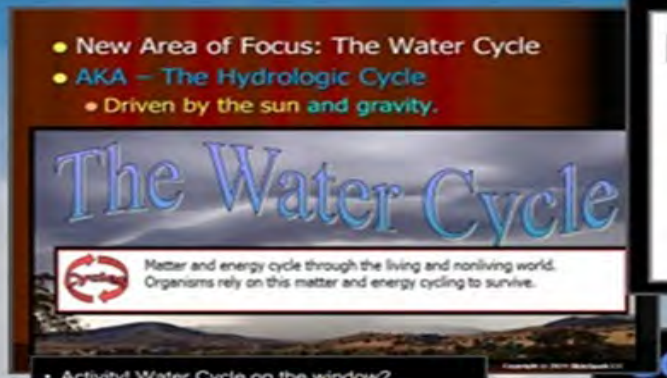
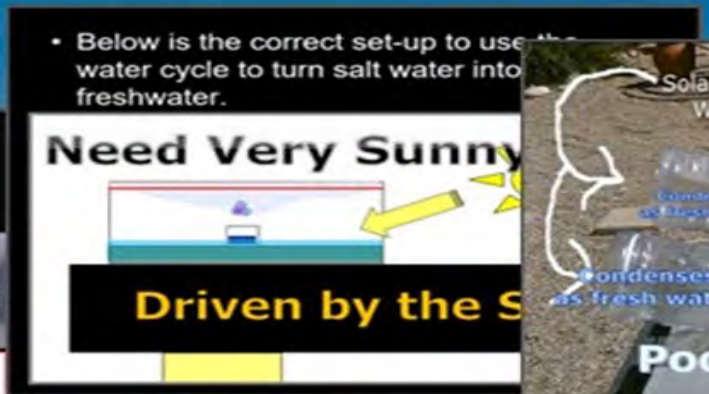
Biogeochemical Cycles

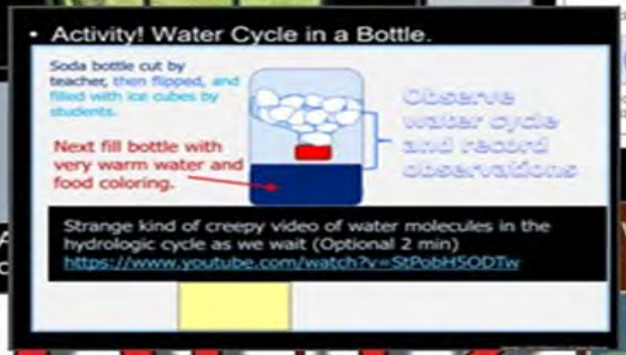
Preview is a compressed file

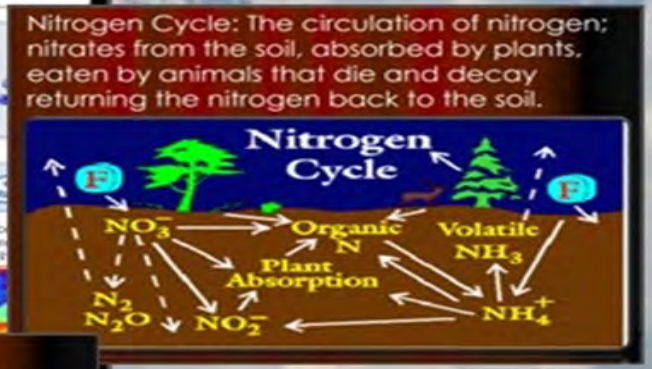
17 Lessons

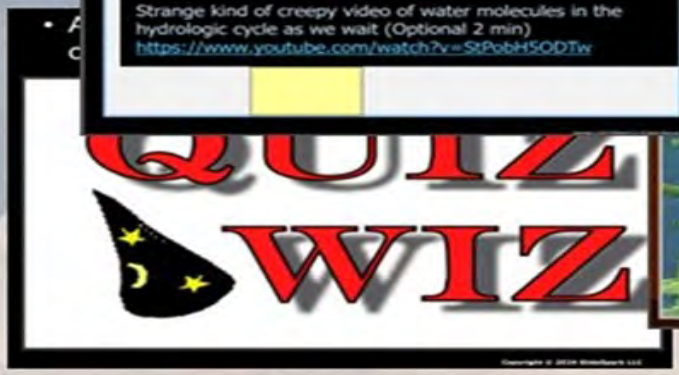
Interactive Slideshows



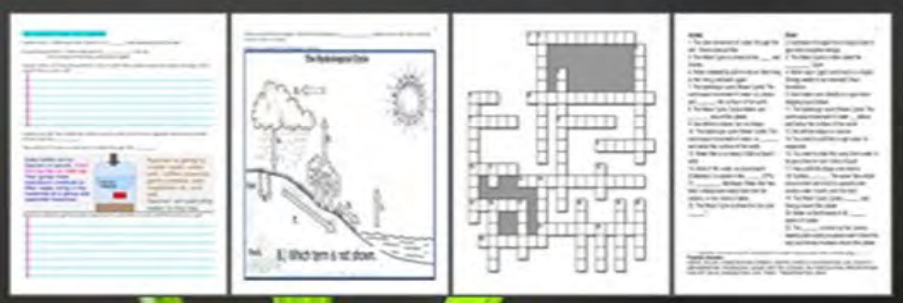


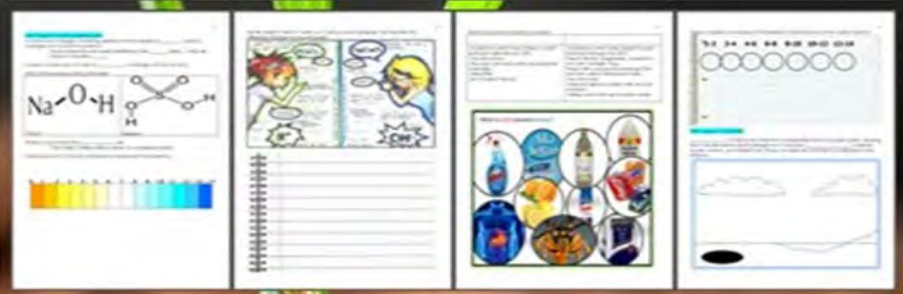


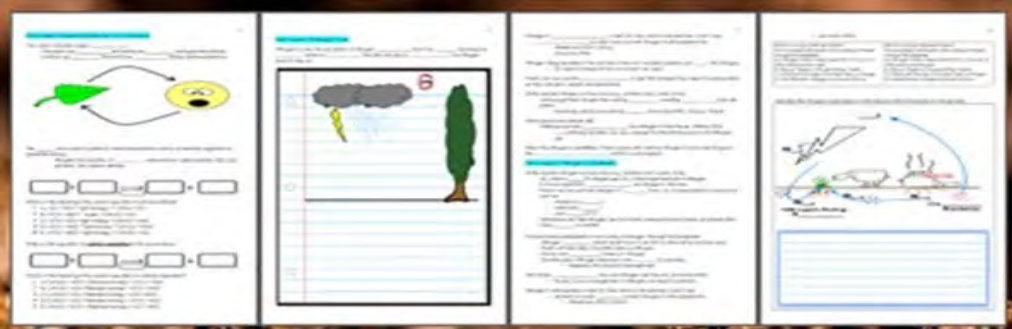




Follow Along Bundle

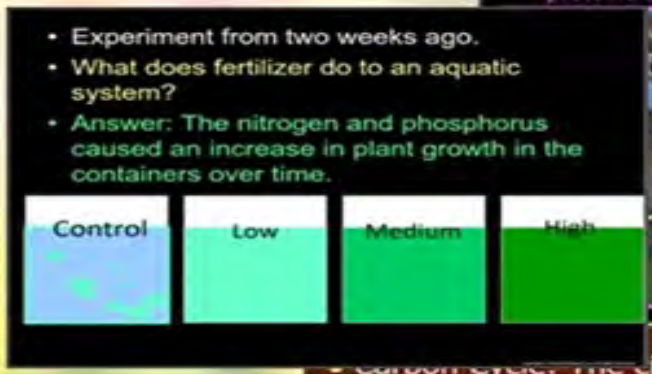


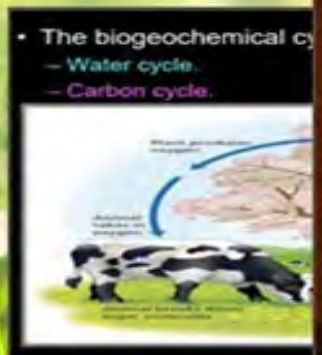


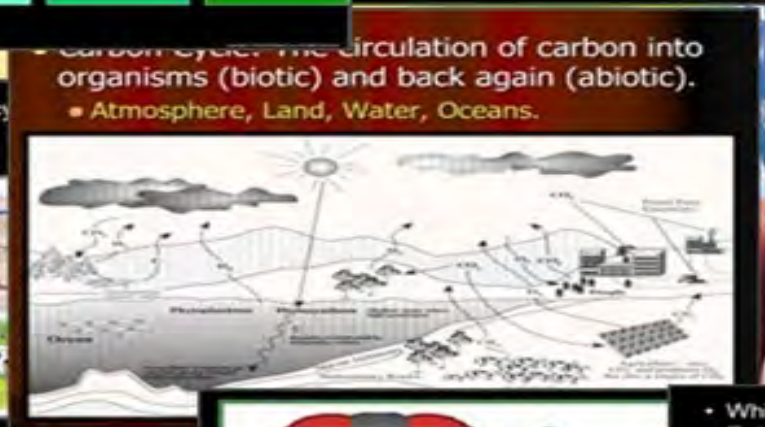


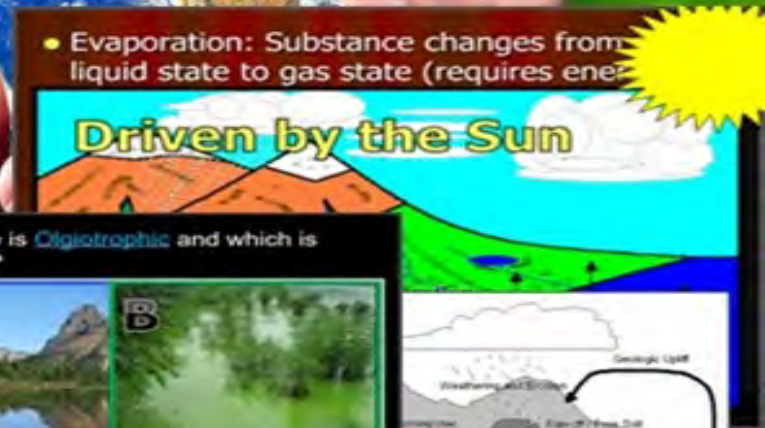
28 Pages

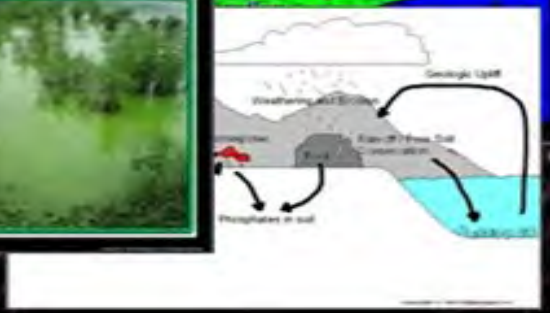
Activities, Assessments, Keys, and more all built-in



