


# Storyline Unit Design

## Understanding by Design (UbD) Template\*

Unit	<b>Earth processes that involve cycling</b>	Course(s)	
Designed by	<b>High school Earth Science Teachers (the GOATs)</b>	Time Frame	<b>4-5 weeks</b>
 This work is licensed under a Creative Commons <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International</a> License.			

### Anchor Model

\*UbD Unit Planner is from Wiggins, Grant and McTighe, Jay. Understanding by Design Guide to Creating High-Quality Units. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. 2011.

## Stage 1: Desired Results

### Performance Expectations

#### **HS-ESS2-3: Cycling of Matter in the Earth's Interior**

Develop a model based on evidence of earth's interior to describe the cycling of matter by thermal convection. (Energy and Matter)

#### **HS-ESS2-5: Interactions of the Hydrologic and Rock Cycles**

Plan and conduct an investigation of the properties of water and its effects on earth materials and surface processes. (Structure and Function)

#### **HS-ESS2-6: Carbon Cycling in Earth's Systems**

Develop a quantitative model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere. (Energy and Matter)

### Anchoring Phenomenon

[Anchoring Phenomenon Worksheet](#)

### Enduring Understandings

*The carbon cycle is directly influenced by both biological and geological activities.*

*The unique properties of water affect the various cycling of energy and matter on Earth.*

*Cycling of energy and matter in Earth's crust drive the geologic activity of the planet*

### Essential Questions

*What is the significance of cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere?*

*How do the unique properties of water affect Earth's materials and surface processes?*

*How does the cycling of material in Earth's interior through thermal convection affect different surface processes?*



## Stage 2: Assessments

HS-ESS2-3	A Future Water World	<a href="#">Assessment</a>	Key	<a href="#">Evidence Statement</a>
HS-ESS2-5	Investigating Erosivity	<a href="#">Assessment</a>	Key	<a href="#">Evidence Statement</a>
HS-ESS2-6	The Carbon Fluxes of North America	<a href="#">Assessment</a>	<a href="#">Key</a>	<a href="#">Evidence Statement</a>

[Assessment Screening Tools](#)

### 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?
<p><i>Type Here</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a model based on evidence</li> <li>Plan and conduct an investigation</li> <li>Develop a quantitative model to describe</li> </ul>	<p><i>Type Here</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy and Matter</li> <li>Structure and Function</li> <li>Stability &amp; Change</li> <li>Cause &amp; Effect</li> </ul>	<p><i>Type Here</i></p> <p><u>HS-ESS2-3</u>  Earth's interior  Radial layers (crust, mantle, liquid outer core, solid inner core)  Mantle convection  Plate tectonics  Seismic waves  Magnetic field  Thermal energy  Radioactive decay  Energy and Matter</p> <p><u>HS-ESS2-5</u>  Properties of water (e.g. heat capacity, density in liquid and solid states, polar nature)  Earth materials  Surface processes  - Mechanical effects  - Chemical effects  Hydrologic cycle  Rock cycle  Structure and Function</p> <p><u>HS-ESS2-6</u>  Carbon  Carbon dioxide  Biogeochemical cycling  Earth's systems (hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, biosphere)  Energy and Matter</p>







This work is licensed by the author(s) under a Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](#) License.

Hosted by [The Wonder of Science](#)



This work is licensed by the author(s) under a Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) License.  
Hosted by [The Wonder of Science](https://www.thewonderofscience.com/)

## 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.
<i>Hudson &amp; Walkill Rivers</i>	<i>Type Here</i>	<i>Type Here</i>	<i>Type Here</i>
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
<b>Summative Assessment</b> What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			



Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
<b>Summative Assessment</b> What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
Formative Assessment - What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			
<b>Summative Assessment</b> What information are you collecting to know that they met the target?			



