WEEKLY PLANNER:



OF 1.128.19

**Objectives for the week**: Bio.1.1 Understand the relationship between the structures and functions of cells and their organelles. Bio.1.2 Analyze the cell as a living system. Bio.4.2 Analyze the relationships between biochemical processes and energy use in the cell.

Chm.1.1.2 Analyze an atom in terms of the location of electrons. Chm.1.1.3 Explain the emission of electromagnetic radiation in spectral form in terms of the Bohr model.

| Day            | Honors Biology  | Honors Chemistry   |
|----------------|---|--|
| Mon<br>1.28.19 | -Collect review from last<br>week<br>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URUJD5<br>NEXC8<br>-NOTES: Cell structure<br>-Practice: Cell structure<br>*HW= pgs 6-8 on that<br>page no need to write<br>out | -Warm up quiz (T/F) basics<br>from HW assigned 1.25<br>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8<br>ROHpZ0A70I<br>-NOTES: Electrons in atoms<br>-Team practice: electrons in<br>atoms<br>*HW= Finish team practice #1-<br>10 write out or diagram to<br>explain. Video: Quantum leap |

| Tues     | -Finish notes: Cell   | -Finish notes: Electron  |
|----------|---|--|
| 1.29     | structure   |  |
| STUDY    | -Team assignment: Cell  | configurations -Team activity: electron                              |
| BUDDIES! | structure analogy   | configurations   |
|          | *HW=PROGRESS  | *HW=PROGRESS   |
|          | REPORTS, colorings, quiz  | REPORTS, first 4 on each   |
|          | corrections, test   | page (on that page is  |
|          | corrections   | okpg 29-33)  |
| Wed 1.30 | -Finish notes (10 slides)   | Irregular configurations   |
| STUDY    |   | Atomic spectra   |
| BUDDIES! | TEAM PROJECT: Cell  | Virtual lab: Quantum leaps   |
|          | structure and function  | of electrons in atoms  |
|          | *HW= call your  | http://www.mrpalermo.com/virtual-lab-<br>spectroscopy.html           |
|          |   | http://www.bigrocketproductions.com/anim-                            |
|          | team and work on  | spectroscopy/spectroscopy.html                                       |
|          | project, STUDY  | http://www.trschools.com/staff/g/cgirtain/webla<br>bs/spectrolab.htm |
|          | NOTES FOR 35  | *HW= finish lab,   |
|          |   | study all notes for 35   |
|          | minutes!!!!   | minutes!!  |
| Thurs    | -KahOOOOOOT!  | -Noble gas and ion   |
| 1.31     | -TEAM time to work on   | configurations.  |
|          | presentations.  | -Shielding effect.   |
|          | *HW= study for test!  | -Review Kahoot   |
|          | https://create.kahoot.it/k/a79b0413-830f-<br>4d9b-9df7-6375187027b6 | *HW= study for test,   |
|          | 4090-9017-037518702700  | finish the 10 problems   |
|          |   | https://create.kahoot.it/k/f92003ad-4e7c-                            |
|          |   | 420c-8d65-a96731aa677f   |
| Friday   | -turn in w/up and any make up work.                                 | -turn in w/up and homework,  |
| 2.1      |   | any make up work.  |
|          | <b>TEST</b> (on everything  | TEST (on everything  |
|          | covered this week)  | covered this week)   |
|          | HW= conceptual  |  |
|          | model inventory   |  |
|          | -   |  |
|          | #1-24   |  |

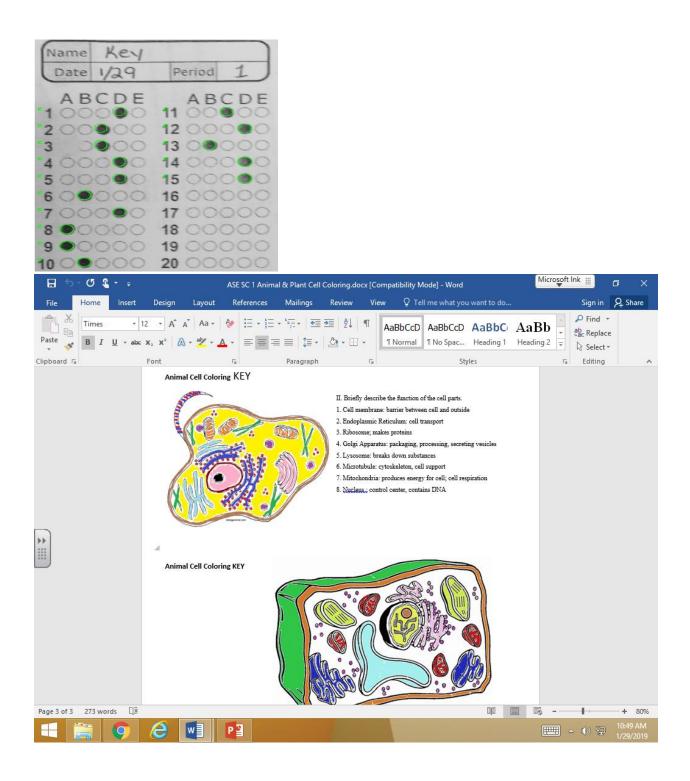
Warm up activities!

