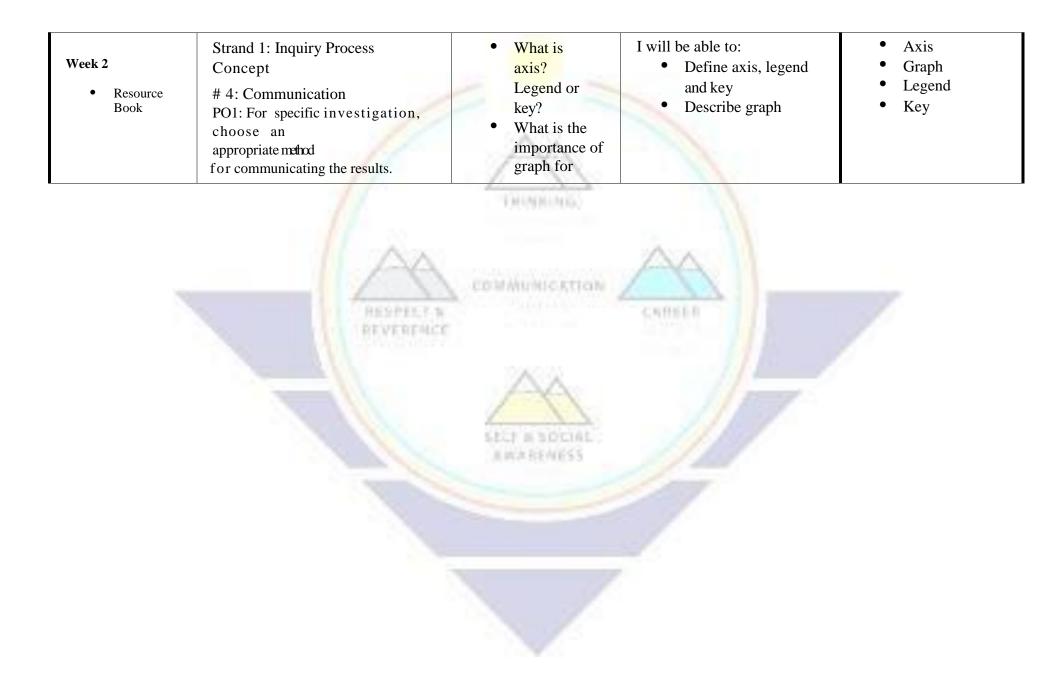
## Ganado Unified School District BIOLOGY/ GRADE 10-12th

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Timeline & Resources	AZ Standard and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/ Academic)
<ul> <li><b>1st Quarter</b></li> <li>Week 1</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point Presentation</li> <li>Work Sheets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Strand 1: Inquiry Process Concept #3: Analysis, Conclusions, and Refinements</li> <li>Evaluate experimental design, analyze data to explain results and propose further investigations.</li> <li>PO 1: Interpret data that show a variety of possible relationship between variables.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What are the differences between observation and inference?</li> <li>What are the differences among a control, independent variables and dependent variables?</li> <li>What are the scientific methods a biologist uses for research?</li> <li>Why are the metric system and SI important?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: Compare an observation and an inference Describe and differentiate control, independent variables and dependent variables Identify scientific methods that will be used at Biological Research Describe the importance of Metric System and SI unit.	<ul> <li>Observation</li> <li>Inference</li> <li>Scientific method</li> <li>Hypothesis</li> <li>Control group</li> <li>Experimental group</li> <li>Independent variable</li> <li>Dependent variable</li> <li>Constant</li> <li>Data</li> <li>Metric system</li> <li>SI unit</li> </ul>



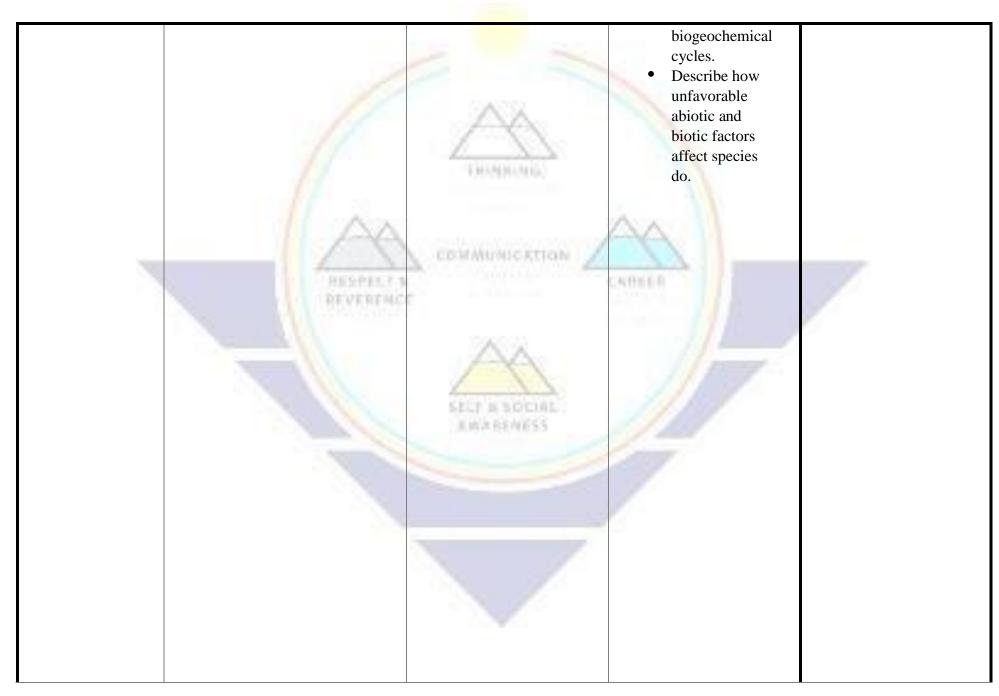
<ul> <li>Power Point Presentation</li> <li>Scientific experiments</li> </ul>	PO 2: Produce graph that communicate data PO 3: Communicate results clearly and logically PO 4: Support conclusions with logical scientific arguments		scientific research or study? What are the different form of graph? What are the different components that support a given conclusion?	-	Identify the different forms of graph used to interpret data Name several components and factors that will best support a given conclusion	•	Positive Negative Relationship No relationship Frequency Result Mean
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<ul> <li>Week 3</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 1: Inquiry Process Concept 1: Observations, Questions and Hypotheses PO 1: Evaluate scientific information for relevance to a given problem PO 3: Formulate a testable hypothesis PO 4: Predict the outcome of an investigation based on prior evidence, probability and/or modeling	<ul> <li>How scientific information can be relevant to a given problem?</li> <li>What are the different ways to test a hypothesis?</li> <li>How to formulate a testable hypothesis?</li> <li>How scientific investigation conducted?</li> <li>What is the relationship between predicting outcome using evidence, probability and/or modeling?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: • Describe the relevance of scientific information to a given problem • Identify ways to test hypothesis • Formulate a testable hypothes is • Conduct a simple scientific investigation • Predict the outcome of an investigation based on prior evidence, probability and/or modeling	<ul> <li>Test tube</li> <li>Beaker</li> <li>Evidence</li> <li>Accuracy</li> <li>Precision</li> <li>Theory</li> <li>Predict</li> <li>Percentage</li> </ul>

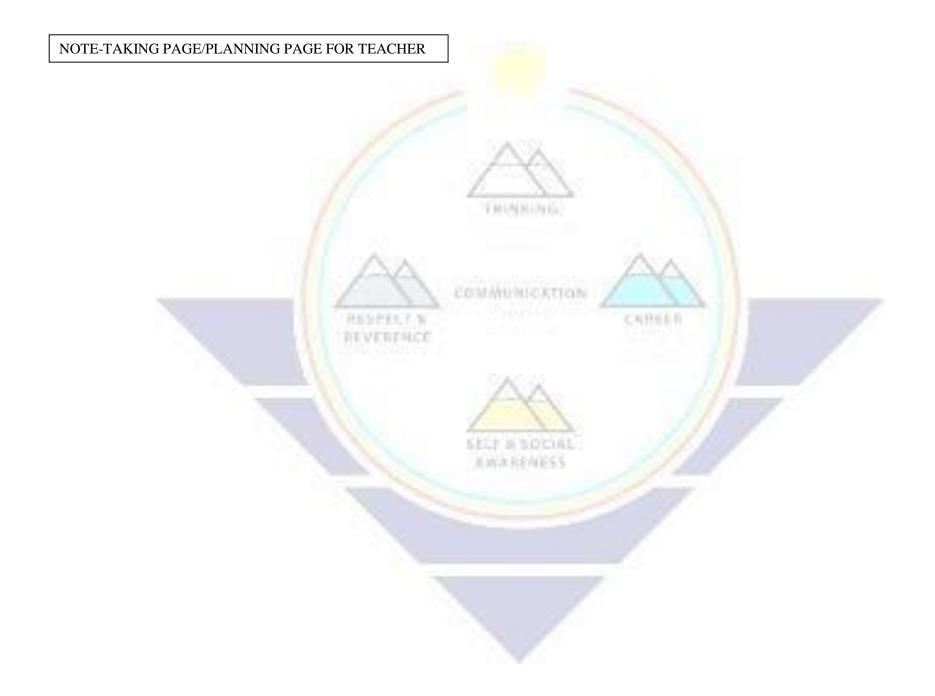
<ul> <li>Week 4 <ul> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul> </li> <li>Strand 2: History &amp; Nature of Science as a Human Endeavor <ul> <li>Identify individual, culture, &amp; technological contributions to scientific knowledge.</li> <li>P.O. 1: Describe how human curiosity and needs have influenced science, impacting the quality of life worldwide. Concept 2: Nature of Scientific Knowledge</li> <li>Understand how science is a process of generating knowledge.</li> <li>P.O. 1: Specify the requirements of a valid, scientific explanation (theory), including that it be: <ul> <li>logical</li> <li>subject to peer review public</li> <li>respectful of rules of evidence</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>What is biology? I was benefits of studying biology?</li> <li>What are the characteristics of living things?</li> <li>What are the characteristics of scientific inquiry?</li> <li>What are the difference between science and pseudoscience?</li> <li>Why is scientific literacy important?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>will be able to:</li> <li>Define biology</li> <li>Describe the possible benefits of studying biology.</li> <li>Identify the characteristics of living things</li> <li>Describe the character-ristics of scientific inquiry.</li> <li>Compare science and pseudoscience.</li> <li>Describe the importance of scientific literacy.</li> <li>Biology</li> <li>Organism</li> <li>Organization</li> <li>Growth</li> <li>Development</li> <li>Reproduction</li> <li>Species</li> <li>Stimulus</li> <li>Response</li> <li>Homeostasis</li> <li>Adaptation</li> <li>Science</li> <li>Law</li> <li>ethics</li> </ul>
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<ul> <li>Week 5</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Strand 4: Life Science Concept 3: Interdependence of organisms.</li> <li>P.O. 1: Identify the relationships among organisms which populations, communities, ecosystems and biome.</li> <li>Concept 5: Matter, Energy, and Organization in Living Systems.</li> <li>P.O. 4: Diagram the energy flow in an ecosystem through a food chain</li> <li>P.O. 3: Diagram the Biochemical cycles in an ecosystem.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What are the producers and consumers in an ecosystem?</li> <li>How does energy flow through an ecosystem?</li> <li>What are food chains, food web and ecological pyramid models?</li> <li>How do nutrients move through biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem?</li> <li>Why are nutrients important to living organisms?</li> <li>What are the biogeochemical cycles of nutrients and</li> </ul>	I will be able to: Define producer and consumer Describe how energy flows through an ecosystem Define food chain and food web. Compare food chain and food web Describe ecological pyramid models. Describe how nutrients move through biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem. Explain the importance of nutrients to living organisms. Describe the different	<ul> <li>Community</li> <li>Limiting factor</li> <li>Tolerance</li> <li>Ecologic al succession</li> <li>Primary succession</li> <li>Climax community</li> <li>Secondary succession</li> <li>Weather</li> <li>Latitude</li> <li>Climate</li> <li>Tundra</li> <li>Boral forest</li> <li>Temperate forest</li> <li>Woodland</li> <li>Grassland</li> <li>Desert</li> <li>Tropical savanna</li> <li>Tropical seasonal forest</li> <li>Tropical rainforest</li> </ul>
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Week 6	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 3: Interdependence of Organisms	• What are the major abiotic factors that	I will be able to:	<ul><li>Sediment</li><li>Littoral zone</li><li>Limnetic zone</li></ul>
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		SECT & SOCIAL		

