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Leona S. Aiken (PhD, Purdue University) is a professor and professor of Social and Quantitative Psychology at Arizona State University. His research interests include both quantitative methods and health psychology. In quantitative methods, she is known for her work on continuous variable interactions in multiple regression. She is also interested in using mediation design and analysis approaches to untangle the effects of individual components on multi-component interventions. In health psychology, she is interested in adopting protective health behaviors throughout life, particularly among women, both from the perspectives of psychosocial models of the putative determinants of protective health behavior and from the perspective of interventions to increase protective health behavior. Stephen G. West (PhD, University of Texas at Austin) is a professor of Quantitative and Social Psychology at the University of Arizona. His current quantitative research interests include field research methods, structural equation modeling, multiple regression analysis, mediation analysis, exploratory data graphs and analysis, and longitudinal data analysis. Current research interests in social psychology include personality research, applied social issues related to health prevention, mental health. He is the editor of Psychological Methods, published by APA. book Leona S Aiken, Stephen G West, Raymond R Reno Published in 1991 in Newbury Park Calif) by Sage Publications Services Reference Details Cargo... Multiple Regression: Testing and Interpretation of Interactions L. S. Aiken and S. G. West, 1991 Newbury Park, Sage xii + 212 pp. ISBN 0 8039 3605 2 Page 2 Multiple Regression: Tests and Interpretation of Interactions L.S. Aiken and S. G. West, 1991 Newbury Park, Sage xii + 212 pp. ISBN 0 8039 3605 2 Description Contents Check Preview I think the text coverage is excellent. It scrutinized a seriously neglected area and covers the subject very thoroughly. The authors are very knowledgeable of literature. This is an excellent text that provides a detailed but understandable account of how to estimate, test, and poll interactions in regression models. --David A. Kenny, University of Connecticut Leona S. Aiken and Stephen G. West do an excellent job of structuring, testing, and interpreting multiple regression models that contain interactions, curvilinear effects, or a combination of both. Testing procedures and graphical visualizations of interactions between categorical variables have been performed for years, but none appear to have provided complete or guideline treatment for the analysis of between continuous variables . . . Aiken and West, however, address these issues fairly effectively and thoroughly. . . . An aid to any graduate and/or researcher in their analysis of continuous variables. Highly recommended for Libraries. --Option The book would serve very well as a reference for applied researchers and methodologists. . . . In particular, this would be an excellent reference for anyone who encounters a multivariate prediction problem and has reason to believe that a nonlinear model or model that includes a variable product term would be appropriate. --Contemporary Psychology researchers in a variety of disciplines often encounter problems where interactions are predicted between two or more continuous variables. However, the current literature on how to analyze, interpret, and present interactions in multiple regression has been confusing. In this full volume, Leona S. Aiken and Stephen G. West provide academics and researchers with a clear set of recipes for estimating, testing and sounding interactions in regression models. Including the latest research in the area, such as Fuller's work in the corrected/restricted estimator, the book is appropriate for anyone using multiple regression to estimate models or for those enrolled in multivariate statistics courses. Interactions between continuous predictors in multiple regression The effects of the predictor scale on regression equation tests and three-way probe interactions Structure regression equations to reflect the higher-order relationship model and effect tests with higher-order term interactions between the reliability of categorical and continuous variables and statistical power Some contrasts between ANOVA and MR in practice PrefaceChapter 1Chapter 3 Academia.edu no longer supports Internet Explorer.To browse Academia.edu and wider Internet faster and safer, please take Explorer.To few seconds to update your browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, personalize ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. For more information, please see our Privacy Policy.