



**Correlation of**

***Environmental Science: Sustaining Your  
World, FL Edition***

**by Miller and Spoolman, © 2024,  
ISBN: 9798214069517**

**to**

**Florida Science Standards  
G9-12 Life Science Access Points**

Correlation to the Florida Science Standards, 9-12 Life Science Access Points,  
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Access Points	Student Material References	Teacher Material References
<b>Organization and Development of Living Organisms</b>		
SC.912.L.14.In.1 Identify that all living things are made of cells and cells function in similar ways (cell theory).	87	T87
SC.912.L.14.In.2 Identify the major parts of plant and animal cells, including the cell membrane, nucleus, and cytoplasm, and their basic functions.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.14.In.3 Identify that parts of cells (organelles) can combine to work together.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.14.In.4 Describe common human health issues.	31, 285-286, 485, 503, 504-511, 511-513, 523, 529,	T31, T285-286, T485, T503, T504-511, T511-513, T523, T529,
SC.912.L.14.In.5 Describe the general processes of food production, support, water transport, and reproduction in the major parts of plants.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.14.Pa.4 Recognize major plant parts, such as root, stem, leaf, and flower.	143, 169, 174, 212	T143, T169, T174, T212
SC.912.L.14.Pa.2 Recognize that small parts of a living thing can work together.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.14.Pa.1 Match parts of common living things to their functions.	133,138-139, 169, 174, 212	T133, T138-139, T169, T174, T212
SC.912.L.14.Pa.3 Identify ways to prevent infection from bacteria and viruses, such as hand washing and first aid.	510-511	T510-511
SC.912.L.14.Su.2 Recognize that cells have different parts and each has a function.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.14.Su.1 Identify that the cell is the smallest basic unit of life and that all living things are made of cells.	87	T87
SC.912.L.14.Su.3 Recognize common human health issues.	31, 285-286, 485, 503, 504-511, 511-513, 523, 529,	T31, T285-286, T485, T503, T504-511, T511-513, T523, T529,
SC.912.L.14.Su.4 Relate parts of plants, such as leaf, stem, root,	143, 169, 174, 212	T143, T169, T174, T212

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seed, and flower, to the functions of food production, support, water transport, and reproduction.		
<b>Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms</b>		
SC.912.L.15.In.1 Identify that prehistoric plants and animals changed over time (evolved) or became extinct.	120-123, 129, 139, 213-216, 239	T120-123, T129, T139, T213-216, T239
SC.912.L.15.In.2 Classify living organisms into their kingdoms.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.15.In.3 Identify that there are scientific explanations of the origin of life on Earth.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.15.In.4 Recognize ways that the appearance of humans, their language, and their tools have changed over time.	123	T123
SC.912.L.15.In.5 Recognize that some living things produce very large numbers of offspring to ensure that enough survive to continue the species (a condition for natural selection).	123	T123
SC.912.L.15.In.6 Identify that prehistoric plants and animals changed over time (evolved) or became extinct.	120-123, 129, 139, 213-216, 239	T120-123, T129, T139, T213-216, T239
SC.912.L.15.In.7 Recognize that changes in the genes of a species can affect the characteristics of their offspring.	122, 124, 129, 130	T122, T124, T129, T130
SC.912.L.15.Pa.4 Recognize differences in physical characteristics within a species of animals, such as different types of dogs.	109-110	T109-110
SC.912.L.15.Pa.2 Sort common living things into plant and animal kingdoms.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.15.Pa.3 Recognize that animals produce offspring.	110, 123, 139, 150-151, 153	T110, T123, T139, T150-151, T153
SC.912.L.15.Pa.1 Recognize that plants and animals change as they age.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.15.Su.2 Match organisms to the animal, plant, and fungus kingdoms.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .

