Teacher: Ericka R. Woodson Week of: 3/03/2025~3/07/2025 Subject: 7th Grade~ Life Science Period: 1st~6th

reacher:	Ericka K. Woodson	Week or: 3/03/2025~3/01/2025			Subject: 7th Grade~ Life Sci	enc	e reriou:	Period: 1st-6th	
	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES		RESOURCES	HOMEWORK		EVALUATION	STANDARDS	
MON	The student will learn about  Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics  • Matter & Energy Flow  • Population Dynamics  • Interdependent Relationships  • Biodiversity	Bell Ringer: What is an ecosystem?  Genetic Disorders Presentations	\( \frac{1}{4} \)	Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other:	20.1 Lesson Review (p 710 #1-7) Write the questions and answers.	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation	S5. Construct an explanation of how the cycling of matter between abiotic and biotic parts of ecosystems demonstrates the flow of energy and the conservation of matter, including the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles.  S6. Analyze and interpret data to predict how environmental conditions, genetic factors, and resource availability will impact the growth of individual organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.  S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.  S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.  S9. Design a solution to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services in a given scenario. Examples: considering economic and social factors when making decisions about purifying water, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, improving conditions for threatened and endangered species  S10. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures and their effect on the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: building nest to protect young from cold, flower characteristics that attract pollinators	
TUE	The student will learn about  Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics  • Matter & Energy Flow • Population Dynamics • Interdependent Relationships • Biodiversity	Bell Ringer: What are the nonliving parts of an ecosystem?  Genetic Disorders Presentations	\( \sqrt{1} \)	Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other:	Complete any incomplete assignments.	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation	S5. Construct an explanation of how the cycling of matter between abiotic and biotic parts of ecosystems demonstrates the flow of energy and the conservation of matter, including the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles.  S6. Analyze and interpret data to predict how environmental conditions, genetic factors, and resource availability will impact the growth of individual organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.  S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.  S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.  S9. Design a solution to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services in a given scenario. Examples: considering economic and social factors when making decisions about purifying water, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, improving conditions for threatened and endangered species  S10. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures and their effect on the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: building nest to protect young from cold, flower characteristics that attract politinators	
WED	The student will learn about  Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics  • Matter & Energy Flow  • Population Dynamics  • Interdependent Relationships  • Biodiversity	Bell Ringer: How does matter move in ecosystems?  Ch. 20 Vocabulary  Ch. 20 Lesson 1 Lecture & Notes  Launch Lab: Is it living or nonliving?	V V V	Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other:	20. 2 Lesson Review (p. 720 # 1-7)  Write the questions and answers.	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation	S5. Construct an explanation of how the cycling of matter between abiotic and biotic parts of ecosystems demonstrates the flow of energy and the conservation of matter, including the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles.  \$6. Analyze and interpret data to predict how environmental conditions, genetic factors, and resource availability will impact the growth of individual organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.  \$7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.  \$8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.  \$9. Design a solution to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services in a given scenario. Examples: considering economic and social factors when making decisions about purifying water, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, improving conditions for threatened and endangered species  \$10. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures and their effect on the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: contidering the production. Examples to the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: contidering the production of the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: contidering nest to protect young from cold, flower characteristics that attract pollinators	

								,
THUR	The student will learn about  Ecosystems:	Bell Ringer: What is the water cycle? Ch. 20 Lesson 2 Lecture & Notes The Water Cycle	✓	Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures	Complete any incomplete assignments.	✓ ✓	Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz	S5. Construct an explanation of how the cycling of matter between abiotic and biotic parts of ecosystems demonstrates the flow of energy and the conservation of matter, including the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles.  S6. Analyze and interpret data to predict how environmental conditions, genetic factors, and
	Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics  • Matter & Energy Flow  • Population Dynamics  • Interdependent Relationships  • Biodiversity	The Nitrogen Cycle	✓ ✓	Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other:		✓ ✓ ✓	Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation	resource availability will impact the growth of individual organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.  \$7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.  \$8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.  \$9. Design a solution to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services in a given scenario. Examples: considering economic and social factors when making decisions about purifying water, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, improving conditions for threatened and endangered species  \$10. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures and their effect on the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: building nest to protect young from cold, flower characteristics that attract pollinators
FRI	The student will learn about  Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics  • Matter & Energy Flow  • Population Dynamics  • Interdependent Relationships  • Biodiversity	Bell Ringer: What is the nitrogen cycle? Ch. 20 Lesson 2 Lecture & Notes The Oxygen Cycle The Carbon Cycle	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other:	Have a great weekend!	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	Oral Responses  Homework  Notebook  Quiz  Major Test  Project/Report/Presentation  Daily Work  Observation  Worksheet/Handout  Lab/ Lab Composition  Class/Group Participation	SS. Construct an explanation of how the cycling of matter between abiotic and biotic parts of ecosystems demonstrates the flow of energy and the conservation of matter, including the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles.  S6. Analyze and interpret data to predict how environmental conditions, genetic factors, and resource availability will impact the growth of individual organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.  S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.  S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.  S9. Design a solution to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services in a given scenario. Examples: considering economic and social factors when making decisions about purifying water, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, improving conditions for threatened and endangered species.  S10. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about characteristic animal behaviors and specialized plant structures and their effect on the probability of successful reproduction. Examples: building nest to protect young from cold, flower characteristics that attract pollinators