Friday/Monday, October 20, 2017

Your Learning Goal: SWBAT interpret Darwin’s field notes and create a comic strip to visualize important elements of cause and effect.

Table of Contents: Darwin’s Voyage- 11R+L

Catalyst: (11L)
1. Read the Larkey Passage
2. Choose Answer A, B, C, D, E
3. Explain your thinking
4. Place a post-it onto the graph

Homework: CER Paragraph DUE

Agenda:
1. Catalyst
2. Reading
3. Comic Strip
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<td>The Fossil Record</td>
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CER:

Inheriting Traits

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<tr>
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| CAUSE | EFFECT |
A small, short-furred, gray animal called the Larkey lives on an island. This island is the only place on Earth where larkeys live. The island habitat is warm and provides plenty of the Larkey’s only food—tree ants. The larkeys live high in the treetops, hidden from predators.

One year, the habitat experienced a drastic change that lasted for most of the year. It became very cold and even snowed. All of the ants died. The trees lost their leaves, but plenty of seeds and dried leaves were on the ground.

What do you think happened to most of the Larkeys living on the island after their habitat changed?

a) The Larkey’s fur grew longer and thicker
b) The Larkey switched to eating seeds
c) The Larkeys dug holes to live under the leaves or beneath rocks
d) The Larkeys hibernated through the cold period until the habitat was warm again.
e) The Larkey’s died.
Focus question

• What happens to organisms as an environment changes?
• Darwin was born in 1809
• He was one of 6 children.
• His mother died when he was 8.

• He was a poor student leaving school to become part of the clergy and then leaving the clergy to sail, without pay, as a naturalist on the HMS Beagle.
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CER:
Darwin’s Finches

Record in your notebook:

1. Qualitative Observations

2. Quantitative Observations

3. Questions you may have
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**CER:**

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**10/20/17**
A Day In the Life of Darwin

1. Read Silently and Independently, text tag your work

2. Review as a team and discuss:
   “How does Darwin use **cause and effect** to frame his thinking?”

3. Highlight Cause and Underline Effects

4. If you were Darwin in 1836, what **questions** would you have?

5. Record your thinking and questions in your science notebook.
A Day In the Life of Darwin

Example Work: 11R

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**Cause**
- Dry (Arid) Climate
  - The scarcity of prey causes a like scarcity of insectivorous birds.
  - The green woods are scarcely tenanted by a single animal.
  - Seeds lie dormant, till the next year.
  - Jet black birds from intermediate shade of brown is the proportion number that are exceedingly small.
  - No prey to catch

**Effect**
- Few trees (short or stunted) and no vegetation (little)
- Green Oases boarded by arid land.
- Place in the midst set of the sea are effectually excluded from receiving any migratory colonists.
- Birds are hunted and are adapted to dry and wretched thickets of land.
- They are hard to distinguish their species by their habits and are similar in large flocks.
- No predators
Bringing Darwin’s Field Notes to Life

Create a comic strip-like visual of what you read about Darwin’s observations in his Ornithological Notes.

Use words and descriptions to clarify the ideas you have about how cause and effect framed Darwin’s thinking.
Bringing Darwin’s Field Notes to Life

Create a comic strip-like visual of what you read about Darwin’s observations in his Ornithological Notes.

Work in groups of 2-3 at your table.

EX:

Since the Galápagos are far away from the rest of the world, there are hardly any visitors.

luxuriant → Since there, in the mountain, it is so high the plants are luxuriant. It is arid where it is low because it is hotter near ground level.

arid ↓

Since there are no prey...

Sharks

Darwin’s sea lion

There are no predators.
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CER: How do changes in environment shape the health of species/populations?

When the environment changes, species/population…