Nashoba Regional School District

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY/ ENGINEERING

Standards and Benchmarks Grade 7 Life Science



NRSD Science and Technology/Engineering Standards and Benchmarks, 2006-2007.

Work in this document is based upon the standards outlined in the Massachusetts Science and Technology/Engineering Curriculum Framework, 2001.

Science and Technology/Engineering by Grade Level Grade: 7 – Life Science Standards and Benchmarks

LIFE SCIENCE STRAND

UNIT: Classification

Grade 7 students will demonstrate MASTERY of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 1

Classify organisms into the currently recognized kingdoms according to characteristics that they share. Be familiar with organisms from each kingdom.

Big Idea:

All living things can be placed into well-organized groups based upon common structures, functions and advances in adaptations.

Essential Questions:

How and why do we classify the organisms around us? What characteristics do all living things share? What are the needs of all living things?

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that this unit take 2 weeks of study, but remain flexible, based upon resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

Characteristics of Living Things• Direct instruction/textbook• DefendLS 1 (• List the characteristics and need of living things.• Direct instruction/textbook• DefendLS 1 (• Defend/justify whyTechnologyof life in• DefendLS 1 (Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standard
something is alive or not.• Guided Reading /textbooksimulation• Classroom simulation/"The Martian and the Car" or "Robots are Alive"• Quiz • End of Unit test• Group investigation / "Is it	ThingsList the characteristics and need of living things.Defend/justify why	 Lecture, PPT/Integrated Technology Guided Reading /textbook Classroom simulation/"The Martian and the Car" or "Robots are Alive" 	 Defend characteristics of life in simulation Quiz 	LS 1 (M)

UNIT: Classification - continued

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Classification Identify contributions made toward classification: (i.e. earliest/Aristotle, taxonomy/Linnaeus, common ancestor/Darwin, DNA mapping/current). Make and use taxonomic key. Identify eight levels of classification (Domain to Species). Understand and use binomial nomenclature/ scientific name. 	 Direct instruction /textbook Lecture, PPT/Integrated Technology Group Discussion/sorting strategies (supermarket, CD store) Group investigation/sorting activity (desk drawer, lab objects, hardware) Group investigation/ Taxonomic key (norns, beans, animal pictures) Group discussion/levels of classification (owls, addresses) Independent practice/create and illustrate mnemonic device for KPCOFGS Independent practice – binomial nomenclature 	 Make and use a taxonomic key Visual products mnemonics Lab reports Quiz End of Unit test 	LS 1 (M)
 Domains & Kingdoms Name and briefly describe the three domains and kingdoms of living things. List characteristics common to each domain and/or kingdom (Pro/Eukaryotic, Uni/Multicellular, Auto/Heterotroph, Asexual/Sexual) 	 Direct instruction /textbook Lecture, PPT/Integrated Technology Independent practice/fill in kingdom chart Group discussion/Kingdom Chart 	 Kingdom Chart Quiz End of Unit test 	LS 1 (M)

UNIT: Cells

Grade 7 students will demonstrate **MASTERY** of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 2

Recognize that all organisms are composed of cells, and that many organisms are singlecelled (unicellular), e.g., bacteria, yeast. In these single-celled organisms, one cell must carry out all of the basic functions of life.

Learning Standard LS 3

Compare and contrast plant and animal cells, including major organelles (cell membrane, cell wall, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria, vacuoles).

Learning Standard LS 4

Recognize that within cells, many of the basic functions of organisms (e.g., extracting energy from food and getting rid of waste) are carried out. The way in which cells function, is similar in all living organisms.

Learning Standard LS 5

Describe the hierarchical organization of multi-cellular organisms from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms.

Learning Standard LS 9

Compare sexual reproduction (offspring inherit half of their genes from each parent) with asexual reproduction (offspring is an identical copy of the parent's cell).

Learning Standard LS 16

Recognize that producers (plants that contain chlorophyll) use the energy from sunlight to make sugars from carbon dioxide and water through a process called photosynthesis. This food can be used immediately, stored for later use, or used by other organisms.

Big Idea:

Cells are the basic unit of structure and function in all living things.

Essential Questions:

How did the invention of the microscope contribute to the scientists understanding of living things?

