Unit 2 - Simple Invertebrates - Sponges, Cnidarians, Flatworms, and Roundworms (Life Science) Copied from: Zoology w/Lab (Life Science), Copied on: 02/21/22

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Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

ZOOLOGY, GRADE 11-12

UNIT 2 - SIMPLE INVERTEBRATES

SPONGES, CNIDARIANS, FLATWORMS, AND ROUNDWORMS

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Students continue exploring the hierarchical organization of animal complexity. They will now start investigating how and why animals are classified in relationship to their body plans. Evolutionary relationships and Metazoan body components will be analyzed while complexity and body size are examined. As species are classified and phylogeny is constructed, traditional evolutionary phylogeny is determined. The focus of this unit lies with invertebrate body plans of Acoelomate and Psuedocoelomates.

Enduring Understanding

• Invertebrate organisms have varied body plans

• Invertebrate organisms are classified by the type of body cavity present

• Simpler invertebrates can be examined based on some basic characteristics

Essential Questions

• Why are invertebrates classified as they are?

• How do these animals impact each other?

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 2 Students will know:

• The current classification and phylogeny criteria used to categorize animals.

• Basic theories of taxonomy

• The major divisions of life and subdivisions of the Animal Kingdom

• Ecological relationships of Acoelomate and Pseudocoelomate

• Form and Function of Acoelomate and Pseudocoelomate body plans

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS-S)

NextGen Science Standards

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-LS4-5	Evaluate the evidence supporting claims that changes in environmental conditions may result in (1) increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.
9-12.HS-LS1-2	Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.
9-12.HS-LS4-1	Communicate scientific information that common ancestry and biological evolution are supported by multiple lines of empirical evidence.
9-12.HS-LS1-4	Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms.

9-12.HS-LS4-2	Construct an explanation based on evidence that the process of evolution primarily results from four factors: (1) the potential for a species to increase in number, (2) the heritable genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction, (3) competition for limited resources, and (4) the proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in the environment.
9-12.HS-LS4-4	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations.
9-12.HS-LS4-1.1.1	students observe patterns in systems at different scales and cite patterns as empirical evidence for causality in supporting their explanations of phenomena. They recognize classifications or explanations used at one scale may not be useful or need revision using a different scale; thus requiring improved investigations and experiments. They use mathematical representations to identify certain patterns and analyze patterns of performance in order to reengineer and improve a designed system.
9-12.HS-LS1-2.2	Developing and Using Models
9-12.HS-LS1-4.2.1	Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.
9-12.HS-LS1-2.2.1	Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system.
9-12.HS-LS4-5.2.1	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-LS1-2.4.1	Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions— including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales.
9-12.HS-LS4-1.8.1	Communicate scientific information (e.g., about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically).
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-LS1-1.LS1.A.1	Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life.
9-12.HS-LS1-1.LS1.A.2	All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins, which carry out most of the work of cells.
9-12.HS-LS1-4.LS1.B.1	In multicellular organisms individual cells grow and then divide via a process called mitosis, thereby allowing the organism to grow. The organism begins as a single cell (fertilized egg) that divides successively to produce many cells, with each parent cell passing identical genetic material (two variants of each chromosome pair) to both daughter cells. Cellular division and differentiation produce and maintain a complex organism, composed of systems of tissues and organs that work together to meet the needs of the whole organism.
9-12.HS-LS4-1.LS4.A.1	Genetic information provides evidence of evolution. DNA sequences vary among species, but there are many overlaps; in fact, the ongoing branching that produces multiple lines of descent can be inferred by comparing the DNA sequences of different organisms. Such information is also derivable from the similarities and differences in amino acid sequences and from anatomical and embryological evidence.
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.B.1	Natural selection occurs only if there is both
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.B.1.1	variation in the genetic information between organisms in a population and

