

Chapter 1: Science Practices

These maths and science practices skills activities are integrated throughout chapters 2-12 where required.

Chapter 2: The Universe and Its Stars

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	2	11 12 1 & 4	 Anchoring Phenomenon: Hidden in Plain Sight. Key Question (KQ): What caused the Crab Nebula and what is hidden at its center? How can scientists and astronomers study different aspects of the universe by using various devices for gathering data? Vocab: EMS (electromagnetic spectrum), visible light, radio waves, infrared light, gamma rays, x- rays, ultraviolet light, VLT (very large telescope), HST (Hubble Space Telescope), VLA (Very Large Array), JWST (James Webb Space Telescope), ISIM (Integrated Science Instrument Module) 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Cost / Benefit analysis of space telescopes with conclusions.
	1	13 4	KQ: How do we know what stars are made of? Vocab: parallax, magnitude, apparent v absolute magnitude, luminosity, parsec, absorption spectrum, electron orbitals, Kelvin temperature scale	Use stairs to help students understand the quantized nature of electron orbitals.	• Evaluate the spectra of one (or more) star(s) and describe the characteristics of the star(s).
	1	14 5	KQ: Where exactly are we in the universe, and what is its shape and size? Vocab: dark matter, dark energy	Given various sizes for bodies in the universe, calculate approximate scale sizes and distances.	 What do we know, and what do we theorize about, regarding the size and shape of the universe?
	1	15 5	 KQ: How did the universe begin, and what events occurred as it formed? Vocab: singularity, Big Bang, gravity, electromagnetic force, weak nuclear force, strong nuclear force, photon, electron, positron, gravitron, quarks, gluons, atomic nuclei, CMB (cosmic microwave background) 	If you were to create a timeline for the history of the universe, what is the smallest unit of time that you would want to mark? Why?	 Identify and comment on any errors in the statement: "The universe was formed when a dense ball of material exploded into space, forming the universe we see today."



1	16	KQ: What evidence is there for the Big Bang, and the beginning of the universe?Vocab: Doppler effect, red-shift, blue-shift,		 Explain how the presence of CMB supports the Big Bang theory. If CMB did not exist, what would the temperature of space be? Why?
2	17 4 & 7 & 8	KQ : What actually happens during the expansion of space, and what does it look like to us on Earth?	Inv 2.1: Modeling Expansion	Calculate the recessional velocities of one or more galaxies.
	4 & 7 & 8	Vocab: Mpc (Megaparsec)		
		KQ : What is the structure of the Sun, and what keeps it shining?		• Develop a model that illustrates the life cycle of the Sun – up to the present and
2	18	Vocab : Core, radiative zone, plasma, convection cells, photosphere, chromosphere, corona, solar flare, solar prominence, sunspots		up to the end of its life. Be sure to include variations in radiation, sunspot cycles, and non-cyclic variations and changes.
2	19	KQ : How do stars form and change over their life cycle, and how does mass affect the life cycle of stars?		
		Vocab : nebula, supernova, white dwarf, red dwarf, blue giant, red giant, black hole		
		KQ : How can we classify stars, and can we determine any relationships between their characteristics?		• Explain why stars of different sizes tend to follow different lifetimes. Be sure to include changes in luminosity,
1	20 21	Vocab : Hertzaprung-Russell Diagram (HR Diagram), main sequence stars, spectral classes, Supergiants		temperature, color and any other factors that may seem relevant.
		KQ : What happens when a Sun-like star uses up its supply of hydrogen and enters the final stage of its life cycle?		
		Vocab: planetary nebula, black dwarf		
		KQ: What causes a supernova, and what results from it?		
1	22	Vocab : Supernova, neutron star, stellar nucleosynthesis, supernova nucleosynthesis, event horizon, accretion disk		
1	23	KQ : How can we study black holes when they release no information?		
		Vocab: Doppler beaming		



1	24	 KQ: How do elements form inside stars, and what is the limit of this formation? Vocab: nucleosynthesis, atomic nuclei, stellar nucleosynthesis, supernova nucleosynthesis 	 Explain how nucleosysthesis and the formation of different elements relates to a star's mass and life stage. PE: HS-ESS1-3
1	25	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Hidden in Plain Sight	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: What caused the Crab Nebula and what is hidden at its center?
1	26	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS1-1, HS-ESS1-2



