


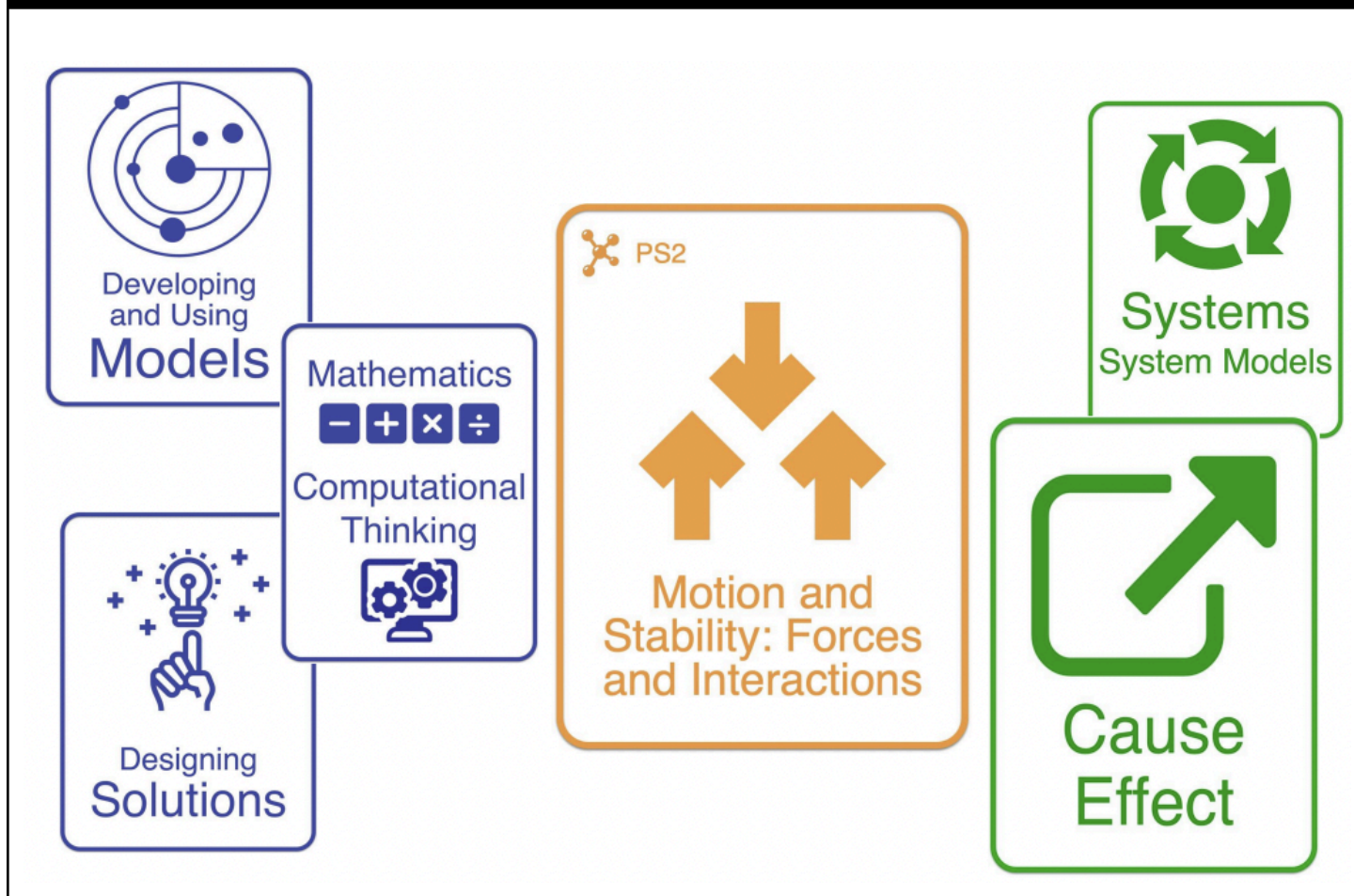
Storyline Unit Design

Understanding by Design (UbD) Template*

| | | | |
|-------------|--|------------|--|
| Unit | | Course(s) | |
| Designed by | | Time Frame | |

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Anchor Model



Stage 1: Desired Results

Performance Expectations

HS-PS2-1: Newton's Second Law of Motion

Analyze data to support the claim that Newton's second law of motion describes the mathematical relationship among the net force on a macroscopic object, its mass, and its acceleration. (Cause and Effect)

HS-PS2-2: Conservation of Momentum

Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system. (Systems and System Models)

HS-PS2-3: Reducing Force in Collisions Device

Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision. (Cause and Effect)

Anchoring Phenomenon

[Anchoring Phenomenon Worksheet](#)

Enduring Understandings

Essential Questions

Stage 2: Assessments

HS-PS2-1 - [The Gyro Drop](#)

HS-PS2-2 - [Space Balls](#)

HS-PS2-3 - [Designing a Phone Protector](#)

[Assessment Screening Tool Slides](#)





Backward Design Elements

What new skills (practices) will students need to learn?

What thinking concepts will students need to learn?

What science concepts will students need to learn?

