GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Reading & Writing	Achieve Online- Reading & Writing	Learn Smart Achieve Adaptive Reading & Writing
R.2 Determine central ideas or themes of texts and analyze their development. So	ummarize key supporting details and i	deas.	·
R.2.1 Comprehend explicit details and main ideas in text.	1.1	1.1	1.1
R.2.2 Summarize details and ideas in text.	1.4	1.4	1.2
R.2.3 Make sentence level inferences about details that support main ideas.	1.3	1.3	1.1
R.2.4 Infer implied main ideas in paragraphs or whole texts.	1.1, 1.3	1.1, 1.3	1.1
R.2.5 Determine which detail(s) support(s) a main idea.	1.2, 1.4	1.2, 1.4	1.2
R.2.6 Identify a theme, or identify which element(s) in a text support a theme.	1.5	1.5	1.3
R.2.7 Make evidence based generalizations or hypotheses based on details in text, ncluding clarifications, extensions, or applications of main ideas to new situations.	1.3	1.3	1.4
R.2.8 Draw conclusions or make generalizations that require synthesis of multiple nain ideas in text.	1.5	1.5	1.3
R.3 Analyze how individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the cou	rse of a text.		
R.3.1 Order sequences of events in texts.	2.1	2.1	2.1
R.3.2 Make inferences about plot/sequence of events, character/people, settings, or ideas in texts.	2.2	2.2	2.2
R.3.3 Analyze relationships within texts, including how events are important in relation to plot or conflict; how people, ideas, or events are connected, developed, or distinguished; how events contribute to theme or relate to key ideas; or how a setting or context shapes structure and meaning.	2.2, 2.3	2.2, 2.3	2.3, 2.4
R.3.4 Infer relationships between ideas in a text (e.g., an implicit cause and effect, barallel, or contrasting relationship.)	2.3, 2.4	2.3, 2.4	2.4
R.3.5 Analyze the roles that details play in complex literary or informational texts.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4
R.4.2; L4.2 Interpret words and phrases that appear frequently in texts from a wi		ermining connotative and figurative m	eanings from context and analyzing
now specific word choices shape meaning or tone.			
R.4.1/L.4.1 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text ncluding determining connotative and figurative meanings from context.	, 3.1	3.1	3.1
R.4.2/L.4.2 Analyze how meaning or tone is affected when one word is replaced with another.	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	3.2
R.4.3/L.4.3 Analyze the impact of specific words, phrases, or figurative language in ext, with a focus on an author's intent to convey information or construct an argument	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	3.3
R.5 Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences or paragraphs	s relate to each other and the whole.		
R.5.1 Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.	e 4.1, 4.2	4.1, 4.2	4.1
R.5.2 Analyze the structural relationship between adjacent sections of text (e.g., now one paragraph develops or refines a key concept or how one idea is distinguished from another.)	4.1, 4.2	4.1, 4.2	4.1
R.5.3 Analyze transitional language or signal words (words that indicate structural elationships, such as consequently, nevertheless, otherwise) and how they refine neaning, emphasize certain ideas, or reinforce an author's purpose.	4.3	4.3	4.2, 8.2
3.5.4 Analyze how the structure of a paragraph, sections, or passage shapes neaning, emphasizes key ideas, or supports an author's purpose.	4.3, 5.2	4.3, 5.2	4.2, 5.2

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Reading & Writing	Achieve Online- Reading &	Learn Smart Achieve
		Writing	Adaptive Reading & Writing
R.6 Determine an author's purpose or point of view in a text and explain how it is	conveyed and snapes the content and	-	
R.6.1 Determine the author's point of view or purpose of a text.	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5	5.1, 5.2, 5.3
R.6.2 Analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others	5.4	5.4	5.2
or how an author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or			
viewpoints.			
R.6.3 Infer an author's implicit as well as explicit purposes based on details in text.	5.1, 5.3	5.1, 5.3	5.1
R.6.4 Analyze how an author uses rhetorical techniques to advance his or her point	5.5	5.5	5.3
of view or achieve a specific purpose (e.g., analogies, enumerations, repetition and			
parallelism, juxtaposition of opposites, qualifying statements.)			
R.8 Define and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including if the	reasoning was valid, as well as the re	elevance and sufficiency of the evidence	e.
R.8.1 Delineate the specific steps of an argument the author puts forward,	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2
including how the argument's claims build on one another.			
R.8.2 Identify specific pieces of evidence an author uses in support of claims or	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2	6.2
conclusions.			
R.8.3 Evaluate the relevance and sufficiency of evidence offered in support of a	6.3	6.3	6.3
claim.			
R.8.4 Distinguish claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims	6.3	6.3	6.3
that are not.			
R.8.5 Assess whether the reasoning is valid; identify fallacious reasoning in an	6.4	6.4	6.4
argument and evaluate its impact.			
R.8.6 Identify an underlying premise or assumption in an argument and evaluate	6.4, 6.5	6.4, 6.5	6.4
the logical support and evidence provided.			
R.7 and R.9 Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics			
R.9.1/R.7.1 Draw specific comparisons between two texts that address similar	7.1, 7.2, 7.4	7.1, 7.2, 7.4	7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5
themes or topics or between information presented in different formats (e.g.,	,,	··, ··, ···	
between information presented in text and information or data summarized in a			
table or timeline.)			
R.9.2 Compare two passages in similar or closely related genre that share ideas or	7.1, 7.2	7.1, 7.2	7.1, 7.4
themes, focusing on similarities and/or differences in perspective, tone, style,	,		,
structure, purpose, or overall impact.			
R.9.3 Compare two argumentative passages on the same topic that present	7.3	7.3	7.2
opposing claims (either main or supporting claims) and analyze how each text			
emphasizes different evidence or advances a different interpretation of facts.			
R.7.2 Analyze how data or quantitative and /or visual information extends, clarifies,	7.1, 7.3, 7.4	7.1, 7.3, 7.4	7.2, 7.3
or contradicts information in text, or determine how data supports an author's			
argument.			
R.7.3 Compare two passages that present related ideas or themes in different	7.1, 7.4	7.1, 7.4	7.4
genre or formats (e.g., a feature article and an online FAQ or fact sheet) in order to			
evaluate differences in scope, purpose, emphasis, intended audience, or overall			
impact when comparing.			
R.7.4 Compare two passages that present related ideas or themes in different	7.1, 7.4	7.1, 7.4	7.5
genre or formats in order to synthesize details, draw conclusions, or apply			
information to new situations.			
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GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Reading & Writing	Achieve Online- Reading & Writing	Learn Smart Achieve Adaptive Reading & Writing
L.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and u	sage when writing or speaking.		
L.1.1 Edit to correct errors involving frequently confused words and homonyms, including contractions (passed, past; two, too, to; there, their, they're; knew, new; it's its).	3.1, Writer's Workshop 7	3.1, Writer's Workshop 7	8.1
L.1.2 Edit to correct errors in straightforward subject-verb agreement.	6.5, Writer's Workshop 4, 6	6.5, Writer's Workshop 4, 6	8.3
L.1.3 Edit to correct errors in pronoun usage, including pronoun-antecedent agreement, unclear pronoun references, and pronoun case.	2.5, Writer's Workshop 5	2.5, Writer's Workshop 5	8.3
L.1.4 Edit to eliminate non-standard or informal usage (e.g., correctly use try to win the game instead of try and win the game).	3.1	3.1	8.1
L.1.5 Edit to eliminate dangling or misplaced modifiers or illogical word order (e.g., correctly use to meet almost all requirements instead of to almost meet all requirements).	5.5	5.5	8.1
L.1.6 Edit to ensure parallelism and proper subordination and coordination.	7.3	7.3	8.2
L.1.7 Edit to correct errors in subject-verb or pronoun antecedent agreement in more complicated situations (e.g., with compound subjects, interceding phrases, or collective nouns).	6.5, Writer's Workshop 4, 5, 6	6.5, Writer's Workshop 4, 5, 6	8.3
L.1.8 Edit to eliminate wordiness or awkward sentence construction.	Writer's Workshop 7	Writer's Workshop 7	8.2
L.1.9 Edit to ensure effective use of transitional words, conjunctive adverbs, and other words and phrases that support logic and clarity.	2.4, 4.1, 4.3, Writer's Workshop 7	2.4, 4.1, 4.3, Writer's Workshop 7	8.2
L.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization a	nd punctuation when writing.		
