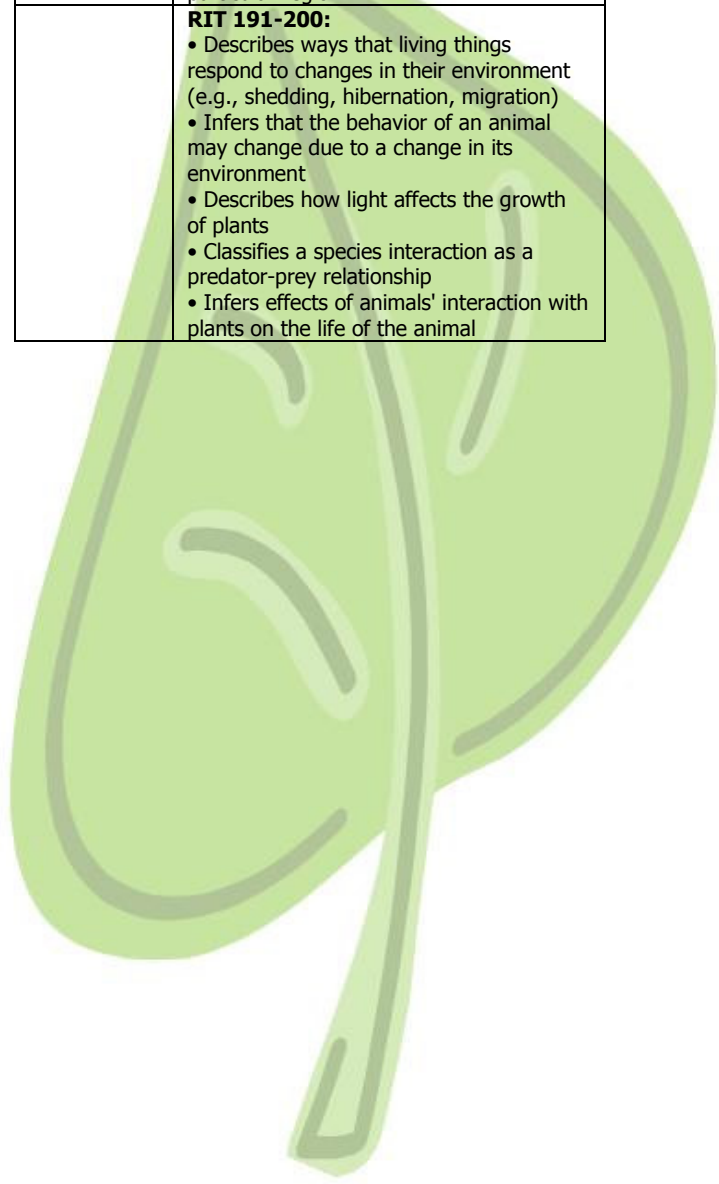


Science DesCartes: General Science – Life and Environmental Sciences

Skills: Interdependence

Students:	DesCartes Skills: (Highlight the skills related to your chosen standard/concept)
	RIT 231-240: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes that gravity can affect the growth of plants • Recognizes that population size fluctuates depending on relative rates of birth, death, emigration, and immigration • Recognizes the stages of succession seen in an ecosystem (e.g., pioneer, climax, etc.) • Gives examples of pioneer plants • Defines climax community
	RIT 221-230: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies responses in organisms to external stimuli found in the environment (e.g., the presence or absence of light) • Explains that organisms occupying the same niche may compete for resources • Compares types of symbiosis (commensalism, mutualism, parasitism) • Classifies an interaction between species as symbiosis • Applies the idea that all members of a species that occur in the same place at the same time comprise a population • Recognizes factors that affect the number of organisms an ecosystem is able to support • Recognizes that living organisms are capable of producing populations of infinite size, but are limited by the amount of resources available in the environment (i.e., carrying capacity and limiting factors)
	RIT 211-220: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes how plants and animals in an ecosystem interact with each other • Makes inferences about the effect of changes to a predator-prey relationship • Explains that different species occupying the same environment may compete, if their needs are similar and resources are limited • Applies the idea that all members of a species that occur in the same place at the same time comprise a population • Predicts how biotic factors will affect population density • Recognizes abiotic and biotic factors can affect all levels of an ecosystem, from individual to community • Predicts the plant stage likely to succeed a given plant stage in the succession of a particular ecosystem • Understands that communities differ from other collections of animals (such as herds and flocks), in that communities are comprised of multiple interacting species
	RIT 201-210: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicts how light will affect the growth of a plant • Explains how animals depend on plants • Explains that without plants (or other producers such as algae) animals could not survive on Earth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes inferences about the effect of changes to a predator-prey relationship • Describes cooperation within species • Describes parasite/host relationship • Evaluates problems associated with population growth (e.g., waste disposal, supply of food, control of disease, resource availability, transportation) • Analyzes factors that influence the size and stability of populations within ecosystems • Describes the role of biotic factors in limiting the size of populations • Describes a community as all of the interacting populations existing in a particular region
	RIT 191-200: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes ways that living things respond to changes in their environment (e.g., shedding, hibernation, migration) • Infers that the behavior of an animal may change due to a change in its environment • Describes how light affects the growth of plants • Classifies a species interaction as a predator-prey relationship • Infers effects of animals' interaction with plants on the life of the animal



Science DesCartes: General Science – Life and Environmental Sciences

Skills: Interdependence

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: