\*For the purposes of this document, Tennessee CTE students are considered to be enrolled in course “levels” (i.e., Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4) due to variation in the *grade* level at which students may take a course. For example, a tenth-grade student may be enrolled in a Level 1 course. For this reason, reviewers are asked to evaluate materials on the basis of their alignment to particular *course levels*, not *grade* *levels* or *grade bands*.

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| **SECTION I**  **Alignment to Standards**  *Materials must meet 80% of indicators in Section I*  **Students and teachers using the materials as designed devote the majority of time in each level to the course standards.\*** | | | |
| *Of the 20 standards listed below, 16 indicators must be marked “yes” as having aligned to mastery the standard in order for the textbook to pass section I.* **Use an “x” in the selected “yes” or “no” column. Avoid using the actual word “yes” or “no”** | | | |
| **Evidence of 80% Alignment to Standards** | | | |
| **Standard** | **Yes** | **No** | **Evidence/Notes** |
| 1. Outline the functions of the state, federal, and military court systems in civil, and criminal proceedings; compare and contrast the subject matter jurisdiction of each system, identifying where the systems overlap; explain venue and how it is determined. |  |  |  |
| 1. Explore the different ways public opinion and elected officials can affect the civil and criminal justice process; compose a hypothetical case that includes several examples of how public opinion and/or the decisions of elected officials impacted the outcome or deliberation of professionals involved in the case. |  |  |  |
| 1. Construct an argumentative essay developing a claim about how the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and landmark cases such as Miranda v. Arizona, Weeks v. United States, Mapp v. Ohio, and/or Escobedo v. Illinois have affected the civil and criminal justice system and legal professionals in particular. |  |  |  |
| 1. Define temporary detention; discuss the circumstances law officers must recognize to detain an individual as well as to conduct a frisk. Review the Landmark Supreme Court decision Terry v. Ohio and debate the “stop and frisk” tactics used over the last decade by the New York Police Department and their impact on case outcomes. |  |  |  |
| 1. Break down rights provided in the Miranda warning and the circumstances under which officers and other corrections authorities are required to read them to an arrested person. Analyze the possible outcomes in a criminal case in the event the Miranda Warning is not given at the time of interrogation. Explore situations in which rights may be delayed or waived, for example, if the suspect is considered an “enemy combatant”. |  |  |  |
| 1. Define what constitutes a lawful arrest and explain the steps necessary to obtain an arrest warrant. Review and discuss court cases related to unlawful arrests and debate circumstances that should have been in place to make the arrests lawful. |  |  |  |
| 1. Analyze how technological advances are changing the landscape of police surveillance. Synthesize research from relevant law journal articles to craft an argumentative essay that discusses potential legal and ethical issues that could arise as technology continues to evolve. |  |  |  |
| 1. Role play a scenario whereby a defendant is briefed about pre-trial procedures including, but not limited to arraignment, plea bargaining, grand jury or preliminary hearings. Include a description for each pre-trial procedure as well as the purpose of each. Write a pre-trial motion for a criminal case. |  |  |  |
| 1. Describe how a jury is selected for a civil and criminal case. Explain in a narrative the voir dire process, providing examples of situations in which a juror can be dismissed for cause and describing how an attorney might use his or her peremptory challenges to benefit the client. |  |  |  |
| 1. Research and identify Supreme Court decisions (such as Batson v. Kentucky) associated with rulings barring the use of race, ethnicity, and other characteristics as a basis for excluding potential jurors. Debate as a class the advantages and disadvantages of the “jury of your peers” system in America. |  |  |  |
| 1. Categorize the types of evidence that can be presented in a civil and criminal trial. Differentiate among the various types of evidence and correlate which party (defense or prosecution) has the burden of proof, including the defendant’s burden to prove the defense claimed. |  |  |  |
| 1. Explain in a narrative the purpose and types of motions and challenges to evidence, including the different elements of a motion and how they are organized. Draft an example of a motion to suppress evidence. |  |  |  |
| 1. Determine the role of witness testimony in a civil and criminal trial, including such areas as exchange of information/communication between attorneys, the rules of discovery, and the laws and/or rules of ethics governing communication between witnesses and attorneys. |  |  |  |
| 1. Investigate news media and professional commentary on how the “CSI Effect” (televised forensic science) has affected the legal system, including a juror’s decision making. Debate in groups whether or not the differences between the portrayal of the justice system in popular media and how the system actually operates have impacted the system’s ability to function effectively. |  |  |  |
| 1. Generate a scenario in which a crime is committed and a suspect enters the criminal justice system. Describe in detail what happens at each of the following stages and what relevant actors participate in the process: investigation and arrest; pre-trial activities; adjudication; sentencing; corrections and re-entry. |  |  |  |