L.2.1 Edit to ensure correct use of capitalization (e.g., proper nouns, titles, and beginnings of sentences).	Writer's Workshop 5	Writer's Workshop 5	9.1
L.2.2 Edit to eliminate run-on sentences, fused sentences, or sentence fragments.	1.2, Writer's Workshop 1	1.2, Writer's Workshop 1	9.1
L.2.3 Edit to ensure correct use of apostrophes with possessive nouns.			9.2
L.2.4 Edit to ensure correct use of punctuation (e.g., commas in a series or in appositives and other non-essential elements, end marks, and appropriate punctuation for clause separation).	1.1, Writer's Workshop 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	1.1, Writer's Workshop 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	9.2

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Mathematics	Achieve Online- Mathematics	Learn Smart Achieve Adaptive Mathematics
Mathematical Practices			
<ul> <li>MP.1 Building Solution Pathways and Lines of Reasoning</li> <li>Search for and recognize entry points for solving a problem.</li> <li>Plan a solution pathway or outline a line of reasoning.</li> <li>Select the best solution pathway, according to given criteria.</li> <li>Recognize and identify missing information that is required to solve a problem.</li> <li>Select the appropriate mathematical technique(s) to use in solving a problem or a line of</li> </ul>	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1	2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 10.1, 10.4, 11.2
reasoning. MP2. Abstracting Problems Represent real world problems algebraically. Represent real world problems visually. Recognize the important and salient attributes of a problem.	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4,	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4,	1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4,           4.2, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 9.2,           10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 11.1
MP.3 Furthering Lines of Reasoning Build steps of a line reasoning or solution pathway, based on previous step or givens. Complete the lines of reasoning of others. Improve or correct a flawed line of reasoning.	1.2, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	1.2, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	2.1, 4.1, 4.2, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 11.2
MP.4 Mathematical Fluency Manipulate and solve arithmetic expressions. Transform and solve algebraic expressions. Display data or algebraic expressions graphically.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 9.1, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 11.1, 11.2
MP.5 Evaluating Reasoning and Solution Pathways Recognize flaws in others' reasoning. Recognize and use counterexamples. Identify the information required to evaluate a line of reasoning.	1.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	1.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	1.1, 7.2, 8.1, 10.1, 10.3
Quantitative Problem Solving Content Topics			
Q.1 Apply number sense concepts, including ordering rational numbers, absolute value, multi	ples, factors, and exponents		
Q.1.a Order fractions and decimals, including on a number line.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Q.1.b Apply number properties involving multiples and factors, such as using the least common multiple, greatest common factor, or distributive property to rewrite numeric expressions.	1.2, 1.3	1.2, 1.3	1.2
Q.1.c Apply rules of exponents in numerical expressions with rational exponents to write equivalent expressions with rational exponents.	1.2, 1.3	1.2, 1.3	1.2
Q.1.d Identify absolute value or a rational number as its distance from zero on the number line and determine the distance between two rational numbers on the number line, including using the absolute value of their difference.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Q.2 Add, subtract, multiply, divide, and use exponents and roots of rational, fraction, and dec	imal numbers	·	·
Q.2.a Perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division on rational numbers.	1.2, 4.4	1.2, 4.4	2.1
Q.2.b Perform computations and write numerical expressions with squares and square roots of rational numbers.	1.3, 1.4	1.3, 1.4	2.2
Q.2.c Perform computations and write numerical expressions with cubes and cube roots of rational numbers.	1.3, 1.4	1.3, 1.4	2.2
Q.2.d Determine when a numerical expression is undefined.	1.2, 4.4	1.2, 4.4	2.1

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Mathematics	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
		Mathematics	Adaptive Mathematics
Q.2.e Solve single-step or multistep real-world arithmetic problems involving the four	1.2, 2.2, 4.4	1.2, 2.2, 4.4	2.1, 2.4
operations with rational numbers, including those involving scientific notation.			
Q.3 Calculate and use ratios, percents, and scale factors			
Q.3.a Compute unit rates. Examples include but are not limited to: unit pricing, constant	2.1	2.1	2.3, 2.4
speed, persons per square mile, BTUs (British thermal units) per cubic foot.			
Q.3.b Use scale factors to determine the magnitude of a size change. Convert between actual drawings and scale drawings.	2.1	2.1	2.3, 2.4
Q.3.c Solve multistep, real-world arithmetic problems using ratios or proportions including those that require converting units of measure.	2.2	2.2	2.4
Q.3.d Solve two-step, real-world arithmetic problems involving percents. Examples include but are not limited to: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, percent increase and decrease.	2.2	2.2	2.4
Q.4 Calculate dimensions, perimeter, circumference, and area of two-dimensional figures			
Q.4.a Compute the area and perimeter of triangles and rectangles. Determine side lengths of triangles and rectangles when given area or perimeter.	7.1	7.1	3.1
Q.4.b Compute the area and circumference of circles. Determine the radius or diameter when given area or circumference.	7.2	7.2	3.1
Q.4.c Compute the perimeter of a polygon. Given a geometric formula, compute the area of a polygon. Determine side lengths of the figure when given the perimeter or area.	7.1	7.1	3.1, 3.2
Q.4.d Compute perimeter and area of 2-D composite geometric figures, which could include circles, given geometric formulas as needed.	7.4	7.4	3.2
Q.4.e Use the Pythagorean theorem to determine unknown side lengths in a right triangle.	7.1	7.1	3.1
Q.5 Calculate dimensions, surface area, and volume of three-dimensional figures			I
Q.5.a When given geometric formulas, compute volume and surface area of rectangular	7.3	7.3	3.3
prisms. Solve for side lengths or height, when given volume or surface areas.	7.5	7.5	5.5
Q.5.b When given geometric formulas, compute volume and surface area of cylinders. Solve for height, radius, or diameter when given volume or surface area.	7.3	7.3	3.4
Q.5.c Use geometric formulas to compute volume and surface area of right prisms. Solve for side lengths or height, when given volume or surface area.	7.3	7.3	3.3
Q.5.d When given geometric formulas, compute volume and surface area of right pyramids and cones. Solve for side lengths, height, radius, or diameter when given volume or surface area.	7.3	7.3	3.3, 3.4
Q.5.e When given geometric formulas, compute volume and surface area of spheres. Solve for radius or diameter when given the surface area.	7.3	7.3	
Q.5.f Compute surface area and volume of composite 3-D geometric figures, given geometric formulas as needed.	7.4	7.4	3.4
Q.6 Interpret and create data displays			
Q.6.a Represent, display, and interpret categorical data in bar graphs or circle graphs.	8.2	8.2	4.1
Q.6.b Represent, display, and interpret data involving one variable plots on the real number line including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	8.3	8.3	4.2
Q.6.c Represent, display, and interpret data involving two variables in tables and the coordinate plane including scatter plots and grants.	8.4	8.4	4.2

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Mathematics	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
		Mathematics	Adaptive Mathematics
Q.7 Calculate and use mean, median, mode, and weighted average			
Q.7.a Calculate the mean, median, mode and range. Calculate a missing data value, given the average and all the missing data values but one, as well as calculating the average, given the frequency counts of all the data values, and calculating a weighted average.	8.1	8.1	5.1, 5.2
Q.8 Utilize counting techniques and determine probabilities			
