| - | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name: Community | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Math 7/Science Checklist: Q4 Weeks 1 & 2 - April 9th-20th</u> <u>Big Ideas:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ □ Properties | Math: of Triangles and Circumference of Circles | ☐ Resource Use☐ Population Factor | ☐ Population Factors | | | | | |
| Upcoming Dates: | | | | | | | | |
| | Week 1 | <u> </u> | <u>/eek 2</u> | | | | | |
| • | e and Nonrenewable Resources Lab Corrections Due (%) | □ 4/18: GMO Debate (%) □ 4/20: All W1-W2 work due | AND Early Release Day e AND Science Study guide due! | | | | | |
| | All Work. Explore work is to be ch | necked against the control a | nd then marked complete. | | | | | |
| | ually unless noted with a "G" | T | Extend | | | | | |
| Lesson | Explore | Expand | Extend | | | | | |
| □ Resource Use (in class video) □ #1 Lesson check in 4/9 | □ World Population Video with Analysis (√, M, 0) □ Pre-Lab: Handout #1 (Energy Resources) and #2 (US Energy Consumption) (G) (√,M, 0) | ☐ Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources Lab (Wednesday 4/12)(%) | □ Calculating Your CarbonFootprint (%)□ Choice Extension Proposal(%) | | | | | |
| Monday's work plan: (| Add missing works from last checklist) | Tuesday's work plan: | | | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | | | | |
| ☐ HW Triangles video ☐ #2 Lesson Check-In 4/10 ☐ Always, Sometimes, Never Card Sort (G)(✓,M,0) | | □ purple book p. 271 &272(%) OR □ Angles in a Triangle I.G. (%) | Choose one: ☐ Angles assessment (%) ☐ Choice Discovery Ed. Unit 10 Apply (%) ☐ Choice Green Product (%) | | | | | |
| Wednesday's work pla | n: | Thursday's work plan: | | | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | | | | |
| ☐ HW Missing Angle Videos ☐ #3 Lesson Check-in 4/11 | □ Triangle Mania! (✓,M,0) □ Triangle Sum & Exterior Angle (✓,M,0) □ Angles and Solving Equations Practice(✓,M,0) | □ purple book p. 261 &262(%) | □ Choose one: □ Angles assessment (%) □ Choice Discovery Ed. Unit 10 Apply (%) □ Choice Green Product (%) | | | | | |
| Friday's work plan: | | Monday's work plan: | | | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | | | | |

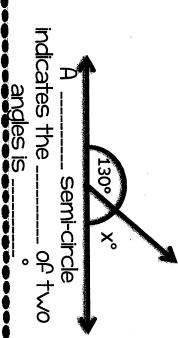
 $\mathcal{O}^{(s)}$

| □ HW Circles Video □ #4 Lesson Check-in 4/16 | □ Circles Task Cards (√,M,0) □ Perimeter, Circumference and Area 1-4 (√,M,0) AND □ Decorating w/ Circles (√,M,0) OR □ Colorful Pi! (√,M,0) | □ purple book p. 293 &294 (%) OR □ Area Worksheet AND Perimeter and Circumference Worksheet (Odd letters, every other letter) | □ Choose one: □ Choice Discovery Ed. Unit 11 Apply (%) □ Choice Green Product (%) | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Tuesday's work plan: | | Wednesday's work plan: | | | |
| | • | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | |
| □ Population Factors (Ecosystem balance) □ #5 Lesson Check-In 4/17 | □ Max the Bear Story and Card Sort (G) (√, M, 0) □ Yellow Perch in Lake Winnipeg Analysis (G) (√, M, 0) | Product showing difference between abiotic/biotic factors and density dependent/density independent factors-see rubric (%) | Choose one: Calculating Your Carbon Footprint (%) Choice Extension Proposal (%) | | |
| Thursday's work plan: | | Friday's work plan: | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | |
| Symbiotic Relationships #6 Lesson Check-In 4/19 | □ Symbiotic Relationships Card Sort with Analysis-choose 3 of each type to record and explain how to tell the difference between each type of relationship. (√, M, 0) | Product/shelfwork illustrating the difference in the three types of symbiotic relationships - see rubric (%) | Choose one: Calculating Your Carbon Footprint (%) Choice Extension Proposal (%) | | |
| Monday's work plan: | | Tuesday's work plan: | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Time Estimate: | | Time Estimate: | | | |
| □ Monday 4/9: P1 □ Tuesday 4/10: □ Wednesday 4/12: □ Friday 4/13: Re □ Monday 4/16: I □ Tuesday 4/17: V □ Wednesday 4/16: I □ Thursday 4/19: | W assignments are to be done independent roperties Of Triangles videos on EdPuz Find The Missing Angle Equations videos 11: Review and organize binder and comperies Perimeter And Circumference and Areview and organize binder and complete to Population factors (Ecosystem balance videos on EdPuzzle with guided notes. 18: Symbiotic relationships video with guided and organize binder Review Study eview and organize binder Review Study (19). | ezzle with guided notes eos on EdPuzzle with guided note plete missing work as needed ea Of Circles videos with guided missing work as needed e) video with graphic organizer o graphic organizer on EdPuzzle dy Guide and EdPuzzle videos | es I notes on EdPuzzle | | |
| | | | | | |

