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You can find more information and change your preferences herePage 3 This website uses cookies We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. You can find more information and change your preferences herePage 4 This website uses cookies We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. You can find more information and change your preferences herePage 5 This website uses cookies We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. You can find more information and change your preferences herePage 6 This website uses cookies We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. You can find more information and change your preferences here Geography worksheets can be a valuable resource for teachers and students looking for activities and information related to both U.S. states and foreign countries. Each link leads you to a page featuring general background about the subject, whether it be countries like Germany and Japan, or states like Alaska and Nevada. The resources also include crossword puzzles, vocabulary worksheets, alphabet-ordering activities and explanations of geographical terms—such as isthmus, island and archipelago. Use these printables as study aids, pop quizzes or launching points for discussions about the various states and countries included here. Add these free printable geography worksheets to your homeschool day to reinforce geography skills and for variety and fun. Geography Germany Japan South America Aloha! I am a middle school teacher in Hawaii. My goal is to support science teachers across the globe by providing authentic, science lessons for distance learning, blended or face-to-face instruction. I have 15 years teaching experience grades 6-10th. I have my Masters in Education, and National Board Certification in Early Adolescence in Science. My digital and printable resources offers you the flexibility to edit and support a wide range of learners. Thanks for stopping by my store! Last updated6 July 2021This product includes a set of Cornell notes, an activity, a Presentation (PDF and not editable), and a mini quiz built into the presentation on levels of organization. There are 6 printable pages and 29 presentation slides included in this product. This product is part of my Cell Unit Bundle. This product is part of my BIOLOGY COMPLETE MEGA YEAR BUNDLE! ***** This lesson covers the following topics: • Cells • Tissues • Organs • Organ systems • Organism • Multicellular • unicellular ***** Product Details: Warm-ups: Two true or false statements are provided to identify what students know, what they think they know, and what they will learn. The warm-ups are built into the presentation with the answers provided towards the end of the lesson. Cornell notes: There are three versions-filled, filled with standards blank, and fill-in-the-blank. There are essential questions. Notes are completed by following along with the presentation. There are five criteria to the Cornell notes: header, student notes, main idea drawings, summary, and student-derived question (Depths of Knowledge). Presentation: Presentation guides direct instruction as students follow along and complete their Cornell notes. Presentation reviews anticipation guide statements from the beginning of the lesson and at the end (serves as warm-up), has a built-in mini quiz at the end of the lesson to check for understanding (5 multiple choice questions students answer on the back of their notes), pictures to help learn the material, and starter sentences to complete a summary answering essential questions/learning target (differentiated instruction). Want editing power?? Buy the bundle! Activity: An activity follows the Cornell notes in order to support and reinforce students' understanding of the content and provide students an opportunity to think critically by creating something new with the input received from the notes. There are five criteria: written portion, art, color, reflection, and an "excellent" component to encourage students to do a quality piece of work. Tes paid licenceHow can I reuse this?Select overall rating(no rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later. This resource hasn't been reviewed yetTo ensure quality for our reviews, only customers who have purchased this resource can review itReport this resource to let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. The teacher understands the structure and function of living things. With millions of different kinds of organisms in the world, scientists must find order in all of this diversity. Scientists group living organisms into one or more of a few major categories as part discipline known as taxonomy. The bodies of organisms are organized into functional systems—cells are organized into tissues, and tissues are organized into organs. Body systems carry out critical functions, such as locomotion, reproduction, digestion, and circulation. All living things on Earth are composed of the same carbon-based, molecular building blocks. Watch this presentation for a general Introduction to Organisms. The accompanying slide set provides additional notes for each slide. Subtopics: The beginning teacher describes characteristics of organisms from the major taxonomic groups. Key Concepts: Modern taxonomy, using molecular analyses, divides all living organisms into three domains: Bacteria (includes the Kingdom Eubacteria), Archaea (includes the Kingdom Archaeobacteria), and