× This site will provide you with information about Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), which are state standards for what students should know and be able to do. SBOE members nominate educators, parents, representatives of companies and industries, and employers to serve on TEKS review committees. The Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills Review by Subject area web page provides information about the SBOE process and current and previous revisions. Subscribe to ASD updates. The following link will provide information for TEKS for the revision of the the thematic area: TEKS Review and Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills by Chapter Chapter 110. English Language and Reading Chapter 111. Mathematics Chapter 112. Science Chapter 113. Chapter 114 of Social Studies. Languages other than Chapter 115 of English. Health Education Chapter 116. Physical Education Chapter 117. Fine Arts Chapter 127. Technological applications Chapter 127. Professional Development Chapter 128. Spanish and English language arts as second language Chapter 130. Career and Technical Education TEKS-related documents The following links provide access to TEKS-related documents: English Language Proficiency Standards Prekindergarten Guidelines College Readiness Standards (external source) TEKS in Spanish Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills by Grade Level (Elementary) The following documents provide elementary TEKS complied by grade level: Kindergarten (PDF, 289KB) Grade 1 (PDF, 302KB) Grade 2 (PDF, 302KB) Grade 2 (PDF), 342KB) Grade 3 (PDF, 351KB) Grade 4 (PDF, 350KB) Grade 5 (PDF, 347KB) All animals need certain things to survive. Animals need water, food, movement, protection, shelter, reproduction and oxygen to survive, and they have many different parts of the body to get these things they need. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Eligibility Limits: 1Ocarious devoting: 1Animales can be classified or grouped by the things they have in common, such as how they act, where they live or how they look. Scientists separate the animals into two main groups related to whether the animal has a spine in its body or not. These animals with spines are part of the vertebrate group. Those animals without a central spine are invertebrate. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Eligibility limits: 1 Traffic dimensions: 1The plants are often placed in groups by the type of parts or structures they have. They can be grouped according to their types of leaves, stems, flowers, roots and even seeds. Many plants have leaves that look similar while others have totally different types of leaves. The leaves of plants and trees can be different in size, shape and color. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Series: 1Sheets and processes Read more... iWorksheets: 2Vocabulary Sets: 3A life cycle describes the stages through which an animal or plant passes from birth to death. Some vertebrates change their appearance a lot during their life cycle, while others barely change at all. Most plants start as a seed. A seed is a tiny plant, an embryo, in a small package. A seed remains inactive and does not begin to grow until the surrounding conditions are adequate for it to begin to grow. Read more... iWorksheets: 2 Trafficoenes: 3Numbers, measuring, making graphs, calculating, adding, subtracting and more... there are a lot of math involved in science. Whether you're studying plants, animals or the solar system, mathematical procedures during your research and data recording. Read more... iSeries: 3Study Guides: 1Lasrocks are solid material found in nature composed of minerals. A mineral is a natural material usually found in the rock. A rock has properties such as color and composition, or what exact minerals make up the rock. Read more... iWork iSeries: 4 Eligibility players: 1 Traffic stays: 2 Where we look, there are signs of SCIENCE! Science is all around us: Sounds We Hear, Energy We See and Feel, Work and Machines We Use and See, Forces, Movement, and How Things Move Around Us (Gravity), Changes in the Matter We See, Time We See Outside, Water We Use, Natural Resources We Use, and We Need to Conserve Every Day (Recycling). Read more... iWork iSalies: 3Tudy Guides: 1All living things need water to survive and grow. For example, plants need water to make their own food, while fish need to live in the water. The human body is composed of approximately 2/3 water. Water comes in three forms: liquid, solid and gaseous. Read more... iWorkers: 3Tudy Guides: 1 Traffic Form: 1A community is a community made up of living organisms and non-living components such as air, water and mineral soil. Read more... iWorksheets: 2Vocabulary Sets: 4An environment is everything that surrounds a living thing or person. Everything that lives on Earth lives in a certain environment. Living things get everything they need to survive their environment. An environment also includes non-living things. Read more... iWork Items: 3 Eligibility features: 1 Traffic formwork: 2Also natural resources are found on Earth and are important to living beings. Some natural resources come from beneath the Earth's surface. Some natural resources are not renewable, which means they cannot be replaced. Some natural resources are renewable. Three examples of natural resources that we have in abundance on Earth are: sunlight, air and water. Read more... iTraserias :3 Beauty treatments :1Vocabulary :1Natural resources are found on Earth and are important to living things. People, plants and animals need air to live. Air is a natural resource that never runs out! 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You may also need to measure the temperature of the air or different liquids when scientific research as well. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1Graphics and charts. Studying Plants. Studying Animals. Study water habitats, study how living people grow and change. Study energy needs. Studying earth's climate. Studying the Sun and Earth. Studying the Moon, stars and planets. Studying Earth, Yesterday and Today. Use and saving of natural resources. Practical laboratory skills. Read more... iWorksheets :350 study days :1When conducting research, you can make predictions, interpret your findings, draw conclusions and justify your conclusions. When conducting an experiment, you should collect data to help justify your conclusions. During an investigation, you can formulate and justify your predictions based on cause-and-effect relationships. One cause makes something else happen. One effect is what happens because of the cause. 