## Lesson Plan Template

			an remplate Day 3	
Grade: H	High School		Subject: Biology	
	0	, possible coloring	Technology Needed: computer	
supplies	,	) <b>1</b>		
Instructi	onal		Guided Practices and Concrete Application:	
Strategie	s:	Peer	□ Large group activity □ Hands-on	
-	t instruction	teaching/collaboration/	□ Independent activity □ Technology integration	
🗆 Guide	ed practice	cooperative learning	□ Pairing/collaboration □ Imitation/Repeat/Mimic	
	tic Seminar	Visuals/Graphic	□ Simulations/Scenarios	
	ing Centers	organizers	<ul> <li>Other (list)</li> </ul>	
	-	PBL	Explain:	
	nology	Discussion/Debate	Lypian.	
integr		Modeling		
□ Other				
	(1151)			
Standard			Differentiation	
HS-LS1-			Below Proficiency:	
		illustrate the hierarchical		
-		systems that provide	Above Proficiency:	
		ilticellular organisms.		
1		C	Approaching/Emerging Proficiency:	
Objectiv	e(s)			
v		tify what makes a cell a	Modalities/Learning Preferences:	
cell.		•		
Students	will be able to com	pare and contrast		
eukaryoti	c cells and prokary	votic cells.		
Students	will be able to ider	tify the different		
organelle	s of animal cells.			
Bloom's	Taxonomy Cogni	tive Level:		
Classroo	m Management- (	(grouping(s),	Behavior Expectations- (systems, strategies,	
movemen	nt/transitions, etc.	)	procedures specific to the lesson, rules and	
			expectations, etc.)	
		k with partners to create		
-	n diagrams after the	e direct instruction.		
Minutes			Procedures	
	Set-up/Prep:			
3		ig activity/ anticipatory S	et – access prior learning / stimulate interest /generate	
	questions, etc.)			
			<b>n):</b> What is the difference between prokaryotic cells and	
	eukaryotic cells?			
20-25	Explain: (conce	pts, procedures, vocabula	rv etc)	
20-23		pio, procluito, vocabula		
	Today we will finish notes on prokaryotes and sukaryotes			
	Today we will finish notes on prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Go over different domains and kingdoms What is included in each of them and what make each unique.			
		m, Phylum, Class, Order, F	1	

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	Domains (3) Prokaryotic- Archaea and Bacteria Eukaryotic – Eukarya (all eukaryotic cell	s)	
	anaerobic) Eubacteria – single celled, most bacteria Fungi- multicellular, mushrooms, mold, r Protista- single celled, more complex that other kingdom is placed here Plants- flowering plants, ferns, and mosse	n bacteria, any microscopic organism that doesn't fit in any es, create their own food (photosynthesis), second largest range from sponges to lions, heterotrophs (cant make their	
20	Explore: (independent, concreate practice/application with relevant learning task -connections from content to real-life experiences, reflective questions- probing or clarifying questions)After the guided notes are finished students will have the remainder of the class period to finish their venn diagram. They can add pictures, descriptions, definitions, examples. This will be handed in at the end of the class.Review (wrap up and transition to next activity):		
Formative Assessment: (linked to objectives) Progress monitoring throughout lesson- clarifying questions, check- in strategies, etc.		Summative Assessment (linked back to objectives)         End of lesson:         venn diagram         If applicable- overall unit, chapter, concept, etc.:	
		nts learn? How do you know? What changes would you	

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Appendix

Continuation of 2-column notes from Day 2.

Prokaryotic cell	
Eukaryotic Cell	
Cytoplasm	
What does it mean to be membrane bound?	
What characteristics are shared by most cells?	
Domain	
Kingdom	
Archaebacteria	
Eubacteria	
Fungi	
Protista	
Plantae	
Animalia	