Supporting STAAR™ Achievement

Targeting the TEKS and Readiness Standards



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A resource that focuses on the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) identified as readiness standards while integrating appropriate supporting standards and science processes and skills.



A resource that provides opportunities for rigorous science conversations while providing support for students at varying levels of preparedness.



A resource that provides support for English language learners and struggling students through Tier I differentiated activities; scaffolds for the activities, such as graphic organizers; and facilitation questions.



A resource that supports teachers through clear procedures and facilitation questions designed to assist students with processing science concepts. This resource also includes teacher notes to aid in clarifying misconceptions learners may have about a concept.



A resource of classroom-ready 5E lessons. Student-centered Engage bridges students' prior knowledge or encourages interest in deeper exploration of the concepts in the lesson. Explore is an opportunity to "do science," providing a common experience for all students to which they can tie concepts and vocabulary. In Explain, students formalize the scientific ideas from Explore with a focus on academic vocabulary as well as procedures related to the concepts. Elaborate allows students to apply or extend their understanding of the concepts in the lesson. In addition, an intervention strategy is suggested in each Elaborate. Evaluate consists of four selected-response items and one open-ended response question that can be used to assess student understanding.

Each readiness standard has been rewritten in student-friendly language so that students can focus their learning. Additional TEKS that support the conceptual and procedural development of the readiness standard within this lesson are identified.

It's Just a Phase

Readiness Standard

- 4 8.7 Earth and space. The student knows the effects resulting from cyclical movements of the Sun, Earth, and Moon.
- (B) The student is expected to demonstrate and predict the sequence of events in the lunar cycle.

Content Objective

I can determine the phase of the moon based on the positions of the Earth, Moon, and Sun, and predict the next lunar phase.

Additional TEKS

- 8.3 Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student uses critical thinking, scientific reasoning, and problem solving to make informed decisions and know the contributions of relevant scientists.
- (B) The student is expected to use models to represent aspects of the natural world such as an atom, a molecule, space, or a geologic feature.
- (C) The student is expected to identify advantages and limitations of models such as size, scale, properties, and materials.

English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS)

1.C Cross-curricular second language acquisition/learning strategies. The student is expected to use strategic learning techniques such as concept mapping, drawing, memorizing, comparing, contrasting, and reviewing to acquire basic and grade-level vocabulary.

Language Objective

I can draw and label pictures to illustrate the positions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon during the eight major lunar phases (new moon, full moon, first quarter, last quarter, waxing crescent, waxing crescent, waxing gibbous, and waning dibbous)

Prerequisite TEKS and Knowledge

- 3.6 Earth and space. The student knows there are recognizable patterns in the natural world and among objects in the sky.
- (C) The student is expected to construct models that demonstrate the relationship of the Sun, Earth, and Moon, including orbits and positions.
- Students learn the terms rotate and revolve.
- 4.8 Earth and space. The student knows that there are recognizable patterns in the natural world and among the Sun, Earth, and Moon system.
- (C) The student is expected to collect and analyze data to identify sequences and predict patterns of change in shadows, tides, seasons, and the observable appearance of the Moon over time.

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Each lesson includes prerequisite TEKS and knowledge that may impact student success within the lesson.

Each lesson includes a language objective written in student-friendly language.

esson 6: It's Just a Phase

What is Supporting STAAR™ Achievement in Science: Grade 8?

Grouping strategies for each activity are summarized to assist Materials for each activity are in the arrangement of summarized for ease in the classroom. preparation. Grade 8 Notes Read and select facilitation questions as appropriate to meet your students' needs Phase Instructional Grouping Materials Flashlight Opaque ball such as a tennis ball or baseball Small groups Paper Ruler (optional) 8 plastic table tennis or plastic golf balls Hoop toy or other round frame Explore 8 hook and loop adhesive circles Small groups Black permanent marker or paint Hot glue or super glue (optional) Resealable plastic bag Materials from Explore activity Explain **Explain: Modeling Moon Phases** Small groups Explain: Moon Phase Spinner Brass paper fastener Scissors 3 different-sized spheres to represent the Sun, Earth, and Moon Elaborate: Lunar Phase Dice Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game, laminated Small groups Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student Page Scissors Tape or glue **Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student** Teacher-led small group Page* Individual Evaluate: It's Just a Phase For targeted students only STAAR™ Achievement Series for Science Materials that are provided to The Elaborate activity has two support students in need of concurrent components: a additional help are labeled with student-facilitated activity and a an asterisk. teacher-facilitated activity that focuses on the needs of students who are struggling with the content.

Each activity includes directions for implementing the activity.

ENGAGE

The Engage activity is designed to access students' prior knowledge of light and shadow. This activity is designed for small-group instruction.

Materials

For each group of 2-4 students

- flashlight
- white paper
- opaque ball such as a tennis ball or baseball
- ruler (optional)

Teacher Instruction

- Instruct each group to draw a large clock on a sheet of white paper. Students should label the three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock positions on the clock.
- Instruct each group to place the ball at the center of the clock.
- Instruct each group to place the flashlight at the three o'clock position approximately 60 cm (two feet) away from the ball.
- Instruct each group to turn on the flashlight. Turn off or dim the lights in the classroom.
- Prompt students to observe how the light shines on the ball. Encourage students to view from different directions and angles.
- 6. Instruct students to describe and sketch their observations in their science notebooks.
- Instruct students to move the flashlight to the six, nine, and twelve o'clock positions and to record their observations at each position.
- 8. Use the facilitation questions to guide discussion.

