Phoenixville Area School District Understanding by Design (UbD) Science Template

Author: L. Freeman Grade Level: 6 Unit Name: Ecosystems and Organisms **Stage 1 Desired Results** Overarching Transfer NGSS & PA Students will be able to independently use their learning to... Standards: 1. Ask questions and/or define problems 2. Develop and/or use models 3.1.6-8.A 3. Plan and/or carry out investigations Conduct an investigation to 4. Analyze and interpret data using computational thinking provide 5. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information (supported by evidence) evidence that 6. Construct explanations and design solutions living things are made of cells: either one cell or **Meaning-Making** Students will understand that... many different **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** numbers and Students will keep types of cells. An ecosystem is made up of living and nonliving things. considering... ٠ All living things are made up of cells. 3.1.6-8.B Organisms are dependent on their environmental interactions both with other living things • What is life? Develop and and with nonliving factors in an ecosystem. How does energy flow • use a model to Food webs are models that demonstrate how matter and energy is transferred between through an ecosystem? describe the producers, consumers, and decomposers as the three groups interact within an ecosystem. How do organisms depend function of a Interactions within ecosystems have patterns that can be used to identify cause-and-effect on one another for survival? cell as a whole relationships. • What role do the nonliving and ways parts Adaptations (physical, behavioral, physiological) are developed over time and affect the parts of an ecosystem have of cells future of the species. on the living organisms contribute to within that ecosystem? the function. How does the form and • function of an organism 3.1.6-8.F affect its ability to adapt Construct a and survive? scientific explanation based on **Knowledge and Skills Acquisition**

evidence for	UNDERSTANDINGS	Students will be skilled at
the role of	Students will know	
photosynthesis in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of	 In any ecosystem, organisms and populations with similar requirements for food, water, oxygen, or other resources may compete with each other for limited resources, access to which consequently constrains their growth and reproduction. Organisms, and populations of organisms, are dependent on their environmental 	• Describe and compare structural and functional similarities and differences that characterize living things.
3.1.6-8.1 Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence for the effects of resource availability on organisms and populations of organisms in	 Interactions both with other living things and with nonliving factors. Animals depend on matter from plants for growth and survival. The cause-and-effect relationships between resources and individual organisms can vary based upon periods of abundant and scarce resources. Transfers of matter into and out of the physical environment occur at every level. The atoms that make up the organisms in an ecosystem are cycled repeatedly between the living and nonliving parts of the ecosystem. Growth of organisms and population increases are limited by access to resources. All living things are made of smaller units called cells. Due to the small-scale size of cellular composition of living organism's magnification devices need to be used. Food webs are models that demonstrate how matter and energy is transferred between producers, consumers, and decomposers as the three groups interact within an ecosystem 	 Constructing a model of nonliving parts of an ecosystem (e.g., water, minerals, air) that can provide matter to living organisms or receive matter from living organisms. Recognizing and identifying parts of a cell (nucleus, chloroplasts, cell wall, mitochondria, cell membrane)
organisms in an ecosystem. 3.1.6-8.J Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions among organisms across multiple ecosystems. 3.1.6-8.K Develop a model to describe the cycling of matter and	 Food webs are models that definistrate how matter and energy is transferred between producers, consumers, and decomposers as the three groups interact within an ecosystem. Within individual organisms, food moves through a series of chemical reactions in which it is broken down and rearranged to release energy. Plants, algae, and many microorganisms use the energy from light to make sugars (food) from carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and water through the process of photosynthesis, which also releases oxygen. Decomposers recycle nutrients from dead plant or animal matter back to the soil in terrestrial environments or to the water in aquatic environments. Predatory interactions may reduce the number of organisms or eliminate whole populations of organisms. Mutually beneficial interactions, in contrast, may become so interdependent that each organism requires the other for survival. Although the species involved in these competitive, predatory, and mutually beneficial interactions vary across ecosystems, the patterns of interactions of organisms with their environments, both living and nonliving, are shared. Predatory interactions may reduce the number of organisms or eliminate whole populations of organisms. Adaptations within species are developed over long periods of time for the future of that species. 	 membrane) Using a microscope as a to magnify cells unable to be seen by the naked eye. Classifying organisms as a producer, consumer, or decomposer Creating a model of the interactions of producers, consumers, and decomposers within an ecosystem Explaining the importance of plants as producers within an ecosystem and how energy is passed on. Sequence organisms in a food web and explain how they are dependent on one another for survival
flow of energy among living		

