Introduction

Formative Assessment Exemplar - BIO.1.2

Introduction:

The following formative assessment exemplar was created by a team of Utah educators to be used as a resource in the classroom. It was reviewed for appropriateness by a Bias and Sensitivity/Special Education team and by state science leaders. While no assessment is perfect, it is intended to be used as a formative tool that enables teachers to obtain evidence of student learning, identify gaps in that learning, and adjust instruction for all three dimensions (i.e., Science and Engineering Practices, Crosscutting Concepts, Disciplinary Core Ideas) included in a specific Science and Engineering Education (SEEd) Standard.

In order to fully assess students' understanding of all three dimensions of a SEEd standard, the assessment is written in a format called a cluster. Each cluster starts with a phenomenon, provides a task statement, necessary supporting information, and a sequenced list of questions using the gather, reason, and communicate model (Moulding et al., 2021) as a way to scaffold student sensemaking. The phenomenon used in an assessment exemplar is an analogous phenomenon (one that should not have been taught during instruction) to assess how well students can transfer and apply their learning in a novel situation. The cluster provides an example of the expected rigor of student learning for all three dimensions of a specific standard. In order to serve this purpose, this assessment is NOT INTENDED TO BE USED AS A LESSON FOR STUDENTS.

Because this assessment exemplar is a resource, teachers can choose to use it however they want for formative assessment purposes. It can be adjusted and formatted to fit a teacher's instructional needs. For example, teachers can choose to delete questions, add questions, edit questions, or break the tasks into smaller segments to be given to students over multiple days.

Of note: All formative assessment clusters were revised based on feedback from educators after being utilized in the classroom. During the revision process, each cluster was specifically checked to make sure the phenomena was authentic to the DCI, supporting information was provided for the phenomena, the SEPs, CCCs, and DCIs were appropriate for the learning progressions, the cluster supported student sensemaking through the Gather, Reason, and Communicate instructional model, and the final communication prompt aligned with the cluster phenomena. As inconsistencies were found, revisions were made to support student sensemaking. If other inconsistencies exist that need to be addressed, please email the current Utah State Science Education Specialists with feedback.

General Format:

Each formative assessment exemplar contains the following components:

- 1. Teacher Facing Information: This provides teachers with the full cluster as well as additional information including the question types, alignment to three dimensions, and answer key. Additionally, an example of a proficient student answer and a proficiency scale for all three dimensions are included to support the evaluation of the last item of the assessment.
- 2. Students Facing Assessment: This is what the student may see. It is in a form that can be printed or uploaded to a learning platform. (Exception: Questions including simulations will need technology to utilize during assessment.)

Accommodation Considerations:

Teachers should consider possible common ways to provide accommodations for students with disabilities, English language learners, students with diverse needs or students from different cultural backgrounds. For example, these accommodations may include: Providing academic language supports, presenting sentence stems, or reading aloud to students. All students should be allowed access to a dictionary.

References:

Moulding, B., Huff, K., & Van der Veen, W. (2021). *Engaging Students in Science Investigation Using GRC*. Ogden, UT: ELM Tree Publishing.

Teacher Facing Info

Teacher Facing Information

Standard: BIO.1.2 **Develop and use a model** to explain cycling of <u>matter</u> and flow of <u>energy</u> among organisms in an ecosystem.

Assessment Format: Printable or Online Format (Does not require students to have online access)

Phenomenon

Algal Blooms in Utah Freshwater Ecosystems

Proficient Student Explanation of Phenomenon:

Algal blooms impact the flow of matter and energy by harming species living within and around freshwater ecosystems via hypoxia/anoxia, toxins, acid rain, and air pollution. This reduces available energy to different trophic levels within these ecosystems, overall reducing the amount of organisms and potentially lowering biodiversity, collapsing food chains/food webs.

Cluster Task Statement

(Represents the ultimate way the phenomenon will be explained or the design problem will be addressed)

In the following task: a) you will be asked to develop and use a model explaining how energy moves between trophic levels, and b) construct an explanation for how algal blooms affect the flow of energy and matter in Utah freshwater ecosystems.

Supporting Information

Increased human activity throughout the world affects our different environments in many different ways. One of the most striking examples of human development in our aquatic environments is the formation of harmful algal blooms (HABs). These harmful algal blooms are a significant problem in all 50 states. Examples of harmful algal blooms are red tides, blue-green algae, and cyanobacteria. An example of what a HAB looks like is displayed in the image below:

Figure 1Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) in Utah



Note. Image source: deq.utah.gov

In order for a HAB to develop, they need the following components:

- 1) Sunlight and warm temperatures
- 2) Slow moving water (low wave energy)
- 3) Nutrients (typically increased nitrogen and phosphorous)

HABs are a threat to human health, our economies, and our environments. However, organisms that cause blooms are natural components in freshwater ecosystems, providing critical energy for primary consumers.

