

Group Work Rubric

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Title of Work: _____

Skills	Criteria				Points
	1	2	3	4	
Helping The teacher observed the students offering assistance to each other.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Listening The teacher observed students working from each other's ideas.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Participating: The teacher observed each student contributing to the project.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Persuading: The teacher observed the students exchanging, defending, and rethinking ideas.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Questioning: The teacher observed the students interacting, discussing, and posing questions to all members of the team.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Respecting: The teacher observed the students encouraging and supporting the ideas and efforts of others.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Sharing: The teacher observed the students offering ideas and reporting their findings to each other.	<i>None</i> of the Time	<i>Some</i> of the Time	<i>Most</i> of the Time	<i>All</i> of the Time	_____
Total Points					_____

Teacher Comments:

TEACHER LECTURE NOTES FOR FILLING UP FLORIDA



IMPORTANT DISCUSSION POINTS:

- New residents mean new houses and new roads, which invariably reduce green spaces and wildlife habitat
- Since 1950, Florida has lost over half of its wetlands, one quarter of its forests, and most of its tropical hardwood hammocks, scrubs, and coastal habitat. Habitat destruction is linked to almost every environmental problem we have in Florida, from endangered species to water and air pollution.

I. Human Impacts to the environment to discuss:

- Fire suppression (Suppressing fire in natural fire-maintained communities leads to the growth of invasive species, crowding out native species on which wildlife rely)
- Natural resource usage
 - Natural resources are materials taken from the environment and used by people. Natural resources can be either renewable or nonrenewable.
 - Renewable – replaced by nature (Example: water, replaced by rain)
 - Nonrenewable – cannot be replaced by nature (Example: fossil fuels)
 - Conservation is the wise use of natural resources (Positive human consequence!!!)
 - Protecting organisms from extinction is an important part of conservation. The most dangerous threat to living things is the destruction of their habitat.
 - Human activities have hurt plants and wildlife, but people can take action to save them.
- Overpopulation
 - Population density – a measurement of the number of individuals of a species in a certain area
 - Limiting factors – factors that determine the maximum to which a population can grow (Examples: Food supply, water supply, space)
- Logging
- Farming
- Mining
- Construction of roads and homes
- ¹Pollution
 - Pollution is the introduction of harmful or unwanted substances into the environment

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II. Biotic versus Abiotic Factors

- Biotic - Living things and their products (secretions, waste, remains) in an environment
- Abiotic – Nonliving factors in an environment (Temperature, soil nutrients)

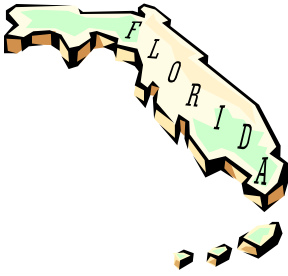
III. Equilibrium

- Equilibrium is a natural state of balance

IV. Ecosystems

- Ecosystems – a grouping of plants, animals and microbes interacting with each other and their environment





Filling Up Florida



Pre and Post Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Human impacts to the environment alter the equilibrium of ecosystems. Equilibrium is...
 - the wildlife
 - the nonliving factors in an environment
 - a natural state of chaos
 - a natural state of balance
- Which of the following is a positive human interaction with the environment?
 - conservation
 - extinction
 - pollution
 - overpopulation
- Which of the following rainforests factors is biotic?
 - rainfall
 - air temperature
 - coral snake
 - available space
- An ecosystem is a grouping of plants, animals and microbes interacting with each other and their _____
 - environment
 - relatives
 - water supply
 - balance
- An example of a renewable resource is:
 - coal
 - water
 - natural gas
 - fire
- The introduction of harmful or unwanted substances into the environment is called:
 - pollution
 - conservation
 - extinction
 - fire suppression

SHORT RESPONSE

7. What is a limiting factor and what is one example?
8. What is the difference between a renewable and nonrenewable resource?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

9. Briefly explain how human population growth in Florida affects wildlife.
10. Name and briefly discuss two ways that humans impact the environment.

FILLING UP FLORIDA

ANSWER KEY TO THE PRE AND POST TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A

SHORT RESPONSE

7. A limiting factor is a factor that determines the maximum to which a population can grow. Examples are food supply, water supply, space, and shelter.

8. A renewable resource is one that is replaced by nature. A nonrenewable resource cannot be replaced by nature.

EXTENDED RESPONSE

9. As human population grows, new homes and new roads must be built. This has the effect of reducing green spaces and wildlife habitat. Decrease in habitat is the most dangerous threat to living things. Human population growth also means an increase in natural resource requirement.
10. Humans impact the environment in the following ways: logging, farming, mining, construction of roads and homes, pollution, fire suppression, natural resource usage, overpopulation. (A detailed discussion of each is included in the lecture notes)