Teacher Name: Kim Collier Subject: Biology

RRGSD Remote Instruction Learning Plan

Dates: _9/20____ - __9/24____

Statement of Goals and Objectives: (Learning Targets in Student & Parent-Friendly Language)	 Bio.1.1.1 Summarize the structure and function of organelles in eukaryotic cells (including the nucleus, plasma membrane, cell wall, mitochondria, vacuoles, chloroplasts, and ribosomes) and ways that these organelles interact with each other to perform the function of the cell. Bio.1.1.2 Compare prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells in terms of their general structures (plasma membrane and genetic material) and degree of complexity
Topic(s)/Concept & NC Standard Course of Study: Topic(s)/Concept and the correlating content standards addressed)	 Bio.1.1.1 Identify these cell organelles in diagrams of plant and animal cells. (middle school review) Explain how the structure of the organelle determines it function. (Example: folded inner membrane in mitochondria increases surface area for energy production during aerobic cellular respiration). Summarize how these organelles interact to carry out functions such as energy production and use, transport of molecules, disposal of waste, and synthesis of new molecules. (Example: DNA codes for proteins which are assembled by the ribosomes and used as enzymes for energy production at the mitochondria). Bio.1.1.2 Proficiently use proper light microscopic techniques as well as determine total power magnification. The purpose is to use microscopes to observe a variety of cells with particular emphasis on the differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic as well as plant and animal cells. While students are not expected to understand how scanning and electron transmission microscopes work, they should recognize that they reveal greater detail about eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell differences. Infer that prokaryotic cells are less complex than eukaryotic cells. Compare the structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells to conclude the following: • Presence of membrane bound organelles – mitochondria, nucleus, vacuole, and chloroplasts are not present in prokaryotes. Ribosomes are found in both. • DNA and RNA are present in both, but are not enclosed by a membrane in prokaryotes. • Contrasts in chromosome structure – circular DNA strands called plasmids are characteristic of prokaryotes. • Contrasts in size – prokaryotic cells are smaller.
Social-Emotional Focus	Weekly Check in

Daily Agenda: Including assignments and due dates

Date:	Virtual/Remote	Check-In Times for Virtual:
Monday: Feb. 8	Begin Unit 3: Cells New Vocabulary Begin with Cell Theory and Prokaryotic & Eukaryotic Cells Amoeba Sisters Video: Prokaryotic vs Eukaryotic Cells Nearpod Lesson New Foldable	Daily Live google meets at 8:30 and 10:00 am.

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Tuesday: Feb. 9	Cell Structure and presence of organelles to differentiate between plant and animal cells Amoeba Sisters video: Intro to Cells Add drawings of plant and animal cells to foldable	Daily Live google meets at 8:30 and 10:00 am.
Wednesday: Feb. 10	Plant and animal cell review: Venn Diagram Drag and Drop Activity	Daily Live google meets at 8:30 and 10:00 am.
Thursday: Feb. 11	Weekly Review: Cells - Quizizz and Cell Review Interactive Games	Daily Live google meets at 8:30 and 10:00 am.
Friday: Feb.	Complete notes lesson 2: cell organelles	Daily Live google meets at 8:30 and 10:00 am.

Assessment:

How will I be assessing my students throughout this week?

Formative Assessment(s)	Nearpod lesson and classwork
Summative Assessment(s)	Quizizz Review
How will I know my students have mastered the content from this week?	70% or higher

Additional Resources:

If a student needs additional support, below are resources that will assist with the material being taught.

Topic/Concept	Website/Location resource can be found
	Apex Learning - assignments given as reinforcement