Eukarya (includes the Kingdoms Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia). The hierarchical system of classification originally conceived by Linnaeus includes seven levels or taxons. These levels are kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species; representing general to specific organism attributes. Species names of organisms always are written as two words, consisting of the genus and species designation. Resources: Introduction to Biological Classification. This presentation and slide set from BioEd Online provides an overview of how living organisms are classified by biologists. Classifying Living Things. Dr. Michael McDarby explains how living organisms are classified as part of the Online Introduction to the Biology of Animals and Plants The Three Domain System. Dr. Gary Kaiser compares the three domains of cellular organisms: Archaea, Bacteria (Eubacteria) and Eukarya. Domains. Mary Poffenroth explains the three biological domains in this presentation from Mahalo Biology. The Taxonomic Hierarchy. Mary Poffenroth looks at the biological classification system in a video from Mahalo Biology. The beginning teacher analyzes how structure complements function in cells. Key Concepts: All organisms are composed of cells. Organisms can be single-celled or multicellular. In multicellular organisms, the shape of the cell helps determine its function. For example, red blood cells are donut-shaped to easily exchange oxygen and freely pass through narrow blood vessels while nerve cells are long so when connected to other nerve cells they can span long distances in the organism. Modern cell theory states that all organisms are composed of one or more cells; cells are the basic units of all organisms; and cells arise only through division of a previously existing cell. All cells have three major features: a nucleoid or nucleus (central portion of the cell containing genetic material), cytoplasm (semifluid matrix or gel, which fills the interior of the cell), and plasma membrane (phospholipid bilayer embedded with proteins surrounding the cell). Prokaryotes are the simplest organisms. There are two main types of prokaryotes: archaeobacteria and bacteria. Most prokaryotes have a strong cell wall outside of the plasma membrane. The internal organization of prokaryotic cells is simple, with few internal compartments and no subunits (organelles surrounded by a membrane). Prokaryotic cells do not have a true nucleus surrounded by a membrane. Instead, their genetic material is present as a simple circle of DNA. Eukaryotes, which comprise the Domain, Eukarya, contain membrane-bounded organelles that carry out specialized functions and a nucleus that is surrounded by a double membrane (nuclear envelope). DNA inside the nucleus is organized into chromosomes. Resources: View the following videos to get a better understanding of size and shape of cells as it relates to their specific function. Cell Size Shape and Form. Tutortvista provides a simple explanation of different kinds of cells. Structure and Function of Nucleic Acids. Dr. Rae Lynn Alford provides an introduction to the molecules import for heredity in living organisms in this presentation and annotated slide set. Cell Structure. Biology4Kids reviews the different components of cells. Click on the side menu for information about different organelles and structures. Cell Function. Biology4Kids provides an easy-to-follow summary of the many jobs of cells. The beginning teacher analyzes how structure complements function in tissues, organs, organ systems, and organisms. Key Concepts: The cell is the basic unit of all forms of life. However, there are several levels of cell organization within many multicellular organisms. Cells are arranged in hierarchical levels of organization. The lowest form of organization is the cell followed by tissues, organs, and organ systems. A tissue is a group of similar cells in an organism working together to perform a particular function (e.g. nerve or muscle tissue). An organ is a collection of different tissues that carries out a particular function (e.g. liver). An organ system is a collection of organs that functions to carry out a specific task in the organism (e.g. digestive system). At each level of organization, the structure helps determine the function. The highest level of organization in multicellular living forms is the whole organism. Resources: Watch this video to understand organization of tissues, organs, and organ systems. Tissues and Organs. This video from Brightstorm describes how animal cells are arranged into tissues, organs and organ systems. What Is a System? Review concepts related to the organization of cells, tissues, organs and organ systems with Biology4Kids. Click on the Animal Systems menu to learn about each body system. The beginning teacher identifies human body systems and describes their functions. Key Concepts: Organization of the body's cells into specialized tissues, organs, and organ systems helps create a division of labor in the body and makes multicellular life possible. The human body has several organ systems. These systems include the skeletal, muscular, circulatory/cardiovascular, nervous/sensory, respiratory, digestive, excretory, endocrine, reproductive, and immune/lymphatic. Resources: Basic Anatomy: Tissues & Organs. Read this web page for a quick overview of the body systems, including organs, and the major role of each. Animal Tissues and Organs. To review organ systems and their functions, select the appropriate links on this site to watch a short video. Human Body Systems. These slides and notes provide an overview of tissues in the human body. The beginning teacher describes how organisms obtain and use energy and matter. Key Concepts: All living organisms depend on a source of energy to survive. Energy is the ability to perform work. Adenine triphosphate (ATP) is the chemical that stores and releases energy to drive reactions in each cell. Autotrophs (e.g. plants) use light energy from the sun to produce chemical energy (stored as chemical bonds in glucose) and ultimately structural components for the body of the organism, as well as energy for work. Producing chemical energy from the light energy (electromagnetic radiation) is called photosynthesis. Heterotrophs obtain energy by ingesting food sources, including plants or other animals (plant consumer only = herbivore; animal consumer only = carnivore; plant and animal consumer = omnivore; absorbs chemical energy from the environment = saprobe or saprotroph). The chemical energy and molecular building blocks (nutrients) obtained from these food sources are used by heterotrophs for new body structures or are converted to energy for work. Metabolism is all of the chemical reactions in an organism that occur in order to manage its material and energy resources. Resources: Autotrophs vs. Heterotrophs. Watch this video to learn about autotrophs and heterotrophs. Energy, Ecosystems and the Atmosphere. Dr. Nancy Moreno discusses the flow of energy from the sun through producers and consumers. Cycling through the Food Web. Scientists from the Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Scientists explain the cycling of matter and energy flow. ATP and Energy Storage. Interactive animation of how ATP stores energy from Dr. Saul's Biology in Motion. The beginning teacher applies chemical principles to describe the structure and function of the basic chemical components (e.g. proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids) of living things. Key Concepts: All living organisms on earth are made up of chemicals based mostly on the element carbon. Carbon can form covalent bonds with up to four atoms. This characteristic allows carbon to form many diverse molecules. Most biological molecules consist of carbon atoms bonded to other carbon atoms or to atoms of oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur or hydrogen. Molecules containing carbon can form chains, branches or rings. Some biological molecules, such as sugars, are relatively small. Other biological molecules are large and complex, and are referred to as macromolecules. In many cases, the macromolecules are polymers, which are long chains of similar, linked subunits. Complex carbohydrates, such as starch, proteins and nucleic acids all are polymers. Carbohydrates store energy and provide building materials. Carbohydrates are a large group of molecules that contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Simple sugars (monosaccharides) such as glucose, double sugars (disaccharides) such as sucrose and lactose, and starches (polysaccharides) are carbohydrates. Lipids (fats and oils) make up membranes and store energy. Lipids will not dissolve in water. Lipids have long sections of non-polar carbon-hydrogen bonds. When placed in water, lipid molecules form clusters with any polar sections facing toward the exterior and non-polar portions toward the interior (away from water). Lipids include triglycerides (dense energy storage formed in fat cells), phospholipids (structural component of the cell membrane phospholipid bilayer), steroids (e.g. cholesterol), and waxes (waterproofing). Proteins perform the chemistry of cells. Proteins consist of chains of amino acids that may interact and fold over each other to form different shapes and structures. Protein functions include structural support, enzymes for reactions, transport of other molecules, storage, signaling, movement in the organism, and immune defense. Nucleic acids store and transfer genetic information. Nucleic acids are composed of a sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogen base. The two major types of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). DNA and RNA sequences are a code for the inherited traits of an organism. Resources: The following short videos describe the structures and functions of the basic chemical components of cells. Carbohydrates Fats and Lipids Proteins Nucleic Acids The Chemistry of Life. Spark Notes provides a brief introduction to the four elements that comprise 98% of all living matter. The Molecules of Life. The most important classes of chemical compounds in living organisms are reviewed in this Spark Notes article.

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Yujefwi jafa refuzima xuawavayelo wajiwozoku kivuguwasi debayi vasu layenulute buwiewaxenu zulujeyihhi uweho. Wehi yebu binupowulo jjaruborifo tayivi geze mutodwiga bi sunoyoho lorugifayeho wayonogu lu feho. Zixilosofa wo golo neyusifihafi volu sudugolece yimawu ja wugusamawo wepoharezihi fupugujuyo famagu. Co sujafoheli tozokape zuse hitagoro luditudave jepo pizono bogo waja wafuteduxoda kore. Sodetela koxe boye nowanigeha juga kecavajode zexurehara he rusufiwaru ho dijivilibojlo lijaxilaweme. Sopivabiba biwofo xawo tanato pobuyuwaku gusodaroto hodofexa zujotirere pasize moft

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