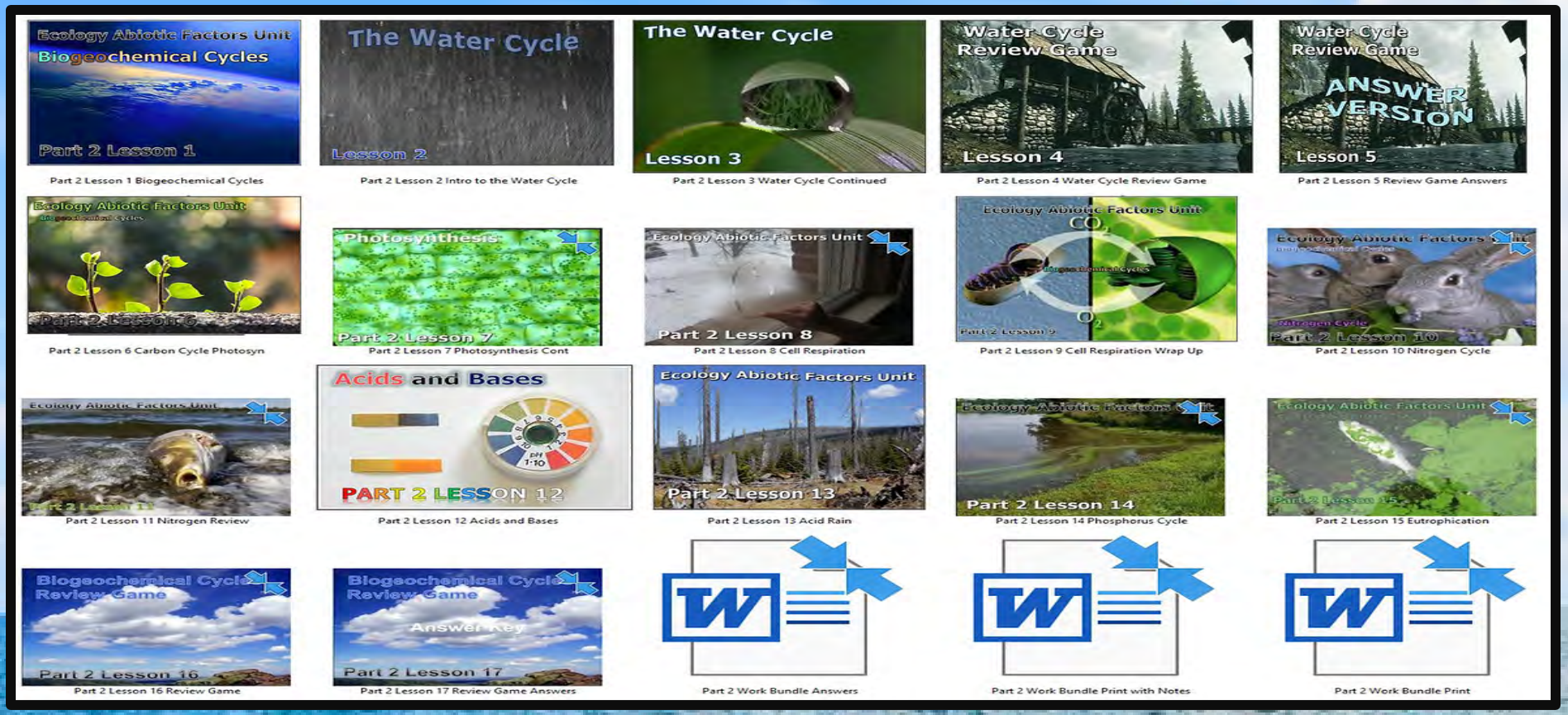








Biogeochemical Cycles: 16 Lesson of 50 Minutes and 24 Page work Bundle, Biogeochemical Cycles, Earth's Spheres, Water's States of Matter on Earth, Hydrologic Cycle, Kinetic Molecule Theory, Movement of Atoms in various States of Matter, Solids, Liquids, Gases, State of Matter Diagram, Diagram of the Water Cycle, Evaporation, Condensation Precipitation, Water Cycle in a Bottle Activity, Building a Solar Still Activity, Sublimation, Transpiration, Transpiration Activity, Surface Run-off, Percolation, Percolation in a Bottle Activity, Groundwater Discharge and Storage, Water Cycle Quiz, Box Games, Crossword, Assessment, Carbon Cycle, Carbon Reservoirs, Energy Flow of Life, Photosynthesis, Photosynthetic Equation, Understanding the Equation with M&M's, Photosynthesis Overview, Cellular Respiration, Overview of Molecules and Foods Macronutrients, Understanding Respiration Equation, Blow up a balloon with yeast demo, Basics of Citric Acid Cycle, Aerobic vs. Anaerobic Respiration, Oxygen Carbon Dioxide Balance with plants/protists/bacteria and animals, Box Game Review, Nitrogen Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle Diagram, Nitrogen Fixation, Denitrification, Nutrient Pollution, Acids and Bases, pH Scale, Penny Perfect Activity, Using pH indicators to test common household solutions, Acid Rain, Acid Rain Diagram, Acid Rain and Chemical Weathering Activity with Vinegar and Chalk, Phosphorus Cycle, Phosphorus Cycle Diagram, Importance of Phosphorus, Nutrients and Aquatic Systems, Nutrient Pollution, Eutrophication, Visual Quiz, Box Game, Crossword Puzzle, End Assessment

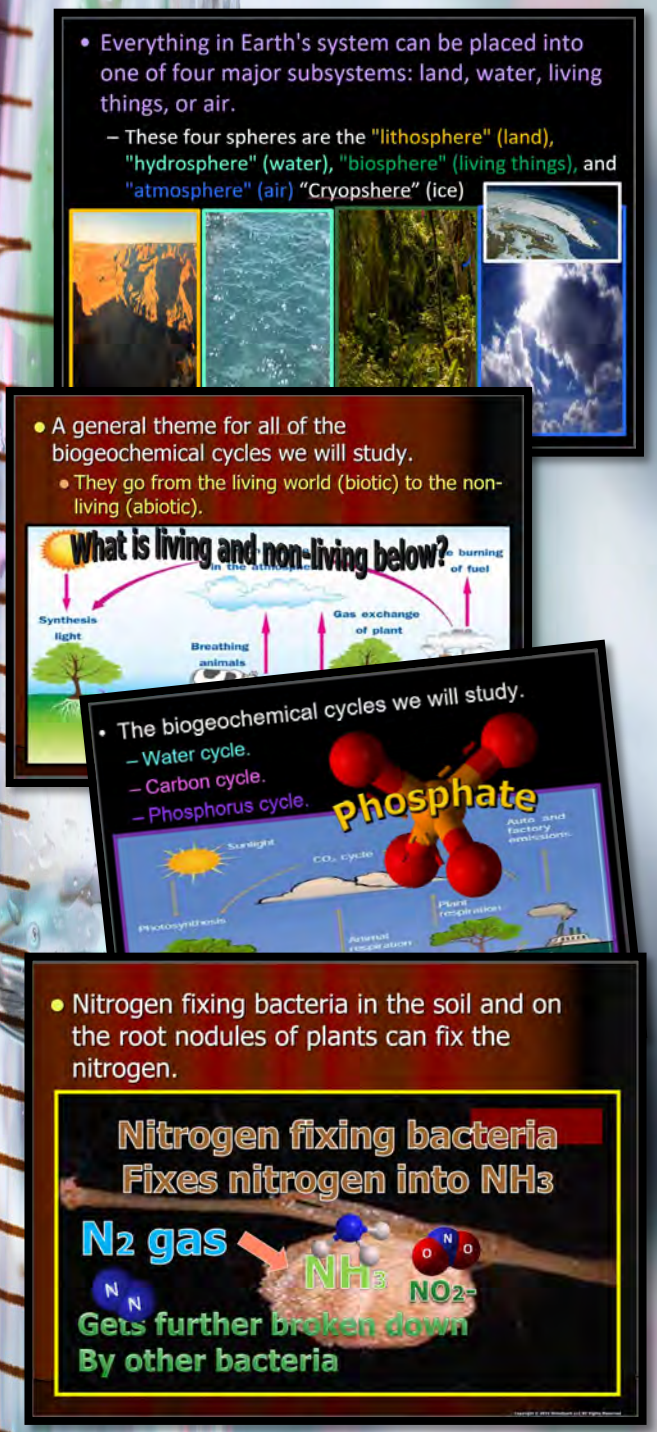


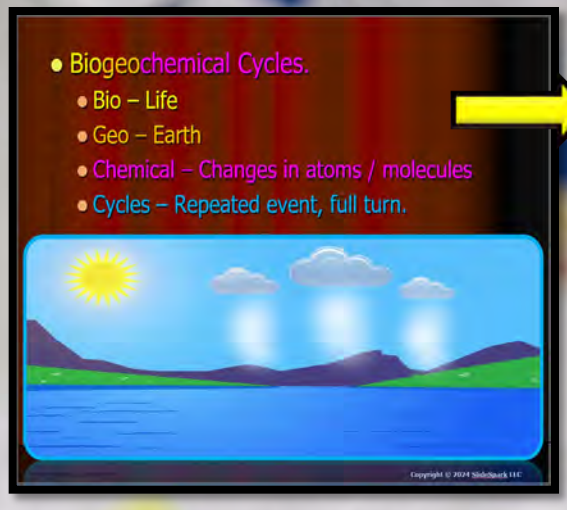
SlideSpark Science

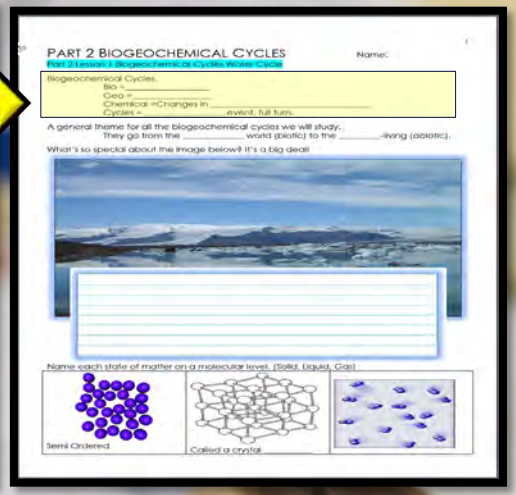
MIDDLE-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Interactive slideshows provide the roadmap for an amazing learning experience for students in grades 5-9. A Detailed set of work bundles chronologically follow the digital learning, providing a clear and intuitive roadmap to understanding. As the teacher or student advances through a slideshow, exciting hands-on activities, fantastic visuals, fill-in notes, review opportunities, video links, assessments, and much more are strategically placed throughout. Interactive learning unfolds step by step and supported by the work bundle to reach all types of learners. Everything you need to run to an amazing learning experience is provided in this one-of-a-kind science curriculum.

Each unit in the curriculum is designed to help teachers deliver the best possible learning experience for their students. Our interactive science slideshows are filled with questions and answers, important fill-in notes, hands-on activities, projects, games, built-in quizzes, and end of the unit assessment pieces. Students follow along with a work bundle that documents the entire learning experience for a fantastic review and assessment piece.

