Unit 02: Matter and Energy Transformations in Ecosystems 2019

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Honors Biology, Academic Biology**
Time Period: **November**
Length: **9 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

In this unit of study, students construct explanations for the role of energy in the cycling of matter in organisms and ecosystems. They apply mathematical concepts to develop evidence to support explanations of the interactions of photosynthesis and cellular respiration, and they will develop models to communicate these explanations. Students also understand organisms' interactions with each other and their physical environment and how organisms obtain resources. Students utilize the crosscutting concepts of matter and energy and systems, and system models to make sense of ecosystem dynamics. Students are expected to use students construct explanations for the role of energy in the cycling of matter in organisms and ecosystems. They apply mathematical concepts to develop evidence to support explanations as they demonstrate their understanding of the disciplinary core ideas.

Enduring Understandings

- All organisms transfer matter and convert energy from one form to another. Both matter and energy are necessary to build and maintain structures within the organism.
- Measurement and observation tools are used to categorize, represent and interpret the natural world.

Essential Questions

- How do we build and refine models that describe and explain the natural and designed world?
- How is matter transferred and energy transferred/transformed in living systems?

Student Learning Objectives (Performance Expectations)

- Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on conceptual understanding of the role of aerobic and anaerobic respiration in different environments.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical processes of either aerobic or anaerobic respiration.] (HS-LS2-3)
- Develop a model to illustrate the role of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere. [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include simulations and mathematical models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the specific chemical steps of photosynthesis and respiration.] (HS-LS2-5)
- Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on illustrating inputs and outputs of matter and the transfer and

transformation of energy in photosynthesis by plants and other photosynthesizing organisms. Examples of models could include diagrams, chemical equations, and conceptual models.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific biochemical steps.] (HS-LS1-5)

- Use mathematical representations to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using a mathematical model of stored energy in biomass to describe the transfer of energy from one trophic level to another and that matter and energy are conserved as matter cycles and energy flows through ecosystems. Emphasis is on atoms and molecules such as carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen being conserved as they move through an ecosystem.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to proportional reasoning to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy.] (HS-LS2-4)

Science & Engineering Practices

9-12.HS-ETS1-1.1.1	Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions.
9-12.HS-ETS1-3.6.1	Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.
9-12.HS-ETS1-2.6.1	Design a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

9-12.HS-LS1-1.LS1.A.1	Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life.
9-12.HS-LS1-2.LS1.A.1	Multicellular organisms have a hierarchical structural organization, in which any one system is made up of numerous parts and is itself a component of the next level.
9-12.HS-LS1-3.LS1.A.1	Feedback mechanisms maintain a living system's internal conditions within certain limits and mediate behaviors, allowing it to remain alive and functional even as external conditions change within some range. Feedback mechanisms can encourage (through positive feedback) or discourage (negative feedback) what is going on inside the living 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-LS1-6.LS1.C.1	The sugar molecules thus formed contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen: their hydrocarbon backbones are used to make amino acids and other carbon-based molecules that can be assembled into larger molecules (such as proteins or DNA), used for example to form new cells.
9-12.HS-LS1-7.LS1.C.1	As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products.
9-12.HS-LS1-6.LS1.C.2	As matter and energy flow through different organizational levels of living systems, chemical elements are recombined in different ways to form different products.
9-12.HS-LS1-7.LS1.C.2	As a result of these chemical reactions, energy is transferred from one system of interacting molecules to another. Cellular respiration is a chemical process in which the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and new compounds are formed that can transport energy to muscles. Cellular respiration also releases the energy needed to maintain body temperature despite ongoing energy transfer to the surrounding environment.
9-12.HS-LS2-4.LS2.B.1	Plants or algae form the lowest level of the food web. At each link upward in a food web,

	only a small fraction of the matter consumed at the lower level is transferred upward, to produce growth and release energy in cellular respiration at the higher level. Given this inefficiency, there are generally fewer organisms at higher levels of a food web. Some matter reacts to release energy for life functions, some matter is stored in newly made structures, and much is discarded. The chemical elements that make up the molecules of organisms pass through food webs and into and out of the atmosphere and soil, and they are combined and recombined in different ways. At each link in an ecosystem, matter and energy are conserved.
9-12.HS-LS2-5.LS2.B.1	Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans, and geosphere through chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes.
9-12.HS-LS2-5.PS3.D.1	The main way that solar energy is captured and stored on Earth is through the complex chemical process known as photosynthesis.

Cross Cutting Concepts

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-LS2-3.5.1	Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems.
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-LS1-7.5.1	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-LS1-1.6.1	students investigate systems by examining the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and their interconnections to reveal the system's function and/or solve a problem. They infer the functions and properties of natural and designed objects and systems from their overall structure, the way their components are shaped and used, and the molecular substructures of their various materials.
9-12.HS-LS1-3.7.1	Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system.

Unit Sequence

- • At each link in an ecosystem, matter and energy are conserved.
- • Construct and revise an explanation for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions, based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.
- • Construct and revise an explanation for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions, considering that most scientific knowledge is quite durable but is, in principle, subject to change based on new evidence and/or reinterpretation of existing evidence.
- • Develop a model, based on evidence, to illustrate the roles of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere at different scales.
- • Develop a model, based on evidence, to illustrate the roles of photosynthesis and cellular respiration in the cycling of carbon among the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere, showing the relationships among variables in systems and their components in the natural and designed world.

- • 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 aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
- • Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems.
- • Given this inefficiency, there are generally fewer organisms at higher levels of a food web.
- • Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer) can be used to simulate systems and interactions—including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.
- • Photosynthesis and cellular respiration (including anaerobic processes) provide most of the energy for life processes.
- • Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans, and geosphere through chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes.
- • Plants or algae form the lowest level of the food web. At each link upward in a food web, only a small fraction of the matter consumed at the lower level is transferred upward to produce growth and release energy in cellular respiration at the higher level.
- • Some matter reacts to release energy for life functions, some matter is stored in newly made structures, and much is discarded.
- • The chemical elements that make up the molecules of organisms pass through food webs and into and out of the atmosphere and soil, and they are combined and recombined in different ways.
- • The main way that solar energy is captured and stored on Earth is through the complex chemical process known as photosynthesis.
- • Use a mathematical model of stored energy in biomass to describe the transfer of energy from one trophic level to another and to show how matter and energy are conserved as matter cycles and energy flows through ecosystems.
- • Use a mathematical model to describe the conservation of atoms and molecules as they move through an ecosystem.
- • Use proportional reasoning to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy through an ecosystem.
- Concepts
- Concepts
- Concepts
- Formative Assessment
- Formative Assessment
- Formative Assessment
- Part A: Why do astrobiologists look for water on planets and not oxygen when they search for life on other planets?
- Part B: Why is there no such thing as a food chain?
- Part C: How can the process of photosynthesis and respiration in a cell impact ALL of Earth's systems?
- Support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem using conceptual thinking and mathematical representations of phenomena.

Standards / Indicators

SCI.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.
SCI.HS-LS2-4	Use a mathematical representation to support claims for the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem.
SCI.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.
SCI.HS-LS1-3	Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis.
SCI.HS-LS1-7	Use a model to illustrate that cellular respiration is a chemical process whereby the bonds of food molecules and oxygen molecules are broken and the bonds in new compounds are formed resulting in a net transfer of energy.
SCI.HS-LS1-5	Use a model to illustrate how photosynthesis transforms light energy into stored chemical energy.
SCI.HS-LS2-3	Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Lesson Titles

- cellular respiration
- chemical energy and ATP
- chemosynthesis
- cycling of matter and energy
- energy in ecosystems
- fermentation
- food chains and food webs
- photosynthesis

Career Readiness, Life Literacies & Key Skills

WRK.K-12.P.1	Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
WRK.K-12.P.4	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
WRK.K-12.P.5	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
WRK.K-12.P.8	Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
WRK.K-12.P.9	Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence.

Interdisciplinary Connections:

LA.RH.9-10.7	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text, to analyze information presented via different mediums.
LA.RST.9-10.2	Determine the central ideas, themes, or conclusions of a text; trace the text's explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate

	summary of the text.
LA.RST.9-10.3	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks, attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.
LA.RST.9-10.7	Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.
LA.WHST.9-10.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.WHST.9-10.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LA.WHST.9-10.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LA.WHST.9-10.7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LA.WHST.9-10.8	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS1	Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS2	Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
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.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS4	Process data and report results.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS2	Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS3	Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.

ELA/Literacy & Math Standards

- • Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities representing matter cycles and energy flows among organisms in ecosystems.
- • Cite specific textual evidence to support an explanation for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
- • Define appropriate quantities to represent matter and energy for the purpose of descriptive

modeling of their cycling and flow among organisms in ecosystems.

