

Science DesCartes: General Science – Earth and Space Science

Skills: Earth Materials

Students:	DesCartes Skills: (Highlight the skills related to your chosen standard/concept)		formation
	RIT Above 240: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describes the relative abundance of minerals in Earth's crust• Predicts where sedimentation will occur in a meandering stream• Understands that renewable energy sources may be of limited usefulness because of their basis in energy sources that are not in constant supply (e.g., solar power, tidal dams)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes that petrification is the replacement of bone by minerals • Describes characteristics of sedimentary rock • Makes inferences about where igneous rocks may be found • Classifies rocks according to the forces which formed them • Describes humus • Compares weathering and erosion • Compares agents of erosion • Describes sequences within the rock cycle that minerals could pass through • Understands that for alternative energy resources to be most useful, they must be renewable, or based on different non-renewable resources than are currently in use • Defines (environmental) conservation
	RIT 231-240: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relates the characteristics of igneous rocks to the conditions of their formation• Classifies rocks according to composition• Recognizes that oxygen is an agent of chemical weathering• Recognizes agents of chemical weathering		
	RIT 221-230: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classifies natural resources as renewable or non-renewable• Relates renewable and non-renewable energy resources to methods of energy production (e.g., tidal power, nuclear energy)• Describes the makeup of minerals• Recognizes that each mineral has a specific chemical composition and structure which give it specific physical properties• Explains that specific properties of a mineral are due to its chemical composition and structure• Identifies rocks and minerals based on physical properties• Describes the process of metamorphic rock formation• Identifies minerals using established methods• Recognizes that the organic material in soil is called humus• Describes how living things contribute to erosion resistance• Interprets data related to formation of Earth materials• Describes the formation of extrusive and intrusive rocks• Describes how sedimentation occurs• Describes sequences within the rock cycle that minerals could pass through• Explains that the most important reason to conserve fossil fuels is to allow time for the development of alternative energy sources		RIT 201-210: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explains why non-renewable resources should not be wasted• Describes formation of fossil fuels• Describes physical characteristics of different rocks and minerals (e.g., color, hardness, texture, pattern, layering, particle size)• Describes the process of sedimentary rock formation• Defines the rock cycle• Describes ways in which rocks undergo changes from physical weathering• Gives examples of chemical weathering• Predicts how sediments of different sizes will sort• Describes how Earth materials erode• Recognizes major agents of erosion• Interprets data related to the continuous modification of rocks in the rock cycle• Describes curbside recycling• Recognizes applied uses of water (use in making electricity, transportation, recreation)• Recognizes simple conservation measures used to protect the environment (e.g., recycling, water conservation)
	RIT 211-220: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classifies natural resources as renewable or non-renewable• Defines non-renewable natural resources• Gives examples of renewable and non-renewable resources• Describes the source of geothermal energy• Gives examples of igneous rocks• Describes the process of igneous rock		RIT 191-200: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifies rock types• Describes weathering• Explains how weather can cause changes in rocks• Makes inferences about the causes of a change to rock• Defines erosion as the wearing away or removal of rock or soil from a site
			RIT 181-190: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describes different types of Earth materials• Explains that tiny rocks come from the weathering and breakage of larger rocks• Explains how recycling protects the environment• Gives examples of natural resources

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RIT 171-180:

- Gives examples of materials that are natural or non-natural parts of Earth
- Describes applied uses of natural resources (e.g., trees)

Lesson Title:**Standard/Concept for All:****Introduction:** (Get Attention; Connect to Prior Knowledge)**For Students Ready for a Challenge:**

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

For Most Students:

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

For Students Needing Extra Support:

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

Closure/Summary for All: