

Winslow Township School District
Marine Biology CP (Semester Course)
Unit 2: Organisms of the Sea

Overview: In this unit students will develop a foundation of understanding of how Evolution and Natural Selection have contributed to the array of organisms we see in the oceans today as well as gain an understanding of how those organisms can depend on one another to maintain their individual niches.

Overview	Standards for Science	Unit Focus	Essential Questions
<p>Unit 2</p> <p>Organisms of the Sea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HS-LS2-8 ● HS-LS4-4 ● HS-LS4-5 ● HS-LS2-6 ● WIDA 1, 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Catalog species by a variation of characteristics ● Model how changes to environment can impact ocean organisms based on natural selection ● Model how populations will change based on different selection conditions when applied ● Model different life strategies for ocean organisms ● Determine organism complexity based on characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the three main groups of seaweeds? Why are they classified this way? ● What are the main groups of flowering plants found in marine environments? ● What makes sponges unique among animals?
<p>Unit 2: Enduring Understandings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seaweeds are multicellular protists that act as primary producers in marine environments worldwide. ● Although most flowering plants thrive on land, there are some that are adapted to marine environments. ● Sponges, cnidarians, and comb jellies are among the simplest animals. ● Some of the worm phyla show the first occurrences of features common in more complex groups, including organs and organ systems, bilateral symmetry, a coelom, and a closed circulatory system. ● Molluscs make up the largest group of marine animals; they have unique features including a muscular foot and a radula. ● The success of arthropods in adapting to all types of environments is due in part to a protective exoskeleton and jointed appendages. ● Echinoderms have unique features, including five-way symmetry and a water vascular system. ● All chordates display unique features, at least during part of their lives, that place them in a separate phylum. ● Scientists categorize fishes into three main groups based on body structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is radial symmetry? ● What are nematocysts? ● What is bilateral symmetry? What are some of the advantages of bilateral symmetry? ● What is the difference between a closed circulatory system and an open circulatory system? ● What are some different classes of molluscs and which animals are examples of each class? ● What are some of the different groups of arthropods and which animals are examples of each group? ● What are the main characteristics of arthropods? ● What is a water vascular system? ● What are the classes of echinoderms? Name one distinguishing feature of each class. ● Why do scientists hypothesize that hemichordates fill the evolutionary gap between echinoderms and chordates? ● What are the three subphyla of phylum Chordata? Give an example of an animal from each of the subphyla. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Marine fishes are adapted to life in the marine environment in terms of their anatomy, including their organ systems.● Fishes have several adaptations that have allowed them to thrive in a variety of marine habitats and become the most abundant type of vertebrate on the planet.● With the exception of the leatherback turtle, marine reptiles are poikilotherms and ectotherms, generally limiting their distribution to warm water.● Seabirds are widely distributed around the globe, breeding on land, but feeding at sea.● Marine mammals are a diverse group of animals with hair and mammary glands.● Marine mammals have adaptations and complex behaviors (particularly communication) which allow them to survive in the marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Which characteristics of fishes separate them from the rest of phylum Chordata?● What are the three traditional groups of fishes?● What are some of the specialized structures that help marine fishes live and reproduce in the ocean?● Why is the countercurrent system of flow important for fishes?● What are some of the adaptations that help marine fishes live and reproduce in the ocean?● What are some of the behavioral adaptations that increase the fitness of fishes?● What are the main characteristics of reptiles?● Differentiate between the terms ectotherm, endotherm, and poikilotherm.● What are the main characteristics of birds?● What is the definition of “seabird”?● What are the main characteristics of mammals?● How does current legislation protect marine mammals?● How are cetaceans adapted for swimming?● Why do pinnipeds and cetaceans migrate?● What is stranding?
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Curriculum Unit 2	Standards		Pacing	
			Days	Unit Days
Unit 2: Organisms of the Sea	HS-LS2-8	Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce.	5	23
	HS-LS2-6	Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.	5	
	HS-LS4-4	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations.	5	
	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.	4	
	Assessment, Re-teach and Extension		2	
	Midterm		2	