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SC.912.L.15.Su.4 Recognize that humans have changed in appearance over a very long period of time.	123	T123
SC.912.L.15.Su.3 Recognize that there are scientific explanations of how life began.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.15.Su.5 Recognize that some living things, such as fish and turtles, produce very large numbers of offspring because most will die as a result of dangers in the environment before they grow up.	150-151, 153, 154	T150-151, T153, T154
SC.912.L.15.Su.6 Recognize that characteristics of the offspring of living things are sometimes different from their parents.	120, 122-123, 124, 129	T120, T122-123, T124, T129
SC.912.L.15.Su.1 Match fossils to related species.	120	T120
<b>Heredity and Reproduction</b>		
SC.912.L.16.In.1 Identify that genes are sets of instructions that determine which characteristics are passed from parent to offspring.	110, 120, 122-123, 126-127, 297	T110, T120, T122-123, T126-127, T297
SC.912.L.16.In.2 Identify traits that plants and animals, including humans, inherit.	120-124, 126, 139, 141, 297	T120-124, T126, T139, T141, T297
SC.912.L.16.In.3 Recognize that a substance called DNA carries genetic information in all organisms, and changes (mutations) in DNA can be helpful or harmful to an organism.	57, 122, 127, 128, 512	T57, T122, T127, T128, T512
SC.912.L.16.In.4 Identify that cancer can result when cells change or grow uncontrollably.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.In.5 Identify ways that biotechnology has impacted society and the environment, such as the development of new medicines and farming techniques.	127, 297, 299, 314, 566	T127, T297, T299, T314, T566
SC.912.L.16.In.6 Describe the basic process of human development from fertilization to birth.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.In.7 Recognize that cells reproduce by dividing to produce new cells that are identical (mitosis) or new cells that are different (meiosis).	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Pa.6 Recognize that living things produce offspring	110, 123, 139, 150-151, 153	T110, T123, T139, T150-151, T153

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SC.912.L.16.Pa.3 Recognize that illness can result when parts of our bodies are not working properly.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Pa.4 Recognize a food.	285-286	T285-286
SC.912.L.16.Pa.1 Recognize similar characteristics (traits) between a child and parents, such as hair, eye, and skin color, or height.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Pa.2 Recognize similarities in characteristics of plants and animals of the same type (species).	19, 92, 97, 109-110, 115, 118, 124, 129	T19, T92, T97, T109-110, T115, T118, T124, T129
SC.912.L.16.Pa.5 Recognize the sequence of human development from baby to child to adult.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Su.2 Recognize that all organisms have a substance called DNA with unique information.	57, 122, 127, 128, 512	T57, T122, T127, T128, T512
SC.912.L.16.Su.4 Recognize that new medicines and foods can be developed by science (biotechnology).	127, 297, 299, 314, 566	T127, T297, T299, T314, T566
SC.912.L.16.Su.3 Recognize that cancer may result when cells change or grow too fast.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Su.5 Recognize major phases in the process of human development from fertilization to birth.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Su.6 Recognize that cells reproduce by dividing.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.16.Su.1 Recognize characteristics (traits) that offspring inherit from parents.	120-124, 126, 139, 141, 297	T120-124, T126, T139, T141, T297
<b>Interdependence</b>		
SC.912.L.17.In.1 Recognize that living things in oceans and fresh water are affected by the location, availability of light, depth of the	158, 180-181, 184	T158, T180-181, T184

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water, and temperature.		
SC.912.L.17.In.2 Identify that living things in an ecosystem are affected by changes in the environment, such as changes to the food supply, climate change, or the introduction of predators.	116-117, 118, 119, 145, 158, 212, 222-223, 257	T116-117, T118, T119, T145, T158, T212, T222-223, T257
SC.912.L.17.In.3 Identify relationships among organisms, including helping each other (mutualism); obtaining food (predation); benefiting at the expense of the other (parasitism); and competing with each other for food, space, or shelter (competition).	137-141	T137-141
SC.912.L.17.In.4 Recognize possible changes in an ecosystem (biodiversity) that can result from natural catastrophic events, changes in climate, and human activity.	6, 70, 125, 126, 142, 160, 367, 554	T6, T70, T125, T126, T142, T160, T367, T554
SC.912.L.17.In.5 Identify the components of a food web, including sunlight, producers, consumers, and decomposers, and trace the flow of energy from the Sun.	81-83, 98, 311	T81-83, T98, T311
SC.912.L.17.In.6 Identify the contributions of non-living elements, such as carbon and oxygen, to maintaining life in an ecosystem.	72-73, 74, 80, 84-85, 87-90	T72-73, T74, T80, T84-85, T87-90
SC.912.L.17.In.7 Identify types of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources and explain the need for conservation.	20-21, 24, 368-376, 395, 425-426, 433-436, 437	T20-21, T24, T368-376, T395, T425-426, T433-436, T437
SC.912.L.17.In.8 Describe ways the lifestyles of individuals and groups can help or hurt the environment.	23-28, 31, 38-39, 424, 475-476, 489	T23-28, T31, T38-39, T424, T475-476, T489
SC.912.L.17.Pa.7 Recognize a way to help the local environment.	40, 118, 321, 425-426, 580, 593-594	T40, T118, T321, T425-426, T580, T593-594
SC.912.L.17.Pa.6 Recognize the importance of clean water for living things.	326, 330, 331-333, 334-339	T326, T330, T331-333, T334-339
SC.912.L.17.Pa.4 Recognize actions that are harmful to living things.	23-28, 117, 257, 331, 334, 349-350, 379, 554	T23-28, T117, T257, T331, T334, T349-350, T379, T554
SC.912.L.17.Pa.5 Recognize that animals (consumers) eat animals and plants for food.	81-83, 138-139	T81-83, T138-139
SC.912.L.17.Pa.2 Recognize what happens to plants and animals when they don't get enough food or water.	285, 522, 331, 631	T285, T522, T331, T631
SC.912.L.17.Pa.3 Recognize examples of mutual relationships between people and other living things.	75, 123, 127, 141	T75, T123, T127, T141
SC.912.L.17.Pa.1 Recognize common living things in bodies of water.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.17.Su.2 Recognize how animals and plants in an	116-117, 118, 119, 145, 158, 212, 222-	T116-117, T118, T119, T145, T158,

