



Meeting FLORIDA State Science Standards with eCYBERMISSION

The eCYBERMISSION program gives students the chance to explore how science, technology, engineering, and mathematics work in their world. This emphasis on STEM and a chance for students to engage in inquiry practices makes eCYBERMISSION an excellent addition to your classroom. Below you can find the Florida state science standards that align with eCYBERMISSION. Also, based on the direction you give your students their specific investigations can meet content standards (not listed here).

From 2008 Science Next Generation Sunshine State Standards

6th, 7th and 8th Grades

SC.6.N.1, SC.7.N.1, and SC.8.N.1

A: Scientific inquiry is a multifaceted activity; The processes of science include the formulation of scientifically investigable questions, construction of investigations into those questions, the collection of appropriate data, the evaluation of the meaning of those data, and the communication of this evaluation.

B: The processes of science frequently do not correspond to the traditional portrayal of "the scientific method."

C: Scientific argumentation is a necessary part of scientific inquiry and plays an important role in the generation and validation of scientific knowledge.

D: Scientific knowledge is based on observation and inference; it is important to recognize that these are very different things. Not only does science require creativity in its methods and processes, but also in its questions and explanations.

9th Grade

Standard: SC.912.N.1

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B: The processes of science frequently do not correspond to the traditional portrayal of "the scientific method."



C: Scientific argumentation is a necessary part of scientific inquiry and plays an important role in the generation and validation of scientific knowledge.

D: Scientific knowledge is based on observation and inference; it is important to recognize that these are very different things. Not only does science require creativity in its methods and processes, but also in its questions and explanations.

Standard: SC.912.N.2

A: Scientific knowledge is based on empirical evidence, and is appropriate for understanding the natural world, but it provides only a limited understanding of the supernatural, aesthetic, or other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, or religion.

B: Scientific knowledge is durable and robust, but open to change.

C: Because science is based on empirical evidence it strives for objectivity, but as it is a human endeavor the processes, methods, and knowledge of science include subjectivity, as well as creativity and discovery.

Standard: SC.912.N.3

The terms that describe examples of scientific knowledge, for example: "theory," "law," "hypothesis" and "model" have very specific meanings and functions within science.

Standard: SC.912.N.4

As tomorrow's citizens, students should be able to identify issues about which society could provide input, formulate scientifically investigable questions about those issues, construct investigations of their questions, collect and evaluate data from their investigations, and develop scientific recommendations based upon their findings.