

Kevin P. Clinton Wildlife Center Eleventh Grade Level Indicators

Grade 11	Furs, Feathers and Scales	Soaring Silhouettes	Aerial Acrobatics	While You Were Sleeping	Adopt-An-Animal	Walk About Wildlife	Advanced Linking UP	Keep on Trackin	Physics of Flight	Wild Attitudes
Earth										
<p>1. Describe how the early Earth was different from the planet we live on today, and explain the formation of the sun, Earth and the rest of the solar system from a nebular cloud of dust and gas approximately 4.5 billion years ago.</p>										
<p>2. Analyze how the regular and predictable motions of Earth, sun and moon explain phenomena on Earth (e.g., seasons, tides, eclipses and phases of the moon).</p>										
<p>3. Explain heat and energy transfers in and out of the atmosphere and its involvement in weather and climate (radiation, conduction, convection and advection).</p>										
<p>4. Explain the impact of oceanic and atmospheric currents on weather and climate.</p>										
<p>5. Use appropriate data to analyze and predict upcoming trends in global weather patterns (e.g., el Niño and la Niña, melting glaciers and icecaps and changes in ocean surface temperatures).</p>										
<p>6. Explain how interactions among Earth's lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere have resulted in the ongoing changes of Earth's system.</p>										
<p>7. Describe the effects of particulates and gases in the atmosphere including those originating from volcanic activity.</p>										

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Earth (continued)										
<p>8. Describe the normal adjustments of Earth, which may be hazardous for humans. Recognize that humans live at the interface between the atmosphere driven by solar energy and the upper mantle where convection creates changes in Earth's solid crust. Realize that as societies have grown, become stable and come to value aspects of the environment, vulnerability to natural processes of change has increased.</p>										
<p>9. Explain the effects of biomass and human activity on climate (e.g., climatic change and global warming).</p>										
<p>10. Interpret weather maps and their symbols to predict changing weather conditions worldwide (e.g., monsoons, hurricanes and cyclones).</p>										
<p>11. Analyze how materials from human societies (e.g., radioactive waste and air pollution) affect both physical and chemical cycles of Earth.</p>										
<p>12. Explain ways in which humans have had a major effect on other species (e.g., the influence of humans on other organisms occurs through land use, which decreases space available to other species and pollution, which changes the chemical composition of air, soil and water).</p>										

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Earth (continued)										
13. Explain how human behavior affects the basic processes of natural ecosystems and the quality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.										
14. Conclude that Earth has finite resources and explain that humans deplete some resources faster than they can be renewed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Use historical examples to show how new ideas are limited by the context in which they are conceived; are often rejected by the social establishment; sometimes spring from unexpected findings; and usually grow slowly through contributions from many different investigators. (e.g., global warming, Heliocentric Theory and Theory of Continental Drift).										X
16. Describe advances in Earth and space science that have important long-lasting effects on science and society (e.g., global warming, Heliocentric Theory and Plate Tectonics Theory).										

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Life										
1. Describe how the maintenance of a relatively stable internal environment is required for the continuation of life, and explain how stability is challenged by changing physical, chemical and environmental conditions as well as the presence of pathogens.										
2. Recognize that chemical bonds of food molecules contain energy. Energy is released when the bonds of food molecules are broken and new compounds with lower energy bonds are formed. Some of this energy is released as thermal energy.										
3. Relate how birth rates, fertility rates and death rates are affected by various environmental factors.										
4. Examine the contributing factors of human population growth that impact natural systems such as levels of education, children in the labor force, education and employment of women, infant mortality rates, costs of raising children, birth control methods, and cultural norms.										
5. Investigate the impact on the structure and stability of ecosystems due to changes in their biotic and abiotic components as a result of human activity.										
6. Predict some possible impacts on an ecosystem with the introduction of a non-native species.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Life (continued)										
7. Show how populations can increase through linear or exponential growth with corresponding effects on resource use and environmental pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Recognize that populations can reach or temporarily exceed the carrying capacity of a given environment. Show that the limitation is not just the availability of space but the number of organisms in relation to resources and the capacity of earth systems to support life.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Give examples of how human activity can accelerate rates of natural change and can have unforeseen consequences.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Explain how environmental factors can influence heredity or development of organisms.										

