

	7th Grade Science Curriculum Document Quarter 1			
		Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Process	S	
Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)	
contribu	d: 7.LS1.1- Develop and construct models that to the life activities of the cell and organishes Lesson(s)- Chapter 5 Lesson 2	at identify and explain the structure and function of major m.	cell organelles as they	
2-Weeks of Quarter 1	Sub Objectives: - We can identify and describe all major organelles of a plant and animal cell. - We can compare the main parts of a cell to the parts of a factory or school. - We can describe how the components of a cell provide structure, obtain food and water, provide energy, or work together to accomplish cellular functions. Learning Outcomes - We can develop a model that explains the structure and function of major cell organelles. - We can construct a model that explains the structure and function of major cell organelles. - We can identify the structure and function of major cell organelles as they contribute to the life activities of the cell and organism. Activities: - We can create a model of a cell that shows all the major organelles of a plant or animal cell and describes their function.	Cell Rap: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zafJKbMPA8 Plant Cell Tutorial http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/health/anatomy/cell/plant_cell _tutorial.htm Plant Cell Game: http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/health/anatomy/cell/plant_cell _game.htm Animal Cell Tutorial: http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/health/anatomy/cell/cell_tutori al.htm Animal Cell Game: http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/health/anatomy/cell/cell_game .htm Pearson Teacher's Guide: Modeling a Cell: https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01- fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/61c24e21- fef0-34c8-af85-464ab90ec6e6/5 (You will need your Person Login ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Systems and System Models Students develop models for systems which include both visible and invisible inputs and outputs for that system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Developing and Using Models Students create models which are responsive and incorporate features that are not visible in the natural world, but have implications on the behavior of the modeled systems and can identify limitations of their models.	



	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Proces	s
Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
		structural similarities and differences across kingdoms.	
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 5 Lesson 1		
1 Week of Quarter 1	 Sub Objective: We can explain how plant and animals share similar organelles. We can differentiate between prokaryotes and eukaryotes. We can give examples of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells. Learning Outcomes: We can evaluate evidence that cells have structural similarities and differences across kingdoms. Activities: We can use a double Venn diagram to compare and contrast plant and animal cells. We can complete a table that shows the similarities between plant and animal cells. We can use models of plant and animal cells to determine their similarities. 	Interactive Cell Models: https://www.cellsalive.com/cells/cell_model.htm Cell Simulation: Plant and Animal Cell Builder http://sepuplhs.org/high/sgi/teachers/cell_sim.html Cell Game: https://www.carolina.com/teacher-resources/Interactive/online- game-cell-structure-cellcraft-biology/tr11062.tr Comparing Cells Quick Lab: https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01- fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/b2a0e8bc- 89d0-3170-b3ec-5fb8dba29821/5 (You will need your Pearson Login ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Pattern Students recognize, classify, and record patterns in data, graphs, and charts. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Engaging in argument from evidence Students present an argument based on empirical evidence, models, and invoke scientific reasoning.
	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Proces	s



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
	9	zation of multicellular organisms from cells to organism.	
1 Week of Quarter 1	Sub Objective: - We can describe the levels of organization in living things. - We can explain how groups of organs can work together to form organ systems and these systems interact with other another to support multicellular organisms. Learning Outcomes - We can diagram the levels of organization of multicellular organisms from cells to organism. Activities: - We can create a flow chart that shows the levels of organization between cells to organism.	Levels of Organization Animation: https://www.cengage.com/biology/discipline_content/animations/ organization.html Build an Organ Game: https://www.centreofthecell.org/learn-play/games/build-an-organ/ Explore a Cell: https://www.centreofthecell.org/learn-play/games/explore-a-cell/ What is a Cell: Shows how cells work together https://www.centreofthecell.org/learn-play/games/ Pearson Tissues, Organs, Organ Systems: https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01- fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/d3374e3a- 74b2-316b-bc32-b38be77417d7/5 (You will need your Pearson Login ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Systems and System Models Students evaluate the subsystems that may make up a larger system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Developing and Using Models Students create models which are responsive and incorporate features that are not visible in the natural world, but have implications on the behavior of the modeled systems and can identify limitations of their models.
	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Process	S