9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.B.1.2	variation in the expression of that genetic information—that is, trait variation—that leads to differences in performance among individuals.
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.C.1	Evolution is a consequence of the interaction of four factors:
9-12.HS-LS4-3.LS4.C.1	Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not.
9-12.HS-LS4-6.LS4.C.1	Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline–and sometimes the extinction–of some species.
9-12.HS-LS4-5.LS4.C.1	Changes in the physical environment, whether naturally occurring or human induced, have thus contributed to the expansion of some species, the emergence of new distinct species as populations diverge under different conditions, and the decline–and sometimes the extinction–of some species.
9-12.HS-LS4-4.LS4.C.1	Natural selection leads to adaptation, that is, to a population dominated by organisms that are anatomically, behaviorally, and physiologically well suited to survive and reproduce in a specific environment. That is, the differential survival and reproduction of organisms in a population that have an advantageous heritable trait leads to an increase in the proportion of individuals in future generations that have the trait and to a decrease in the proportion of individuals that do not.
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.C.1.1	the potential for a species to increase in number,
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.C.1.2	the genetic variation of individuals in a species due to mutation and sexual reproduction,
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.C.1.3	competition for an environment's limited supply of the resources that individuals need in order to survive and reproduce, and
9-12.HS-LS4-2.LS4.C.1.4	the ensuing proliferation of those organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce in that environment.
9-12.HS-LS4-3.LS4.C.2	Adaptation also means that the distribution of traits in a population can change when conditions change.
9-12.HS-LS4-5.LS4.C.2	Species become extinct because they can no longer survive and reproduce in their altered environment. If members cannot adjust to change that is too fast or drastic, the opportunity for the species' evolution is lost.
9-12.HS-LS2-7.LS4.D.1	Biodiversity is increased by the formation of new species (speciation) and decreased by the loss of species (extinction).
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.LS4.D.2	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.

Interdisciplinary Connections

MA.S-ID.A	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable
MA.S-ID.B	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables
LA.RST.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough evidence from the text to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to precise details for explanations or descriptions.
LA.RST.11-12.2	Determine the central ideas, themes, or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
MA.S-IC.A	Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments
LA.RST.11-12.3	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
LA.RST.11-12.5	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
MA.S-IC.B	Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies
LA.RST.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.RST.11-12.8	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
LA.RST.11-12.9	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
LA.WHST.11-12.1	Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
LA.WHST.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
LA.WHST.11-12.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.WHST.11-12.5	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.

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to...

• Demonstrate how to classify animals according to their characteristics

• Explain basic theories of taxonomy

• Classify the major divisions and subdivisions of the Animal Kingdom

• Compare and contrast the relationships, body plans, niches, and biological contributions of protozoans, Acoelomates and Pseudocoelomates

