

Energy

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **CP Environmental Science**
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **3-4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

Unit	MP/Trimester	Weeks
Biodiversity	1	4
Natural Resources	1	5
Ecology	2	6
Pollution	2	4
Energy	3	6
Agriculture	3	5
Human Health and the Environment	4	4
Climate Change	4	5

Unit Overview

Energy is required for Transportation, Heating and Electricity production. Throughout history we have relied on a variety of energy sources. Flowing water and wind at one point provided means to move around by sailing ships, pump water and power mills. As of the 19th century fossil fuels became the major source of energy and have continued to fuel global need for power. Fossil Fuel combustion results in environmental degradation, habitat impact and pollutants that threaten human health, water and air quality and, most recently, anthropogenic climate change. We have developed various renewable energy sources that have become increasingly efficient and diverse over the past half century. Economics, culture and politics have been impediments to embracing these cleaner sources of energy and, consequently, we are threatening the health of the planet.

Enduring Understandings

Energy needs by humanity include electricity, heating and transportation.

The laws of energy are connected to our energy systems today.

The history of energy supply and use has changed over the centuries.

Fossil fuel use has dominated human energy systems for well over a century.

There are many environmental and ecological concerns for fossil fuel use.

We have various renewable energy sources available to replace all of fossil fuels.

Nuclear power is a non-renewable, non-fossil fuel option for producing electricity, however there are many risks to its use.

We must also seek out energy conservation and efficiency strategies for our future energy uses.

Essential Questions

What do we require commercial energy for?

What have been the major milestones of energy supply and use over the past few centuries?

What are the major sources of energy today?

How are fossil fuels extracted and what are the main environmental concerns for their use?

What are the case studies that demonstrate the concerns for fossil fuel use?

Are some fossil fuel options better than others with regards to environmental impact.

How and when were renewable energy technologies developed?

What are case studies representing the various options we have the power they provide?

What is the history of the nuclear industry and what have been key events in this history?

How can we improve energy efficiency and what are the main targets?

What strategies can we employ to emphasize energy conservation?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

9-12.HS-ESS3-1	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards, and changes in climate have influenced human activity.
9-12.HS-ESS3-4	Evaluate or refine a technological solution that reduces impacts of human activities on natural systems.
9-12.HS-ESS3-3	Create a computational simulation to illustrate the relationships among the management

of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity.

9-12.HS-ESS3-6	Use a computational representation to illustrate the relationships among Earth systems and how those relationships are being modified due to human activity.
9-12.HS-ESS1-1	Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the life span of the sun and the role of nuclear fusion in the sun's core to release energy that eventually reaches Earth in the form of radiation.
9-12.HS-ESS1-1.2	Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s).
9-12.HS-ESS2-3.2	Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s).
9-12.HS-ESS3-1.2.1	students understand that empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and to make claims about specific causes and effects. They suggest cause and effect relationships to explain and predict behaviors in complex natural and designed systems. They also propose causal relationships by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. They recognize changes in systems may have various causes that may not have equal effects.
9-12.HS-ESS1-1.3.1	students understand the significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs. They recognize patterns observable at one scale may not be observable or exist at other scales, and some systems can only be studied indirectly as they are too small, too large, too fast, or too slow to observe directly. Students use orders of magnitude to understand how a model at one scale relates to a model at another scale. They use algebraic thinking to examine scientific data and predict the effect of a change in one variable on another (e.g., linear growth vs. exponential growth).
9-12.HS-ESS1-3.5.1	In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.
9-12.HS-ESS2-6.5.1	students learn that the total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. They can describe changes of energy and matter in a system in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. They also learn that energy cannot be created or destroyed. It only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems. In nuclear processes, atoms are not conserved, but the total number of protons plus neutrons is conserved.
9-12.HS-ESS1-2.5.1	Energy cannot be created or destroyed— only moved between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.
9-12.HS-ESS3-1.6	Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific knowledge, principles, and theories.
9-12.HS-ESS2-2.7.1	Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system.
9-12.HS-ESS1-1.PS3.D.1	Nuclear Fusion processes in the center of the sun release the energy that ultimately reaches Earth as radiation.
9-12.HS-ESS2-2.ESS2.A.1	Earth's systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes.
9-12.HS-ESS2-3.ESS2.A.1	Evidence from deep probes and seismic waves, reconstructions of historical changes in Earth's surface and its magnetic field, and an understanding of physical and chemical processes lead to a model of Earth with a hot but solid inner core, a liquid outer core, a solid mantle and crust. Motions of the mantle and its plates occur primarily through thermal convection, which involves the cycling of matter due to the outward flow of

