnet, 637 Generating Alternating Current, 643</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
Forces at a distance are explained by fields (gravitational, electric, and magnetic) permeating space that can transfer energy through space.	<p>SE/TE: Gravity, 361 Figure 9, 362 Terminal Speed, 370 What Are Electromagnetic Waves?, 533 Figure 2, 533 Electricity and Magnetism, 635 Magnetized Materials, 633 Figure 5, 633 Generating Electric Current, 642 Electromagnetic Energy, 452</p> <p>TE Only: Behavior of Light, 530C Laws of Motion, 354D Universal Forces, 354D Earth's Magnetic Field, 638</p>
Magnets or electric currents cause magnetic fields; electric charges or changing magnetic fields cause electric fields.	<p>SE/TE: Magnetic Fields, 631 Figure 4, 632 How MRI works, 641 Generating Electric Current, 642 Generators, 643 Changing Voltage and Current,</p> <p>TE Only: Magnetic Fields, 628C Electromagnetism 628C Integrate Earth Science, 631 Generating Alternating Current, 643</p>
"Electrical energy" may mean energy stored in a battery or energy transmitted by electric currents.	<p>SE/TE: How Can You Reverse the Battery Direction in a Flashlight?, 599 Electric Current, 604 Figure 7, 604 Generating Electric Current, 642 Generators, 643 Electrical Energy for Your Home, 646</p> <p>TE Only: Electric Charges, Forces, and Fields, 598A Generating Alternating Current, 643</p>

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Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations: Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements; consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time); and refine the design accordingly. •</p>	<p>SE/TE: Investigating Changes in temperature During Heating of Solids, 92 Investigating Charged Objects, 102 Investigating the Velocity of a Sinking Marble, 349 Investigating Force and Distance, 380 Investigating a Balloon Jet, 383 Investigating Elastic Potential Energy, 450 Investigating a Spring Clip, 467 Investigating Sound Waves, 524 Investigating an Electric Generator, 648</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Cause and Effect: Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Making Judgements, 30 Figure 10, 200 Figure 19, 548 Figure 20, 548 Writing In Science, 566</p> <p>TE Only: Facts and Figures, 79 Particle Accelerators, 305 Should Car Companies Be Required to Make Electric Cars?, 608 Writing in Science, 518</p>
Energy (PS3)	
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS3.1 Create a computational model to calculate the change in the energy of one component in a system when the change in energy of the other component(s) and energy flows in and out of the system are known.</p>	<p>SE/TE: How Can energy Change Form? 445 Energy Conversion in Pendulums, 456 Heating Systems, 489 Exploring Energy Conversion, 454</p> <p>TE Only: Energy in a Pendulum, 456 Address Misconceptions, 489 Connecting Concepts, 622</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
<p>Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Understanding Concepts, 469 Connecting Concepts, 483 Thinking Visually, 494 Critical Thinking, 613 Connecting Concepts, 622</p> <p>TE Only: Energy Changes in Reactions, 190D Conservation of Energy, 444D Assess, 483 Address Misconceptions, 611</p>
<p>Conservation of energy means that the total change of energy in any system is always equal to the total energy transferred into or out of the system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Critical Thinking, 224</p> <p>TE Only: Energy Changes in Reactions, 190D Facts and Figures, 294 Conservation of Energy, 444C Energy in a Pendulum, 456 Address Misconceptions, 644</p>
<p>Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems.</p>	<p>SE/TE: 15.2 Assessment, 459 Going Further, 485 Figure 13, 489 Critical Thinking, 528</p> <p>TE Only: Efficiency, 410D Customize for Inclusion, 454 Thermodynamics, 472D Chapter Pretest, 472 Assess, 483 Build Science Skills, 537</p>