Chapter 3: Earth and the Solar System

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	3	27 28	 Anchoring Phenomenon: Solar system relationships. Key Question (KQ): What's the relationship between the Sun, the planet that orbit it, and the time they take to complete an orbit? Vocab: planets, comets, asteroids, orbiters, flybys, gravity, ellipse, gravity assist 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Describe the different technology options for exploring the solar system Explain why it is so difficult for a space probe to enter orbit around Mercury. How have we come to know so much about the solar system?
	2	29 9	KQ: How did the solar system form and how has it changed over the last 4.5 billion years?Vocab: angular momentum, Grand Tack hypothesis, data distribution		 Relate the evidence of the planets and their composition to the formation of the solar system.
	2	30 6	KQ: What is the structure of the solar system, and what are the significant parts of it? Vocab: orbit, AU (astronomical unit), Kuiper belt, Oort cloud		 What distinguishes a dwarf planet from a planet? The sun contains 90+% of the mass of the solar system. How does this affect the rest of the system?
	3	31	KQ: How do planets, moons, comets, and asteroids move, when orbiting a larger mass? Vocab: Ellipse, parabola, hyperbola,	Inv 3.1: Elliptical orbits Inv 3.2: Modeling orbits 1	 Describe the features of an ellipse. Relate the distance between the foci to the shape of an ellipse.
	2	32	KQ: How do Kepler's laws describe the motion of the planets? Vocab: Kepler's laws, semimajor axis, semiminor axis, eccentricity, aphelion, perihelion	a = semimajor axis b = semiminor axis c = distance from center to focus 1 2c = distance between both foci	 Why does a line between a planet and the Sun sweep out equal areas during equal time periods? PE: HS-ESS1-4
	3	33	KQ: What is gravity and how can it be described mathematically? Vocab: gravity, G (gravitation constant)	Inv3.3: Modeling orbits 2	



2	34	KQ: By comparing Kepler's and Newton's equations, what new information or insight can we gain? Vocab: planet, Kepler's laws, AU (astronomical	NOTE: the difference between the semimajor axis and the average radius is negligible for orbits with a low eccentricity	 Calculate the mass of stars and the period of planets orbiting them. PE: HS-ESS1-4
 		unit KQ: How do satellites orbit, and can we apply		Why is a polar orbit useful in surveying a
4	25	Newton's and Kepler's laws to them?		 planet? PE: HS-ESS1-4
1	35	Vocab: satellites, Geostationary orbit (GEO), Low Earth orbit (LEO), Medium Earth orbit (MEO)		
1	36	KQ : From observations, can we calculate the shape of the orbit of Halley's Comet?		 Apply Kepler's 3rd law Plot the orbit of Halley's comet. Label the sun.
	37	KQ : Why are the movements of planets in the sky different from the stars, and can we use	Inv 3.4: Parallax	• Use parallax to calculate the distance to a distant object.
2	10	these movements to calculate a planet's distance from Earth?		
		Vocab: retrograde, apparent retrograde motion		
1	38	KQ : How do the Earth and Moon influence each other?		
1	30	Vocab: satellite, solar system, tidal locking, barycenter		
1	39	KQ : What effect do the long term changes in the Earth's orbit have on the Earth's long term climate?		 What drives the Milankovitch cycles? Relate the most recent ice age to the Milankovitch cycles.
		Vocab : Milankovitch cycles, obliquity, precession, orbital eccentricity		
1	40	KQ: How can astronomers tell if planets are orbiting other stars?		
		Vocab: exoplanets, nebula theory		
1	41	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Solar system relationships.		Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: What's the relationship between the Sun, the planet that orbit it, and the time they take to complete an orbit?
1	42	Summing Up		Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS1-4



Chapter 4: The History of Planet Earth

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
		43	Anchoring Phenomenon: An Age Old Puzzle.		What do your students already know
			Key Question (KQ): How do you estimate how old something is?		about the topic?Are there any gaps or misconceptions?
			Vocab: actual, relative		
	2	44	KQ : How has the Earth's geological activity reshaped its surface?		
			Vocab : igneous rock, sedimentary rock, metamorphic rock, tectonic plates, continental drift, convection currents, cyanobacteria		
			KQ : What are the different properties of continental and oceanic crust?		
	x	45	Vocab: continental crust, oceanic crust, basalt, gneiss, continental shield, lava, magma, mid- ocean ridge		
	x	46	KQ: How do scientists model the age of the Earth? Vocab: radioactive decay, half-life		 For the "Radioactive decay of potassium into calcium and argon" write a short description of what transpires in each step. Extension: In the first 1.28 billion years (first half-life), half of the potassium atoms (50 atoms) underwent radioactive decay. About 90% (45 atoms) became calcium and about 10% (5 atoms) became argon.
	3	47 6, 7, 8	 KQ: How does comparing minerals on Earth and extra-terrestrial bodies help us understand the formation and age of the Earth and Moon? Vocab: radiometric dating, Theia, isotopes, deviation 	Inv 4.1 : Modeling half-lives (this can also be done with pennies, <i>in lieu</i> of M&Ms)	 Which dating method makes the most sense to you? Explain. PE: HS-ESS1-5, PE: HS-ESS1-6



1	48	KQ: How has robotic exploration of Mars helped us understand why it is different from Earth?Vocab: organic molecules	• Was there life on Mars? What do you think the evidence suggests?
1	49	KQ: How has the information from space probes helped us understand the earliest history of Earth? Vocab: protium, deuterium, aerogel	 What kinds of information have we been able to collect from space probes?
 1	50	KQ : What were the events in the formation of the Earth?	
1	51	KQ : What are the conditions that have allowed Earth to be a habitable planet?	• What are all the factors that make Earth "just right" for the evolution of life?
1	52	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited An Age Old Puzzle.	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: How do you estimate how old something is?
1	53	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS1-5



Chapter 5: Earth's Materials and Systems

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	2	54 55	 Anchoring Phenomenon: Constant Changes. Key Question (KQ): What processes continually shape the Earth's surface? KQ: What do we know about the structure of the Earth? Vocab: crust, mantle, upper mantle, lower mantle, core, inner core, outer core, 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Identify the layers of the internal structure of the earth
			stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere		
	2	56 3 & 6 & 7	 KQ: What does seismic evidence and measurement of magnetic changes in rocks tell us about the structure of the Earth? Vocab: seismic waves, P-waves, S-waves, asthenosphere, Mohorovicic discontinuity (the Moho) 		Relate seismic data to our understanding of the internal structure of the earth.
	1	57	 KQ: What are the properties of the layers of the crust and upper mantle, and how are they able to move about? Vocab: lithosphere, asthenosphere, Mohorovicic discontinuity (the Moho), viscous (viscosity), plastic 		Describe the structure of the crust. State the evidence to support this model.
	1	58	 KQ: How do the interactions between constructive and destructive factors shape the Earth's surface? Vocab: constructive factors, orogeny, deposition, uplifting, folding, faulting, tectonic activity, destructive factors, weathering, mass wasting, erosion, subduction 		 Distinguish between constructive forces and destructive forces. PE: HS-ESS2-1

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2	59 60	 KQ: What feedback systems operate on Earth, and how do they affect the climate? Vocab: negative feedback systems, positive feedback systems, albedo KQ: How can the melting of sea ice cause a positive feedback loop that exposes more heat absorbing surfaces and increases ice sheet melting? 	Inv 5.1: Modeling ice sheet melting	 Describe the differences between negative and positive feedback systems. Is a thermostat in your home a negative or positive feedback mechanism? PE: HS-ESS2-2
1	61	 KQ: What is the effect of dams on the wider environment? Vocab: "knock-on effects" (secondary, indirect or cumulative) 		Complete the cognitive map of dams and their "downstream" effects.
1	62	KQ : How does overexploitation of Earth's natural systems cause the disruption of those systems?		• What, if any, is the difference between responsible use and over-exploitation?
1	63	KQ : What changes does the dynamic nature of the Earth cause, over both the short and long term?		What are the three sources of environmental change?
2	64	 KQ: How do cyclic, and periodic sporadic changes, such as volcanic eruptions, affect the Earth in the short term? Vocab: El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), thermocline, ice ages or glaciations 		
1	65	 KQ: What changes occur to the Earth's environment over hundreds, to millions of years? Vocab: glaciations, interglacials, rain shadow 	Review Activity 39 if necessary	
1	66	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Constant Changes.		Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: What processes continually shape the Earth's surface?
1	67	Summing Up		Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS2-4





