



Sample JW Edition

WEST BROOKE CURRICULUM

Students will study the Human Body, Life, Climate, Earth, Energy, and STEM Science through experiments

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SAMPLE

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Textbook List

Usborne Complete Book of Human Body (Usborne Human Body)

Evan Moor Skill Sharpener Science 6 (SS Science 6)

DK Maker Lab Outdoors

JW References (abbreviation g= Awake!)

You will need a blank notebook or section in your portfolio for taking notes.

SAMPLE

Week 1	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Usborne Human Body	pp. 7-9	Body systems pp. 10-11	Cells pp. 12-13	Timeline p. 100	
Notebook	pp. 10-11 of Human Body make a list in your notebook of all the Body Systems pp. 12-13 Human Body sketch the inside of a cell in your notebook and label the basic parts. Glossary- define lysosome, mitochondria, ribosome.				
JW References			What your Peers Say <i>Belief in God</i> video on jw.org		Read about <i>Anton van Leeuwenhoek</i>
Maker Lab Outdoors					Mycelium pp. 40-43

Note: Maker Lab Outdoors--- experiment can be done any day of the week.

ANTON VAN LEEUWENHOEK

He Discovered an Invisible World

Anton van Leeuwenhoek ... discovered a new world more amazing than the one discovered by Columbus. His hobby was making little glass lenses. One day he studied a drop of stagnant water through one of his lenses. There he saw what no one before him had ever seen or imagined. Tiny animals, too small to be seen by the naked eye, were moving and feeding and being born and dying in a drop of water that was a whole universe to them.

Leeuwenhoek's hobby was grinding tiny, perfect lenses, some only one eighth of an inch across. But they magnified objects 200 times without distortion. He mounted the lenses in oblongs of copper, silver, or gold. He would fix an object on one side of the lens. Then he would stare at it for hours.

He looked at everything: insects, drops of water, tooth-scrapings, bits of meat, hair, seeds. Whatever he saw, he drew and described with painstaking accuracy.

In 1665, van Leeuwenhoek looked at living capillaries. These tiny vessels connecting arteries and veins had been discovered four years earlier by an Italian. But van Leeuwenhoek was the first to see blood moving through them. And in 174, he discovered the red corpuscles that give blood its color.

In 1683, he made perhaps his most important discovery: bacteria. They were too tiny for his lenses to magnify clearly, nor did he know the significance of his discovery.

Van Leeuwenhoek was not the first to construct a microscope, nor the first to use one.

However, he was the first to demonstrate what could be done with one. He was the first to use one so well that singlehandedly he established the basis for most of modern biology.

--excerpt from *Breakthroughs in Science* by Isaac Asimov, c1959, c1992 by Scholastic, Inc

Week 2	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Usborne Human Body	pp. 14-15	Who's who p. 101	Body building blocks p. 98		
Skill Sharpener Science 6		Heredity pp. 3-4	pp. 5-7	pp. 8-10	
Notebook	Usborne Human body glossary- define genome.				

Week 3	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Skill Sharpener Science 6	DNA pp. 11-12	pp. 13-15	pp. 16-17	pp. 18	
Notebook	Glossary of Usborne Human Body- define DNA.				
Maker Lab Outdoors					Water Rocket pp. 118-125
JW References	The Storage Capacity of DNA g 12/13 p. 16	Where Did the Instructions Come From? <i>Origin of Life Brochure</i> pp. 13-21			Read: Mendel (see below)