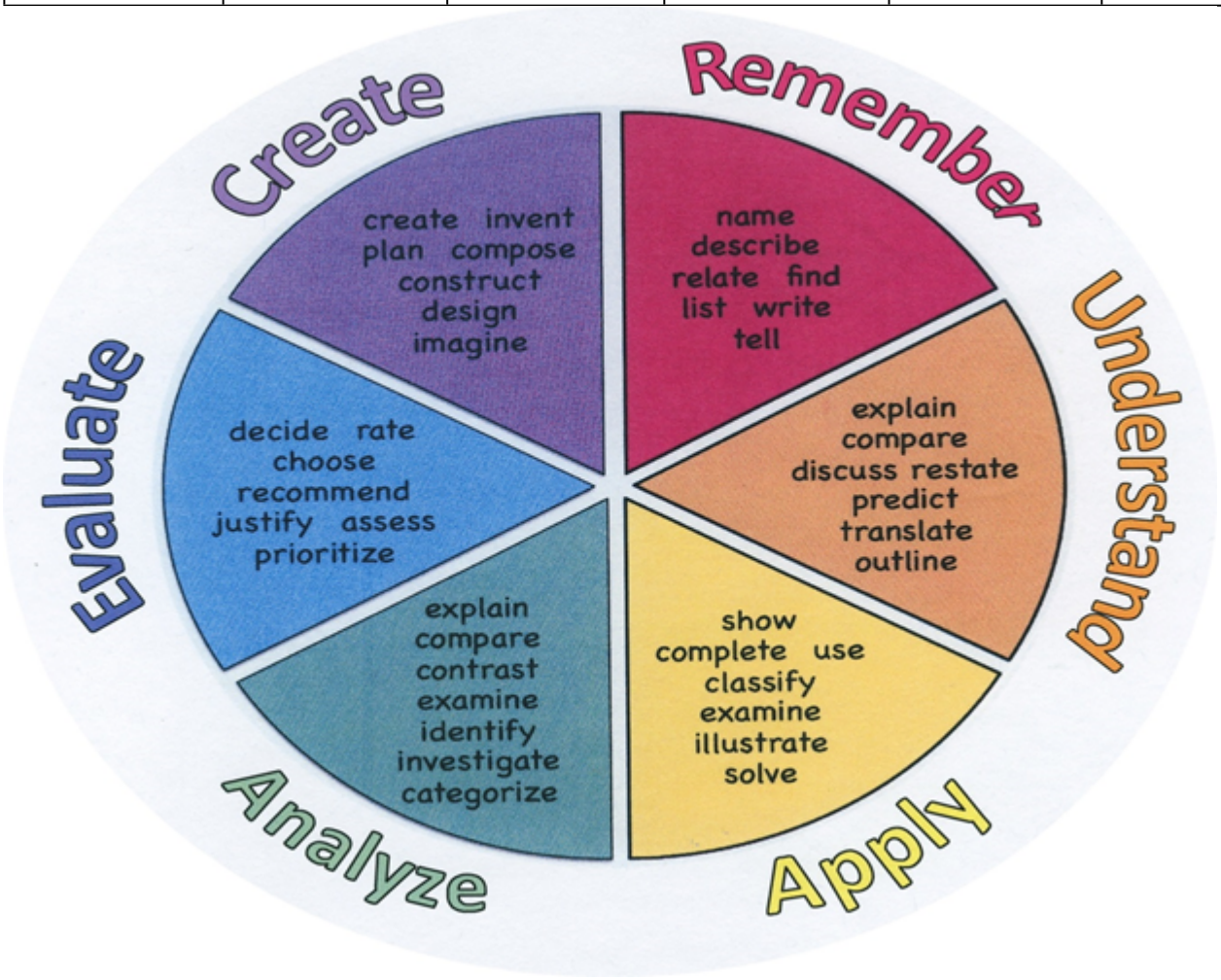
• Compare and contrast the form and function of protozoans, Acoelomate and Pseudocoelomate body plans

• Demonstrate proper lab safety when working with specimens

Action Verbs: Below are examples of action verbs associated with each level of the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
Choose	Classify	Choose	Categorize	Appraise	Combine
Describe	Defend	Dramatize	Classify	Judge	Compose
Define	Demonstrate	Explain	Compare	Criticize	Construct
Label	Distinguish	Generalize	Differentiate	Defend	Design
List	Explain	Judge	Distinguish	Compare	Develop
Locate	Express	Organize	Identify	Assess	Formulate
Match	Extend	Paint	Infer	Conclude	Hypothesize
Memorize	Give Examples	Prepare	Point out	Contrast	Invent
Name	Illustrate	Produce	Select	Critique	Make
Omit	Indicate	Select	Subdivide	Determine	Originate
Recite	Interrelate	Show	Survey	Grade	Organize
Select	Interpret	Sketch	Arrange	Justify	Plan
State	Infer	Solve	Breakdown	Measure	Produce
Count	Match	Use	Combine	Rank	Role Play
Draw	Paraphrase	Add	Detect	Rate	Drive
Outline	Represent	Calculate	Diagram	Support	Devise
Point	Restate	Change	Discriminate	Test	Generate
Quote	Rewrite	Classify	Illustrate		Integrate
Recall	Select	Complete	Outline		Prescribe
Recognize	Show	Compute	Point out		Propose
Repeat	Summarize	Discover	Separate		Reconstruct
Reproduce	Tell	Divide			Revise
	Translate	Examine			Rewrite
	Associate	Graph			Transform
	Compute	Interpolate			
	Convert	Manipulate			
	Discuss	Modify			
	Estimate	Operate			
	Extrapolate	Subtract			
	Generalize				