Chapter 6: Plate Tectonics

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	68	Anchoring Phenomenon: On the Move. Key Question (KQ): How do the continents move?		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions?
	1	69	 KQ: Where does the heat in the interior of the Earth come from? Vocab: fission, isotopes, alpha particles, gamma rays, decay chain, convection currents, mantle 		 How does radioactive decay produce heat? How much heat is produced by radioactive decay inside the earth?
	1.5	70	KQ: How does the temperature change as we go deeper into the Earth?	Plot the temperature as one descends through a deep bore hole.	 How does the temperature change as we descend into the Earth? How does the temperature underground relate to the layers of the Earth?
	2	71 6 & 7	 KQ: How does the theory of plate tectonics explain the movements of the crust and the location of earthquakes and volcanoes? Vocab: tectonic plates, continental drift, mantle, convection, mantle plumes, faults, subduction zones, hot spot 	Plot distance from Kilauea vs age of volcanoes to determine the rate of movement of the Pacific plate over the hot spot.	 How are earthquakes explained? What are the 2 primary causes of volcanoes? Explain what "stationary hotspots" reveal about the plates.
	1.5	72	 KQ: What occurs at the boundaries of tectonic plates, and what drives plat movement? Vocab: divergent boundaries, convergent boundaries, subduction zones, transform boundaries, fault 		 What are the 3 types of boundaries? Describe what is happening at each one. Develop a model that describes and explains the movement of several of the tectonic plates.
	2	73	KQ : How has continental drift affected the positions of the continents, over time?	Inv 6.1: Continental Drift Inv 6.2: Modeling Drift over time	 What lines of evidence support / explain the existence of the supercontinent Gondwana?
	1	74	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited On the Move.		Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: How do the continents move? Explain how the continents move, and relate the evidence to support this idea. PE: HS-ESS2-3
	2	75	Summing Up		Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS2-3



Chapter 7: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	2	76 77	 Anchoring Phenomenon: Lets Go Spelunking! Key Question (KQ): What processes helped to form the Mammoth Caves? Vocab: limestone, spelunker, stalactites, stalagmites, KQ: How do the unique physical and chemical properties of water make it a central chemical in many biological and geological systems? Vocab: dipole, hydrogen bond, cohesion, adhesion (adhere), heat capacity, surface tension 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Relate the polarity and hydrogen bonding in water to several properties: Heat capacity / thermal stability Surface tension High boiling point Solvent
	1	78	 KQ: What processes allow water to cycle from the oceans to the land, and back? Vocab: hydrologic cycle, evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, infiltration, percolation 		 What are the primary reservoirs of water in its different forms? What are the processes that move water from one reservoir to another?
	2	79	 KQ: How do the processes of erosion, burial, melting, and reforming allow Earth's rocks to form a continuous cycle? Vocab: igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, magma, lava, weathering, rock cycle 	Inv 7.1: Determining properties of rocks	 What are the processes that form igneous rock? sedimentary rock? metamorphic rock? Use a rock key to identify samples. PE: HS-ESS2-5
	1	80 4 & 7	KQ: How does water allow rocks in the solid lithosphere and asthenosphere to melt into liquid magma?		 How does the amount of solute in a solution impact its melting point? How does this relate to the formation of magma?
	1	81	 KQ: How do the processes of weathering and erosion shape the Earth's surface? Vocab: weathering, chemical, physical, biological, erosion, frost wedging, deposition, delta 		 What is the difference between weathering and erosion? Explain how weathering and erosion, each, can cause the breakdown of rocks as part of the rock cycle.