More Important Symbols



These two angles are called



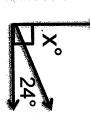
x + 130 = 180

Finding Missing Angles in Triangles

- . _____ the measures of the known angles.
- Subtract the sum from ____



A square inside the angle indicates a _____ angle of _____ °



A square inside an angle indicates the of two angles is

These two angles are called

Hint- set up a one step equation to find the missing angle

$$x + 24 = 90$$

What is area? the size of a space usually enclosed by a perimeter Note: measurements are in units squared

| Square $A = W^2$ $A = W^2$ $A = W^2$ $A = W^2$ | A=½ bh A=½ bh any side of a triangle can b be the base | Rectangle | Circle $A = \pi r^{2}$ \uparrow $A = \pi r^{2}$ $A = \pi r^{2}$ $A = \pi r^{2}$ |
|--|--|--|---|
| W = 5 cm A = 25 cm ² | b=1 ½ft h=2 ft. A=½ (1 ½ft.) (2 ft.) =1½ ft² | L = 5 cm W=3 cm A = 5 cm × 3 cm =15 cm ² | r=1 m A=3.14 (lm) ² =3.14 m ² |

Others

divide any large area into smaller areas of these shapes
 sum the shapes of the small areas to find the size of the original

- subtracting areas from a larger area can also work for some problems

T. Bernard/2004

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Perimeter, Circumference and Area MA3.20

Learning Centre

PERIMETER, CIRCUMFERENCE and AREA

Perimeter: the distance around an object or sum of it's sides

Circumference: the distance around a circle

| circle | w L W | square A | isosceles A A B | A 20n | Shape triangles: equilateral |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| r = radius d = diameter _d = 2r | 2 pairs of sides of different length & width | 4 equal | 2 equal 1 other | slashes indicate sides of equal length | Sides 3 equal |
| $C = 2 \pi r$ $= \pi d$ $\pi \approx 3.14$ | P = 2W + 2L or P = 2(W+L) | P = 4A | P=2A+B | | Formula P=3A |
| if r = 3 then C = 2(3.14)(3) = 18.84 | ifW = 2 and L = 5 then $P = 2(2) + 2(5)$ = 14 | if A=3 then P= 4(3) = 12 | if A = 5 and B = 2 then $P = 2(5) + 2$ = 12 | then P = 3(4) =12 | Example if A = 4 |

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Properties of Triangles Notes Name_

Name_____

| Triangle | Sides | Angles |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| E GO. Sm | | |
| 4m | | |
| 60° (%) | | |
| 60° 60° 8m | | |
| 25° 11 _m | | |
| 130° 25 6m | | |

Triangle Inequality Theorem: The _____ of any two sides of a triangle must be _____ than the third side.

