



7th Grade Science



7th Grade Life Science Teaching & Learning Framework

Quarter 1	Quarter 2		Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Unit 1 9 weeks	Unit 2 3 weeks	Unit 3 6 weeks	Unit 4 3 weeks	Unit 5 9 weeks	Unit 6 6 weeks
Structure and Function of Cells	Human Body Systems	Genetics, Heredity, and Reproduction	Evolution	Interdependence of Life	Classification, Review, and Extension
<p>S7L2. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to describe how cell structures, cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems interact to maintain the basic needs of organisms.</p> <p>a. Develop a model and construct an explanation of how cell structures (specifically the nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplasts, lysosome, and mitochondria) contribute to the function of the cell as a system in obtaining nutrients in order to grow, reproduce, make needed materials, and process waste. <i>(Clarification statement: The intent is for students to demonstrate how the component structures of the cell interact and work together to allow the cell as a whole to carry out various processes. Additional structures, beyond those listed, will be addressed in high school Biology.)</i></p> <p>b. Develop and use a conceptual model of how cells are organized into tissues, tissues into organs, organs into systems, and systems into organisms.</p>	<p>S7L2. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to describe how cell structures, cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems interact to maintain the basic needs of organisms.</p> <p>c. Construct an argument that systems of the body (Cardiovascular, Excretory, Digestive, Respiratory, Muscular, Nervous, and Immune) interact with one another to carry out life processes. <i>(Clarification statement: The emphasis is not on learning individual structures and functions associated with each system, but on how systems interact to support life processes.)</i></p>	<p>S7L3. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to explain how organisms reproduce either sexually or asexually and transfer genetic information to determine the traits of their offspring.</p> <p>a. Construct an explanation supported with scientific evidence of the role of genes and chromosomes in the process of inheriting a specific trait. Develop and use a model to describe how asexual reproduction can result in offspring with identical genetic information while sexual reproduction results in genetic variation. <i>(Clarification statement: Models could include, but are not limited to, the use of monohybrid Punnett squares to demonstrate the heritability of genes and the resulting genetic variation, identification of heterozygous and homozygous, and comparison of genotype vs. phenotype.)</i></p> <p>c. Ask questions to gather and synthesize information about the ways humans influence the inheritance of desired traits in organisms through selective breeding. <i>(Clarification statement: The element specifically addresses artificial selection and the ways in which it is fundamentally different from natural selection.)</i></p>	<p>S7L5. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information from multiple sources to explain the theory of evolution of living organisms through inherited characteristics.</p> <p>a. Use mathematical representations to evaluate explanations of how natural selection leads to changes in specific traits of populations over successive generations. <i>(Clarification statement: Referencing data should be obtained from multiple sources including, but not limited to, existing research and simulations. Students should be able to calculate means, represent this data in a table or graph, and reference it when explaining the principles of natural selection.)</i></p> <p>b. Construct an explanation based on evidence that describes how genetic variation and environmental factors influence the probability of survival and reproduction of a species. <i>(Clarification statement: Evidence of evolution found in comparisons of current/modern organisms such as homologous structures, and DNA will be addressed in high school.)</i></p>	<p>S7L4. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to examine the interdependence of organisms with one another and their environments.</p> <p>a. Construct an explanation for the patterns of interactions observed in different ecosystems in terms of the relationships among and between organisms and abiotic components of the ecosystem. <i>(Clarification statement: The interactions include, but are not limited to, predator-prey relationships, competition, mutualism, parasitism, and commensalism.)</i></p> <p>b. Develop a model to describe the cycling of matter and the flow of energy among biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem. <i>(Clarification statement: Emphasis is on tracing movement of matter and flow of energy, not the biochemical mechanisms of photosynthesis and cellular respiration.)</i></p> <p>c. Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence for how resource availability, disease, climate, and human activity affect individual organisms, populations, communities, and ecosystems.</p> <p>d. Ask questions to gather and synthesize information from multiple sources to differentiate between Earth’s major terrestrial biomes (i.e., tropical rain forest, savanna, temperate forest, desert, grassland, taiga, and tundra) and aquatic ecosystems (i.e., freshwater, estuaries, and marine). <i>(Clarification statement: Emphasis is on the factors that influence patterns across biomes such as the climate, availability of food and water, and location.)</i></p>	<p>S7L1. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to investigate the diversity of living organisms and how they can be compared scientifically.</p> <p>a. Develop and defend a model that categorizes organisms based on common characteristics.</p> <p>b. Evaluate historical models of how organisms were classified based on physical characteristics and how that led to the six kingdom system (currently archaea, bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, and animals). <i>(Clarification statement: This includes common examples and characteristics such as, but not limited to, prokaryotic, eukaryotic, unicellular, multicellular, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, autotroph, heterotroph, and unique cell structures. Modern classification will be addressed in high school.)</i></p>
<p>AC Extension: Explain the roles of photosynthesis and respiration in the cycling of matter and flow of energy within a cell (SB1e)</p>	<p>AC Extension: Explore depth in all standards.</p>	<p>AC Extension: Explain how DNA and RNA lead to expression of info in the cell through replication, transcription, and translation (SB2a)</p>	<p>AC Extension: Model the role of natural selection in biological resistance (SB6e)</p>	<p>AC Extension: Explain and predict an organism’s ability to survive within changing environmental limits (SB5e)</p>	<p>AC Extension: Argue to compare and contrast the characteristics of viruses and organisms (SB4c)</p>