Q.8.a Use counting techniques to solve problems and determine combinations and permutations.	2.3	2.3	6.1
Q.8.b Determine the probability of simple and compound events.	2.3, 2.4	2.3, 2.4	6.1, 6.2
Algebraic Problem Solving Content Topics			
A.1 Write, evaluate, and compute with expressions and polynomials			
A.1.a Add, subtract, factor, multiply, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	3.1	3.1	7.1
A.1.b Evaluate linear expressions by substituting integers for unknown quantities.	3.1	3.1	7.1
A.1.c Write linear expressions as part of word-to-symbol translations or to represent common settings.	3.1	3.1	7.1
A.1.d Add, subtract, multiply polynomials, including multiplying two binomials, or divide factorable polynomials.	4.1, 4.2	4.1, 4.2	7.2
A.1.e Evaluate polynomial expressions by substituting integers for unknown quantities.	4.1	4.1	7.2
A.1.f Factor polynomial expressions.	4.2	4.2	7.2
A.1.g Write polynomial expressions as part of word-to-symbol translations or to represent common settings.	4.1, 4.2	4.1, 4.2	7.2
A.1.h Add, subtract, multiply and divide rational expressions.	4.4	4.4	7.2
A.1.i Evaluate rational expressions by substituting integers for unknown quantities.	4.4	4.4	7.2
A.1.j Write rational expressions as part of word-to-symbol translations or to represent common settings.	4.4	4.4	7.2
A.2 Write, manipulate, solve, and graph linear equations			
A.2.a Solve one-variable linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations for which solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms or equations with coefficients represented by letters.	3.2, 3.4	3.2, 3.4	8.1
A.2.b Solve real-world problems involving linear equations.	3.2, 3.4	3.2, 3.4	8.1
A.2.c Write one-variable and multi-variable linear equations to represent context.	3.2, 3.4	3.2, 3.4	8.1
A.2.d Solve a system of two simultaneous linear equations by graphing, substitution, or linear combination. Solve real-world problems leading to a system of linear equations.	5.4	5.4	8.2
A.3 Write, manipulate, solve, and graph linear inequalities			
A.3.a Solve linear inequalities in one variable with rational number coefficients.	3.3, 3.4	3.3, 3.4	8.3
A.3.b Identify or graph the solution to a one variable linear inequality on a number line.	3.3, 3.4	3.3, 3.4	8.4
A.3.c Solve real-world problems involving inequalities.	3.3, 3.4	3.3, 3.4	8.3
A.3.d Write linear inequalities in one variable to represent context.	3.3, 3.4	3.3, 3.4	8.4
A.4 Write, manipulate, and solve quadratic equations			
A.4.a Solve quadratic equations in one variable with rational coefficients and real solutions, using appropriate methods (e.g., quadratic formula, completing the square, factoring, and inspection).	4.3	4.3	9.1
2014 McGraw-Hill Education * Information on the GED® tests is based on the Assessment G			Page 6 of 16

Correlation of GED <sup>®</sup> Test Assessment Targets to McGraw-Hill Education's Achieve
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GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Mathematics	Achieve Online- Mathematics	Learn Smart Achieve Adaptive Mathematics
A.4.b Write one-variable quadratic equations to represent context.	4.3	4.3	9.2
A.5 Connect and interpret graphs and functions			
A.5.a Locate points in the coordinate plane.	5.1, 5.3	5.1, 5.3	10.1
A.5.b Determine the slope of a line from a graph, equation, or table.	5.1, 5.3, 6.3	5.1, 5.3, 6.3	10.2
A.5.c Interpret unit rate as the slope in a proportional relationship.	5.1	5.1	10.4
A.5.d Graph two-variable linear equations.	5.1, 5.36.3	5.1, 5.36.3	10.1, 10.2
A.5.e For a function that models a linear or nonlinear relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features of graphs and tables in terms of quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries, end behavior, and periodicity.	5.1, 5.3, 6.3	5.1, 5.3, 6.3	10.2
A.6 Connect coordinates, lines, and equations			
A.6.a Write the equation of a line with a given slope through a given point.	5.2	5.2	10.3
A.6.b Write the equation of a line passing through two given distinct points.	5.2	5.2	10.3
A.6.c Use slope to identify parallel and perpendicular lines and to solve geometric problems.	5.1	5.1	10.4
A.7 Compare, represent, and evaluate functions			
A.7.a Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways. Examples include but are not limited to: compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has a greater speed.	6.4	6.4	11.1
A.7.b Represent or identify a function in a table or graph as having exactly one output (one element in the range) for each input (each element in the domain).	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2	11.2
A.7.c Evaluate linear and quadratic functions for values in their domain when represented using function notation.	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2	11.2
A.7.d Compare properties of two linear or quadratic functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, numerically in tables, graphically or by verbal descriptions). Examples include but are not limited to: given a linear function represented by a table of values and a linear function represented by an algebraic expression, determine which function has the greater rate of change.	6.4	6.4	11,1

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Science	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
		Science	Adaptive Science
Science Practices			
SP.1 Comprehending Scientific Presentations			
SP.1.a. Understand and explain textual scientific presentations	6.2, 7.1	6.2, 7.1	5.1
SP.1.b. Determine the meaning of symbols, terms and phrases as they are used in scientific	1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1	1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1	1.2, 3.2, 6.2
presentations			
SP.1.c. Understand and explain a non-textual scientific presentations	1.6, 3.5	1.6, 3.5	1.4
SP.2 Investigation Design (Experimental and Observational)			
SP.2.a. Identify possible sources of error and alter the design of an investigation to ameliorate	7.3	7.3	7.3
that error			
SP.2.b. Identify and refine hypotheses for scientific investigations	2.2, 5.3	2.2, 5.3	6.3
SP.2.c. Identify the strength and weaknesses of one or more scientific investigation (i.e.,	6.1, 9.1	6.1, 9.1	5.2
experimental or observational) designs			
SP.2.d. Design a scientific investigation	3.3, 7.2, 8.2	3.3, 7.2, 8.2	7.2, 8.2
SP.2.e. Identify and interpret independent and dependent variables in scientific investigations	7.4, 8.2	7.4, 8.2	7.4
SP.3 Reasoning from Data	-		
SP.3.a. Cite specific textual evidence to support a finding or conclusion.	9.2	9.2	10.2
SP.3.b. Reason from data or evidence to a conclusion.	2.4, 4.3, 6.4	2.4, 4.3, 6.4	2.5, 4.1, 4.4
SP.3.c. Make a prediction based upon data or evidence.	2.1, 2.3, 4.4	2.1, 2.3, 4.4	2.4
SP.3.d. Using sampling techniques to answer scientific questions.	8.3, 8.5	8.3, 8.5	9.1
SP.4 Evaluating Conclusions with Evidence			
SP.4.a. Evaluate whether a conclusion or theory is supported or challenged by particular data	1.2, 4.3, 7.2	1.2, 4.3, 7.2	4.2
or evidence.			
SP.5 Working with Findings			
SP.5.a. Reconcile multiple findings, conclusions or theories.	1.3, 1.5, 4.5	1.3, 1.5, 4.5	4.4
SP.6 Expressing Scientific Information	-		
SP.6.a. Express scientific information or findings visually.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5,	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5,	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 7.1, 8.1, 10.1
	7.1, 8.1, 9.1	7.1, 8.1, 9.1	
SP.6.b. Express scientific information or findings numerically or symbolically.	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 6.3, 6.4	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 6.3, 6.4	3.1, 5.3, 5.4
SP.6.c. Express scientific information or findings verbally.	6.3, 8.4, 8.5	6.3, 8.4, 8.5	8.4
SP.7 Scientific Theories			
SP.7.a. Understand and apply scientific models, theories and processes.	3.1, 8.2, 8.3	3.1, 8.2, 8.3	8.3
SP.7.b. Apply formulas from scientific theories.	5.2	5.2	6.1
SP.8 Probability & Statistics			
SP.8.a. Describe a data set statistically.	2.3, 4.1, 8.1	2.3, 4.1, 8.1	2.3
SP.8.b. Use counting and permutations to solve scientific problems	1.5	1.5	1.3
SP.8.c. Determine the probability of events.	4.1, 4.2	4.1, 4.2	4.1
Life Science Content Topics			
Human Body and Health.			
L.a.1 Body systems (e.g., muscular, endocrine, nervous systems) and how they work together	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	1.1
to perform a function (e.g., muscular and skeletal work to move the body).			