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
transpor	S	nonstrate how the cell membrane maintains homeostasis thr	ough the process of passive
1 Weeks of Quarter	 Sub Objectives: We can explain how materials move into and out of the cell. We can differentiate between osmosis and diffusion. Learning Outcomes: We can conduct an investigation to show how the cell membrane maintains homeostasis through passive transport. Activities: We can complete a scientific investigation to determine how materials move during passive transport. 	Gummy Bear Osmosis Lab: https://ny24000063.schoolwires.net/cms/lib/NY24000063/Centri city/Domain/208/GummyBearOsmosisLab.pdf Osmosis Video: Amoeba Sisters: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IaZ8MtF3C6M Diffusion Video: Amoeba Sisters https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ptmlvtei8hw Diffusion Video Handout: https://www.amoebasisters.com/uploads/2/1/9/0/21902384/video_recap_of_cell_transport_by_amoeba_sisters.pdf Diffusion Animation: https://authoring.concord.org/activities/12/pages/77/88a8dd15-8b14-4cb0-af05-e07ba893e091 Pearson: Active and Passive Transport Interactive Video/Quiz https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01-fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/5b41faa9-13d0-31b7-a716-7d929bfceca3/5 (You will need your Pearson Login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Stability and Change Students make explanations of stability and change discussing molecular components of a system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Planning and carrying out controlling investigations Students begin to investigate independently, select appropriate independent variables to explore a dependent variable and recognize the value of failure on revision in the experimental process.
	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Proces	S



Standard: 7.LS1.9- Construct a scientific explanation based on compiled evidence for the processes of photosynthesis of cellular respiration, and anaerobic respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. Pearson Lesson(s)- Chapter 6 Lessons 1 and 2 Sub Objectives:	Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
- We can explain how plants get their energy from the Sun. - We can explain what happens in plant and animal cells during cellular respiration. Learning Outcomes: - We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of photosynthesis in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. - We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of cellular respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. - We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of callular respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. - We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of anaerobic respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. - We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of anaerobic respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. - We can use models to describe what happens during photosynthesis. - We can use models to describe what happens during respiration. - We can use models to explain what happens during cellular respiration. - We can use models to explain what happens during cellular respiration. - We can use a diagram to explain the how	respirati	ion, and anaerobic respiration in the cycling Lesson(s)- Chapter 6 Lessons 1 and 2	of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms.	
		 We can explain how plants get their energy from the Sun. We can explain what happens in plant and animal cells during cellular respiration. Learning Outcomes: We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of photosynthesis in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of cellular respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms. We can construct a scientific explanation based on evidence for the process of anaerobic respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms Activities: We can use models to describe what happens during photosynthesis. We can use models to explain what happens during cellular respiration. We can use a diagram to explain the how 	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uixA8ZXx0KU Amoeba Sisters Respiration Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Eo7JtRA7lg Photosynthesis and Respiration Game: https://biomanbio.com/HTML5GamesandLabs/PhotoRespgames/ photoresphtml5page.html Pearson: Photosynthesis Interactivity https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01- fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/5c2c8cf4- d443-3008-ae3f-d14297b668d1/5 (You will need your Pearson Login for this ^) Pearson: Opposite Processes Interactivity https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01- fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/9b2a679a- cace-35d5-b9e5-ad3062ead02c/5	CONCEPT: Systems and System Models Students develop models for systems which include both visible and invisible inputs and outputs for that system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Planning and carrying out controlled investigations Students begin to investigate independently, select appropriate independent variables to explore a dependent variable, and recognize the value of failure and revision in the

Life Science 2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources cling of matter, including carbon and oxygen, including the	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)		
biotic an	Sub Objectives: - We can describe how the Carbon and Oxygen cycles are related. Learning Outcomes: - We can develop a model to show the cycling of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen in an ecosystem. - We can develop a model to show the cycling of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen in an ecosystem. - We can develop a model to show the cycling of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen in an ecosystem. - We can develop a model to show the flow of energy among biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem. - We can use a diagram to explain how carbon and oxygen are recycled. - We can use a diagram to explain how carbon and oxygen are recycled. - We can use a diagram to explain how carbon and oxygen are recycled. - We can use a diagram to explain how carbon of the importance of the interactivity of the importance of the importance of the interactivity of the interacti				
	7th Grade So	cience Curriculum Document Quarter 2			



