


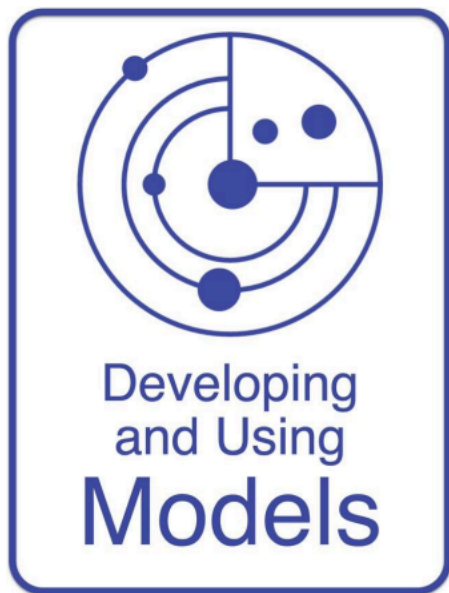
# Storyline Unit Design

## Understanding by Design (UbD) Template\*

Unit		Course(s)	
Designed by		Time Frame	
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### Anchor Model

## Genetics



## Stage 1: Desired Results

### Performance Expectations

#### **MS-LS3-1: Mutations - Harmful, Beneficial or Neutral**

Develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism.

#### **MS-LS3-2: Asexual and Sexual Reproduction**

Develop and use a model to describe why asexual reproduction results in offspring with identical genetic information and sexual reproduction results in offspring with genetic variation. (Cause and Effect)

### Anchoring Phenomenon

[Anchoring Phenomenon Worksheet](#)

### Enduring Understandings

### Essential Questions



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## Stage 2: Assessments

MS-LS3-1: [Hairless Xolos](#)

MS-LS3-2: [The Honeycrisp Apple](#)

[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?
Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information  Constructing Explanations  Developing and Using Models  Analyzing and Interpreting Data  Engaging in Argument from Evidence	Cause & Effect  Structure & Function  Patterns  System & System Models	Vocabulary  Genes, Punnett Squares, Traits, Chromosomes, Protein  Beneficial, Neutral, and Harmful Traits



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



## Materials / Resources

### **Vocabulary**

#### **MS-LS3-1**

Chromosomes  
Genes  
Proteins  
Traits of organisms  
Mutations  
    - Harmful  
    - Beneficial  
    - Neutral  
Structure and function

#### **MS-LS3-2**

Reproduction  
    - Asexual  
    - Sexual  
Parent  
Offspring  
Chromosome  
Gene  
Gene transmission  
Genetic variation  
Cause and Effect

### **Mini Lessons**

Causation Level 4 - [Cause, Mechanism & Effect Mini-Lesson](#)

Causation Level 4 Thinking Slides - [Cause, Mechanism & Effect 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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◀ **MS-PS3-1 - Mutations - Harmful, Beneficial or Neutral**

◀ **MS-LS3-2 - Asexual and Sexual Reproduction**

◀ **Local**

◀ **Favorite**

◀

◀

◀

Hemingway's Polydactyl Cats ◀

The Human Genome Project ◀◀

Mendel and the peas ◀

Punnett squares ◀

Apple varieties (Honeycrisp, Cosmic crisp, etc.) ◀

Malaria and Sickle Cell Anemia ◀

The Potential and Ethics of CRISPR ◀

Whiptail lizards ◀

Hairless dogs ◀◀

HIV protection from the plague ◀

Dolly the sheep ◀

Golden rices ◀

Epigenetics ◀◀

Zebrafish embryos

Calico cat ◀

Genetic engineering ◀

BT corn ◀

Dog breeding ◀

Silk in goat milk ◀

Mutations ◀

Dominant vs recessive genes◀

1950's thalidomide babies

Variation in traits ◀

Tadpole development ◀

Kentucky Blue People ◀◀

Varied skin color in twins ◀

Color Blindness ◀

Sickle-cell anemia ◀

PTC paper ◀



## MS-LS3-1: Mutations - Harmful, Beneficial or Neutral

[Evidence Statement](#)Assessment: Hairless Xolos ([PDF](#)) ([Google Template](#))**Reflections:** *I like that the assessments are 2-3 questions.**The punnett square percentage descriptions were switched and made the question confusing. Question 3 should be more explicit in asking about if the mutation is beneficial in order to fully meet the standard. I liked how students are asked to use their knowledge to answer the questions with new information instead of just copying down things memorized or talked about in class.*

	No	Partial	Yes
1. The assessment contains a <b>phenomenon</b> (science) or a <b>problem</b> (engineering)			x
2. The <b>prompts</b> match the <a href="#">Science and Engineering Practice (SEP)</a> and engage students in sense making.			x
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)			x
4. The <b>prompts</b> elicit observable understanding of the <a href="#">Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI)</a> .		x	
5. The <b>prompts</b> explicitly mention the <a href="#">Crosscutting Concept (CCC)</a> .			x
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>			x
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)			x
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)			x
9. The <b>prompts</b> point in the direction of explaining a phenomenon (science) or designing a solution (engineering).			x
10. The <b>phenomenon</b> or <b>problem</b> is authentic, interesting, and requires students to figure something out.	x		
11. The <b>phenomenon</b> or <b>problem</b> is novel to show the transfer of knowledge. (i.e. not in the unit)			x





## MS-LS3-2: Asexual and Sexual Reproduction

[Evidence Statement](#)Assessment: Coaster Launch ([PDF](#)) ([Google Template](#))

Reflections:			
	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> .			
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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)			

