Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Unit 1/ Concept	Unit 1: Unifying Characteristics of Life	and Organization of Multicelle	ular Organisms						
Big Ideas	Organelles specific functions	Prokaryote and eukaryote cell complexity							
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Apply mathematical equation to cell surface ratios 								
Essential Questions	 What are the characteristics of life? What would you see if you used a microscope? Is something alive? What is the complexity of prokaryotes and eukaryotes? What are the similarities and differences in complex organs, systems and organisms? 								
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary			

(12-15 days)	 Describe 4 characteristics used to determine if something is alive. Identify the role of the nucleus in a cell Summarize the role of the ER Create a flow chart comparing the parts of a cell to an automobile production line. Compare and Contrast organelles that are specific to plants and animals Categorize the organization of life Determine the function of specialized cells within organs Jirret instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs Assorted relevant labs Assorted relevant labs Assorted relevant labs Categorize the organization of life Determine the function of specialized cells within organs Assorted relevant labs Assorte						
Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, sting, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 						
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets						
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project						
Strategies for ELL Support	 Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home 						

	 Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available
Acceleration Strategies	 Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials

Unit 2: Chemical Basis for Life

Unit 2/ concepts

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Big Ideas	 The Unique properties of Water support life on Earth. The chemistry of living things is based on carbon Biomolecules include DNA and proteins Enzymes function as catalysts to regulate specific biochemical reactions. 						
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Apply chemical concepts to water reactions Make visual representation of the properties of water 						
Essential Questions	 Why do things dissolve in water? Why is carbon essential to life? What are the properties of water? What are the properties of biomol How do enzymes function? 						
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary	
(12-15 days)	 Describe one way in which water helps maintain homeostasis in living organisms. Relate the structure of water to its ability to act as a solvent Explain If an unknown substance found on a meteorite contains no trace of carbon - can scientists conclude that there is life at the meteorite's origin. Summarize why the shape of an enzyme is important to its function. Differentiate between covalent and hydrogen bonds Explain the importance of the 	 Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs 	3.1.10.A2. Explain cell processes in terms of chemical reactions and energy changes. 3.1.10.A7. Describe the relationship between the structure of organic molecules and the function they serve in living organisms. Explain how cells store and use information to guide their functions.	BIO.A.2.1, A.2.2, A.2.3, A.2.3	BIO.A.2.1.1, A.2.2.1, A.2.2.2, A.2.2.3, A.2.3.1, A.2.3.2	covalent bonding, polar, hydrogen bond, ionic compound, solubility, lipids, universal solvent, hydrophobic, hydrophilic, cohesion, adhesion, surface tension, capillary action (capillary action), meniscus, specific heat, heat of vaporization, heat of fusion, freezing point,	

Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 	terms of atomic rearrangement and/or electron transfer.	
	matter states of water Compare and contrast hydrolysis and dehydration synthesis Classify the macromolecules as per structure and function Explain the importance and the role in life of water and the macromolecules Identify the parts of the chemical reaction a+b=ab Diagram the changes that can occur in a chemical reaction. Explain the importance of enzymes in living organisms.	3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs. 3.2.10.A2. Compare and contrast different bond types that result in the formation of molecules and compounds. 3.2.10.A1. Predict properties of elements using trends of the periodic table. 3.2.C.A3. Describe the three normal states of matter in terms of energy, particle motion, and phase transition 3.2.10.A4. Describe chemical reactions in	organic compounds, macromolecules, lipids, glycerol, fatty acid chains, adipose, sterols, phospholipids, carbohydrates, disaccharide, monomers, polysaccharides, polymers, dehydration synthesis, hydrolysis, nucleic acid, DNA, RNA, Nucleotides, complementary DNA, proteins, amino acids, R-group, peptide bonds, enzymes, catalyst, reactants, products, activation energy, substrate, substrate-specific, ase, active site, induce, reaction rate, pHscale, denaturation

	Modeling clay, sting, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc.						
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets						
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project						
Strategies for ELL Support	 L and IEP Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available 						
Acceleration Strat	Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials						