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Disciplinary Core Ideas	Indicator #	Indicator
<p>LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complex set of interactions within an ecosystem can keep its numbers and types of organisms relatively constant over long periods of time under stable conditions. If a modest biological or physical disturbance to an ecosystem occurs, it may return to its more or less original status (i.e., the ecosystem is resilient), as opposed to becoming a very different ecosystem. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population, however, can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability. (HS-LS2-2), (HS-LS2-6) <p>LS2.D: Social Interactions and Group Behavior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group behavior has evolved because membership can increase the chances of survival for individuals and their genetic relatives. (HS-LS2-8) <p>LS4.C: Adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. (HS-LS4-3), (HS-LS4-4) 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 	HS-LS2-6	Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.
	HS-LS2-8	Evaluate the evidence for the role of group behavior on individual and species' chances to survive and reproduce.
	HS-LS4-4	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how natural selection leads to adaptation of populations.
	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.

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<p>conditions, and the decline—and sometimes the extinction—of some species. (HS-LS4-5), (HS-LS4-6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. (HS-LS4-5)		
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Unit 2 – Marine Biology CP

Assessment Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploratory activities • Warm-up/Ticket Out activities • Class discussions • Student Participation • Teacher Observations • Virtual/Hands-On Labs • Self-Test Assessments • Scientist Timeline Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quizzes and Tests (Chapters 8-11, “Marine Science” by Castro and Huber, 2nd edition) • Authentic assessments and projects • Exploratory activities • Presentations • Lecture Notes • Think-Pair-Share • Graphic Organizers • Study Questions at the end of each chapter • Multiple Choice and Critical Thinking at the end of each chapter
Resources	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromebooks • Textbook (“Marine Science, 2nd edition” Castro and Huber) • www.My.mheducation.com • Web Quests • Virtual Field Trips • Video Streaming • BrainPOP • Puzzlemaker: Game Based Learning Discovery Education <p>Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources https://www.nj.gov/education/standards/dei/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use various forms of expository writing-procedural writing, narrative writing, descriptive writing, labeling, as well as to create visuals, graphs, tables, diagrams and charts. • Use scientific argumentation with exercises on writing claims, using evidence to support your claim and explaining the reasoning behind their claim. • Mini-lessons • Independent reading • Films • Website exploration • Discussions, dialogues • Debates • Laboratory experiments • Partner or small group work • Student presentations, reports, journals, reflections • In-class assessments • Written reports, essays, research, and homework

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Instructional Best Practices and Exemplars

1. Identifying similarities and differences
2. Summarizing and note taking
3. Reinforcing effort and providing recognition
4. Homework and practice
5. Nonlinguistic representations

6. Cooperative learning
7. Setting objectives and providing feedback
8. Generating and testing hypotheses
9. Cues, questions, and advance organizers
10. Manage response rates

9.1 Personal Financial Literacy, 9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation and Training & 9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills

The implementation of the 21st Century skills and standards for students of the Winslow Township District is infused in an interdisciplinary format in a variety of curriculum areas that include, English language Arts, Mathematics, School Guidance, Social Studies, Technology, Visual and Performing Arts, Science, Physical Education and Health, and World Language.

Additional opportunities to address 9.1, 9.2 & 9.4:

Philadelphia Mint

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/kids/resources/educational-standards>

Different ways to teach Financial Literacy.

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/10-interactive-financial-websites-teach-kids-money-management-skills/>

- 9.4.12.TL.1: Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specified task (e.g., W.11-12.6.).
- 9.4.12.TL.2: Generate data using formula-based calculations in a spreadsheet and draw conclusions about the data.
- 9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem (e.g., 7.1.AL.IPERS.6).
- 9.4.12.IML.6: Use various types of media to produce and store information on climate change for different purposes and audiences with sensitivity to cultural, gender, and age diversity (e.g., NJLSA.SL5)
- 9.4.12.IML.7: Develop an argument to support a claim regarding a current workplace or societal/ethical issue such as climate change (e.g., NJLSA.W1, 7.1.AL.PRSNT.4).
- 9.4.12.DC.7: Evaluate the influence of digital communities on the nature, content and responsibilities of careers, and other aspects of society (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPD.16.a).
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.CI.2: Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities (e.g., 1.4.12prof.CR2b, 2.2.12.LF.8).

