

	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES	HOMEWORK	EVALUATION	STANDARDS
MON	<p>The student will learn about....</p> <p>Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter & Energy Flow Population Dynamics Interdependent Relationships Biodiversity 	<p>Bell Ringer: What defines a population and a community?</p> <p>Ch. 21- Populations & Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesson 21.1 Notes Ch. 21 Vocabulary <p>*Virtual Assignment: Schoology</p> <p>Ch. 20 Test</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other: 	<p>Work on Schoology Assignment</p> <p>Due: 4.3.2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation 	<p>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.</p> <p>S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.</p> <p>S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
TUE	<p>The student will learn about....</p> <p>Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter & Energy Flow Population Dynamics Interdependent Relationships Biodiversity 	<p>Bell Ringer: What factors affect the size of a population?</p> <p>-Key Concept Builder-What defines a population?</p> <p>-Key Concept Builder-What factors affect the size of a population?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other: 	<p>Lesson 1 Review</p> <p>p. 746 #1-8</p> <p>(Write questions and answers legibly.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation 	<p>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.</p> <p>S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.</p> <p>S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
WED	<p>The student will learn about....</p> <p>Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter & Energy Flow Population Dynamics Interdependent Relationships Biodiversity 	<p>Bell Ringer: How can overpopulation affect the size of a community?</p> <p>Lesson 21.1-Vocabulary & Spelling Test</p> <p>Lesson 21.2 Changing Populations Notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Laboratory Experience Video Slides / Pictures Assessment Handout / Worksheet Chart / Graph Map / Model Chromebook/Computer PowerPoint Other: 	<p>Lesson 2 Review</p> <p>p. 756 #1-8</p> <p>(Write questions and answers legibly.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral Responses Homework Notebook Quiz Major Test Project/Report/Presentation Daily Work Observation Worksheet/Handout Lab/ Lab Composition Class/Group Participation 	<p>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.</p> <p>S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.</p> <p>S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>

THUR	<p>The student will learn about....</p> <p>Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matter & Energy Flow • Population Dynamics • Interdependent Relationships • Biodiversity 	<p>Bell Ringer: What are 4 reasons a population may decrease in size?</p> <p>Lesson 21.2 Content Vocabulary Enrichment: Is global warming affecting migration?</p> <p>LAB: What are the roles in yoOur school community?</p>	✓	Textbook	<p>Read Lesson 21.3</p> <p>Lesson Review (p.765 #s 1-7)</p>	✓	Oral Responses	<p>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.</p> <p>S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.</p> <p>S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
			✓	Laboratory Experience		✓	Homework	
				Video		✓	Notebook	
				Slides / Pictures			Quiz	
				Assessment			Major Test	
			✓	Handout / Worksheet			Project/Report/Presentation	
				Chart / Graph		✓	Daily Work	
				Map / Model		✓	Observation	
			✓	Chromebook/Computer		✓	Worksheet/Handout	
				PowerPoint		✓	Lab/ Lab Composition	
	Other:		Class/Group Participation					
FRI	<p>The student will learn about....</p> <p>Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, & Dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matter & Energy Flow • Population Dynamics • Interdependent Relationships • Biodiversity 	<p>Bell Ringer: Why are predators important to a prey population?</p> <p>Communities, Habitats, & Niches</p> <p>Energy Flow</p> <p>Relationships in Communities</p>	✓	Textbook		✓	Oral Responses	<p>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.</p> <p>S7. Analyze and interpret data to explain how density-independent and density-dependent limiting factors in an ecosystem can lead to shifts in populations.</p> <p>S8. Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions between and among organisms in different ecosystems.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
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				PowerPoint		✓	Lab/ Lab Composition	
	Other:		Class/Group Participation					