

Leanna Weimer Lesson Plans week of Sept 11  
Grade 7 Integrated Science

DAY	PA Standards	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EVALUATION
M	S8.D.1.1.1 Explain the rock cycle as changes in the solid earth and rock types (igneous – granite, basalt, obsidian, pumice; sedimentary – limestone, sandstone, shale, coal; and metamorphic – slate, quartzite, marble, gneiss)	<p>Recognize that minerals are chemical compounds made up of atoms linked together by a variety of chemical bond types.</p> <p>Explain what minerals are and explain how the characteristic physical properties of minerals are determined by the internal arrangement of their constituent atoms.</p> <p>Describe the characteristic physical properties that we use to identify minerals, including crystal shape, color, luster, and hardness.</p> <p>Compare and contrast rocks and minerals.</p> <p>Cite examples of the role minerals play in society.</p> <p>Explain what mineral formation can tell us about plate tectonics and the evolution of Earth.</p>	Students will identify their mineral (from the mineral ID lab). Students will show what they know with a group activity (1 <sup>st</sup> word)	Mineral 1 <sup>st</sup> word Notes
T	S8.D.1.1.1 Explain the rock cycle as changes in the solid earth and rock types (igneous – granite, basalt, obsidian, pumice; sedimentary – limestone, sandstone, shale, coal; and metamorphic – slate, quartzite, marble, gneiss)	<p>Describe how igneous rocks relate to the two other rock groups (sedimentary and metamorphic).</p> <p>Describe how magma forms and the factors that influence magma’s ascent toward the surface and its cooling history.</p> <p>Explain how magmas produce a variety of igneous rocks with textures that vary according to the environment of their formation.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the different types of igneous rock and explain the basis of their classification.</p>	Students will observe and identify the characteristics of igneous rock formations	Notes; Observation
W	S8.D.1.1.1 Explain the rock cycle as changes in the solid earth and rock types (igneous – granite, basalt, obsidian, pumice; sedimentary – limestone, sandstone, shale, coal; and metamorphic – slate, quartzite, marble, gneiss)	<p>Describe how sediment forms and consolidates to produce sedimentary rocks.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the textures and compositions of sedimentary rocks and explain how sedimentary rocks vary according to the environment of their deposition.</p> <p>Describe the different types of sedimentary rock and the basis of their classification.</p> <p>Explain how the composition, fossil content, and presence of sedimentary structures allow us to interpret the origin of sedimentary rocks.</p>	Students will observe and identify the characteristics of sedimentary rock formations	Notes; observation

Th	S8.D.1.1.1 Explain the rock cycle as changes in the solid earth and rock types (igneous – granite, basalt, obsidian, pumice; sedimentary – limestone, sandstone, shale, coal; and metamorphic – slate, quartzite, marble, gneiss	Describe how sediment forms and consolidates to produce sedimentary rocks.  Compare and contrast the textures and compositions of sedimentary rocks and explain how sedimentary rocks vary according to the environment of their deposition.  Describe the different types of sedimentary rock and the basis of their classification.  Explain how the composition, fossil content, and presence of sedimentary structures allow us to interpret the origin of sedimentary rocks.	Students will watch a fossilization video and complete a cartoon about how fossilization works	Fossilization Cartoon
F	S8.D.1.1.1 Explain the rock cycle as changes in the solid earth and rock types (igneous – granite, basalt, obsidian, pumice; sedimentary – limestone, sandstone, shale, coal; and metamorphic – slate, quartzite, marble, gneiss	Summarize the factors that influence the nature of metamorphic rocks and explain why each one is important Describe the mechanisms for the formation of foliation in metamorphic rocks Classify metamorphic rocks on the basis of their texture and mineral content, and explain the origins of these differences Describe the various settings in which metamorphic rocks are formed and explain the links between plate tectonics and metamorphism Summarize the important processes of regional metamorphism, and explain how rocks that were metamorphosed at depths of 10 km or 20 km can now be found on Earth’s surface Summarize the important processes of contact metamorphism explain the key role hydrothermal fluids	Students will observe and identify the characteristics of metamorphic rock formations.	Metamorphic rocks notes and observations

Accommodations: Graphic Organizers, photocopied notes, special seating, extended time, groupings, reminders, on going feedback, highlighted notes,

Enrichment: projects that will enhance student learning

- Accommodations and enrichment may change based on the needs of the child and the class