How do cells carry out all the functions of living things?

How do the forms of plant and animal cells impact their functions?

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that this unit take 3-4 weeks of study, but remain flexible, based upon resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

UNIT: Cells - continued

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
Microscope		1 issessment	
 Describe and label parts of scope. Prepare wet mount. Determine total magnification. Draw and label field of view. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Laboratory demonstration/ microscopes, slides, cover slips, wet mount materials Guided Practice/viewing prepared slides Independent practice/teacher prepared worksheets 	 Lab Report parts and function of scope, wet mount drawing, total magnification determination Quiz 	LS 2 (M)
Cell Theory			
 Identify key figures who made contributions to cell discovery (Hooke, van Leuwenhoek). State three parts of cell theory. Identify scientists who led to the discovery of the cell theory (Schwann, Schleiden, Virchow). 	 Direct instruction/textbook Lecture, PPT/Integrated Technology Group discussion Independent practice/worksheets 	TimelineQuizEnd of Unit test	LS 2 (M)
Cell Anatomy and			
 Physiology Compare and contrast plant & animal cells. Identify basic organelles structure and function (cell wall, membrane, nucleus (membrane, nucleolus), cytoplasm, mitochondria, chloroplast, vacuole, ER, Golgi Body, ribosome, and lysosome. Compare and contrast prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Lecture PPT/Integrated Technology Laboratory demonstration/animal & plant cells (cheek & elodea) Cooperative learning/cell modeling Differentiated Instruction/story, book, picture Independent learning/Cell is like a Guided practice/Scientific drawing Guided practice/Venn Diagram compare and contrast 	 Laboratory report Cell models Cell Product (story, book, picture) Diagrams Quiz End of Unit test 	LS 2 (M) LS 3 (M) LS 4 (M) LS 5 (M)

UNIT: Cells – continued

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Cell Processes Describe the process of respiration and photosynthesis. Describe how respiration and photosynthesis are related. Write the chemical equations for each process. 	 Direct Instruction/textbook Integrated technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice/worksheets Cooperative learning/ respiration/photo Descriptive writing/compare contrast paragraphs 	 Models/drawings Quiz End of Unit Test 	LS 4 (M) LS 16 (M)
 Cell Division Describe the events that occur during cell cycle. Interphase Mitosis Cytokinesis 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice/worksheets Independent practice/claymation Group investigation/sock mitosis 	 Models/drawings Quiz End of Unit Test 	LS 9 (M)
 Cellular Transport Describe how the cell uses the 2 types of cellular transport (passive and active). Compare and contrast diffusion, osmosis, active transport and engulfing. 	 Direct instruction/ textbook Integrated technology/lecture, PPT Laboratory demonstration (egg) Guided practice/Venn Diagram 	 Lab reports Diagrams Quiz End of Unit test 	LS 4 (M)

UNIT: Virus, Bacteria, Disease

Grade 7 students will demonstrate **MASTERY** of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 1

Classify organisms into the currently recognized kingdoms according to characteristics that they share. Be familiar with organisms from each kingdom.

Learning Standard LS 2

Recognize that all organisms are composed of cells, and that many organisms are singlecelled (unicellular), e.g., bacteria, yeast. In these single-celled organisms, one cell must carry out all of the basic functions of life.

Learning Standard LS 4

Recognize that within cells, many of the basic functions of organisms (e.g., extracting energy from food and getting rid of waste) are carried out. The way in which cells function, is similar in all living organisms.

Learning Standard LS 6

Identify the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestion, respiration, reproduction, circulation, excretion, protection from disease, and movement, control, and coordination) and describe ways that these systems interact with each other

Learning Standard LS 9

Compare sexual reproduction (offspring inherit half of their genes from each parent) with asexual reproduction (offspring is an identical copy of the parent's cell).

Learning Standard LS 10

Give examples of ways in which genetic variation and environmental factors are causes of evolution and the diversity of organisms.

Learning Standard LS 14

Explain the roles and relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in the process of energy transfer in a food web.

Learning Standard LS 15

Explain how dead plants and animals are broken down by other living organisms and how this process contributes to the system as a whole.

