

Brandon Valley School District

District Learning Plan

April 13-17, 2020

Grade 4 Reading



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Review

SUBJECT/GRADE: Reading/4th

DATES: April 13 - 17



What do students need to do? Link to BV instructional video for week of April 13-17, 2020	Monday: (4/13) - No School Tuesday: (4/14) - Read the South Dakota Road Trip article, <i>Travel to Sioux Falls</i> and discuss the article with a family member Wednesday: (4/15) - Read the article, <i>Everyday Mysteries: Why don't I fall out of an upside-down roller coaster?</i> and answer the comprehension questions Thursday: (4/16) - Complete the simile and metaphor pages Friday: (4/17) - Read for 20 minutes and write a 3 to 5 sentence summary about what you read
What do students need to bring back to school?	1. Simile and metaphor worksheets
What standards do the lessons cover?	4.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. 4.RL.10 By the end of the year read and comprehend a variety of literary texts. 4.RI.1 Explain what a text says explicitly and draw inferences by referring to details and examples in the text.
What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?	Need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Travel to Sioux Falls</i> article ● <i>Everyday Mysteries</i> article and comprehension questions ● Simile and metaphor pages ● A book to read, pencil, paper Extra: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scholastic Reading website - https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html ● Storyline Online: Have some of your favorite stories read to you by movie stars! - https://www.storylineonline.net/ ● Into the Book: Go "into the book" to play games that practice reading strategies! https://reading.ecb.org/ ● https://www.freechildrenstories.com/ ● https://ngexplorer.cengage.com/ngyoungexplorer/index.html ● https://www.getepic.com/?utm_channel=search&gclid=EAlaIqobChMI_o3_eyw6AlVWPfjBx3LcwGfEAAYASAAEgLDDfD_BwE -Epic ● https://www.audible.com/ ● Ebooks at Siouxland Libraries - https://siouxlandlib.org/

<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete the learning activities embedded the South Dakota Roadtrip <i>Travel to Sioux Falls</i> article ● Create an advertisement for the book you're reading. ● Create a new book cover for the book you're reading ● Draw your favorite scene in the book. ● Write a letter to a friend or relative ● Create a comic strip ● Start a journal about your time away from school
<p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>	<p>Brandon Elementary Building Principal: Mr. Horst- merle.horst@k12.sd.us Teachers: Mr. Giles- Scott.Giles@k12.sd.us Mr. Krivarchka- Joe.Krivarchka@k12.sd.us Ms. Lane- Katee.Lane@k12.sd.us Mr. Rogers- Marshall.Rogers@k12.sd.us Mr. Schultz- Benjamin.Schultz@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Fred Assam Elementary Building Principal: Ms. Foster- susan.foster@k12.sd.us Teachers: Ms. Harte- Sarah.Harte@k12.sd.us Ms. Scholten- Tara.Scholten@k12.sd.us Mr. Steemken- Evan.Steemken@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Robert Bennis Elementary Building Principal: Ms. Hofkamp- Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us Teachers: Mr. Linneweber- Cody.Linneweber@k12.sd.us Ms. Pudwill- Andrea.Pudwill@k12.sd.us Ms. Storm- Jena.Storm@k12.sd.us Mr. Sylliaasen- Tim.Sylliaasen@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Valley Springs Elementary Building Principal: Ms. Palmer- tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us Teacher: Ms. Abens- lindsey.abens@k12.sd.us long-term sub for laura.lueders@k12.sd.us</p>
<p>Notes:</p>	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

SIoux FALLS

ESTABLISHED IN: 1856
POPULATION: 183,200

Town History

The city of Sioux Falls is named for the Sioux (Oceti Sakowin) tribe of American Indians and the waterfalls of the Big Sioux River located in the middle of town. The Falls of the Big Sioux River have been an important part of Sioux Falls history. Native American tribes were the first to visit the Falls and brought stories of them to European explorers. They called the Sioux River "Wakpa-Ipaktan" which means "The Thick Wooded River." The Falls are a popular place for tourists to visit.

