Course Name: Life Skills Science: (SCMD)

Course Number: 154000
PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: **Unit Summary:** Life Skills Science/Astronomy **Grade Level(s):** This unit will explore the Earth's place in the universe and its characteristics 9-12 in comparison to other objects in our solar system which make it uniquely suited for sustaining life. The unit will begin with an overview of the organization of the universe and an exploration of developments that led to our current understanding of the universe. The focus will then shift to the evolution of the universe and the creation of our solar system as described by the Big Bang Theory. The organization of our solar system and the characteristics of our sun make it possible for life on Earth. Students will research the characteristics of different objects in our solar system such as planets, moons and asteroids and use this research to determine if human life could be sustained elsewhere in the solar system with the assistance of technology. **Essential Question(s): Enduring Understanding(s):** Students will be able to: - How do science and technology influence each Understand the development of scientific ideas is essential for building other? scientific knowledge. • Technology enables us to better understand Earth's systems and the -How are planets and other objects in space similar to impact on science. and different from Earth? The Earth and Moon systems effects on gravity. -What characteristics does Understand and identify the planets that make up our Solar System our Sun have with stars? Analyze the characteristics of Earth that make it uniquely suited in our -Why is the Sun so important solar system for life to exist. to our planet and life? Observe and understand the life of a star. -Why do we study our solar system and search for life on other planets? -What effects does gravity have on Earth?

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Core Curriculum Content Standards for Students with Severe Disabilities that are applicable.

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challenging the student and attainability. As a result, all students will be assessed and placed into the appropriate learning target below and progress accordingly.

Learning Target1. Discuss how our understanding of the universe and our solar system has

- 2. List and create a model of the planets in our Solar System.
- 3. Sequence the life cycle of a star as a poster or PowerPoint presentation.
- 4. Explain the importance of the Sun to the planet Earth.

changed as new technology has developed.

- 5. Explain phases of the moon and effects the moon has on the Earth's gravitational pull.
- 6. Create a poster that shows how the tilt of the Earth on its axis affects seasonal variations on Earth.

NJCCCS

- **1. Science:** 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (1, 6)
- **2. Science:** 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (5, 6)

3. Science: 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (5, 6)

4. Science: 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (5, 6)

5. Science: 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (5, 6)

6. Science: 5.1 A (1-3), 5.1 C (1-3), 5.1 D (1-2), 5.4 A (5, 6)

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Encompasses public speaking, technology, active listening, listening comprehension, creating models, PowerPoint presentations, posters.

Students will engage with the following text:

*Not a text based program

Students will write:

Informal:

- short answer response
- open-ended response
- daily warm ups
- discussion

- projects
- technology (laptops and iPads)

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom activities.

- Real-life application
- Use of technology (iPad, laptops and SMART Board)
- Astrology Videos
- Role-playing activities
- Demonstrate knowledge through classroom games
- Brainstorming
- Problem solving activities

Other learning experiences could include

- Alternate lesson openers
- Warm-ups
- Think/pair/share activities
- Small group discussion
- Whole class discussion
- Critical thinking activities
- Independent practice
- Differentiated instruction

- Help students become self-sufficient and independent members of society.
- Improve students' academic skills to enable them to live independently.
- To specifically meet the educational needs of students as written in their IEPs.
- To provide opportunities to learn and practice daily living skills.

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IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, warm-ups, class discussion, summary/reaction/journal writing, individual conferences, exit tickets and performance tasks.