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<p>Mathematical expressions, which quantify how the stored energy in a system depends on its configuration (e.g., relative positions of charged particles, compression of a spring) and how kinetic energy depends on mass and speed, allow the concept of conservation of energy to be used to predict and describe system behavior.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206 Figure 17, 207 Endothermic Reactions, 209 7.3 Assessment, 209 Photosynthesis, 282 Kinetic Energy, 447 Energy and Mass, 459 15.2 Assessment, 459 Understanding Concepts, 469 Chapter 15 Assessment, 470</p> <p>TE Only: Integrate Biology, 282 Mechanical Energy, 444C Energy Conversions, 444D</p>
<p>The availability of energy limits what can occur in any system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Nonrenewable Energy Resources, 462 Renewable Energy Resources, 463 Figure 18, 464 Chapter 15 Assessment, 470</p> <p>TE Only: Use Community Resources, 464 Compare and Contrast, 464</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking: Create a computational model of a phenomenon, process, or system based on basic assumptions.</p>	<p>SE/TE: How Can energy Change Form? 445 Energy Conversion in Pendulums, 456 Heating Systems, 489 Exploring Energy Conversion, 454</p> <p>TE Only: Energy in a Pendulum, 456 Address Misconceptions, 489 Connecting Concepts, 622</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>System and System Models: Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models.</p>	<p>SE/TE: How Can you Study Objects That Are Not Visible?, 99 Making a Model of a Periodic Table, 128 Modeling a Mole, 196 Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206 Comparing Isomers, 265</p> <p>TE Only: Using a Scientific Approach, 2C Build Science Skills, 168</p>

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Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS3.2 Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as either motions of particles or energy stored in fields.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Energy Levels, 114 Models of the Atom, 114 Evidence for Energy Levels, 116 Electron Cloud Model, 116 Electron Configurations, 118 Writing in Science, 118 18.5 Assessment, 562 Electricity and Magnetism, 635 Changing Voltage and Current, 645</p> <p>TE Only: Customize for English Language Learners, 114 Teacher Demo, 116 Facts and Figures, 116 Electromagnetic Spectrum, 530C Relate text and Visuals, 606 Electromagnetism, 628C Electrical Energy Generation, 628D</p>
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
<p>Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Energy and Phase Changes, 86 Forms of Energy, 450 Energy Conversion, 454 Exploring Energy Conversion, 454 16.2 Assessment, 483 20.3 Assessment, 613</p> <p>TE Only: Energy Transfer, 86 Efficiency, 410D Address Misconceptions, 489</p>
<p>At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Forms of Energy, 450 Energy Conversion, 454 Energy Conversions, 456 Renewable Energy Resources, 463 Chapter 15 Assessment, 469 Work and Heat, 474 Thermal Energy, 475 Chapter 16 Assessment, 496 Properties of Sound Waves, 514 What Are Electromagnetic Waves, 533</p> <p>TE Only: Mechanical Energy, 444C Other Forms of Energy, 444C Facts and Figures, 451 Sound and Hearing, 498D</p>

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<p>These relationships are better understood at the microscopic scale, at which all of the different manifestations of energy can be modeled as a combination of energy associated with the motion of particles and energy associated with the configuration (relative position of the particles). In some cases the relative position energy can be thought of as stored in fields (which mediate interactions between particles). This last concept includes radiation, a phenomenon in which energy stored in fields moves across space.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Kinetic Theory, 71 Thermal Energy, 451 Work and Heat, 474 Thermal Energy, 475 Conduction, 479</p> <p>TE Only: Electrons and Energy Levels, 98D Nuclear Forces and Reactions, 290D Thermal Energy and Temperature, 472C</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Developing and Using Models: Develop, revise, and/or use a model based on evidence to illustrate and/or predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: How Can you Study Objects That Are Not Visible?, 99 Making a Model of a Periodic Table, 128 Modeling a Mole, 196 Chemical Bonds and Energy, 206 Comparing Isomers, 265</p> <p>TE Only: Build Science Skills, 168</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Energy and Matter: Energy cannot be created or destroyed—only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.</p>	<p>SE/TE: 15.2 Assessment, 459 Going Further, 485 Figure 13, 489 Critical Thinking, 528</p> <p>TE Only: Efficiency, 410D Customize for Inclusion, 454 Thermodynamics, 472D Chapter Pretest, 472 Assess, 483 Build Science Skills, 537</p>
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS3.3 Design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Investigating Elastic Potential Energy, 450 Investigating Sound Waves, 524 Understanding Concepts, 527 Exploring Energy Conversion, 454 Transmitting Electricity to a New School, 646</p> <p>TE Only: Burning a Peanut, 451 Address Misconceptions, 466 Build Science Skills, 515</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
At the macroscopic scale, energy manifests itself in multiple ways, such as in motion, sound, light, and thermal energy.	<p>SE/TE: Energy Conversion in the Pole Volt, 457 Kinetic Energy, 447 Potential Energy, 448 Thermal Energy, 451 Sound as Energy, 451 Electromagnetic Energy, 452 Nuclear Energy, 452</p> <p>TE Only: Before you Teach, 444C</p>
Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.	<p>SE/TE: Solar Home, 484 Hybrid Automobile, 488 What Is the Real Cost of a Washing Machine?, 491</p> <p>TE Only: Technological Advances, 4 Innovations of the Industrial Revolution, 422 Going Further, 485</p>
Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.	<p>SE/TE: Genetically Modified Organisms, Modern Miracles or Frankenfoods?, 281 Hybrid Automobile, 488 Digital Camera, 620 Anti-Theft Security Devices, 634</p> <p>TE Only: How It Works, xvi For Enrichment, 620</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
Designing Solutions: Design, evaluate, and/or refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and trade-off considerations.	<p>SE/TE: Do the Contents of Two Cans of Mixed Nuts Meet FDA Regulations?, 42 Investigating a Spring Clip, 467 Investigating an Electric Generator, 648</p> <p>TE Only: Reach all students with real-world examples, T8 Real-World applications, T13 Regulatory Agencies, 42 Think-Pair-Share, 217</p>