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1	82	KQ : How does frost wedging contribute to the weathering of rocks?		 Describe the process of frost wedging. Evaluate the frost wedging model that you used. What are its strengths and what are its limitations? PE: HS-ESS2-5
1	83	KQ: How does modeling help us to understand how erosion shapes the landscape? Vocab: landforms, flow velocity, sediment, oxbow, oxbow lakes	Inv 7.3: Modeling the process of erosion	 How does flow velocity impact erosion? In a meander, where does the erosion occur? In a meander, where does the deposition occur? How can this process create productive agricultural lands? PE: HS-ESS2-5
1	84	KQ: How do the cohesive and adhesive properties of water influence the rate of erosion in soils? Vocab: saturation		 Which properties of water affect soil stability? How? Link the moisture content of soil to the rate of erosion.
1	85	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Lets Go Spelunking!		Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: What processes helped to form the Mammoth Caves?
1	86	Summing Up		Summative Assessment



Chapter 8: Weather, Climate and Biogeology

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	87	Anchoring Phenomenon: Its Getting Hot in Here. Key Question (KQ): Why is the world heating up?		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Describe your belief regarding global warming.
	1	88	KQ: How is the energy from the Sun distributed over the Earth? Vocab: atmosphere, oblique, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, season,	Project a square grid onto a globe and trace the "squares" at different latitudes. Each "square" represents the same amount of solar energy, and the amount of surface it is spread across.	 Why are the poles colder than the equator? Calculate the amount of solar energy received at specific points. PE: HS-ESS2-4
	2	89 9	KQ: How does the Earth's tilt cause alternate heating (summer) and cooling (winter)? Vocab: (summer or winter) solstice, (spring or fall) equinox	Inv 8.1: Measuring energy	 Why does the sun's apparent position in the sky change over the course of a year? How does the angle of the sun impact the amount of energy received? PE: HS-ESS2-4
	1	90	KQ: How does the atmosphere help to carry energy from the Sun around the globe? Vocab: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere, aurora (borealis or australis)		 How does the atmosphere circulate the sun's energy? How does an aurora occur?
	1	91	 KQ: How does the rotation and differential heating of the Earth effect the circulation of the planet's atmosphere, and therefore climate? Vocab: tricellular model, Hadley cell, Ferrel cell, Polar cell, Coriolis effect, prevailing winds, trade winds, westerlies, polar easterlies, biomes 		 Explain why the relationship between the biomes and the latitudes exists. What role does the atmosphere play in this relationship? PE: HS-ESS2-4
	1	92	KQ: How did the Earth and life on it evolve together, and shape each other? Vocab: coevolution		 Describe a specific example of life modifying the environment. PE: HS-ESS2-7



1	93	KQ: How have the concentrations of gases in the Earth's atmosphere changed over time?	 What is the cause of seasonal changes in the concentration of CO₂? What are some of the causes of long-term changes in the concentration of CO₂? PE: HS-ESS2-7
1	94	 KQ: How did oxygen, produced as the waste product of oxygenic photosynthesis, fundamentally change the Earth's atmosphere and lead to a snowball Earth? Vocab: carbon fixation, cyanobacteria, oxygen sink, Great Oxygenation Event (GOE), greenhouse effect, Snowball Earth 	 When and how did the atmosphere become rich in oxygen? What evidence do we have for the "GOE"? PE: HS-ESS2-7
1	95	 KQ: How have changes to the Earth affected the biodiversity of life throughout Earth's history? Vocab: climate, biodiversity 	 Identify one change in the environment that led to a change in biodiversity. PE: HS-ESS2-7
1	96	KQ : How do microbes play an important role in producing soil from weathered rock and organic material?	 List and explain the steps of soil development. Discuss how plants co-evolved with soil development. PE: HS-ESS2-7
1	97	KQ: How can the development of landforms be influenced by living organisms? Vocab: reef, estuary	 Explain the relationship between coral reefs and mangroves. Explain how these structures can lead to the development of new surface features.
2	98	 KQ: How does carbon cycle between the atmosphere, biosphere, geosphere, and hydrosphere? Vocab: oxidation, photosynthesis, respiration, combustion, dissolving, fossilization, sedimentation, peat, methane, reservoir, atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, biosphere 	 Use a diagram model to describe the movement of carbon into different reservoirs. Identify the processes that move the carbon. PE: HS-ESS2-6
2	99	KQ : How can modeling be used to show us the cycling of carbon thought the hydrosphere, geosphere, and biosphere?	 Use a mathematical model to quantify the movement of carbon into different reservoirs. PE: HS-ESS2-6



1	100	 KQ: How does the combustion of fossil fuels, which returns ancient carbon to the atmosphere, cause warming? Vocab: greenhouse effect, greenhouse gases, ice-albedo effect 	• Discuss the relationship between the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the average global temperatures.
1	101	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Its Getting Hot in Here.	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: Why is the world heating up?
1	102	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS2-6, PE: HS-ESS2-7