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ecosystem may be affected by changes to the food supply or climate.	223, 257	T212, T222-223, T257
SC.912.L.17.Su.3 Recognize that organisms can interact with other organisms in an ecosystem to help each other (mutualism), to obtain food (predation), and to benefit at expense of the other (parasitism).	138-139, 141	T138-139, T141
SC.912.L.17.Su.6 Identify that clean water and air are important for supporting life in an ecosystem.	331-333, 338-340, 342-344, 351-353, 535-540, 543, 545, 573	T331-333, T338-340, T342-344, T351-353, T535-540, T543, T545, T573
SC.912.L.17.Su.5 Identify producers, consumers, and decomposers in a simple food chain.	74-75, 78-79, 81-83	T74-75, T78-79, T81-83
SC.912.L.17.Su.4 Recognize changes in living things (biodiversity) that can result from natural catastrophic events and human activity.	6, 70, 125, 126, 142, 160, 367, 554	T6, T70, T125, T126, T142, T160, T367, T554
SC.912.L.17.Su.1 Recognize that living things in bodies of water are affected by the location and depth of the water.	180-181	T180-181
SC.912.L.17.Su.8 Identify ways individuals can help the environment.	40, 118, 321, 425-426, 580, 593-594	T40, T118, T321, T425-426, T580, T593-594
SC.912.L.17.Su.7 Identify a way to conserve a familiar, nonrenewable, natural resource.	340, 383-384, 385, 387, 389, 425-433, 455	T340, T383-384, T385, T387, T389, T425-433, T455
<b>Matter and Energy Transformations</b>		
SC.912.L.18.In.1 Identify that carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and nucleic acids (macromolecules) are important for human organisms.	117	T117
SC.912.L.18.In.2 Identify the products and function of photosynthesis.	79	T79
SC.912.L.18.In.3 Identify that cells release energy from food so the organism can use it (cellular respiration).	80	T80
SC.912.L.18.In.4 Recognize that plants give off oxygen that is used by animals and animals give off carbon dioxide that is used by plants.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.18.In.5 Recognize that energy is stored in cells.	80	T80
SC.912.L.18.In.6 Recognize that enzymes break down food molecules during the digestive process.	141	T141
SC.912.L.18.In.7 Identify that special properties of water, such as the ability to moderate temperature and dissolve substances, help to sustain living things on Earth.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.18.Pa.4 Recognize that saliva helps people eat when	This access point is not directly	This access point is not directly

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SC.912.L.18.Pa.5 Recognize that plants and animals use water to live.	326, 330, 331-333, 334-339	T326, T330, T331-333, T334-339
SC.912.L.18.Pa.2 Recognize that plants need water, light, and air to grow.	20	T20
SC.912.L.18.Pa.3 Identify that food is a source of energy.	20, 82	T20, T82
SC.912.L.18.Pa.1 Recognize that humans need different kinds of food.	56, 285	T56, T285
SC.912.L.18.Su.1 Recognize that humans use proteins, carbohydrates, and fats.	117	T117
SC.912.L.18.Su.4 Recognize that people and animals breathe in the oxygen that plants give off.	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .	This access point is not directly addressed in this edition of <i>Environmental Science: Sustaining Your World</i> .
SC.912.L.18.Su.3 Recognize that cells get energy from food.	81	T81
SC.912.L.18.Su.2 Recognize that the function of photosynthesis is to produce food for plants.	74	T74
SC.912.L.18.Su.6 Identify the important role of water in sustaining life of plants and animals.	326, 330, 331-333, 334-339	T326, T330, T331-333, T334-339
SC.912.L.18.Su.5 Recognize that food is broken down in digestion (use of enzymes).	141	T141

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