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Unit 3/ concept	Unit 3: Bioenergetics							
Big Ideas								
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Create a venn diagram using cellular 	ular respiration and photosynthesis						
Essential Questions	 Why would a farmer grow lettuce Lettuce plants can't eat - so how of How is the function of ATP in a ce How does your body get energy fr 	do they get energy? Il like a battery in a car?	5					
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary		
(12-15 days)	 Identify the major source of energy for living organisms Compare and contrast anabolic and catabolic processes. Connect the role of ATP to energy transfers within a cell. Diagram and explain the ETC. Summarize the steps of the Calvin cycle Summarize the stages of cellular respiration Explain how energy drives the cycle of matter in photosynthesis and cellular respiration. 	 Direct instruction Peer/Group work Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs 	3.1.10.A2. Explain cell processes in terms of chemical reactions and energy changes. 3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs.	BIO.A.3.1, A.3.2, A.3.2	BIO.A.3.1.1, A.3.2.1, A.3.2.2	ATP, ADP, respiration(cell), glycolysis, aerobic, anaerobic respiration, mitochondria, citric acid cycle, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, pigment, stomata, light dependent reactions, light-independent reactions, calvin cycle, dark reactions		

Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 						
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets						
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project						
Strategies for ELL Support	 Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available 						
Acceleration Strat	Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials						

Unit 4: Homeostasis and Transport

Unit 4/ concept

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Big Ideas	 Particular cell structures are involved in the transport of materials into and out of and throughout the cell. Some materials are transported into, out of or throughout a cell by passive mechanisms. Other materials are transported into, out of or throughout a cell by active mechanisms. Organisms use particular mechanisms to maintain homeostasis, the biological balance between their internal and external environments. 					
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Explain how organisms stay the s 	ame by changing				
Essential Questions	 Why is the plasma membrane an What processes enable substance How are cells structured? How are materials transported into 	es to move into or out of a cell?				
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary
(12-15 days)	 Identify molecules in the plasma membrane Explain how the inside of a cell remains separate from its environment Describe how the plasma membrane helps maintain homeostasis in a cell. List and describe the types of cellular transport Sketch a before and after diagram of an animal cell placed in a hypotonic solution Contrast facilitated diffusion and active transport. SUmmarize the role of the phospholipid bilayer in cellular transport in living cells. 	 Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs 	3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs. 3.1.10.A1. Explain the characteristics of life common to all organisms.	BIO.A.4.1, A.4.2	BIO.A.4.1.1, A.4.1.2, A.4.1.3, A.4.2.1.	plasma membrane, impermeable, semipermeable, bilayer, phospholipids, hydrophobic, amphiphilic, membrane proteins, aquaporin, glycolipids/protei ns, endosymbiosis, endomembrane system,vesicles. active transport, ion pumps,

	3.1.10.A2. Explain cell processes in terms of chemical reactions and energy changes.	molecular pumps, vesicles, exocytosis, endocytosis, conc entration, concentration gradient, diffusion, equilibrium, input, passive transport, facilitated diffusion, transport protein, facilitated diffusion, protein channels, carrier proteins, osmosis, solute, hypotonic, active transport, ion pumps, molecular pumps, vesicles, exocytosis, endocytosis
Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 	
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets	
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project	
Strategies for ELL	and IEP Timer for assignments	

Support	 positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available
Acceleration Strategies	 Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Unit 5 / concepts	Unit 5: Cell Growth and Reproduction					
Big Ideas	 The process that cells undergo to 	synthesis of proteins and the transmission grow and reproduce is called the cell cycl vision that occurs in organisms that reproduce	е	ation		
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Create a flip book for mitosis 					
Essential Questions	 What are the primary stages of th What are the stages of Meiosis? How does meiosis provide geneti 					
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary
(12-15 days)	 Relate cell size to cell functions, and explain why cell size is limited Summarize the stages of the cell cycle Explain why mitosis alone does not produce daughter cells. Explain how the cancer cell is different from a normal cell cycle. Illustrate how nondisjunction occurs during meiosis Describe a possible application of stem cells 	Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs	3.1.10.A4. Describe the cell cycle and the process and significance of mitosis. 3.1.10.A5. Relate life processes to sub-cellular and cellular structures to their functions. 3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships	BIO. B.1.2, B.2.2, B.1.1, B.1.2	BIO. B.1.2.2, B.2.2.1, B.2.2.2, B.1.1.1, B.1.2.1, B.1.1.2	DNA, nucleotides, complementary base pairs, codons, gene, genetic code, chromosome, histones, RNA, transcription, transcribed strand, polymerases, translation, ribosomes, anticodon, codon, tRNA rRNA, central dogma, exocytosis,cell cycle,

	of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs. 3.1.10.B2. Explain the process of meiosis resulting in the formation of gametes. Compare and contrast the function of mitosis and meiosis.	interphase, S-phase, M-phase, mitosis, cytokinesis, daughter cells, parent cells, DNA replication, sister chromatids, centromere, semiconservative replication, prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, meiosis, gametes, chromosome number, diloid, homologous pairs, allele, Meiosis I, Meiosis II, crossing over, homologs
Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 	
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets	
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project	