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Crosscutting Concepts	
Energy and Matter: Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.	SE/TE: Spray Bottles, 397 Thermal Energy, 475 Conduction, 479 Convection, 480 Radiation, 481 Electric Current, 604 Magnetic Fields Around Moving Charges, 636 TE Only: Voltage, Current, and Resistance in Circuits, 598D Use Visuals, 636
Performance Expectation	
PS.PS3.4 Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics).	SE/TE: Cooling Air, 476 Observing Convection, 481 Comparing Fluorescent and Incandescent Light, 559 TE Only: Thermal Contraction, 476 Address Misconceptions, 481
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems.	SE/TE: 15.2 Assessment, 459 Going Further, 485 Figure 13, 489 Critical Thinking, 528 TE Only: Efficiency, 410D Customize for Inclusion, 454 Thermodynamics, 472D Chapter Pretest, 472 Assess, 483 Build Science Skills, 537
Uncontrolled systems always evolve toward more stable states - that is, toward more uniform energy distribution (e.g., water flows downhill, objects hotter than surrounding environments cool down).	SE/TE: Types of Equilibria, 216 Factors Affecting Chemical Equilibrium, 218 Second Law of Thermodynamics, 482 TE Only: Address Misconceptions, 217 Nuclear Forces and Reactions, 290D

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Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations: Plan an investigation or test a design individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence as part of building and revising models, supporting explanations for phenomena, or testing solutions to problems. Consider possible confounding variables or effects and evaluate the investigation's design to ensure variables are controlled.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Investigating Changes in temperature During Heating of Solids, 92 Investigating Charged Objects, 102 Comparing Vitamin C in Fruit Juices, 285 Investigating the Velocity of a Sinking Marble, 349 Investigating Force and Distance, 380 Investigating a Balloon Jet, 383 Investigating Elastic Potential Energy, 450 Investigating a Spring Clip, 467 Investigating Sound Waves, 524 Investigating an Electric Generator, 648</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Systems and System Models: When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Figure 25, 217 Saturated Hydrocarbons, 264 Figure 4, 264 Comparing Lever Arms, 429</p> <p>TE Only: Address Misconceptions, 114 Types of Equilibria, 216 Use Visuals, 217 Comparing Models of Molecules, 264 Relate Cause and Effect, 395 Build Science Skills, 522</p>
Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer (PS4)	
Performance Expectation	
<p>PS.PS4.1 Use mathematical representations to explain both qualitative and quantitative relationships among frequency, wavelength, and speed of waves traveling in various media.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Comparing Frequency and Wave Speed, 505 Math Skills, 506 Math Practice, 506 17.2 Assessment, 507 Math Skills, 535 Math Practice, 535</p> <p>TE Only: For Extra Help, 506 Additional Problems, 506 For Extra Help, 535 Additional Problems, 535</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
The wavelength and frequency of a wave are related to one another by the speed of travel of the wave, which depends on the type of wave and the medium through which it is passing.	<p>SE/TE: Compare Frequency and Wave Speed, 505 Wavelength and Frequency, 535 How Long Does an Antenna Need to Be?, 542</p> <p>TE Only: For Extra Help, 542 Wavelength, Frequency, and Color, 552</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
Mathematical and Computational Thinking: Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.	<p>SE/TE: Using Scientific Notation, 14 Using Chemical Equations to Represent Reactions, 192 Balancing Equations, 194 Calculating Power, 415</p> <p>TE Only: Counting With Moles, 195 Additional Problems, 415</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
Cause and Effect: Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects.	<p>SE/TE: Making Judgements, 20 Figure 10, 200 Figure 6, 395 Figure 6, 418 Figure 19, 548</p> <p>TE Only: Fact and Figures, 79 Customize for Inclusion Students, 241 Relate Cause and Effect, 260D Sequence, 290D Relate Cause and Effect, 395 Relate Cause and Effect, 418</p>
Performance Expectation:	
PS.PS4.2 Evaluate questions about the advantages and disadvantages of using a digital transmission and storage of information.	<p>SE/TE: Digital Signals, 619 Figure 17, 619 Digital Camera, 620</p> <p>TE Only: Use Visuals, 619 Comparing and Contrasting, 619</p>

