

NATURAL RESOURCES

GRADES 9-12

Ms. Wedger

Room: 3206

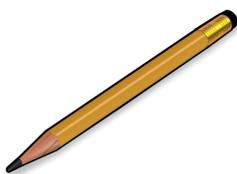
Email: Hannah.Wedger@spps.org
Hannah.Wedger@stpaul.k12.mn.us

Phone: 651-744-2903



Materials Needed

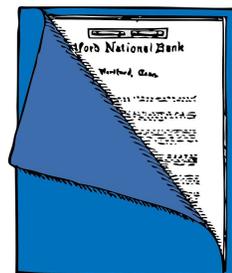
PENCIL/PEN



NOTEBOOK



POCKET FOLDER

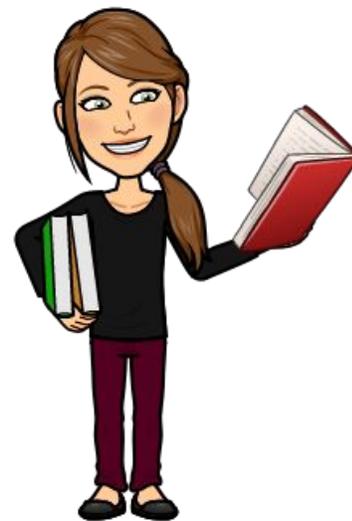


Course Summary

MAKE MINNESOTA'S GREAT OUTDOORS YOUR CLASSROOM AS WE TAKE LEARNING OUTSIDE TO EXPLORE MINNESOTA'S FORESTS, SOIL AND WATER. YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, GROWTH, AND DEVELOPMENT OF TREES; SOIL STRUCTURE, NUTRIENT ANALYSIS, AND EROSION; AND WATER MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION. WE'LL TALK ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THESE INTRICATE ECOSYSTEMS ON OUR STATE AND WORLD, PLUS ANALYZE WAYS THAT OUR POPULATION CAN PRESERVE, PROTECT AND MANAGE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Units of Study

1. STUDY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
2. CLIMATE CHANGE
3. BIODIVERSITY
4. EXTINCTIONS
5. POLLUTION
6. WATER QUALITY
7. SOILS
8. FORESTRY
9. TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS

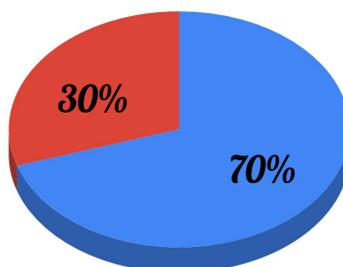


RESPONSIBLE, RESPECTFUL & READY TO LEARN

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES WILL CONSIST OF NOTES, MINI LABS, DEMONSTRATIONS, CASE STUDIES, ROLE PLAYING, SMALL PROJECTS, AND HOMEWORK.

STUDENTS WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW WHAT THEY HAVE LEARNED THROUGH PRESENTATIONS, PROJECTS, QUIZZES & TESTS, LAB WORK, AND FLORAL ARRANGING..

- Summative-Tests, Labs, Projects
- Formative-Class Work, Homework, Mini Labs, Small Projects



THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS A STUDENT EARNS WILL DETERMINE GRADES.

90-100% A
80-89% B
70-79% C
60-69% D
BELOW 60% N

ALL GRADES WILL FOLLOW THE HIGHLAND PARK GRADING POLICY.

3 Simple Ways to Avoid Plagiarism

2. Quote

When you quote...

- you must reference the original source
- the text produced is the exact length of the original text quoted (unless ellipses are used)
- you must use the original author's exact words and put quotation marks around them.
- include the page number of the original source from which you borrowed the author's original language

1. Summarize

When you summarize...

- the text you write is much shorter than the original text.
- you must reference the original source.
- you must use your own words, usually with a very limited use of quotations.

Original text



Summarized text

3. Paraphrase

When you paraphrase...

- the text you produce may be shorter or longer than the original text
- you must reference the original source
- you must use your own words

Ways to Avoid Academic Dishonesty

CITATIONS: Students should always cite information that is beyond what is considered “common knowledge.” The fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of the U.S. during World War II is common knowledge, but the fact that Roosevelt’s public approval rating dropped in 1943 is not, and should be cited. The best rule to follow is, ‘When in doubt—cite your source.’

AUTHENTIC WORK: Students must remember that all work must be authentic, even ideas. If an idea is taken from a website or other source, it must be properly cited even if the student paraphrases the idea in his own words. For example, if a student takes H.L Mencken’s idea that “The average man does not want to be free. He simply wants to be safe”, from a website and paraphrases it, that idea must still be properly cited.

COLLABORATION: When a teacher gives students work to be done collaboratively, the names of the collaborators should be written on the work and an account of how the work was divided needs to accompany the assignment.

STUDENT SUPPORT VS. COLLUSION: Students are encouraged to create support systems with other students to help each other when learning and mastering coursework. However, help can easily become collusion. Collusion is defined as supporting dishonesty by another student, as in allowing one’s own work to be copied or submitted by another for assessment.

National Standards



PS.02. Apply principles of classification, plant anatomy, and plant physiology to plant production and management.



PS.03. Propagate, culture and harvest plants and plant products based on current industry standards.



PS.04. Apply principles of design in plant systems to enhance an environment (e.g. floral, forest landscape, and farm).