Chapter 9: Natural Resources

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	103	 Anchoring Phenomenon: What do we do with all the dead batteries? Key Question (KQ): How can recycling or reusing lithium in lithium-ion batteries reduce the impact of mining on the environment? Vocab: fossil fuel, lithium, lithium-ion 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? How can recycling benefit both humans and the environment?
	1	104	 KQ: What are Earth's resources, and out are they important to human society? Vocab: resources, renewable, non-renewable, natural resources, minerals, fossil fuels, soil, water 		 What qualities have made fossil fuels so widely used?
	1	105	KQ: What is the link between human civilization and settlement and the location of important resources such as water, minerals, and fossil fuels?Vocab: reserve		 Historically, how were resource locations and population centers related? How and why has that changed in the last 200 years? PE: HS-ESS3-1
	1	106	KQ: How are the use of resources, transformation of energy, and development of technology, integrally linked with human history? Vocab: horsepower, electrical energy		 Describe the developmental progression of energy sources. How has that progression affected the amount of resources needed? the amount of work a single person can do?
	1	107	KQ: How do rivers, lakes and aquifers act as key water sources to provide water, transport routes and energy for human use? Vocab: aquifer		 List three uses of rivers Are there other human uses of water? What are the general categories and specific uses?
	2	108	KQ: What are some of the important uses of water to humans?Vocab: potable water	Create a list or log of all the ways you use water for 1 week. Calculate an average volume of daily water use per person.	 What factors are limiting the amount of available clean water for people to use? What are the costs and benefits of using rivers for hydroelectric power?



			 What costs and benefits may be difficult to quantify in financial terms? PE: HS-ESS3-1, PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	109	KQ: What are Earth's non-renewable resources, and where do we find them? Vocab: crude oil, natural gas	 How are coal and oil extracted from the ground differently? What is fracking? PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	110	 KQ: How does the location of non-renewable resources determine the type of extraction used and the subsequent environmental costs? Vocab: oil sands (tar sands), oil shales, in situ extraction 	 Develop a cost / benefit analysis for an <i>in situ</i> oil extraction scenario. PE: HS-ESS3-2
2	111	 KQ: How does the location and type of oil influence extraction costs and returns on investment? Vocab: hydrocarbons, liquid natural gas (LNG), fractional distillation, ERoEI, peak oil, reserves vs resources 	 Relate the term "peak oil" to efficient oil extraction Develop a cost / benefit analysis on two different extraction methods for an oil sand deposit. Draft an environmental impact statement. PE: HS-ESS3-2
2	112	KQ: What are the costs and benefits of coal mining?Vocab: syngas, subsidence, overburden	 Develop a cost / benefit analysis on two different coal deposits, and make a recommendation on which site is the better choice. PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	113	 KQ: How can agriculture produce the maximum yield possible from minimum land use? Vocab: sustainability, factory farming, industrial intensive agriculture, monoculture 	 List at least three issues or factors that intensive agriculture addresses to maximize production while minimizing land use. What is ALWAYS used to increase productivity? PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	114	KQ : How can sustainable agricultural practices focus on maintaining crop yields while still maintaining ecosystem health?	 Define sustainable agriculture. Relate specific agricultural practices to maintaining biodiversity, and managing water and soil sustainability. PE: HS-ESS3-2



