

Learning Objectives – “Students CAN...”

1. Analyze new concept vocabulary – Vocabulary Enhancement (BW)
2. 3D cell organelles (Structure & Function) presentations / Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Assessment

In-class completion of the notebook/bell work
Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Homework

1. Complete the week 30 vocabulary – In Class
2. Complete the 3D cell presentations – In Class
3. Study your organelles structures and functions list, you must be able to identify them by location or function – 3/ 13
4. Parent signature/return achieve letter – 3/12

Reminders / DO NOT COPY

There are 11 weeks left in the 2018-19 school year. Make the last quarter your best quarter, stay focused, get organized and get better at the little things – We all get better with practice!

Bell work

Using the vocabulary list provided at your seat: *Complete the five starred* terms*

For each term on the list you may do one of the following:

- Copy
- Summarize
- Provide an example

Incomplete or incorrect vocabulary will be scored accordingly.

No pictures – Text only

***Vocabulary assignments must be complete prior to notebook assessments – please plan/prepare accordingly.*

Linked Documents and Class Resource

[Cell Model Project](#)

[Vocabulary 15-2](#) ↓

[Achieve Qtr. Letter](#)

District Content Descriptor:

S1.A: Structure and Function - All living things are made up of cells, which is the smallest unit that can be said to be alive. An organism may consist of one single cell (unicellular) or many different numbers and types of cells (multicellular). (07-LS1-1)

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2018-19
District Content Map*

- Systems may interact with other systems; they may have sub-systems and be a part of larger complex systems. (07-LS1-3)
- Complex and microscopic structures and systems can be visualized, modeled, and used to describe how their function depends on the relationships among its parts, therefore complex natural and designed structures/systems can be analyzed to determine how they function. (07-LS1-2)

Learning Objectives – “Students CAN...”

1. Current events in science – refine reading practices, comprehension and increase vocabulary (BW)
2. 3D cell organelles (Structure & Function) presentations / Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Assessment

In-class completion of the notebook/bell work

Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Homework

1. Complete the Article Q-Review – In Class
2. Complete the 3D cell presentations – In Class
3. Study your organelles structures and functions list, you must be able to identify them by location or function – 3/ 13

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Bell work

Using good-practice reading techniques, read this week’s science article. When you finish reading, complete the article questions below.

1. How much larger is the “Wallace Giant Bee” than the common honey bee?
2. Why is its discovery significant (meaningful)?
3. Why are they referred to as “smart”?
4. What did they notice was different about the termite nest where they discovered the giant bee?
5. What hopes do the scientists have about this discovery?

Linked Documents and Class Resource

[Cell Model Project](#)

[Weekly Article: Largest Bee Found](#)

[Mitosis Flip Book](#)

*Organelles Test**

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Learning Objectives – “Students CAN...”

1. Use critical thinking to solve a problem. (BW)
2. 3D cell organelles (Structure & Function) presentations / Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Assessment

In-class completion of the notebook/bell work
Organelles test to follow (No Notes / No Partners)

Homework

1. Complete the week 30 challenge question (BW) – In Class
2. Complete the 3D cell presentations – In Class
3. Study your organelles structures and functions list, you must be able to identify them by location or function – 3/ 13

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Bell work

Complete today’s challenge question in the notebook. When you finish, **record your answer on a small piece of paper and place it in the solutions chest at the front of the room.**

Identify the two organelles being described:

1. This organelle uses enzymes to break down waste in the cell
2. This organelle is a transport system that uses vesicles to move proteins throughout the cell

Linked Documents and Class Resource

[Cell Model Project](#)

[Mitosis Flip Book](#)

*Organelles Test**

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Learning Objectives – “Students CAN...”

1. Analyze and respond to this week’s YouTube (Q-Review) BW
2. Animations / Mitosis Flip Book – Studying Cell Division (Part 1) Complete the key frames of mitosis using science textbook samples

Assessment

In-class completion of the notebook/bell work
Complete the key frames of mitosis using science textbook samples

Homework

1. Complete the video Q-Review (BW) – In Class
2. Complete (Part 1) of the mitosis flip book – 3/15

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Bell work

YouTube Science – Watch the video and respond to the questions below.

1. What is mitosis and how does it assist in body functions? Provide an example.
2. How many times will mitosis occur in your body over a lifetime?
3. Where are all the instructions for mitosis stored?
4. True or False: Cells in mitosis are diploid not haploid.
5. What are the four action phases of mitosis?
6. Observe the animation of mitosis in the video to help you with your own work.

Linked Documents and Class Resource

[Mitosis Flip Book](#)

[Weekly Video: Mitosis - Crash Course](#)

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Learning Objectives – “Students CAN...”

1. Sharing Ideas – Write a paragraph in your science journal using the BW writing prompt.
2. Animations / Mitosis Flip Book – Studying Cell Division (Part 2) Complete the animation frames of mitosis (Section 1)

Assessment

In-class completion of the notebook/bell work
Complete the animation frames of mitosis (Section 1)

Homework

1. Complete the science journal entry (BW) – In Class
2. Complete (Part 2) of the mitosis flip book – 3/15
3. Grade sheet signed/returned – 3/18

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Bell work

Science Journal: Week 30

Complete a paragraph containing no less than five additional sentences that continue the lead below.

This is the last quarter of my seventh-grade year...

Linked Documents and Class Resource

[Mitosis Flip Book](#)

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Vocabulary 15-2: Biology - Cells (Cellular Division)

Complete the vocabulary by copying, summarizing or providing an example for each of the starred terms (*).

Term	Definition
Anaphase*	the stage of meiotic or mitotic cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle
Cell membrane	the semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell
Centrioles	organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development of spindle fibers in cell division
Chromosomes	threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes
Cytokinesis*	the cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis, bringing about the separation into two daughter cells
DNA / genetic material	deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information
Meiosis	a type of cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell
Metaphase*	the second stage of cell division, between prophase and anaphase, during which the chromosomes become attached to the spindle fibers
Mitosis*	a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth
Nucleolus	a small dense spherical structure in the nucleus of a cell during interphase
Nucleus	the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth
Prophase*	the first stage of cell division, before metaphase, during which the chromosomes become visible as paired chromatids and the nuclear envelope disappears
Replication	the process by which genetic material or a living organism gives rise to a copy of itself
Telophase*	the final phase of cell division, between anaphase and interphase, in which the chromatids or chromosomes move to opposite ends of the cell and two nuclei are formed

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