

DAY	LESSON & HOMEWORK	STANDARDS	LEARNING QUESTION	SUCCESS CRITERIA
MONDAY 12/1	Wrap up Lesson 2 Summary tables Vocab Uc packet	Volcanic rocks are made of crystals that form as molten rock material cools down (i.e., molecules lose energy). Volcano structures form from molten rock material that cools into solid rock on the surface. Volcanoes alter the landscape by forming new mountains, craters, fissures, and other features over tens to thousands of years.	How do volcanoes form on Earth's surface?	- Students will be able to develop and use a model to describe how different types of volcanoes form from molten rock material that has cooled and crystallized. - Students will be able to model, at a microscopic level, how volcanic rocks are made of crystals that form as molten rock material cools. - Students will be able to describe how these processes that form different volcanoes alter landscapes.

		Explanations of stability and change in natural systems can be constructed by examining the changes over time and processes at different scales. Time, space, and energy phenomena can be studied using models to represent systems that are too large or too small to observe directly. Develop a model and identify the relevant components to make sense of a given phenomenon Describe relationships		
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		between model components Use the model to account for interactions between different processes in the phenomenon		
TUESDAY 12/2	**Make connections on volcano creation *Lesson 2 CYP *Layers of the Earth coloring *Label volcano model *DOK questions	● Same as above		●
WEDNESDAY 12/3	*Wrap L2 *CYP L2 *L3 anchor-tectonic plates, volcanic activity map	● Earth is composed of layers: a relatively thin, solid/rocky crust on the		●

		surface, a hotter, semi-solid mantle underneath, and an even hotter inner core. • • At volcanoes, magma from Earth's mantle rises through the crust and erupts onto the surface. • • Tectonic plates can be made of different materials. Oceanic plate material tends to be dark and dense. Continental plate material tends to be lighter and less dense. • • Earth's crust is broken into tectonic plates that can move (towards, apart, or slide past each other). • • The age of seafloor rocks is evidence for the		
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		motion of tectonic plates (e.g., the age of ocean crust increases from its formation at the ocean ridge to the edges of the subducting ocean plate). • • At ocean ridges, the ocean crust pulls apart and lava erupts out, creating new ocean seafloor. • • At subduction zones, oceanic crust sinks into the hot mantle and is melted into magma which rises up through continental crust and forms volcanoes. • • Time, space, and energy phenomena can be studied using models to represent systems that are too large or too		
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		small to observe directly. • • Patterns in rates of change and other numerical relationships can provide information about natural systems.		
THURSDAY 12/4	L3 plate movement and volcanic activity along plates (uncover 1, share 1)	Same as above		
FRIDAY 12/5	Lab and Lab sheet Melting wax under sand and water to get volcano NO HOMEWORK	• Developing and Using Models • Develop and use a model to describe phenomena. (MS-ESS2-1) • • Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions • Construct a scientific explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from	What causes volcanoes to form on Earth's surface?	*Students will be able to use a model to help explain how energy and matter flows through a volcano system *Students will be able to use a model to help explain the processes of melting and crystallization in Earth's mantle and crust *Students will be able to describe how the flow of energy and matter drive Earth processes like volcanism

		sources (including the students' own experiments) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe nature operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. (MS-ESS2-2) • • ESS2.A: Earth's Materials and Systems • All Earth processes are the result of energy flowing and matter cycling within and among the planet's systems. This energy is derived from the sun and Earth's hot interior. The energy that flows and matter that cycles produce chemical and physical changes in Earth's materials		
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		and living organisms. (MS-ESS2-1) • • Scale Proportion and Quantity • Time, space, and energy phenomena can be observed at various scales using models to study systems that are too large or too small. (MS-ESS2-2) •		
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