	Predict				



Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- Crash Course Videos with associated questions
- Lab- Comparing Worms
- Lab- Observation of Simple Invertebrates
- Lab- Planaria Behavior
- Group research project - Parasites
- Understanding taxonomic principles, binomial nomenclature, and cladograms

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

Google Classroom Assignment (Formative)

QUIA Quiz (Summative)

Pear Deck (Alternate)

Lab Reports (Alternate)

Common, Department Quarterly Benchmarks (Benchmark)

Oncourse Assessment Tools (Formative)

Unit Test/Quiz (Summative)

"Do Now/Exit Ticket" Activity (Formative)

- Admit Tickets
- Compare & Contrast
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Group research project- Parasites
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Lab- Comparing Worms
- Lab- Observation of Simple Invertebrates
- Lab-Planaria Behavior
- Multimedia Reports
- Outline
- Quarterly Benchmarks
- Quizzes

- Self- assessments
- Study Guide
- Surveys
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Unit review/Test prep
- Unit tests
- Web-Based Assessments
- Written Reports

Primary Resources & Materials

Textbook: *Biology*, Miller and Levine

Chromebook: Online access to textbook and digital resources from *Biology,* Miller and Levine

Ancillary Resources

YouTube videos - Crash Course series with associated question worksheets

Animal models

Diagram package

Compound light microscopes

Selection of prepared slides showing properties of tissue types

Dissection kits

Various preserved animal specimens

Technology Infusion

Student-issued Chromebooks will be used to access Pearson online course materials for use in the classroom and from home

Interactive digital content available through Pearson EasyBridge will serve as in class material, at home learning, and extension activities for differentiated use

YouTube videos for lesson enhancement and differentiation (Crash Course video series with associated question worksheets0

Google Classroom will be used to disseminate course information and better communicate with students and parents beyond the classroom walls

Google Suite will be used to help drive the Google Classroom experience and better integrate it into every-day use

Prezi will be used to serve as an alternative to Google Slides or MS PowerPoint to give students an option for presentation software