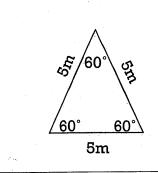
Triangle Sum Theorem: The sum of the interior angles of a triangle add up to ____

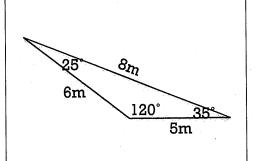
| Naming Triangles by their | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|--------|--|--|--|
| | SIDES | | ANGLES | | | |
| Equilateral: | | Right: | | | | |
| Isosceles: | | Acute: | | | | |
| Scalene: | | Obtuse: | | | | |

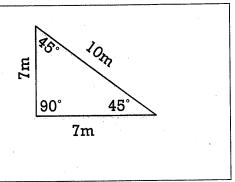
Determine if you can make a triangle given the dimensions. STATE WHY OR WHY NOT.

| 1) | Side Measurements: 4cm, 6cm, 7cm | Angle Measurements: 30°, 60°, 90° |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| 2) | Side Measurements: 5cm, 3cm, 10cm | Angle Measurements: 35°, 65°, 80° |
| | | |
| 3) | Side Measurements: 14cm, 6cm, 9cm | Angle Measurements: 25°, 75°, 90° |
| | | |

Classify each triangle by its sides and angles.





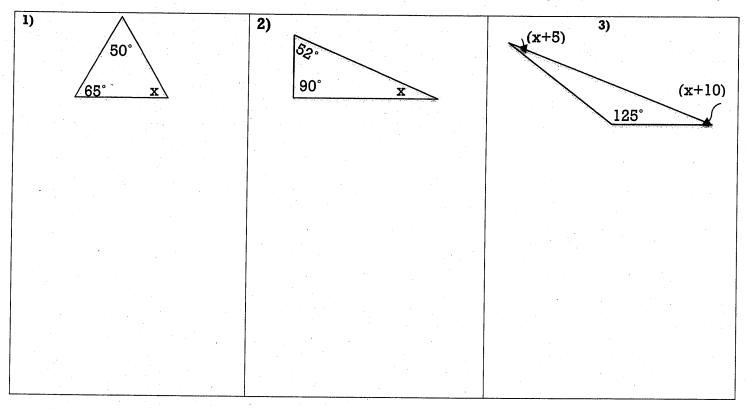


| Finding t | he N | Missina | Angle | of Triangles | Notes |
|-----------|------|---------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | or rrightes | 740fC2 |

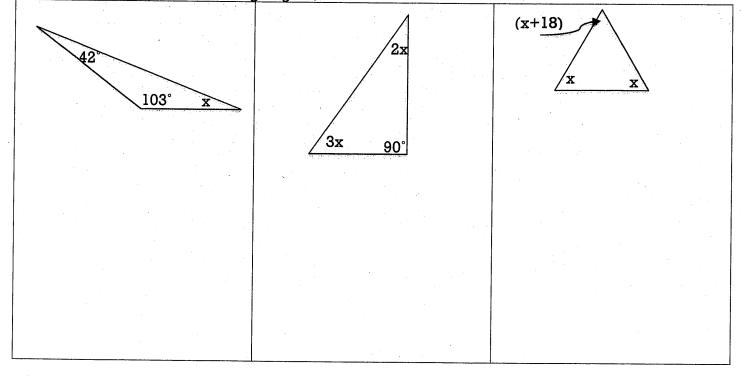
Name____

Triangle Sum Theorem: The sum of the interior angles of a triangle add up to _____

We can use this knowledge to determine the missing measures of a triangle. (Not drawn to scale)



Find the MEASURE of the missing angles:



| Perimeter and Circumference | Notes Name |
|--|--------------------------------|
| To find the perimeter of a polygon, you | |
| The formula for the perimeter of a rectangle is | |
| Circumference is | |
| The formula for the circumference of a circle is | |
| For you can use or | |
| Example: Find the area of each circle. Use 3.14 fo | or π |
| 1. | 3. 16 yd 7.3 ft 7.3 ft 5 ft 6. |
| Pause the video and try these on your ow Then press play and check your answers 1. 9 ft 2. 17.2 6 ft 6 ft | 3. |
| | 6 |

