

Relationship of the Wavelength of Light & Photosynthesis to Plant Growth-Description

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| **6-11th Grade** |  |
| **Topic:** Wavelengths of Light and Plant Growth | **Materials:*** COSMOS Toolkits
* COSMOS Toolkit Framework
* IoT nodes
* Mobile Nodes
* RGB Light Sensors
* Rulers
* Clip board
* Post-it Chart Paper
* Markers
* Graph Papers
* Graphing Calculators
* Graphic Organizers
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| **Science & Engineering Practices (SEPs)**Developing and Using ModelsModeling in 6–8 builds on K–5 experiences and progressesto developing, using, and revising models to describe, test,and predict more abstract phenomena and designsystems.Develop and use a model to describe phenomena.**(MS-LS1-2)**Develop a model to describe unobservablemechanisms. **(MS-LS1-7)**Planning and Carrying Out InvestigationsPlanning and carrying out investigations in 6-8 builds on K-5 experiences and progresses to include investigations thatuse multiple variables and provide evidence to supportexplanations or solutions.Conduct an investigation to produce data to serve asthe basis for evidence that meet the goals of aninvestigation. **(MS-LS1-1)** | **Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs)****LS1.A: Structure and Function**All living things are made up of cells, which is thesmallest unit that can be said to be alive. An organismmay consist of one single cell (unicellular) or manydifferent numbers and types of cells (multicellular).**(MS-LS1-1)**Within cells, special structures are responsible forparticular functions, and the cell membrane forms theboundary that controls what enters and leaves the cell.**(MS-LS1-2)**In multicellular organisms, the body is a system ofmultiple interacting subsystems. These subsystems aregroups of cells that work together to form tissues andorgans that are specialized for particular body functions.**(MS-LS1-3)****LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms**Animals engage in characteristic behaviors that increasethe odds of reproduction. **(MS-LS1-4)**Plants reproduce in a variety of ways, sometimesdepending on animal behavior and specialized featuresfor reproduction. **(MS-LS1-4)**Genetic factors as well as local conditions affect thegrowth of the adult plant. **(MS-LS1-5)****LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms**Plants, algae (including phytoplankton), and manymicroorganisms use the energy from light to makesugars (food) from carbon dioxide from the atmosphereand water through the process of photosynthesis, whichalso releases oxygen. These sugars can be usedimmediately or stored for growth or later use. **(MS-LS1-6)****PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday****Life**The chemical reaction by which plants produce complexfood molecules (sugars) requires an energy input (i.e.,from sunlight) to occur. In this reaction, carbon dioxideand water combine to form carbon-based organicmolecules and release oxygen. **(secondary to MS-LS1-6)**Cellular respiration in plants and animals involvechemical reactions with oxygen that release storedenergy. In these processes, complex moleculescontaining carbon react with oxygen to produce carbondioxide and other materials. **(secondary to MS-LS1-7)** | **Crosscutting Concepts (CCs)****Cause and Effect**Cause and effect relationships may be used topredict phenomena in natural systems. **(MS-LS1-8)**Phenomena may have more than one cause, andsome cause and effect relationships in systems canonly be described using probability. (**MS-LS1-4),(MS-****LS1-5)**Scale, Proportion, and QuantityPhenomena that can be observed at one scale maynot be observable at another scale. **(MS-LS1-1)**Systems and System ModelsSystems may interact with other systems; they mayhave sub-systems and be a part of larger complexsystems. **(MS-LS1-3)**Energy and MatterMatter is conserved because atoms are conserved inphysical and chemical processes. **(MS-LS1-7)**Within a natural system, the transfer of energydrives the motion and/or cycling of matter. (MS-LS1-6)Structure and FunctionComplex and microscopic structures and systems canbe visualized, modeled, and used to describe howtheir function depends on the relationships among itsparts, therefore complex natural structures/systemscan be analyzed to determine how they function.**(MS-LS1-2)** |