La. 2. Homeostasis feedback methods that maintain homeostasis (e.g., sweating to maintain internal temperature) and effects of changes in the external environment on living things (e.g., hypothemis, injury).     1.4     1.4     1.4       La. 3. Succes of nutrients (e.g., foods, symbiotic organisms) and concepts in nutriton (e.g., classics) and pathogens (e.g., antoprotection, and discose or pathogens on populations, suntainton).     1.5     1.5     1.3       La. 4. Transmission of disease and pathogens (e.g., antoprote, blood borne), the effects of disease or pathogens on populations, and herey private.     1.6     1.6       Exitationship Between IIF Functions and Energy private.     1.6     1.6     1.6       L. 1. Food of energy in ecological Networks (E.g., storage the energy loss and chairs, positions of organisms) in the event of the other organisms on populations and sources of energy loss and chairs, positions of organisms in the event of node discose or pathogens (Ecosystem (e.g., storage in ecosystem (e.g., food webs and chairs, positions of organisms) in the event of node discose or pathogens (e.g., food webs and chairs, positions of organisms in the event of ecosystem (e.g., food webs and chairs, positions of organisms) and predictory reveloationships (e.g., nutuality, protections of metry populations).     2.3     2.3     2.4       L. 2. Forw of material environment on food webs.     2.4     2.4     2.5     2.4       L. 2. Forw of material environment on food webs.     2.3     2.4     2.4       L. 2. Forw of material environment on food webs.     2.3     2.4     2.4       L. 4. Storation of angle (e		Achieve Science	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
niternal temperature) and effects of changes in the external environment on living things (e.g., hypotherming, injury). La.3. Sources of nutrients (e.g., rotods, symbolic organisms) and concepts in nutrition (e.g., elastic symbolic change, extinction), and disease or productions, san fairing y Intake. La.4. Transmission of disease and pathgens (e.g., elastic symbolic change, extinction), and disease or productions (e.g., descriptonis, change, extinction), and disease or productions (e.g., descriptonis, technical response). Lo.1. Flow of energy (e.g., and energy parallels, creating in the elastic symbolic change, excitation of the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs. Lo.1. Flow of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer). Lo.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., nearry) aspaced chains, positions of organisms in the elastic soft flow of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer). Lo.3. Graving cancerly haved on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for gravath. Lo.4. Spruce (e.g., mutule), mattering encources (e.g., mutule), mattering encources of encources of encource (e.g., mutule), mattering encources (e.g., mutule), mattering encources (e.g., mutule), mattering encources necessary for gravath. Lo.4. Spruce (e.g., mutule), mattering encources (e.g., encource), mattering encources (e.g., encource), mattering encources (e.g., encource), mattering (e.g., encource endowner), encource (e.g., encource endowner), encource (e.g., encource), mattering (e.g., encource), mattering encources (e.g., encource), enc	GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*		Science	Adaptive Science
leg. hypothermia, injury). Instruments (e.g., foods, symbolic organisms) and concepts in nutrition (e.g., 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	L.a.2. Homeostasis feedback methods that maintain homeostasis (e.g., sweating to maintain	1.4	1.4	1.2
La.3. Sources of nutrients (e.g., roods, symbolic organisms) and concepts in nutrition (e.g., class, minerais). La.4. Transmission of disease and pathogens (e.g., atheorem, blood borne), the effects of disease or pathogens on population of (e.g., edited pathogens), explored bases or pathogens on population of (e.g., potorsynthesis, respiration, fermentation). Betationally Detween Life Functions and Energy Intake. L.1. Flow of Inclongical Networks (Ecosystems). L.1. Flow of Inclongical Networks (Ecosystems). L.2. Flow of Inclongical Networks (Ecosystems). L.2. Flow of networks (Ecosystems). L.2. Flow of networks (Ecosystems). L.2. Flow of networks (e.g., energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy in a construction of food webs. L.2. Flow of networks (e.g., energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunify, produces), bouver level consumer). L.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunify, produces), bound in the effects of charges in populations and energin communities or environmental feet dets and limiting resources necessary for growth. L.C.3. Corrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and entruling environmental effects and entruling environmental effects of charges in population affecting another population. L.C.4. Subjustion of ecosystems (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habital destruction, e.g., environmental effects). Organization of Life (structure and Functions of the (e.g., cell methodism) and estication (e.g., environmental environmental effects). Organization of Life (e.g., cells are the smalles unit of ling fittings), generation of a dissues (e.g., mousels, neuror environmental effects). Organization of Life (e.g., cells are the smalles unit of ling fittings), generation (e.g., environmental effects). Description of Disk environments, etcles are the smalles unit of ling fittings), generating and thereases, environmental effects). Descripti	internal temperature) and effects of changes in the external environment on living things			
cladries, vitamins, minerals),	(e.g., hypothermia, injury).			
La 4. Transmission of disease and pathogens (e.g., althome, blood borne), the effects of disease or pathogens on population (s.g., denographics change, extinction), and disease or pathogens on population (e.g., photosynthesis, respiration, fermentation).  Relationship Between Life Functions and Energy Intake. L. 1. Flowy of net functions (e.g., enorgy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (i.e. e.g., marking).  L. 2. Flow of metry in ecosystems (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (i.e. e.g., marking).  L. 2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (i.e. e.g., marking).  L. 2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms in the veb or chain) and the effects of otherage in communities or environment of food vebs.  L. 3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth.  L. 4. Symbiosis (e.g., energy lost species, flooding, labitat destruction, else energy lost and networding (e.g., energy lost and networding) and predator/per velationships  (e.g., changes in one population).  L. 3. Experiments that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell methranes, enzymes, energy).  L. 3. Lasterial functions of life (e.g., cell methranes, enzymes, energy).  L. 3. Carrying capacity, changes, and chromosomes (e.g., energy lost of organization (e.g., energy).  L. 4. Structure and Function (e.g., cells are the smallest unit of living thing), population. L. 4. Structure and structure (e.g., ensuechs, energy, ending the energy).  L. 3. Carrying capacity, changes, and chromosomes (e.g., energy).  L. 3. Carrying capacity, ending the effects of chromesing (e.g., engle change).  L. 4. Structure and there the effects of change energy in and the energy in and the effects of engle change energy in and the effects of change energy in an	L.a.3. Sources of nutrients (e.g., foods, symbiotic organisms) and concepts in nutrition (e.g.,	1.5	1.5	1.3
disease or pathogens on populations (e.g., demographics change, extinction), and disease prevention methods (e.g., vacations, namitation), and disease prevention extensions) and sources of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer), Lc.1. Row of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer), Lc.2. Thow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., four level consumer), Lc.3. Carrying capacity, changes in communities or environment on food webs. Lc.3. Carrying capacity, dhanges in computations and and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs. Lc.3. Carrying capacity, dhanges in computations, and natural and predator/prey relationships (e.g., mutualism, paratism, commensilism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., duades previous and natural and effects). Lc.4. Sphose (e.g., mutualism, paratism, commensilism) and predator/prey relationship (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Lc.4. Sphose (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Lc.4. Sphose (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Lc.5. Experiments of the (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Lc.4. Sphose (e.g., enclasses (e.g., muscless, nerve, etc.) and cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Lc.4. Sphose (e.g., muscles, enerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., ellissues or preventions, error, enclasses (e.g., muscles, enerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., ellissues or preventions). Experimental effects and through (e.g., classes (tumane and natural and effects). Experimations (file (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy), Lc.	calories, vitamins, minerals).			
