

Readorium Alignment to FOSS Kit: Habitats and Adaptation

Readorium Books By Standard	Magazine Articles (A) and Science Alive Videos (V) By Standard	Teacher Resource Center Classroom Strategy Lessons (CL) with Articles (A) by Standard
<p>NGSS: 6-8-LS2.A. Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems: Similarly, predatory interactions may reduce the number of organisms or eliminate whole populations of organisms. Mutually beneficial interactions, in contrast may become so interdependent that each organism requires the other for survival. Although the species involved in these competitive, predatory and mutually beneficial interactions vary across ecosystems, the patterns of interactions of organisms with their environments, both living and nonliving, are shared. (MS-LS2-2)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Importance of Coral Reefs • Desert Biomes • Arctic Tundra: A Harsh Place to Live • Prairie Ecosystems • The Scientific Method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Some Animals Eat their Own Kind? A • Invasive Species (A) • Pirate Spiders(A) • Animal Cannibals (A) • A Spider with Deadly Aim (A) • Spitting Spiders (A) • Looks like an Ant... Or Does It? (A) • The Venomous Sea Wasp (A) • The Hagfish (A) • Keeping an Aquarium} (A) • A Weird Animal: The Binturong (A) • Carnivorous Dinosaurs (A) • Bones Tell the Story (A) • Getting DNA Out of Ancient Fossils (A) • Selective Breeding, Genetic Engineering, and Pedigrees (A) • Ant Activists (V) • Birds Strut their Stuff(V) • Make Way for Ducklings(V) • Orangutans See, Orangutans Do?(V) • Snaking Around(V) • Squid: Underwater Masters of Disguise (V) • Taking the Bite Out of Mosquito Bites (V) • Totally Batty(V) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Connections & • Synthesizing (CL-3, A-1 The Lynx and the Hare: Predator-Prey Relationships) • Context Clues CL-3 A-2, What Happens When Something Goes Extinct?) • Graphic Features (CL-1, A-1 What is Happening to the Bluefin Tuna?) • Inferring (CL-1, A-2 Animal Cannibals) • Print Features CL-3 A-1 Home Sweet Home: Dens and Other Shelters) • Monitor for Meaning (CL-1, A-1 Lizard Lifestyles) • Monitor for Meaning CL-2, A-1 Great Barrier Reef) • Monitor for Meaning (CL-2, A-2 Is that Popcorn? No, it's a Binturaong! • Inferring (CL-3 A-1 Meet a Scientist)
<p>NGSS: 6-8-LS4.C. Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity: Adaptation: Adaptation by natural selection acting over generations is one important process by which species change over time in response to changes in environmental conditions. Traits that support successful survival and reproduction in the new environment become more common; those that do not become less common. Thus, the distribution of traits in a population changes. (MS-LS4-6)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists who Changed the World • Surviving in Nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival Of The Fittest (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context Clues (CL-1, A-1 Life Inside Deep Caves)
<p>NGSS: 6-8-LS3.A. Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits: Develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desert Biomes • Surviving in Nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Video Games Affect Personality (A) • Strange Medical Conditions (A) • Why Are Some Hands more "Handy"(A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

NGSS: 6-8-LS3.B. Heredity: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity: Natural Selection: Develop and use a model to describe why asexual reproduction results in offspring with identical genetic information and sexual reproduction results in offspring with genetic variation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mitosis and Meiosis• Genetics	•	•
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