<u>Accommodations/Modifications</u>:

- Use multimedia equipment (iPads, laptops, etc...) to lessen reliance on text.
- Incorporate experiential and community based activities related to lesson theme.
- Include "hands on" activities (games, projects) within lectures/activities.
- Emphasize sensory experiences reflecting student's learning style: auditory, multisensory, visual, physical movement/kinesthetic.
- Use graphic organizers.
- Complete assignments through oral reports, tapes, projects or other means to lessen amount of writing.
- Extend time limits for tests and assignments.
- Guided questions provided before, during and/or after video presentations to ensure the comprehension of the main ideas.
- Provide written rubric for all projects and review accordingly
- Provide samples of projects/presentations for students to use as a reference.
- Read test items that do not assess reading skills to students.
- Use models, manipulatives and other concrete materials to demonstrate concepts and solve problems.
- Have student repeat or rephrase assignments.
- Check for understanding frequently.
- Provide multiple practice sessions to reinforce a new skill/concept.
- Break problems into smaller pieces.
- Provide guided notes/handouts.
- Review needed skills prior to lesson.

Summative Assessments:

"Hands-on" tests/labs and written tests

- Use Pass/Fail Option.
- Provide checklists for solving problems.
- Provide teacher/student review before assignments
- Oral assessment (if needed)
- Read test items that do not assess reading skills to students.
- Extend time limits.
- Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces

Performance Assessments:

Projects, presentations, labs and display of student work

- Complete assignments through oral reports, tapes, labs, projects or other means to lessen amount of writing.
- Allow students extra time to complete projects.
- Provide students with an example of project for reference.
- Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: Earth Science/Studying the Planet Earth Grade Level(s): 9-12	Unit Summary: Following the astronomy unit, students begin this unit with an understanding of how planets form and that complex life is unique to this planet. The Earth has gone through many transitions in its 4.5 billion year history. The Earth cooled to the point that a crust formed on its surface, tectonic activity ensued and the ocean basins filled with water. As life evolved, it entered into a complex interdependence with the planet's material and energy cycles. Students will learn how to use fossil evidence to track these changes with an eye to using the past to predict the future.
Essential Question(s): -What is Earth Science? -What transitions has Earth gone through towards its present condition? -How does evidence of Earth's past inform us about today's conditions?	Enduring Understanding(s): Students will be able to: List the main fields of Earth Science Name tools used by Earth Scientists. Describe the Earth's shape. Locate the seven continents and oceans Explain the rotation of the Earth. Explain what a global grid is. Identify fossils and past life on Earth.

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

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<u>Learning Target</u>	NJCCCS				
Discuss and understand what Earth Science is.	1. Science: 5.4 C (1-				
2. List the main fields of Earth Science and careers that exist in the world.	3) 5.4 B (1-2)				
3. Create a poster of the four main fields of Earth Science.	2. Science: 5.4 C (1- 3) 5.4 B (1-2)				
 Understand and create different types of maps (cartography, topography, etc) 	3. Science: 5.1.12 A.2, 5.4.12.B3				
5. Identifying landforms and create a diorama of one of the types of landforms.	4. Science: 5.4.6.B3				
(mountain, volcano, etc)	5. Science: 5.4.6.B3				
6. Identify what fossils are and how old they are.	6. Science 5.4.4.B1				

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Encompasses public speaking, technology, consumer, family and life skills, active listening, listening comprehension, interpersonal communication, and real-world problem solving

Students will engage with the following text:

*Not a text based program: We use **Attainment Company Inc.** products, **James Stanfield Company Inc.** products and other **supplementary materials** based on the student's needs.

Students will write:

Informal:

- short answer response
- open-ended response
- daily warm ups
- summaries
- reflections

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom activities.

- Real-life application
- Use of technology (iPad, laptops and SMART Board)
- Step-by-step dramatizations (Videos)
- Role-playing activities
- Live action reality stories (Videos)
- Demonstrate knowledge through classroom games
- Brainstorming
- Problem solving activities

Other learning experiences could include

- Alternate lesson openers
- Warm-ups
- Think/pair/share activities
- Small group discussion
- Whole class discussion

- Critical thinking activities
- Independent journal writing
- Independent practice
- Differentiated instruction

- Help students become self-sufficient and independent members of society.
- Improve students' academic skills to enable them to live independently.
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Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, warm-ups, class discussion, summary/reaction/journal writing, individual conferences, exit tickets and performance tasks.