	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Process	S
Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
		nstrating that the function of mitosis for multicellular organ	nisms is for growth and
_	rough the production of genetically identical	l daughter cells	
Pearson	Lesson(s) Chapter 6 Lesson 3.		
2 Weeks of Quarter 2	 Sub Objectives: We can explain why mitosis occurs. We can explain why organisms grow larger. We can describe what occurs during each phase of Mitosis. Learning Outcomes: We can construct an explanation that the function of mitosis in multicellular organisms is for growth and repair by making genetically identical daughter cells. Activities: We can use diagrams to sequence the phases of the cell cycle and describe what is occurring in each phase. We can explain how the law of conservation of energy applies to mitosis. 	Mitosis Animation: https://biomanbio.com/HTML5GamesandLabs/Genegames/mitos ismoverpage.html Stages of Mitosis Game: https://www.purposegames.com/game/stages-of-mitosis-quiz Oreo Mitosis Lab: http://studylib.net/doc/6894429/oreo-mitosis-student-worksheet-materials-needed6-oreo-c Amoeba Sisters Mitosis Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f-ldPgEfAHI Amoeba Sisters Mitosis Handout: https://www.amoebasisters.com/uploads/2/1/9/0/21902384/video_recap_of_mitosis_v2_by_amoeba_sisters.pdf Pearson: Cell Growth and Division https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/570dcf01-fc67-3fa2-98ce-a30a6ce2c8f7/5/resources/content/cbea9c77- 7883-38e3-9f58-d86cf14a3322/5 (You will need your Pearson Login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Energy and Matter Students demonstrate conservation of mass in physical and chemical changes. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Constructing explanations and designing solutions Students form explanations using source (including student-developed investigations) which show comprehension of parsimony, utilize quantitative and qualitative models to make predictions, and can support or cause revisions of a particular conclusion.
	Life Science 3: H	Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)		
		mitosis and meiosis and compare the resulting daughter co	ells		
1 Week of Quarter 2	Standard: 7.LS3.2- Distinguish between mitosis and mitosis and meiosis and compare the resulting daughter cells Pearson Lesson(s)- Chapter 7 Lesson 4. Sub Objectives: - We can explain what type of cells are created during Mitosis and Meiosis. - We can differentiate between mitosis and meiosis. - We can recall the number of daughter cells created during mitosis and meiosis. Learning Outcomes: - We can distinguish between mitosis and meiosis. Learning Outcomes: - We can distinguish between mitosis and meiosis. - We can distinguish between mitosis and me				
	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Proces	S		



Standard: 7.LS1.7- Evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction Pearson Lesson(s)- Chapter 10 Lesson 5	Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Sub Objectives:			ence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages	vantages of sexual and
Amoeba Sisters Video: Sexual and Asexual Reproduction https://www.youtuble.com/watch?v=fc@DlcGicyk&list=Pl.wl_0 https://www.youtuble.com/watch?v=fc@DlcGicyk&list=Pl.wl_0 Myd7Dk1FoiQPGrjchze3eDpcoleVz&index=44&t=0s evidence to support our claim. We can identify the method that an organism reproduces as sexual or asexual. We can describe the advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction using cause and effect relationships. Learning Outcomes We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. Pearson: How Animals Reproduce https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/2f50 ford-87ce-3801-b179_3 forbible-deco/2d/57keywords=sexual%20reproduction for this ^) writing utilizing embedded tables, charts,		-		
- We can identify and describe methods of sexual and asexual reproduction and give evidence to support our claim. - We can identify the method that an organism reproduces as sexual or asexual. - We can identify the method that an organism reproduces as sexual or asexual. - We can describe the advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction using cause and effect relationships. Learning Outcomes - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction. - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages of sexual reproduction unusual reproduction Animation: - We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and con	Pearson			,
		 We can identify and describe methods of sexual and asexual reproduction and give evidence to support our claim. We can identify the method that an organism reproduces as sexual or asexual. We can describe the advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction using cause and effect relationships. Learning Outcomes We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction. We can evaluate and communicate evidence that compares and contrasts the advantages 	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcGDUcGjcyk&list=PLwL0 Myd7Dk1F0iQPGrjehze3eDpco1eVz&index=44&t=0s Amoeba Sisters Video Handout: https://www.amoebasisters.com/uploads/2/1/9/0/21902384/video_recap_of_asexual_and_sexual_reproduction_by_amoeba_sisters_newheader.pdf Sexual vs Asexual Reproduction Animation: http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/basics/reproduction/ Investigating Reproductive Strategies: http://teach.genetics.utah.edu/content/evolution/files/ReproductiveStrategies.pdf Pearson: How Animals Reproduce https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/2f506efd-87ee-3801-b179- 36ebbbc4c02d/5?keywords=sexual%20reproduction	CONCEPT: Cause and Effect Students infer and identify cause and effect relationships from patterns. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information (Observe) Students can evaluate text, media, and visual displays of information with the intent of clarifying claims and reconciling explanations. Students can communicate scientific information in writing utilizing embedded tables, charts,

