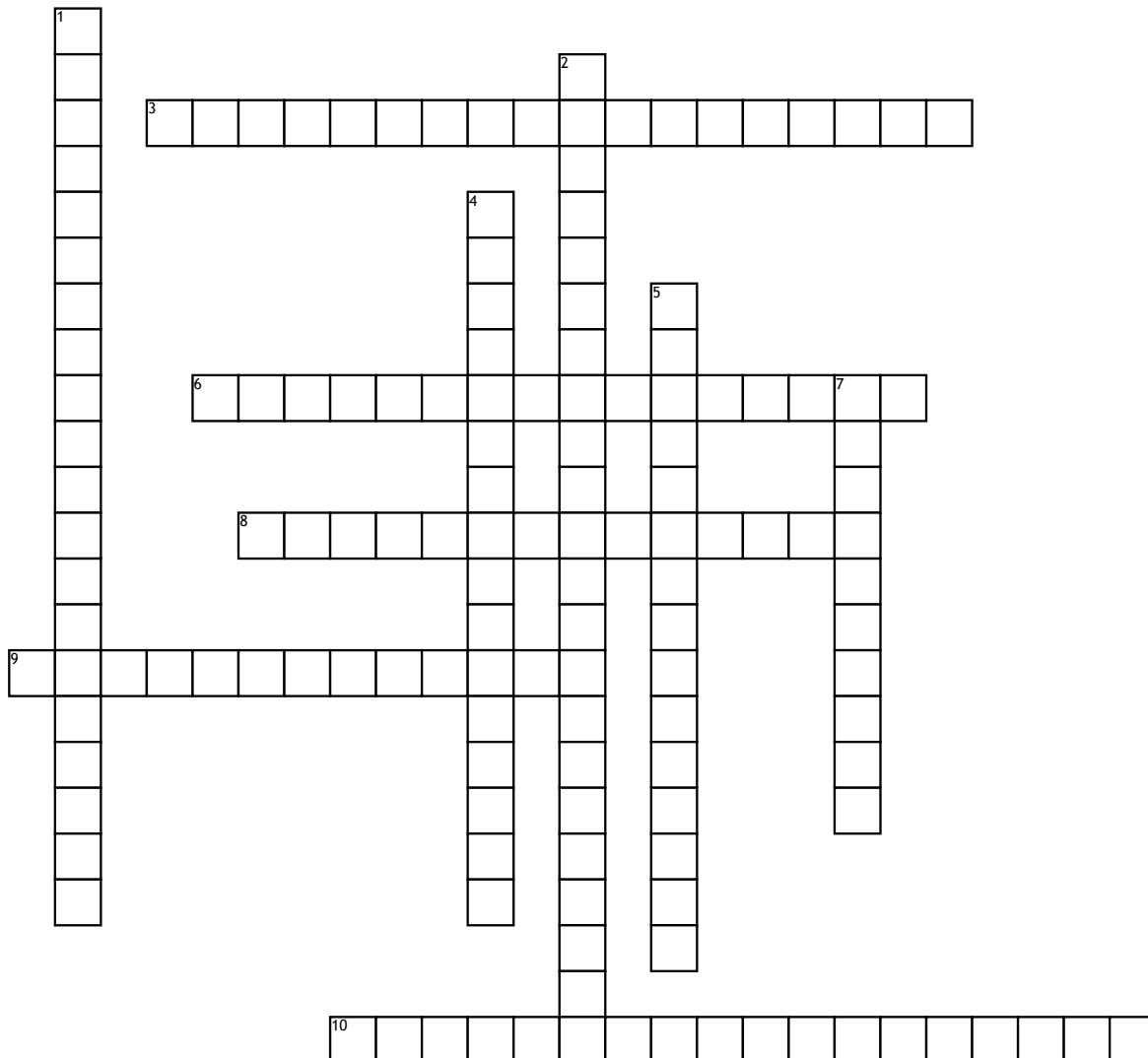


# Chapter 10: Curriculum, Standards and Testing



## Across

3. What students learn, other than academic content, from what they do or are expected to do in school; incidental learnings.
6. Knowledge of the people, places events and informal content of the dominant culture.
8. The curriculum that is not taught in schools.
9. Describes the technological gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots." Race, gender, class and geography are some of the demographic factors influencing technological access.
10. A type of evaluation that represents actual performance. (encourages students to reflect on their own work)

## Down

1. A federal law passed in 2001, that emphasized high-stakes standardized testing. By 2012, the federal government allowed many states to opt out as an emphasis on national core standards took hold.
2. Human differences and similarities associated with gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, disability and class.
4. A school's official curriculum that is reflected in academic courses and requirements.
5. The part of school life that comprises activities, such as sports, academic and social clubs, band, chorus, orchestra and theater.
7. Identifies the skills and content a student should master at each grade level. (k-12)