Many of the older buildings in Sioux Falls were made from the area's distinctive pink quartzite rock. Pioneers first staked homestead claims on the banks of the Big Sioux River prior to the Civil War in 1856. Homesteaders continued to settle in Sioux Falls bringing the population up to 2,100 by 1880, making Sioux Falls the largest city in the Dakota Territory. The village of Sioux Falls was incorporated in 1876 and became a city in March of 1889.

Source: <https://visitsiouxfalls.com/things-to-do/falls-park/>

Vocabulary

SCULPTURE: *the art of making statues by carving or chiseling (as in wood or stone), by modeling, or by casting (as in melted metal)*

WATERFALL: *an area in a stream or river where running water falls down from a high place (such as over a cliff)*

Research - Discuss - Learn

1. Sioux Falls has been referred to as a boom town. Explain what this means.
2. Railroads started the population boom in the Sioux Falls area. What other events have contributed to an increase in population for this area?

Sioux Falls – A Boom Town from the Beginning

Sioux Falls has been called a boom town since it was established in 1856. A boom town is one that has grown very rapidly because of increased population and businesses. The development of the railroad, homesteading, and the banking, healthcare, and agriculture industries of the area all contributed to its growth.

Arrival of the Railroad in 1878

Sioux Falls was founded by land developers who hoped to become wealthy by claiming the best town locations before the arrival of railroads and settlers. The arrival of the railroad in 1878 brought people, supplies, and new businesses to the Sioux Falls area.

In March 1878 the Sioux Falls Pantagraph (newspaper) reported that... "the hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity; the boarding houses have eager customers for all their hash;... [and] the lumber dealers are up to their eyes in business. New arrivals were coming daily, coming by stage, by livery, by freighters' wagons and on foot."

The U.S. Land Office in Sioux Falls was processing an average of more than seventy claims a day for 160 acres of free land to each homesteader.

Travel Log

WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

Joe Foss was famous for:
Sioux Falls is called a boom town because:
Sioux Falls is South Dakota's largest city. List two things that contributed to the growth of this city.

SI OUX FALLS

World War I, World War II, and the Interstate System

World War I caused another surge of growth. World War I brought economic success as the price of crops and agricultural land rapidly increased. The invention of the tractor at this time contributed to an economic boom during and after the war. Rail cars were hard to come by, so farmers bought trucks to haul their goods and produce. Auto manufacturers and commercial trucking businesses expanded to meet the need for vehicles.

World War II also had an effect on the population numbers. An Army Air Corps school for radio operators graduated more than 50,000 servicemen in 3 years. This base was closed in 1945 and later became the city's airport. The airport was named Joe Foss Field in honor of Joe Foss, a local flying ace.

The location of Sioux Falls by the interstate highway system created in 1956 guaranteed continued population growth.

Agriculture, Banking, and Healthcare Industries

In 1909 Sioux Falls became home to one of the largest stockyards in the nation at that time. The John Morrell plant (now Smithfield) was the largest employer in the city.

In 1981, Citibank transferred its credit card operations from New York to Sioux Falls to take advantage of friendlier anti-usury laws which regulate the amount of interest that can be charged on a loan. Several other financial companies also moved to Sioux Falls or expanded their existing business in the city.

A third factor contributing to growth has been the expansion of the local healthcare industry. The two largest hospitals, Sanford and Avera Health are also the two largest present-day employers in the city.

Research - Discuss - Learn

1. In addition to Pierre, which other town was the final contender for state capitol?
2. Do you think Pierre was a good selection as the location for state capitol? Explain your answer.

Sioux Falls and the Fight for State Capital

Choosing a town as temporary state capital was the first order of business when the new state legislature met in 1889. Sioux Falls being the state's largest city thought they had an edge in the competition. Pierre, Aberdeen, Redfield, Mitchell, Huron, and Watertown were also all competing for the honor. Pierre was selected as the temporary capital and was voted in as the permanent capital in 1890.



REST STOP

Every year Sioux Falls hosts the sculpture walk, a year round exhibit of outdoor sculptures. The sculptures are displayed in downtown Sioux Falls.

Take a virtual tour at <https://sculpturewalksiouxfalls>.