Life Science 3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
		idual dominant and recessive alleles to be transmitted from	each parent to offspring
0	sexual reproduction and represent the genoty	pic and phenotypic patterns using ratios.	
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 7 Lessons 1 and 2		[
	Sub Objectives:	Punnett Square Animation:	CROSSCUTTING
	- We can describe and identify dominant and	http://bcs.whfreeman.com/webpub/biology/Bres1e/Animations/re	CONCEPT:
	recessive traits.	sources/0802_punnettsqexample.html	Pattern
	- We can describe and identify homozygous		Students recognize, classify,
	and heterozygous traits.	Interactive Punnett Square Virtual Lab:	and record patterns for
	- We can describe and identify genotypes and	http://www.glencoe.com/sites/common_assets/science/virtual_lab	macroscopic phenomena
	phenotypes.	s/E09/E09.html	based on microscopic
	- We can differentiate between dominant and		structure.
	recessive traits, genotypes and phenotypes,	Pearson: Alleles and Inheritance	
2	and dominant and recessive traits.	https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/2e66	
er	- We can complete a Punnett Square and	88c6-0e46-3000-9e37-	SCIENCE AND
art	determine the genotypic and phenotypic	10bd3cde2fdd/5?keywords=dominant%20allel	ENGINEERING
n On	ratio.	(You will need your Pearson login for this ^)	PRINCIPLE:
Jc	Learning Outcomes:		Analyzing and interpreting
Weeks of Quarter	- We can predict the probability of dominant	Pearson: It Must Be Dominant! Scenario-Based Act	data
eek	and recessive alleles transferred from each	https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/a9d2	Students should create and
\geqslant	parent to offspring during sexual	34a5-b226-3720-a6f1-	analyze graphical
5 .	reproduction and represent the genotype in	ca627291d984/5?keywords=dominant%20allel	presentations of data to
	ratios.	(You will need your Pearson login for this^)	identify linear and non-linea
	- We can predict the probability of dominant		relationships, consider
	and recessive alleles transferred from each		statistical features within
	parent to offspring during sexual		data and evaluate multiple
	reproduction and represent the phenotype in		data sets for a single
	ratios.		phenomenon
	Activities:		
	- We can complete a Punnett Square to		
	determine the genotypic and phenotypic		
	ratio using dominant and recessive alleles.		

Life Science 3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)				
harmful	Standard: 7.LS3.1- Hypothesize that the impact of structural changes to genes (i.e., mutations) located on chromosomes may result in armful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism. Pearson Lesson(s)- Chapter 8 Lesson 3						
2 Weeks of Quarter 2	 Sub Objectives: We can locate genes and chromosomes. We can explain how mutations occur. We can explain how mutations can be harmful, beneficial, or neutral to an organism. Learning Outcomes: We can hypothesize that structural changes to genes may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure of an organism. We can hypothesize that structural changes to genes may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the function of an organism. Activities: We can explain how mutations can be harmful, beneficial, or neutral to and organism and support our claim with evidence. We can research a genetic mutation to determine if it is harmful, beneficial, or neutral to the organism. 	Amoeba Sisters Video: Mutations https://youtu.be/vl6Vlf2thvI Amoeba Sisters Video Handout: https://www.amoebasisters.com/uploads/2/1/9/0/21902384/ mutations_updated_recap_by_amoeba_sisters.pdf Mutations Lab: https://betterlesson.com/lesson/637426/exploring-mutations-lab# Mutations Telephone Game: https://www.teachengineering.org/activities/view/uoh_mutations_lesson01_activity1 Pearson: Mutation Mystery https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/program/79f6427c-eb47-3ea8-bb7f-cb8ad2bd9ebd/0/tier/d8139c3b-ad3f-3e97-8f5e-0993985fb572/0/lesson/351abecb-ddfa-3d2b-a250-1c3bfda950ec/0/content/e19b86fb-76ad-3d3a-9ec5-e3b6b30b9f32/6 (You will need your Pearson login for this ^) Pearson: How Can Mutations Affect and Organism https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/53f2808e-1413-39aa-9cc9-645f5ac3d42b/5?keywords=mutation (You will need your Pearson login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Structure and Function Students begin to attribute atomic structure and interactions between particles to the properties of a material. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information (Observe) Students can evaluate text, media, and visual displays of information with the intent of clarifying claims and reconciling explanations. Students can communicate scientific information in writing utilizing embedded tables, charts, figures, graphs				
	Life Science 1: From	Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Proces	S				