Strategies for ELL and IEP Support	 Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available
Acceleration Strategies	 Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Content Area	Science	Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Remediation/ Biology		

Unit 6/ concept	Unit 6: Genetics					
Big Ideas	 Genetic information is inherited a Genetic information may be alter Genetic engineering is the control 		and human interve	ntion.		
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Punnett square 					
Essential Questions	 What is the significance of Mend How do genetic recombination a Why are there numerous dog bre What are examples of complex in How do prokaryotes and eukaryon What is genetic engineering and Why does the human genome process 	eeds? nheritance? otes regulate their genes? why is it useful?				
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary
(12-15 days)	 Diagram - use a Punnett square to explain how a dominant allele masks the presence of a recessive allele. Evaluate the significance of Mendel's work to the field of genetics Analyze how crossing over is related to variation Diagram specific alleles involved in the process of 	Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content review vocab review relevant test questions Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs	3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs.	Bio. B.1.2, B.2.1 B.2.3 B.3.1, B.2.4	Bio. B.1.2.2, B.2.1.1 B.2.1.2, B.2.3.1, B.3.1.3, B.2.4.1	gene, polygenic trait, genotype, phenotype, dominant, recessive, homozygous, Punnett squares, pedigree, incomplete dominance, codominant

	crossing over. Assess the effect of selective breeding on food crops Describe derived traits in sheep Compare and contrast inbreeding and hybridization Construct a pedigree of two unaffected parents and 1 child with CF Interpret: can two parents with albinism produce unaffected offspring? Describe two patterns of complex inheritance - how do they differ from Mendelian genetics?	3.1.10.B1. Describe how genetic information is inherited and expressed. 3.1.10.B3. Describe the basic structure of DNA and its function in genetic inheritance. 3.1.10.B4. Explain how genetic technologies have impacted the fields of medicine, forensics, and agriculture. 3.1.10 B5. PATTERNS Use models to demonstrate patterns in biomacromole cules. Compare and contrast Mendelian and non Mendelian patterns of inheritance.	alleles, multiple alleles, sex chromosomes, sex-linked traits, sex, mutation, codons, silent mutation, missense mutation, nonsense, mutations, frameshift mutation, deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation, gen ome, selecive breeding, artificial selection, hybrid, genetic enegineering, GMO, Bt, gene splicing, recombinant, vector, gene therapy, tandem repeat, CODIS, polymerase chain reaction, gel electrophoresis, cloning, nuclear transfer
Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology 		

	• K	 Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 				
Formative Assessments	Teacher m	nade assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering,exit slips, worksheets				
Summative Assessments	Mock Keys	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project				
Strategies for ELL Support	and IEP	 Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available 				
Acceleration Strategies		 Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials 				

Unit 7/ Concepts Unit 7: Theory of Evolution

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Big Ideas	 A number of evolutionary mechanisms can contribute to the development of the new species. The theory of biological evolution is supported by evidence from a variety of sources. Precise scientific terminology is among the tools applied to the study of the theory of evolution 					
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Create a family tree for humans 					
Essential Questions	 How can fossils provide evidence of past life? How does the theory of biogenesis relate to modern ideas of cellular life? How does the fossil record, morphology, biochemistry, and adaptation provide evidence of evolution? What patterns can be observed in evolution? How and why do we classify organisms? How is the evolutionary history of organisms determined? What are the major characteristics of the three domains? 					
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary
(12-15 days)	Describe the evidence Charles Darwin gathered that led to his theory of evolution Describe the four conditions for natural selection to occur Infer the consequences for evolution if species did not vary. Explain how the scientific theory of evolution is supported by patterns in the fossil record Compare the morphological evidence and the biochemical evidence supporting evolution Discuss the factors that can lead to speciation	 Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs 	3.1.10.A8. Investigate the spatial relationships of organisms' anatomical features using specimens, models, or computer programs. 3.1.10.C1. Explain the mechanisms of biological evolution. 3.1.10.C2. Explain	BIO.3.1, B.3.2, B.3.3	BIO.3.1.1 B.3.1.2, B.3.1.3, B.3.2.1, B.3.3.1	evolution, natural selection, adaptation, allele frequency, allele, population, genetic drift, migration, founder effect, speciation, geographical isolation, reproductive isolation, species, isolating mechanism,fossils, transitional fossils, homologous