Facilitation Questions

 What did you observe when the flashlight was lined up at the three o'clock position?

Possible answer: The side of the ball facing the flashlight was lit up or illuminated, and the other side of the ball was dark.

 Approximately how much of the ball is illuminated or lit up when the flashlight is at the three o'clock position? The six o'clock position? The nine o'clock position? The twelve o'clock position?

About half of the ball is illuminated when the flashlight shines on the ball from any position.

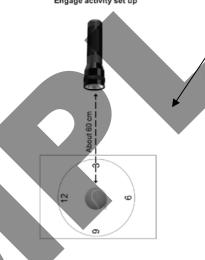
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Each activity includes facilitation questions designed to assist teachers in guiding student discussion.

images of reproducible masters (RMs), answer keys, and/or activity set ups.

Each lesson includes

thumbnail



Lesson 6 Grade 8

- 5. Provide a class copy of the whole answer key or part of the answer key so students can self-check during the game. (optional)
- Use models to review answers with students. Allow students to revise and correct their answers
- 7. Use facilitation questions to guide discussion after students have completed the activity.

Intervention

ELABORATE

- 1. Distribute Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student Page* to each student in the intervention group
- 2. Distribute three different-sized spheres, an assembled Elaborate: Lunar Phase Dice, and a laminated copy of Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game to the intervention group. Instruct students to identify which of the spheres represent the Sun, the Earth, and
- Read aloud the directions for the Lunar Phase Game using Elaborate: Lunar Phase
- Determine which student will be Player 1 and have that student roll the Lunar Phase Dice. Prompt students to observe the moon phase displayed on the top of the dice. Ask Player 1: What moon phase is shown on the top of the Lunar Phase Dice? (The line indicates the bottom of the diagram.) If needed, group members can help Player 1 identify the moon phase.
- 5. Prompt students to locate the same diagram on Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student Page* and to write the name of the moon phase in the appropriate row of the second column titled "Lunar Phase Name
- Give Player 1 the three spheres and ask Player 1 to decide where to position the spheres that represent the Sun and the Earth. Once the position of the Sun and Earth have been determined, ask Player 1 to place the third sphere where the Moon would most likely be located when that moon phase is viewed from Earth. If needed, group members can help Player 1 position the moon sphere.
- Once the group has modeled the correct positions of the Sun, Earth, and Moon, point out to students that the positions of the Sun and Earth have been provided on their student page. Prompt students to draw the Moon in the correct position in the appropriate row of the third column on Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student Page* Students may find it helpful to move or turn their page to match the positions of the Sun and Earth on the student page with the positions of the Sun and Earth modeled with the spheres.
- Ask Player 1 to predict the next lunar phase and the number of days it would take for the next phase to occur. Group members can assist Player 1, and all students should record the correct information on their Elaborate: Lunar Phase Game Student

The Tier Lintervention provides instructions on how to make the science content more explicit for students struggling with the concepts addressed within the lesson. The intervention activity is at the same rigor as the activity being completed by the students in a self-directed environment.

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The titles of activity masters and student pages are printed in bold for ease of reference. Each item
assesses a
STAARTM
readiness
standard. Select
items are
dual-coded with
scientific
investigation
and reasoning
TEKS.

Lesson 6 Grade 8

EVALUATE

During the Evaluate activity, the teacher will assess student learning about the concepts and procedures that the class investigated and developed during the lesson.

Materials

For each student

Evaluate: It's Just a Phase

Directions

- 1. Distribute Evaluate: It's Just a Phase to each student.
- Prompt students to complete Evaluate: It's Just a Phase.
- Upon completion of Evaluate: It's Just a Phase, the teacher should use the error analysis provided below to assess student understanding of the concepts and procedures the class addressed in the lesson.

Answers and Error Analysis for Evaluate: It's Just a Phase

Question	Correct Answer	TEKS Assessed (Primary Alignment)	TEKS Assessed (Secondary Alignment)	Depth of Knowledge
1	D	8.7B	8.3B	2
2	G	8.7B	8.3B	1
3	С	8.7B	8.3B	1
4	G	8.7B	8.3B	2
	See below	8.7B		1

Answers will vary but should include the following information:

- · Earth does not cast a shadow on the Moon.
- The Moon reflects light from the Sun.
- As the Moon revolves around Earth, the amount of reflected light viewed from Earth changes.
- The amount of reflected light viewed from Earth depends on the position of the Moon relative to the positions of the Sun and Earth

Depth of Knowledge (DOK) indicates the complexity of the knowledge the standards and assessments require of students.

Level 1 is the recall of information, such as a fact, definition, term, or performance of a simple process or procedure.

Level 2 is the application of skills and concepts requiring processing beyond recalling or reproducing a conceptual knowledge response.

Level 3 is strategic thinking requiring a deep understanding and cognitive reasoning. These standards and assessments may be complex and abstract.

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