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
digestion,		comprised of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and su on (nervous and integumentary) and locomotion (musculosl	
- - -	We can explain how body systems work together to help us move, breath, and move materials within the body. We can define homeostasis. We can explain how the body systems interact to maintain homeostasis. Learning Outcomes: We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through digestion. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through respiration. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through excretion. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through circulation. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through sensation. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through sensation. We can explain that the body is made up of subsystems that maintain equilibrium and support life through sensation.	Amoeba Sisters: Video: Body Systems https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEUu-A2wfSE Amoeba Sisters Video Handout: https://www.amoebasisters.com/uploads/2/1/9/0/21902384/video _recap_of_human_body_systems_by_amoeba_sisters_2.pdf Tour of the Human Body- Information and activities: http://www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/lesson065.shtml Resources Human Body Systems: https://www.carolina.com/teacher-resources/Interactive/human-body-systems/tr40161.tr Reaction Time Lab: http://www.nsta.org/publications/news/story.aspx?id=48510 Heart Rate Lab: https://middleschoolscience.com/2015/01/27/heart-rate-lab/ Pearson Body Systems Interactivity https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/d14f b3d0-f343-3383-807f= c0ab4bcf1b20/5?keywords=human% 20body (You will need your Pearson Login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Systems and System Models Students evaluate the subsystems that may make up a larger system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Constructing explanations and designing solutions. Students form explanations using source (including student-developed investigations) which show comprehension of parsimony utilize quantitative and qualitative models to make predictions, and can support or cause revisions of a particular conclusion.

7th Grade Science Curriculum Document Quarter 3



	Life Science 1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Process				
Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)		
Standar	d: 7.LS1.6- Develop an argument based on e	empirical evidence and scientific reasoning to explain how b	ehavioral and structural		
adaptati	ions in animals and plants affect the probabi	ility of their survival and reproductive success.			
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 9 Lessons 3 and 5 and C				
	Sub Objectives:	Amoeba Sister Video: Plant Structure and Adaptations:	CROSSCUTTING		
	- We can identify and describe behavioral	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DGpPHrLF-	CONCEPT:		
	adaptations in plants.	5M&list=PLwL0Myd7Dk1F0iQPGrjehze3eDpco1eVz&index=4	Cause and Effect		
	- We can identify and describe structural	6&t=0s	Students infer and identify		
	adaptations in plants		cause and effect		
	- We can identify and describe structural	Free Bird Beak Adaptation Lab:	relationships from patterns		
	adaptations in animals.	https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Bird-Beak-			
	- We can identify and describe structural	Adaptation-Lab-Middle-School-3292079			
	adaptations in animals.		SCIENCE AND		
	- We can explain how the behavior or plants	Plant Adaptations Activities:	ENGINEERING		
Week of Quarter 3	and animals have an effect on reproductive	https://www.handsontheland.org/grsa/resources/curriculum/elem/	PRINCIPLE:		
urte	success.	lesson28.htm	Engaging in argument		
nç	Learning Outcomes:	Decree Wilestinia Adams 14-9	from evidence.		
J	- We can develop an argument based on	Pearson: What is it Adapted to?	Students present an		
k o	evidence and scientific reasoning to explain	https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/eb27 b4a6-3639-38e5-b6cd-335fe4b42231/5?keywords=adaptations	argument based on empirication evidence models and invoke		
[ee]	how behavioral adaptations in animals	(You will need your Pearson login for this ^)	scientific reasoning.		
≽	affect the probability of their survival and	(Fou will need your rearson login for this ")	scientific reasoning.		
¦	reproductive success. - We can develop an argument based on				
I	evidence and scientific reasoning to explain				
	how structural adaptations in animals such				
	as coloration or patterns affect the				
	probability of their survival and				
	reproductive success.				
	- We can develop an argument based on				
	evidence and scientific reasoning to explain				
	how behavioral adaptations in plants affect				
	the probability of their survival and				
	reproductive success.				



We can develop an argument based on evidence and scientific reasoning to explain how structural adaptations in plants such as structures to attract pollinators and seeds with features that aid in dispersion by wind or interactions with animals affect the probability of their survival and reproductive success.
 Activities:
 We can give examples of how plants and

- We can give examples of how plants and animals are adapted to survive and support our claim with evidence.
- We can use deductive reasoning to determine the adaptions of an organism.