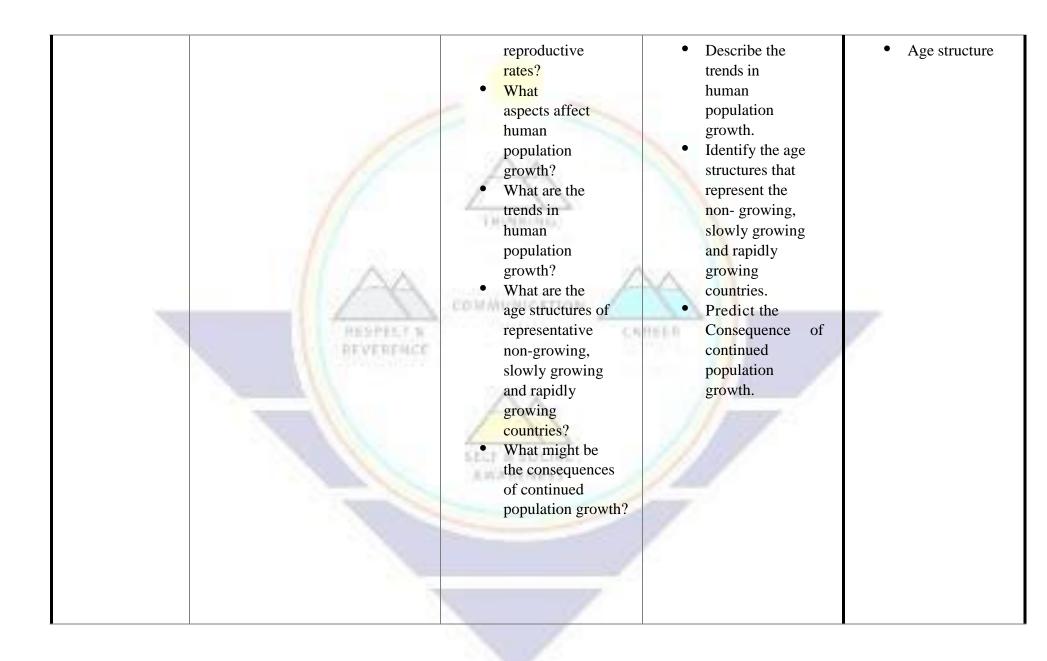


<ul> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> <li>P.O. 2: Describe how organisms are influenced by a particular combination of biotic and abiotic factors in an environment.</li> </ul>	determine the aquatic ecosystems? What are transitional aquatic ecosystems and why are they important? What are the zones of marine ecosystems? What are the characteristics of populations and how they are distributed?	<ul> <li>Identify the major factors that determine the aquatic ecosystems.</li> <li>Describe the transitional aquatic ecosystems.</li> <li>Explain the importance of transitional aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>Identify the zones of marine ecosystems.</li> <li>Describe the characteristics of population and hoe they are distributed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plankton</li> <li>Pro-fundal zone</li> <li>Wetlands</li> <li>Estuary</li> <li>Intertidal zone</li> <li>Photic zone</li> <li>Aphotic zone</li> <li>Benthic zone</li> <li>Abyssal zone</li> <li>population</li> </ul>
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Week 7 • Resource Book • Power Point presentation • Worksheets	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 3: Interdependence of Organisms P.O. 3: Assess how the size and the rate of growth of a	• What are the differences between density-independent and density-dependent	I will be able to: • Compare density- independent and density- dependent limiting factors.	<ul> <li>Population density</li> <li>Dispersion</li> <li>Density- independent factor</li> <li>Density-</li> </ul>
	population are determined by birth rate, death rate, immigration, emigration, and carrying capacity of the environment.	<ul> <li>limiting factors?</li> <li>What are the similarities between the different models used to quantify the growth of a population?</li> <li>How does carrying capacity affect</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe the similarities between different models used to quantify the growth of a population.</li> <li>Define carrying capacity.</li> <li>Describe how does carrying capacity affect reproductive rates.</li> <li>Identify the aspects affect human population growth.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>dependent factor</li> <li>Population growth rate</li> <li>Emigration</li> <li>Immigration</li> <li>Carrying capacity</li> <li>Demography</li> <li>Demographic transition</li> <li>Zero population growth</li> </ul>

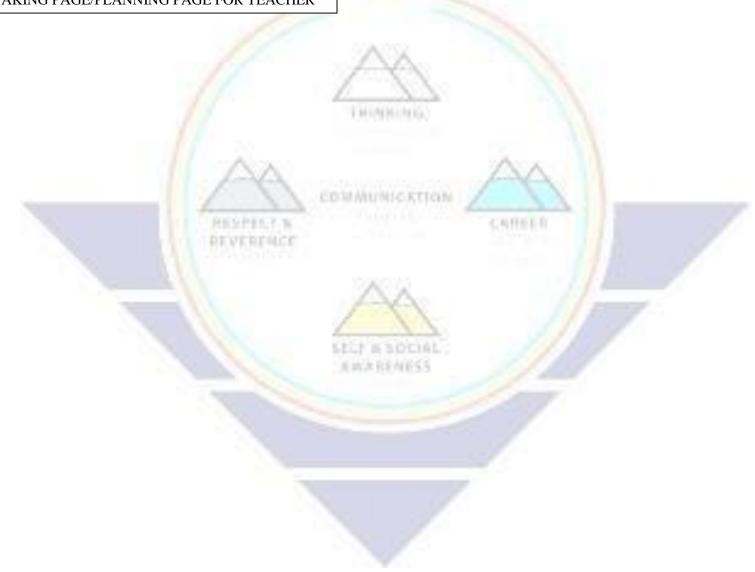


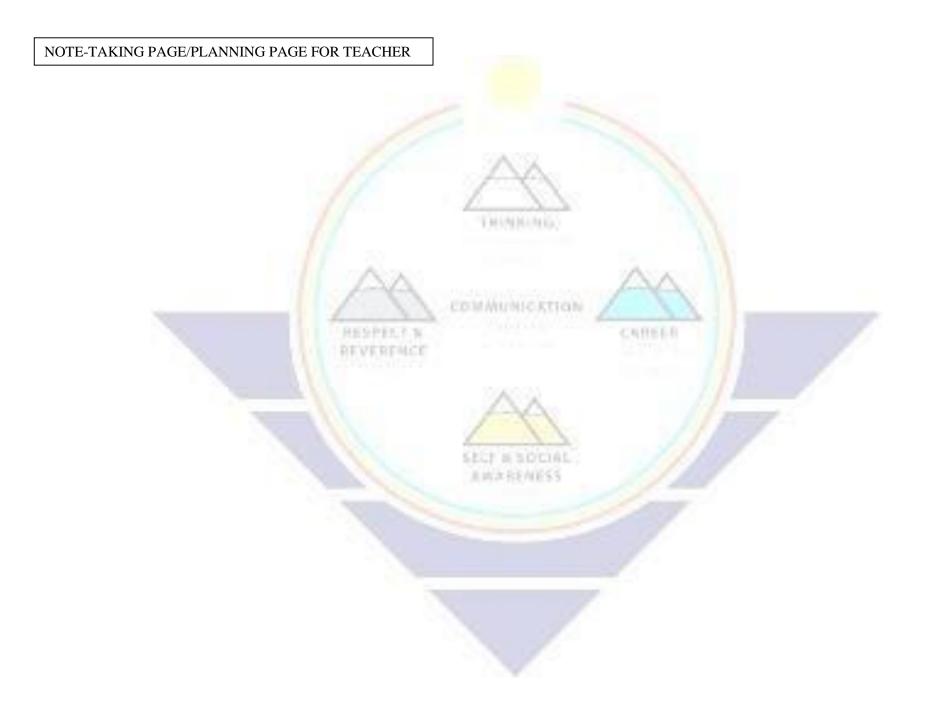


	Strand 3: Science in	• What are the	I will be able to:	<ul> <li>Extinction</li> </ul>
Week 8	Personal and Social	three types of	• Identify the three	• Biodiversity
Resource	Perspectives	biodiversity?	types of	• Genetic diversity
Book	Concept 1: Changes		biodiversity.	<ul> <li>Species diversity</li> </ul>
• Power Point presentation	in	• Why is	• Explain the	<ul> <li>Ecosystem</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Environment	biodiversity	importance of	diversity
	P.O.5: Evaluate the	important?	biodiversity in	<ul> <li>Background</li> </ul>
	effectiveness of	· 1	the ecosystem.	extinction
	conservation practices	• What are the direct	Compare direct	<ul> <li>Mass extinction</li> </ul>
	and preservation	and indirect values	and indirect	<ul> <li>Natural resources</li> </ul>
	techniques on	of biodiversity?	values of	<ul> <li>Overexploitation</li> </ul>
	environmental quality	• What are	biodiversity.	• Habitat
100	and biodiversity.	the threats to		fragmentation
	RESPE	biodiversity?	different threats to	• Edge effect
	PEVER	• How is the	biodiversity.	<ul> <li>Biological</li> </ul>
		current extinction	• Explain how the	magnification
		rate different from	current extinction	Eutrophication
		the background	rate different from	• Introduced
		extinction rate?	the background	species
		• How does	extinction rate.	
		the decline of a	• Describe how the	
		single species	decline of a single	
		affect an entire	species affects an	
		ecosystem?	entire ecosystem.	

