Ganado Unified School District 7TH GRADE SCIENCE CHRIS MCNABB

PACING Guide SY 2015-2016

Timeline & Resources	AZ Science Standards	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
QUARTER 1 QUARTER 2 QUARTER 3 QUARTER 4 7th Grade Science Textbook Projector Laptops Various Lab Equipment Butcher Paper Poster Board Color Pencils	Strand 1: Inquiry Process Concept 1: Observations, Questions, and Hypotheses Formulate predictions, questions, or hypotheses based on observations. Locate appropriate resources. PO 1. Formulate questions based on observations that lead to the development of a hypothesis. (See M07-S2C1-01) PO 2. Select appropriate resources for background information related to a question, for use in the design of a controlled investigation. (See W07-S3C6-01, R07-S3C1-06, and R07-S3C2-03) PO 3. Explain the role of a hypothesis in a scientific inquiry. Concept 2: Scientific Testing (Investigating and Modeling) Design and conduct controlled investigations. PO 1. Demonstrate safe behavior and appropriate procedures (e.g., use and care of technology, materials,	What is science? How is an experiment constructed? How can science be used to solve problems? How do we collect and analyze data? How do we communicate and present the results of scientific investigations?	Students will be able to design, conduct, and present a controlled investigation Students will be able to identify the control part of an experiment Students will be able to identify the independent and dependent variable in an experiment Students will be able to use the appropriate lab equipment to obtain the desired data Students will be able to measure using the metric system	Observation Question Hypothesis Controlled investigation Control Independent variable Dependent variable Triple beam balance Electronic balance Graduated cylinder Metric system Line graph Double bar graph Stem and leaf plot Histogram Procedure Qualitative Quantitative

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	organisms) in all science inquiry. PO 2. Design an investigation to test individual variables using scientific processes. PO 3. Conduct a controlled investigation, utilizing multiple trials, to test a hypothesis using scientific processes. PO 4. Perform measurements using appropriate scientific tools (e.g., balances, microscopes, probes, micrometers). PO 5. Keep a record of observations, notes, sketches, questions, and ideas using tools such as written and/or computer logs. (See W07-S3C2-01 and W07-S3C3-01) Concept 3: Analysis and Conclusions Analyze and interpret data to explain correlations and results; formulate new questions. PO 1. Analyze data obtained in a scientific investigation to identify trends. (See M07-S2C1-07 and M07-S2C1-08) PO 2. Form a logical argument about a correlation between variables or sequence of events (e.g., construct a cause-and-effect chain that explains a sequence of events). PO 3. Analyze results of data collection in order to accept or reject the	THINKING. COMMUNICATION SELF IS DOCIAL AWARENESS	Students will be able to distinguish and give examples of quantitative data and qualitative data Students will be able to described the role of the hypothesis in the scientific process Students will be able to write clear, step by step instructions without using personal pronouns Students will be able to communicate the results of an experiment using the appropriate graph and visual display of data	

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	hypothesis. PO 4. Determine validity and reliability of results of an investigation. PO 5. Formulate a conclusion based on data analysis. PO 6. Refine hypotheses based on results from investigations. PO 7. Formulate new questions based on the results of a previous investigation. Concept 4: Communication Communicate results of investigations. PO 1. Choose an appropriate graphic representation for collected data: • line graph • double bar graph • stem and leaf plot • histogram (See M07-S2C1-03) PO 2. Display data collected from a controlled investigation. (See M07-S2C1-03) PO 3. Communicate the results of an investigation with appropriate use of qualitative and quantitative information. (See W07-S3C2-01) PO 4. Write clear, step-by-step instructions for following procedures (without the use of personal pronouns). (See W07-S3C3-01) PO 5. Communicate the results and conclusion of the investigation.	THINNING. COMMUNICATION SELF IS BOCIAL AWARENESS	CHREE	

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	(See W07-S3C6-02)	-		
QUARTER 2 7th Grade Science Textbook Projector Laptops Various Lab Equipment Butcher Paper Poster Board Color Pencils	Strand 4: Life Science Concept 3: Populations of Organisms in an Ecosystem Analyze the relationships among various organisms and their environment. PO 1. Compare food chains in a specified ecosystem and their corresponding food web. PO 2. Explain how organisms obtain and use resources to develop and thrive in: • niches • predator/prey relationships PO 3. Analyze the interactions of living organisms with their ecosystems: • limiting factors • carrying capacity PO 4. Evaluate data related to problems associated with population growth (e.g., overgrazing, forest management, invasion of non-native species) and the possible solutions. PO 5. Predict how environmental factors (e.g., floods, droughts, temperature changes) affect survival rates in living organisms. PO 6. Create a model of the interactions of living organisms within an ecosystem.	How do organisms interact in an environment? How do organisms use and obtain energy? How do organisms survive in their specific environment? How do living and non-living factors affect populations?	Students will be able to describe a food chain for specific ecosystems Students will be able to explain how organisms use and obtain resources in their environment Students will be able to describe the limiting factors in an ecosystem Students will be able to describe the carrying capacity of an environment Students will be able to analyze problems caused by population and growth and propose various solutions Students will be able to predict how different environmental factors affect populations	Ecosysytem Food web Food chains Niches Predator Prey Population Limiting factors Carrying capacity Overgrazing Forest management Invasive species Non-native species Environmental factors Survival rates Floods Droughts