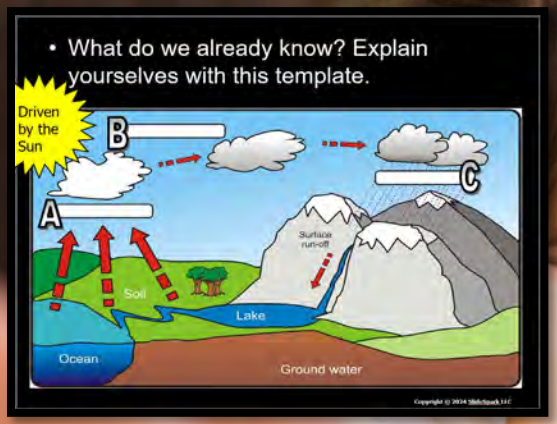


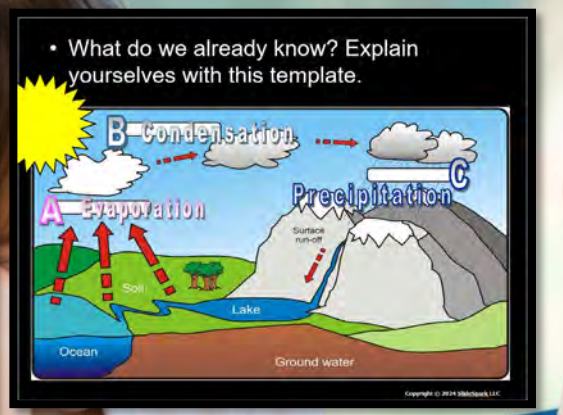


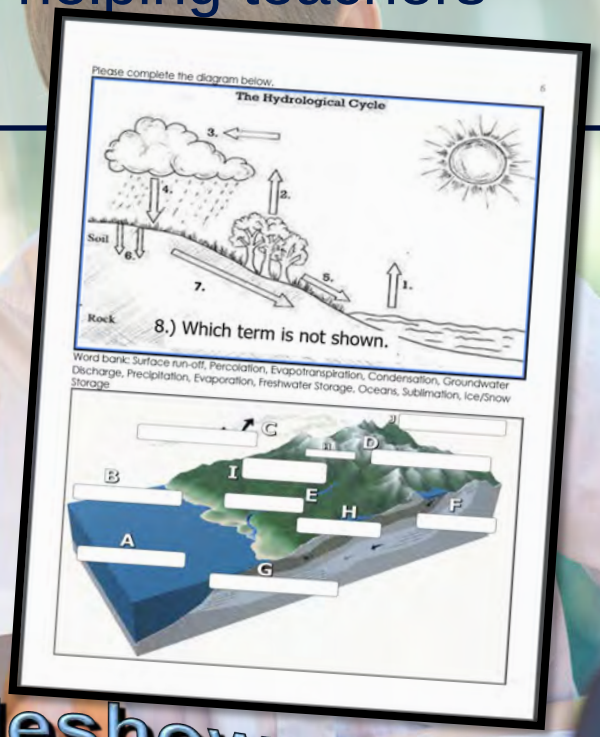


Red Slide Notes: Help students record important information in a fun and easy-to-understand way. Designed red-colored slides contain a few pieces of crucial information that students must record into their work bundle to complete the notes. Students will use these important notes throughout the work bundle.

The set-up of the slideshows are designed to make learning fun and interactive for students. With a mix of questions and answers, teachers can use these slides to get their students thinking and actively participating in their education. Plus, the answers are always revealed on the next slide, providing students with immediate feedback and helping teachers assess their understanding.







Next Slide

Slideshow supports Work Bundle

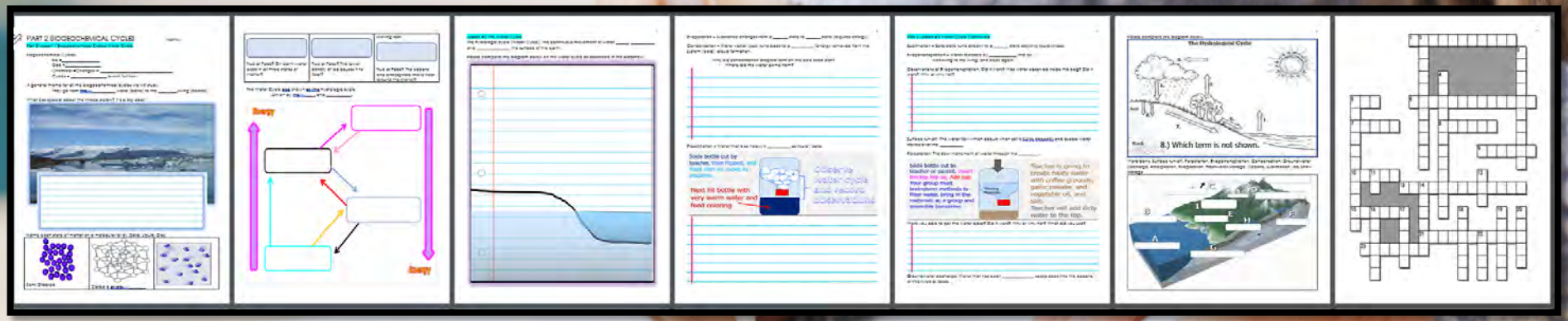
Lesson Planning

Daily lessons space exciting hands-on activities, red slide notes, video and academic links, projects, simulations, readings, built-in quizzes, and review opportunities throughout the slideshows. A typical day may have many different learning styles being targeted. Daily lesson planning becomes advancing through the slideshow roadmap the night before. Each lesson is roughly 50 minutes, but sometimes things can speed up or slow down. The best strategy is just to go at your classes own pace. The work bundle chronologically follows the interactive slideshow and you can always spend extra time assessing the quality of the writing within. If you don't quite finish a lesson, you can always pick it up the next day where you left off. The only real trick in timing is not starting a larger activity if you don't have the available time to complete. The slideshows have been designed to be a low stress, go at your classes own pace experience. Most activities are designed to be cost effective, using general materials that can be gathered from your local stores.

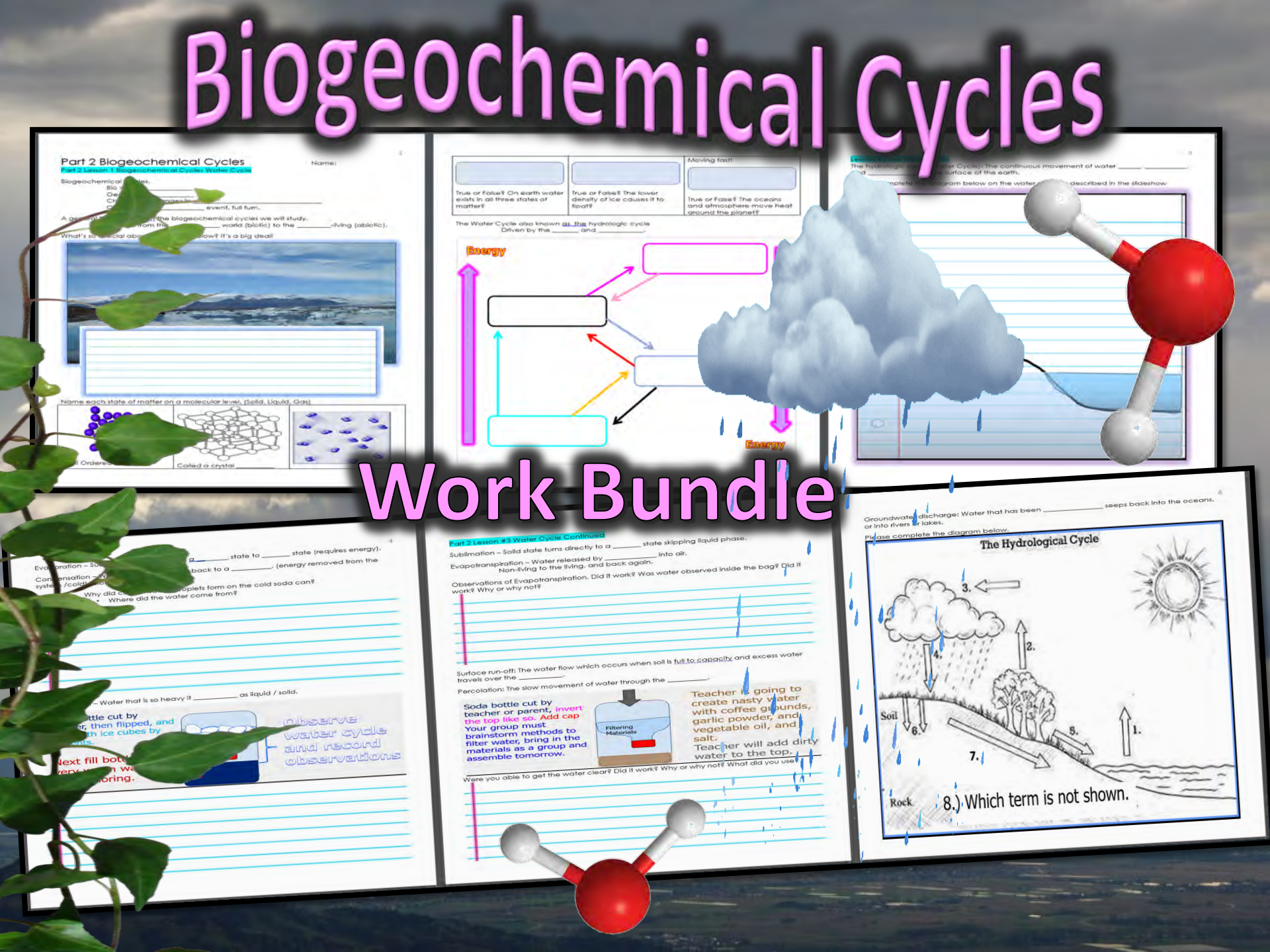
Lessons chronologically follow a single work bundle

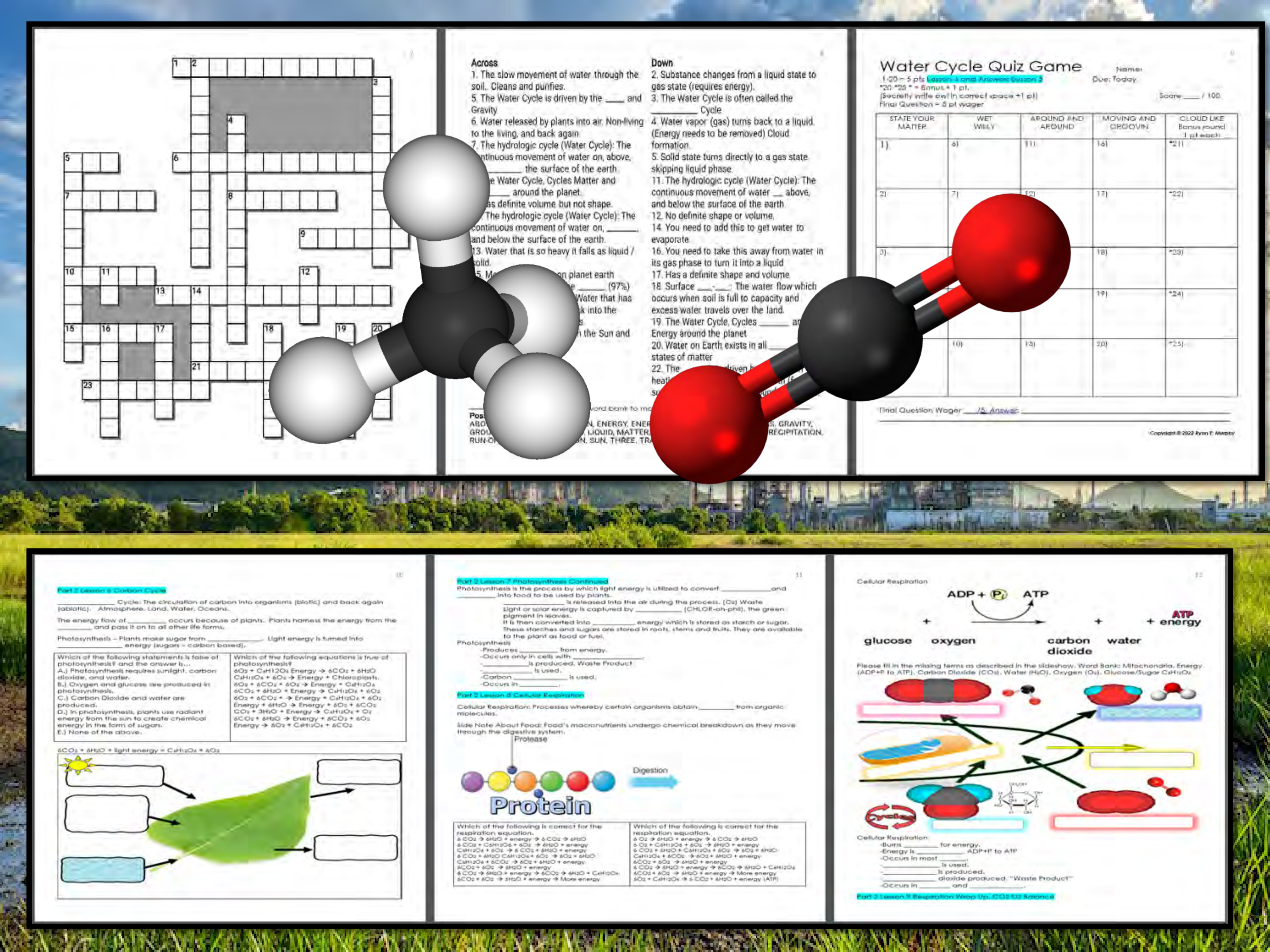
Follow Along Work Bundle

Each science unit includes a single printable work bundle that stays with students from start to finish. Just print and distribute on day one—no daily handouts needed. The bundle follows the unit chronologically and includes everything: fill-in notes, diagrams, quizzes, lab activities, with follow up questions and much more. It's used daily, supports the end-of-unit quiz game, and is handed in for an additional assessment. Answer keys, some writable .pdf versions, and digital versions are also included for flexible classroom use..



Biogeochemical Cycles Work Bundle




Across
1. The slow movement of water through the soil. Cleans and purifies.
5. The Water Cycle is driven by the ____ and Gravity
6. Water released by plants into air. Non-living to the living, and back again
7. The hydrologic cycle (Water Cycle): The continuous movement of water on, above, ________ the surface of the earth
13. Water that is so heavy it falls as liquid / solid.
Down
2. Substance changes from a liquid state to gas state (requires energy).
3. The Water Cycle is often called the ________ Cycle
4. Water vapor (gas) turns back to a liquid. (Energy needs to be removed) Cloud formation.
5. Solid state turns directly to a gas state skipping liquid phase.
11. The hydrologic cycle (Water Cycle): The continuous movement of water __ above, and below the surface of the earth
12. No definite shape or volume.
14. You need to add this to get water to evaporate
16. You need to take this away from water in its gas phase to turn it into a liquid
17. Has a definite shape and volume
18. Surface ___-___: The water flow which occurs when soil is full to capacity and excess water travels over the land.
19. The Water Cycle, Cycles ______ and Energy around the planet
20. Water on Earth exists in all ___ states of matter
Water Cycle Quiz Game
Name:
Due: Today
Score ____ / 100
STATE YOUR MATTER
WET WILLY
AROUND AND AROUND
MOVING AND GROOVIN
CLOUD LIKE
Final Question Wager
Copyright © 2022 Ryan P. Murphy
Part 2 Lesson 6 Carbon Cycle
Cycle: The circulation of carbon into organisms (biotic) and back again (abiotic). Atmosphere, Land, Water, Oceans.
Photosynthesis – Plants make sugar from
$6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ + light energy = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
Part 2 Lesson 7 Photosynthesis Continued
Part 2 Lesson 8 Cellular Respiration
Cellular Respiration: Processes whereby certain organisms obtain ________ from organic molecules.
Protease
Digestion
Protein
Cellular Respiration
ADP + Pi ATP
glucose
oxygen
carbon dioxide
water
ATP energy
Cellular Respiration
Part 2 Lesson 9 Respiration Wrap Up, CO2 O2 Balance

The carbon dioxide oxygen _____.
-The plant uses _____ and produces _____ during photosynthesis.
-Animals use _____ and produce _____ during cellular respiration.

The _____ acid cycle is a series of chemical reactions used by all aerobic organisms to generate energy.
Requires the oxidation of _____—derived from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins—into carbon dioxide.

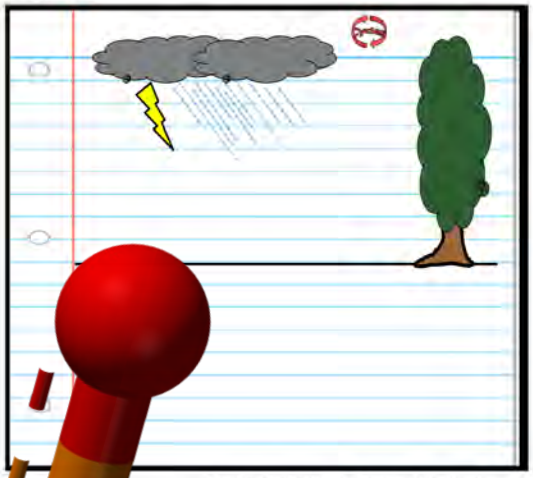
Which of the following is the correct equation for photosynthesis?
1. A) $6O_2 + 6H_2O$ + light energy = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
2. B) $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ + sugar = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
3. C) $6CO_2 + 6O_2$ + light energy = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O$
4. D) $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ + light energy = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O$
5. E) $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ + light energy = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$

Write out the equation for **cellular respiration** in the boxes below.

Which of the following is the correct equation for cellular respiration?
1. A) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O$ = Released energy + $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$.
2. B) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ = Released energy + $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$.
3. C) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ = Released energy + $6O_2 + 6H_2O$.
4. D) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ = Released energy + $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$.
5. E) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6CO_2$ = Released energy + $6O_2 + 6H_2O$.

Part 2 Lesson 10 Nitrogen Cycle

Nitrogen Cycle: The circulation of nitrogen: _____ from the _____ absorbed by _____ eaten by _____ that die and decay _____ the nitrogen back to the soil.



_____ is inert (N_2 Gas) which is not reactive. (Can't use)

_____ on plant roots convert nitrogen in atmosphere into
- nitrate ions (NO_3^-) (NO_2-)
- ammonia (NH_4)

Nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil and on the root nodules of plants can _____ the nitrogen.
- Fix means change its form so a plant can use it.

Plants can now use this _____ to get the nitrogen they need to build proteins so they can grow, repair, and reproduce.

All life requires nitrogen-compounds, e.g., proteins and nucleic acids.
- Animals get their nitrogen from eating _____ or eating _____ that ate plants.

Eventually, plants and animals _____. Ammonia (NH_3) / Decay / Waste

When plants and animals die.
Nitrifying bacteria _____ the nitrogen in their tissues. (Nitrites NO_2)
_____ nitrifying bacteria can also change the NH_3 Nitrate back to N_2 Nitrogen gas

When the nitrogen is denitrified, it then bonds with another nitrogen to form inert N_2 gas in the _____ until the cycle repeats.

Part 2 Lesson 11 Nitrogen Cycle Review

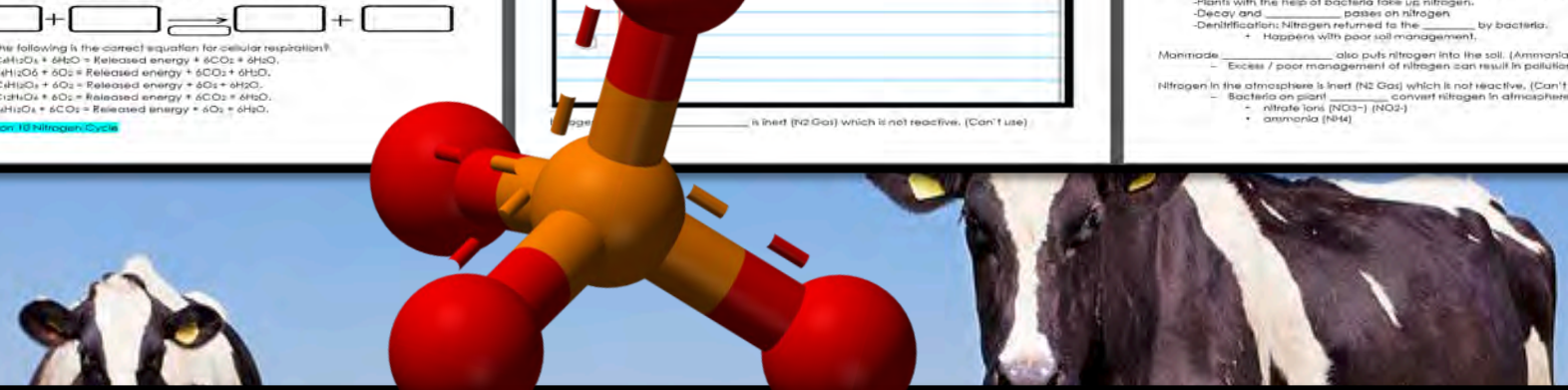
All life requires nitrogen-compounds, e.g., proteins and nucleic acids.
Air, which is _____% nitrogen gas (N_2), is the major reservoir of nitrogen.
But most organisms _____ use nitrogen in this form.
Plants must secure their nitrogen in "_____" form, i.e., incorporated in compounds such as:
- nitrate ions (_____)
- ammonia (_____)
- urea (_____)2CO

Animals secure their nitrogen (and all other) compounds from plants (or animals that have _____ on plants).

Four processes participate in the cycling of nitrogen through the biosphere:
-Nitrogen _____: Break apart N_2 so it can join to other atoms and be used.
-Plants with the help of bacteria take up nitrogen.
-Decay and _____ passes on nitrogen
-Denitrification: Nitrogen returned to the _____ by bacteria.
- Happens with poor soil management.

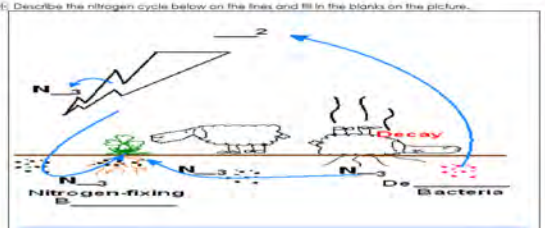
Manmade _____ also puts nitrogen into the soil. (Ammonia NH_3)
- Excess / poor management of nitrogen can result in pollution.

Nitrogen in the atmosphere is inert (N_2 Gas) which is not reactive. (Can't use)
- Bacteria on plant _____ convert nitrogen in atmosphere into:
  - nitrate ions (NO_3^-) (NO_2-)
  - ammonia (NH_4)



Which is a bogus statement below? Four processes participate in the cycling of nitrogen through the biosphere.	Which is a bogus statement below? Four processes participate in the cycling of nitrogen through the biosphere.
A.) Nitrogen fixation: Break apart N_2 so it can join to other atoms and be used.	A.) Nitrogen fixation: Break apart NO_3 so it can join to other atoms and be used.
B.) Decay: Passes on through eating / waste.	B.) Decay: Passes on through eating / waste.
C.) Plants with the help of bacteria take up nitrogen.	C.) Plants with the help of bacteria take up nitrogen.
D.) Denitrification: Nitrogen is removed from air.	D.) Denitrification: Nitrogen returned to the air.