Learning Standard LS 18

Recognize that biological evolution accounts for the diversity of species developed through gradual processes over many generations.

Big Idea:

Life can be impacted both positively and negatively by viruses and prokaryotes.

Essential Questions:

How do viruses function if they are non-living things?

How are the structures of viruses and prokaryotes adapted to enable them to function? How has the knowledge of viruses and bacteria aided the fight against disease?

UNIT: Virus, Bacteria, Disease - continued

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that this unit take 3 weeks of study, but remain flexible, based upon resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies /	Student	Standards
	Materials	Assessment	
Virus/Bacteria			
• Describe basic viral and	 Direct Instruction/textbook 	 Venn diagram or 	LS 1 (M)
prokaryotic structure.	and Videos	foldable	LS 2 (M)
• Compare and contrast viral,	• Classroom simulations -	completion	LS 4 (M)
prokaryotic, animal, and	disease transmission	 Independent 	LS 9 (M)
plant cells: structure,	• Guided practice/Venn	project	LS 10 (M)
organelles and function.	Diagram or foldables for	completion:	LS 14 (M)
• Describe viral reproduction	viral, bacterial, animal and	flipbook, model,	LS 15 (M)
(hidden and active)	plant cells	drawing	LS 18 (M)
• Describe prokaryotic	• Independent practice	• Lab report	
reproduction (binary fission	flipbook, model, drawing	• Quiz	
and conjugation)	• Laboratory investigations/	• End of Unit test	
• Describe the role bacteria	bacteria growth lab		
play in decomposition	• Integrated technology		
r y http://	Videos, PPT		
Disease			
• Describe the role viruses	• Direct instruction/textbook	• Quiz	LS 6 (M)
and bacteria play in	• Independent practice-	• End of Unit test	
causing diseases.	Reports and surveys	• Research project	
• Understand how good	• Integrated technology	completion	
hygiene practices help to	Videos, PPT	I	
minimize the outbreak of	• Cooperative learning -		
disease.	Disease Research Project		

UNIT: Organization of the Eukarya domain

Grade 7 students will demonstrate **MASTERY** of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 1

Classify organisms into the currently recognized kingdoms according to characteristics that they share. Be familiar with organisms from each kingdom.

Learning Standard LS 2

Recognize that all organisms are composed of cells, and that many organisms are singlecelled (unicellular), (e.g., bacteria, yeast). In these single-celled organisms, one cell must carry out all of the basic functions of life.

Learning Standard LS 3

Compare and contrast plant and animal cells, including major organelles (cell membrane, cell wall, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria, vacuoles).

Learning Standard LS 4

Recognize that within cells, many of the basic functions of organisms (e.g., extracting energy from food and getting rid of waste) are carried out. The way in which cells function, is similar in all living organisms.

Learning Standard LS 5

Describe the hierarchical organization of multicellular organisms from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms.

Learning Standard LS 9

Compare sexual reproduction (offspring inherit half of their genes from each parent) with asexual reproduction (offspring is an identical copy of the parent's cell).

Learning Standard LS 10

Give examples of ways in which genetic variation and environmental factors are causes of evolution and the diversity of organisms.

Learning Standard LS 11

Recognize that evidence drawn from geology, fossils, and comparative anatomy provides the basis of the theory of evolution¹

Learning Standard LS 13

Give examples of ways in which organisms interact and have different functions within an ecosystem that enable the ecosystem to survive.

Learning Standard LS 14

Explain the roles and relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in the process of energy transfer in a food web.

Learning Standard LS 15

Explain how dead plants and animals are broken down by other living organisms and how this process contributes to the system as a whole.

Learning Standard LS 16

Recognize that producers (plants that contain chlorophyll) use the energy from sunlight to make sugars from carbon dioxide and water through a process called photosynthesis. This food can be used immediately, stored for later use, or used by other organisms.

UNIT: Organization of the Eukarya domain - Continued

Learning Standard LS 18

Recognize that biological evolution accounts for the diversity of species developed through gradual processes over many generations.

¹Please note that standard LS 11 has been "unpacked". Comparative anatomy and the theory of evolution are to be address at Grade 7; Geology and fossils are to be addressed at Grade 6

Big Idea:

The Eukarya domain is grouped into well organized kingdoms based upon common structures, functions and advances in adaptations.