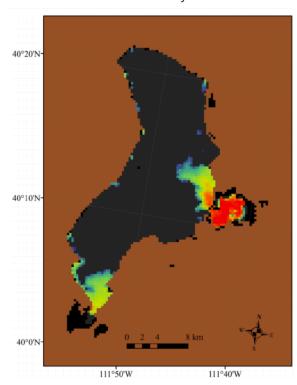


Figure 2
2017 Satellite Photo of Utah Lake

Note. June 2017 satellite photo of Utah Lake showing cyanobacteria density.

Brown pixels are land and gray pixels in the lake indicate no detection of cyanobacteria. Blue and purple colors are low concentrations of cyanobacterial biomass and colors of yellow, orange, and red are elevated concentrations of cyanobacteria. Large human populations are found on the eastern shore of Utah lake. Warmer colors (reds and oranges) are found on the Eastern shore (where higher populations of humans live). Source: *European Space Agency Sentinel-3*

Organisms that inhabit lakes in Utah are diverse -- plants, phytoplankton, zooplankton, invertebrates, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and birds. Plankton are microscopic organisms, both plants (phytoplankton) and animals (zooplankton) that live in aquatic environments that have limited movement.

Cluster Questions

Gather: Cluster Question #1 Question Type: Table Match Addresses:x DCI Cycles of matter and energy	Question 1: Put the following organisms into their appropriate trophic level: Carp (fish), Cyanobacteria (Phytoplankton), Zooplankton, Pelican (bird) Trophic Level Organism			
SEP x_ CCC Energy and Matter	Producer			
Answer: Producer: Cyanobacteria	Primary Consumer			
Primary Consumer: Zooplankton Secondary Consumer: Carp Tertiary Consumer: Pelican	Secondary Consumer Tertiary Consumer			
Reason: Cluster Question #2 Question Type: Multi-Select Addresses: DCI _x SEP Obtaining and Communicating Information _x CCC Cause and Effect Answer: 2, 4, 6	 Question 2: Using the satellite image above, identify 3 potential factors for what might be contributing to the increased algal bloom seen in parts of the image. 1) This data was collected in winter, where HABs are at their peak due to lower temperatures 2) This data was collected in summer, where HABs are at their peak due to higher temperatures 3) Human development (construction, pollution, agriculture) does not contribute to HABs 4) Human development (construction, pollution, agriculture) contributes to HABs 5) Utah Lake has high wave energy 6) Utah Lake has low wave energy 			
Reason: Cluster Question #3 Question Type: Multiple Choice Addresses: _x DCI Cycles of Matter and Energy SEP _x CCC Energy and Matter Answer: B	Question 3: Which of the following food chains shows the transfer of energy in a freshwater ecosystem using the following groups of organisms (arrows indicate energy transferring to the next organism): Birds, Fish, Phytoplankton, Zooplankton a) Zooplankton -> Phytoplankton -> Birds -> Fish b) Phytoplankton -> Zooplankton -> Fish -> Birds c) Birds -> Fish -> Phytoplankton -> Zooplankton d) Fish -> Birds -> Zooplankton -> Phytoplankton			
Communicate: Cluster Question #4 Question Type: Modeling	Question 4: Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) impact the food web. These algae reproduce quickly. As their numbers increase, they consume most oxygen (matter) that is			

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Addresses: _x DCI Cycles of Matter and Energy SEP _x CCC Energy and Matter Answer: Students should create a model that demonstrates all available energy going towards producers, which then eliminates any available oxygen for the next trophic level, causing a system collapse with little to no biomass in 1st-3rd consumers. Biomass number shouldn't really influence student success criteria the shape of the model is more important. Bottom heavy with high producers, very little consumers.	available in the water. This creates a condition called hypoxia (lack of oxygen) in the lake. Modify this trophic pyramid to demonstrate how the bloom you are seeing in the satellite image affects biomass on the east side of the lake. Biomass in Utah Lake (kg) Species Present Birds, Liards Fish (Carp, Suckers, Etc.)
Communicate: Cluster Question #5 Question Type: Short Answer Addresses:x DCIx_ SEP CCC Answer: See below	Question 5: Construct an explanation for how an algal bloom affects the flow of matter and energy in Utah Lake.
Proficiency Scale	
Proficient Student Explanation:	

Algal blooms impact the flow of matter and energy by harming species living within and around freshwater ecosystems via hypoxia. This reduces available food energy to different trophic levels within these ecosystems, overall reducing the amount of organisms and potentially lowering biodiversity due to collapsing food chains/food webs.

Level 1 - Level 2 - Partially Proficient Emerging	Level 3 - Proficient	Level 4 - Extending
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SEP: Does not meet the minimum standard to receive a 2.	SEP: Develop or modify a model—based on evidence – to match what happens if a variable or component of a system is changed. Develop and/or use a model to predict and/or describe phenomena.	SEP: Develop, revise, and/or use a model based on evidence to illustrate and/or predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system. Develop and/or use multiple types of models to provide mechanistic accounts and/or predict phenomena, and move flexibly between model types based on merits and limitations:	SEP: Extends beyond proficient in any way.
CCC: Does not meet the minimum standard to receive a 2.	CCC: Can track the transfer of energy drives the motion and/or cycling of matter, within a natural or designed system. Understands that the transfer of energy can be tracked as energy flows through a designed or natural system.	CCC: Describes changes of energy and matter in a system in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. Understands that energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems	CCC: Extends beyond proficient in any way.
DCI: Does not meet the minimum standard to receive a 2.	DCI: Within a natural or designed system, the transfer of energy drives the motion and/or cycling of matter. The transfer of energy can be tracked as energy flows through a designed or natural system.	DCI: Changes in energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. Energy drives the cycling of matter within and between systems	DCI: Extends beyond proficient in any way.