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Standard	d: 7.PS1.1- Develop and use models to illustra	te the structure of atoms, including the subatomic particles v	vith their relative positions
and char	_		
Pearson	Lesson(s) Chapter 3 Lesson 1		
3D Lesso		e models in order to show the structure of atoms highlighting	
1 Week of Quarter 3	 Sub Objectives: We can identify and describe the subatomic parts of an atom including protons, neutrons, and electrons based on their positions and charges. We can describe how protons, neutrons, and electrons are used in the arrangement of the periodic table. Learning Outcomes: We can develop models to illustrate the structure of atoms and include the subatomic particles with their positions and charges. We can use models to identify the subatomic particles by their positions and charges. Activities: We can identify and describe the subatomic parts of an atom including protons, neutrons, and electrons using the Plum Pudding Model and Bohr Models. We can create a model that represent the sub atomic particles of an atom, their positions, and charges. 	Build an Atom: https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/build-an-atom/latest/build-an-atom_en.html Article and Quiz about the parts of an atom: http://www.chem4kids.com/files /atom_structure.html Pearson: Build an Atom https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/eeb1 09a5-2743-3160-8c47-a782c8940db6/5?keywords=atoms (You will need your Pearson login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Structure and Function Students begin to attribute atomic structure and interactions between particles to the properties of a material. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Developing and using models Students create models which are responsive and incorporate features that are not visible in the natural world, but have implications on the behavior of the modeled systems and can identify limitations of their models
	D1 1 1		



Time Frame		Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)			
pressure Pearson 3D Lesso	Standard: 7.PS1.6- Create and interpret models of substances whose atoms represent the states of matter with respect to temperature and pressure Pearson Lesson(s)- Chapter 2 Lessons 1 and 2 3D Lesson Objective- The student will develop and use models in order to show the states of matter with respect to temperature and pressure highlighting cause and effect.					
1 Week of Quarter 3	 Sub Objectives: We can describe how matter and atoms are related. We can compare the arrangement of atoms to the states of matter. We can explain how changes in pressure have an effect on thermal energy. Learning Outcomes We can create and interpret a model of a substance whose atoms represent the states of matter with respect to temperature. We can create and interpret a model of a substance whose atoms represent the states of matter with respect to pressure. Activities: We can describe how pressure and temperature effect the state of matter of a substance using cause and effect. We can create a model of the arrangement of atoms in the different states of matter with temperature and pressure. 	Remedial States of Matter game: http://www.abcya.com/states_of_matter.htm Matter sorter: https://www.brainpop.com /games/mattersorter/ Atoms and states of matter: https://learn.concord.org/ resources/3/states-of-matter Harcourt School States of Matter: (Atom arrangement in the states of matter) https://www.harcourtschool.com/ activity/states_of_matter/ Chem 4 Kids: http://www.chem4kids.com/files/matter_states.html Animation and information about pure substances and mixtures: https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-chemistry/chapter/classification-of-matter/	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Cause and Effect Students infer and identify cause and effect relationships from patterns. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Developing and using models Students create models which are responsive and incorporate features that are not visible in the natural world, but have implications on the behavior of the modeled systems and can identify limitations of their models.			
	Physical Science 1: Matter and its Interactions					



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Standar	d: 7.PS1.5- Use the periodic table as a model t	o analyze and interpret evidence relating to physical and che	mical properties to identify
a sampl	e of matter		
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 3 Lessons 2-4		
3D Lesso	on Objective- The student will analyze and into	erpret data in order to identify a sample of matter highlightir	ng patters in physical and
chemica	al properties.		
2 Weeks of Quarter 3	Sub Objectives: - We can use the periodic table to identify an element. - We can describe the properties of metals, nonmetals, and metalloids. - We can differentiate between a ionic and a covalent bond. Learning Outcomes: - We can use the periodic table to identify a sample of matter by its physical properties. - We can use the periodic table to identify a sample of matter by its chemical properties. Activities - We can use the periodic table to identify a substance based on its physical and chemical properties - We can describe the common patterns that form in the periods, rows, and families in the Periodic Table of Elements. - We can identify similarities in physical and chemical properties of compounds formed from a metal and non-metal (ionic) and a compound formed from two nonmetals (covalent bond).	Information about all elements on the periodic table: https://education.jlab.org/ itselemental/index.html Chemistry: Challenges and Solutions: https://www.learner.org/series/chemistry-challenges-and- solutions/ Interactive Covalent bonding: https://tn.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/lsps07.sci.phys.matter.covalentbond/covalent-bonding/#.WwRsVbYlQXo Pearson: Periodic Table Interactivity Interactive Art https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/fbb1 led7-345e-317b-adc9-a3b3499a5396/5?keywords=Periodic (You will need your Pearson login for this ^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Pattern Students recognize, classify, and record patterns for macroscopic phenomena based on microscopic structure. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Analyzing and interpreting data Students should create and analyze graphical presentations of data to identify linear and non-linear relationships, and consider statistical features within data and evaluate multiple data sets for a single phenomenon.