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Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility Numbers :1For what you are measuring, calculating, creating charts and charts, or using numbers in any way... who's using your math skills. During many scientific research you may need to measure the length, width, height, or weight of different objects. You may also need to measure air temperature or different liquids when completing scientific research as well. Read more... iWorksheets :350 study days :1When conducting research, you can make predictions, interpret your findings, draw conclusions and justify your conclusions. When conducting an experiment, you should collect data to help justify your conclusions. During an investigation, you can formulate and justify your predictions based on cause-and-effect relationships. One cause makes something else happen. One effect is what happens because of the cause. 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Some lived on Earth millions of years ago. Many of these animals unfortunately no longer live on Earth. Fossils are things that provide evidence (or proof) of things that lived a long time ago. A fossil is the outline or piece of something that died millions of years ago. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :150 is time like our? Time is the state of the outside air. Climate involves many things, such as clouds, temperature, water in the air and wind. Read more... iWorksheets :3Courses :1Vocabulary :2Eating process issues: Observe, Classify, Estimate, PredictHypothesis, Make Inferences, Models, Investigate, Collect Data, Interpret Data. Scientific method: Ask a question, write a hypothesis, create a control variable, conduct an experiment, record your data, decide your final answer, say your final answer. Scientific tools. Security in Science. Read more... iWorksheets :3Tudas of studies :1Vocabulary :2Science is the study of the world around us. Scientists study the world around us. When studying things like plants, animals and rocks, scientists use their senses: Eyes - to see. Nose - to smell. Ears - to hear. Hands - to touch. Mouth - to taste. Scientists study many things, such as the things you study in second grade: plants, rocks, climate, fossils, solar system, animals. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility Subjects :1Vocabulary :1 What is time? Time is what feels out right now: hot, cold, windy, humid... There are Four Seasons: Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Seasons always come in the same order every year. Each season brings a different climate. Winter is the coldest season and summer is the warmest. Some types of bad weather: A thunderstorm, a blizzard, a hurricane. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :2 Patron-based Predictions. Scientists often make based on all the things you already know to be true. Predicting means saying what you think is going to happen. Scientists then test their predictions to see if they're right! Scientists often compare and sort objects based on color, shape, texture, size, and weight. Scientists use a STICK METER to measure the length of an object. Read more... iWork screens :3Tudy Guides :1Manas factors affect weather such as sun, atmosphere, temperature, water and air pressure. When air moves from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure location, WIND is created. The movement and interaction of air masses cause most weather conditions. Climate: The word climate refers to the typical climate throughout the year in the same area. Read more... iTrasque :4Travels study :1Vocabulary :4When conducting research, you can make predictions, interpret your findings, draw conclusions and justify your conclusions. When conducting an experiment, you should collect data to help justify your conclusions. During an investigation, you can formulate and justify your predictions based on cause-and-effect relationships. One cause makes something else happen. One effect is what happens because of the cause. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1 Everything around us is mattered. Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. All matter is made up of many different types of particles that combine in different ways. A property of matter is a characteristic, trait, or characteristic. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :2 Patron-based Predictions. Scientists often make predictions based on all the things they already know to be true. Predicting means saying what you think is going to happen. Scientists then test their predictions to see if they're right! Scientists often compare and sort objects based on color, shape, texture, size, and weight. Scientists use a STICK METER to measure the length of an object. Read more... iWorksheets :3Study Guides :1Matter is ALL Around Us! Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Matter is made up of atoms. Atoms are the building blocks of matter and make up all objects. The states of matter change are desaduid, liquid or gas. