

Science 10 Course Outline Ms. Pedersen Room F117 Email: <u>tpedersen@sd68.bc.ca</u>

## **BIG IDEAS** Students are expected to understand the following:

Genes are the foundation for the diversity of living things.

Chemical processes require energy change as atoms are rearranged. Energy is conserved and its transformation can affect living things and the environment. The formation of the universe can be explained by the big bang theory.

# **Curricular Competencies (60%)** Students are expected to be able **to do** the following:

## Questioning and predicting (10%)

- 1. Demonstrate a sustained intellectual curiosity about a scientific topic or problem of personal interest
- 2. Make observations aimed at identifying their own questions, including increasingly complex ones, about the natural world
- 3. Formulate multiple hypotheses and predict multiple outcomes

## Planning and conducting (10%)

- 4. Collaboratively and individually plan, select, and use appropriate investigation methods, including field work and lab experiments, to collect reliable data (qualitative and quantitative)
- 5. Assess risks and address ethical, cultural, and/or environmental issues associated with their proposed methods and those of others
- 6. Select and use appropriate equipment, including digital technologies, to systematically and accurately collect and record data
- 7. Ensure that safety and ethical guidelines are followed in their investigations

# Processing and analyzing data and information (10%)

- 8. Experience and interpret the local environment
- 9. Apply First Peoples perspectives and knowledge, other ways of knowing, and local knowledge as sources of information
- 10. Seek and analyze patterns, trends, and connections in data, including describing relationships between variables (dependent and independent) and identifying inconsistencies

- Construct, analyze, and interpret graphs (including interpolation and extrapolation), models, and/or diagrams
- 12. Use knowledge of scientific concepts to draw conclusions that are consistent with evidence
- 13. Analyze cause-and-effect relationships

# **Evaluating (10%)**

- 14. Evaluate their methods and experimental conditions, including identifying sources of error or uncertainty, confounding variables, and possible alternative explanations and conclusions
- 15. Describe specific ways to improve their investigation methods and the quality of the data
- 16. Evaluate the validity and limitations of a model or analogy in relation to the phenomenon modelled
- 17. Demonstrate an awareness of assumptions, question information given, and identify bias in their own work and secondary sources
- 18. Consider the changes in knowledge over time as tools and technologies have developed
- 19. Connect scientific explorations to careers in science
- 20. Exercise a healthy, informed skepticism and use scientific knowledge and findings to form their own investigations and to evaluate claims in secondary sources
- 21. Consider social, ethical, and environmental implications of the findings from their own and others' investigations
- 22. Critically analyze the validity of information in secondary sources and evaluate the approaches used to solve problems

# Curricular Competencies Continued Students are expected to be able to do the following:

Applying and innovating (10%)	Communicating (10%)
<ul> <li>23. Contribute to care for self, others, community, and world through individual or collaborative approaches</li> <li>24. Transfer and apply learning to new situations</li> <li>25. Generate and introduce new or refined ideas when problem solving</li> <li>26. Contribute to finding solutions to problems at a local and/or global level through inquiry</li> <li>27. Consider the role of scientists in innovation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>28. Formulate physical or mental theoretical models to describe a phenomenon</li> <li>29. Communicate scientific ideas, claims, information, and perhaps a suggested course of action, for a specific purpose and audience, constructing evidence-based arguments and using appropriate scientific language, conventions, and representations</li> <li>30. Express and reflect on a variety of experiences, perspectives, and worldviews through place</li> </ul>

### **Content** (40%): Students are expected to know the following:

#### 1. DNA structure and function:

- a. genes and chromosomes
- b. gene expression
- c. interactions of genes and the environment
- 2. **patterns of inheritance:** Mendelian genetics, Punnett squares, complete dominance, co-dominance, incomplete dominance, sex-linked inheritance, human genetics
- 3. mutation:
  - a. positive, negative, and neutral impacts
  - b. mutagens and carcinogens

#### 4. natural selection:

- a. adaptive radiation
- b. selection pressure (e.g., adaptation and extinction, invasive species)
- c. adaptations
- d. extinctions

#### 5. artificial selection:

- a. in agriculture (e.g., monoculture, polyculture, food sustainability)
- b. breeding (plant and animal)
- 6. **applied genetics:** genomics, GMOs, gene therapy, cloning, stem cells, reproductive technology, species, population and ecosystems, forensics, genetic engineering
- 7. **ethical considerations:** the health, environmental, social, and political implications of modern genetics
- 8. **chemical reactions:** types include synthesis, decomposition, single-double replacement, combustion/oxidation, neutralization

#### 9. energy change:

- a. exothermic and endothermic
- b. activation energy
- $10. \ \textbf{law of conservation of mass}$
- 11. acid-base chemistry

- 12. **practical applications and implications of chemical processes:** household chemical safety (e.g., ammonia and bleach), combustion (e.g., forest fire, fire triangle, kindling temperature, ignition point, oxygen concentration), polymer chemistry, semiconductors, resource extraction (e.g., ore, fracking), pulp and paper chemistry, food chemistry, corrosion/prevention, tanning, traditional medicines, phytochemistry, pharmaceuticals, environmental remediation, water quality, oil spill cleanup
- 13. nuclear energy:
  - a. fission versus fusion
  - nuclear technologies and implications (e.g., nuclear power, medical isotopes, tanning beds, dental X-rays, food irradiation, radioactive dating)
  - c. positive and negative impacts, including environmental, health, economic
- 14. radiation:
  - a. ionizing versus non-ionizing
  - b. alpha, beta, gamma
- 15. **potential:** stored energy (gravitational PE = mgh)
- 16. **kinetic:** energy of motion (translational  $KE = 1/2 \text{ mv}^2$ )
- 17. transformation of energy:
  - a. transfer of energy in closed and open systems b. heat  $(Q = mc\Delta T)$
- 18. **impacts of energy transformations:** pollution, habitat destruction, carbon dioxide output
- 19. **components of the universe over time:** changes to energy, matter, fundamental forces
- 20. **astronomical data and collection methods:** different types of data are collected and analyzed as evidence to support theories about the universe (e.g., radio telescopes, background microwave radiation, red and blue Doppler shift, Mars rover, SNOLAB, ISS, Canadarm/Dextre)

## **Core Competencies:** Students will be accessing the Core Competencies in all their curricular areas.

COMMUNICATION THINKING		PERSONAL AND SOCIAL	
		RESPONSIBLITY	
The communication competency	The thinking competency	The personal and social responsibly	
encompasses the set of abilities that a	encompasses the knowledge, skills	competency includes	
student uses to impart and exchange	and processes we associate with	<ul> <li>positive personal and cultural identity</li> </ul>	
information, experience and ideas, to	intellectual development and is	<ul> <li>personal awareness and responsibility</li> </ul>	
explore the world around them, to	demonstrated through:	• social responsibility	
understand and effectively engage in the	• creative thinking	1 7	
use of digital media.	• critical thinking		

# Assessment:

- Curricular competencies (60%) and content (40%) Note: Content is used in the Curricular Competencies
- Self-Assessment used to inform the student about their on-going learning process
- Formative Assessment -in-process evaluations of student learning needs during a unit
- Summative assessment evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit

# **Support:**

Teacher:	I am available for extra help at lunch or after school most days			
Counseling:	Crystal Lynn: A - Ge	Kate Gustafson: Gi-Pa	Shannon McRae: Pe - Z	
Academic:	Aboriginal Support: Ms. N. Wedholm (C120)			