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Pearson 3D Less	d: 7.PS1.2- Compare and contrast elemental Lesson(s)- Chapter 3 Lesson 4 on Objective- The student will analyze and in ion, and quantity.	molecules and compound molecules nterpret data to compare and contrast elements and compo	unds highlighting scale,
_1/2_Week of Quarter 3	Sub Objectives: - We can identify and describe elemental molecules and compound molecules. - We can explain that some elements consist in a molecular form with more than one atom bonded together in a pure form. Learning Outcomes: - We can compare and contrast elemental molecules and compound molecules. Activities: - We can compare and elemental molecules and compound molecules using a double Venn Diagram.	Pearson: What is Matter Made Of? https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/3547 bc00-2fb7-39e0-972e- 0a725c1095a0/5?keywords=elemental%20molecule (You will need your Pearson login for this ^) Elements, Compounds, Mixtures: https://www.chem.purdue.edu/gchelp/atoms/elements.html Atoms, Elements, Molecules, and Compounds https://fl- pda.org/independent/courses/elementary/science/section4/4c6.ht m	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Students develop models to investigate scales that are beyond normal experiences. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Analyzing and interpreting data. Students form explanations using sources (including student-developed investigations) which show comprehension of parsimony, utilize quantitative and qualitative models to make predictions, and can support or cause revisions of a particular conclusion



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Pearson 3D Lesso	d: 7.PS1.3- Classify matter as pure substance Lesson(s)- Chapter 1 Lesson 2 on Objective- The student will engage in arg s highlighting patterns in pure substances an Sub Objectives: - We can describe the properties of a pure substance and mixture. - We can give examples of pure substances and mixtures. - We can differentiate between a heterogeneous mixture and a homogenous mixture. Learning Outcomes: - We can classify matter as a pure substance or mixture based on its composition. Activity: - We can classify matter as a mixture or pure substance and give evidence to support our claim.	ument from evidence in order to show matter can be classif	
	7th Grade So	cience Curriculum Document Quarter 4	



	Physical S	Science 1: Matter and its Interactions	
Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
Standar	d: 7.PS1.4- Analyze and interpret chemical ı	reactions to determine if the total number of atoms in the re	actants and products
support	the Law of Conservation of Mass.		
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 4 Lesson 2		
		nterpret data from chemical reactions to determine if the tot	tal number of atoms
supports	s the Law of Conservation of Mass highlight	ing that energy and matter are conserved.	
	Sub Objectives:	Balancing equations game:	CROSSCUTTING
	- We can use models to identify information	https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/balancing-chemical-	CONCEPT:
	included in chemical equations and balance	equations/latest/balancing-chemical-equations_en.html	Energy and Matter
	the chemical equation.		Students demonstrate
	- We can explain the Law of Conservation of	Law of Conservation of Matter:	conservation of mass in
	Mass.	https://www.troup.org/userfiles/929/My%20Files/Science/MS%2	physical and chemical
	Learning Outcomes:	OScience/8th%20Science/Matter/conservation_matter/conservatio	changes.
4	- We can interpret chemical reactions to	n_mass_lab2.pdf?id=8053	
er '	determine if the total number of atoms in		
art	the reactions and products support the Law	Pearson: Balancing Equations	SCIENCE AND
n)	of Conservation of Mass.	https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/deda	ENGINEERING
Jc	- We can analyze chemical reactions to	5aac-7fd5-3934-ba9c-	PRINCIPLE:
Weeks of Quarter 4	determine if the total number of atoms in	63684a37655d/5?keywords=balancing%20equation	Analyzing and interpreting
eel	the reactants and products support the Law	(You will need your Pearson Login for this^)	data.
2_ W	of Conservation of Mass.	Using LEGOs and PhET Simulation to Teach Conservation of	Students should create and
	Activities:	Matter	analyze graphical
	- We can explain how balancing chemical	https://betterlesson.com/lesson/637633/using-legos-and-phet-	presentations of data to
	equations and calculating the mass of the products and reactants supports the Law of	simulation-to-teach-conservation-of-matter	identify linear and non-linear
	Conservation of Mass.	Simulation-to-teach-conservation-or-matter	relationships, consider statistical features within
	Collectivation of iviass.	An Interactive Study: Laws of Conservation of Mass and Definite	data and evaluate multiple
		All interactive study. Laws of Conservation of Mass and Definite	aaia ana evaluale mulliple

Earth and Space Science 3: Earth and Human Activity

https://serc.carleton.edu/sp/process_of_science/examples/conserv

Proportions

ation_mass.html

data sets for a single

phenomenon.