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Life (continued)										
<p>11. Investigate issues of environmental quality at local, regional, national and global levels such as population growth, resource use, population distribution, over-consumption, the capacity of technology to solve problems, poverty, the role of economics, politics and different ways humans view the earth.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>12. Recognize that ecosystems change when significant climate changes occur or when one or more new species appear as a result of immigration or speciation.</p>										
<p>13. Describe how the process of evolution has changed the physical world over geologic time.</p>										
<p>14. Describe how geologic time can be estimated by observing rock sequences and using fossils to correlate the sequences at various locations. Recognize that current methods include using the known decay rates of radioactive isotopes present in rocks to measure the time since the rock was formed.</p>										

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Physical										
<p>1. Explain that elements with the same number of protons may or may not have the same mass and those with different masses (different numbers of neutrons) are called isotopes. Some of these are radioactive.</p>										
<p>2. Explain that humans have used unique bonding of carbon atoms to make a variety of molecules (e.g., plastics).</p>										
<p>3. Describe real world examples showing that all energy transformations tend toward disorganized states (e.g., fossil fuel combustion, food pyramids and electrical use).</p>										
<p>4. Explain how electric motors and generators work (e.g., relate that electricity and magnetism are two aspects of a single electromagnetic force). Investigate that electric charges in motion produce magnetic fields and a changing magnetic field creates an electric field.</p>										
Science and Technology										
<p>1. Identify that science and technology are essential social enterprises but alone they can only indicate what can happen, not what should happen. Realize the latter involves human decisions about the use of knowledge.</p>										

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Science and Technology (continued)										
2. Predict how decisions regarding the implementation of technologies involve the weighing of trade-offs between predicted positive and negative effects on the environment and/or humans.										
3. Explore and explain any given technology that may have a different value for different groups of people and at different points in time (e.g., new varieties of farm plants and animals have been engineered by manipulating their genetic instructions to reproduce new characteristics).										
4. Explain why basic concepts and principles of science and technology should be a part of active debate about the economics, policies, politics and ethics of various science-related and technology-related challenges.										X
5. Investigate that all fuels (e.g., fossil, solar and nuclear) have advantages and disadvantages; therefore society must consider the trade-offs among them (e.g., economic costs and environmental impact).										
6. Research sources of energy beyond traditional fuels and the advantages, disadvantages and trade-offs society must consider when using alternative sources (e.g., biomass, solar, hybrid engines, wind and fuel cells).										

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Scientific Inquiry										
1. Formulate testable hypotheses. Develop and explain the appropriate procedures, controls and variables (dependent and independent) in scientific experimentation.									X	
2. Evaluate assumptions that have been used in reaching scientific conclusions.							X		X	
3. Design and carry out scientific inquiry (investigation), communicate and critique results through peer review.							X		X	
4. Explain why the methods of an investigation are based on the questions being asked.							X		X	
5. Summarize data and construct a reasonable argument based on those data and other known information.							X		X	
Scientific Ways of Knowing										
1. Analyze a set of data to derive a hypothesis and apply that hypothesis to a similar phenomenon (e.g., biome data).									X	
2. Apply scientific inquiry to evaluate results of scientific investigations, observations, theoretical models and the explanations proposed by other scientists.										

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Scientific Ways of Knowing (continued)										
3. Demonstrate that scientific explanations adhere to established criteria, for example a proposed explanation must be logically consistent, it must abide by the rules of evidence and it must be open to questions and modifications.										
4. Explain why scientists can assume that the universe is a vast single system in which the basic rules are the same everywhere.										
5. Recognize that bias affects outcomes. People tend to ignore evidence that challenges their beliefs but accept evidence that supports their beliefs. Scientist attempt to avoid bias in their work.										X
6. Describe the strongly held traditions of science that serve to keep scientists within the bounds of ethical professional behavior.										X
7. Explain how theories are judged by how well they fit with other theories, the range of included observations, how well they explain observations and how effective they are in predicting new findings.								X		
8. Explain that the decision to develop a new technology is influenced by societal opinions and demands and by cost benefit considerations.										

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Scientific Ways of Knowing (continued)										
<p>9. Explain how natural and human-induced hazards present the need for humans to assess potential danger and risk. Many changes in the environment designed by humans bring benefits to society as well as cause risks.</p>										
<p>10. Describe costs and trade-offs of various hazards – ranging from those with minor risk to a few people, to major catastrophes with major risk to many people. The scale of events and the accuracy with which scientists and engineers can (and cannot) predict events are important considerations.</p>										
<p>11. Research the role of science and technology in careers that students plan to pursue.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X