History PASSPORT

We learned that Sioux Falls was named for the falls that run through the middle of the town. Falls Park is one of the beautiful parks located in our state. Complete the *What's in a Name* activity to learn about other South Dakota parks.

The Three Sisters Legend

Sioux Falls, the largest city in the state, is a regional center for banking, healthcare, and agriculture-related businesses. Meat processing, corn, soybeans, and dairy products are the main agriculture industries. Corn is one of the main crops grown in eastern South Dakota and the Sioux Falls area. In fact, a grist mill was built in the late 1870's at the location of the Falls using the power of the water to grind grains such as corn. Parts of the mill are still standing and can be seen at Falls Park. A picture of the mill can be seen at <https://visitsiouxfalls.com/things-to-do/falls-park>.

Corn was first raised by the Native Americans. Corn, along with beans and pumpkins, was an important food source and a sacred symbol in the Native American culture. The men cleared the land for planting, and the women planted corn with bean and pumpkin seeds. These three crops were known as the Three Sisters. According to legend, the Three Sisters are a gift from the Great Spirit for the health of its people. The seeds were planted in a round mound of dirt symbolizing the never ending cycle of nature. Each mound was 3 feet in diameter and had 4-6 corn plants in the center. The beans provided nitrogen for the soil. The corn provided stalks for the bean plants to climb upon. The pumpkin leaves shaded the ground to keep weeds from growing. In addition to food, corn was and is used for decoration, tools, and as a part of religious ceremonies. Native American tribes shared their knowledge of raising and

producing corn with early pioneers in this area and throughout the state. Early pioneers also used corn as money. They used it to barter for food as well as pay taxes and other bills. Today corn is no longer used to pay bills, but it is an important commodity for export to other countries.

Research - Discuss - Learn

1. What is the main theme of the Three Sisters story?
2. Explain how the three plants (corn, beans, and squash) support each other.

Vocabulary

EXPORT: to carry or send abroad, especially for sale in another country

GRIST MILL: a building providing machinery for grinding grain

LEGEND: a story coming down from the past whose truth is popularly accepted but cannot be verified

GRINDING: to reduce to powder or small fragments by friction



Agriculture
PASSPORT

We learned that Native Americans used patterns made of corn to decorate pottery, sculptures, and other works of art. The Corn Palace in Mitchell is decorated on the outside by murals made of corn. Create a mural featuring a Sioux Falls location, a South Dakota state symbol, or design of your choice. First draw an outline of your design, and then fill it in with corn kernels or small pieces of colored paper.



Ground Works
SD High in the Classroom

Everyday Mysteries: Why don't I fall out of an upside-down roller coaster?

By Library of Congress, adapted by Newsela staff on 01.05.17

Word Count **361**

Level **600L**



TOP: An amusement park steel rail roller coaster with its cars full of screaming riders; MyLoupe/ UIG Via Getty Images. BOTTOM: The Sidewinder at Six Flags Elitch Gardens in Denver, Colorado; Wikimedia Commons

Question: Some roller coasters go upside down. Why don't people fall out?

Answer: Inertia keeps you from falling out. Inertia is a kind of resistance. It pushes back against a change in direction. When the coaster spins around, makes your body press against the bottom of the roller coaster car.

Roller coasters do not have engines. They are pulled up the first hill by a strong cord. Then, the coaster is pushed along by two types of energy. Energy is the ability to do work. It is a kind of power.

Back And Forth

When a roller coaster goes down the first hill it builds up stored energy. Stored energy is also called potential energy.

At the bottom of the hill, the stored energy is converted into kinetic energy. Kinetic energy builds up when an object or a person is moving. This energy pushes the train to the top of the next hill.

With each hill, the same thing happens. The train moves back and forth between potential and kinetic energy.

Over time, the coaster starts to slow down. It is slowed by the train's wheels pushing against the track. It is also slowed by wind that pushes against the cars. The coaster has less energy toward the end of the ride. For that reason, the last hills are lower.

Stronger Than Gravity

Some coasters flip you all the way upside down. Then, inertia keeps you safe. It presses your body toward the outside of the loop. That keeps you in your seat as the car flips.