Stage 3: Learning Plan

|  Phenomenon or Problem |  Learning Performance - What will they do? The three dimensions woven together into a single learning performance. |  Why is this important? How does this activity help build understanding of the anchoring phenomenon. |  Learning Experience - How will they do it? Graphic organizers, protocols, scaffolds, labs, mini-lesson, student discourse, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cyclop Sheep | Students will ask questions about the cause of a mutation caused developmental disease in an organism. | Asking questions is how inquiry starts. Cause and effect to identify cause throughout unit Start at organism level is more exciting that starting at DNA level | Photo of cyclop sheep Driving question from Assess students on what makes a good scientific question Mini lesson on cause mechanism effect |
| Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | Give students feedback on their ability to ask a scientific question. | |
| Cyclop Sheep | Students will model the system or structure & function ... Students will analyze patterns of data ... Students will obtain information about their ecosystem ... | | |
| Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | | |
| PTC tasting | Students will investigate ... | | |
| Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | Update their cyclop sheep model | |
| | | | |
| Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | | |

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| <u>Summative Assessment</u> What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | | |
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| Summative Assessment What information are you collecting to know that they met the target? | | | |

Materials / Resources

Vocabulary

HS-PS2-1

Newton's law of motion
Macroscopic object
Net force
Mass
Acceleration
Cause and Effect

HS-PS2-2

Momentum
Mass
Velocity
Macroscopic bodies
Systems, Boundary, Objects
Interaction (collision or explosion)
Conservation of Momentum
(2 objects 1 dimension)

HS-PS2-3

Force
Collision
Momentum
Impulse
Macroscopic object
Design solution
Cause and Effect

Mini Lessons

[Causation Level 4 - Cause, Mechanism & Effect Mini-Lesson](#)
[Causation Level 4 - Cause, Mechanism & Effect Thinking Slides](#)
[Causation Level 6 - Causation and Correlation](#)
[Causation Level 6 - Causation and Correlation Thinking Slides](#)
[Systems Level 6 - Boundary and Initial Conditions](#)
[Systems Level 6 - Boundary and Initial Conditions Thinking Slides](#)

Graphic Organizers

[Phenomena Observation Graphic Organizer](#)
[Questioning Graphic Organizer](#)
[Modeling Graphic Organizer](#)
[Planning an Investigation Organizer - Experimental](#)
[Planning an Investigation Organizer - Observational](#)
[Investigation Evidence Organizer](#)
[Engaging in Argumentation Organizer](#)

Differentiation / Modifications

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Phenomenon Worksheet

Back to [Stage 1](#)

◁ **HS-PS2-1 - Newton's Second Law of Motion**

◁ **HS-PS2-2 - Conservation of Momentum**

◁ **HS-PS2-3 - Reducing Force in Collisions Device**

◁ **Local**

◁ **Favorite**

◁

◁

HS-PS2-1: Newton's Second Law of Motion

[Evidence Statement](#)Assessment: The Gyro Drop ([PDF](#)) ([Google Template](#))Reflections: [Type Here](#)

| | No | Partial | Yes |
|---|----|---------|-----|
| 1. The assessment contains a phenomenon (science) or a problem (engineering) | | | |
| 2. The prompts match the Science and Engineering Practice (SEP) and engage students in sense making. | | | |
| 3. The stimuli have multiple and sufficient information needed to utilize the SEP . (e.g. multiple data sets to analyze) | | | |
| 4. The prompts elicit observable understanding of the Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI) . | | | |
| 5. The prompts explicitly mention the Crosscutting Concept (CCC) . | | | |
| 6. The prompts include language (i.e. bullets) from grade appropriate progressions. (SEP) (DCI) (CCC) | | | |
| 7. The graphic organizers provide space for the observable features (e.g. 1, 2, 3...) in the evidence statement. (e.g. claim, evidence and reasoning) | | | |
| 8. The entire assessment contains information that is scientifically accurate and properly attributed. (e.g. don't make up data and include the source) | | | |
| 9. The prompts point in the direction of explaining a phenomenon (science) or designing a solution (engineering). | | | |
| 10. The phenomenon or problem is authentic, interesting, and requires students to figure something out. | | | |
| 11. The phenomenon or problem is novel to show the transfer of knowledge. (i.e. not in the unit) | | | |

HS-PS2-2: Conservation of Momentum

[Evidence Statement](#)Assessment: Space Balls ([PDF](#)) ([Google Template](#))

| Reflections: | | | |
|---|----|---------|-----|
| | No | Partial | Yes |
| 1. The assessment contains a phenomenon (science) or a problem (engineering) | | | |
| 2. The prompts match the Science and Engineering Practice (SEP) and engage students in sense making. | | | |
| 3. The stimuli have multiple and sufficient information needed to utilize the SEP . (e.g. multiple data sets to analyze) | | | |
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| 9. The prompts point in the direction of explaining a phenomenon (science) or designing a solution (engineering). | | | |
| 10. The phenomenon or problem is authentic, interesting, and requires students to figure something out. | | | |
| 11. The phenomenon or problem is novel to show the transfer of knowledge. (i.e. not in the unit) | | | |

HS-PS2-3: Reducing Forces in Collisions Device

[Evidence Statement](#)Assessment: Designing a Phone Protector ([PDF](#)) ([Google Template](#))

| Reflections: | | | |
|---|----|---------|-----|
| | No | Partial | Yes |
| 1. The assessment contains a phenomenon (science) or a problem (engineering) | | | |
| 2. The prompts match the Science and Engineering Practice (SEP) and engage students in sense making. | | | |
| 3. The stimuli have multiple and sufficient information needed to utilize the SEP . (e.g. multiple data sets to analyze) | | | |
| 4. The prompts elicit observable understanding of the Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI) . | | | |
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