prevention methods (e.g., vaccination, and Energy Intex. Elabitanship Between Life functions and Energy Intex. Li. 1. Energy for life functions (e.g., photosynthesis, respiration, fermentation). Energy Hows in Ecological Networks (Ecocystems). L. 1. Flow of energy in ecosystems (e.g., energy parsed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunglity, produces, hower level consumer). L. 2. Flow of matter in ecosystem (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunglity, produces, hower level consumer). L. 2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the bot or chain and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs. L. 3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth. L. 6.3. Fornying capacity, changes in carrying, capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources, necessary for growth. L. 6.3. Straing is companisation, and predator/prev relationships L. 6.4. Spinolise (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, e.g., changes in one population affecting another population). L. 6.1. Spicentiation (e.g., envises (e.g., flooding, habitat destruction, e.g., class come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., ells, flustes, organization of life (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and thissues (e.g., musce, specialized are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and theredity. L. 1.4. Eatomship of DNA, genes, and chromosomes (e.g., ecll some, organization (e.g., ells, flustes, organis, systems), L. 2.3. Availees (e.g., nuscells, energy, ell, drawing, creating, interpreting), L. 2.3. New alleles, asorthment of alleles (e.g., unitations, cros	L.a.4. Transmission of disease and pathogens (e.g., airborne, blood borne), the effects of	1.6	1.6	1.4
Relationship Between Life Functions and Energy Intake.       3.3, 3.4       3.3, 3.4       3.1         Lot. 1. Energy for life functions (e.g., photzymthesis, respiration, fermentation).       3.3, 3.4       3.3, 3.4       3.1         Energy How in Ecological Networks (Ecosystems).       2.2       2.2       2.1         Cosystem (e.g., energy lost and ext, energy asset on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer).       2.1       2.2       2.1         Los. Corryon Capacity, changes (e.g., obvicative set on conter or environment on food webs.       2.3       2.3       2.3         Los. Carving capacity, changes (e.g., motulities, respiration), dependency based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth.       2.3       2.3       2.4         Los Disruption of cosystems (e.g., cluster hermosalism) and predator/prev relationships       2.3       2.4       2.5         descriftication of Life (e.g., cluster hermosalism) and diffection.       3.1       3.1       3.1         Los Disruption of cosystems (e.g., neuroid main and natural) and effects.       3.1       3.1       3.1         Los Disruption of use (e.g., cluster hermosalism) and cluster thermosalism) and cluster hermosalism and cluster hermosalism and cluster hermosalism.       3.1       3.1         Los Disruption of Life (e.g., cluster hermosalism) and effects.       3.1       3.1       3.1 </td <td>disease or pathogens on populations (e.g., demographics change, extinction), and disease</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	disease or pathogens on populations (e.g., demographics change, extinction), and disease			
L.1. Energy for life functions (e.g., photosynthesis, respiration, fermentation).       3.3, 3.4       3.3, 3.4       3.1         Energy Hows in Ecological Networks (Ecosystems).       2.2       2.2       2.1         L.1. Flow of energy in ecosystems (e.g., energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy in ecosystems (e.g., fower level consumer).       2.1       2.2       2.1         L.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the web or chain) and the effects of change in communities or environment of food webs.       2.1, 2.2       2.1, 2.2       2.1, 2.2         L.3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environment of food webs.       2.3       2.3       2.3         L.6.4 Symbiosis (e.g., mutualism, parasitism, commensalism) and predator/prey relationships       2.3       2.4       2.4         L.6.5 Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., changes is periodicion, habitat destruction, desertification) and extinctine (e.g., causes periodicion, methanes, energy).       2.4       2.4       2.5         Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life (e.g., cell methanes, energy).       3.1       3.1       3.1         L.1.2 Cell theory (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, energy, energy).       3.5       3.5       3.5         L.2.3 Compression of the lock (e.g. thermanes, entrymes, energy).       3.5       3.5	prevention methods (e.g., vaccination, sanitation).			
Energy Flows in Ecological Networks (Ecosystems).       2.2       2.1         L.1. Flow of energy in a cosystems (e.g., energy pyramids), conversation of energy in an ocorystem (e.g., energy hystas based, energy lassed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer).       2.1       2.2       2.1         L.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., for webs and chains, positions of organisms in the despective despective).       2.1, 2.2       2.1, 2.2       2.2       2.2         L.3. Carving capacity, charge in carving capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth.       2.3       2.3       2.3         L.6. 5 Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., inwasive species, flooding, nabital destruction, eleg, environmental affecting another population).       2.4       2.4         exertification) and extinction (e.g., causes [flumma and natural] and effects).       2.4       2.4       2.5         Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life)       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.1         ellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, entrynes, energy).       3.5       3.5       3.3         L.0.3 Disting of threadity.       3.5       3.5       3.3       3.4         L.1 Essential functions of life (e.g., enume) (e.g., etal), cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and threadity.       3.5       3.5       3.3	Relationship Between Life Functions and Energy Intake.			
Lc.1. Flow of energy in ecosystems (e.g., energy pryramids), conversation of energy in a ecosystem (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer).2.22.22.1Lc.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the web or chain and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs.2.1, 2.22.1, 2.22.2Lc.3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth. Lc.5. Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., invatus genecies, flooding, habitat destruction, lc.6.2. Flooding another population, lc.6.2. Sinto of ecosystems (e.g., changes in carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity, changes in one population. lc.6.3. Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., change science, flooding, habitat destruction, lc.6.3. Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., changes in carrying capacity, chan		3.3, 3.4	3.3, 3.4	3.1
ecosystem (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer). L.2, Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., flood webs and chains, positions of organisms in the web or chain) and the effects of change in communications or environment on food webs. L.2, Stowy of graphic transmitted in the construction of the construction o	Energy Flows in Ecological Networks (Ecosystems).			
energy (e.g., sunlight, producers, lower level consumer).       Image: Constraint of the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs.       2.1, 2.2       2.1, 2.2       2.2         L.c.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the web or chain graphic communities or environment on food webs.       2.3       2.3       2.3         L.c.3. Carrying capacity, changes in computation, changes in populations and effects and limiting resources proveth.       2.3       2.3       2.4         L.c.4 Symbiosis (e.g., mutualism, parasitism, commensalism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, e.g., function expected, species, flooding, habitat destruction, e.g., function of Life (g.g., classes (human and natural) and effects.)       2.4       2.4       2.5         Call 2 Cell theory (e.g., cells care the smallest unit of fliving things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., nucleis are the smallest unit of fliving things), success, metrory.       3.1       3.1       3.2         L.d.2 Cell theory (e.g., cells core the smallest unit of fliving things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., mutations, reproduction, chromosome splitting during theory, specialized cells and theore theory of the (g.g., cells core theory change in core splitting during melosis) in heredity.       3.5       3.5       3.3         Ld.2 Cell theory (e.g., cells core the smallest unit of fliving things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental effects and tinspreduce theory of theory (e.g., ells core an	L.c.1. Flow of energy in ecosystems (e.g., energy pyramids), conversation of energy in an	2.2	2.2	2.1
L.c. 2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the web or chain) and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs.2.1, 2.22.1, 2.22.2L.S. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth.2.32.32.3L.G.4 Symbiosis (e.g., mutalism, parasitism, commensalism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., changes in one population affecting another population).2.42.42.4L.G.5 Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, descriticization) and extinction (e.g., causes (human and natural) and effects).2.42.42.5Organization of Life (structure and Function of Life) L.d.1 Essential functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy). L.d.2 Cell theory (e.g., cuels (human and nature) and effects).3.2, 3.3, 3.43.2, 3.3, 3.43.2L.d.2 Cell theory (e.g., cuels (human and nature) and effects).3.13.13.1Specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., etcls, tissues, organs, systems).3.53.53.5L.d.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g., process and purpose).3.53.53.53.6L.e.4 Relationship of DNA, genes, and the probability of traits in close relatives (e.g., Punnett squares, pedigree charts).4.1, 4.24.1, 4.24.1Le.3 Rewalles, assortment of alleles (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental altering of traits, and expression of traits (e.g., equiptenent, coll organization (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).4.3	ecosystem (e.g., energy lost as heat, energy passed on to other organisms) and sources of			
web or chain) and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs.				
Lc.3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth.       2.3       2.3       2.3         Lc.4.5 Wholosis (e.g., mutualing, parasitism, commensilism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., intusing, parasitism, commensilism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., mutualing, parasitism, commensilism) and matural) and effects.       2.4       2.4         Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life)       2.4       2.4       2.5         L.4.1 Essential functions of life (e.g., chemical reactions, reproduction, metabolism) and slave, cells and tissues (e.g., nucles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells come from cells, cells and thromosomes (e.g. description, chromosome splitting during metods) in heredity.       3.5       3.5       3.5         Le.3 Mulcisis, meetods (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental altering expression of traits (e.g., epigenetics, color points of siam cats).       4.1, 4.2	L.c.2. Flow of matter in ecosystems (e.g., food webs and chains, positions of organisms in the	2.1, 2.2	2.1, 2.2	2.2
environmental effects and limiting resources necessary for growth. L.c.4 Symbiosis (e.g., mutualism, parasitism, commensalism) and predator/prey relationships (e.g., changes in one population affecting another population). L.c.5 Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, desertification) and extinction (e.g., causes [human and natural] and effects). L.d.1 Essential functions of life (e.g., chemical reactions, reproduction, metabolism) and cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy). L.d.2 Cell theory (e.g., edits come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells, tissues, organs, systems). L.e.1. Relationship of DNA, genes, and chromosomes (e.g. description, chromosome splitting during meiosis in heredity. L.e.2 Genotypes, phenotypes and the probability of traits in close relatives (e.g., Punnett 4.1, 4.2 4.1, 4.2 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.3 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1, 4.4 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	web or chain) and the effects of change in communities or environment on food webs.			
