ACT SCIENCE CCR STANDARDS

| Table 1. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 13–15 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Select one piece of data from a simple data presentation (e.g., a simple food web diagram) | |
| Identify basic features of a table, graph, or diagram (e.g., units of measurement) | |
| Find basic information in text that describes a simple data presentation | |
| Find basic information in text that describes a simple experiment | |
| Understand the tools and functions of tools used in a simple experiment | |
| Find basic information in a model (conceptual) | |

| Table 2. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 16–19 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Select two or more pieces of data from a simple data presentation | |
| Understand basic scientific terminology | |
| Find basic information in text that describes a complex data presentation | |
| Determine how the values of variables change as the value of another variable changes in a simple data presentation | |
| Understand the methods used in a simple experiment | |
| Understand the tools and functions of tools used in a complex experiment | |

| Find basic information in text that describes a complex experiment | |
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| Identify implications in a mode | |
| Determine which models present certain basic information | |

| Table 3. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 20–23 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Select data from a complex data presentation (e.g., a phase diagram) | |
| Compare or combine data from a simple data presentation (e.g., order or sum data from a table) | |
| Translate information into a table, graph, or diagram | |
| Perform a simple interpolation or simple extrapolation using data in a table or graph | |
| Understand a simple experimental design | |
| Understand the methods used in a complex experiment | |
| Identify a control in an experiment | |
| Identify similarities and differences between experiments | |
| Determine which experiments utilized a given tool, method, or aspect of design | |
| Determine which simple hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion is, or is not, consistent with a data presentation, model, or piece of information in text | |
| Identify key assumptions in a model | |

| Determine which models imply certain information | |
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| Identify similarities and differences between models | |

| Table 4. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 24–27 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Compare or combine data from two or more simple data presentations (e.g., categorize data from a table using a scale from another table) | |
| Compare or combine data from a complex data presentation | |
| Determine how the values of variables change as the value of another variable changes in a complex data presentation | |
| Determine and/or use a simple (e.g., linear) mathematical relationship that exists between data | |
| Analyze presented information when given new, simple information | |
| Understand a complex experimental design | |
| Predict the results of an additional trial or measurement in an experiment | |
| Determine the experimental conditions that would produce specified results | |
| Determine which simple hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion is, or is not, consistent with two or more data presentations, models, and/or pieces of information in text | |
| Determine whether presented information, or new information, supports or contradicts a simple hypothesis or conclusion, and why | |

| Identify the strengths and weaknesses of models | |
|--|--|
| Determine which models are supported or weakened by new information | |
| Determine which experimental results or models support or contradict a hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion | |

| Table 5. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 28–32 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Compare or combine data from two or more simple data presentations (e.g., categorize data from a table using a scale from another table) | |
| Compare or combine data from a complex data presentation | |
| Determine how the values of variables change as the value of another variable changes in a complex data presentation | |
| Determine and/or use a simple (e.g., linear) mathematical relationship that exists between data | |
| Analyze presented information when given new, simple information | |
| Understand a complex experimental design | |
| Predict the results of an additional trial or measurement in an experiment | |
| Determine the experimental conditions that would produce specified results | |
| Determine which simple hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion is, or is not, consistent with two or more data presentations, models, and/or pieces of information in text | |

| Determine whether presented information, or new information, supports or contradicts a simple hypothesis or conclusion, and why | |
|---|--|
| Identify the strengths and weaknesses of models | |
| Determine which models are supported or weakened by new information | |
| Determine which experimental results or models support or contradict a hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion | |

| Table 6. Science College and Career Readiness Standards for Score Ranges 33–36 | Is this covered in my curriculum? |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Compare or combine data from two or more complex data presentations | |
| Analyze presented information when given new, complex information | |
| Understand precision and accuracy issues | |
| Predict the effects of modifying the design or methods of an experiment | |
| Determine which additional trial or experiment could be performed to enhance or evaluate experimental results | |
| Determine which complex hypothesis, prediction, or conclusion is, or is not, consistent with two or more data presentations, models, and/or pieces of information in text | |
| Determine whether presented information, or new information, supports or contradicts a complex hypothesis or conclusion, and why | |