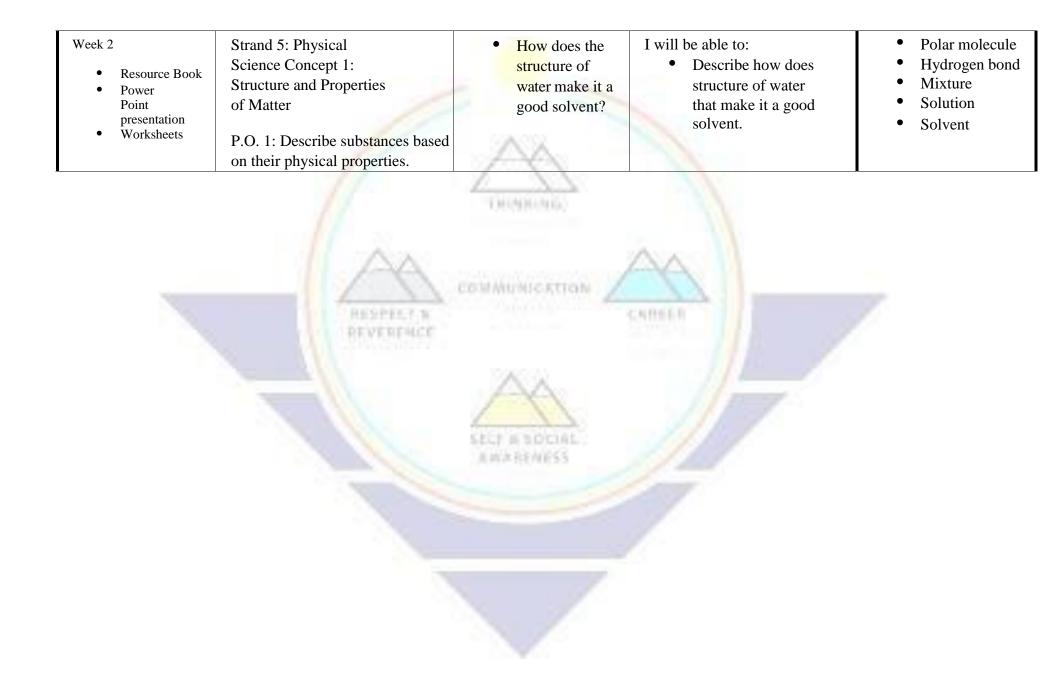
<ul> <li>Week 9</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 3: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives Concept 1: Changes in Environment P.O.5: Evaluate the effectiveness of conservation practices and preservation techniques on environmental quality and biodiversity?	<ul> <li>What are the two classes of Natural Resources?</li> <li>What are the methods used to conserve biodiversity?</li> <li>What are the two techniques used to restore biodiversity?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: Identify the two classes of Natural Resources. Describe the methods used to conserve biodiversity. Name and describe the two techniques u s e d to restore biodiversity.	<ul> <li>Renewable resources</li> <li>Nonrenewable resources</li> <li>Sustainable use</li> <li>Endemic</li> <li>Bioremediation</li> <li>Biological augmentation</li> </ul>
		SELF IS SIDUAL.		