8 ft

1.5 ft

Area of Circles Notes

Solve:

Units

Solve:

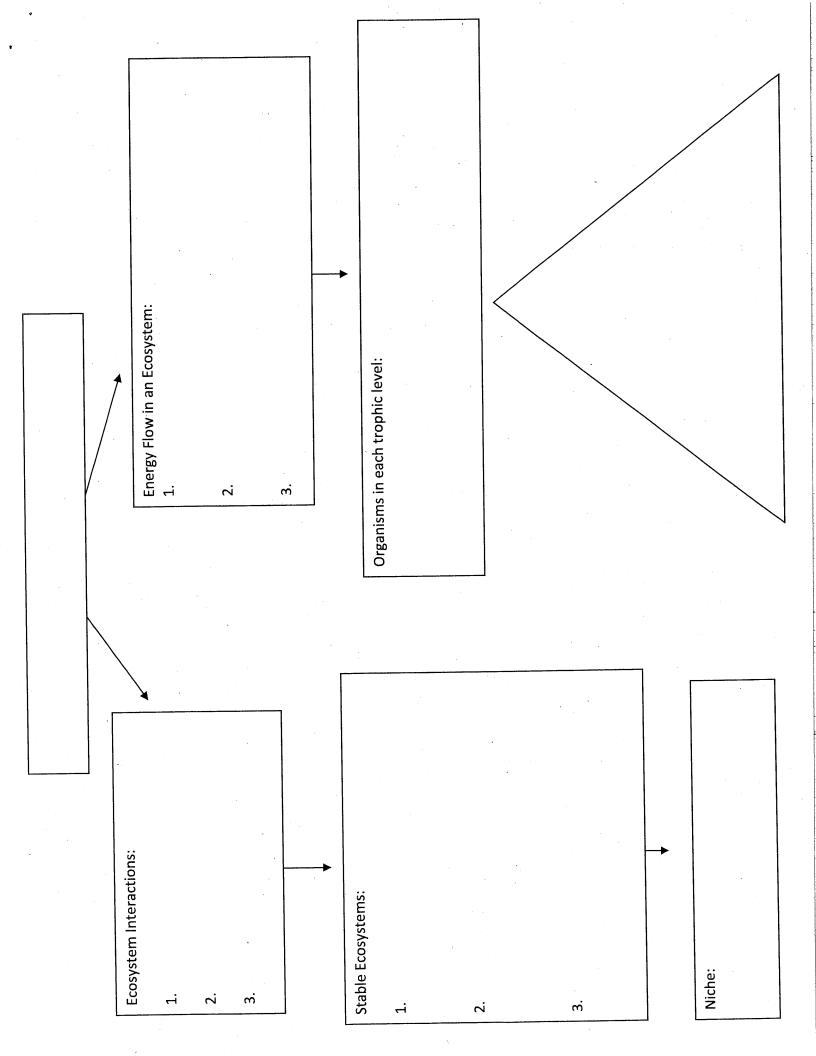
Name____

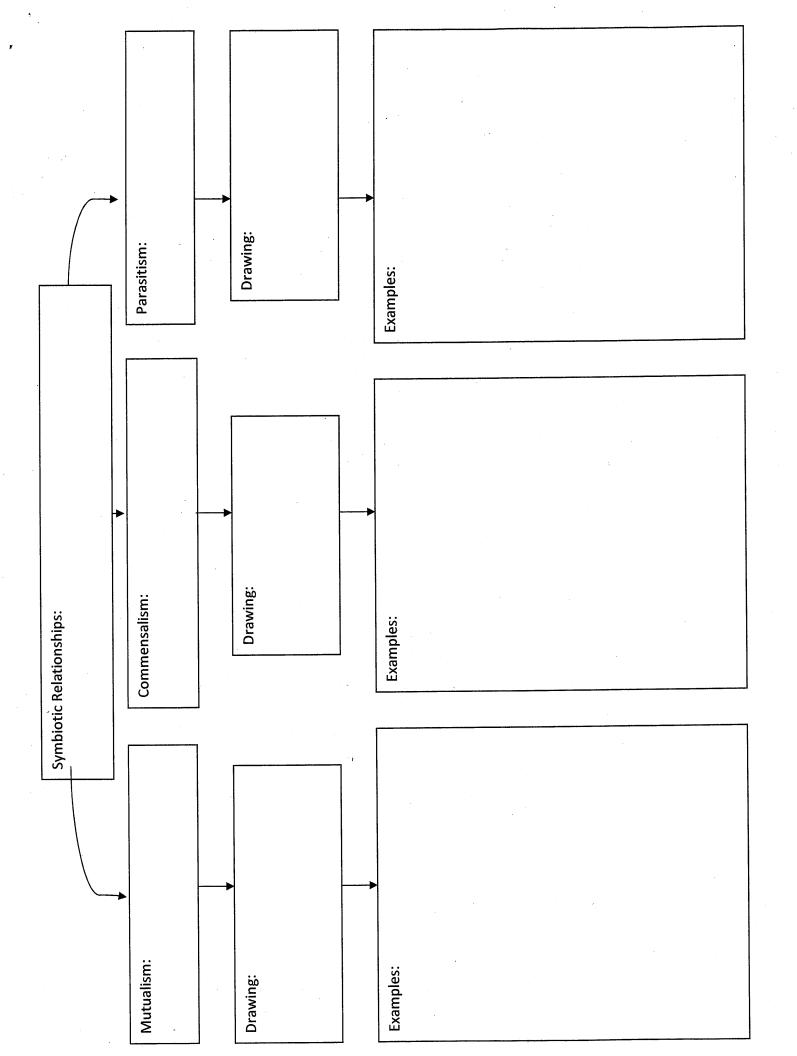
Solve:

Units

Units

| | a of a circle: | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| "r" stands for | , which | is of the | |
| "" can be exp | ressed as or | Make sure you read the direction | s to see which you should |
| ample: Find the a | rea of each circle. Use 3 | .14 for π | |
| 6 m | 2. | 3. | 13 cm |
| pe: mula: stitute: | Shape: Formula: Substitute: | Shape: Formula: | |
| <i>r</i> e: | Units Solve: | Units Solve: | Un |
| | 2. | ar own! swers with a color pen. 3. | (12 cm) |
| | | | |
| ipe: | Shape: | Shape: | |
| mula: | Formula: | Formula: | |
| bstitute: | | | |





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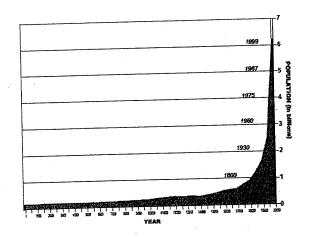
Over 7 Billion People!!

Population Connection's World Population Video:

- 1. What do the dots on the map represent?
- 2. How does the appearance of dots on the map change as the movie progresses?
- 3. At about what year does the rapid change in the amount of dots first occur?
- 4. What developments on Earth are most likely responsible for the increase in population at that time?
- 5. How do you feel as the video concludes with population projections into the future?
- 6. What is the main idea of the video?
- 7. When does a population grow in size (are birth or death rates usually the more important factor)? Give reasons for your answer.
- 8. What other questions do you have after seeing the video?

World Population Graph:

- 1. The line in the graph is called a "j" curve, why do you think that is?
- 2. What do you think the shape of the graph tells us about population growth?
- 3. What would a straight line indicate about population growth?



- 4. When did human population "round the bend" of the J-curve?
- 5. What technological advances were probably most responsible for this growth occurring?

Compare and contrast the Video and Graph. All show the very same data!

- 1. In your opinion, which has the greatest impact: video or line graph?
- 2. How does each show the same data?
- 3. What are the three most important things one can learn from the data on population growth through time?
- 4. Explore: Brainstorm a list of possible effects associated with increasing world population.