## Monday 1.28.19- https://evansccca.weebly.com/

| BIO Warm up:                                | CHEM warm up                 |
|---|------------------------------|
| Turn OFF your cell phone and                | Turn OFF your cell phone and |
| put in bin 😳                                | put in bin 😳                 |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PmM6SUn7Es | 1) quiz corrections in this  |
| Name FOUR things that ALL cells             | space                        |
| have in common.                             |                              |

# TUESday 1.29.19- https://evansccca.weebly.com/

| BIO Warm up:                                | CHEM warm up                                |
|---|---|
| Turn OFF your cell phone                    | <b>Turn OFF your cell phone</b>             |
| and put in bin 😳                            | and put in bin 😳                            |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-osEc07vMs | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xazQRcSCRaY |
|   | *Democritus-                                |
| QUIZ CORRECTIONS                            | *Aristotle-                                 |
|   | *1808- DALTON's 5                           |
| HERE AND ON BACK.                           | postulates                                  |
|   | *1897- JJ Thompson's                        |
|   | cathode ray tube                            |



1)4p sublevel has 3 orbitals. 2) Largest = 45 Smallest = 25 3) B-Se = 152252p T total of 3 valence electrons 4) A1-13e= = 1522522p435230 3 valence 5) Notes! 6) Notes! 7)K-19== 1522522p 3523p645 8) mg= 2 electrons in the third energy level. 9) e) Rubidium 10)e) Period 5 (n=5) and 1 valence electron.

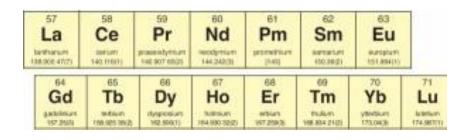
**ANSWER KEY** Nome Name **ELECTRON CONFIGURATION ELECTRON CONFIGURATION** (LEVEL ONE) (LEVEL TWO) Rectrons one distributed in the electron cloud into principal energy leves. (1, 2, 3, ...), ablevel (s. p. d. f), obtain (s has 1, p hat 3, d has 5, t has 7) and spin (two electrons allowed per obtain). 1.K 152 252 206 352 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 300 45' ple: Draw the electron configuration of sodium (oformic #11) 1 Areaue: 18' 28' 20' 38' 305 1. 0 3s² 2s2 200 152 3 Co 15t 25t 26t 35t 36t 111 TI TI TI 11 1111 个上 仕 2. N 152 2p3 2sz 307 452 14 14 1 1 1 14 TI 1 Î TI 152 Zpt 252 352 3p' 4. Zr 152 252 206 352 306 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 TI TI I ---152 2pt 252 300 40° 452 N N TH TH TH 11 THE 402 11 Page 29 Page 30 VALENCE ELECTRO

## Wednesday 1.30.19-

https://evansccca.weebly.com/

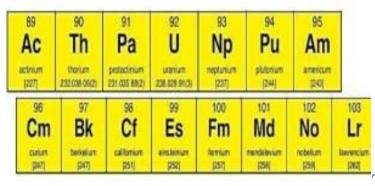
| BIO Warm up:                                | CHEM warm up  |
|---|---|
| Turn OFF your cell phone and                | Turn OFF your cell phone and                            |
| put in bin 😳                                | put in bin 😳  |
| 1. General cell notes:                      | Why are electrons in "f" sublevel orbitals so unstable? |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8IlzKri08kk | sublevel of bitals so unstable:                         |

### Lanthanoids:



 $\label{eq:Electronic Configuration: All Lanthanoids have an electronic configuration of the form 4 f^n 5 d^{0\text{-}1} 6 s^2 (n=1 \text{ to } 14).$ 

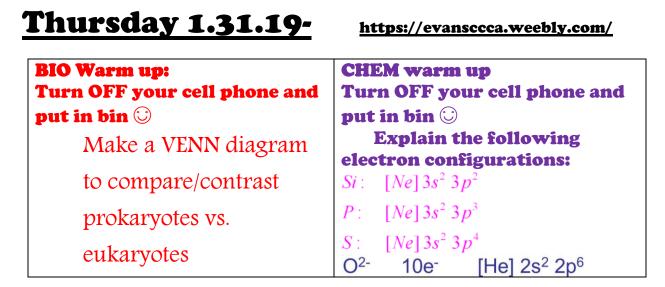
### Actinoids:

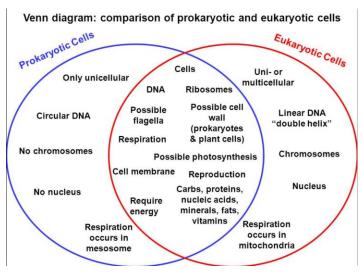


The actinoids are radioactive

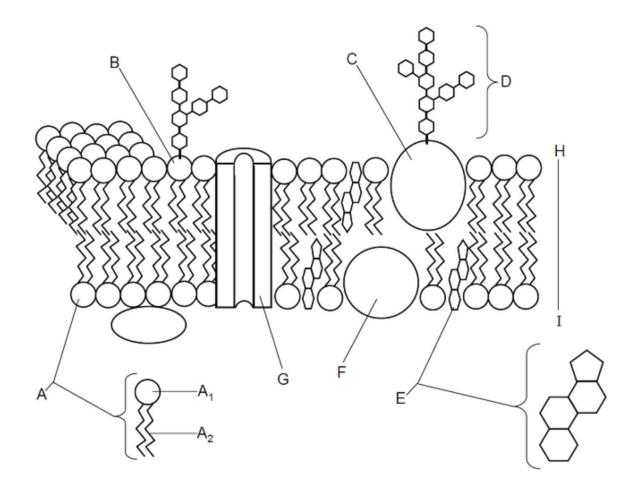
elements with the latter half of the series being very unstable. Thus the properties of these elements are not as extensively studied as that of the lanthanoids. We will look at some of the basic properties of these elements.

• Electronic configuration: The elements of this series have an electronic configuration of the form  $5f^n 6d^{0-1}7s^2$  (n= 1 to 14).





For Thursday w/u Bio.1.1.2 Compare prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells in terms of their general structures (plasma membrane and genetic material) and degree of complexity.



## Friday 2.1.19- https://evansccca.weebly.com/

| <b>BIO Warm up:</b>          | <b>CHEM warm up</b>          |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Turn OFF your cell phone and | Turn OFF your cell phone and |
| put in bin 🖸                 | put in bin ⓒ                 |
| My nightly BIO study times:  | My nightly CHEM study times: |
| Mon min                      | Mon min                      |
| Tuesmin                      | Tuesmin                      |
| Wedmin                       | Wedmin                       |
| Thursmin                     | Thursmin                     |

Intensive vs. extensive properties Chemical vs. physical Dalton's postulates Plank's constant The speed of light Nanometer conversions showing work and units Wavelength frequency

What does the nucleus do? What does the nucleolus do? How does RNA exit the nucleus to get to ribosomes in the cell? What do ribosomes make? Why are proteins so important?

Cell Analogy

Have you ever been describing something unfamiliar to someone, and they didn't understand you? When you explained it, you probably tried to compare that thing to something that the person was familiar with. For example:

# The blood vessels in our bodies are like highways because blood cells travel through the vessels like cars travel down highways.

When you compare one thing that is unfamiliar to something that is familiar and has the same function, this called an **analogy**. We use analogies to help us understand how two things that are unrelated can be related by showing how both of them work in a similar way.

Choose from the following list of objects or chose your own to compare your **cell** parts to: The mall , A school ,A football game ,A basketball game ,A soccer game, A hospital ,Your favorite TV show ,A city ,A restaurant ,A concert , a space ship, a cruise ship, the death star,

## Cell analogy Project TEAMS of 3 (chosen by teacher)

- 1- Title slide
- 2- Actual and correct Cell
- 3- Slides of each part of your analogy: -nucleus (and nucleolus)
  - -FD (both rough and smoot
  - -ER (both rough and smooth)
  - -Golgi
  - -Cell membrane
  - -Chloroplasts
  - -DNA
  - -Vacuole
  - -Mitochondrion
  - -Ribosomes (make proteins!)

TEAM GRADING -11 + slides (5 points) -Thorough and correct (20 points) -Interesting (10 points) -Teamwork (20 points) -Colorful (10 points) -Unique pictures (5 points) -Send to Ms. Evans (adrienne.science15@gmail.com) school linked (10) -Actual presentation (20 points) STEP1- sit with your team close to the screen STEP 2- Log in with a RELIABLE device Step 3- make a team plan

## **STEP 4- WIN!!!!**

### **TEAM KAHOOT!!!**

7 PLS 7 SLP 7 LPS

1 point= any answer 3 points= correct answer

| As      | Arsenic                | Blue                  |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| В       | Boron                  | Bright green          |
| Ва      | Barium                 | Pale/Yellow-green     |
| Са      | Calcium                | Orange-red            |
| Cu (I)  | Copper (I)             | Blue                  |
| Cu (II) | Copper (II) non-halide | Green                 |
| Cu (II) | Copper (II) halide     | Blue-green            |
| Fe      | Iron                   | Gold                  |
| In      | Indium                 | Blue                  |
| к       | Potassium              | Light purple to red   |
| Li      | Lithium                | Deep pink to dark red |
| Mg      | Magnesium              | Bright white          |
| Mn (II) | Manganese (II)         | Yellow-green          |
| Мо      | Molybdenum             | Yellow-green          |
| Na      | Sodium                 | Bright yellow         |
| Р       | Phosphorous            | Pale blue-green       |
| Pb      | Lead                   | Blue                  |
| Rb      | Rubidium               | Red/Purple-red        |
| Sb      | Antimony               | Pale green            |
| Se      | Selenium               | Bright blue           |
| Sr      | Strontium              | Crimson               |
| Те      | Tellurium              | Pale green            |
| ті      | Thallium               | Bright green          |
|         | •                      | •                     |

| Zn | Zinc | Blue-green to pale green |
|----|------|--------------------------|
|----|------|--------------------------|