	energy from Earth's interior and gravitational movement of denser materials toward the interior.
9-12.HS-ESS2-4.ESS2.A.1	The geological record shows that changes to global and regional climate can be caused by interactions among changes in the sun's energy output or Earth's orbit, tectonic events, ocean circulation, volcanic activity, glaciers, vegetation, and human activities. These changes can occur on a variety of time scales from sudden (e.g., volcanic ash clouds) to intermediate (ice ages) to very long-term tectonic cycles.
9-12.HS-ESS2-1.ESS2.A.1	Earth's systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes.
9-12.HS-ESS2-5.ESS2.C.1	The abundance of liquid water on Earth's surface and its unique combination of physical and chemical properties are central to the planet's dynamics. These properties include water's exceptional capacity to absorb, store, and release large amounts of energy, transmit sunlight, expand upon freezing, dissolve and transport materials, and lower the viscosities and melting points of rocks.
9-12.HS-ESS3-6.ESS2.D.1	Current models predict that, although future regional climate changes will be complex and varied, average global temperatures will continue to rise. The outcomes predicted by global climate models strongly depend on the amounts of human-generated greenhouse gases added to the atmosphere each year and by the ways in which these gases are absorbed by the ocean and biosphere.
9-12.HS-ESS2-6.ESS2.D.1	Gradual atmospheric changes were due to plants and other organisms that captured carbon dioxide and released oxygen.
9-12.HS-ESS2-4.ESS2.D.1	The foundation for Earth's global climate systems is the electromagnetic radiation from the sun, as well as its reflection, absorption, storage, and redistribution among the atmosphere, ocean, and land systems, and this energy's re-radiation into space.
9-12.HS-ESS2-2.ESS2.D.1	The foundation for Earth's global climate systems is the electromagnetic radiation from the sun, as well as its reflection, absorption, storage, and redistribution among the atmosphere, ocean, and land systems, and this energy's re-radiation into space.
9-12.HS-ESS2-6.ESS2.D.2	Changes in the atmosphere due to human activity have increased carbon dioxide concentrations and thus affect climate.
9-12.HS-ESS2-4.ESS2.D.2	Changes in the atmosphere due to human activity have increased carbon dioxide concentrations and thus affect climate.
9-12.HS-ESS3-2.ESS3.A.1	All forms of energy production and other resource extraction have associated economic, social, environmental, and geopolitical costs and risks as well as benefits. New technologies and social regulations can change the balance of these factors.
9-12.HS-ESS3-1.ESS3.A.1	Resource availability has guided the development of human society.
9-12.HS-ESS3-3.ESS3.C.1	The sustainability of human societies and the biodiversity that supports them requires responsible management of natural resources.
9-12.HS-ESS3-6.ESS3.D	Global Climate Change
9-12.HS-ESS3-2.ETS1.B.1	When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.
9-12.HS-LS2-7	Design, evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodiversity.
9-12.HS-LS1-6	Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules.
9-12.HS-LS2-5	Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere.
9-12.HS-LS1-7.2.1	Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or

between components of a system.

9-12.HS-LS1-5.5.1	Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.
9-12.HS-LS2-4.5.1	Energy cannot be created or destroyed— it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems.
9-12.HS-LS1-6.5.1	Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system.
9-12.HS-LS1-5.LS1.C.1	The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen.
9-12.HS-LS2-6.LS2.C.1	A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability.
9-12.HS-LS2-7.LS2.C.1	Moreover, anthropogenic changes (induced by human activity) in the environment—including habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, overexploitation, and climate change—can disrupt an ecosystem and threaten the survival of some species.
9-12.HS-LS2-8.LS2.D.1	Group behavior has evolved because membership can increase the chances of survival for individuals and their genetic relatives.
9-12.HS-LS2-7.LS4.D	Biodiversity and Humans
9-12.HS-LS4-6.LS4.D.1	Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Thus sustaining biodiversity so that ecosystem functioning and productivity are maintained is essential to supporting and enhancing life on Earth. Sustaining biodiversity also aids humanity by preserving landscapes of recreational or inspirational value.
9-12.HS-LS2-7.ETS1.B.1	When evaluating solutions it is important to take into account a range of constraints including cost, safety, reliability and aesthetics and to consider social, cultural and environmental impacts.
9-12.HS-LS4-6.ETS1.B.1	When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.
9-12.HS-LS4-6.ETS1.B.2	Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs.

Amistad Integration

LA.RI.11-12.10b	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above.
SEL.PK-12.1.2	Recognize the impact of one's feelings and thoughts on one's own behavior

Holocaust/Genocide Education

Interdisciplinary Connections

List at least one specific standard

No general statements

MA.S-ID.A.1	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).
MA.S-ID.A.2	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.
MA.S-ID.A.4	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.
MA.S-ID.B.6	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.
MA.S-ID.B.6a	Fit a function to the data (including with the use of technology); use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data.
MA.S-ID.B.6c	Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
MA.S-ID.C.7	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.
MA.S-IC.A.1	Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.
MA.S-IC.B.6	Evaluate reports based on data.
PFL.9.1.12.A.8	Analyze different forms of currency and how currency is used to exchange goods and services.

