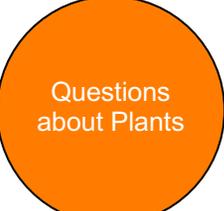
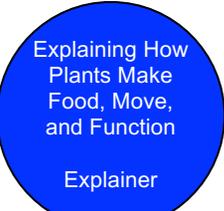
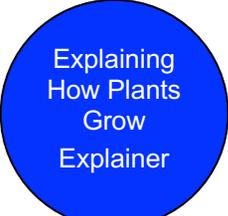
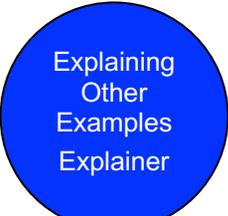


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Assessing the Learning Tracking Tool for Plants

Driving Question: How does a radish plant grow, move, and function?

<b>Activity Chunk</b> Write the activity and your role in each circle.	<b>What did we do?</b> Summarize key information and activities with a description and/or picture.	<b>What Did We Figure Out?</b> Summarize what we figured out about the phenomena that helps us answer the driving question.	<b>What Are We Asking Now?</b> What additional information do you need to answer the driving question?
	Take a pretest and share initial ideas on the Expressing Ideas and Questions Tool about plant growth, identifying what plants need to grow and gain mass.	We already have some ideas about how a radish plant grows, moves, and functions. We also have lots of questions!	What makes up plants?
	"Zoom into" food and examine nutrition labels to learn about the materials in plants, animals, and food including organic materials (fats, carbohydrates, and proteins).	Plants are made of small and large organic molecules that contain matter and chemical energy, as well as water and minerals.	Where does a plant's mass come from? What happens when plants are left in the light and in the dark?
	Conduct investigations to explore what happens when plants grow and when plants are left in the light and in the dark. Use the <b>Predictions and Planning Tool</b> and the <b>Evidence-Based Arguments Tool</b> .	The mass of the plant increased while the mass of the paper towel (or gel) remained the same. In the dark, CO <sub>2</sub> leaves the plant and enters the air. In the light, CO <sub>2</sub> leaves the air and moves into the plant.	How do plants get food and energy?
	Model cellular respiration and photosynthesis using molecular model kits and use the <b>Explanations Tool</b> to explain what happens when plants make food, move, and function.	Plants make glucose and O <sub>2</sub> from CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O, the process of photosynthesis. Then they use some of that glucose for cellular respiration, combining glucose with O <sub>2</sub> to make CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O and providing energy for plant functions.	What happens to the food plants make during photosynthesis?

<b>Activity Chunk</b> Write the activity and your role in each circle.	<b>What did we do?</b> Summarize key information and activities with a description and/or picture.	<b>What Did We Figure Out?</b> Summarize what we figured out about the phenomena that helps us answer the driving question.	<b>What Are We Asking Now?</b> What additional information do you need to answer the driving question?
	Trace the process involved in a potato growing on a poster of a potato, construct a model of the building of molecules through biosynthesis, and use the <a href="#">Explanations Tool</a> to explain biosynthesis.	Some glucose that plants make is combined with soil minerals to make large organic molecules for growth (biosynthesis).	How do other plants grow, move, and function?
	Practice explaining photosynthesis, biosynthesis, and cellular respiration in other plants, and take the unit posttest.	All plants use the same carbon-transforming processes (photosynthesis, biosynthesis, and cellular respiration) to move, grow, and function.	How do decomposers grow, move, and function?