		Vocab : biophysical issues, socio-economic issues, crop rotation, terracing, catchments, GMOs, Haber process		
2	115 8	KQ: How does the type of soil make a difference to how it should be used and managed? Vocab: soil, sand, silt, clay, loam, desertification, humus, no-till farming,	Inv 9.1: Identifying soil type – part 1 Inv 9.1: Identifying soil type – part 2	 Describe how poor soil management can lead to soil degradation. Classify exemplar soil types Compare and contrast no-till and intensive tillage farming practices.
1	116	KQ: How can different farming practices lead to sustainability? Vocab: carbon sequestration, cover crops, conservation tillage, organic agriculture, grazing land management, sustainable forest management, on-farm anaerobic digesters, native ecosystems, grazing strategies	Jigsaw activity	 Evaluate various farming practices in terms of environmental sustainability. PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	117	 KQ: How can soil conservation practices ensure valuable topsoil resources are not lost? Vocab: contour planting, irrigation, windbreaks, agroforestry, cover crops 		 Identify three soil preservation practices and explain how each practice reduces soil loss.
2	118	KQ: How can we manage fragile rangeland ecosystems? Vocab: rangeland, meristem, cropping, selective grazing		What is the relationship between rangeland management and productivity?
2	119	KQ: What practices can we use in our daily lives to live sustainably? Vocab: recycling, incineration – waste-to- energy, landfill		 Explore: "Reusing sometimes takes a while" and the table of Energy cost. How is recycling related to managing Earth's non-renewable resources? PE: HS-ESS3-2
1	120	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited What do we do with all the dead batteries?		Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: How can recycling or reusing lithium in lithium-ion batteries reduce the impact of mining on the environment?
1	121	Summing Up		Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS3-1, PE: HS-ESS3-2



Chapter 10: Natural Hazards

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	122	 Anchoring Phenomenon: Weather Whiplash Key Question (KQ): What influences the frequency and extremity of weather events? Vocab: weather whiplash, flood, drought 		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions? Identify a weather whiplash event, either from the reading or from your personal experience.
	1	123	 KQ: How can Earth's natural hazards be classified? Vocab: natural hazards, natural disaster, eruption, lahars, fluvial flooding, levees, stopbanks, blizzards, avalanches, cyclone, typhoon, hurricane, storm surge, tsunami, sea walls, earthquakes 		 What is the difference between a natural hazard and a natural disaster? Identify a natural hazard in your home area and list at least 2 steps that can be taken to reduce the risk from this hazard.
	2	124	 KQ: What are some factors influencing the impact of natural hazards? Vocab: natural features, magnitude, frequency, level of development, preparedness, accessibility 		Identify a natural hazard and then describe a natural feature that can impact effects of that hazard.
	1	125	 KQ: How is migration used as a survival response by people facing the prospect, impact or aftermath of natural hazards and disasters? Vocab: natural hazards, natural disasters, migration, displacement, SPI (Social Progress Index) score, atoll 		 Suggest at least two reasons why displaced people may not return to their homeland after a hazard has displaced them.
	1	126	KQ: How is the likelihood of increasing frequency and severity of droughts influencing decision-making and behavior in human populations? Vocab: mega drought		 How is the drought in the western US likely to impact the people that live there? PE: HS-ESS3-1



1	127	KQ: How can forecasting and preparing for drought reduce the impact of its effect?Vocab: creeping natural hazard	 Identify at least three actions that could mitigate the effects of a drought. PE: HS-ESS3-1
2	128	 KQ: What is the impact of wildfires, locally and globally? Vocab: wildfires, deforestation, tundra fires 	 Describe the relationship between wildfires, climate change and human activity
1	129	 KQ: How does the 2021 Louisiana flooding help us understand the link between extreme weather events, a changing climate, and future migrational shifts? Vocab: climate change, fluvial floods, pluvial flood 	 Use evidence to identify actions that could lessen the impact of floods in the future. PE: HS-ESS3-1
1	130	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Weather Whiplash	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: What influences the frequency and extremity of weather events? PE: HS-ESS3-1
1	131	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS3-1



Chapter 11: Human Impacts on Earth Systems

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	132	Anchoring Phenomenon: Room for More Key Question (KQ): How can our Earth and its resources sustain more people?		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions?
	1	133	 KQ: What ecosystem services do humans depend on? Vocab: resources, minerals, food, processes, purification, biodiversity 		 What are the four ecosystem services that we rely on? Give an example of each. PE: HS-ESS3-3
	2	134 6 & 7	KQ: How can human sustainability be used to manage finite resources, in the face of a continually growing population? Vocab: sustainability, longevity		 How would an equation that predicts global population be different from an equation that predicts country's population? How does resource use align with population?
	1	135	KQ : What impact has human activity had on ocean environments?		 Summarize the key impacts the human population has had on ocean environments?
	1	136	 KQ: How can fishing be managed so that fish stocks are maintained? Vocab: bycatch, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) 		 What information is needed to calculate the MSY? What happens if this information is incorrect? PE: HS-ESS3-4
	2	137	 KQ: How has plastic waste from human activity impacted the environment, and in what ways can it be remediated? Vocab: ocean gyres, micro plastic, nano plastic 		 What are ocean gyres? Why are they important? Why is plastic so durable? How effective is recycling? How effective are plastic "eating" bacteria? PE: HS-ESS3-4
	1	138	KQ : What impact do oil spills have on the environment, and how can we prevent or reverse this impact?		 Why is petroleum or crude oil important? What factors does a cost analysis evaluate? Is it possible to prevent all oil spills?



