To such a class of things certain proper principles in general, and the extension, its figures and standards, their quantity and magnitude or number, as also the places and numbers which any, the terms, quantities, and number of which are sufficient to express the quantity or number of such things, are different. But in these cases it is not so we are constrained from the things that Physics, Astronomy, Medicine, and all other sciences which have an end and the consideration of composite things, are very difficult and uncertain; but that Astronomy and Geometry and other such sciences are certainly so great results to assume whether they are actually existent or not, contain some measure of quantity and an extent of the indivisible. [Note about astronomy, geometry, and other sciences]

**Toxicology**

Toxicology is the branch of medicine concerned with the effects of poisons, including the identification, exposure, clinical manifestations, and treatment of poisonings. Toxicology is also the study of the effects of drugs and toxins on living organisms, and the effects of environmental pollutants on human health. Toxicology is an interdisciplinary science that combines aspects of biology, chemistry, pharmacology, and pathology to understand the toxicity of substances and to develop strategies for preventing and treating poisonings. Toxicologists study a wide range of substances, including chemicals, drugs, poisons, and biological toxins.

**Toxicology in Practice**

Toxicology in practice involves the analysis of biological specimens to determine the presence of toxic substances and to assess their effects on the body. This can include the analysis of blood, urine, hair, and other body fluids to detect the presence of drugs, poisons, or other substances that may be harmful to health. Toxicologists use a variety of techniques, including chromatography, spectrophotometry, and mass spectrometry, to identify and quantify the substances present in these samples.

**Toxicology and Law**

Toxicology has an important role in the legal system, particularly in cases involving poisoning, drug abuse, and occupational health. Toxicologists can provide expert testimony to help determine the presence and cause of poisoning, the amount of exposure to a substance, and the time course of exposure. They can also provide information on the effects of substances on the body and the likelihood of intoxication or harm.

**Toxicology and Environmental Health**

Toxicology also plays a crucial role in environmental health, particularly in assessing the potential impact of environmental pollutants on human health. Toxicologists study the effects of these pollutants on human populations and on the environment, and they work to develop strategies for preventing and mitigating their effects. Toxicology is an important tool in the fight against environmental pollution and in protecting the health of our planet.

**Toxicology and Virology**

Toxicology is also closely related to virology, the study of viruses and the diseases they cause. Virologists and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of viral infections on the body and to develop strategies for preventing and treating these infections. Toxicology in virology involves the study of the mechanisms by which viruses enter and infect cells, how they replicate within the body, and how they cause disease. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of antiviral drugs and other treatments on the body.

**Toxicology and Pharmacology**

Toxicology is also closely related to pharmacology, the study of drugs and their effects on the body. Pharmacologists and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of drugs on the body and to develop strategies for preventing and treating drug intoxication and overdose. Toxicology in pharmacology involves the study of the mechanisms by which drugs enter and act within cells, how they are metabolized and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of drugs on the body and on the environment.

**Toxicology and Epidemiology**

Toxicology is also closely related to epidemiology, the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related events and conditions in specified populations. Epidemiologists and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of toxic substances on human populations and on the environment, and to identify the factors that contribute to these effects. Toxicology in epidemiology involves the study of the mechanisms by which toxic substances enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of toxic substances on human populations and on the environment.

**Toxicology and Occupational Health**

Toxicology is also closely related to occupational health, the study of the health effects of workplace exposures to chemicals, physical agents, and other hazards. Occupational health professionals and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of workplace exposures on the health of workers and to develop strategies for preventing and mitigating these effects. Toxicology in occupational health involves the study of the mechanisms by which workplace exposures enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of workplace exposures on the health of workers and on the environment.

**Toxicology and Environmental Toxicology**

Toxicology is also closely related to environmental toxicology, the study of the effects of environmental contaminants on the health of wildlife and on the environment. Environmental toxicologists and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of environmental contaminants on the health of wildlife and on the environment, and to identify the factors that contribute to these effects. Toxicology in environmental toxicology involves the study of the mechanisms by which environmental contaminants enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of environmental contaminants on the health of wildlife and on the environment.

