Plan of the Day

0) LATE: If you have NOT already done so, turn in your Classifying Rocks lab & Rocks Foldable (WHITE LATE BIN)
If absent 3/2 or 3/3 see me about makeup

1) If not already done, sign out new text, Earth's Water and Atmosphere.
2) Unit 1, Lessons 1-3
3) Unit 3, Lessons 1-3

ESS2.A: Earth's Materials and Systems
- The planet's systems interact over scales that range from microscopic to global in size, and they operate over fractions of a second to billions of years. These interactions have shaped Earth's history and will determine its future.

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes
- Water's movements—both on the land and underground—cause weathering and erosion, which change the land's surface features and create underground formations.

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes
- Water continually cycles among land, ocean, and atmosphere via transpiration, evaporation, condensation and crystallization, and precipitation, as well as downhill flows on land.
- Global movements of water and its changes in form are propelled by sunlight and gravity.

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes
- Variations in density due to variations in temperature and salinity drive a global pattern of interconnected ocean currents.

ESS2.D: Weather and Climate
- Weather and climate are influenced by interactions involving sunlight, the ocean, the atmosphere, ice, landforms, and living things. These interactions vary with latitude, altitude, and local and regional geography, all of which can affect oceanic and atmospheric flow patterns.
- The ocean exerts a major influence on weather and climate by absorbing energy from the sun, releasing it over time, and globally redistributing it through ocean currents.

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes
- The complex patterns of the changes and the movement of water in the atmosphere, determined by winds, landforms, and ocean temperatures and currents, are major determinants of local weather patterns.

ESS2.D: Weather and Climate
- Because these patterns are so complex, weather can only be predicted probabilistically.

Mar 3-2:42 PM

Place your:

Classifying Rocks lab AND Igneous-Sedimentary-Metamorphic Rocks Foldable in the WHITE LATE BIN now.

If your were absent 3/2 (Thursday) or 3/3 (Friday) see me about how to makeup this lab. Failure to do so results in a 0% for the lab

Mar 6-7:03 AM

Lab makeup instructions if absent 3/2 (Thursday) or 3/3 (Friday). Must be completed within 5 days.

Go to Thursday's/Friday's lesson on weebly: 0302-032017earthscience24.pdf (linked here)

Use the handout from HAC (you are on your own) or weebly (linked here).

Go to page 9 of the lesson to view the rock samples examined during the lab.
Use those pictures to help you sketch your diagrams (2 diagrams/rock) for the lab.
Describe each rock in words (vocabulary)
Identify major group to which rock belongs using your foldable as a guide.

Mar 6-7:03 AM

During our last meeting, you watched a video that answered the following questions (we addressed the first one):

· What is the difference between weather and climate?

· Why are we interested in weather forecasts?

· What if we can no longer predict the weather?

Let's talk about questions 2 & 3.

Mar 6-6:56 AM

It may help to recall the video vocabulary:

Keyword	Definition
climate	The average weather of a place measured over a long period of time
cloud	A collection of water droplets or ice crystals in the atmosphere
extreme weather	A weather event that is very different from usual weather patterns
front	The boundary between two contrasting masses of air. For example, one air mass might be wet and cold and the other warm and dry
humidity	A measure of how much water vapor is in the atmosphere
precipitation	Water in solid or liquid form that falls from the atmosphere. It includes: rain, hail, sleet and snow
weather	The environmental conditions of a place; made up of many factors including rainfall, wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity
weather forecast	A prediction of the weather conditions for a region over the next day, week or even month

Mar 6-6:40 AM

Why are we interested in weather forecasts?

B-day responses:

Planning activity

farming

Safety Precautions

Clothingchoices /accesories

Planning Activites

Saftey

Clothing choices

farming

agriculture

clothing choices

Planning

Safety

Mar 7-3:27 PM

What if we can no longer predict the weather?

B-day responses:

Unpredictable food Supply

Less Prepared for big things to happen

Figure things out (weather) independantly

Cant Plan well ~~Saftex~~ UNPERDICKTABLE FOOD

~~Safety~~ Difficult Clothe Planning

difficulty planning Unproductive food Supply

Mar 7-3:28 PM

Why are we interested in weather forecasts?

A-day responses:

- Plan Activities :) - Agriculture :)
- Clothing Choices :) - Safe :)

safety agriculture

How we dress our activity planning

agriculture

Safety Planning Clothing

Mar 7-3:27 PM

What if we can no longer predict the weather?

A-day responses:

-food supply!! ~~Planning~~

Dangerous & clothing?

clothing??? Food supply?!

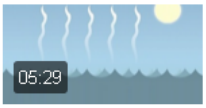
independently verify Can't Plan

Safteys@ risk farmgin, At risk

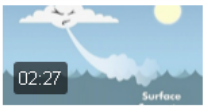
Mar 7-3:28 PM

Video Topics:

Atmosphere
Explores the layers of the atmosphere and their ...



Oceans: Temperature and Climate Regulation
Discusses ocean currents' role in regulating temperatures ...



Oceans: Surface Currents and Deep Currents
Compares surface currents and deep currents. Surface ...

Convection in the Atmosphere and Oceans
Addresses how both wind and ocean currents contribute to ...

Weather and Climate: Weather
Differentiates between weather and climate. Weather is a ...

Weather and Climate: Climate
Defines climate as an area's average weather conditions, ...

REMINDER: The video covered the atmosphere and ocean currents as well as the impact they have on Earth's weather and climate:

The Earth is warmed in part by convection heat produced by solar energy, which is distributed through wind and ocean currents.

Cold ocean currents spread cooler temperatures to warm areas, while warm ocean currents spread warmer temperatures to cool areas, thereby regulating coastal climates.

Mar 17-5:29 AM

CONTINUE to READ Unit 1
Earth's Water and Atmosphere :

Lesson 1 Water and Its Properties, pages 4-12.
Answer Questions 1 - 19 (omit 13).

Lesson 2 The Water Cycle, pages 14 - 24.
Answer Questions 1 - 22 (omit 14 & 18).
Read S.T.E.M. pages 26-27 Answer questions 1 & 2.

Lesson 3 Surface Water and Groundwater, pages 30 - 40. Answer Questions 1 - 21 (omit 13, 16 & 17).

Mar 17-6:49 AM

For my over-achievers who have already completed Unit 1:

READ Unit 3, Earth's Atmosphere:

Lesson 1 The Atmosphere, pages 104-112. Answer Questions 1 - 16 (omit 8).

Lesson 2 Energy Transfer, pages 114 - 126.
Answer Questions 1 - 22 (omit 13).
Read S.T.E.M. pages 128-129 Answer questions 1 & 2.

Lesson 3 Wind in the Atmosphere, pages 132 - 142.
Answer Questions 1 - 22 (omit 9, 14 & 15).

Mar 6-12:39 PM

Attachments

SD_Earth7_2Mb.mp4