Readorium Alignment to FOSS Kit: Inheritance and Variation of Traits		
Readorium Books By Standard	**Magazine Articles (A) and Science Alive Videos (V) By Standard**	**Teacher Resource Center Classroom Strategy Lessons (CL) with Articles (A) by Standard**
NGSS: 6-8-LS1.B. From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes: Growth and Development of Organisms: Animals engage in characteristic behaviors that increase the odds of reproduction. (MS-LS1-4) Plants reproduce in a variety of ways, sometimes depending on animal behavior and specialized features for reproduction. (MS-LS1-4) Genetic factors as well as local conditions affect the growth of the adult plant. (MS-LS1-5)		
• Genetics: Why We Look the Way We Do • Microscopes: Seeing the Tiny World	• I'm Squished (An Argument by Cell Organelles) (A) • The Inside Story- Plant and Animal Cells and Organelles (A)	
NGSS: 6-8-LS3.A. Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits: Inheritance of Traits: Genes are located in the chromosomes of cells, with each chromosome pair containing two variants of each of many distinct genes. Each distinct gene chiefly controls the production of specific proteins, which in turn affects the traits of the individual. Changes (mutations) to genes can result in changes to proteins, which can affect the structures and functions of the organism and thereby change traits. (MS-LS3-1) Variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result from the subset of chromosomes (and therefore genes) inherited. (MS-LS3-2)		
• Desert Biomes • Surviving in Nature	• How Video Games Affect Personality (A) • Strange Medical Conditions (A) • Why Are Some Hands more "Handy"(A)	
NGSS: 6-8-LS3.B. Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits: Inheritance of Traits: In sexually reproducing organisms, each parent contributes half of the genes acquired (at random) by the offspring. Individuals have two of each chromosome and hence two alleles of each gene, one acquired from each parent. There versions may be identical or may differ from each other. (MS-LS3-2) In addition to variations that arise from sexual reproduction, genetic information can be altered because of mutations. Though rare, mutations may result in changes to the structure and function of proteins. Some changes are beneficial, others harmful, and some neutral to the organism. (MS-LS3-1)		
• Mitosis and Meiosis • Genetics	• A Titanic Collision: The Science Behind the Sunken Ship (A)	