L.c.4 Symbiosis (e.g., mutualism, parasitism, commensalism) and predator/prey relationships       2.3       2.4         (e.g., changes in one population affecting another population).       2.4       2.4         (c.5) Disruptives species, flooding, habitat destruction, descriftication) and extinction (e.g., causes [human and natural] and effects).       2.4       2.5         Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life)       2.4       2.4       2.5         Call Essential functions of life (e.g., changes in non-population).       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.1         Cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy).       3.1       3.1         L.d. 2 Cell theory (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things).       3.5       3.5         J.d.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g., proses, and purpose).       3.5       3.5       3.3         Molecular Basi for Heredity.       3.5, 4.1       3.5, 4.1       3.3         L.e.3 New alleles, assortment of alleles (e.g., muscles, crossing over), environmental altering and expression of traits (e.g., epigenetics, color points of Sam cats).       4.1, 4.4       4.1, 4.4         Le.3 New alleles, assortment of alleles (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental altering interpreting).       4.3       4.3       4.3 </td <td>L.c.3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>2.3</td>	L.c.3. Carrying capacity, changes in carrying capacity based on changes in populations and	2.3	2.3	2.3
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L.C.5 Disruption of ecosystems (e.g., invasive species, flooding, habitat destruction, and extinction (e.g., causes [human and natural] and effects).       2.4       2.4       2.5         Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life)		2.3	2.3	2.4
desertification) and extinction (e.g., causes [human and natural] and effects).       Image: second se				
Organization of Life (Structure and Function of Life)       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.1         L.1.1 Essential functions of life (e.g., chemical reactions, reproduction, metabolism) and cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy).       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.2, 3.3, 3.4       3.1         L.2.1 Elissential functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy).       3.1       3.1       3.1         L.2.2 Cell theory (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells, stisues, organs, systems).       3.5       3.5       3.5         L.3.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g. process and purpose).       3.5       3.5       3.3         Molecular Basis for Heredity.       3.5, 4.1       3.5, 4.1       3.3         Le.3. Relationship of DNA, genes, and chromosomes (e.g. description, chromosome splitting quarket, pedigree charts).       3.5, 4.1       3.5, 4.1       3.3         Le.3. New alleles, assortment of alleles (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental altering of traits, and expression of traits (e.g., epigenetics, color points of Siam cats).       4.1, 4.4       4.1, 4.4       4.3         Lf.1. Common ancestry (e.g., evidence) and cladograms (e.g., drawing, creating, interpreting).       4.3       4.3       4.2       4.4         Lf.2 Selection (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).       <		2.4	2.4	2.5
L.d. 1 Essential functions of life (e.g., chemical reactions, reproduction, metabolism) and cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy).3.2, 3.3, 3.43.2, 3.3, 3.43.1L.d. 2 Cell theory (e.g., cells come from cells, cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells, tissues, organs, systems).3.13.13.2L.d.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g. process and purpose).3.53.53.53.3Molecular Basis for Heredity				
cellular components that assist the functions of life (e.g., cell membranes, enzymes, energy).       3.1       3.1       3.2         L.d.2 Cell theory (e.g., cells come from cells, cells are the smallest unit of living things), specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells tissues, organs, systems).       3.1       3.1       3.2         L.d.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g., process and purpose).       3.5       3.5       3.3         Molecular Basis for Heredity.            L.e.1. Relationship of DNA, genes, and chromosomes (e.g. description, chromosome splitting quiring meiosis) in heredity.       3.5, 4.1       3.5, 4.1       3.3         L.e.2 Genotypes, phenotypes and the probability of traits in close relatives (e.g., Punnett squares, pedigree charts).       4.1, 4.2       4.1, 4.4       4.1         L.e.3 New alleles, assortment of alleles (e.g., mutations, crossing over), environmental altering of traits, and expression of traits (e.g., epigenetics, color points of Siam cats).       4.3       4.3       4.2         Evolution       L.f.2 Selection (e.g., natural selection, artificial selection, evidence) and cladograms (e.g., drawing, creating, interpreting).       4.3       4.3       4.2         L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation.       4.5       4.5       4.4       4.4         L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation.       4.5       4.5       4.4				
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specialized cells and tissues (e.g., muscles, nerve, etc.) and cellular levels of organization (e.g., cells, tissues, organs, systems).       3.5       3.5       3.5         Ld.3 Mitosis, meiosis (e.g. process and purpose).       3.5       3.5       3.5       3.3         Molecular Basis for Heredity.				
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of traits, and expression of traits (e.g., epigenetics, color points of Siam cats).       Image: Color points of Siam cats).         Evolution.       Evolution.         L.f.1. Common ancestry (e.g., evidence) and cladograms (e.g., drawing, creating, interpreting).       4.3       4.3       4.2         L.f.2 Selection (e.g., natural selection, artificial selection, evidence) and the requirements for selection (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).       4.5       4.5       4.4         L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation.       4.5       4.5       4.4         Physical Science Content Topics       4.5       4.5       4.4	squares, pedigree charts).			
Evolution.         L.f.1. Common ancestry (e.g., evidence) and cladograms (e.g., drawing, creating, interpreting).       4.3       4.3       4.2         L.f.2 Selection (e.g., natural selection, artificial selection, evidence) and the requirements for selection (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).       4.5       4.5       4.4         L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation.       4.5       4.5       4.4         Physical Science Content Topics       4.5       4.5       4.4		4.1, 4.4	4.1, 4.4	4.3
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selection (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).     4.5     4.4       L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation.     4.5     4.4       Physical Science Content Topics     4.5     4.4	L.f.1. Common ancestry (e.g., evidence) and cladograms (e.g., drawing, creating, interpreting).			
L.f.3 Adaptation, selection pressure, and speciation. 4.5 4.5 4.4 Physical Science Content Topics		4.5	4.5	4.4
Physical Science Content Topics	selection (e.g., variation in traits, differential survivability).			
		4.5	4.5	4.4
Conservation, Transformation, and Flow of Energy.	Physical Science Content Topics			
	Conservation, Transformation, and Flow of Energy.			

	Achieve Science	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*		Science	Adaptive Science
P.a.1 Heat, temperature, the flow of heat results in work and the transfer of heat (e.g.,	6.3	6.3	5.3
conduction, convection).			
P.a.2 Endothermic and exothermic reactions.	7.3	7.3	7.3
P.a.3 Types of energy (e.g., kinetic, chemical, mechanical) and transformations between types	6.1, 7.3	6.1, 7.3	5.2
of energy (e.g., chemical energy [sugar] to kinetic energy [motion of a body]).			
P.a.4 Sources of energy (e.g., sun, fossil fuels, nuclear) and the relationships between different	6.2	6.2	5.1
sources (e.g., levels of pollutions, amount of energy produced).			
P.a.5 Types of waves, parts of waves (e.g. frequency, wavelength), types of electromagnetic	6.4	6.4	5.4
radiation, transfer of energy by waves, and the uses and dangers of electromagnetic radiation			
(e.g. radio transmission, UV light and sunburns).			
Work, Motion, and Forces.			
P.b.1. Speed, velocity, acceleration, momentum, and collisions (e.g., inertia in a car accident,	5.1	5.1	6.2
momentum transfer between two objects).			
P.b.2 Force, Newton's Laws, gravity, acceleration due to Gravity (e.g., freefall, law of	5.2	5.2	6.1
gravitational attraction), mass and weight.			
P.b.3 Work, simple machines (types and functions), mechanical advantages (forces, distance,	5.3	5.3	6.3
and simple machines), and power.			
Chemical Properties and Reactions Related to Living Systems.			
P.c.1 Structure of matter.	7.1	7.1	7.1
P.c.2 Physical and chemical properties, changes of state, and density	7.2	7.2	7.2
P.c.3 Balancing chemical equations and different types of chemical equations, conservation of	7.3	7.3	7.3
mass in balanced chemical equations and limiting reactants.			
P.c.4 Parts in solutions, general rules of solubility (e.g., hotter solvents allow more solute to	7.4	7.4	7.4
dissolve), saturation and the differences between weak and strong solutions.			
Earth and Space Science Content Topics			
Interactions between Earth's Systems and Living Things.			
ES.a.1 Interactions of matter between living and nonliving things (e.g., cycles of matter) and	2.2, 8.3, 8.4	2.2, 8.3, 8.4	9.1
the location, uses and dangers of fossil fuels.			