<u>Accommodations/Modifications</u>:

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- Use graphic organizers.
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- Provide written rubric for all projects and review accordingly
- Provide samples of projects/presentations for students to use as a reference.
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- Check for understanding frequently.
- Provide multiple practice sessions to reinforce a new skill/concept.
- Break problems into smaller pieces.
- Provide guided notes/handouts.
- Review needed skills prior to lesson.

Summative Assessments:

"Hands-on" tests and written tests

- Use Pass/Fail Option.
- Provide checklists for solving problems.
- Provide teacher/student review before assignments
- Oral assessment (if needed)
- Provide sentence starters (if needed)
- Read test items that do not assess reading skills to students.
- Extend time limits.
- Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces

Performance Assessments:

Projects, presentations and display of student work

- Complete assignments through oral reports, tapes, projects or other means to lessen amount of writing.
- Allow students extra time to complete projects.
- Provide students with an example of project for reference.
- Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: Earth Science/Climate Grade Level(s): 9-12	Unit Summary: [This unit investigates the properties of climate and the implication of those properties to the creation of habitats for living organisms. In this unit, the students will focus on the difference between weather and climate. Students will investigate the globe and the factors that determine climate. Students will investigate microclimates created by mountains, bodies of water, and cities to develop an understanding of the implications of climate. Students will then compare and contrast terrestrial biomes and organisms adaptations for survival. Students will evaluate how these biomes have been affected by human impact such as habitat destruction. Students will be introduced to the concept of climate change through the topics of the carbon cycle and the greenhouse effect. Again students will be asked to evaluate the effect on human impact on natural systems.		
1. What is the major difference between weather and climate? 2. What properties determine an area's climate? 3. What is the relationship between climate and biodiversity of an area? 4. How can climate be disrupted by human activities?	 Enduring Understanding(s): Students will be able to: understand the differences between climate and weather Understand Earth's weather and climate systems are the result of complex interactions between the land, oceans, ice, and atmosphere. Identify human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, also affect the global climate. Understand that Earth is unique because it provides us with raw materials needed to sustain life. Create a poster of different types of weather: tornadoes, hurricanes, etc Identify that sunlight, temperature and precipitation determine the climate. Understand how animals and plants depend on the environment to meet basic needs. Explain how these relationships contribute to the stability of the ecosystem. Explain and create the many cycles of Earth (water cycle). 		

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Core Curriculum Content Standards for Students with Severe Disabilities that are applicable.

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Learning Target

- 1. Create a posters that compare and contrast weather and climate
- 2. Identify the important characteristics of climate including temperature and precipitations.
- 3. Explain how latitude and other factors affect the climate of an area.
- 4. Explain how bodies of water and land formations can affect the climate of an area.
- 5. Describe the rain shadow effect and its effect on ecosystems.
- 6. Describe the heat island effect and investigate methods of reduction.
- 7. Compare and contrast terrestrial biomes.
- 8. Create a PowerPoint that describe how organisms adapt to the particular climate of a biome.
- 9. Describe the impact of human activities on terrestrial biomes.
- 10. Identify the major processes involved in the carbon cycle.
- 11. Describe the impact of human activities on climate.
- 12. Explore the possible causes of climate change and create a plan to help the environment.
- 13. Evaluate the effects of climate change and methods to minimize these effects.

NJCCCS

2. Science: 5.4 F 1-3
3. Science: 5.4 F 1-3
4. Science: 5.4 F 1-3 5.
5. Science: 5.4 F 1-3
6. Science: 5.4 F 1-3
7. Science: 5.3 C 1-2,
E-

Science: 5.4 F 1-3

8. **Science:** 5.3 C 2, 5.4

E 3, 5.4 G 3-7

9. Science: 5.3 C 2, 5.4 **10. Science:** 5.3 C 2,

5

11. Science: 5.3 C 2, 5.4 E 3, 5.4 G 3-7 .4 E 2-3, 5.4 G 5-7 **12. Science:** 5.4 G 1-7

13. Science: 5.4 G 1-7

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

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Informal:

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- open-ended response
- daily warm ups
- summaries
- reflections

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom activities.