7 Billion People!

For most of human history, our population grew slowly. The Industrial Revolution and brought advances agriculture, sanitation, and medicine lowered our death rate as people lived longer, and these advances started the population explosion. Human population growth since the Industrial Revolution has been exponential and rapidly increasing.

Technologies related to food production, sanitation, and disease prevention have dramatically increased life expectancy and changed the way people live and work in the last 150 years. Such changes have resulted in rapid increases in human population, consumption of natural resources, and environmental degradation.

In 1800, our population reached 1 billion. In 1930 we reached 2 billion; it took 130 years to add that second billion. Earth's population reached 4 billion in 1960, doubling in only 44 years. At current annual growth rate of 1.4% the earth's population of over 6 billion is expected to double again in 50 years.

Population is highly concentrated with two-thirds of earth's population living in only ten countries. Population growth in richest countries has stabilized. Most rapid rates of increase are in Africa and other third world countries of Asia and South America.

What will be the effect of population growth? How will the number of people affect environment, economy, and society? Consider the following:

Waste Disposal:

More people = increasing amounts of solid and toxic waste and pollutants

Food Supplies:

More people = less fertile land available for food production.

Malnutrition from lack of food is a problem in third- world countries.

Resource Availability:

Many of the earth's resources such as minerals and fossil fuels are limited. Even trees are being used faster than they can be replaced.

| Name: | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Symbiotic Relationships Product Rubric | |
| Directions: You will choose a produc | et to create that includes all criteria listed below: | |
| Type of Product (poster, etc): | | |
| Suggestions (Areas that Need Work) | (Standards for this work) Criteria #1: Definitions and Examples Provides a definition of each type of symbiotic relationship (mutualism) commensalism, and parasitism (6) Provides 3 examples of each (18) Student | Gomplinents (Areas that Baceed Criteria) |

Student Total: _____/34 Teacher Total:_____/34

Reflection:

1. Justify the grade you gave yourself-discuss specifics from the rubric.

2. Discuss one thing you loved about this work, and one you would improve.

Handout #1- Energy Resources

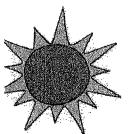
Label the energy resources below as renewable or nonrenewable:







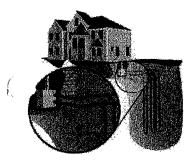
2. Wind: _____



3. Fossil Fuels:



4. Solar: _____



5. Natural Gas: _____



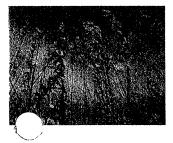
6. Geothermal: _____



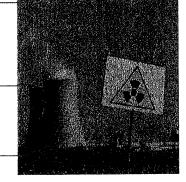
7. Petroleum: _____



8. Coal: _____

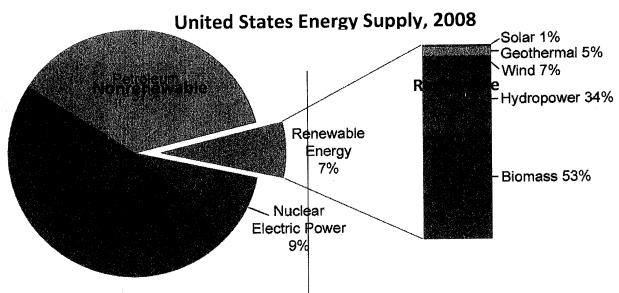


9. Nuclear Power: _____



10. Biomass from plants: _____

Handout #2- United States Energy Consumption



- 1. Sort the energy resources the US uses into renewable and nonrenewable energy resources:
 - •
 - •
 - •
- What percentage of the US energy supply comes from nonrenewable resources? Renewable?

Show your work:

| Nonrenewable Resources: ______%
| Renewable Resources: _______%

- 3. What resource does the US use for most of its energy?
- 4. What energy source did the US use the least in 2008?
- 5. How do you feel about this data? Was any of it surprising to you?