Seventh Grade – Life Science Standards

The Cobb Teaching and Learning Standards (CT& LS) for science are designed to provide foundational knowledge and skills for all students to develop proficiency in science. The Project 2061's *Benchmarks for Science Literacy* and the follow up work, *A Framework for K-12 Science Education* were used as the core of the standards to determine appropriate content and process skills for students. The Cobb Teaching and Learning Standards focus on a limited number of core disciplinary ideas and crosscutting concepts which build from Kindergarten to high school. The standards are written with the core knowledge to be mastered integrated with the science and engineering practices needed to engage in scientific inquiry and engineering design.

The Cobb Teaching and Learning Standards drive instruction. Hands-on, student-centered, and inquiry-based approaches should be the emphasis of instruction. The standards are a required minimum set of expectations that show proficiency in science. However, instruction can extend beyond these minimum expectations to meet student needs. At the same time, these standards set a maximum expectation on what will be assessed by the Georgia Milestones Assessment System.

Science consists of a way of thinking and investigating, as well a growing body of knowledge about the natural world. To become literate in science, students need to possess sufficient understanding of fundamental science content knowledge, the ability to engage in the science and engineering practices, and to use scientific and technological information correctly. Technology should be infused into the curriculum and the safety of the student should always be foremost in instruction.

The Seventh Grade Teaching and Learning Standards for science are designed to give all students the necessary skills for a smooth transition from elementary life science standards to high school biology standards. The purpose is to give all students an overview of common strands in life science including, but not limited to, diversity of living organisms, structure and function of cells, heredity, ecosystems, and biological evolution.

Seventh grade students keep records of their observations and use those records to analyze the data they collect. They make and use observations to explain diversity of living organisms and how the organisms are classified, how they reproduce and how genetic information is passed from parents to their offspring. They use different models to represent systems such as cells, tissues, and organs. They use what they know about ecosystems to explain the cycling of matter and energy. They use the concepts of natural selection and fossil evidence in explanations. Seventh graders write instructions, describe observations, and show information in graphical form. When analyzing the data they collect, seventh graders can recognize relationships in simple charts and graphs and find more than one way to interpret their findings. The students replicate investigations and compare results to find similarities and differences.



Life Science

S7L1. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to investigate the diversity of living organisms and how they can be compared scientifically.

