Elementary School Science Task Administration Guidelines

Administration of the science tasks is similar to other content areas; questions are still multiple choice and there is an indication of which response option to remove for Dimension B students. However, there are some differences in science. Materials for science tasks are listed in a table on page one of the Attainment Task (rather than in a bulleted list), indicating the question for which the specific materials are to be used, along with where the materials can be found (e.g., page number, OTS Download [video clips], etc.). Additionally, each grade level will reference a video clip.

The video clips are available for direct viewing in .mp4 format and can be found in the Online Training System (OTS). In order to view the videos, a test administrator must update his or her profile in the OTS by indicating they are a teacher in the drop down menu for position, and then indicating which grade(s) he or she teaches. Once a test administrator at grade 4, 7, or 11 has completed the AT Training and corresponding quiz, a link will appear in the OTS called “My AT Science Videos” enabling access to the grade appropriate videos. The video clips will be accessible directly on a computer, tablet or smart board with internet connectivity; **DO NOT DOWNLOAD** these videos as they are secure test materials. If needed, each District Assessment Coordinator (DAC) has been provided a CD rom which can be given to schools that are unable to view the videos directly from the OTS. The CD rom should play in Windows Media Player (PC) or in Quicktime Player* (PC or Mac). If content cannot be played in either of these media players, the files should be accessible in Videolan VLC Player (PC or Mac). This media player is free and downloadable from the internet. If you need help installing any software, please contact your school’s IT support staff.
Tasks which include the use of video clips provide directions *in italics* describing when to play the video clips. Using the play bar, the video may be paused or replayed as needed. If students have visual impairments or other disabilities that inhibit or prohibit watching (using) video clips, there are scripts for each video clip in Appendix A of this document (specific to each grade level) that must be used to describe what is occurring in the video clips.

As with other tasks, teachers should modify and adapt materials as needed to ensure materials are presented to the student in the student’s mode of receptive and expressive communication. In tasks where pictures are presented as supplemental materials (either as a story board, model, or a table), the teachers can cut apart pictures and sequence as appropriate, can read the words written in the (or above the) pictures, or simply hide and make available pictures at appropriate times; as long as it does not direct the student to the correct response. However, when actual materials are provided for a task (e.g., classifying objects), the objects must be used for completion of the task without supplementation, as they are required for completing the task.
Appendix A

Video Clip Replacement Scripts for Elementary School AT Science Tasks (grade 4)

Mandatory for students with Visual Impairments

Science 4 A Video Clip Virtual Field Trip

**Rockfall** - The first image presented is a natural rock wall beside a road. There are plants along the top and at the base of the rock wall. Metal fencing contains small rocks in a step-like formation that backs up against the base of the rock wall. Three arrows point to features: first, a pile of rock debris at the base of the natural rock wall that has piled up on the top step. The wire structure of the step has collapsed (fallen) at this point. Second, a large boulder (rock) that sits on the top step, and third, the point where the rocks steps are undamaged. There are no rocks at the base of the wall.

**Chained Rock** - The second image is a large rock that has a heavy metal chain securing (keeping) it to a mountaintop. Two arrows highlight the plants that have grown along a seam or crack at the base of the large rock. The rock is divided into two pieces.

**Lakeshore** – This image shows a rocky lakeshore covered with small trees. The first arrow points out the smooth surface of a large rock on the lakeshore. The second arrow points to cracks (fractures) and broken rocks collected at the base of the rock and edge of the lakeshore. The third arrow points to plants, and plant roots, that are growing in the cracks of rocks at the lakeshore.

**Motherlode** – This image shows a curved rock-face, or cliff. Plants line the top of the cliff. Arrows appear and point to first one cave and then a second cave in the face of the cliff. A third arrow points to the smooth surface along the arch of the rock-face.
**Cave Wall** – This image is a close-up picture of a cave wall. In the wall, there are channels and crevices. The first arrow points to a shallow channel in the face of the cave wall with a rounded bottom surface. The second arrow points to a crevice in the wall. The edges of the crevice are also rounded and do not show cracks or jagged edges. The third arrow points to a curving channel in the cave wall with rounded edges and a flat bottom.

**Palisades** – This image is of a steep, tall, vertical shoreline of stratified (layered) rock along the side of a river. An arrow points to the roots of the plants along the top of the shoreline that have grown in between the layers of rock. A second arrow points to one of many rounded edges of a layer of rock.

**Science 4 A Video Clip Rock Weathering**

This video depicts a rock with a plant growing on its top, left side. There is rain falling on the rock and running along seams in the rock and into cracks. There is a crack on the top, right side of the rock. The rain is puddling at the bottom of the rock. A thermometer in the upper, left corner of the screen shows the beginning temperature high and warm (red) then decreasing to very low and blue. At this point the water freezes in the crack. The thermometer shows the temperature rising again and the water disappears. The crack is slightly longer and the plant remains the same. The cycle of raining, freezing, and drying repeats three times. The first two times the crack grows longer and moves toward the bottom of the rock. The third time the rock cracks through to the ground and a large chunk of the rock falls off the right side of the rock.

**Science 4 B Video Clip Life Cycle of a Milkweed**

This video shows a seed with hair-like appendages (parts) floating through the air and landing on the ground amidst grass and a few small rocks. The roots of the grass are visible beneath the
surface of the soil. The hair-like parts fall away and a green root emerges (grows) from the seed and grows into the soil. Roots spread and a plant with green leaves grows straight up from the ground. The plant flowers, a butterfly lands on the flower, then flies away. The flower dies away, the green plant remains, and a pod with seeds inside grows out of the top of the plant. The pod opens wider and seeds with hair-like appendages (parts) float away. The plant withers and dies. A seed that landed close by begins to grow.

Science 4 C Video Clip 1 Firetruck

This video shows a toy on a playground. It is a firetruck mounted on two heavy metal springs. The firetruck is pulled forward and released. The firetruck rocks forward and backward. When the video clip ends, the front of the truck is pointing slightly down toward the ground.

Science 4 C Video Clip 2 Swing

This video clip shows a swing set on a playground. A small girl on a swing is pulled backward approximately one foot. There are markers on the screen which show the young girl moves forward a distance of one foot, then swings back one foot. A counter at the bottom of the screen shows that the swing moves back and forth five times.

Science 4 C Video Clip 3 Toy Car

This video shows the open end of a round, tubular slide on a playground. A child places a toy car on the slide approximately half way up one side of the rounded slide and lets go. The car rolls down the side of the slide and up the other side of the slide. Each time the toy car travels up a side of the slide, the distance it travels decreases. The toy car repeats this motion five times.