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



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

## Materials / Resources

### Vocabulary

#### HS-ESS2-3

Earth's interior  
 Radial layers (crust, mantle, liquid outer core, solid inner core)  
 Mantle convection  
 Plate tectonics  
 Seismic waves  
 Magnetic field  
 Thermal energy  
 Radioactive decay  
 Energy and Matter

#### HS-ESS2-5

Properties of water (e.g. heat capacity, density in liquid and solid states, polar nature)  
 Earth materials  
 Surface processes  
 - Mechanical effects  
 - Chemical effects  
 Hydrologic cycle  
 Rock cycle  
 Structure and Function

#### HS-ESS2-6

Carbon  
 Carbon dioxide  
 Biogeochemical cycling  
 Earth's systems (hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, biosphere)  
 Energy and Matter

### Mini Lessons

[Structure & Function Level 5 - Molecular-Level Structures](#)  
[Structure & Function Level 5 - Molecular-Level Structures Thinking Slides](#)  
[Matter Level 4 - Conservation of Matter](#)  
[Matter Level 4 - Conservation of Matter Thinking Slides](#)  
[Matter and Energy Level 5 - Cycles and Flows](#)  
[Matter and Energy Level 5 - Cycles and Flows Thinking Slides](#)  
[Energy Level 6 - Conservation of Energy](#)  
[Energy Level 6 - Conservation of Energy 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



This work is licensed by the author(s) under a Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) License.

Hosted by [The Wonder of Science](https://www.thewonderofscience.com/)

- < **HS-ESS2-3 - Cycling Matter in the Earth's Interior**
- < **HS-ESS2-5 - Interactions of the Hydrologic and Rock Cycles**
- < **HS-ESS2-6 - Carbon Cycling in Earth's Systems**
- < **Local and Relevant**
- < **Favorite**

*Mantle convection and tectonic plates*

Radioactive Decay<

Theory of Continental Drift<

Climate Change<

Earthquakes<

Plate subduction & overriding (mountain building events)

Volcanic Activity < <

Magnetic records in rocks <

Stream velocity<<

Carbon Cycling<<

Convection <

Weathering <<

Erosion <<

Plate tectonics < <

Rock cycle < <

Local Spheres of the earth <<<< **not this one**

Water cycle <

Drainage patterns <

porosity / permeability<

Pollution <

**Indistrlation**

**Hudson & Wallkill Rivers? This one**

## Screening Tools

Back to [Stage 2](#)

### HS-ESS2-3: Cycling of Matter in the Earth's Interior

HS-ESS2-3

A Future Water World

[Assessment](#)

Key

[Evidence Statement](#)

Reflections: [Type Here](#)

	No	Partial	Yes
1. The assessment contains a <b>phenomenon</b> (science) or a <b>problem</b> (engineering)			
2. The <b>prompts</b> match the <a href="#">Science and Engineering Practice (SEP)</a> and engage students in sense making.			
3. The <b>stimuli</b> have multiple and sufficient information needed to utilize the <a href="#">SEP</a> . (e.g. multiple data sets to analyze)			



This work is licensed by the author(s) under a Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](#) License.

Hosted by [The Wonder of Science](#)

4. The <b>prompts</b> elicit observable understanding of the <b>Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI)</b> .			
5. The <b>prompts</b> explicitly mention the <b>Crosscutting Concept (CCC)</b> .			
6. The <b>prompts</b> include language (i.e. bullets) from grade appropriate progressions. (SEP)(DCI)(CCC)			
7. The <b>graphic organizers</b> provide space for the observable features (e.g. 1, 2, 3...) in the evidence statement. (e.g. claim, evidence and reasoning)			
8. The <b>entire assessment</b> contains information that is scientifically accurate and properly attributed. (e.g. don't make up data and include the source)			
9. The <b>prompts</b> point in the direction of explaining a phenomenon (science) or designing a solution (engineering).			
10. The <b>phenomenon</b> or <b>problem</b> is authentic, interesting, and requires students to figure something out.			
11. The <b>phenomenon</b> or <b>problem</b> is novel to show the transfer of knowledge. (i.e. not in the unit)			



## HS-ESS2-5: Interactions of the Hydrologic and Rock Cycles

Investigating Erosivity

[Assessment](#)

Key

[Evidence Statement](#)Reflections: [Type Here](#)

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



## HS-ESS2-6: Carbon Cycling in Earth's Systems

The Carbon Fluxes of North America

[Assessment](#)[Key](#)[Evidence Statement](#)Reflections: [Type Here](#)

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



## Standard

## Evidence Statement

## Assessment: (Google Template) (Key Template)

Reflections: [Type Here](#)

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



## Standard

## Evidence Statement

## Assessment: (Google Template) (Key Template)

Reflections: [Type Here](#)

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

