# MS.LS-GDRO Growth, Development, and Reproduction of Organisms Essential Questions: How do organisms grow and develop? How are the characteristics of one generation related to the previous generation? Why do individuals of the same species vary in how they look, function, and behave? Students will demonstrate understanding of the growth, development, and reproduction of organisms by: a. Using evidence to support explanations of how environmental and genetic factors affect the growth of organisms Assessment Boundary: The genetic factors affecting growth are normal growth ranges (e.g., inherited traits for growth potential, species normal size,

STANDARD

- b. Developing an explanation for how plant growth continues throughout the plant's life through production of plant Through photosynthesis. Assessment Boundary: Reproduction is not treated in any detail here, for more specifics of grade level see LS3.
- Using models and/or simulations to construct an explanation of how the genetic contribution from each parent reproduction contributes to variation in individuals. Assessment Boundary: The emphasis is on the impact of gene transmission eproduction, not the mechanism
- d. Constructing an argunient explaining how specialized plant structu/es and specific animal behaviors (e.g., plakement of men and bees gathering nectar, hard shells on pine nuts, squirrels burying nuts) are related to successful reproduction
- e. Identifying and evaluating the impact of Code for the standard hame irds building nests to protect young, brown trout spawning in late fall when predators are less active) of animals on their odds of successfully reproducing.
- Providing explanations of how changes (mutations) to genes, which are located on chromosomes, affect specific inherited A traits resulting in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effect.

## Science and Engineering Practices Developing and Using Models

# Use models to explore relationships between variables, especially those representing input and output. (c)

Use various representations and models (including computer simulations) to predict, explain, and test ideas about phenomena in a natural or designed system. (c)

#### Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

· Generate and revise causal explanations from data (e.g. observations and sources of reliable information) and relate these explanations to current knowledge. (a),(b),(e),(f)

# Engaging in Written and Oral Argument from Evidence

 Use arguments and empirical evidence to support or refute an explanation for a phenomenon. (d)

#### Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

- Communicate understanding of scientific information in multiple formats (e.g. verbally, graphically textually, mathematically), using scientific language and reasoning. (f)
- Read critically using science reasoning to evaluate data, hypotheses, conclusions, and competing information. (f)

# **Disciplinary Core Ide**

#### LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms

- Organisms reproduce, either sexually or asexually, and transfer their genetic information to their offspring. (b)
- Animals engage in characteristic behaviors that increase the odds of reproduction.
- Plants reproduce in a variety of ways, sometimes depending on animal behavior
- nd specialized features (such as attractively colored flowers) for reproduction. (d) Plant growth can continue throughout the plant's life through production of plant matter in photosynthesis. (b)
- Genetic factors, as well as local conditions, affect the size of the adult plant. Genetic factors, as well as local conductors, affect the size of the adult plant.
  Animals' glowth is controlled by genetic factors, food intake, and interactions with other organisms, and each species has a typical adult size range. (a)

  LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits

  Genes are located by the chromosomes of cells, with each chromosome pair containing two variants of each of many distinct genes. (g)

  Each distinct gene chiefly controls the production of specific proteins, which in turn

- affect the traits of the individual (e.g., human skin color results from the actions of proteins that control the production of the pigment melanin). (c) Changes (murations) to genes can result in changes to proteins, which can affect the structures and functions of the organism and thereby change traits. (f) Sexual reproduction provides for trahemission of genetic information to offspring through egg and sperm cells. These cells, which contain only one chromosome of each parent's chromosome pair, unite to form a new individual (offspring). Thus offepring possess one instance of each parent's chromosome pair (forming a new chromosome pair). Variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result from the subjet of chromosomes (and therefore genes) inherited or (more rarely) from mutations. (

#### LS3,B: Variation of Traits

- In sexually reproducing organisms, each parent contributes half of the genes acquired (at random) by the offspring. Individuals have two of each chromosome and hence two alleles of each gene, one acquired from each parent. These
- versions may be identical or may differ from each other. (c)
  In addition to variations that arise from sexual reproduction, generic information can be altered because of mutations. Though rare, mutations may result in changes to the structure and function of proteins. Some changes are beneficial, others harmful, and some neutral to the organism. (f)

# Crosscutting Concepts

#### Cause and Effect

phenome

systems.

- Evidence.
- about cau RED FONT designates a (a),(b),(d Cause at may be u
  - "Assessment Boundary Statement"

### **Energy and Matter**

Within a natural or designed system, the flow of energy drives the cycling of matter. (b)

# Structure and Function

Complex nature and designed structures can be analyzed to determine how they function. (d)

CONNECTION BOXES

**FOUNDATION** 

BOXES

Connections to other topics in this grade-level: Will be added in future draft releases Articulation across grade-levels: Will be added in future draft releases

Common Core State Standards Connections:

ELA - Will be added in future draft releases Mathematics - Will be added in future draft releases

Lowercase letters designates which of the student performance expectations use this practice

Lowercase letters designates which of the student performance expectations use this disciplinary core ideas

Lowercase letters designates which of the student performance expectations incorporates this cross cutting concept