As you go upside down, gravity is still pulling you. Inertia is stronger, though. It keeps you pushed toward the floor of the car.

Coaster Firsts

The first version of a roller coaster was a sled ride. It was built in Russia in the 1400s.

The first roller coaster in America was built in 1884. It was built in New York by La Marcus Thompson.

The world's tallest and fastest roller coaster is in Jackson Township, New Jersey. It is called the Kingda Ka. Kingda Ka is 456 feet tall. It travels at a speed of 128 miles an hour.



Quiz

- 1 What keeps you in your seat when you go upside down on a roller coaster?
- (A) force of inertia
 - (B) force of gravity
 - (C) kinetic energy
 - (D) potential energy

- 2 Read the paragraph from the introduction [paragraphs 1-3].

Inertia keeps you from falling out. Inertia is a kind of resistance. It pushes back against a change in direction. When the coaster spins around, makes your body press against the bottom of the roller coaster car.

What is this paragraph MOSTLY about?

- (A) how a roller coaster works
 - (B) what inertia is and what it does
 - (C) why people fall from roller coasters
 - (D) when inertia helps and when it does not help
- 3 When does a roller coaster have the most stored energy?
- (A) It builds up at the top of the first hill.
 - (B) It builds up at the bottom of the first hill.
 - (C) It builds up as it presses your body towards the loop.
 - (D) It builds up as the coaster is moving around the loop.

- 4 Which paragraph from the section "Back And Forth" explains what causes a roller coaster to slow down?

- 5 How fast is does the tallest coaster in the world travel?

- (A) 14 miles per hour
- (B) 84 miles per hour
- (C) 128 miles per hour
- (D) 456 miles per hour

- 6 Which selection from the section "Stronger Than Gravity" explains WHY you stay in your seat when roller coasters go upside down?

- (A) Some coasters flip you all the way upside down.
- (B) Then, inertia keeps you safe. It presses your body toward the outside of the loop.
- (C) As you go upside down, gravity is still pulling you.
- (D) Inertia is stronger, though.

7 Which of the following is an example of kinetic energy?

- (A) A child sitting on a sled.
- (B) A sled lying at the top of a hill.
- (C) A sled sliding down a hill.
- (D) A child sitting at the top of a hill.

8 Which sentence explains a MAIN idea of the entire article?

- (A) Different kinds of energy and force affect roller coasters.
- (B) Some roller coasters go upside down and some do not.
- (C) Kinetic energy builds up when a roller coaster is moving.
- (D) Stored energy is released at the bottom of a hill.

Name: _____

Similes

A simile is a comparison of two unlike people or things using the words *like* or *as*. Similes often contain exaggeration.

examples: **John is as strong as a bull.**

Mary is like a human calculator.



In the first sentence, John's strength is compared to an ox.

In the second sentence, Mary must have great math skills because she's being compared to a calculator.

Write six similes about six different people you know.
Be sure all of your similes are kind and positive.

1. _____ is as _____ as a _____.

2. _____ is as _____ as a _____.

3. _____ is like _____.

4. _____ is like _____.

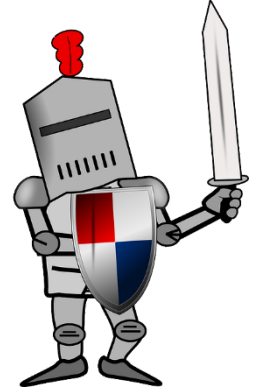
5. _____

6. _____

Name _____ **Metaphors**

Using Metaphors to Compare Things

A metaphor is a kind of figurative language that is a direct comparison between two unlike things. You can tell a metaphor from a simile because a simile uses the words "like" or "as." A metaphor is often constructed using the verb "to be."



DIRECTIONS: Underline the metaphor in each sentence below. Then identify the two things that are being compared.

1. My boyfriend is my knight in shining armor.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____

2. The pond was a mirror; in it I could see everything.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____

3. The scales of justice had finally caught up with him.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____

4. She has been on an emotional rollercoaster.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____

5. He is trying to build a bridge to his future.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____

6. Once we solve this problem, it will be clear sailing.

Thing #1: _____ Thing #2: _____