

Transcript for Video Clip 3.2

Teacher/video ID:	Wilde, 3.2_mspcp_gr.3.variations.traits_wilde_L4_c1-3
Content area:	Variation in traits
STeLLA strategy:	Engage students in analyzing and interpreting data and observations (STL strategy 4). Engage student in constructing explanations and arguments (STL strategy 5).
Context:	In this lesson on variation in traits, students have been discussing their simulation results in which lizards ate beetles in a desert environment. In the first clip, the teacher introduces the task of using data to explain why variations in the beetles' color might affect survival in their environment. In the second clip, students share their claims with the class, and in the third clip, students discuss in small groups how the data from their simulation might provide evidence that supports their claims.

Video Clip 2a

Time Code	Speaker	Discussion
00:00:00	T	All right. We now know how to kind of observe and get our observations down and look at our data.
00:00:07	T	So we wanna use this information to help develop an explanation about what's happening. So our focus question from yesterday was <i>Why do variations among beetles in the desert matter?</i>
00:00:22	T	So let's reword this explana ... or this question for [an] explanation. The question you're going to answer is <i>Do differences in color in beetles affect whether they get eaten or not?</i>

Video Clip 2b

Time Code	Speaker	Discussion
00:00:36	T	Do I have anybody willing to share their answer? Ooh, I've got, like, half my room wants to volunteer. Let's see. Wayland, would you like to share your claim?
00:00:52	SN	Yes, because in their habitats, they might stand out or stay in.
00:00:57	T	Oh. OK. Adriana.
00:01:02	SN	I wrote yes, because some beetles blend into their habitats.
00:01:09	T	Some beetles blend into their habitats. OK, let's try and be using some of the evidence that we saw as well. Tyler.
00:01:19	SN	Yes, because the beetles in the grasslands ... the green beetles can blend in with the grass, and in the desert, the black beetles can blend in with the rocks.
00:01:30	T	OK. And let's do one more. Emily H.
00:01:36	SN	Yes, because it doesn't matter what color it is, but [inaudible] certain color of beetle that it likes.
00:01:43	T	Oh. OK. All right, last one, Emily M.

00:01:47	SN	They can, like, well, like, they can both blend in ... in different, like, different types of beetles. There's also yellow beetles, and there are red beetles. They can blend in with, like, other stuff.
00:02:02	S	Like, if there was a apple, a red beetle ... beetle can, like, blend in. If there was, like, a yellow banana, a yellow beetle could blend in with it.
00:02:11	S	So, like, they all have different ways they can, like, hide from a predator.
00:02:17	T	OK. Good deal.
00:02:21	T	So what do you think over here?

Video Clip 2c

Time Code	Speaker	Discussion
00:02:23	SN	On my claim?
00:02:25	T	Mm-hm.
00:02:26	S	I think sometimes because some of them have the color, so they make you have [inaudible] stuff for it [inaudible]. Stuff on their back.
00:02:39	S	And they can be warm or cold or hot.
00:02:46	T	OK. But what does your evidence here say about how the color affects whether or not they get eaten. Does it say the color has nothing to do with it?
00:02:57	T	Or does it say, yeah, color probably affects whether they get eaten or not?
00:03:03	S	The color.
00:03:04	T	It does affect whether they get eaten? OK. What here is showing you that?
00:03:11	S	Maybe how many had survived or not.
00:03:16	T	Oh. How many survived or not survived. So we know that ...
00:03:21	S	The purple.
00:03:22	T	Light purple, there were four that survived, right? And what about green? How many survived in green?
00:03:27	S	Two.
00:03:28	T	So which color is more likely to survive in that situation? Probably purple, right?