## NOTE-TAKING PAGE/PLANNING PAGE FOR TEACHER

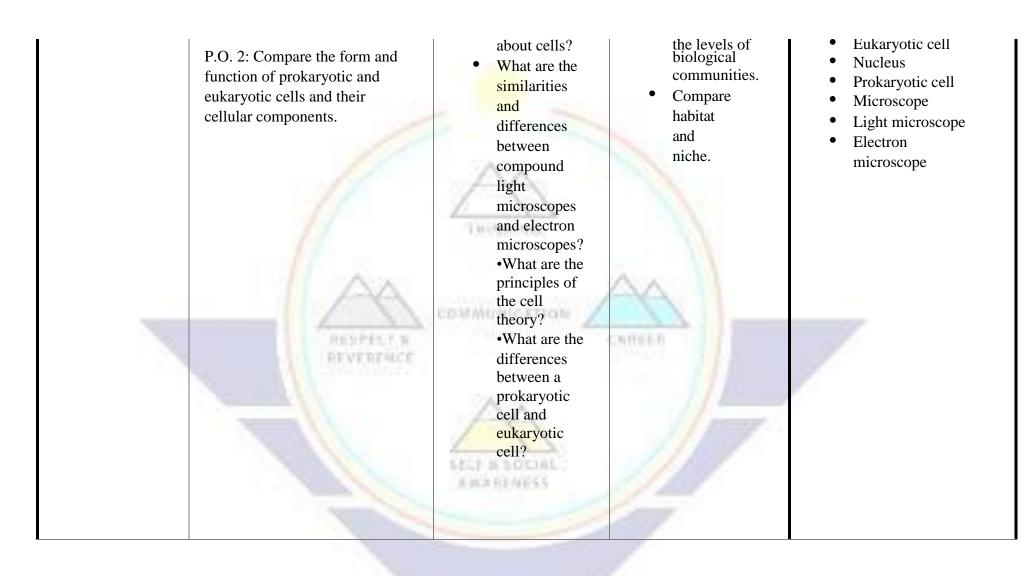


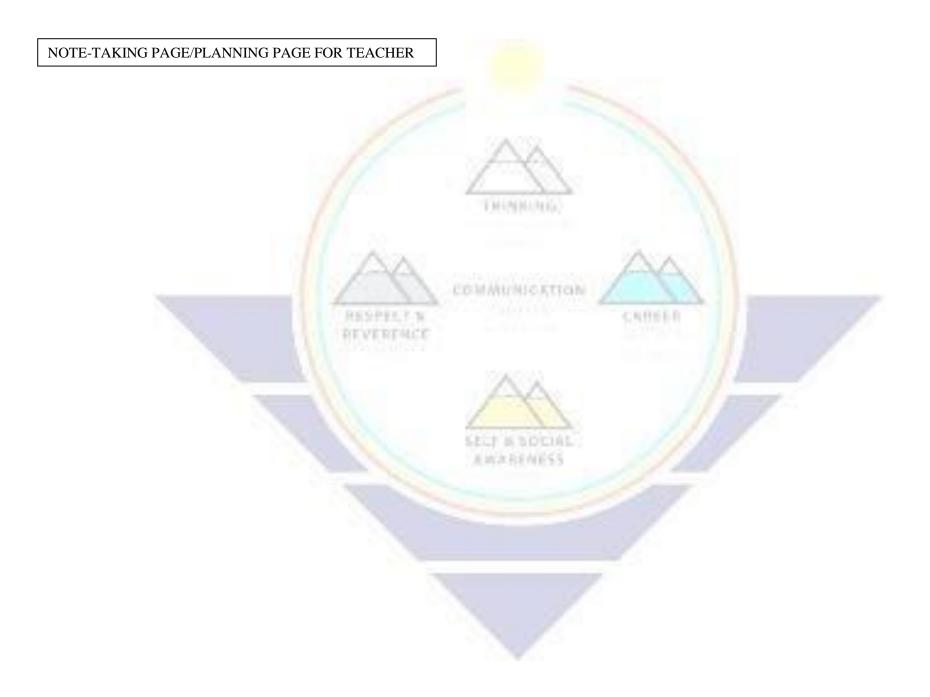


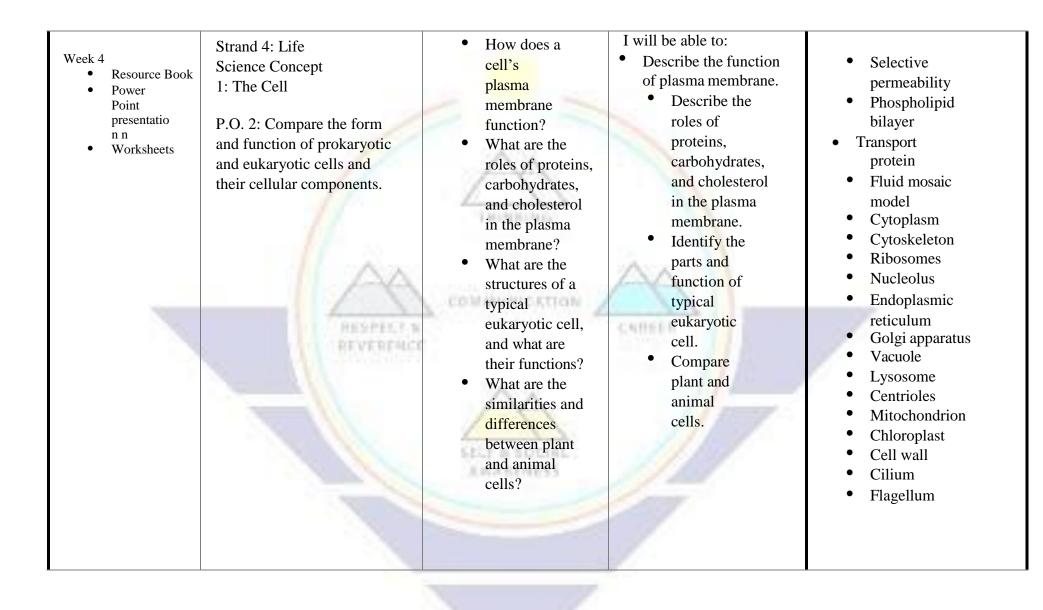
2nd Quarter Week 1 • Resource Book • Power Point Presentation • Work Sheets	Strand 5: Physical Science Concept 1: Structure and Properties of Matter P.O. 6: Describe the features and components of the atom.	<ul> <li>What are atoms?</li> <li>How are the particles that make up atoms diagrammed?</li> <li>What are the similarities between covalent and ionic bonds?</li> <li>How van der Waals f o r c e s describes?</li> <li>What are the parts of a chemical reaction?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: • Define atom • Describe how the particles that make up atoms diagrammed. • Compare covalent and ionic bonds. • Describe van der Waals forces. • Identify the	<ul> <li>Atom</li> <li>Nucleus</li> <li>Proton</li> <li>Neutron</li> <li>Electron</li> <li>Element</li> <li>Isotope</li> <li>Compound</li> <li>Covalent bond</li> <li>Molecule</li> <li>Ion</li> <li>Ionic bond</li> <li>Van der</li> <li>Waals force</li> <li>Chemical</li> </ul>
	components of the	<ul> <li>bonds?</li> <li>How van der Waals for c e s describes?</li> <li>What are the parts of a chemical</li> </ul>	covalent and ionic bonds. • Describe van der Waals forces.	<ul> <li>Covalent bond</li> <li>Molecule</li> <li>Ion</li> <li>Ionic bond</li> <li>Van der</li> <li>Waals force</li> </ul>

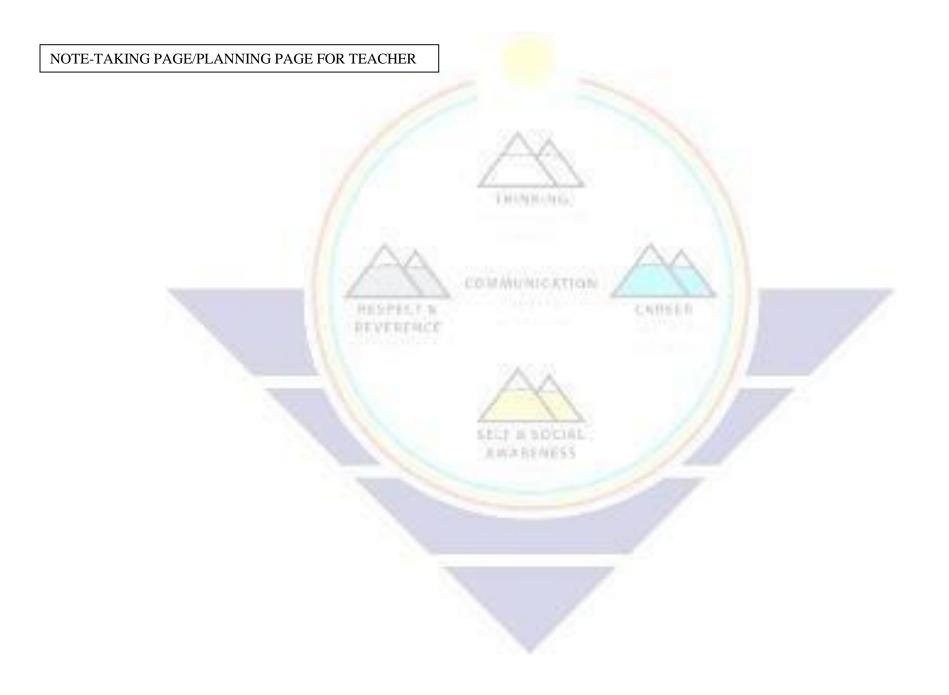


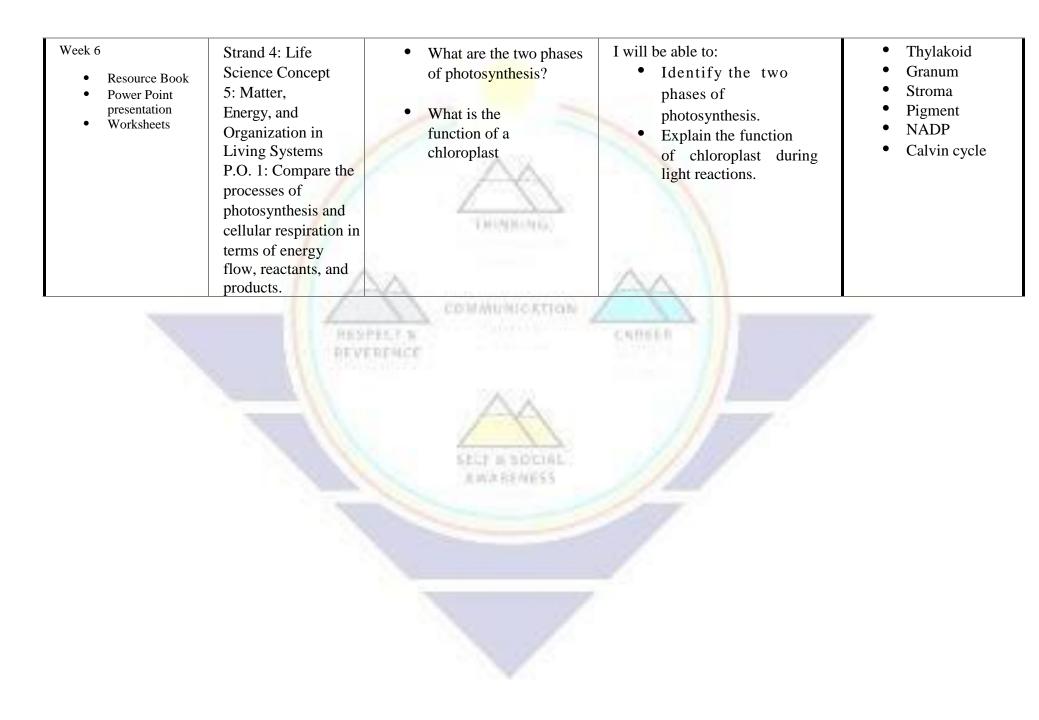
	P.O. 2: Describe substances based on their chemical properties.	<ul> <li>What are the similarities and differences between solutions and suspensions?</li> <li>What are the differences between acids and bases?</li> <li>What is the role of carbon in living organisms?</li> <li>What are the four m a j o r families of biological macromolecules?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compare solution and suspension.</li> <li>Compare and describe acids and bases.</li> <li>Define carbon</li> <li>Explain the importance of carbon to living organisms</li> <li>Identify the four major families of biological macromolecules.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Solute</li> <li>Acid</li> <li>Base</li> <li>pH</li> <li>buffer</li> <li>macromolecule</li> <li>polymer</li> <li>lipid</li> <li>protein</li> <li>amino acid</li> <li>nucleic acid</li> <li>nucleotide</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Week 3</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 1: The Cell P.O. 1: Describe the role of energy in cellular growth, development, and repair.	• How are the advances in microscope technology related to the discoveries	I will be able to: • Compare biotic and abiotic factors. • Describe the interactions between	<ul> <li>Cell</li> <li>Cell theory</li> <li>Plasma membrane</li> <li>Organelle</li> </ul>