Essential Questions:

What characteristics would you use to identify the kingdom of an unknown organism? How do structure and adaptations of organisms help them to survive? Why is there so much diversity amongst living things? What are the life cycles of living things?

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that you allow for flexibility based on resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

Topic: Protists Timeline: 1 week

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Protists Describe characteristics of animal like, plant like, fungi-like protist. Give examples of protist kingdom: (ameba, paramecium, euglena, spirogyra). Explain the evolutionary advantage protists have over previous organisms. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice/ listing characteristics of protists (Ameba, paramecium, slime mold, euglena) Laboratory investigations protist lab (live / prepared) Guided practice/draw & give observations on characteristics of protist Group investigation/based on observations-identify protist (Ameba, paramecium, euglena) Laboratory investigations slime mold lab 	 Lab report Worksheet completion Drawing and correctly identifying protists Quiz & tests 	LS 1 (M) LS 2 (M) LS 3 (M) LS 4 (M) LS 10 (M) LS 18 (M)

Topic: Fungi Timeline: 1 week

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Fungi Describe basic characteristics of Fungi (heterotroph, no movement). Identify examples from the fungi kingdom (yeast, mold, mushroom). Understand the role of fungi in an ecosystem and how that roles helps the ecosystem to survive Describe how Fungi get their food 	 Direct instruction/textbook & Videos Integrated technology/PPT Guided Practice/Venn Diagram or foldables Laboratory investigations/ mushroom observation with microscope Laboratory investigations/ What's for lunch – yeast lab Cooperative learning/fungi simulation 	 Venn diagram or "foldable" Lab report Quiz 	LS 1 (M) LS 2 (M) LS 5 (M) LS 9 (M) LS 10 (M) LS 13 (M) LS 14 (M) LS 15 (M)

Topic: Plants Timeline: 5-6 week

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 What is a plant Describe 4 common characteristics of the plant kingdom (multicellular, autotroph, sexual reproduction, cell wall) Describe adaptations of plants for survival (i.e. vascular tissue, cuticle, long roots, unique reproduction methods) Explain the evolutionary advantages plants have over previous organisms (all are multicellular & autotrophic) 	 Direct Instruction/textbook & Videos Integrated Technology/PPT 	• Quiz • End of Unit test	LS 1 (M) LS 18 (M)
 Plants Describe and diagram general plant life cycle (sporophyte/gametophyte). Compare and contrast: Nonvascular/vascular Spore/seed Gymnosperm/angiosperm Monocot/dicot Give examples from each major group of plants (moss, fern, conifer, flowering plants) Differentiate between fertilization, germination, pollination. Identify key structures and their function (rhizoids, capsule, fronds, spores, leaves, stems, roots, seeds, cones, flowers). 	 Direct Instruction/textbook Integrated technology /PPT, Video, DVD Guided practice/Venn Diagrams or foldables: compare & contrast Independent practice/ worksheets Laboratory Investigations plant/flower dissection Laboratory Investigations seed/bean dissection & germination Guided practice/plant part identification Group investigations leaf/bean Taxonomic Key Cooperative learning group project – plant games, iMovies 	 Lab report Taxonomic keys Worksheet completion Drawings Group projects Quiz End of Unit test 	LS 1 (M) LS 2 (M) LS 3 (M) LS 5 (M) LS 9 (M) LS 10 (M) LS 16 (M)

Topic: Animals Timeline: 5-6 weeks

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies /	Student	Standards
	Materials	Assessment	
What is an animal			
• Explain four common	• Direct instruction /textbook	• Quiz	LS 1 (M)
characteristics of animals	and Videos		LS 2 (M)
(heterotroph, multicellular,	 Integrated Technology/PPT 		LS 3 (M)
movement, sexual			LS 10 (M)
reproduction).			
• Explain how animals have			
adapted for survival.			
Simple Invertebrates:			
Porifera/Cnidarians			
Platyhelminthes/Nematoda			
 Identify Evolutionary 	• Direct instruction/textbook	• Lab reports	LS 1 (M)
sequence for each phylum:	• Integrated technology/PPT,	 Worksheet 	LS 10 (M)
• Porifera - First animal	Video, DVD	completion	LS 11 (M)
• Cnidarian - tissues	• Independent practice/	 Group projects 	LS 18 (M)
(muscles for	worksheets	• Completed	
movement, sac	• Guided practice/animal	booklet	
digestive system, nerve	phylum booklet	• Quiz	
net)	 Laboratory investigations 		
• Platyhelminthes - head/	planaria regeneration lab or		
tail/simple brain	hydra observation		
• Nematoda – one way	• Group investigation/Animal		
digestion	of the Eon project		
• Compare body structure of			
each phylum.			
• Identify the main			
characteristics of each			
phylum.			