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	
Information can be digitized (e.g., a picture stored as the values of an array of pixels); in this form, it can be stored reliably in computer memory and sent over long distances as a series of wave pulses.	<p>SE/TE: Electronic Signals, 618 Digital Signals, 619 Figure 17, 619 Digital Camera, 620</p> <p>TE Only: Use Community Resources, 618 Use Visuals, 619 Comparing and Contrasting, 619 For Enrichment, 620</p>
Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks.	<p>SE/TE: Genetically Modified Organisms, Modern Miracles or Frankenfoods?, 281 Hybrid Automobile, 488 Digital Camera, 620 Anti-Theft Security Devices, 634</p> <p>TE Only: How It Works, xvi For Enrichment, 620</p>
Science and Engineering Practice	
Asking Questions: Evaluate questions that challenge the premise(s) of an argument, the interpretation of a data set, or the suitability of a design.	<p>SE/TE: Chapter 17 Assessment, 527</p> <p>TE Only: Evaluate Understanding, 416 Use Community Resources, 576 Evaluate Understanding, 607 Evaluate Understanding, 647 Directed Reading/Thinking Activity (DRTA), 444D</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
Stability and Change: Systems can be designed for greater or lesser stability.	<p>SE/TE: Factors Affecting Chemical Equilibrium, 218 Thermal Contraction and Expansion, 476 Thermal Conductors, 480 Thermal Insulators, 480 Total Internal Reflection, 578</p> <p>TE Only: Think-Pair-Share, 217 Use Visuals, 356 Momentum, 374</p>

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Performance Expectation	
PS.PS4.4 Evaluate the validity and reliability of claims in published materials of the effects that different frequencies of electromagnetic radiation have when absorbed by matter.	SE/TE: 21st Century Learning, 530 TE Only: For additional supporting content, please see: Introduction, 532 The Electromagnetic Spectrum, 539–545 New Light on Old Art, 554–557
Disciplinary Core Ideas	
When light or longer wavelength electromagnetic radiation is absorbed in matter, it is generally converted into thermal energy (heat).	SE/TE: Radiation, 481 Chapter 16 Assessment, 495 Infrared Ray, 543 TE Only: Color, 530D
Shorter wavelength electromagnetic radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays) can ionize atoms and cause damage to living cells.	SE/TE: Types of Nuclear Radiation, 293 Figure 4, 294 Nuclear Medicine, 306 X-Rays, 544 Gamma Rays, 545 TE Only: Stopping Radiation, 294 Answer to ..., 295
Photoelectric materials emit electrons when they absorb light of high enough frequency.	SE/TE: Figure 5, 536 Evidence for the Particle Model, 537e TE Only: Before you Teach, 530C The Photoelectric Effect, 537 Answer to ..., 537

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Oklahoma 2020 Academic Standards for Science High School Physical Science	Physical Science Concepts in Action
Science and Engineering Practice	
<p>Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information: Evaluate the validity and reliability of multiple claims that appear in scientific and technical texts or media reports, verifying the data when possible.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Performance-Based Assessment, 496 Going Further, 271</p> <p>TE Only: Classifying, 44 Integrate Health, 266 Integrate Earth Science, 296 For Enrichment, 450 For Enrichment, 488</p>
Crosscutting Concepts	
<p>Cause and Effect: Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human- designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Figure 6, 395 Chapter 19 Assessment, 595 Identifying Cause and Effect, 874</p> <p>TE Only: Relate Cause and Effect, 260D Relate Cause and Effect, 262 Sequence, 290D Relate Cause and Effect, 378 Chapter Pretest, 388 Relate Cause and Effect, 390 Relate Cause and Effect, 395 Relate Cause and Effect, 418 Relate Cause and Effect, 486 Cause/Effect Chart, 571 Relate Cause and Effect, 590</p>

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