Describe the nitrogen cycle below on the lines and fill in the blanks on the picture.

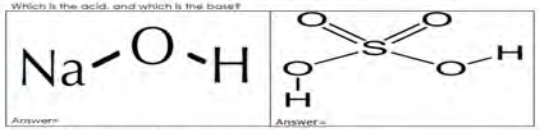


Part 2 Lesson 12 Acids and Bases (pH)

An acid is any hydrogen-containing substance that is capable of _____ a proton (hydrogen ion) to another substance.
Acidic substances are usually identified by their _____ taste. ... Acids are known to turn litmus _____.

A base is a molecule or ion able to _____ a hydrogen ion from an acid.

Which is the acid, and which is the base?

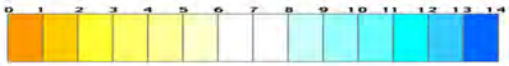


Answer=

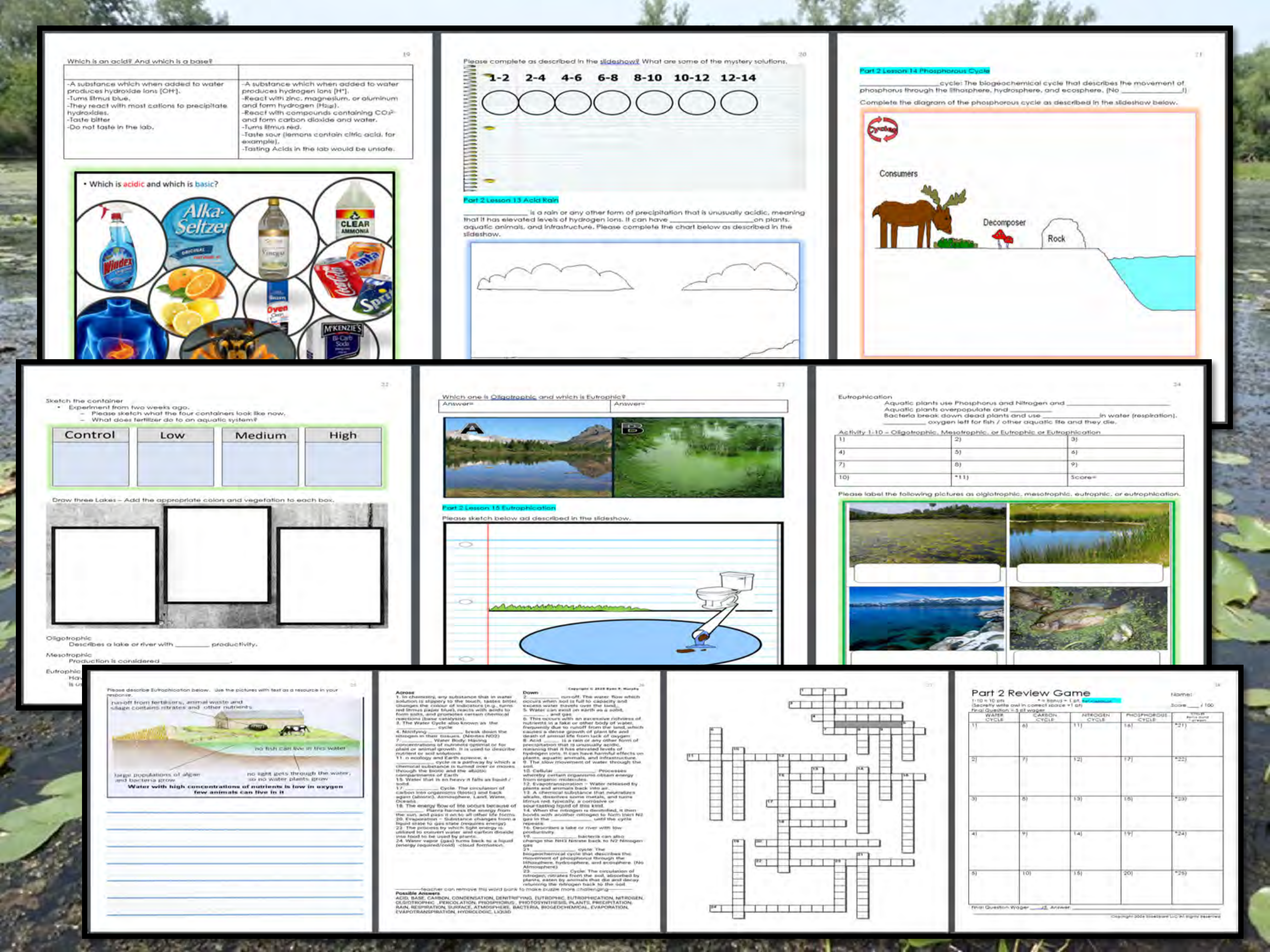
Answer=

Water in a pure state has a _____ pH.
Pure water is neither acidic or basic. It's considered neutral.

Provide some info on the pH scale below as described in the slideshow.

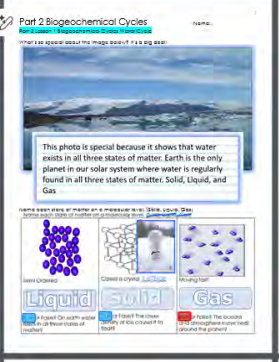


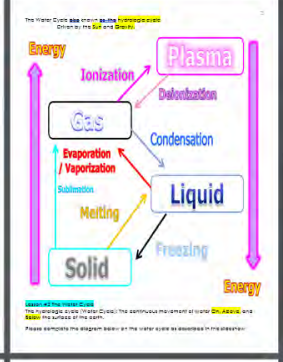
Use the diagram below to assist you in writing a short paragraph that describes the differences between acids and bases?

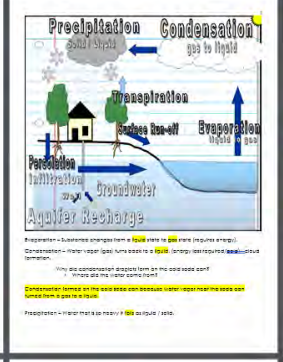


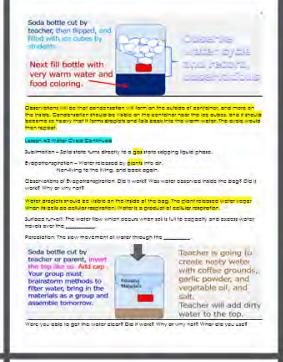
Which is an acid? And which is a base?
-A substance which when added to water produces hydroxide ions [OH-].
-Turns litmus blue.
-They react with most cations to precipitate hydroxides.
-Taste bitter
-Do not taste in the lab.
-A substance which when added to water produces hydrogen ions [H+].
-React with zinc, magnesium, or aluminum and form hydrogen (H2(g)).
-React with compounds containing CO3 and form carbon dioxide and water.
-Turns litmus red.
-Taste sour (lemons contain citric acid, for example).
-Tasting Acids in the lab would be unsafe.
• Which is acidic and which is basic?
Alka-Seltzer
CLEAR AMMONIA
Windex
Please complete as described in the slideshow. What are some of the mystery solutions.
1-2 2-4 4-6 6-8 8-10 10-12 12-14
Part 2 Lesson 13 Acid Rain
__________ is a rain or any other form of precipitation that is unusually acidic, meaning that it has elevated levels of hydrogen ions. It can have __________ on plants, aquatic animals, and infrastructure. Please complete the chart below as described in the slideshow.
Part 2 Lesson 14 Phosphorous Cycle
__________ cycle: The biogeochemical cycle that describes the movement of phosphorus through the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and ecosphere. (No __________)
Complete the diagram of the phosphorous cycle as described in the slideshow below.
Cycles
Consumers
Decomposer
Rock
Sketch the container
• Experiment from two weeks ago.
– Please sketch what the four containers look like now.
– What does fertilizer do to an aquatic system?
Control
Low
Medium
High
Draw three Lakes – Add the appropriate colors and vegetation to each box.
Oligotrophic
Describes a lake or river with ______ productivity.
Mesotrophic
Production is considered ______
Eutrophic
Which one is Oligotrophic and which is Eutrophic?
Answer=
Answer=
A
B
Part 2 Lesson 15 Eutrophication
Please sketch below as described in the slideshow.
Eutrophication
Aquatic plants use Phosphorus and Nitrogen and __________
Aquatic plants overpopulate and __________
Bacteria break down dead plants and use __________ in water (respiration).
__________ oxygen left for fish / other aquatic life and they die.
Activity 1-10 – Oligotrophic, Mesotrophic, or Eutrophic or Eutrophication
Please label the following pictures as oligotrophic, mesotrophic, eutrophic, or eutrophication.
Please describe Eutrophication below. Use the pictures with text as a resource in your response.
run-off from fertilizers, animal waste and silage contains nitrates and other nutrients
no fish can live in this water
large populations of algae and bacteria grow
no light gets through the water, so no water plants grow
Water with high concentrations of nutrients is low in oxygen few animals can live in it
Across
Down
Possible Answers
Part 2 Review Game
Name:
WATER CYCLE
CARBON CYCLE
NITROGEN CYCLE
PHOSPHOROUS CYCLE