Topic: Animals – continued

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standard
 Complex Invertebrates: Annelids, Mollusks, Arthropods, Echinoderms Identify characteristics & give examples from each phylum. Identify Evolutionary sequence for each phylum: Annelida – closed circulatory system, nephridia Mollusks-mantle, kidneys, gills Arthropods-jointed appendages, exoskeleton, segmented body Echinoderm- endoskeleton & internal vascular system 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Guided practice/Animal Phylum Booklet Laboratory investigations earthworm response Laboratory investigations earthworm dissection lab Laboratory Investigations Snails pace Laboratory Investigations grasshopper, squid, crayfish dissection lab 	 Lab reports Quiz End of unit test 	LS 1 (M) LS 10 (M) LS 11 (M) LS 18 (M)
 Vertebrates: Identify characteristics & give examples from each class. Compare & contrast Invert. to vertebrates. Endo to ectotherm Identify evolutionary sequence for each phylum. Fish-jawless, cartilage, bone Amphibians-out of water, lungs, double loop circulation Reptiles – conserve water, eggs out of water Birds – 4 chambered heart, flight Mammals – large brain 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice/ worksheets Guided practice/Animal Phylum Booklet Investigations/frog, fish dissection lab Group investigation/Virtual Zoo 	 Lab Reports Worksheet completion Group projects Completed booklet Quiz 	LS 1 (M) LS 10 (M) LS 11 (M) LS 18 (M)

UNIT: Ecology

Grade 7 students will demonstrate **MASTERY** of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 12

Relate the extinction of species to a mismatch of adaptation and the environment.

Learning Standard LS 13

Give examples of ways in which organisms interact and have different functions within an ecosystem that enable the ecosystem to survive.

Learning Standard LS 14

Explain the roles and relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in the process of energy transfer in a food web.

Learning Standard LS 15

Explain how dead plants and animals are broken down by other living organisms and how this process contributes to the system as a whole.

Learning Standard LS17

Identify ways in which ecosystems have changed throughout geologic time in response to physical conditions, interactions among organisms, and the actions of humans. Describe how changes maybe catastrophes such as volcanic eruptions or ice storms¹

Big Ideas:

All organisms come from other organisms which over time, have been changed by environmental pressures.

Organisms sharing the same ecosystem rely on each other to keep their ecosystem healthy and in balance.

Essential Question:

Can organisms survive by themselves or do they need to interact with other organisms?

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that you allow <1 week, but remain flexible, based on resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

UNIT: Ecology - continued

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Ecology Explain the relationship between producers, consumers, and decomposers. Explain the connection between food chains and food webs Explains the effects on an ecosystem caused by a change (i.e. physical, environmental, human) What factors can lead to the extinction of an organism 	 Direct instruction Discovery Ecology Booklet Guided practice – create a food web/chain Case study of impacted ecosystem (ie. Wolves in Yellowstone, kudzu in southeast, zebra mussels in Great lakes) 	 Quiz End of unit test Student project 	LS 12 (M) LS 13 (M) LS 14 (M) LS 15 (M) LS 17 (M)

UNIT: Human Structure and Function

Grade 7 students will demonstrate **MASTERY** of the following learning standards:

Learning Standard LS 4

Recognize that within cells, many of the basic functions of organisms (e.g., extracting energy from food and getting rid of waste) are carried out. The way in which cells function, is similar in all living organisms.

Learning Standard LS 5

Describe the hierarchical organization of multicellular organisms from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms.