			 Is it practical to implement the prevention strategies? PE: HS-ESS3-4
1	139	KQ: How has human activity impacted the land? Vocab: desertification, leaching, salinization, urban sprawl	 Identify three potential risks to the land from agricultural practices.
1	140	KQ: How can we use new technology to help track and reduce deforestation? Vocab : deforestation, primary forests, plantation forests	 In what ways do second-growth temperate forests differ from the primary forests? What is Global Forest Watch 2.0? PE: HS-ESS3-4
2	141	KQ: What solutions can be used so that all humans, our activities, and wildlife have enough room to coexist? Vocab: arable	 What are the potential benefits of increasing the human population density in cities? What are the potential costs of increasing the human population density in cities?
1	142	KQ: How does urbanization impact the environment? Vocab: urban area	 What are the potential benefits of increasing the human population density in cities? What are the potential costs of increasing the human population density in cities?
1	143	 KQ: How can new technologies help to remediate contaminated sites? Vocab: remediation, in situ, ex situ, bioremediation 	• Describe one technology that could be used in remediation.
2	144	KQ : What are the advantages and disadvantages of different remediation technologies?	 Select one remediation technique, describe how it is used. Identify its benefits and limitations. PE: HS-ESS3-4
1	145	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Room for More?	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: How can our Earth and its resources sustain more people?
1	146	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS3-3



Chapter 12: Global Climate Change

Date	Duration Time / No. of periods	Activity number(s)	Notes	Lab / Practical activity	Formative or Summative Assessment
	1	147	Anchoring Phenomenon: Seashells by the sea shore Key Question (KQ): Why are seashells getting thinner and more fragile?		 What do your students already know about the topic? Are there any gaps or misconceptions?
	1	148 2	KQ: How can scientists use climate models to predict long term climate patterns? Vocab: climate, model, climate models		 What are the main purposes of climate modeling?
	1	149 2	 KQ: How have climate models changed over time to allow scientists to make better predictions? Vocab: aerosols, cryosphere, biogeochemical cycles, biosphere, human activity, greenhouse gases, volcanic eruptions 		 Select one component of the climate model and determine its significance on climate change. Report to the class.
	1	150 2	KQ: How can climate models prepare us for future events? Vocab: sea level		 What impact did the volcanoes have on the climate? What two factors are causing the sea level to rise? PE: HS-ESS3-5
	2	151 3 & 10	 KQ: How does the increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere affect the pH of the ocean? Vocab: ocean acidification, carbonate ion, bicarbonate ion 	Inv 12.1: Investigating how dry ice affects pH	 Are the oceans acidic or basic? How is the pH of the oceans been changing over the last 20 years? Develop an evidence-based statement linking dissolved CO₂ and the pH of the ocean. PE: HS-ESS3-6
	1	152	KQ : How is climate change contributing to shifts in the distribution, behavior and viability of plant and animal species?		• Select one of the three species pictured on the bottom of page 307 and explain how the observed change in population reflects the change in climate.



		Vocab: vector-borne diseases, saltwater intrusion	
1	153	KQ: How will climate change influence where crops cam be grown, as well as the impact of pest and diseases on them? Vocab: horticulture	 What are the possible effects on the range of crop plants resulting from a rise in global temperature? What are the possible effects on the range of crop pests resulting from a rise in global temperature?
1	154	KQ: How can technology and innovation help slow climate change? Vocab: greenhouse gas, carbon capture	 Compare and contrast two of the carbon capture methods.
1	155	Review Your Understanding Anchoring Phenomenon revisited Seashells by the sea shore	Can students fully explain the Key Question for the chapter anchoring phenomenon: Why are seashells getting thinner and more fragile?
1	156	Summing Up	Summative Assessment PE: HS-ESS3-5, PE: HS-ESS3-6