- Develop and strengthen an explanation based on evidence for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
- Develop and write an explanation, based on evidence, for the cycling of matter and flow of energy in aerobic and anaerobic conditions by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- Represent the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols. Make sense of quantities of and relationships between matter and energy as they cycle and flow through an ecosystem.
- Use a mathematical model to describe the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem. Identify important quantities in the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem and map their relationships using tools. Analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions, reflecting on the results and improving the model if it has not served its purpose.
- Use units as a way to understand the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem. Choose and interpret units consistently in formulas to determine the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem. Choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays representing the cycling of matter and flow of energy among organisms in an ecosystem.
- English Language Arts/Literacy
- Mathematics

Instructional Strategies, Learning Activities, Levels of Blooms / DOK

- calorimetry virtual lab
- carbon transfer in Elodea lab
- chromatography lab
- class discussion
- class notes
- demonstration
- fermentation lab
- floating leaf disc lab
- photosynthesis poster project
- plant transpiration virtual lab
- respiration poster project
- slide presentation
- TED talk
- video clip
- webquest
- worksheets

Modifications

ELL Modifications

- Focus on domain specific vocabulary and keywords
- Group students
- K-W-L charts (what I know - what I want to know - what I've learned)
- Provide ELL students with multiple literacy strategies
- Repeat, reword, clarify
- Tap prior knowledge
- Use graphic organizer
- Use real objects when possible

IEP & 504 Modifications

- Focus on domain specific vocabulary and keywords
- modeling and showing lots of examples
- non-verbal redirection of behaviors
- providing study guides that don't lead the student to study too much extraneous information (less unnecessary details)/scaffolded study guides
- rewording questions so that there are not higher level vocabulary within the question (you are testing for understanding of the content not the ability to understand the question)

Gifted and Talented Modifications

- Ask students' higher level questions that require students to look into causes, experiences, and facts to draw a conclusion or make connections to other areas of learning
- Determine where students' interests lie and capitalize on their inquisitiveness. (Is there a specific career they are interested in? How would this apply to their interest?)
- Encourage students to explore concepts in depth and encourage independent studies or investigations
- Evaluation of thesis statements
- Generating and testing hypotheses
- Graph analysis / interpretation
- Journal article analysis

At Risk Modifications

- additional help during tutoring/Delsea One/Academic Enrichment
- hands-on Instruction
- modeling and showing lots of examples

- review, restate, reword directions
- testing modifications
- visuals

Formative Assessment

- exit ticket
- google survey
- Kahoot
- KWL form
- lesson summary
- previous class review
- question of the day
- Think-pair-share

Alternative Assessment

Performance tasks

Project-based assignments

Problem-based assignments

Presentations

Reflective pieces

Concept maps

Case-based scenarios

Summative Assessment

- calorimetry virtual lab
- carbon transfer through snails and elodea virtual lab
- cellular respiration lab
- cellular respiration project
- cellular respiration quiz
- cellular respiration test
- food chain project

- food chain quiz
- food chain test
- marking period assessment / benchmark assessment
- photosynthesis lab
- photosynthesis project
- photosynthesis quiz
- photosynthesis test
- plant transpiration virtual lab

Benchmark Assessment

Skills-based assessment

Reading response

Writing prompt

Lab practical

Resources and Materials

- Google Classroom
- Leaf Photosynthesis NetLogo Model: This Java-based NetLogo model allows students to investigate the chemical and energy inputs and outputs of photosynthesis through an interactive simulation. http://ngss.nsta.org/Resource.aspx?ResourceID=249
- Of Microbes and Men: Students will develop a model to show the relationships among nitrogen and the ecosystem including parts that are not observable but predict observable phenomena. They will then construct an explanation of the effects of the environmental and human factors on this cycle. http://www.science-live.org/teachers/NitrogenGame.html
- Surviving Winter in the Dust Bowl (Food Chains and Trophic Levels): This is one of 30 lessons from the NSTA Press book Scientific Argumentation in Biology. The lesson engages students in an argumentation cycle based on an engaging scenario in which their group is a farm family trying to survive a dust bowl winter with limited food and water resources. The family has a bull, a cow, and limited amounts of water and wheat. Students are presented with four options that include various combinations of eating or keeping the animals alive and eating the wheat. Within this scenario, the lesson provides data on nutritional requirements of cows and humans, along with nutritional contents of wheat, milk, and beef. Students then use this data to construct an argument for the best strategy to allow their family to survive. As they construct this argument, students build and apply knowledge of food chains, trophic levels, interdependence among organisms, and energy transfers within ecosystems. This lesson is intended for middle or high school students. Teachers are encouraged to refer to the preface, introduction, student assessment samples, and appendix provided in the full book for important background on the practice of argumentation and resources for classroom implementation. http://ngss.nsta.org/Resource.aspx?ResourceID=147
- textbook

- video clips saved on teacher computer on Matter and Energy Transformations in Ecosystems

Technology

- chromebooks
- http://www.glencoe.com/sites/common_assets/science/virtual_labs/LS12/LS12.html
- https://lhsblogs.typepad.com/files/cell-respiration-virtual-lab.pdf
- internet

TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.B	Creativity and Innovation: Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge and develop innovative products and process using technology.
TECH.8.1.12.C	Communication and Collaboration: Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.
TECH.8.1.12.E	Research and Information Fluency: Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.
TECH.8.1.12.F	Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making: Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.
TECH.8.2.12.C	Design: The design process is a systematic approach to solving problems.