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)	
atmosph	leric change. Lesson(s)- Chapter 13 Lesson 1 Sub Objective: - We can describe the composition of Earth's atmosphere. - We can explain how natural biogeochemical cycles and human impacts determine the composition of Earth's atmosphere. - We can describe and identify green house gasses and the mechanism by which these gasses affect climate change. Learning Outcomes - We can graphically represent the composition of the atmosphere as a mixture of gases. - We can discuss the potential for atmospheric change. Activities: - We can create a graph that represents the mixture of gases in Earth's atmosphere and use it to explain the potential for atmospheric change.	Earth's atmosphere interactive diagram: http://earthguide.ucsd.edu/earthguide/diagrams/atmosphere/index.html Animation: Where do Earth's Atmospheric Layers End and Space begin? https://laughingsquid.com/where-does-space-begin/ Interactive Earth's Atmospheric Layers: http://sepuplhs.org/middle/iaes/students/simulations/sepup_atmosphere.html Structure of Earth's Atmosphere: http://www.glencoe.com/sites/common_assets/science/virtual_labs/ES14/ES14.html Info on Earth's Atmosphere: https://www.space.com/17683-earth-atmosphere.html Pearson: Layers of the Atmosphere https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/92c65b09-a05c-319b-875d-634a07c526d0/5?keywords=atmosphere (You will need your Pearson login for this^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Stability and Change Students make explanations of stability and change discussing molecular components of a system. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Analyzing and interpreting data. Students should create and analyze graphical presentation of data to identify linear and non-linear relationships, consider statistical features within data and evaluate multiple data sets for a single phenomenon.	
	Earth and Space Science 3: Earth and Human Activity			



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)
		t through graphing and translating data regarding human a	ctivity and climate
Pearson	Lesson(s)- Chapter 14 Lessons 1 and 2.		
1 Week of Quarter 4	 Sub Objective: We can develop a scientific explanation based on evidence to support how human activity (release of green house gasses) effect the climate. We can explain how industrialization and the processing of natural resources has had an effect on migration patterns, life cycles of organisms, and changes to glaciers and arctic ice. We can interpret data patterns that show levels of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, temperature of the Earth, levels of energy use, efficiency of energy use, glacial land areas, ocean water levels, areas of polar ice, and areas of forest land. Learning Outcomes We can engage in a scientific argument by graphing and translating data relating to human activity. We can engage in a scientific argument by graphing and translating data relating to climate. Activities: We can debate how human activity has had and will continue to have an effect on the climate. 	Climate Change Information: https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/ Climate Change Animation: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/12/this-visualization- shows-20-years-of-earths-seasons-and-the-disturbing-impact-of- climate-change/ Climate Time Machine: https://climatekids.nasa.gov/time-machine/ Climate Game: https://games4sustainability.org/gamepedia/climate-game/ Pearson: Climate Change- Causes, Effects, Solutions Interactive Art https://www.pearsonrealize.com/community/search/content/566fa f72-0bb6-35a4-8de6- 61c5cc39203c/5?keywords=climate%20change (You will need your Pearson login for this^)	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Pattern Students recognize, classify, and record patterns in data, graphs, and charts. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Engaging in argument from evidence Students present an argument based on empirical evidence, models, and invoke scientific reasoning.

Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science 2: Links Among Engineering Technology and Science on Society and the Natural World,



Time Frame	Learning Outcomes/Activities	Online Resources	Crosscutting Concepts (CCC) Science and Engineering Practices (SEP)			
the crite	Standard: 7.ETS2.1- Examine a problem from the medical field pertaining to biomaterials and design a solution taking into consideration the criteria, constraints, and relevant scientific principles of the problem that may limit possible solutions. Pearson Lesson(s)- None					
1 Week of Quarter 4	 Sub Objectives: We can identify a problem in the medical field that relates to biotechnology/bioengineering. We can design a solution to help people with human genetic disorders or mutations. Learning Outcomes: We can examine a problem from the medical field pertaining to biomaterials and design a solution that considers the criteria, constraints, and scientific principles that may limit possible solutions. Activities: We can design a solution to a problem in the medical field pertaining to biotechnology by creating a model/illustration that also identifies the criteria the solution will address and constraints of the solution. 	Medical Innovations for Kids: http://kidsahead.com/subjects/17-medical-innovations Biomedical Technology for Kids: http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/me/Medical_technology Information Bioengineering/Biomedical Engineer: https://www.engineergirl.org/6066/BioengineeringBiomedical-Engineer Medical Technology: https://mashable.com/category/medical-technology/ Engineering Design Process for Kids: https://www.eie.org/overview/engineering-design-process	CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT: Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Students recognize that phenomena are not necessarily observable at all scales. SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE: Constructing explanations and designing solutions Students can design as well as test devices meant to meet specific design criteria, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of multiple solutions.			