ES.a.2. Natural Hazards (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.) their effects (e.g., frequency,	2.4, 8.5	2.4, 8.5	8.4
severity, and short- and long-term effects), and mitigation thereof (e.g., dikes, storm shelters,			
building practices).			
ES.a.3 Extraction and use of natural resources, renewable vs. nonrenewable resources and	8.4	8.4	9.1
sustainability.			
Earth and its System Components and Interactions.			
ES.b.1 Characteristics of the atmosphere, including its layers, gases and their effects on the	8.1	8.1	8.1
Earth and its organisms, include climate change.			
ES.b.2 Characteristics of the oceans (e.g., salt water, currents, coral reefs) and their effects on	8.2	8.2	8.2
Earth and organisms.			
ES.b.3 Interactions between Earth's systems (e.g., weathering caused by wind or water on	8.5	8.5	8.4
rock, wind caused by high/low pressure and Earth rotation, etc.).			
ES.b.4 Interior structure of the Earth (e.g., core, mantle, crust, tectonic plates) and its effects	8.3	8.3	8.3
(e.g., volcanoes, earth quakes, etc.) and major landforms of the Earth (e.g., mountains, ocean			
basins, continental shelves, etc.).			

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Science	Achieve Online-	Learn Smart Achieve
GLD test Assessment larget		Science	Adaptive Science
Structures and Organization of the Cosmos.			
ES.c.1 Structures in the universe (e.g., galaxies, stars, constellations, solar systems), the age	9.1	9.1	10.1
and development of the universe, and the age and development of Stars (e.g., main sequence,			
stellar development, deaths of stars [black hole, white dwarf]).			
ES.c.2 Sun, planets, and moons (e.g., types of planets, comets, asteroids), the motion of the	9.2	9.2	10.2
Earth's motion and the interactions within the Earth's solar system (e.g., tides, eclipses).			
ES.c.3. The age of the Earth, including radiometrics, fossils, and landforms	9.2	9.2	10.2

GED <sup>®</sup> test Assessment Target*	Achieve Social Studies	Achieve Online- Social Studies	Learn Smart Achieve Adaptive Social Studies
Social Studies Practices		•	- <u>-</u> -
SSP.1 Draw Conclusions and Make Inferences			
SSP.1.a. Determine the details of what is explicitly stated in primary and secondary sources and make logical inferences or valid claims based on evidence.	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 4.2-4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1- 8.3, 9.1-9.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 4.2-4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1- 8.3, 9.1-9.3	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1
SSP.1.b. Cite or identify specific evidence to support inferences or analyses of primary and secondary sources, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions of a process, event, or concept.	1.1, 1.2, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.2, 8.1-8.3	1.1, 1.2, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.2, 8.1-8.3	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4
SSP.2 Determine Central Ideas, Hypotheses and Conclusions			-
SSP.2.a. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source document, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence.	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.4, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1
SSP2.b. Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them.	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.4, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1-5.3
SSP.3 Analyze Events and Ideas			
SSP.3.a. Identify the chronological structure of a historical narrative and sequence steps in a process.	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 9.1- 9.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 9.1- 9.3	1.1-1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1
SSP.3.b. Analyze in detail how events, processes, and ideas develop and interact in a written document; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 9.3	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1- 4.4, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 9.3	1.3, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.3
SSP.3.c. Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including action by individuals, natural and societal processes, and the influence of ideas.	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1, 1.4, 2.1-2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1-4.3, 5.1-5.3
SSP3.d. Compare differing sets of ideas related to political, historical, economic, geographic, or societal contexts; evaluate the assumptions and implications inherent in differing positions	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3-4.5, 9.1-9.3	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3-4.5, 9.1-9.3	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.4, 5.1
SSP.4 Interpret Meaning of Symbols, Words and Phrases			
SSP.4.a. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in context, including vocabulary that describes historical, political, social, geographic, and economic aspects of social studies.	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1-3.4, 4.1- 4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3, 8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1-1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3,8.1-8.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1-4.4, 5.1-5.3
SSP.5 Analyze Purpose and Point of View			
SSP.5.a. Identify aspects of a historical document that reveals an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts)	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.2-3.4, 4.1-4.5, 9.1-9.3	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.2-3.4, 4.1-4.5, 9.1-9.3	1.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 5.1
SSP.5.b. Identify instances of bias or propagandizing.	2.1, 2.2, 4.3-4.5, 8.3	2.1, 2.2, 4.3-4.5, 8.3	1.1, 2.4, 3.3, 3.4
SSP.5.c. Analyze how a historical context shapes an author's point of view.	1.1-1.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1-5.4, 7.1- 7.3	1.1-1.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1-5.4, 7.1- 7.3	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.3
SSP.5.d. Evaluate the credibility of an author in historical and contemporary political discourse.	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 4.2	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 4.2	1.1, 1.4
SSP.6 Integrate Content Presented in Different Ways			
SSP.6.a. Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.	1.1, 1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1-5.4, 6.1- 6.3	1.1, 1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1-5.4, 6.1- 6.3	1.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2

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GED <sup>°</sup> test Assessment Target*		Studies	Adaptive Social Studies
SSP.6.b. Analyze information presented in a variety of maps, graphic organizers, tables, and	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.1-	1.1-1.3, 2.1-2.3, 3.1-3.4, 4.1-	1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4,
charts; and in a variety of visual sources such as artifacts, photographs, political cartoons.	4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3,	4.5, 5.1-5.4, 6.1-6.3, 7.1-7.3,	4.1-4.3, 5.1-5.3
	9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3	
SSP.6.c. Translate quantitative information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g.,	3.2, 3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 6.1-6.3, 9.1-	3.2, 3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 6.1-6.3, 9.1-	2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.1-5.3
table or chart); translate information expressed visually or mathematically into words.	9.3, 10.1-10.3	9.3, 10.1-10.3	
SSP.7 Evaluate Reasoning and Evidence		·	
SSP.7.a. Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a primary or secondary	2.1, 2.3, 3.3, 5.4, 6.1-6.3, 10.2,	2.1, 2.3, 3.3, 5.4, 6.1-6.3, 10.2,	2.3, 2.4, 4.2, 5.3
source document.	10.3	10.3	
SSP.7.b. Distinguish between unsupported claims and informed hypotheses grounded in social	4.5, 7.1-7.3, 10.2	4.5, 7.1-7.3, 10.2	4.3
studies evidence			
SSP.8 Analyze Relationships between Texts			
SSP.8.a. Compare treatments of the same social studies topic in various primary and	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 9.2	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 9.2	1.1, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4
secondary sources, noting discrepancies between and among the sources.			
SSP.9 Write Analytic Response to Source Texts (The Extended Response writing task will require	e test-takers to apply a range of so	cial studies Practices; however, the	e practices under SSP.9 will be of
primary importance in the writing task, and these practices will only be assessed through the wr			
SSP.9.a. Produce writing that develops the idea(s), claim(s) and/or argument(s) thoroughly	5.1	5.1	
and logically, with well-chosen examples, facts, or details from primary and secondary source			
documents.			
SSP.9.b. Produce writing that introduces the idea(s) or claim(s) clearly; creates an organization	8.2	8.2	
that logically sequences information; and maintains a coherent focus.			
SSP.9.c. Write clearly and demonstrate sufficient command of standard	1.1, 3.4	1.1, 3.4	
English conventions.			
SSP.10 Read and Interpret Graphs, Charts and Other Data Representation		1	<b>T</b>
SSP.10.a. Interpret, use, and create graphs (e.g., scatterplot, line, bar, circle) including proper	1.1, 1.2, 4.3-4.5, 6.1-6.3, 9.1-	1.1, 1.2, 4.3-4.5, 6.1-6.3, 9.1-	1.1, 3.4, 4.2, 5.1-5.3
labeling. Predict reasonable trends based on the data (e.g., do not extend trend beyond a	9.3, 10.1-10.3	9.3, 10.1-10.3	
reasonable limit).			
SSP.10.b. Represent data on two variables (dependent and independent) on a graph; analyze	6.1-6.3	6.1-6.3	4.2
and communicate how the variables are related.			