	 Classify a giant panda Ailuropoda melanoleuca from domain to species level. Dlfferentiate between taxonomy and systematics Summarize the different concepts of a species Compare and contrast the characteristics of the domains. Tecombination in changing a population of organisms. 3.1.10.C3. CONSTANCY AND CHANGE Interpret data from fossil records, anatomy analogous structures, vestigial structures, mutations, genetic code, development, fact, observation, inference, scientific theory, transitional form, hypothesis, scientific law, scientific law, scientific principle, 				
Resources	 Textbooks - Inspire Biology - Mcgraw Hill 2020 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 				
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets				
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project				
Strategies for ELL Support	Strategies for ELL and IEP Support Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available				
Acceleration Strategies Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow					

• Repeated attempts of materials

Unit 8/ concepts Unit 8: Ecology

Content Area	Science		Grade	10
Course Name	Keystone Biology Remediation			

Big Ideas			em			
Key learning objectives and skills	 Identify systems Label parts of systems Collect data Interpret data Show cause and effect Develop a scientific model Apply scientific concepts Create a diorama 					
Essential Questions	 What relationships among organisms might exist with a bird nest built in a thorny tree? How does energy flow through an ecosystem? How does matter flow through an ecosystem? What is an ecological community? What characteristics do scientists consider when they are describing different regions of the world? What are the characteristics of aquatic ecosystems? 					
Dates (estimates only)	Smart Objectives	Instructional Strategies and Activities	PA CC Standards	Keystone Anchors	Keystone Eligible Content	Vocabulary
(12-15 days)	 Predict how unfavorable abiotic and biotic factors affect a species Differentiate between habitat and niche of an organism found in your community Distinguish producers, consumers and decomposers from each other. Explain how photosynthesis and cellular respiration provide energy in each step of the web chain. Name four important biogeochemical processes that cycle matter. Identify the living and nonliving 	 Direct instruction Peer/Group work Review content, review vocab, review relevant test questions, Analyze visuals Assorted relevant labs 	3.1.10.B1. Describe how genetic information is inherited and expressed. 3.1.B.C1. Describe species as reproductively distinct groups of organisms. Explain how evolution through	BIO.B. 4.1, B.4.1.2, b.4.2	BIO.B. 4.1.1, B4.1.2, b.4.2.1, B.4.2.2, B.4.2.3, B.4.2.4, B.4.2.5	Ecology, organism, population, community, ecosystem, biomes, biosphere, biotic, abiotic, terrestrial, aquatic, competition, symbiotic relationship, producers, consumers, food chain,food web, decomposers,

parts of the nitrogen cycle Summarize succession of an ecosystem that has recently been subject to extreme fire. Hypothesize why tropical rain forest have the highest biodiversity Describe how water quality changes from the source of a river to the mouth.	natural selection can result in changes in biodiversity through the increase or decrease of genetic diversity within a population. 3.4.10.A1. Illustrate how the development of technologies is often driven by profit and an economic market. 3.4.10.A2. Interpret how systems thinking applies logic and creativity with appropriate comprises in complex real-life problems. 3.1.3.A2. Describe the basic needs of living things and their dependence on light, food, air, water, and shelter.	trophic levels, energy pyramid, biochemical cycles, organic, succession, population dynamics, endemic, non-native species, limiting factors, habitat
 Lab equipment as necessary Lab-aids curriculum Pear-Deck interactive 		

	 Khan Academy Edpuzzles California Academy of Sciences Kahoot! Videos by HHMI Crash Course Biology Amoeba Sisters Keystone Finish Line: Biology - 2020 Modeling clay, string, sticks, plaster, wire, paints, brushes, crayons, markers, canvas, plants, scalpels, etc. 			
Formative Assessments	Teacher made assessments, mind maps, models, and artistic rendering, exit slips, worksheets			
Summative Assessments	Mock Keystone test using previous Keystone test questions, project			
Strategies for ELL Support	 Timer for assignments positive reinforcement redirect for task completion teacher check-in at the end of the day to make sure homework is being taken home Support staff to assist students with IEPs Spell Check available Google translate available 			
Acceleration Strat	Peer partners Graphic Organizers Visual display of answers so students can summarize Extended test time Small group testing Alternate setting testing Summary of materials in Slideshow Repeated attempts of materials			