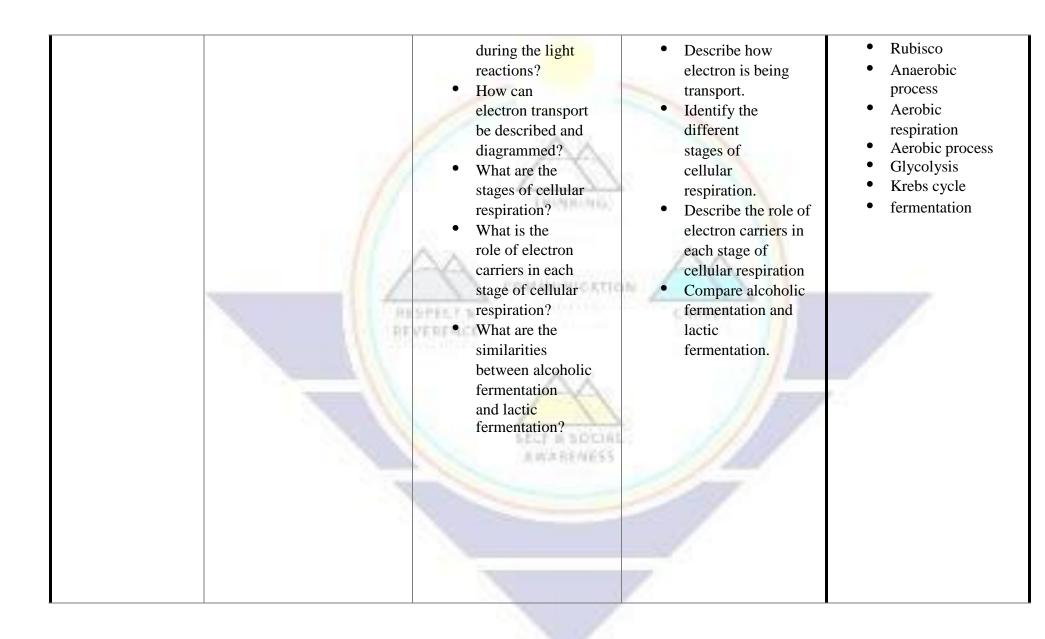






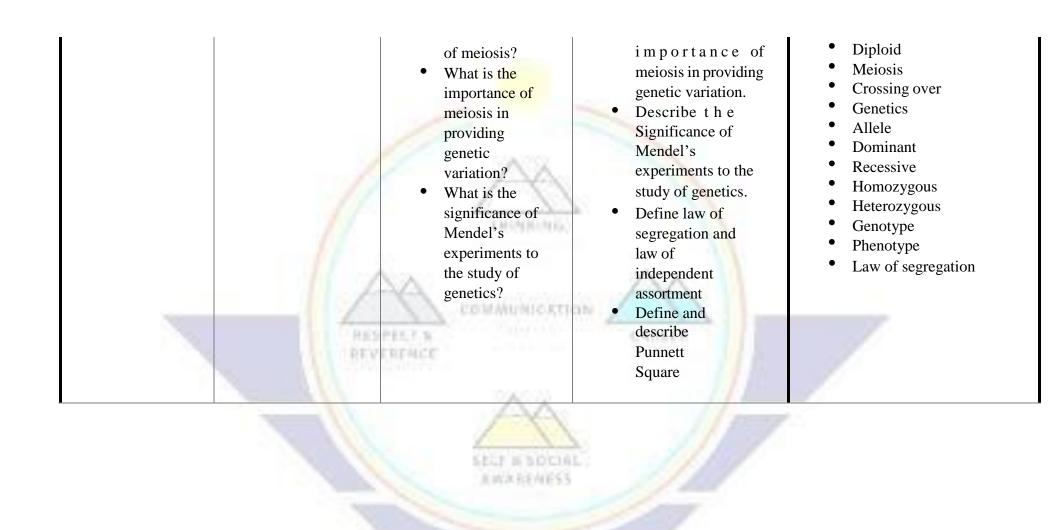




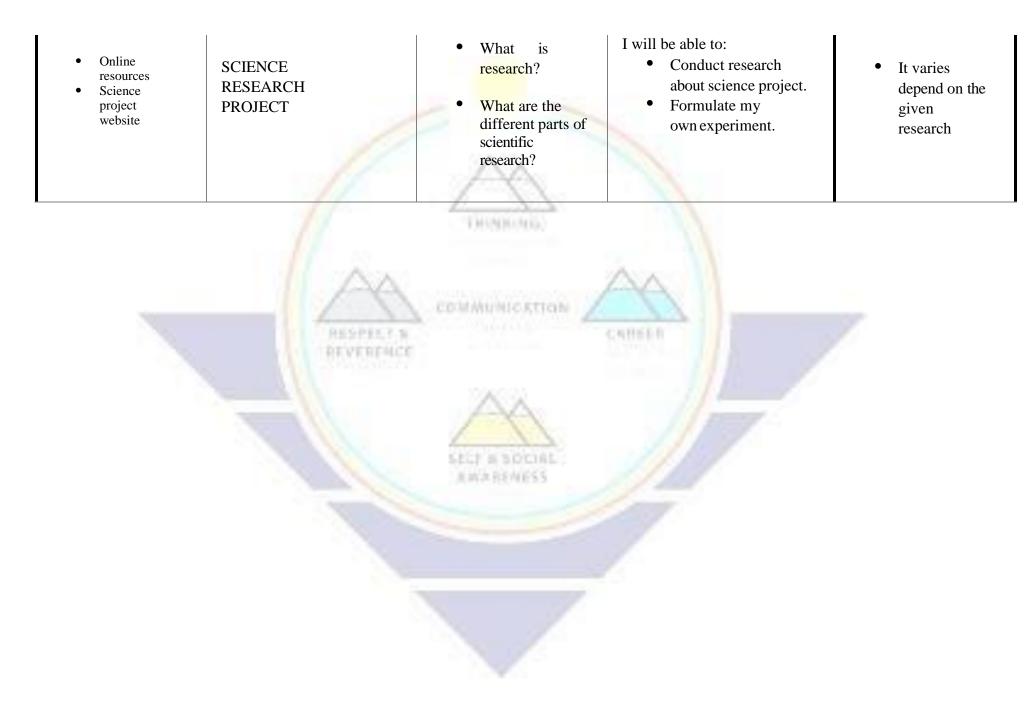


<ul> <li>Week 7</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 1: The Cell P.O. 1: Describe the role of energy in cellular growth, development, and repair.	<ul> <li>Why are cells relatively small?</li> <li>What are the primary stages of the cell cycle?</li> <li>What are the stages of interphase?</li> <li>What are the events of each stage of mitosis?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I will be able to:</li> <li>Explain why are cells relatively small.</li> <li>Describe the primary stages of the cell cycle.</li> <li>Identify the stages of interphase.</li> <li>Describe the events of each stage of mitosis.</li> <li>Define cytokinesis</li> <li>Describe the process of cytokinesis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cell cycle</li> <li>Interphase</li> <li>Mitosis</li> <li>Cytokinesis</li> <li>Chromosome</li> <li>Chromatin</li> <li>Prophase</li> <li>Sister chromatic</li> <li>Centromere</li> <li>Spindle apparatus</li> <li>Metaphase</li> <li>Anaphase</li> </ul>
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		<ul> <li>What is the process of cytokinesis?</li> <li>What is the role of cyclin proteins in controlling the cell cycle?</li> <li>What is the role of apoptosis?</li> <li>What are the two types of stem cells and what are their potential uses?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Telophase</li> <li>Cyclin</li> <li>Cyclin-dependent kinase</li> <li>Cancer</li> <li>Carcinogen</li> <li>Apoptosis</li> <li>Stem cell</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Week 8</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 2: Molecular Basis of Heredity P.O. 4: Describe how meiosis and fertilization maintain genetic variation	<ul> <li>How does the reduction in chromosome number occur during meiosis?</li> <li>What are the stages</li> <li>I will be able to:         <ul> <li>Describe how the reduction in chromosome number occur during meiosis?</li> <li>What are the stages</li> <li>I dentify the stages of meiosis.</li> <li>Explain the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Gene</li> <li>Homologous chromosome</li> <li>Gamete</li> <li>Haploid</li> <li>Fertilization</li> </ul>

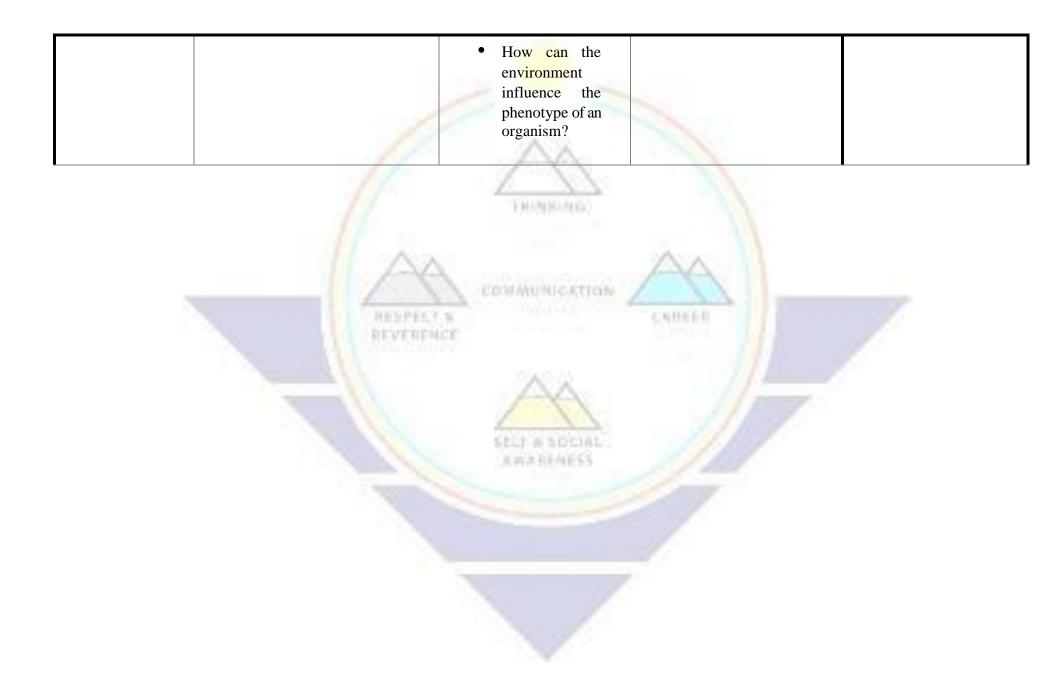


<ul> <li>Week 9</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 2: Molecular Basis of Heredity P.O. 4: Describe how meiosis and fertilization maintain genetic variation	<ul> <li>What is the law of segregation and the law of independent assortment?</li> <li>What are the possible offspring from a cross using a Punnett square?</li> <li>How does the process of meiosis produce genetic recombination?</li> <li>How can gene linkage be used to make chromosome maps?</li> <li>Why is polyploidy important to the field of agriculture?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: • Describe how the process of meiosis produce genetic recombinati on does. • Explain gene linkage be used to create chromosome maps. • Explain polyploidy important to the field of agriculture.	<ul> <li>Hybrid</li> <li>Law of independent assortment</li> <li>Genetic recombination</li> <li>Polyploidy</li> </ul>
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3rd Quarter       Strand 4: Life       Science       Concept 2:       Iwill be able to:       • Carrier         Week 1       • Resource       Basis of       patterns be       analyzed to       Describe genetic pattern ince       patterns.         Power Point       Basis of       Heredity       • Name examples of       Concept.       • Multiple alleles         Nois Sheets       P.O. 2: Describe       the molecular       and       • What are       • What are         wing basis of heredity, in viruses and protein synthesis.       • Name examples of       constructed from genetic information;       • Describe the       • Sex chromosom         What are       • How can human pedigrees be constructed from genetic information;       • How can human pedigrees be constructed from genetic information;       • Explain how can sex-linked inheritance patterns.       • Polygenic trait         What are the differences       between various complex inheritance       • Explain how can sex-linked inheritance       • Polygenic trait         • How can sex-linked       • How can sex-linked       • How can sex-linked       • Explain how can sex-linked       • Polygenic trait	ne
inheritance patterns be analyzed?	