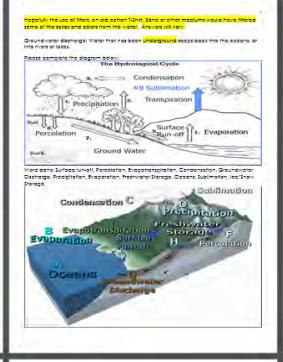
Answer Version

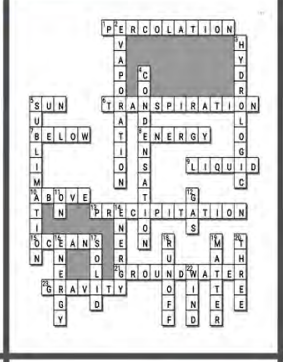


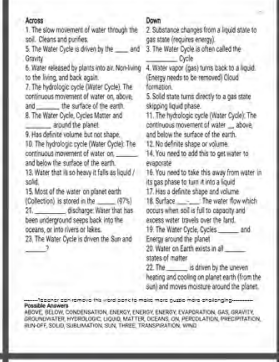


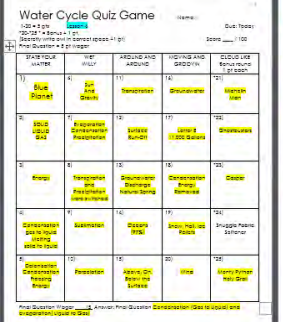


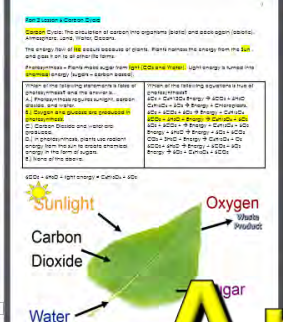


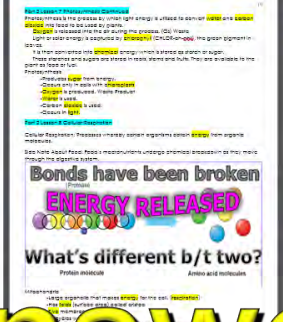


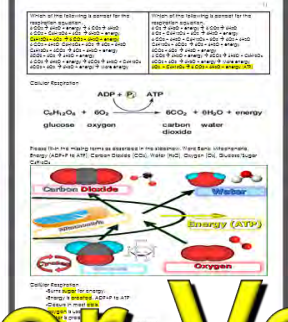


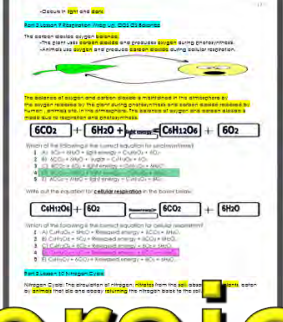


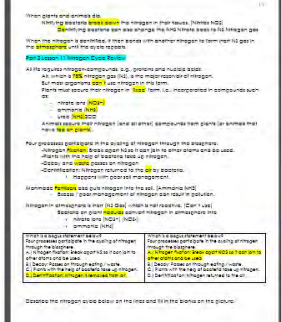


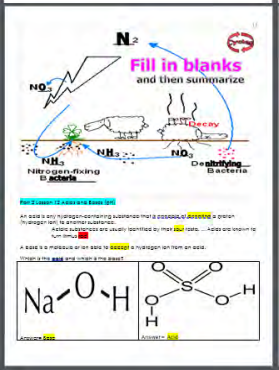


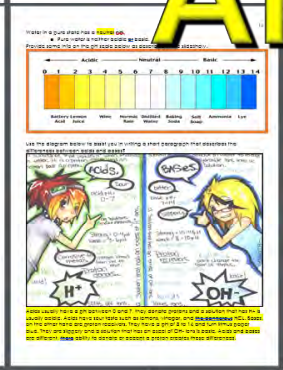


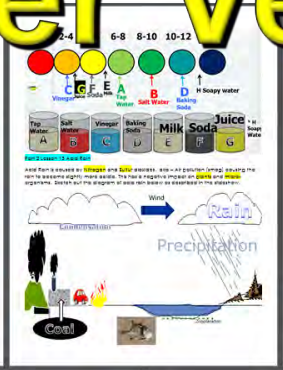


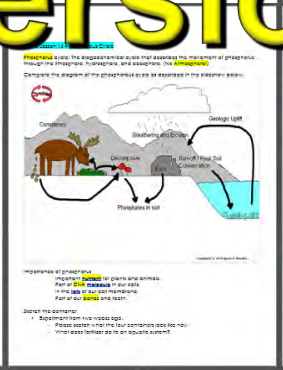


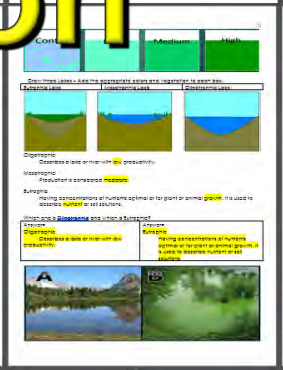


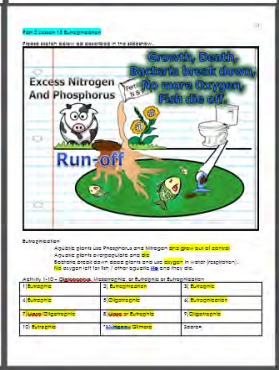


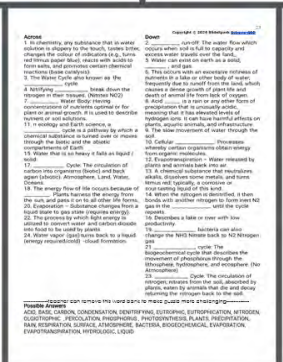


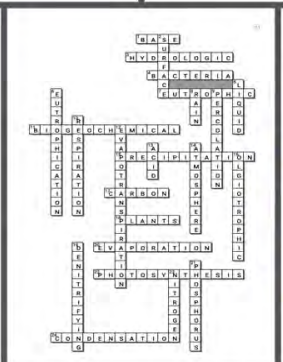


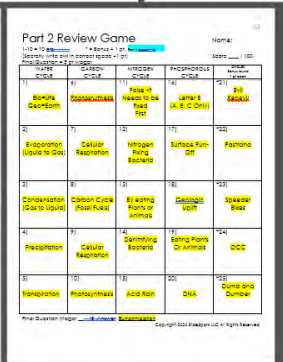












Review Games / Assessments

This unit includes two review quizzes. Answers are provided in slideshow form so students can self assess. A blank template sheet is provided in the work bundle. Students can benefit from working together in small table groups with quiet communication. You can decide if you want to allow the use of work bundles or not. These are a nice review opportunity and get the students looking through their work bundles for the answers.

Water Cycle Quiz Game

This is when a gas becomes a liquid?

Condensation (g)→(l)

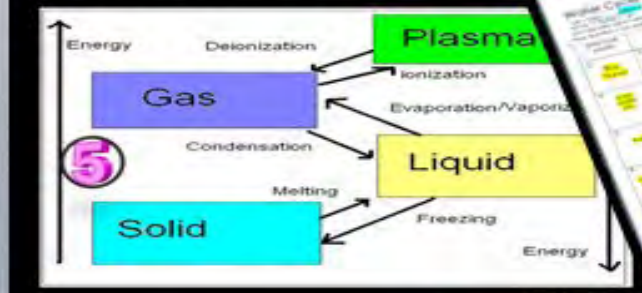
This is when a solid becomes a liquid?

Melting (s)→(l)

- Earth is known as the **blue** **planet** as it has a this color glow from space.
  - This blue is from all of the water on our planet.

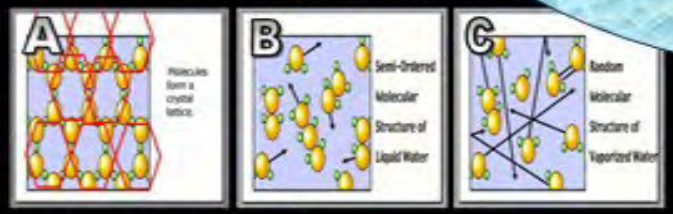
1

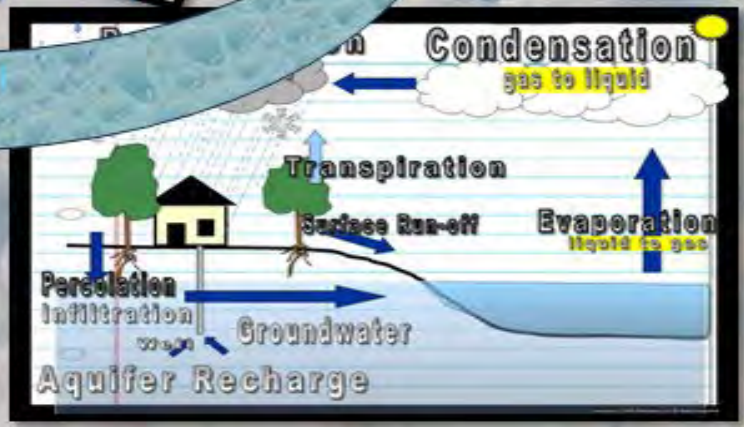
- What are the names of the terms below?



- This needs to be added or taken away in order to change something's state of matter.

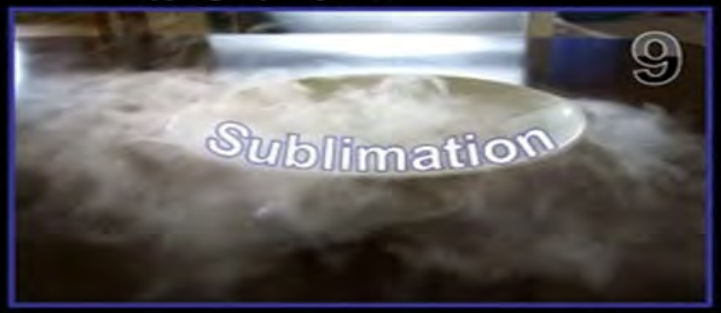
- Which is a solid, liquid, and gas.





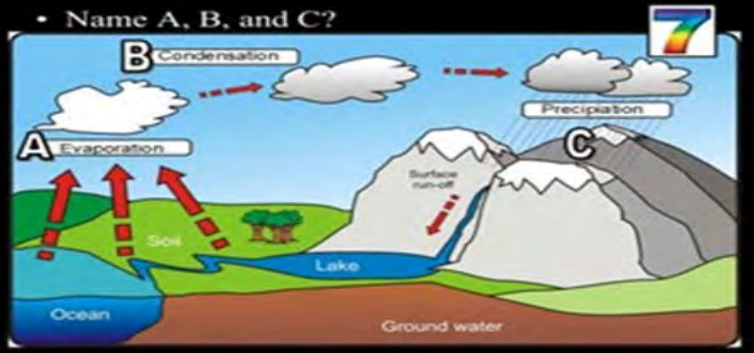
20 Questions

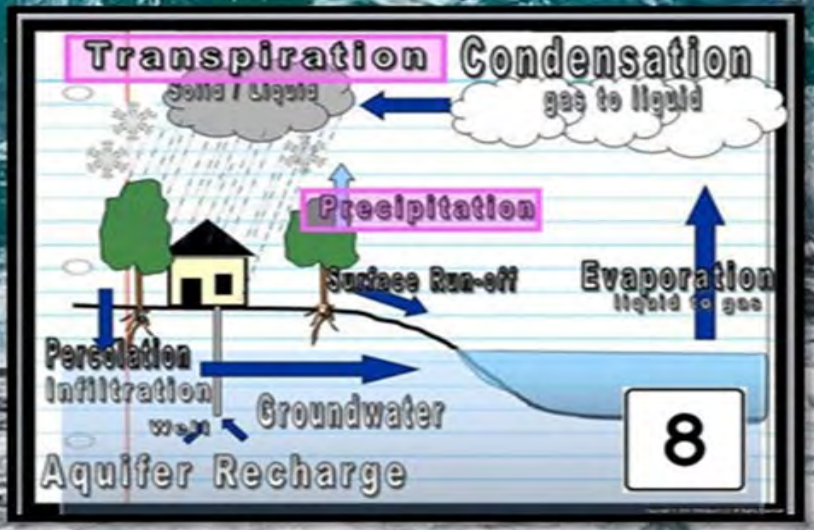
- This is when the solid state turns directly to a gas state skipping liquid phase.



- The Water Cycle is driven by the ☀ and _____ ?

- Name A, B, and C?





- Which place where water is stored on earth is missing?

14

A.) **Oceans (97%)**
B.) Ice / snow
C.) Surface water
D.) Groundwater
E.) Soil and Organisms
F.) Atmosphere

- What is this?

13

- Water released into air from plants is called.

11

- This is an example of…

12

- This is the slow movement of water through the soil. Cleans and purifies.