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QUARTER 3 7th Grade Science Textbook Projector Laptops Various Lab Equipment Butcher Paper Poster Board Color Pencils	Strand 3: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives Concept 1: Changes in Environments Describe the interactions between human populations, natural hazards, and the environment. PO 1. Analyze environmental risks (e.g., pollution, destruction of habitat) caused by human interaction with biological or geological systems. PO 2. Analyze environmental benefits of the following human interactions with biological or geological systems: • reforestation • habitat restoration • construction of dams PO 3. Propose possible solutions to address the environmental risks in biological or geological systems. Concept 2: Science and Technology in Society Develop viable solutions to a need or problem. PO 1. Propose viable methods of responding to an identified need or problem. PO 2. Compare solutions to best address an identified need or problem using simple classroom materials.	How do humans interact with the environment? How do we impact the environment? What are the good things we do for the environment? How do these affect us? What are the bad things we do to the environment? How do these affect us? How can we use science to solve the problems we cause for the environment? Why do we have seasons on Earth? What causes the ocean tides?	Students will be able to analyze the environmental risks of human activity Students will be able to describe the environmental benefits of human activity Students will be able to propose possible solutions to environmental problems	Natural hazard Environmental risk Pollution Habitat destruction Environmental benefits Reforestation Habitat restoration Dams

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Resources PO 4. that in Strand Conce Huma Identi technology technology and the scient Carso Luis A Alvar Percivical Strand support PO 2. in scient revolution (e.g., telescond photo PO 3. scient the part PO 4.	Describe a scientific discovery influences technology. ad 2: History and Nature of Science cept 1: History of Science as a an Endeavor cify individual, cultural, and nological contributions to scientific yledge. Identify how diverse people or cultures, past and present, have e important contributions to atific innovations (e.g., Rachel on [scientist], supports Strand 4; Alvarez [scientist] and Walter rez [scientist], support Strand 6; and Lowell [scientist], supports and 6; Copernicus [scientist], orts Strand 6). Describe how a major milestone ience or technology has autionized the thinking of the time in global positioning system, copes, seismographs, ortific development occurring within ast decade. Analyze the use of technology in	Who are the individual that have contributed to our scientific knowledge? What are the contributions of these individuals to our collective knowledge of how the world works? How have their discoveries affected our lives?	Students will be able list people who have contributed to scientific knowledge Students will be able to describe major milestones in scientific knowledge Students will be able to analyze the effect of new scientific discoveries Students will be able to describe how science is an ongoing process subject to change as new information is discovered Students will be able to apply the scientific process to solving problems	observing questioning communicating comparing measuring classifying predicting data inferring hypotheses variables
Conce	ce-related careers. cept 2: Nature of Scientific wledge			

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	Understand how science is a process for			
	generating knowledge.			
	PO 1. Describe how science is an			
	ongoing process that changes in	COACTO		
	response to new information and			
	discoveries.			
	PO 2. Describe how scientific			
	knowledge is subject to change as new	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1.1	
	information and/or technology			
	challenges prevailing theories. PO 3. Apply the following scientific		A	
	processes to other problem solving or	5 - FOLDER STORE STORE - 1		
	decision making situations:	COMMUNICATION		
	• observing	Capacity	CARGER	
	• questioning		1.000	
	• communicating		111	
	• comparing	10000000	1.7	
	• measuring			
	• classifying		11 1100	
	• predicting		111111	
	organizing data	SELF & BOCIAL		
	• inferring	AWARENESS		
	• generating hypotheses		100	
OHADTED 4	• identifying variables	XXII 4 11 (C.1)		A , 1
QUARTER 4	Strand 5: Physical Science Concept 1: Structure of the Earth	What are the parts of the Earth?	Students will be able to describe	Atmosphere Grain
7 th Grade	Describe the composition and	Latur!	the composition of the Earth	Texture
Science	interactions between the structure of the	How do we classify	Students will be able to describe	Hardness
Textbook	Earth and its atmosphere.	rocks and minerals?	rocks and minerals	Geosphere
Projector Laptops	PO 1. Classify rocks and minerals by	Tooks and innivials.	Toolis and Innotation	Crust
Various Lab	the following observable properties:		Students will be able to classify	Mantle
Equipment	• grain		rocks by different characteristics	Core
Butcher Paper			1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	