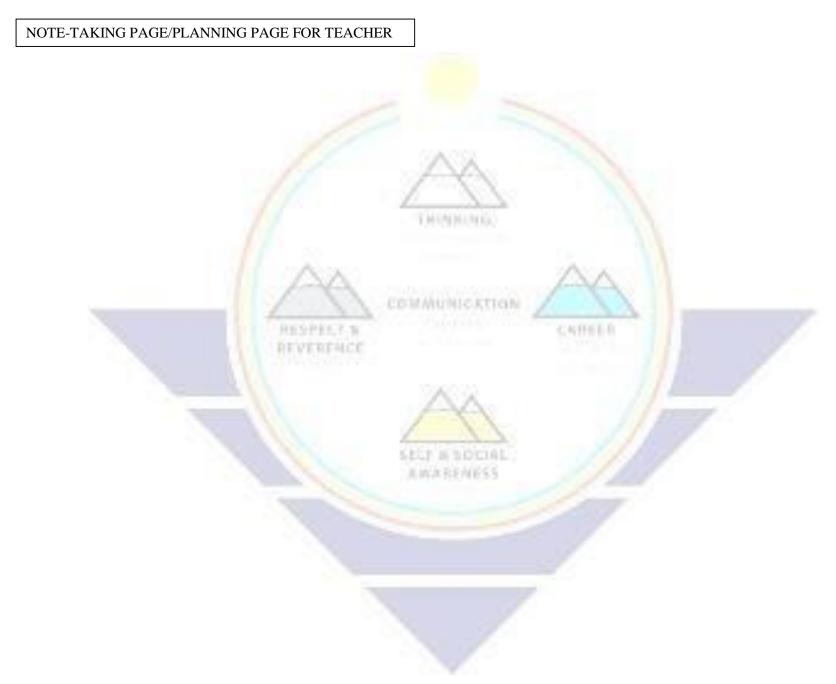


Week 2	Strand 4: Life •	How are	I will be able to:	• Karyotype
• Resource	Science Concept 2:	karyotypes used	<ul> <li>Define karyotypes</li> </ul>	Telomere
Book	Molecular Basis of	to study genetic	and its importance	Nondisjunction
Power Point	Heredity	disorders?	in the study of	• Double helix
<ul><li>presentation</li><li>Worksheets</li></ul>	•	What is the	genetic disorders.	<ul> <li>nucleosome</li> </ul>
w orksheets	P. O. 3 : E x p l a i n h	role of	• Describe telomeres.	
	o w genotypic	telomeres?	Relate nondisjunction	
	variation occurs and	How is	to Down syndrome	
	results the phenotypic	nondisjunction	and other abnormal	
	diversity.	related to Down	chromosome numbers.	
		syndrome and	• Explain the benefits	
		other abnormal	and risks of diagnostic	
		chromosome	fetal testing.	
	RESPICTN	numbers?	• Identify the	
	protocourse.	What are the	experiments that led to	
		benefits and risks of	the discovery of DNA	
		diagnostic fetal	as the genetic	
		testing?	material.	
		Which	• Describe the	
		experiments led	basic structure	
		to the discovery	of DNA.	
		of DNA as the	• Identify the basic	
		genetic material?	structure of	
		What is the	eukaryotic	
		basic structure of	chromosomes.	
		DNA?	enromosomes.	
		What is the		
		basic structure		
	GUIDE (Insert Subject/Grade Level)		Pag	





Week 3 • Resource Book • Power Point presentation • Worksheets	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 2: Molecular Basis of Heredity P.O. 1: Analyze the relationships among nucleic acids (DNA, RNA), genes, and chromosomes P.O. 2: Describe the molecular basis of heredity, in viruses and living things, including DNA replication and protein synthesis.	<ul> <li>What is the role of enzymes in the replication of DNA?</li> <li>How are leading and lagging strands synthesized differently?</li> <li>How does DNA replication compare in eukaryotes and prokaryotes?</li> <li>How are messenger RNA, ribosomal RNA, and transfer RNA involved in the transcription and translation of genes?</li> <li>What is the role of RNA polymerase in the synthesis of messenger RNA?</li> <li>How is the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I will be able to:</li> <li>Describe the role of enzymes in the replication of DNA.</li> <li>Explain how are leading and lagging strands synthesized differently.</li> <li>Compare DNA replication of eukaryotes and prokaryotes.</li> <li>Explain how mRNA, rRNA and tRNA involved in the transcription and translation of genes.</li> <li>Describe the role of RNA polymerase in the synthesis of mRNA?</li> <li>Explain how is the code of DNA translated into mRNA and utilized to synthesize a protein.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Semiconservative replication</li> <li>DNA polymerase</li> <li>Okazaki fragment</li> <li>RNA</li> <li>Messenger RNA</li> <li>Ribosomal RNA</li> <li>Transfer RNA</li> <li>Transcription</li> <li>RNA polymerase</li> <li>Intron</li> <li>Exon</li> <li>Codon</li> <li>Translation</li> </ul>



## I will be able to: Week 4 Strand 4: Life Science How are ٠ Gene regulation Resource • ٠ Describe how Concept 2: Molecular bacteria able to Book Operon **Basis of Heredity** regulate their bacteria regulates Power Point Mutation presentation their genes by two genes by two Worksheets Mutagen P.O. 1: Analyze the types of operons. types of

relationships among nucleic acids (DNA, RNA), genes, and chromosomes.

P.O. 3: Explain how genotypic variation occurs and results in phenotypic diversity. operons?
How do eukaryotes regulate the transcription of genes?
What are the various types of mutations?

 of mutations?
 How is selective breeding used to produce organisms with desired traits?

• What are similarities and

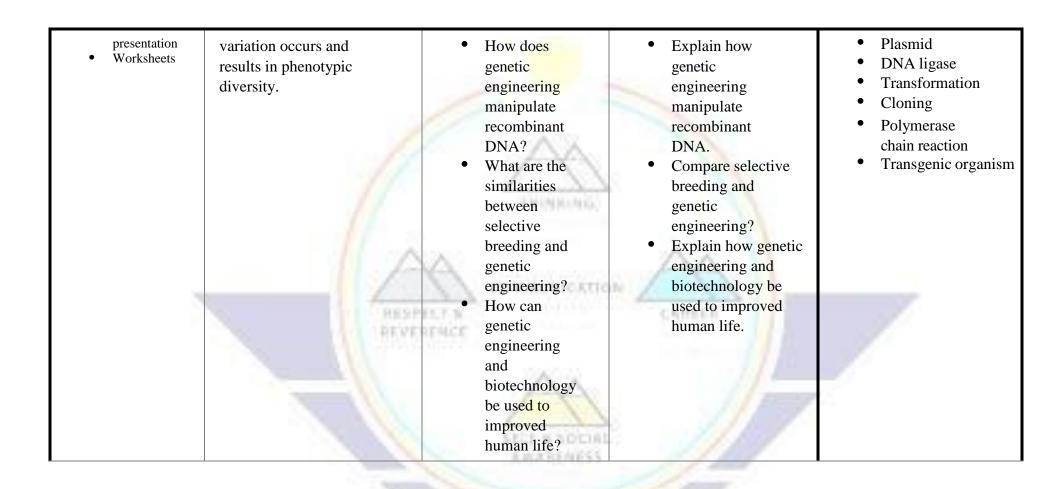
 Describe h o w eukaryotes regulate the transcription of genes.

• Identify the various types of mutations.

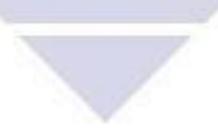
- Explain how selective breeding used to produce organisms with desired traits.
- Compare inbreeding and hybridization.
- Explain how Punnett square test cross help assess the genotypes of organisms.

- Selective breeding
- Inbreeding
- Test cross

	RESPECT N	<ul> <li>differences</li> <li>between inbreeding and hybridization?</li> <li>How does a Punnett square test cross help assess the genotypes organisms?</li> </ul>		
Week 5 • Resource Book • Power Point Presentation	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 2: Molecular Basis of Heredity P.O. 3: Explain how genotypic	• What are the different tools and processes used in genetic engineering?	I will be able to: • Describe the different tools and processes used in genetic engineering.	<ul> <li>Genetic engineering</li> <li>Genome</li> <li>Restriction enzyme</li> <li>Gel electrophoresis</li> <li>Recombinant DNA</li> </ul>



<ul> <li>Week 6</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 2: Molecular Basis of Heredity P.O. 3: Explain how genotypic variation occurs and results in phenotypic diversity.	<ul> <li>What are the components of the human genome?</li> <li>How do forensic scientists use DNA fingerprinting?</li> <li>How can information from the human genome be used to treat human diseases?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: Identify the components of the human genome. Explain how forensic scientists use DNA fingerprinting. Describe how can information from the human genome be used to treat human diseases.	<ul> <li>DNA fingerprinting</li> <li>Bioinformatics</li> <li>DNA microarray</li> <li>Single <ul> <li>nucleotide</li> <li>polymorphism</li> </ul> </li> <li>Haplotype</li> <li>Pharmacogenomics</li> <li>Gene therapy</li> <li>Genomics</li> <li>proteomics</li> </ul>
Week 7 • Resource Book • Power Point	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 4: Biological Evolution P.O. 3: Describe how the continuing operation of natural selection underlies a population's	<ul> <li>How do the characteristics of plants and green algae compare?</li> <li>What are the adaptations of</li> </ul>	I will be able to: • Compare the characteristics of plants and green algae.	<ul> <li>Stomata</li> <li>vascular tissue</li> <li>vascular plant</li> <li>nonvascular plant</li> <li>seed</li> </ul>



presentation • Worksheets	ability to adapt to changes in the environment and leads to biodiversity and the origin of new species.	<ul> <li>plants to land environments?</li> <li>What is the importance of vascular tissue to plant life on land?</li> <li>What is the alternation of generations of plants?</li> <li>What are divisions of the plant kingdom?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify the adaptations of plants to land environment.</li> <li>Explain the importance of vascular tissue to plant life on land.</li> <li>Describe the alternation of generations of plants.</li> <li>Identify the divisions of plant kingdom.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Week 8</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 4: Biological Evolution P.O. 3: Describe how the continuing operation of natural selection underlies a population's ability to adapt to changes in the environment and leads to biodiversity and the origin of new species	<ul> <li>What are the major types of plant cells?</li> <li>What are the major types of plant tissues?</li> <li>What are the differences among the functions of plant cells and tissues?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I will be able to:</li> <li>Describe the different types of plant cells.</li> <li>Identify the major types of plant tissues.</li> <li>Compare the functions of plant cells and tissues.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Parenchyma cell</li> <li>Collenchyma cell</li> <li>Sclerenchyma cell</li> <li>Meristem</li> <li>Vascular cambium</li> <li>Cork cambium</li> <li>Epidermis</li> <li>Guard cell</li> <li>Xylem</li> <li>vessel element</li> <li>Tracheid</li> <li>Phloem</li> </ul>