10

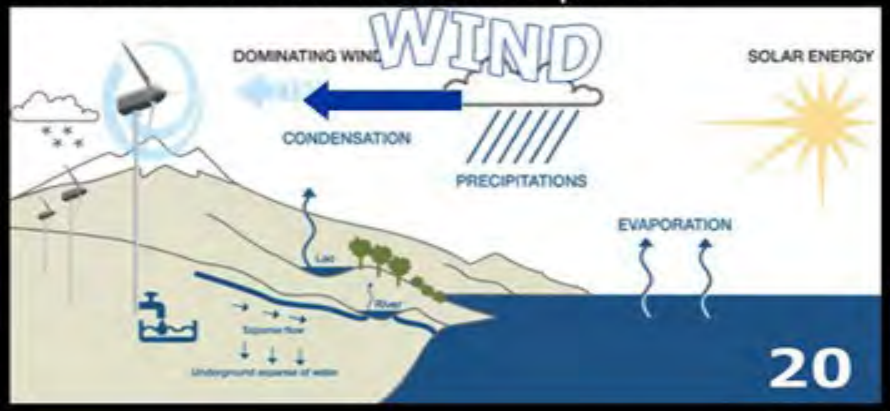
- Many people rely on this depleting resource for their homes and crops?

- Name some solid forms of precipitation?

- Which is a place where energy is removed?

- A healthy 100-foot-tall tree has about 200,000 leaves.
  - A tree this size can take 11,000 gallons of water from the soil and release it into the air again, as oxygen and water vapor, in a single growing season.
  - A) 1.1 Gallons
  - B) 11 Gallons
  - C) 110 Gallons
  - D) 1,100 Gallons
  - E) 11,000 Gallons

- This is driven by the uneven heating and cooling on planet earth (from the sun) and moves moisture around the planet?



- The hydrologic cycle (Water Cycle): Can occur Above, On, and Below the surface of the earth.

Biogeochemical Cycles

Quiz Game

1

What does bio and geo mean in biogeochemical cycles?
Bio = Life
Geo = Earth
Chemical = To arrange atoms

What part of the water cycle is represented best by the picture below?

2

Clouds form from this part of the water cycle?

3

The following are all forms of what?

This is the name for when plants rele… water vapor into the air in the water cycle?

5

This is the name for when plants make sugar from sunlight.

6 Photosynthesis

This is the processes whereby certain organisms obtain energy from organic molecules.

Cellular Respiration 7

These reservoirs of carbon that use to be locked away are being introduced rapidly into [illegible] environment?

Fossil Fuels 8

Is this photosynthesis or cellular respiration?

- -Burns sugars for energy.
- -Energy is released.
- -Occurs in most cells.
- -Oxygen is used.
- -Water is produced.
- -Carbon dioxide produced.
- -Occurs in dark and light.

9

Is this photosynthesis or cellular respiration?

- -Produces sugars from energy.
- -Occurs only in cells with Chloroplasts.
- -Oxygen is produced.
- -Water is used.
- -Carbon dioxide is used.
- -Occurs in light.

10

These take N_2 gas from the atmosphere and fix it into a form that plants can use?

Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria 12

Phosphorus moves through…

16

A) Lithosphere
B) Hydrosphere
C) Ecosphere
D) Atmosphere
E) A,B,C only
F) All of the above.

Answer…

Animals get their nitrogen by eating what?

13

Plants or Animals

This type of bacteria release nitrogen from waste or dead cells back into the air?

14

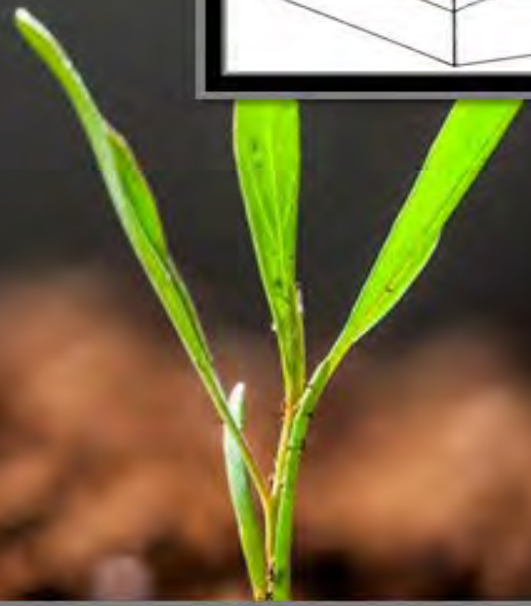
Denitrifying Bacteria

20 Questions

Through what processes does phosphorus enter the oceans from soil and rocks?

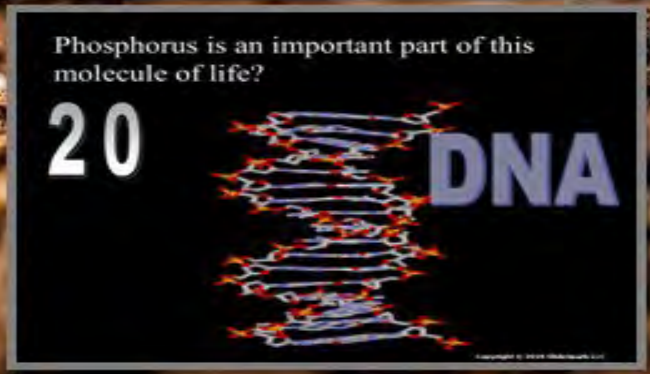
How does phosphorus from the bottom of the ocean make it back to the land?

How do animals get phosphorus?



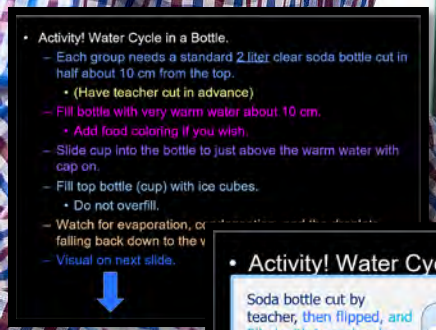
- Final Question? What is the name of a process that effects water bodies and exhibits the following.
  - Aquatic plants use Phosphorus and Nitrogen and grow out of control.
  - Aquatic plants overpopulate and die.
  - Bacteria break down dead plants and use oxygen in water (respiration).
  - No oxygen left for fish / other aquatic life and they die.

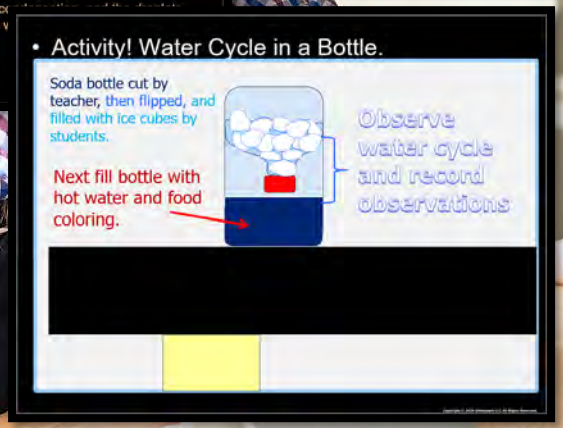
Phosphorus is an important part of this molecule of life?

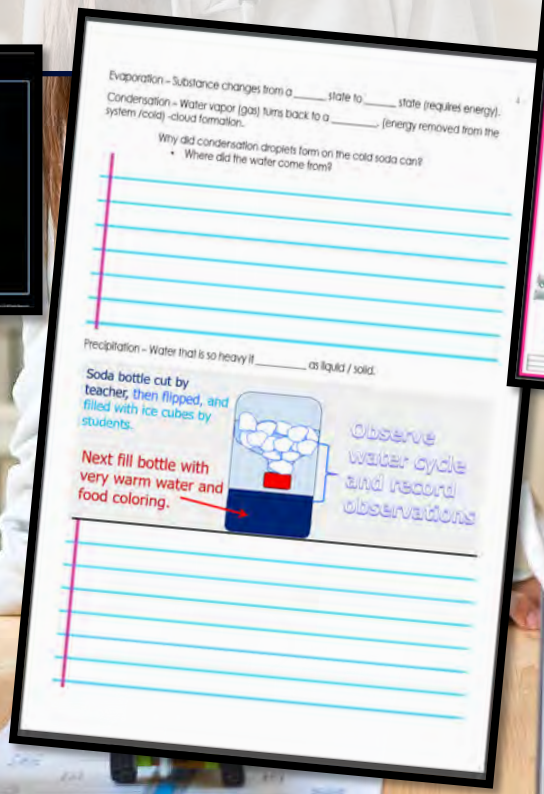


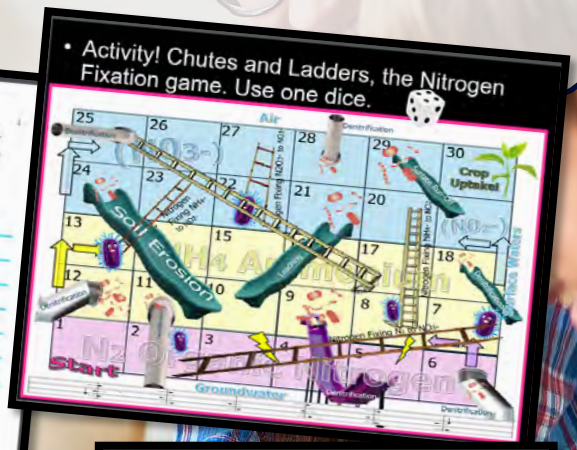
Activities / Labs

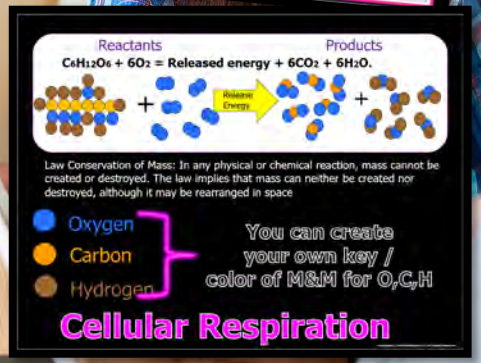
Our science activities are designed to help students explore and understand complex scientific concepts in an engaging and interactive way. Each science unit includes several hands-on activities that encourage students to collect data and think critically about the world around them. Our easy-to-follow slideshow provides detailed visuals, simple materials, and clear directions, making it easy for both students and teachers to navigate the activities.





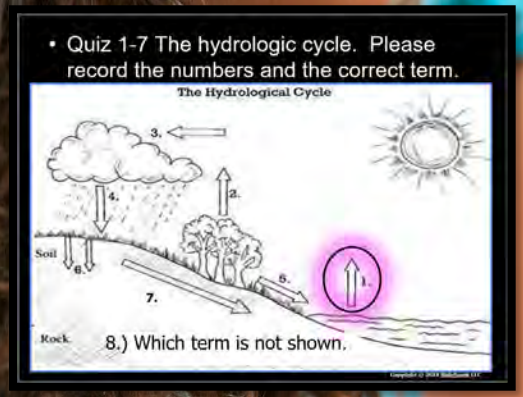


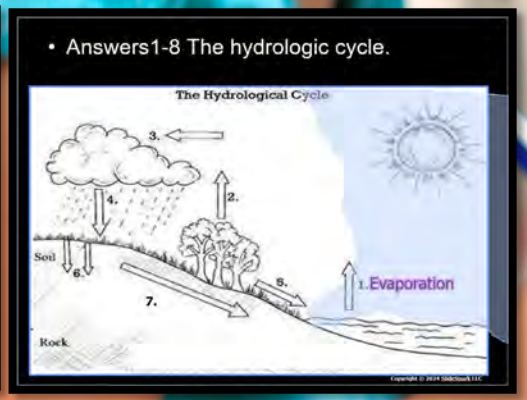


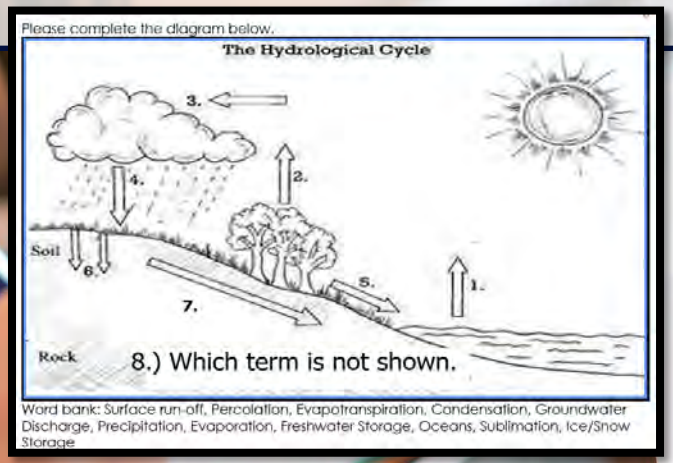


Built-in Assessment

Each unit contains several built-in assessment questions that students answer in their work bundle. With the question revealed before the answer, the teacher can easily call on individual students or table groups to respond. These provide an effective and efficient way for teachers to assess student learning.



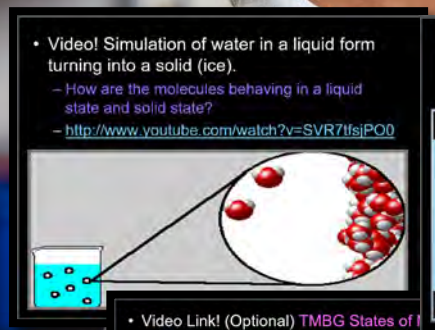


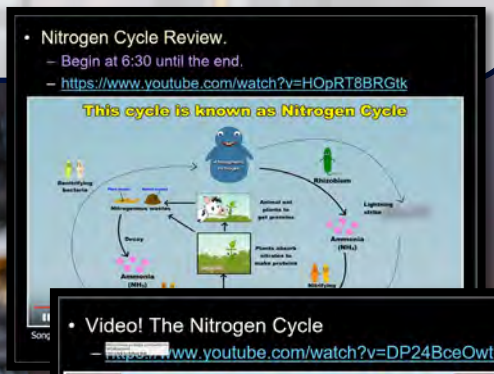


Questions in Work Bundle

Built-in Video Links

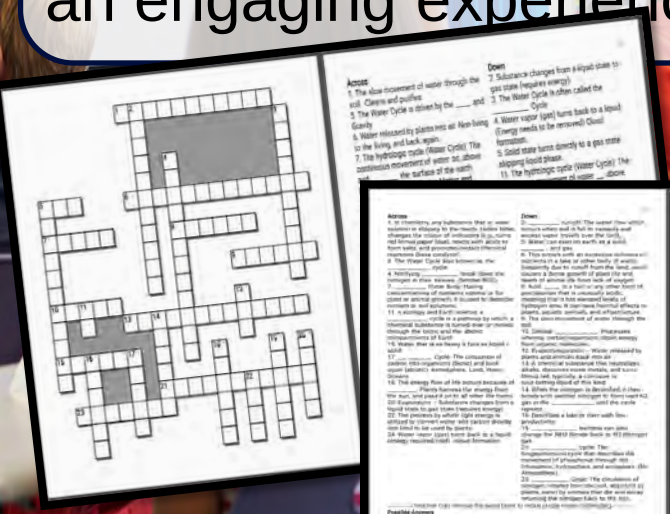
Our science education program is designed with the modern, multimedia learner in mind, and our video links are a perfect complement to our educational materials. These short clips are embedded into the slideshow at just the right places for a fantastic review. Whether you're studying biology, chemistry or physics, our video links are an excellent way to reinforce your learning.

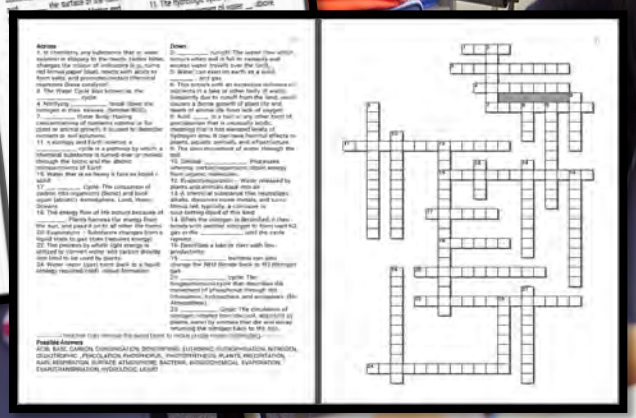


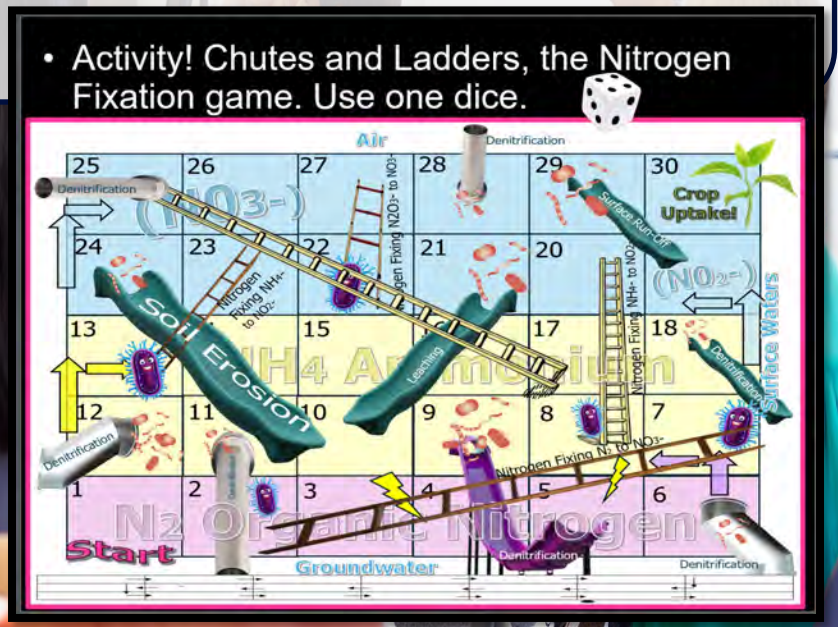


Games and Review

Games are a fantastic way for students to learn scientific concepts while having fun. We incorporate a variety of games into our curriculum, including interactive quizzes and puzzles that challenge students to think critically about the material. Our Hidden Box Games are a particularly popular feature, which conclude each unit by revealing a picture related to the topic. Students try to guess what the picture might be, making learning an engaging experience.







The Owl - Each Part of the slideshow has a small clipart Owl hiding somewhere in a slide. The owl is incredibly small and blended into just the right slide. If a student spots the “Owl” they can raise their hand high into the air. When you call upon the student they can say “Owl" and be the student who spotted the Owl. Each PowerPoint Review game also has an owl hiding in it worth one point. Remind the students that they secretly write the word "owl" rather than yell it out during the review games. The Owl search is not included in every lesson. A slide at the beginning of the lesson will alert the students that today is an “Owl’ day. Everything arrives editable so delete if you wish. You will find that some students will become the expert owl hunters in the group.

Google Classroom Compatible

Our digital learning programs are designed for students to learn science in a flexible and engaging environment. Our Google Classroom-compatible units provide a seamless learning experience whether your students are in the classroom or learning from home. Our step-by-step slideshows and student work bundles ensure that students can complete their work independently. The PowerPoint Slideshows and step-by-step work bundles can easily be loaded to your Google Drive and posted in your Google Classroom. These are great for daily lessons, students who need additional time, and for a student who was absent and looking to catch up in their work bundle.

Part 2 Lesson 5 Review Gam...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 7 Photosynth...
Google Slides

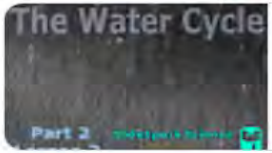
Part 2 Lesson 6 Carbon Cycl...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 4 Water Cycle...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 3 Water Cycle...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 10 Nitrogen C...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 1 Biogeochem...
Google Slides



Part 2 Lesson 2 Intro to the ...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 14 Phosphoru...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 12 Acids and ...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 9 Cell Respira...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 8 Cell Respira...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 11 Nitrogen R...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 16 Review Ga...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 15 Eutrophica...
Google Slides

Part 2 Lesson 13 Acid Rain
Google Slides

Curriculum Guide

Number of Lessons in each unit (50 min, daily lessons) and difficult rating scale / intended grade level.

=Easier,

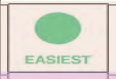
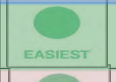

= More difficult,


=Most difficult

Earth Science Units	Daily Lessons	Intended Grade	
Geology Topics Unit	60 Lessons	6-8 medium difficulty	MORE DIFFICULT
Weather and Climate Unit	40 Lessons	6-8 medium difficulty	MORE DIFFICULT
Astronomy Unit	60 Lessons	6-8 medium difficulty	MORE DIFFICULT
Weathering, Soil Sciences	28 Lessons	5-7 easier	EASIEST
Rivers and Water Quality	25 Lessons	5-7 easier	EASIEST
Water Molecule Unit	20 Lessons	5-7 easier	EASIEST
Biogeochemical Cycles Unit	16 Lessons	5-7 easier	EASIEST

Earth Science Curriculum

Life Science Units

	Daily Lessons	Intended Grade	
Ecology Feeding Levels Unit	13 Lessons	5-6 easier	
Ecology Interactions Unit	30 Lessons	5-6 easier	
Ecology Abiotic Factors Unit	13 Lessons	5-6 easier	
Botany Unit	50 Lessons	5-7 easier	
Evolution and Natural Selection	40 Lessons	5-7 easier	
Taxonomy and Classification	50 Lessons	6-8 medium difficulty	
Infectious Diseases Unit	30 Lessons	7-9 more difficult	
DNA and Genetics Unit	42 Lessons	8-10 most difficult	
Human Body Systems Unit	85 Lessons	6-8 medium difficulty	
Cell Biology Unit	30 Lessons	8-10 most difficult	

Life Science Curriculum

Physical Science	Daily Lessons	Intended Grade	
Laws of Motion and Machines Unit	33 Lessons	8-10 most difficult	
Matter Energy and the Environment	58 Lessons	7-10 medium difficulty	
Atoms and Periodic Table Unit	44 Lessons	8-10 most difficult	
Science Skills Unit	30 Lessons	5-7 medium difficulty	

Physical Science Curriculum

Dear Valued Educator,

Our fully editable .pptx and .doc resources are perfect for educators looking to bring enthusiasm and creativity to their lessons. We encourage you to make changes to fit your needs and style. As science educators, we're committed to providing students with the tools they need to succeed in the classroom and beyond. Each unit in the curriculum includes a range of resources that have been developed through extensive research and use in a busy classroom. Our teaching approach is designed to make science education engaging and exciting for learners of all ages. We offer a one-of-a-kind science curriculum that will challenge, inspire, and educate students to become tomorrow's scientists and leaders. Join us today and learn more about how our program can help you achieve your classroom goals.

With appreciation,

Support@SlideSpark.net

Thank you for your time and interest in our Science curriculum. We strive to provide students with engaging and informative lessons that will spark their curiosity and encourage scientific exploration. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you again for considering our curriculum, and we wish you all the best in your educational journey.

Sincerely,

Support@slidespark.net

SlideSpark Science

MIDDLE-LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

[SlideSpark Science]

[Entire Curriculum]