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Modifications for Special Education/504

Students with special needs: The students' needs will be addressed on an individual and grade level using a variety of modalities. Accommodations will be made for those students who need extra time to complete assignment. Support staff will be available to aid students related to IEP specifications. 504 accommodations will also be attended to by all instructional leaders. Physical expectations and modifications, alternative assessments, and scaffolding strategies will be used to support this learning. The use of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) will be considered for all students as teaching strategies are considered.

- Small group instruction
- Audio books/ Text-to-speech platforms
- Leveled texts/Vocabulary Readers
- Leveled informational texts via online
- Modeling and guided practice
- Read directions aloud
- Repeat, rephrase and clarify directions
- Extended time as needed
- Break down assignments into smaller units
- Provide shortened assignments
- Modify testing format
- Repeat directions as needed
- Graphic organizers
- Study Guides, Study Aids and Re teaching as needed

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Modifications for At-Risk Students

Formative and summative data will be used to monitor student success. At first signs of failure, student work will be reviewed to determine support. This may include parent consultation, basic skills review and differentiation strategies. With considerations to UDL, time may be a factor in overcoming developmental considerations

- Audio books and Text-to-speech platforms
- Leveled texts/Vocabulary Readers
- Leveled informational texts via online
- Extended time as needed
- Read directions aloud
- Assist with organization
- Use of computer
- Emphasize/highlight key concepts
- Recognize success
- Provide timelines for work completion
- Break down multi-step tasks into smaller chunks
- Provide copy of class notes and graphic organizer

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English Language Learners	Modifications for Gifted Students
<p>All WIDA Can Do Descriptors can be found at this link: https://wida.wisc.edu/teach/can-do/descriptors</p> <p>Grades 9-12 WIDA Can Do Descriptors...</p> <p><i>Listening...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process <u>recounts</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Categorizing perspectives of multiple speakers ○ Identifying important information on specific event & concept from lecture/presentation • Process <u>explanations</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognizing specific language used to enhance clarity and precision ○ Recognizing and following language related to the same event or phenomenon throughout presentations • Process arguments by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying strengths, limitations, and potential biases from oral presentations ○ Organizing claims and counter claims presented in debates <p><i>Speaking...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Recount</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjusting presentation style, degree of formality, word choice, tone, and information to the context and audience ○ Presenting information that follows discipline specific organization (e.g., orientation to topic, sequence of events, conclusion) • <u>Explain</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing precision and accuracy in classifications, procedures, processes, and accounts using abstraction, technical language, and a variety of active/passive verb forms ○ Following discipline-specific organization (e.g., orienting the reader, details, conclusion) and supporting presentations with graphs, formulas, quotes or other media • <u>Argue</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizing claims and counter claims in debates with evidence from multiple sources ○ Negotiating differing cultural perspectives in pairs or small groups <p><i>Reading...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process <u>recounts</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analyzing and comparing how authors use language for specific purposes and audiences ○ Identifying how authors develop and maintain cohesion by connecting ideas or events in extended texts • Process <u>explanations</u> by... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognizing discipline-specific patterns (e.g., orienting the reader, part-whole classification, neutral/ authoritative tone) 	<p>Students excelling in mastery of standards will be challenged with complex, high level challenges related to the topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise levels of intellectual demands • Require higher order thinking, communication, and leadership skills • Differentiate content, process, or product according to student’s readiness, interests, and/or learning styles • Provide higher level texts • Expand use of open-ended, abstract questions • Critical and creative thinking activities that provide an emphasis on research and in-depth study • Enrichment Activities/Project-Based Learning/ Independent Study <p>Additional Strategies may be located at the links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gifted Programming Standards ❖ Webb’s Depth of Knowledge Levels and/or Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy ❖ REVISED Bloom’s Taxonomy Action Verbs

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- Identifying authors' precision and accuracy in classifications, comparisons, accounts, or procedures as a result of clear language choices
- Process arguments by...
 - Evaluating word choice and nuance as tools for distinguishing facts, claims, reasoned judgment, and opinions
 - Identifying the logical connections among claims, counterclaims, reasons, and evidence

Writing...