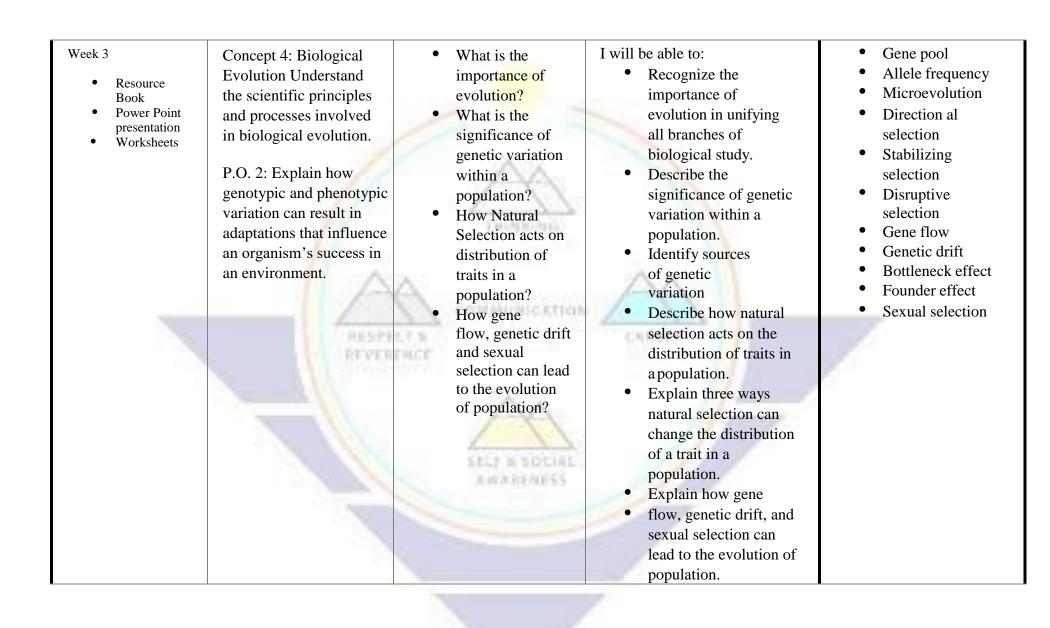
Week 9Strand 4: Life Science Concept 4: Biological Evolution•Power Point presentationP.O. 3: Describe how the continuing operation of natural selection underlies a population's ability to adapt to changes in the environment and leads to biodiversity and the origin of new species	<ul> <li>How are the structures of roots, stems and leaves related to their functions?</li> <li>How the structures and functions of roots do, stems, and leaves compare?</li> </ul>	leaves related to their functions.	<ul> <li>Root cap</li> <li>Cortex</li> <li>Endodermis</li> <li>Pericycle</li> <li>Petiole</li> <li>Palisade mesophyll</li> <li>Spongy mesophyll</li> <li>transpiration</li> </ul>
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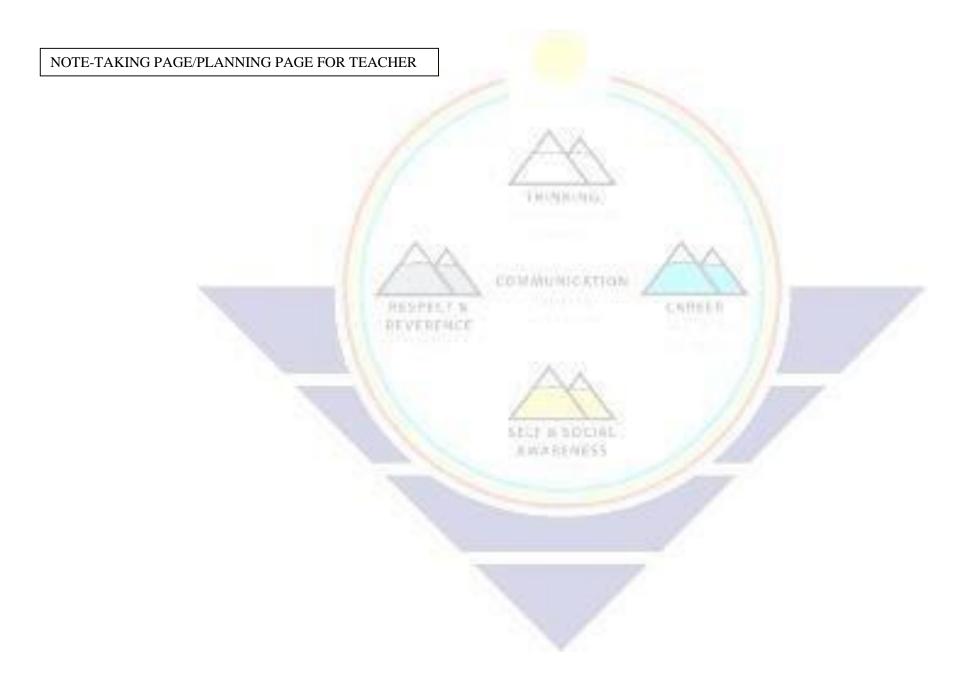


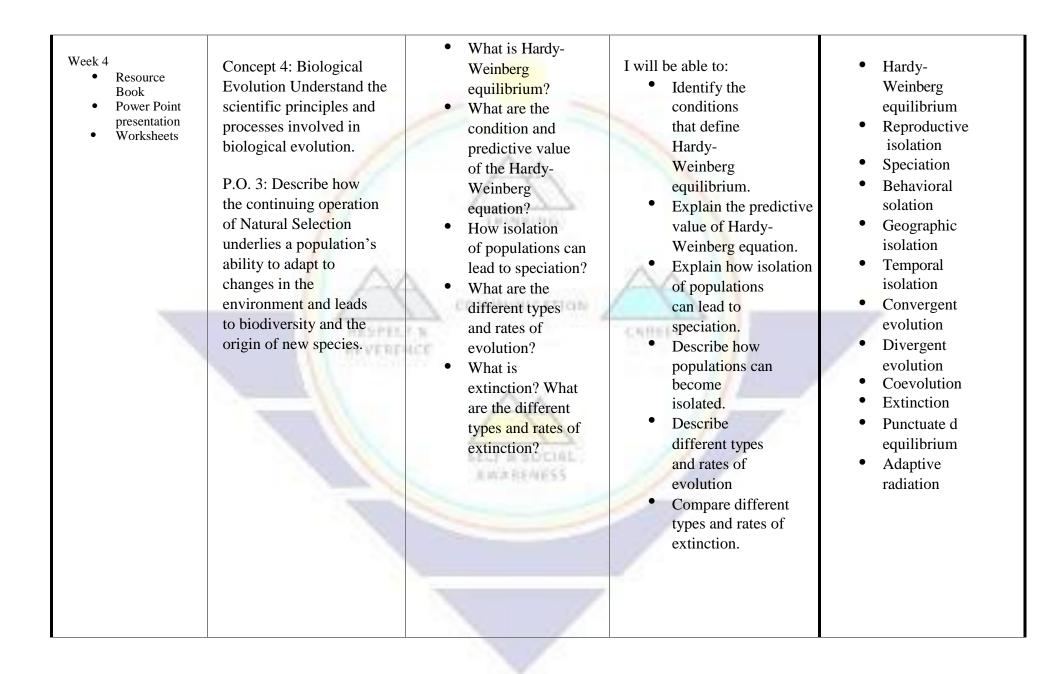


4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter Week 1 • Resource Book • Power Point Presentation Work Sheets	Concept 4: Biological Evolution Understand the scientific principles and processes involved in biological evolution. P.O. 1: Identify the components of natural selection which can be lead to speciation	11	<ul> <li>I will able to:</li> <li>Examine early ideas about evolution.</li> <li>Identify three geological theories that influenced scientific debate over evolution.</li> <li>Describe how Darwin arrived at his idea about species variation.</li> <li>Recognize how Darwin's discoveries supported Lyell's a n c i e n t - E a r t h theory.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evolution</li> <li>Species</li> <li>Fossil</li> <li>Catastrophism</li> <li>Gradualism</li> <li>Uniformitarianism</li> <li>Variation</li> <li>Adaptation</li> </ul>
		SECT IN SIDUAL		

<ul> <li>Week 2</li> <li>Resource Book</li> <li>Power Point presentation</li> <li>Worksheets</li> </ul>	Concept 4: Biological Evolution Understand the scientific principles and processes involved in biological evolution. P.O. 1: Identify the components of natural selection which can be lead to speciation	<ul> <li>What is the difference between artificial selection and natural selection?</li> <li>What are the four principles of Natural Selection?</li> <li>How does the major sources affect the evidence of evolution?</li> <li>What are the different types of evidence that support evolution?</li> </ul>	I will be able to: Compare artificial selection to natural selection. Examine the factors Darwin considered in forming his theory of Natural Selection. Summarize the four principles of Natural Selection Recognize the major sources of evidence for evolution. Examine the pattern Of features that reveal the history of a species. Summarizes that support evolution.	<ul> <li>Artificial Selection</li> <li>Heritability</li> <li>Natural Selection</li> <li>Population</li> <li>Fitness</li> <li>Biogeography</li> <li>Homologous structure</li> <li>Analogous structure</li> <li>Vestigial structure</li> <li>Paleontology</li> </ul>
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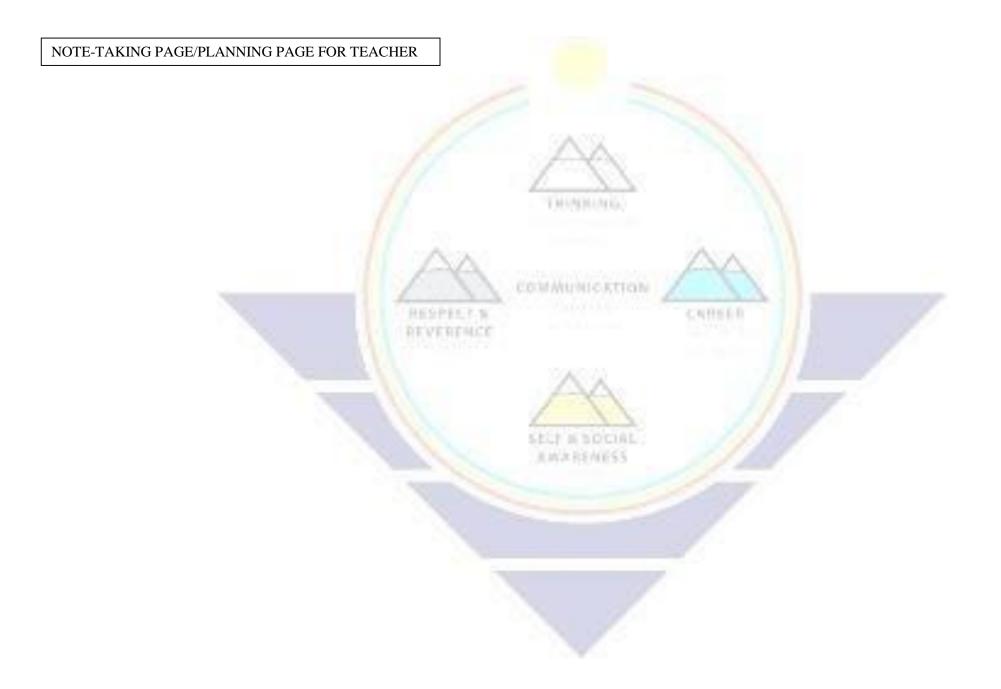


