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 **MASTERS
GRADE LEVEL**

 **MEETS
GRADE LEVEL**

BIOLOGY MASTERY & STAAR® EOC READINESS

BUILT FOR THE 2024-2025 TRANSITION TEKS

- Optimize science STAAR® outcomes with a full-length practice test and Personalized Learning Plan
- Achieve a Domain 1 (science component) score of 60%+ (A rating)
- Deliver whole-class, small-group, and individual practice and review
- Guide students through a rigorous 5-step STAAR® review sequence



*For full details visit summitk12.com/guarantee-information

[illegible]

The chart contains a list of symbiotic relationships found in nature. Match the type of symbiotic relationship with its correct description. Move ONE correct answer to each box. One of the choices will not be used.


Description	Relationship
Bacteria that live inside the human intestines help with the digestion of food that our own intestines cannot break down.	<input type="text"/>
In a rainforest, orchids are plants that grow on trees just below the canopy. The orchids get support from the tree and receive their nutrients from the air and collect rain water when it falls.	<input type="text"/>
Weeds grow in a garden alongside flowers.	<input type="text"/>

commensalism

mutualism

competition


parasitism

 **BIOLOGY**


TEKS B.13A

Ecosystem Stability


any event that causes change in the ecosystem



flooded fields



former gold mining area



drying lake

High School

commensalism

commensalismo

noun


Commensalism is an ecological relationship in which one species benefits and the other is unaffected.

A photograph showing a small crab with white and brown markings resting inside the tentacles of a purple sea anemone. The crab is positioned centrally, facing right, with its legs tucked under its body. The anemone's tentacles are long and thin, surrounding the crab.

A crab living in an anemone for shelter while catching food would be an example of a relationship called

Part A

As cattle move through a field, they eat grass. The cattle egret bird walks with the cattle and eats the insects that the cattle disturb as they graze and walk through the grass.









What type of relationship is exhibited in the example?

- ☐ Parasitism
- ☐ Mutualism
- ☐ Commensalism
- ☐ Predation

Part B

Which statement supports the answer to Part A?

- ☐ Neither the cattle nor the egrets benefit.
- ☐ The cattle are harmed by the actions of the opportunistic egrets.
- ☐ This behavior benefits both the egrets and the cattle.
- ☐ The cattle receive no net benefit from the activity of the egrets, but the egrets benefit.

TEKS		Lesson Name	Assessment 1	Video	Vocabulary Review	Assessment 2
B.13A		Ecological Relationships and Ecological Stability	▶ Start		▶ Start	▶ Start
6.12A		Biotic and Abiotic Factors	▶ Start		▶ Start	▶ Start
6.12B		Predatory, Competitive, and Symbiotic Relationships	▶ Start		▶ Start	▶ Start

BIOLOGY

TEKS B.13A

Ecological Relationships and Ecosystem Stability

predation

parasitism

commensalism

mutualism

competition

ecosystem stability

commensalism competition ecological relationship ecosystem stability mutualism parasitism predation

High School

B.13A



TEKS 6.12A

Biotic and Abiotic Factors



Type of Factor	Examples
abiotic	water, space, air
biotic	plants, animals











abiotic factor
biotic factor
competition
ecosystem
organism
population
soil composition

OLD

Dynamic Science
TEKS 6.12B

Predatory, Competitive, and Symbiotic Relationships

Symbiotic relationships are interactions that occur between different species that live together within an ecosystem.

symbiotic relationships
predation
parasitism
commensalism

competition
mutualism
predator-prey
parasitism


commensalism	competition	host	mutualism	parasite	
parasitism	predation	predator	prey	symbiosis	

6.12B

6th Grade

PERSONALIZED LEARNING PLANS

After students take the full-length STAAR® practice test, a Personalized Learning Plan (PLP) will be generated to target each student's unique needs. The PLP automatically generates assignments from lowest to highest percent mastery, starting with readiness and followed by supporting TEKS.

TEKS	Description	Assessment 1	Concept Review	Vocabulary Boosters	Assessment 2
B.5C	Homeostasis and Cellular Transport	71%	✓	95%	88%
B.12A	Interactions Among Animal Systems	57%	✓	85%	55%
 7.13A	Functions of Human Body Systems	68%	✓	95%	75%
B.6C	Disruptions of the Cell Cycle	44%	✓	82%	46%
B.6A	Cell Cycle and DNA Replication	32%	✓	81%	44%
B.6B	Cell Differentiation of the Cell Cycle	79%	✓	94%	92%
B.11B	Role of Enzymes	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start
B.12B	Interactions Among Plant Systems	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start
B.7C	Changes in DNA	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start
B.9B	Rates of Change in the Fossil Record	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start	☉ Start

 = Scaffolds

SE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Helps guide which TEKS to prioritize during STAAR® tutorials.

RC	TEKS	Type	Description	STAAR Practice Test
1	B.5A	R	Biomolecules	25%
1	B.5B	S	Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells	44%
1	B.5C	R	Homeostasis and Cellular Transport	54%
1	B.5D	R	Viruses	66%
1	B.6A	R	Cell Cycle and DNA Replication	71%
1	B.6B	S	Cell Differentiation	84%
1	B.6C	S	Disruptions of the Cell Cycle	90%
2	B.7A	R	DNA	59%
2	B.7B	S	Gene Expression	63%
2	B.7C	R	Changes in DNA	65%
2	B.8A	S	Meiosis and Sexual Reproduction	76%
2	B.8B	S	Outcomes of Genetic Combinations	92%
3	B.9A	R	Evidence of Common Ancestry	28%