| 1. Evaluate the four types of business organizations and give an example of each from businesses in the area. Describe the structure, advantages and disadvantages of each. Research and present ways legislation affects business organizations in Tennessee. |  |  |  |
| 1. Create a list of contractual relationships students have entered into during the recent past (i.e., buying clothes, renting a video, ordering food in a restaurant, buying gas, agreeing to baby sit, etc.) and highlight the essential parts of each. Differentiate between the implied and expressed contracts and those that are bilateral and unilateral. Based one of the contracts, create a legal memo that outlines the validity and enforceability of the contract. |  |  |  |
| 1. Interpret the impact of legislation on worker benefits, employment conditions, and employee rights. Relate the duties of the employer and the duties of the employee associated with the legislation. |  |  |  |
| 1. Differentiate the law of sales from various sales transaction scenarios distinguishing laws that regulate consumer protection during transactions. Create consumer credit scenarios that depict the use of credit and the application of laws that regulate consumer credit to illustrate both positive and negative consumer outcomes. |  |  |  |
| 1. Examine procedures for borrowing money with secured transactions, analyzing types of negotiable instruments including commercial paper. Examine bankruptcy laws. Review cases and asses the application of bankruptcy laws in each case. |  |  |  |
| **Additional comments on the standards alignment with the materials:** | | | |
| **Materials meet 80% Alignment with section 1: Standards?**  This means that at least 16 boxes in this section were marked “YES.” If 5 or more “No” boxes are marked, then this program does not pass. | Yes | No |  |
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| **SECTION II**  **RIGOR**  *Each level’s instructional materials reflect high expectations for all students. They follow faithfully the level of rigor intended in the standards and support student learning through high-quality presentation of content and challenging application. In order to pass section II each of the following metrics must be met with a “yes.”* **Use an “x” in the selected “yes” or “no” column. Avoid using the word “yes” or “no”** | | | |
| **METRICS:** | | | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **YES** | **No** | **Evidence/Notes** | | 1. Materials effectively meet the level of rigor intended in the standards. |  |  |  | | 1. High-quality problems and questions designed to invite exploration and support conceptual understanding are included throughout. A variety of problems, both conceptual and technical, enable students to connect course content and transfer understandings to new situations. |  |  |  | | 1. All materials reinforce literacy and mathematics instruction in career and technical education environments. Texts are of an appropriately challenging Lexile level; mathematics problems push students to apply quantitative reasoning to specific technical situations. |  |  |  | | 1. Materials support the development of fluency, including regular opportunities to practice knowledge and skills, appropriately apply tools, and use technology. |  |  |  | | 1. Domain-specific vocabulary and industry terminology are frequently used to explain topics, or to make connections to key workplace activities. |  |  |  | | | | |
| **Additional comments on rigor of materials:** | | | |
| **Materials meet all 5 metrics in section II: Rigor**  This means that each of the 5 boxes were marked “yes” in section II. | **YES** | **NO** |  |
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| **SECTION III**  **POSTSECONDARY AND CAREER READINESS**  *Materials promote multiple pathways to student success beyond high school, highlighting a range of career opportunities aligned with entry and exit points to and from appropriate postsecondary programs. Aligned pathways are presented in a fair and balanced fashion that underscores the need for advanced training beyond high school, but does not privilege one set of credentials over another and is consistent with occupational requirements.* **Use an “x” in the selected “yes” or “no” column. Avoid using the word “yes” or “no.”** | | | |
| **METRICS:** | | | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Yes** | **No** | **Evidence/Notes** | | 1. Technical skills are promoted within the context of applicable industries and work environments. They are *not* presented in isolation or without meaningful connections to aligned careers. |  |  |  | | 1. Materials showcase a diversity of career and postsecondary opportunities for students upon completion of high school, including all applicable levels of postsecondary training (i.e., technical schools, community colleges, four-year universities, etc.). |  |  |  | | 1. Connections to relevant certifications and other credentials are clearly explained, and their value in industry is communicated where appropriate. |  |  |  | | 1. Materials provide opportunities for students to practice and reflect upon 21st century (or “soft”) skills. |  |  |  | | | | |
| **Justification/Notes** | | | |
| **Materials meet each of the 4 metrics for Postsecondary and Career Readiness.**  **This means ALL 4 metrics are marked “yes” in section III.** | **Yes** | **No** |  |
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| **SECTION IV**  **ADDITIONAL CRITERIA AND INDICATORS OF QUALITY** |
| *Materials must meet all non-negotiable criteria in Section I, II, and III to be aligned to the course standards and receive state approval.*  *Section IV includes additional criteria for alignment to the course standards as well as indicators of quality. Section IV will not disqualify a text from being approved on the state adoption list. This section provides districts with additional information to use during their decision-making process.* **Use an “x” in the selected “yes” or “no” column. Avoid using the word “yes” or “no.”** |