Student Assessment

Nam	Date:	

Stimulus

Increased human activity throughout the world affects our different environments in many different ways. One of the most striking examples of human development in our aquatic environments is the formation of harmful algal blooms (HABs). These harmful algal blooms are a significant problem in all 50 states. Examples of harmful algal blooms are red tides, blue-green algae, and cyanobacteria. An example of what a HAB looks like is displayed in Fig 1.

In order for a HAB to develop, they need the following components:

- 1) Sunlight and warm temperatures
- 2) Slow moving water (low wave energy)
- 3) Nutrients (typically increased nitrogen and phosphorous)

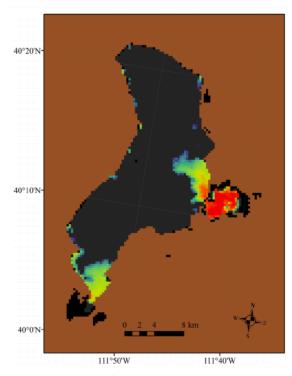
Figure 1
Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) in Utah



Note. The image above shows a lake with harmful algal bloom.
Image source: deq.utah.gov

HABs are a threat to human health, our economies, and our environments. However, organisms that cause blooms are natural components in freshwater ecosystems, providing critical energy for primary consumers.

Figure 2
Satellite Photo of Utah Lake, June 2017



Note. The image above is a satellite photo of Utah Lake showing cyanobacteria density in June 2017.

Brown pixels are land and gray pixels in the lake indicate no detection of cyanobacteria. Blue and purple colors are low concentrations of cyanobacterial biomass and colors of yellow, orange, and red are elevated concentrations of cyanobacteria. Large human populations are found on the eastern shore of Utah lake. Warmer colors (reds and oranges) are found on the Eastern shore (where higher populations of humans live). Source: *European Space Agency Sentinel-3*

Organisms that inhabit lakes in Utah are diverse -- plants, phytoplankton, zooplankton, invertebrates, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and birds. Plankton are microscopic organisms, both plants (phytoplankton) and animals (zooplankton) that live in aquatic environments that have limited movement.

Your Task

In the following task: a) you will be asked to develop and use a model explaining how energy moves between trophic levels, and b) construct an explanation for how algal blooms affect the flow of energy and matter in Utah freshwater ecosystems.

Question 1

Put the following organisms into their appropriate trophic level: Carp (fish), Cyanobacteria (Phytoplankton), Zooplankton, Pelican (bird)

Trophic Level	Organism
Producer	
Primary Consumer	
Secondary Consumer	
Tertiary Consumer	

Question 2

Using the satellite image above, identify 3 potential factors for what might be contributing to the increased algal bloom seen in parts of the image.

- 1) This data was collected in winter, where HABs are at their peak due to lower temperatures
- 2) This data was collected in summer, where HABs are at their peak due to higher temperatures
- 3) Human development (construction, pollution, agriculture) does not contribute to HABs
- 4) Human development (construction, pollution, agriculture) contributes to HABs
- 5) Utah Lake has high wave energy
- 6) Utah Lake has low wave energy

Question 3

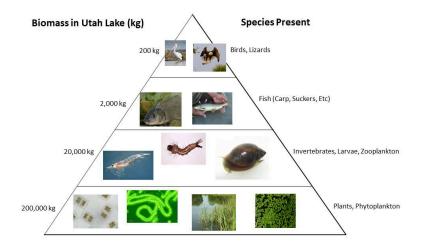
Which of the following food chains shows the transfer of energy in a freshwater ecosystem using the following groups of organisms (arrows indicate energy transferring to the next organism):

Birds, Fish, Phytoplankton, Zooplankton

- a) Zooplankton -> Phytoplankton -> Birds -> Fish
- b) Phytoplankton -> Zooplankton -> Fish -> Birds
- c) Birds -> Fish -> Phytoplankton -> Zooplankton
- d) Fish -> Birds -> Zooplankton -> Phytoplankton

Question 4

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) impact the food web. These algae reproduce quickly. As their numbers increase, they consume most oxygen (matter) that is available in the water. This creates a condition called hypoxia (lack of oxygen) in the lake. Modify this trophic pyramid to demonstrate how the bloom you are seeing in the satellite image affects biomass on the east side of the lake.



Modified Pyrami	d:			
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Construct an explanation for how an algal bloom affects the flow of matter and energy in Utah Lake.

Question 5