**Toxicology and Toxicogenetics**

Toxicology is also closely related to toxicogenetics, the study of the genetic basis of susceptibility to toxic substances. Toxicogenetics professionals and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of toxic substances on the genetics of individuals and populations, and to identify the factors that contribute to these effects. Toxicology in toxicogenetics involves the study of the mechanisms by which toxic substances enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of toxic substances on the genetics of individuals and populations and on the environment.

**Toxicology and Toxicology Education**

Toxicology is also closely related to toxicology education, the study of the education and training of toxicologists and other professionals in the field of toxicology. Toxicology education professionals and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of toxic substances on the education and training of toxicologists and other professionals in the field of toxicology, and to identify the factors that contribute to these effects. Toxicology in toxicology education involves the study of the mechanisms by which toxic substances enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of toxic substances on the education and training of toxicologists and other professionals in the field of toxicology.

**Toxicology and Toxicology Policy**

Toxicology is also closely related to toxicology policy, the study of the development and implementation of policies related to toxic substances. Toxicology policy professionals and toxicologists often work together to study the effects of toxic substances on the development and implementation of policies related to toxic substances, and to identify the factors that contribute to these effects. Toxicology in toxicology policy involves the study of the mechanisms by which toxic substances enter and affect the body, how they are distributed and excreted by the body, and how they cause harm. Toxicologists can also provide important information on the potential effects of toxic substances on the development and implementation of policies related to toxic substances.
Dear Parents,

The Lexile Framework® for Reading:

The Lexile Framework, which includes both the Lexile measure and Lexile scale, is not an instructional program any more than a thermometer is a medical treatment. But just as a thermometer can be useful in managing medical care, The Lexile Framework can be used to support students in their progress as they work to become better readers. Tens of thousands of titles have been measured on the Lexile scale and can be found in the Lexile Book Database.

The Lexile measure is a number indicating the difficulty of a text. A Lexile measure can tell us about a student's reading skill. A Lexile measure can also indicate the reading difficulty of a book, so that parents can locate books, newspapers, and magazines that match the student's reading ability.

The Lexile scale ranges from below 200L for beginning readers and text to above 1700L for advanced readers and text. Matching your child's Lexile measure to a text with the same Lexile measure leads to an expected 75-percent comprehension rate – too easy or too difficult.

Lexile measures do not translate specifically to grade levels. Within any classroom, there will be a range of readers and a range of materials to be read. For example, in a fifth-grade classroom, there will be some readers that are far ahead of the rest, and some readers far below the rest. To say that some books are "just right" for fifth graders assumes that all fifth graders are reading at the same level. Lexiles track a student's reading progress over time, no matter what grade they are in.

Our state's new curriculum, the Georgia Performance Standards (GPS), focuses on developing good readers in the English Language Arts curriculum. To develop good readers, GPS stresses reading-across-the-curriculum and has set a goal that every student in Georgia has the opportunity to become a good reader.

To learn more about Lexiles, the Georgia Department of Education has dedicated a section on its website to Lexiles for Parents and Teachers. You will be able to access the Lexile Book Database and other helpful guidance on selecting reading material matched to your student's reading ability. Please visit this site often:

www.Lexile.com

Lexile: Matching readers to text

· Celebrate your child's reading accomplishments. One of the great things about the Lexile Framework is that it provides an easy way to celebrate what your child has read. Each time you provide your child with a classroom book, your child can use their Lexile scores to help select a matching book. You can also use their Lexile scores to select other books for your child.

· When a reading assignment proves too challenging for your child, use activities to help. For example, review the words and definitions from the glossary, and the review questions at the end of a chapter before your child reads the text. Afterwards, be sure to return to the glossary and review questions to make certain your child understood the material.

· Avoid guessing at home. When you read together, you can use the Lexile score to help guide the selection of reading material. If your child is reading a book with a Lexile score of 600L, you can select books with a similar Lexile score to provide appropriate scaffolding for your child.

· Read aloud. Use the Lexile score to help select books for home reading. If your child is reading a book with a Lexile score of 600L, you can select books with a similar Lexile score as well.

We usually think of reading as an activity that happens during the school year. However, I want to encourage students to think of reading as an ongoing activity throughout the year. After all, reading is a critical skill and is highly predictive of a student's future success. The Lexile Framework will be reported on report cards, on the Competency Tests (CRCT) in Reading or the scale score on the Georgia High School Graduation Tests (GHSGT) in English.

Sincerely,

Kathy Cox

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