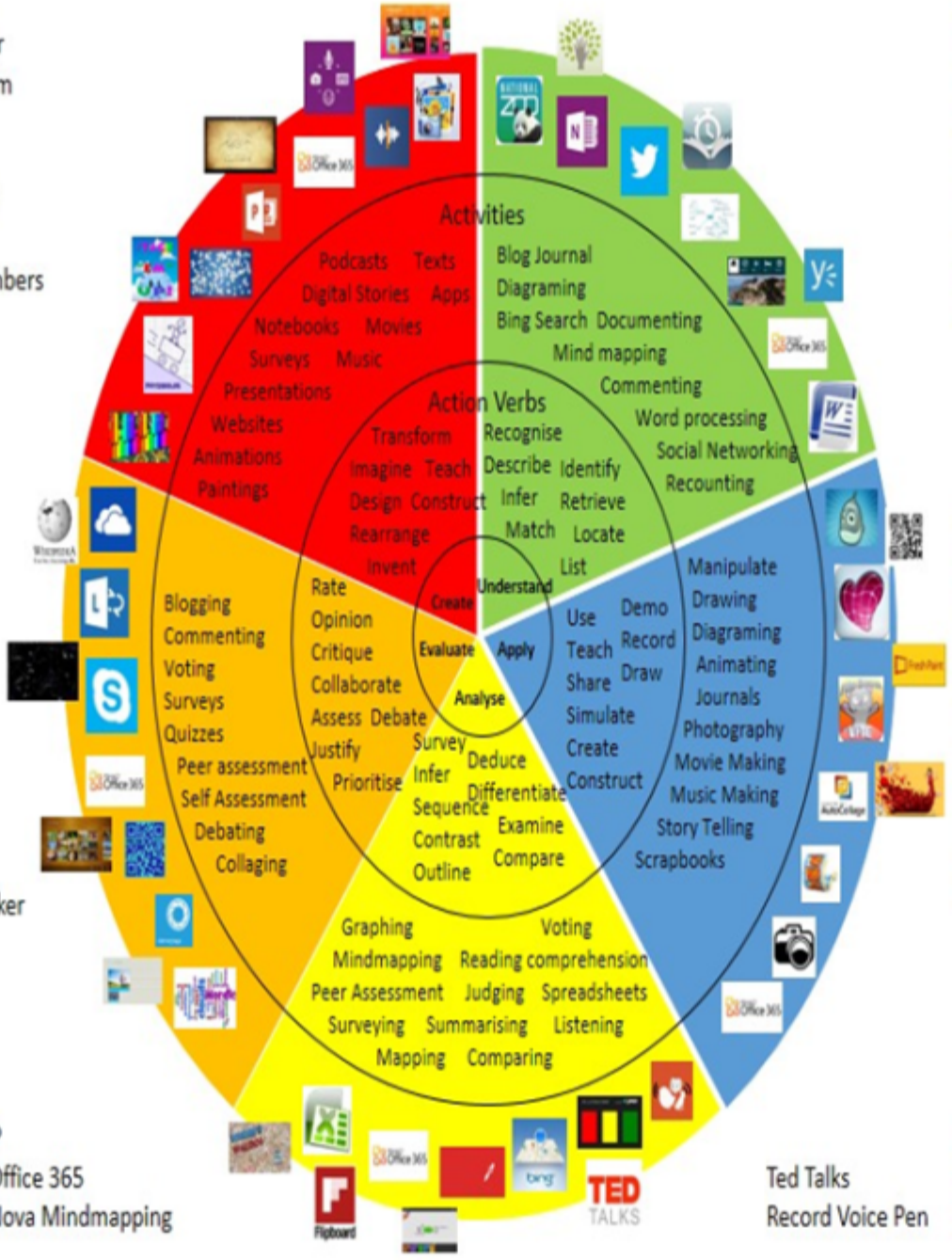
Subscription to Defined STEM website will help students make choices in their own educational journey by selecting topics they are interested in and collaborate with like-minded students in a group project

Use MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote will help students become tech savvy as they prepare for their journey into adulthood

Win 8.1 Apps/Tools Pedagogy Wheel

Podcasts
Photostory 3
Kid Story Builder
Music Maker Jam
Paint A Story
Office 365
MS PowerPoint
Stack 'Em Up
NqSquared Numbers
Physamajig
Xylophone 8

Wikipedia
Skydrive
Lync
SkyMap
Skype
Office 365
Puzzle Touch
Easy QR
Memorylage
Life Moments
Word Cloud Maker



Where's Waldo?
MS Excel Office 365
Flipboard Nova Mindmapping

Ted Talks
Record Voice Pen

Originally taken from http://www.coetail.com/vzimmer/files/2013/02/iPadagogy-Wheel.001.jpg
And adapted for Windows 8.1 devices by Charlotte Beckhurst @CharBeckhurst

Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP1.1	Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP5.1	Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP7.1	Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP8.1	Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of

	problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP10.1	Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP11.1	Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.
CRP.K-12.CRP12.1	Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.1	Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.2	Modify Personalized Student Learning Plans to support declared career goals.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.
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.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.12.A.3	Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
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.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	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.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.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.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.12.D.1	Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS1	Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS2	Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
TECH.8.1.12.E	Research and Information Fluency: Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.
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.CS3	Evaluate and select information sources and digital tools based on the appropriateness for specific tasks.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS4	Process data and report results.
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.8.1.12.F.CS1	Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation.
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.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

21st Century Skills

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Global Awareness

Differentiation

Students will be arranged in groups based on results of multiple intelligence surveys and behavioral analysis to allow for collegial collaboration in the classroom.

Students will participate in review games each section using the Kahoot! platform and their Chromebboks to help solidify each section's learning activities.