Learning Standard LS 6

Identify the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestion, respiration, reproduction, circulation, excretion, protection from disease, and movement, control, and coordination) and describe ways that these systems interact with each other

Learning Standard LS 7

Recognize that every organism requires a set of instructions that specifies its traits. These instructions are stored in the organism's chromosomes. Heredity is the passage of these instructions from one generation to another.

Learning Standard LS 8

Recognize that hereditary information is contained in genes located in the chromosomes of each cell. A human cell contains about 30,000 different genes on 23 different chromosomes.

Learning Standard LS 9

Compare sexual reproduction (offspring inherit half of their genes from each parent) with asexual reproduction (offspring is an identical copy of the parent's cell).

Learning Standard LS 10

Give examples of ways in which genetic variation and environmental factors are causes of evolution and the diversity of organisms.

Big Idea:

There is a structure of systems that works together to support the functions of the human body.

Essential Questions

How is each organ system designed to carry out a specific function within the human body?

How do organ systems work together to carry out life functions? Why is there so much diversity within the human race?

Coverage Timeline

• It is recommended that you allow for flexibility based on resources, student interest, and corresponding opportunities.

Topic: Human Body Timeline: 5-6 weeks

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 General Human Body Identify the levels of organization of the human body (cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organism). Compare the four types of tissues (epithelial, connective, nervous, muscle). Integrate the functions of the major body systems. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Laboratory investigation Frog dissection as review of all systems 	 Quiz Test PPT presentation Laboratory report 	LS 5 (M) LS 6 (M)
 Bones & Muscles Identify major bones and muscles. Identify three types of muscles and their function. Explain function of skeletal and muscular systems and how they interact. Explain the role moveable joints play. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group investigation joint modeling Laboratory investigation chicken wing dissection Group investigation assemble Billy bones 	 Quiz Test PPT presentation Laboratory report 	LS 6 (M)
 Digestion Identify major organs and their functions. Trace the path of food through the digestive system. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Laboratory investigation Independent practice digestive ws activities 	 Quiz Test PPT presentation Laboratory report 	LS 6 (M)

Topic: Human Body – continued...

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standards
 Circulatory, Respiration & Urinary Describe functions of these systems. Explain the structure and function of major organs in these systems. Trace the pathway of a drop of blood through the cardiopulmonary system. Name and describe the four components of blood. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group simulation Junior Heart Docs Laboratory investigation heart dissection Group investigation - CPR (health/nurse) Group simulation - blood typing 	• Quiz • Test • PPT presentation • Laboratory report	LS6 (M)
 Nervous Describe the function of the nervous system. Identify the three types of neurons and explain how they interact (reflex). Identify the major organs and their functions. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group simulation / reflex arc Laboratory investigation / eye dissection Laboratory investigation / brain dissection 	 Quiz Test PPT presentation Laboratory report 	LS6 (M)
 Reproduction Describe the function of the reproduction system. Describe the major organs and their functions. Trace the reproductive pathways for male and female systems. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice / worksheets 	 Quiz Test PPT presentation Laboratory reports 	LS 6 (M)

Topic: Genetics Timeline: 2-4 weeks

Student Outcomes	Teaching Strategies / Materials	Student Assessment	Standard
 Inheritance Identify the factors that control the inheritance of traits. Compare and contrast : Dominant/recessive Genotype/phenotype Homozygous/heterozygous Use Punnett Square to predict genetic outcomes. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group investigation paper pets Group investigation Smiley genetics Group investigation create a kid Group investigation class traits 	 Worksheet completion Group projects Completed booklet Quiz 	LS 7 (M) LS 8 (M) LS 9 (M) LS 10 (M)
Meiosis • Identify and describe the events that occur during meiosis.	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group investigation paper meiosis Group investigation socks genetics 	 Worksheet completion Group projects Quiz 	LS 7 (M) LS 8 (M) LS 9 (M) LS 10 (M)
 DNA transcription Understand DNA replication. Understand the process by which a cell produces a protein. 	 Direct instruction/textbook Integrated Technology/PPT, Video, DVD Independent practice worksheets Group investigation coded vocabulary Group investigation make a sentence 	 Worksheet completion Group projects Quiz 	LS 4 (M) LS 7 (M)