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Resources		(HESS Matrix)		(Content/Academic)
Poster Board	• color	Why does the Earth have		Erosion
Color Pencils	• texture	the layers that it does?	Students will be able to list and	Deposition
	• hardness		describe the layers of the Earth	Plate tectonics
	PO 2. Describe the properties and the	How does the Earth's		Volcanism
	composition of the following major	surface change?	Students will be able to describe	Rock cycle
	layers of the Earth:	1	the basic Earth processes	Igneous
	• crust	How has the Earth		Metamorphic
	• mantle	changed over time and	Students will be able to describe	Sedimentary
	• core	how do we know this?	how the Earth has changed over	Lithosphere
	PO 3. Explain the following processes		time and the evidence for this	Convection
	involved in the formation of the Earth's	How are rocks formed?	$\triangle \triangle$	Landforms
	structure:	mental distribution were made.	Students will be able to explain	Mountains
	• erosion	How are the landforms	how the rock cycle works	Faults
	• deposition	of the Earth formed?	CARSER	Rift valleys
	• plate tectonics		Students will be able to distinguish	Trenches
	• volcanism	What is the solar	between the three basic types of	Volcanoes
	PO 4. Describe how the rock and fossil	system?	rocks (igneous, metamorphic, and	Earthquakes
	record show that environmental		sedimentary)	Moon phases
	conditions have changed over geologic	Where is the Earth	/ / AMD	Tides
	and recent time.	located in the solar	Students will be able to explain	Seasons
	Concept 2: Earth's Processes and	system and how does	how tectonic plates move and what	Axis
	Systems	that affect the Earth?	are the consequences of this	Revolution
	Understand the processes acting on the			Rotation
	Earth and their interaction with the	Why do we see the	Students will be able to describe	Constellations
	Earth systems.	moon phases the way we	how different landforms are made	Solar system
	PO 1. Explain the rock cycle.	do?		Galaxy
	PO 2. Distinguish the components and		Students will be able to describe	Universe
	characteristics of the rock cycle for the	What are the patterns	how earthquakes are measured	
	following types of rocks:	seen in the stars?		
	• igneous		Students will be able to describe	
	• metamorphic		the phases of the moon	
	• sedimentary			

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Resources		(HESS Matrix)		(Content/Academic)
	PO 3. Analyze the evidence that			
	lithospheric plate movements occur.		Students will be able to make a	
	PO 4. Explain lithospheric plate		model of the positions of the	
	movement as a result of convection.	0.000	Earth, Sun, and Moon	
	PO 5. Relate plate boundary			
	movements to their resulting landforms,		Students will be able to explain	
	including:		how tides are affected by the moon	
	• mountains	THINKING		
	• faults		Students will be able to explain	
	• rift valleys		how the Earth's tilt causes the	
	• trenches		seasons	
	• volcanoes	CONTRACTOR COLUMN		
	PO 6. Describe how earthquakes are	Communic Atlen	Students will be able to identify	1000
	measured.	3001151	the major constellations visible in	
	Concept 3: Earth in the Solar System		the Northern Hemisphere (Orion,	
	Understand the relationships of the		Ursa Major, Cygnus, Scorpius, and	
	Earth and other objects in the solar	10000000	Cassiopeia)	
	system.		//	
	PO 1. Explain the phases of the Moon		11 1000	
	in terms of the relative positions of the		1.3 1000	
	Earth, Sun, and Moon.	SELF & BOCIAL		
	PO 2. Construct a model for the relative	AWARENESS		
	positions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon		-	
	as they relate to corresponding eclipses.			
	PO 3. Explain the interrelationship			
	between the Earth's tides and the			
	Moon.			
	PO 4. Explain the seasons in the	V		
	Northern and Southern Hemispheres in	V (/		
	terms of the tilt of the Earth's axis	100		
	relative to the Earth's revolution around			
	the Sun.			

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Resources		(HESS Matrix)		(Content/Academic)
	PO 5. Identify the following major			
	constellations visible (seasonally) from			
	the Northern Hemisphere:			
	• Orion			
	• Ursa Major (Great Bear)	^^		
	• Cygnus	1		
	• Scorpius			
	Cassiopeia	THOUGHNESS:		
	PO 6. Explain the relationship among		1.1	
	common objects in the solar system,			
	galaxy, and the universe.		\triangle	



Ganado Unified School District (Insert Subject/Grade Level)

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Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
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		Contribution Contribution		



