Grades 9-12 TEKS - Astronomy:

- 112.33. Astronomy(c) - 2 (E) plan and implement investigative procedures, including making observations, asking questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and selecting equipment and technology.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) - 2 (G) organize, analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data, including making new revised hypotheses when appropriate.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) - 2 (I) use astronomical technology such as telescopes, binoculars, sextants, computers, and software.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 3 (A) in all fields of science, analyze, evaluate, and critique scientific explanations by using empirical evidence, logical reasoning, and experimental and observational testing, including examining all sides of scientific evidence of those scientific explanations, so as to encourage critical thinking by the student.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 3 (D) evaluate the impact of research on scientific thought, society, and the environment.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 4 (B) research and describe the contributions of scientists to our changing understanding of astronomy, including Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Einstein, and Hubble, and the contribution of women astronomers, including Maria Mitchell and Henrietta Swan Leavitt.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 5 (B) observe and record the apparent movement of the Moon, planets, and stars in the nighttime sky.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 6 (B) compare and contrast the scale, size, and distance of objects in the solar system such as the Sun and planets through the use of data and modeling.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 9 (B) compare the planets in terms of orbit, size, composition, rotation, atmosphere, natural satellites, and geological activity.
- 112.33. Astronomy(c) – 9 (C) relate the role of Newton’s law of universal gravitation to the motion of the planets around the Sun and to the motion of natural and artificial satellites around the planets.