Technology Standards

List specific standards that are relevant

No general statements

TECH.8.1.12.A.4	Construct a spreadsheet workbook with multiple worksheets, rename tabs to reflect the data on the worksheet, and use mathematical or logical functions, charts and data from all worksheets to convey the results.
TECH.8.1.12.A.5	Create a report from a relational database consisting of at least two tables and describe the process, and explain the report results.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.B.2	Apply previous content knowledge by creating and piloting a digital learning game or tutorial.
TECH.8.1.12.C.1	Develop an innovative solution to a real world problem or issue in collaboration with peers and experts, and present ideas for feedback through social media or in an online community.

TECH.8.1.12.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS1	Plan strategies to guide inquiry.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS2	Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.

21st Century Themes/Careers

List specific standards that are relevant

No general statements

HPE.2.2.8.A.2	Demonstrate the use of refusal, negotiation, and assertiveness skills when responding to peer pressure, disagreements, or conflicts.
---------------	--

Financial Literacy Integration

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Energy Audit

Socratic Lecture and class discussion

Preparation of Environmental Impact statement

Mock Town Meeting

Case study review and debate

Lab Reports

Oil Spill Simulation

Renewable Energy Mapping

Differentiated Instruction

Examples may include:

- Curriculum Map
- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)

- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- Student Data Inventories
- Mastery Learning (feedback toward goal)
- Goal-Setting & Learning Contracts
- Grouping
- Socratic Seminar
- Rubrics
- Learning Through Workstations
- Concept Attainment
- Mentoring
- Assessment Design & Backwards Planning
- Student Interest & Inventory Data

Formative Assessments

Quiz on Energy sources - extraction and environmental concerns

summary of Renewable energy feasibility studies from NREL Maps

Oiled bird simulation - identify oiled birds, extent of oiling and ecological impact

Quiz - oil spill remediation techniques

Student Summary from video "Gasland"

Summative Assessment

Exam - Fossil Fuels and Non-Renewable Energy

Exam - Renewable Energy, Efficiency and Conservation

Ecological Footprint - self assessment - Carbon Footprint and energy use

Benchmark Assessments

reference above

Alternate Assessments

reference above

Resources & Technology

Environmental Science Textbook

NREL Maps

Oil Spill Data from 2004 Athos Spill, 1989 Exxon Valdez Spill, 2010 BP Oil Spill

Field Guide - Birds of Eastern North America

Google Earth

BOE Approved Texts

Miller and Spollman - Environmental Science - Sustaining your World

Closure

Such as:

- Gallery Walk - On chart paper, small groups of students write and draw what they learned. After the completed works are attached to the classroom walls, others students affix post-its to the posters to extend on the ideas, add questions.
- Sequence It - create timelines of major events discussed
- Low-Stakes Quizzes - Give a short quiz using technologies like Kahoot or a Google form.
- Have students write down three quiz questions (to ask at the beginning of the next class).
- Ask a question. Give students ten seconds to confer with peers before you call on a random student to answer. Repeat.
- Have kids create a cheat sheet of information that would be useful for a quiz on the day's topic.
- Kids write notes to peers describing what they learned from them during class discussions.
- Have students complete the following sentence: "The [concept, skill, word] is like _____ because

- _____."
- Ask students to write what they learned, and any lingering questions on an "exit ticket". Before they leave class, have them put their exit tickets in a folder or bin labeled either "Got It," "More Practice, Please," or "I Need Some Help!"
 - After writing down the learning outcome, ask students to take a card, circle one of the following options, and return the card to you before they leave:

ELL

Such as:

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate

Special Education

List is not inclusive but may include examples such as:

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Shorten spelling tests to focus on mastering the most functional words.
- Substitute alternatives for written assignments (clay models, posters, panoramas, collections, etc.)
- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn to pass.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials.
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Reduce visual distractions in the classroom (mobiles, etc.).
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Use a study carrel. (Provide extras so that the student is not singled out.)
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Maintain adequate space between desks.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.

- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student, and allow oral responses.
- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Allow the student to complete an independent project as an alternative test.
- Give progress reports instead of grades.
- Grade spelling separately from content.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Show a model of the end product of directions (e.g., a completed math problem or finished quiz).
- Stand near the student when giving directions or presenting a lesson.
- Mark the correct answers rather than the incorrect ones.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Average grades out when assignments are reworked, or grade on corrected work.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

504

Examples of accommodations in 504 plans include but are not limited to:

- preferential seating
- extended time on tests and assignments
- reduced homework or classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials
- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

At Risk

Examples may include:

- Use of mnemonics

- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a study carrel
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Weekly home-school communication tools (notebook, daily log, phone calls or email messages)
- Peer or scribe note-taking
- Lab and math sheets with highlighted instructions
- Graph paper to assist in organizing or lining up math problems
- Use of manipulatives
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting
- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Preview test procedures
- Film or video supplements in place of reading text
- Pass/no pass option
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

Gifted and Talented

Focus on effort and practice

Offer the Most Difficult First

Offer choice

Speak to Student Interests

Allow G/T students to work together

Encourage risk taking