- Recount by...
 - Summarizing content-related notes from lectures or readings
 - Producing research reports using multiple sources of information
- Explain by...
 - Developing ideas about phenomena with relevant and sufficient facts, extended descriptions, concrete details, or quotations
 - Maintaining discipline-specific patterns that bridge across key uses (e.g., explanation to argument in history, explanation to recount for information reports)
- Argue by...
 - Evaluating positive and negative implications associated with various positions (e.g., historical events, scientific discoveries, individuals)
 - Organizing information logically and coherently to represent contrasting views

Oral Language...

- Discuss by...
 - Identifying and reacting to subtle differences in speech and register (e.g., hyperbole, satire, comedy)
 - Producing coherent oral discourse appropriate to task, purpose, and audience
 - Synthesizing and sharing information from a variety of sources and perspectives

Students will be provided with accommodations and modifications that may include:

- Relate to and identify commonalities in Social Studies and science in student's home country
- Assist with organization
- Use of computer
- Emphasize/highlight key concepts
- Teacher Modeling
- Peer Modeling
- Label Classroom Materials - Word Walls

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Interdisciplinary Connections

English Language Arts/Literacy

1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. **RST.11-12.1** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2),(HS-LS2-6)
2. 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. **RST.11-12.7** (HS-LS2-6)
3. 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. **RST.11-12.8** (HS-LS2-6)
4. 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. **RST.11-12.9** (HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-3)
5. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. **WHST.9-12.2** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2)
6. 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. **WHST.9-12.7** (HS-LS1-3)
7. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. **WHST.11-12.8** (HS-LS1-3)
8. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. **WHST.9-12.9** (HS-LS1-1)
9. **WIDA Standards 1** English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting
10. **WIDA Standards 4** English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of science
11. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. **SL.11-12.5** (HS-LS1-2)

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Mathematics

1. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. **MP.2** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2),(HS-LS2-6)
2. Model with mathematics. **MP.4** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2)
3. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. **HSN.Q.A.1** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2)
4. Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. **HSN.Q.A.2** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2)
5. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. **HSN.Q.A.3** (HS-LS2-1),(HS-LS2-2)
6. Represent data with plots on the real number line. **HSS-ID.A.1** (HS-LS2-6)
7. Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. **HSS-IC.A.1** (HS-LS2-6)

Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking NJSL 8

- 8.2.12.EC.2: Assess the positive and negative impacts of emerging technologies on developing countries and evaluate how individuals, non-profit organizations, and governments have responded.
- 8.2.12.ETW.1: Evaluate ethical considerations regarding the sustainability of environmental resources that are used for the design, creation, and maintenance of a chosen product.
- 8.2.12.ETW.2: Synthesize and analyze data collected to monitor the effects of a technological product or system on the environment.
- 8.2.12.ETW.3: Identify a complex, global environmental or climate change issue, develop a systemic plan of investigation, and propose an innovative sustainable solution.
- 8.2.12.ED.5: Evaluate the effectiveness of a product or system based on factors that are related to its requirements, specifications, and constraints (e.g., safety, reliability, economic considerations, quality control, environmental concerns, manufacturability, maintenance and repair, ergonomics).
- 8.2.12.ED.6: Analyze the effects of changing resources when designing a specific product or system (e.g., materials, energy, tools, capital, labor).
- 8.2.12.ED.4: Design a product or system that addresses a global problem and document decisions made based on research, constraints, trade-offs, and aesthetic and ethical considerations and share this information with an appropriate audience.