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| **Alignment to industry standards** | **Yes** | **No** | **JUSTIFICATION/NOTES** |
| 1. Materials are aligned to relevant **national and/or industry standards** where appropriate. For example, *Mechatronics I* materials routinely make reference to and reinforce connections with national industry certification standards from companies like Siemens. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials are aligned to discipline-specific **content or pedagogical frameworks** frequently used by professionals in associated industries. For example, Differentiating Instruction materials routinely make reference to and reinforce connections with instructional strategies that meet the educational needs of the student, as specified in the standards. |  |  |  |
| 1. Connections are made to discipline-specific **professional societies and organizations**, and their value is clearly communicated in the materials. For example, *School Counseling* materials routinely make reference to and reinforce connections with the American School Counselor Association (ASCA). |  |  |  |

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| **SEQUENCE AND PROGRESSION OF STANDARDS** | **Yes** | **No** | **JUSTIFICATION/NOTES** |
| 1. Connections are made within a course between knowledge and skills, where these connections are appropriate and natural, as set forth by the standards. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials are vertically coherent with previous courses and these connections are made clear in the materials. The connections are explicit to the other materials in the course. |  |  |  |
| 1. For materials in a series, content progressions reflect the progressions as seen in the standards. These progression connections are clearly indicated in the materials. Any discrepancies in content progressions enhance the required learning in each course and are clearly aimed at helping students meet the standards as written. |  |  |  |

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| **TEACHER SUPPORTS** | **Yes** | **No** | **JUSTIFICATION/NOTES** |
| 1. Materials support teachers in ways such as the following: planning (including ideas for pacing), sample lessons, laboratory applications, projects, vocabulary, and instructional strategies. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials include teacher-directed materials that explain the role of the practice activities in the classroom and in students’ content development. Problems and activities present opportunities for students to make use of and exhibit the skills as they work on mastery of content. |  |  |  |
| 1. Opportunities and resources are provided for teachers to conduct independent study to enhance their own understanding and knowledge of course topics. Materials provide avenues to seek and identify quality professional development in a manner that will support student learning. |  |  |  |

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| **USABILITY** | **Yes** | **No** | **JUSTIFICATION/NOTES** |
| 1. Materials can be accessed in a variety of formats and media, including but not limited to printed textbooks, digital storage devices, online applications, and cloud-based forums. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials are clear and easy to read for students, teachers, and parents. The design and graphics do not distract from the course content and are appropriately placed. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials include supports for all learners, e.g., ELs, students who are below grade level, advanced students. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials are culturally and politically sensitive to the full range of potential users, and do not advance unwarranted opinions that are not factually based. All materials strive to present content, not beliefs. |  |  |  |

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| **ASSESSMENTS** | **Yes** | **No** | **JUSTIFICATION/NOTES** |
| 1. Materials include aligned assessments at regular intervals throughout the text(s), or as supplements to the primary instructional materials. Aligned assessments may include end-of-chapter quizzes, unit test modules, and practice exams. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials offer ideas and guidance on measuring student progress throughout the duration of the aligned course(s). Formative, interim, and summative assessment strategies are all presented to inform instructional strategy and improvement. |  |  |  |
| 1. Materials include assessment accommodations for diverse learners, including sample items that capture multiple measures of student proficiency. |  |  |  |

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| **SECTION V *(optional)*:FOCUS AREA**  *Use this section to capture qualitative observations on an additional area of focus, if presented in the materials. A sample focus area for the Health Informatics program of study is provided in the following. If applicable, fill in the blank table with observations and notes.* |

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| **III. EXAMPLE: FOCUS IN Health Information Systems** | **NOTES** |
| 1. Materials include coverage of major parameters most frequently reported in health databases. |  |
| 1. Materials draw clear connections between policy and procedures and the legal ramifications of health informatics. |  |