

## Sugar Glider & Flying Squirrel Phenomena - PART 1

(10 possible points)

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

You may work with up to two additional students to complete it. This activity will let you think like a scientist using many of the key concepts you have learned this year. **Your observations, use of cross-cutting concepts, and questions should show thought and effort**

**Phenomenon:** On a vacation to Australia, you took a picture of this animal (on the left) and its behaviors. Returning to Pennsylvania, you were fortunate to take a picture of another animal (on the right) and documented its behaviors too.



1. What questions do you have about this observation you've made about these animals from Australia and Pennsylvania?
2. You previously learned about the **Crosscutting Concepts**. These are concepts that are frequently found in all areas of science. The crosscutting concepts are:  
**1. Patterns, 2. Cause and effect. 3. Scale, proportion, and quantity 4. Systems and system models 5. Energy and matter 6. Structure and function 7. Stability and change.**

Here is a link to review [Crosscutting Concepts 1 - 3](#).

And here is a link to review [Crosscutting Concepts 4 - 7](#).

In the space below, list and describe how three(3) of these Crosscutting Concepts are evident and important in the situation with the Sugar Glider and Flying Squirrel.

(Four points for 1st and three points for the 2nd and 3rd well explained Crosscutting Concept).

**Crosscutting Concept #1** - What is the Crosscutting Concept and why is it important?

**Crosscutting Concept #2** - What is the Crosscutting Concept and why is it important?

**Crosscutting Concept #3** - What is the Crosscutting Concept and why is it important?

**Disciplinary Core Ideas**

- • Anatomical similarities and differences between various organisms living today and between them and organisms in the fossil record, enable the reconstruction of evolutionary history and the inference of lines of evolutionary descent. (MS-LS4-2)
- • Natural selection leads to the predominance of certain traits in a population, and the suppression of others. (MS-LS4-4)