SSP.10.c. Distinguish between correlation and causation.	7.1-7.3, 9.1	7.1-7.3, 9.1	4.3
SSP.11 Measure the Center of a Statistical Dataset			
SSP.11.a. Calculate the mean, median, mode, and range of a dataset.	7.1-7.3, 10.3	7.1-7.3, 10.3	4.3
Civics and Government Content Topics			
Types modern and historical governments			
CG.a.1- Direct democracy, representative democracy, parliamentary democracy, presidential	1.1	1.1	1.1
democracy, monarchy and other types of government that contributed to the development of			
American constitutional democracy.			
Principles that have contributed to the development of American constitutional democracy.			
CG.b.1- Natural rights philosophy	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.2-Popular sovereignty and consent of the governed	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.3 Constitutionalism	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.4-Majority rule and minority rights	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.5-Checks and balances	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.6 Separation of powers	1.2	1.2	1.1

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		Studies	Adaptive Social Studies
CG.b.7 Rule of law	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.8 Individual rights	1.2	1.2	1.1
CG.b.9 Federalism	1.2	1.2	1.1
Structure and design of United States government.			
CG.c.1. Structure, powers, and authority of the federal executive, judicial, and legislative	1.3	1.3	1.2
branches			
CG.c.2. Individual governmental positions (e.g., president, speaker of the house, cabinet	1.3	1.3	1.2
secretary, etc.)			
CG.c.3 Major powers and responsibilities of the federal and state governments	1.3	1.3	1.2
CG.c.4 Shared powers	1.3	1.3	1.2
CG.c.5. Amendment process	1.2, 1.3	1.2, 1.3	1.2
CG.c.6. Governmental Departments and Agencies	1.3	1.3	1.2
Individual rights and civic responsibilities.	-		
CG.d.1. The Bill of Rights	1.2	1.2	1.3
CG.d.2. Personal and civil liberties of citizens	2.1	2.1	1.3
Political parties, campaigns, and elections in American politics.		·	·
CG.e.1 Political parties	2.2	2.2	1.4
CG.e.2. Interest groups	2.2	2.2	1.4
CG.e.3. Political campaigns, elections and the electoral process	2.2	2.2	1.4
CG.f. Contemporary Public Policy	2.3	2.3	1.3
United States History Content Topics	-		
Key historical documents that have shaped American constitutional government.			
USH.a.1- Key documents and the context and ideas that they signify (e.g. Magna Carta,	1.2, 2.1, 3.1	1.2, 2.1, 3.1	2.1
Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, Martin Luther			
King's Letter from the Birmingham Jail, landmark decisions of the United States Supreme			
Court and other key documents)			
Revolutionary and Early Republic Periods.			
USH.b.1. Revolutionary War	3.1	3.1	2.1
USH.b.2. War of 1812	3.2	3.2	2.2
USH.b.3. George Washington	3.1	3.1	2.1
USH.b.4. Thomas Jefferson	3.1, 3.2	3.1, 3.2	2.1, 2.2
USH.b.5. Articles of Confederation	3.1	3.1	2.1
USH.b.6 Manifest Destiny	3.2	3.2	2.2
USH.b.7. U.S. Indian Policy	3.2	3.2	2.2
Civil War and Reconstruction			
USH.c.1. Slavery	3.3	3.3	2.3
USH.c.2. Sectionalism	3.3	3.3	2.3
USH.c.3. Civil War Amendments	3.3	3.3	2.3
USH.c.4. Reconstruction policies	3.3	3.3	2.3
Civil Rights			
USH.d.1 Jim Crow laws	2.1	2.1	2.4
USH.d.2. Women's suffrage	2.1	2.1	2.4
USH.d.3. Civil Rights Movement	2.1	2.1	2.4

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		Studies	Adaptive Social Studies
USH.d.4. Plessy vs. Ferguson and Brown vs. Board of Education	2.1	2.1	2.1
USH.d.5. Warren court decisions	2.1	2.1	2.4
USH.e - European settlement on population of the Americas.	3.4	3.4	2.2
World Wars I & II.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
USH.f.1. Alliance system	4.1	4.1	3.1
USH.f.2. Imperialism, nationalism, and militarism	4.1	4.1	3.1
USH.f.3. Russian Revolution	4.1	4.1	3.1
USH.f.4. Woodrow Wilson	4.1	4.1	3.1
USH.f.5. Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations	4.1	4.1	3.1
USH.f.6. Neutrality Acts	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.7. Isolationism	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.8. Allied and Axis Powers	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.9. Fascism, Nazism, and totalitarianism	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.10. The Holocaust	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.11 Japanese-American internment	4.2	4.2	3.2
USH.f.12 Decolonization	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.f.13 GI Bill	4.2	4.2	3.2
The Cold War			·
USH.g.1 Communism and capitalism	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.2 NATO and the Warsaw Pact	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.3. U.S. maturation as an international power	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.4. Division of Germany, Berlin Blockade and Airlift	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.5. Truman Doctrine	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.6 Marshall Plan	4.3	4.3	3.4
USH.g.7. Lyndon B. Johnson and The Great Society	4.4	4.4	3.3
USH.g.8. Richard Nixon and the Watergate scandal	4.4	4.4	3.3
USH.g.9 Collapse of U.S.S.R. and democratization of Eastern Europe	4.4	4.4	3.4
USH. H. American foreign policy since 9/11	4.5	4.5	3.4
Economics Content Topics	·	•	•
E.a. Key economic events that have shaped American government and policies.	7.1	7.1	4.3
E.b. Relationship between political and economic freedoms	7.2	7.2	4.3
Fundamental Economic Concepts.			
E.c.1 Markets	5.1	5.1	4.1
E.c.2. Incentives	5.3	5.3	4.1
E.c.3. Monopoly and competition	5.1	5.1	4.1
E.c.4. Labor and capital	5.2	5.2	4.1
E.c.5. Opportunity cost	5.4	5.4	4.1
E.c.6. Profit	5.3	5.3	4.1
E.c.7. Entrepreneurship	5.2	5.2	4.1
E.c.8. Comparative advantage	5.4	5.4	4.1
E.c.9 Specialization	5.4	5.4	4.1
E.c.10. Productivity	5.3	5.3	4.1
E.c.11. interdependence	5.4	5.4	4.1

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		Studies	Adaptive Social Studies
Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.			
E.d.1 Supply, demand and price	6.1	6.1	4.2
E.d.2. Individual choice	6.1	6.1	4.2
E.d.3. Institutions	6.2	6.2	4.2
E.d.4. Fiscal and monetary policy	6.2	6.2	4.2
E.d.5. Regulation and costs of government policies	6.2	6.2	4.2
E.d.6 Investment	6.2	6.2	4.2
E.d.7 Government and market failures	6.2	6.2	4.2
E.d.8. Inflation and deflation	6.3	6.3	4.2
E.d.9.Gross domestic product (GDP)	6.3	6.3	4.2
E.d.10. Unemployment	6.3	6.3	4.2
E.d.11. Tariffs	6.2	6.2	4.2
Consumer economics	· · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
E.e.1. Types of credit	8.2	8.2	4.4
E.e.2. Savings and banking	8.1	8.1	4.4
E.e.3. Consumer credit laws	8.3	8.3	4.4
E.f. Economic causes and impacts of wars.	7.2	7.2	4.3
E.g. Economic drivers of exploration and colonization.	7.2	7.2	4.3
E.h. Scientific and Industrial Revolutions.	7.3	7.3	4.3
Geography Content Topics			
G.a. Development of classical civilizations.	9.1	9.1	5.1
Relationships between the environment and societal development.			
G.b.1. Nationhood and statehood	9.2	9.2	5.1
G.b.2. Sustainability	9.3	9.3	5.1
G.b.3. Technology	9.3	9.3	5.1
G.b.4. Natural resources	9.3	9.3	5.1
G.b.5. Human changes to the environment	9.3	9.3	5.1
Borders between peoples and nations.	·	·	·
G.c.1. Concepts of region and place	10.1	10.1	5.2
G.c.2. Natural and cultural diversity	10.2	10.2	5.2
G.c.3. Geographic tools and skills	10.1	10.1	5.2
Human migration.		•	•
G.d.1. Immigration, emigration and Diaspora	10.3	10.3	5.3
G.d.2. Culture, cultural diffusion and assimilation	10.2	10.2	5.3
G.d.3. Population trends and issues	10.3	10.3	5.3
G.d.4. Rural and urban settlement	10.3	10.3	5.3