and nonliving parts of an ecosystem. Which branch(es) of science apply: LS	 KEY VOCABULARY Biotic vs. Abiotic Cell - (cell wall, chloroplasts, vacuoles, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, mitochondria) Microscope - (total magnification, objective lens, eye piece, stage, diaphragm) Ecosystem - Organism, Population, Community, Biome Producer Consumer Primary Consumers/Secondary Consumers Decomposer Carbon Dioxide - Oxygen Cycle Nitrogen Cycle Food Chain/Food Web Trophic Levels Symbiotic Relationships - Mutualism, Parasitism, Commensalism Ten Percent Rule Behavior Adaptation Structural Adaptation 	 Classifying an animal by its diet and determining its part in the food chain. Identifying and defining the reasons for the competitive relationships that occur within an ecosystem. Differentiating between competitive, predatory, and mutually beneficial interactions between organisms within an ecosystem Describe behavioral and physical adaptations of plants and animals and their impact on survival.
	Stage 2 – Evidence	
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence	
	PERFORMANCE TASK(S):	Differentiation Considerations:
3D Cell Project Rubric	1. Design a 3D Model of a Plant or Animal Cell, Label Organelles, and Explain function in a cell	Use of notes and resources
	Part 1: Create a 3D Model of a Plant of Animal Cell – labeling 10 Organelles either directly on model or using a key	Choice
	Part 2: Complete graphic organizer with cell part, function, and explanation of object used to represent.	Chunked Assignments/check lists
	Common Summative - 3D Cell Project	

	Graphic Organizer - 3D Cell Project	
Diorama and		
Food Web	2. Create Model of Ecosystem	
Rubric	Part 1: Create Diorama of Ecosystem – must include:	
(see attachment	 3 populations of producers 	
below)	• 2 populations of consumers	
	• 2 populations of decomposers	
	• 3 Abiotic factors	
	Part 2: Create a Food Web based on your diorama	
	Part 3: Biotic and Abiotic Factors within an Ecosystem - explanation	
	Common Summative - Ecosystems and Energy Dynamics	
	Common Summarive - Leosystems and Energy Dynamics	
	OTHER EVIDENCE:	Differentiation Considerations:
Content		
Criteria/	1. Differentiate between Abiotic and Biotic Sort	Pictures to support vocabulary
Observation	• group organisms into categories Abiotic/Biotic/Undecided	
	MR GREENN Foldable	
	Develop and defend arguments to support sort	Videos to support concepts
Content Criteria/	2. Characteristics of Life Quiz (TS)	
Observation	3. Cell Parts and Functions	Adapted Quizzes/Assessments
	Investigate Cell Parts and Functions - Organelles and Functions	
	Differentiate between plant and animal cells	Guided/Cloze Notes
	• Make connections between Cells and the Classroom - Cell Classroom Connections	Suided Cioze Holes
Self Matched	4. Organelles and Functions Quiz (TS)	Homogeneously grouped labs to
Checklist		allow for teacher support
	5. Cells Under the Microscope – Onion Cells, Elodea Leaf, Cheek Cells Labs	**

	 Proper Use and Safety Procedures when Using a Microscope Scientific Drawings of Plant and Animal Cells 	
Graded Quizzes	Using a Microscope	Notes/Resources available for
Content	Microscope – Hands on Practice Packet	more exposure
Criteria/	Microscope Quiz (TS)	
Observation		Product modification in place of
	 6. Food Chains to Food Webs Classify Organisms according to relationships within an ecosystem 	writing: -Drawing
Graded Quizzes	 Use cards to sort passing of energy within living organisms 	-Verbal explanation
	• Students model how energy passes from one organism to the next within an	
	ecosystem Food Chain Sort	
Pre-Squid Lab	Food Chains and Food Webs	
Content Criteria	Energy Pyramid Model	
	7. Photosynthesis	
	Photosynthesis Model	
	Photosynthesis Sort	
Content Criteria		
	7. Producer, Consumer, Decomposer Quiz (TS)	
Observation	8. Adaptations of Survival – Squid Dissection	
	• Conduct a hands-on investigate of a once living organisms to determine adaptations	
	• Determine Taxonomy	
	 Identify squid anatomy 	
	• Use precise measurements to conduct scientific drawings	
	Pre-Lab Squid Notes Squid Book Student Conv	
	Squid Worksheet During Dissection	
	8. Science Notebook Entries	
	Concept maps	
	Vocabulary/Glossary entries	
	Guided Research	

9. Class Participation	
Volunteering	
Note-taking	
Participation in Labs	