- Real-life application
- Use of technology (iPad, laptops and SMART Board)
- Step-by-step dramatizations (Videos)
- Role-playing activities
- Live action reality stories (Videos)
- Demonstrate knowledge through classroom games
- Brainstorming
- Problem solving activities

Other learning experiences could include

- Alternate lesson openers
- Warm-ups
- Think/pair/share activities
- Small group discussion
- Whole class discussion
- Critical thinking activities
- Independent journal writing
- Independent practice
- Differentiated instruction

- Help students become self-sufficient and independent members of society.
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Formative Assessments:

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Summative Assessments:

"Hands-on" tests and written tests

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Performance Assessments:

Projects, presentations and display of student work

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PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: Earth	Unit Summary:				
Science/ Energy	This unit will explore the energy resources available for human usage and the				
Grade Level(s):	pros and cons of using each of these resources. There are three categories of				
9-12	energy resources, non-renewable, renewable and inexhaustible.				
	The unit will begin with a discussion about non-renewable energy resources,				
	fossil fuels and nuclear power, and their pros and cons. The unit will then shift				
	focus to renewable and inexhaustible energy resources. Renewable energy				
	resources are also referred to as biomass. Inexhaustible energy resources include wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and solar energy. The pros and				
	cons of using each of these resources will be explored. Students will be				
	responsible for creating a project that educates people about one of these energy				
	resources.				
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):				
-What is energy?	Students will be able to:				
How is energy from the sun	 most of the energy we use today comes from the sun and is converted 				
transferred and	into different forms				
transformed?	 Understand how fossil fuels came to be and what we use them for. 				
What ways can humans	Nuclear power is relatively cheap alternative to fossil fuels but has				
create energy that is useful	many dangerous consequences.				
to the environment?	Solar power, wind power, geothermal energy, and hydroelectric power				
What types of energy are	are all inexhaustible energy resources that do not contribute to air or				
destroying the Earth?	water pollution.				

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

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Learning Target			
[N	JCCCS or CCS
1. Identify the 5 type	s of energy	1.	Science: 5.1 A 1-3,
• • •	•	5.	1 D 1-2, 5.4 E 1
2. State the law of conservation of energy3. Describe how energy from the sun is converted into each of the different forms of		2.	Science: 5.4 E 1
	rgy from the sun is converted into each of the different forms of	3.	Science: 5.4 E 1
energy	of nonnenervable anamer, massaymass and amosts a nestan for an	4.	Science: 5.4 G 5-7
4. Identify examples of nonrenewable energy resources and create a poster for one.5. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using fossil fuels		5.	Science: 5.3 C2, 5.4
		Е	3, 5.4 G 3-7
6. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using nuclear energy			Science: 5.2 D 4, 5.3

- 7. Compare and contrast inexhaustible and renewable energy resources
- 8. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using biomass as an energy resource
- 9. Describe the advantages of using solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, and hydropower
- 10. Explain why inexhaustible and renewable resources are used less than nonrenewable resources
- 11. Use Powerpoint to create a presentation that educates the public about alternatives to fossil fuels.
- 12. Create a poster that compare and contrast the affect of using of fossil fuels and alternative energy resources on the carbon cycle and global climate.

7. Science: 5.4 G 3-7 **8. Science:** 5.3 C 2, 5.4

E 3, 5.4 G 3-7

9. Science: 5.3 C 2, 5.4 **10. Science:** 5.3 C 2, 5.4 E 2-3, 5.4 G 5-7

11. Science: 5.3 C 2, 5.4 E 3, 5.4 G 3-7 **12. Science:** 5.4 G 1-7

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

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- Live action reality stories (Videos)
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