- a. Develop and defend a model that categorizes organisms based on common characteristics.
- b. Evaluate historical models of how organisms were classified based on physical characteristics and how that led to the six kingdom system (currently archaea, bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, and animals).

(Clarification statement: This includes common examples and characteristics such as, but not limited to, prokaryotic, eukaryotic, unicellular, multicellular, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, autotroph, heterotroph, and unique cell structures. Modern classification will be addressed in high school.)

S7L2. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to describe how cell structures, cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems interact to maintain the basic needs of organisms.

- a. Develop a model and construct an explanation of how cell structures (specifically the nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplasts, lysosome, and mitochondria) contribute to the function of the cell as a system in obtaining nutrients in order to grow, reproduce, make needed materials, and process waste.

(Clarification statement: The intent is for students to demonstrate how the component structures of the cell interact and work together to allow the cell as a whole carry out various processes. Additional structures, beyond those listed, will be addressed in high school Biology.)

- b. Develop and use a conceptual model of how cells are organized into tissues, tissues into organs, organs into systems, and systems into organisms.
- c. Construct an argument that systems of the body (Cardiovascular, Excretory, Digestive, Respiratory, Muscular, Nervous, and Immune) interact with one another to carry out life processes.

(Clarification statement: The emphasis is not on learning individual structures and functions associated with each system, but on how systems interact to support life processes.)

S7L3. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to explain how organisms reproduce either sexually or asexually and transfer genetic information to determine the traits of their offspring.

- a. Construct an explanation supported with scientific evidence of the role of genes and chromosomes in the process of inheriting a specific trait.
- b. Develop and use a model to describe how asexual reproduction can result in offspring with identical genetic information while sexual reproduction results in genetic variation.

(Clarification statement: Models could include, but are not limited to, the use of monohybrid Punnett squares to demonstrate the heritability of genes and the resulting genetic variation, identification of heterozygous and homozygous, and comparison of genotype vs. phenotype.)

- c. Ask questions to gather and synthesize information about the ways humans influence the inheritance of desired traits in organisms through selective breeding.

(Clarification statement: The element specifically addresses artificial selection and the ways in which it is fundamentally different from natural selection.)



S7L4. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to examine the interdependence of organisms with one another and their environments.

a. Construct an explanation for the patterns of interactions observed in different ecosystems in terms of the relationships among and between organisms and abiotic components of the ecosystem.

(Clarification statement: The interactions include, but are not limited to, predator-prey relationships, competition, mutualism, parasitism, and commensalism.)

b. Develop a model to describe the cycling of matter and the flow of energy among biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem.

(Clarification statement: Emphasis is on tracing movement of matter and flow of energy, not the biochemical mechanisms of photosynthesis and cellular respiration.)

c. Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence for how resource availability, disease, climate, and human activity affect individual organisms, populations, communities, and ecosystems.

d. Ask questions to gather and synthesize information from multiple sources to differentiate between Earth's major terrestrial biomes (i.e., tropical rain forest, savanna, temperate forest, desert, grassland, taiga, and tundra) and aquatic ecosystems (i.e., freshwater, estuaries, and marine).

(Clarification statement: Emphasis is on the factors that influence patterns across biomes such as the climate, availability of food and water, and location.)

S7L5. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information from multiple sources to explain the theory of evolution of living organisms through inherited characteristics.

a. Use mathematical representations to evaluate explanations of how natural selection leads to changes in specific traits of populations over successive generations.

(Clarification statement: Referencing data should be obtained from multiple sources including, but not limited to, existing research and simulations. Students should be able to calculate means, represent this data in a table or graph, and reference it when explaining the principles of natural selection.)

b. Construct an explanation based on evidence that describes how genetic variation and environmental factors influence the probability of survival and reproduction of a species.

c. Analyze and interpret data for patterns in the fossil record that document the existence, diversity, and extinction of organisms and their relationships to modern organisms.

(Clarification statement: Evidence of evolution found in comparisons of current/modern organisms such as homologous structures, DNA, and fetal development will be addressed in high school.)