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| **Math Common Core Standards:****6.EE.9** Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship toone another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, interms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation d = 65t to represent the relationship between distance and time.**7.RP.2** Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.a. Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing forequivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether thegraph is a straight line through the origin.b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams,and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.c. Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost t isproportional to the number n of items purchased at a constant price p, the relationshipbetween the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as t = pn.**7.EE.3**Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms asappropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation andestimation strategies.**8.EE.5** Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Comparetwo different proportional relationships represented in different ways. For example, compare adistance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects hasgreater speed.**Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.****6.G.1** Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons bycomposing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these**7.G.6** Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume and surface area of two-and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and rightprismstechniques in the context of solving real-world and **Summarize and describe distributions.****6.SP.4** Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.**6.SP.5** Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:a. Reporting the number of observations.b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measuredand its units of measurement.c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartilerange and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and anystriking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the datawere gathered.d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.**Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.****7.SP.1**Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining asample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if thesample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends toproduce representative samples and support valid inferences.**7.SP.2**Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknowncharacteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size togauge the variation in estimates or predictions. For example, estimate the mean word length ina book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election basedon randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be.Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.**7.SP.3** Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similarvariabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of ameasure of variability. For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cmgreater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability (meanabsolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions ofheights is noticeable.**7.SP.4** Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples todraw informal comparative inferences about two populations. For example, decide whether thewords in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in achapter of a fourth-grade science book.**Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables****S-ID.5** Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relativefrequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relativefrequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. ★**S-ID.6** Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables★are related.a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of thedata. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear,quadratic, and exponential models. 10b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. 11c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association. 12Interpret linear models**S-ID.7** Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the★context of the data.**S-ID.8** Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit. ★**S-ID.9** Distinguish between correlation and causation. ★**Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations****G-MG.1** Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (e.g., modeling a★tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder).**G-MG.2** Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons persquare mile, BTUs per cubic foot). ★**G-MG.3** Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g., designing an object or structure tosatisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based onratios). ★**Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities****F-BF.1 40**Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.1. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.

**S-ID.6 62**Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of thedata. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear,quadratic, and exponential models. |
| **Essential Question:** How does different wavelengths of light and photosynthesis affect plant growth? |
| **Learning Target** | I can perform the experiment using the RGB light sensors and find out the effects of different wavelengths of light to plant growth.I will be able to analyze the relationship of these wavelengths of light to the growth of the plants and be able to present my findings to the class.  |
| **Engage** | 1. Teacher and student will perform the experiment on the different wavelengths of light using different colors of light bulbs and be able to measure the intensity of the light emitted using the RGB sensors and the COSMOS Toolkit Framework. They will also complete a See, Think, Wonder ( graphic organizer )
2. Students engage in a see, think, wonder of the chronograph and the csv file as shown on the computer monitor/Smartboard or Promethean Board.
	1. See: What do you notice?
	2. Think: What do you think your noticing mean?
	3. Wonder: Create a question that you would like to explore further based on your noticings and conjectures?
3. Discuss with the students their conjectures and wonderings.
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| **Explore** | The students will explore this experiment for two weeks. **Day 1**- Teacher will introduce the RGB light sensor and the IoT nodes, mobile nodes and how data is read in the COSMOS Toolkit Framework. Expectations and rationale of this experiment will be given to prepare the students for the whole activity.The class will be divided into four groups. Group 1 will do the Experiment A while Groups 2-4 will perform Experiment B. The different teams will set-up the experiment.**Day 2-7** Nurture germination and growth. The students will spend 10 minutes, before every class, watering their plants, making sure the temperature is at least 20C and exposed to light. The Brassica rapa plants should be breaking the surface and sprouting leaves very soon!**Day 8- 14** Students will start observing the results on the chronograph and record them in their graphic organizer.**Experimental A ( Positive Control Group )** The set-up will include 4-5 plants that will be planted in separate pots. This group of plants will be exposed to the natural sunlight. This will remain near the window from Day 2-14.**Experimental B ( Experimental Group )**The set-up will include 4-5 plants that will be planted in separate pots. This group of plants will not be exposed to the sunlight on Day 8, instead the source of light will be coming from the bulbs of colors green, blue, red.**Constant Variables:**amount of water, fertilizer, humidity, size of the pots |
| **Explain** | 1. Within their groups, the students will discuss their observations, their findings, questions, multiple representations of the results and trends based on the data.
2. In a gallery walk/powerpoint presentations, the students will present all of their data and make connections across the different groups. They can use this space to discuss results and trends across the groups.
3. The class will be able to find out how these different colors of light emitting different wavelengths affect plant growth based on their findings.
4. Questions will be entertained by the group presenting for clarifications.
5. A rubric will be given for them to give feedback/peer evaluations.
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| **Extend**  | Possible extension of this expe \riment as a **project** will be to investigate how distance of the light emitted by the bulbs affects plant growth. Students can stay in their original groupings but then perform the experiment with 2-3 different plants using the same colored light bulbs they use in the team but have them set-up at different distances. Example, one at ½ foot, 1 ruler and the third 1 ½ feet away from the plants.Powerpoint, Prezzi or Powtoons can be used for creative presentations of the Project. |
| **Evaluate** | Find out if the students were able to accomplish the main goal/learning target/essential questions posted before the experiment started. Let students present their findings and let them discuss among their classmates and entertain questions regarding the results. Students and teacher will evaluate the success of the experiment of the other groups by asking relevant questions based on their presentations. A rubric will be used to give specific feedback to the work of their peers. |
| **Differentiation** | Students will be grouped heterogeneously. Each group will be expected to meet the same standards. Graphic organizers and vocabulary sheets will be available for students to use.  |