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility Tab :1Vocabulary :2 What does it matter? Matter is all around you. Matter is anything that takes up space. Mass is the amount matter in an object. It's how many things an object is made of. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Beauty Tab :1Vocabulary :1A physical change is when something changes its appearance without changing its makeup. An example of physical change is cutting wood. An example of a chemical change is burning the wood. Read more... iWorksheets :3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :2Matter is ALL Around Us! Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Matter is made up of atoms. Atoms are the building blocks of matter and make up all objects. The states of matter change are desaduid, liquid or gas. Read more... iWorksheets :3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :2Sound is energy traveling on a wave that is caused by vibrations. Vibrations are movements made quickly back and forth. Vibrations travel through the air and into the ear. You hear sounds when the vibrating air makes the eardrum vibrate. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :1 How do I make the sound? The sound is made because of something that vibrates. You hear sounds when the vibrating air makes the eardrum vibrate. How are sounds different? How does Sound Travel travel? How do people and animals make sounds? What is the Light? Light is also a form of energy. Light is energy that travels at very high speeds. Where does the light come from? Read more... iWorksheets :3Selecting :1Vocabulary :1Motion is the process of an object change place or position. One force is to push or pull on an object. Speed refers to the rate at which an object changes position. Accelerating means going faster; slowing down means slowing down. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :3Light is a form of energy that travels in waves. A reflection occurs when light rays bounce off a surface, such as when you see the reflection in a mirror. Absorption is when an object takes light wave. Refraction is when the light bends moving from one medium to another. Sound is a type of energy that travels in waves caused by vibrations. Vibrations are movements made quickly back and forth. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility subjects :1Vocabulary :3Energy is the ability to get the job done. There's types of energy. One type of energy is the energy that is waiting to happen but has not yet happened. This is called potential energy. Another type of energy is called kinetic energy. This kind of energy is the energy that's happening now. Read more... iWorksheets :5Tee of :4Work is when force is used on an object that causes the object to move. The amount of work you do has to do with the amount of force you need to use. Simple machines make the job easier, but they never decrease the amount of work that needs to be done. Read more... iWorksheets :4Travels of studies :1Vocabulary :1There are so many amazing scientific facts out there, waiting to be discovered by you! Check out some of the amazing 'You know?' facts that have to do with many of the scientific topics you learn in 3rd Grade. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1 What is strength? A force is a push or pull that can make something move. Read more... iWorksheets :3Selecting :1Vocabulary :2Motion is the process of an object change place or position. One force is to push or pull on an object. Speed refers to the rate at which an object changes position. Accelerating means going faster; slowing down means slowing down. Read more... iWorksheets :4Selecting :1Vocabulary :3Motion is the process of an object change place or position. Position refers to the location of an object. The position of an object depends on how a person is looking at the object and what we compare to, known as the relative position of an object. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility Subjects :1Vocabulary :2 What is strength? A force is a push or pull that can make something move. Read more... iWorksheets :3Selecting :1Vocabulary :2Motion is the process of an object change place or position. One force is to push or pull on an object. Speed refers to the rate at which an object changes position. Accelerating means going faster; slowing down means slowing down. Read more... iWorksheets :4Shooting :1Vocabulary :3A glacier is a large body of slow ice movement. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust from which hot, melted rock rises strongly when pressure builds up within the Earth. An earthquake is a sudden change in the Earth's crust that causes the soil to tremble and vibrate violently. Weathering is the process of changing rocks over time by conditions such as rain, snow, ice, pressure. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :3 What are rocks? Rocks are solid objects found in nature. The rocks are made up of minerals. What is Soil? Soil is the loose material that covers much of the Earth. The ground is also not alive. The soil can be made of clay, sand and humus. All living things need WATER to survive and grow. The movement and recycling of Earth's water is called the water cycle. Read more... iWork screens :3Travels :1Vocabulary :2 Let's look at the Earth from the inside out... Earth consists of three main layers called bark, mantle, and nucleus. Read more... iTraserias :4 Beauty treatments :1Vocabulary :9Natural resources are found on Earth and are important to living things. People, plants and animals need air to live. Air is a natural resource that never runs out! 