Students will utilize the Pearson online module to have access to the digital textbook and the alternate versions of the textbook as needed to adjust to the students' current reading levels.

Differentiations:

- Small group instruction
- Small group assignments
- Extra time to complete assignments
- Pairing oral instruction with visuals
- Repeat directions
- Use manipulatives
- Study guides
- Teacher reads assessments allowed
- Scheduled breaks
- Rephrase written directions
- Multisensory approaches
- Additional time
- Preview vocabulary
- Preview content & concepts
- Behavior management plan
- Highlight text
- Student(s) work with assigned partner
- Visual presentation
- Dictation to scribe
- Small group setting

Hi-Prep Differentiations:

- Alternative formative and summative assessments
- Games and tournaments
- Group investigations
- Guided Reading
- Independent research and projects
- Interest groups
- Leveled rubrics
- Multiple intelligence options
- Multiple texts
- Project-based learning

- Problem-based learning
- Tiered activities/assignments
- Tiered products
- Varying organizers for instructions

Lo-Prep Differentiations

- Choice of books or activities
- Exploration by interest
- Flexible grouping
- Goal setting with students
- Mini workshops to re-teach or extend skills
- Open-ended activities
- Think-Pair-Share
- Varied supplemental materials

Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)

Students with IEP's or 504's will be granted the following accommodations (as examples, but not limited to additional accommodations as deemed necessary):

- additional time will be granted to students with special needs to perform research for the Parasites project

- standardized chapter/unit tests will be modified in OnCouse Connect to limit answer choices and simplify vocabulary as necessary for better understanding and facility of use

- in the Worm Comparison laboratory exercise, students with special needs will be offered an abbreviated procedure to accommodate the level of the exercise.

- printed copy of board work/notes provided
- additional time for skill mastery
- assistive technology
- behavior management plan
- check work frequently for understanding
- computer or electronic device utilizes

- extended time on tests/ quizzes
- have student repeat directions to check for understanding
- highlighted text visual presentation
- modified assignment format
- modified test content
- modified test format
- modified test length
- multi-sensory presentation
- multiple test sessions
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- Provide modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
- reduced/shortened reading assignments
- Reduced/shortened written assignments
- secure attention before giving instruction/directions
- shortened assignments
- student working with an assigned partner
- teacher initiated weekly assignment sheet
- Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

English Language Learning (ELL)

To assist ELL students, the following are examples of modifications to instruction (including, but limited to):

-ELL students will be paired with students who are bilingual to assist in translation of English to the students' native language to ease the transition into the exclusive use of English in the classroom setting

-ELL students will be offered videos or illustrations of laboratory procedures to facilitate the understanding of those procedures (ex. pictures of the dissection specimens with labels in two languages)

-ELL students will be offered the Biology textbook written in Spanish, if they are a native Spanish speaker, which aligns to the English-language version of the textbook to facilitate translations and understanding

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarif
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using computer word processing spell check and grammar check features
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests

At Risk

To assist At Risk students, the following are examples of modifications to instruction (including, but limited to):

-At Risk students will be presented with a streamlined curriculum removing non-essential information for ease of understanding

-At Risk students will be provided with study guides at conclusion of the unit to facilitate understanding

-At Risk students will be allowed to take tests open book

- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
- allowing students to select from given choices
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments

- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

To assist T&G students, the following are examples of modifications to instruction (including, but limited to):

-students may be grouped to conduct deeper research into the history of parasites on planet Earth

-students may create a 3D engineered project demonstrating knowledge of sponge anatomy

-students may do additional research on the use of sponges commercially

- Above grade level placement option for qualified students
- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Cluster grouping
- Complete activities aligned with above grade level text using Benchmark results
- Create a blog or social media page about their unit
- Debate issues with research to support arguments
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Higher order, critical & creative thinking skills, and discovery
- Multi-disciplinary unit and/or project
- Teacher-selected instructional strategies that are focused to provide challenge, engagement, and growth opportunities
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge

Sample Lesson