Data Chart #3 - Population and Consumption Rapidly Increasing (Remove 10 MORE beans each year)

| % Renew | % Nonrenew | # beans remaining in container | Remove 10 MORE beans each year | |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | Hypothesis (Years to deplete) |
| | | | Remove 10 beans | Year 1 |
| | | | Remove 20 beans | Year 2 |
| | | | Remove 30 beans | Year 3 |
| | | | Remove 40 beans | Year 4 |
| | | | Remove 50 beans | Year 5 |
| | | | Remove 60 beans | Year 6 |
| | | | Remove 70 beans | Year 7 |
| | | | Remove 80 beans | Year 8 |
| | | | Remove 90 beans | |
| | | | Remove 100 beans | Year 10 |
| | | | | Year 11 |
| | | | | Year 12 |

Total years to deplete nonrenewable resources:

Data Chart #4 - Your rule:

| % Renew | % Nonrenew | # beans remaining in container | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | Hypothesis (Years to deplete) |
| - | | | beans | Remove | Year 1 |
| | | | beans | Remove Remove | Year 2 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 3 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 4 |
| - | | | beans | Remove | Year 5 |
| - | | | beans | Remove | Year 6 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 7 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 8 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 9 |
| | | | beans | Remove Remove | Year 10 |
| | | | beans | Remove Remove | Year 11 |
| | | | beans | Remove | Year 12 |

Total years to deplete nonrenewable resources:

Data Charts

Data Chart #1 -No Change in Population or Consumption (Remove 10 beans each year)

| | Hymothocic Vear | Vear | 1 | Voar | Vaar | Vear | Voar | | | Vaar | Voor | 700 | Voor |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | (Years to | <u> </u> | 2 | 3 - 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | | B 6 | 10 10 | 11 | 12 12 |
| Remove 10 beans each year | neblere) | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans | Remove 10 beans |
| # beans remaining in container | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Nonrenew | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Renew | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Total years to deplete nonrenewable resources: ___

Data Chart #2 - Population & Consumption Increasing (Remove 5 MORE beans each year)

| | Remove 5 MORE beans each year | # beans remaining in container | % Nonrenew % Renew |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hypothesis (Years to deplete) | | | |
| Year 1 | Remove 10 beans | | |
| Year 2 | RemoveRemoveRemove101520beansbeansbeans | | |
| Year 3 | Remove 20 beans | | |
| Year 4 | Remove 25 beans | | |
| Year 5 | Remove 30 beans | | |
| Year 6 | Remove 35 beans | | |
| Year 7 | Remove 40 beans | | |
| Year 8 | Remove 45 beans | | |
| Year 9 | Remove 50 beans | | |
| Year 10 | Remove 55 beans | | |
| Year 11 | Remove 60 beans | | - |
| Year 12 | Remove 65 beans | · | |

Total years to deplete nonrenewable resources: _

| | Po | pulatio | ı Factor | s Produc | ct Rub | ric | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| irections: You will choose a prod | duct to crea | te that inc | ludes all o | criteria list | ed below | 7: | | |
| ype of Product (poster, etc):_ | | | | | | | | |
| ype of Froduct (poster, etc) | | | | | | | | |
| Suggestions (Areas that Need Work) | | (State | Crite ndards fo | ria • Unis Work | 100 | | (dimediment intervered (| |
| | | a#1vAbio Explain Provide | | Factors th is les of each | | [6] (12] | | |
| | | | | Teacher: | | | | |
| | | Explains | the diffe | ident/Inde rence betw insity inde | een den pendent | sity | - | |
| | | Provide | | les of each | | (12) | | |
| | Stud | ent: | /(18) | Teacher: | engele / | (18) | | |
| | i a | Product | is neat/e Is visuali | and Neatne asy to unde appealing | erstand | CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR | | |
| | Studen | nt;/ | (4) | Teacher: | /(4 |) | | |

Reflection:

1. Justify the grade you gave yourself-discuss specifics from the rubric.

2. Discuss one thing you loved about this work, and one you would improve.

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