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Asteroids are small pieces of rock orbiting the Sun. A comet's tail is made of vaporized gases and dust flowing behind them as they fly through space at a VERY fast pace! Read more... iSeries :3 Eligibility sections :1Vocabulary :3FreeThe Sun, which is a star, is the source of heat and light of the Earth. The earth travels in circles around the Sun. Earth's rotation every 24 hours results in day and night on Earth. Read more... iWork screens :3 Eligibility frames :1Vocabulary :1The Sun is a gigantic star that consists of hot gases called plasma. The solar system includes the Sun, the planets, the moons of each planet, as well as other objects that revolve around the Sun. Read more... iWork screens :4Fables :1Vocabulary :1The moon moves around the Earth. A star is a hot ball of gas, the stars give light. The Sun is a star. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Studio Tab :1Vocabulary :2 What can be found in the solar system? A planet is a large body that revolves around the Sun. Asteroids are small pieces of rock orbiting the Sun. A comet's tail is made of vaporized gases and dust flowing behind them as they fly through space at a VERY fast pace! Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1Vocabulary :3Viendas interact in many ways. These interactions can help, harm, or do nothing to a living being. Read more... iWork screens :4Travels of studios :1Vocabulary :2 Plants need air, water, sunlight and space to grow to live. Animals need air, water, food and shelter in order to live. What is a shelter? It's a safe place for an animal! Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility limits :1 We all need power. All living organisms on Earth need energy to live, including plants, animals and us! The main source of energy for all living things on Earth is the Sun. Read more... iTraserias :4Tudy Guides :1Vocabulary :3Manas factors affect weather such as sun, atmosphere, temperature, water and air pressure. When air moves from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure location, WIND is created. The movement and interaction of air masses cause most weather conditions. Climate: The word climate refers to the typical climate throughout the year in the same area. Read more... iSijas working :4Ss of study :1Vocabulary :4A plant has many important parts, such as its roots, stem, leaves, and flower. Each part of a plant has many functions that make it possible for a plant to live. Read more... iTraserias :4Travels of studies :1Vocabulary :2The plants need many things to grow, such as: water, air, nutrients, sunlight and warm temperature. Plants need their space too! If a plant grows too close to other plants, it may not grow healthy and strong, because the it can compete on available water, nutrients and soil space for its roots to grow. Read more... iWorksheets :4Study Guides :1Vocabulary :2Animals have certain traits that help them survive in their environment. These survival traits are called adaptations. Many accommodations are inherited, meaning they are transmitted from animal parents. Many animals have adaptations to eat, such as the way a bird's beak forms. Read more... iWorksheets :3 Eligibility Subjects :1Vocabulary :2 What are parts of a plant? Let's go from bottom to top: ROOTS, STEM, LEAVES, FLOWERS. Who needs plants? All! Plants release a gas called oxygen that is what we (and animals) need to breathe to live. The life cycle of a plant is how long a plant lives or how long it takes to grow, flower and make seeds. All plants need water, air and warm temperatures to grow. Read more... iWorking files :4 Eligibility treatments :1Vocabulary :2The plants are living organisms formed by cells. Plants need sunlight and water to live and grow healthily. A plant has different parts that are all important to keep the plant alive and healthy: Roots, Stem, Leaves... The roots of a plant collect water and minerals from the soil for the rest of the plant. The main work of a plant's stem is to carry water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant. Read more... iWorksheets :3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :4Animals have particular body parts and structures to help them survive in their terrestrial environment. For example, animals have certain parts of the body, such as the legs or wings that help them move, and mouths or logs or beaks that help them drink water. Read more... iWorking tools :3Travels of studies :1Vocabulary :4The plants need many essential things to grow, such as: water, air, nutrients, sunlight and warm temperature. Plants need their space too! If a plant grows too close to other plants, it may not grow healthy and strong, because plants can compete on available water, nutrients and soil space for their roots to grow. 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Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility menu :1Vocabulary :1Play process. Fertilization, Seeds. Lesson checkpoints: What is one of the reasons a plant has nectar? What do mosses and ferns produce instead of seeds? What's the name of a flower's female organ? Read more... iWork screens :3 Eligibility steps :1Vocabulary :2A life cycle is the stages of development through which an organism passes from an egg to becoming an adult. Each of the living organisms has its own unique way of reproducing, giving birth, growing and developing. Read more... iWorksheets :4 Eligibility Limits :1Vocabulary :5:5

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