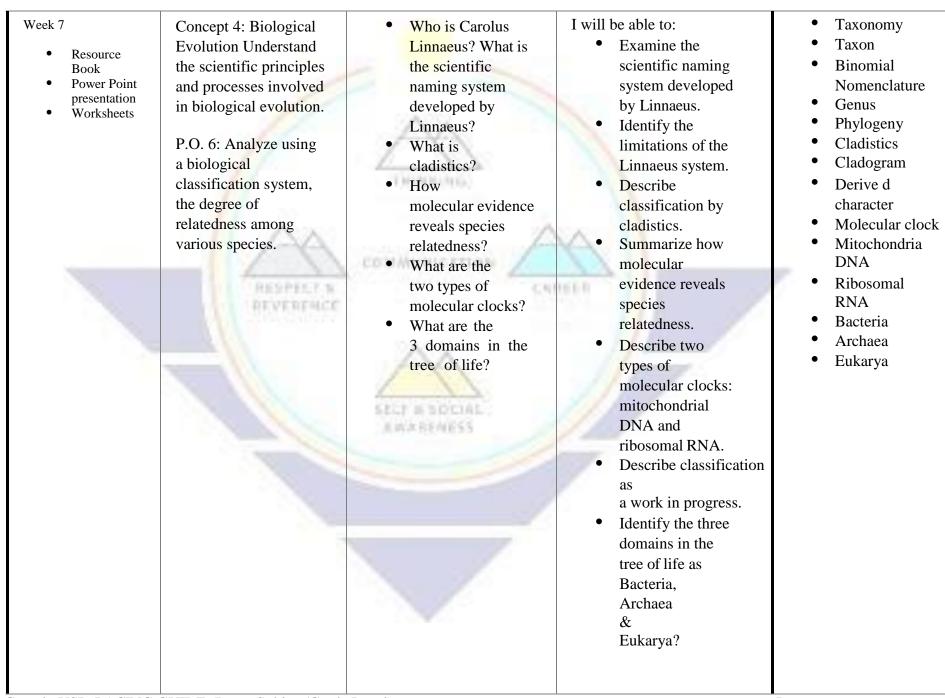


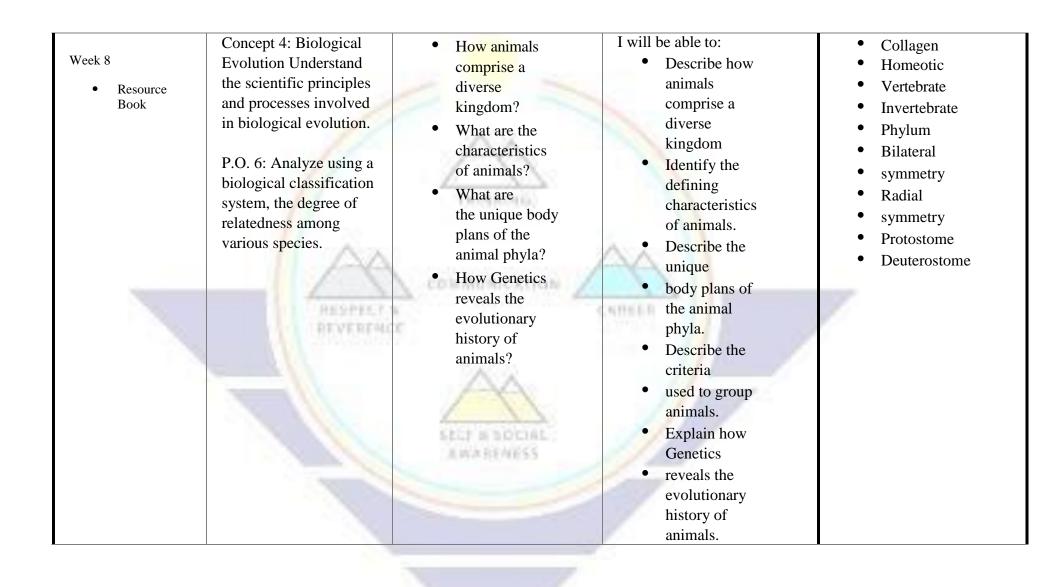


Week 5 • Resource Book • Power Point presentation • Worksheets	Concept 4: Biological Evolution Understand the scientific principles and processes involved in biological evolution. P.O. 5: Analyze how patterns in the fossil record, nuclear chemistry, geology, molecular biology and geographical distribution give support to the theory of organic evolution through natural selection over billions of years and the resulting present day biodiversity.	<ul> <li>What is fossil? How fossils can form?</li> <li>What is the difference between relative dating and absolute dating techniques?</li> <li>What is geologic time scale?</li> <li>What is the condition on Earth billions of years ago?</li> <li>What are the different hypothese s of how life begun on Earth?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I will be able to:</li> <li>Describe the ways that fossils can form.</li> <li>Identify the use of Relative dating and absolute dating techniques.</li> <li>Recognize the role of index fossils in determining the age of rocks.</li> <li>Identify the major intervals of the geologic time scale.</li> <li>Describe the conditions on Earth billions of years ago.</li> <li>Summarize the main hypotheses of how life began on Earth.</li> <li>Recognize the role of microbes played in shaping life on Earth.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Relative dating</li> <li>Radiometric dating</li> <li>Isotope</li> <li>Half life</li> <li>Index fossil</li> <li>Geologic time scale</li> <li>Era</li> <li>Period</li> <li>Epoch</li> <li>Nebula</li> <li>Ribozyme</li> <li>Cyanobacteria</li> <li>endosymbiosis</li> </ul>
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## Week 6 I will be able to: Paleozoic Concept 4: Biological What is • Summarize the **Evolution Understand** endosymbiosis Cambrian Resource the scientific principles theory? theory of explosion Book Power Point How will you endosymbiosis. and processes involved Mesozoic presentation Relate Cenozoic in biological evolution. relate increased Worksheets increased Primate biodiversity to Prosimian P.O. 4: Predict how a biodiversity to sexual Anthropoid change in reproduction? sexual an Hominid environmental reproduction. What are the **Bipedal** factor can affect the Summarize the key key events in the number and diversity events in the Paleozoic, Paleozoic, of species in an Mesozoic, and Cenozoic Mesozoic, and ecosystem. **Cenozoic Eras?** eras. Identify how changes in How changes in environmental environmental conditions affect conditions affected the the evolution and evolution and radiation radiation of animal of animal groups. groups? •Examine the • What are the evolutionary events and forces relationships between that shaped human evolution? humans and other primates. •Recognize the names and relative ages of extinct hominids. •Summarize the events and forces that shaped human evolution.









Note: Under the new "Arizona Science Standards, only the Essential Standards that will be assessed on the state exam & are intended for ALL students to have learned by the end of 3 credits of high school courses" (Arizona 2018 Science Standards Modified March 7. 2019).

Essential Standards are marked "Essential HS" plus the code in this pacing guide. Science Plus Standards are marked "Plus HS+ plus the code.

Plus HS+B.L2U1.1 Develop a model showing the relationship between limiting factors and carrying capacity, and use the model to make predictions on how environmental changes impact biodiversity.

Plus HS+B.L4U1.2 Engage in argument from evidence that changes in environmental conditions or human interventions may change species diversity in an ecosystem.

Plus HS+B.L2U1.3-Use mathematics and computational thinking to support claims for cycling of matter & flow of energy through trophic levels in an ecosystem.

Plus HS+B.L1U1.4 Develop and use models to explain the interdependency and interactions between cellular organelles.

Plus HS+B.L1U1.5 Analyze and interpret data that demonstrates the relationship between cellular function and the diversity of protein functions.

Plus HS+B.L1U1.6 Develop and use models to show how transport mechanisms function in cells.

Plus HS+B.L1U1.7 Develop and use models to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms (plant and animal).

Plus HS+B.L2U1.8 Develop and use models to develop a scientific explanation that illustrates how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy and how cellular respiration breaks down macromolecules for use in metabolic processes.

Plus HS+B.L1U1.9 Develop and use a model to communicate how a cell copies genetic information to make new cells during asexual reproduction (mitosis). Plus HS+B.L3U1.10

Use mathematics and computational thinking to explain the variation that occurs through meiosis and calculate the distribution of expressed traits in a population.

Plus HS+B.L3U1.11 Construct an explanation for how the structure of DNA and RNA determine the structure of proteins that perform essential life functions.

Plus HS+B.L3U1.12 Analyze and interpret data on how mutations can lead to increased genetic variation in a population.

Plus HS+B.L4U1.13 Obtain, evaluate, and communicate multiple lines of empirical evidence to explain the change in genetic composition of a population over successive generations.

Plus HS+B.L4U1.14 Construct an explanation based on scientific evidence that the process of natural selection can lead to adaption.

SOURCE: https://www.azed.gov/standards-practices/k-12Standards/standards-science/