

Brandon Valley School District  
District Learning Plan  
April 20-24, 2020

Grade 4 Reading



## Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Review

SUBJECT/GRADE: Reading /4th

DATES: April 20-24



What do students need to do?  <a href="#">Link to BV instructional video for week of April 20-24, 2020</a>	Monday: (4/20) - Read the article Raising Puppies for Others and complete the activity  Tuesday: (4/21) - Read the article Travel to Brookings and discuss the article with a family member  Wednesday: (4/22) - Read the article How Roller Coasters Work and answer the comprehension questions  Thursday: (4/23) - Complete the simile and metaphor page  Friday: (4/24) - Read for 20 minutes and write a 3-5 sentence summary about what you read
What do students need to bring back to school?	1. Raising Puppies for Others activity
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?	Similes: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm6zt24w0qU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm6zt24w0qU</a> Metaphors: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3a-Dzx9yts">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3a-Dzx9yts</a> Virtual trip to Brookings, SD <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT8OnH5elgQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT8OnH5elgQ</a>
What can students do if they finish early?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Complete the learning activities embedded the South Dakota Roadtrip <i>Travel to Brookings</i> article</li> <li>● Create an advertisement for the book you're reading.</li> <li>● Create a new book cover for the book you're reading</li> <li>● Draw your favorite scene in the book.</li> <li>● Write a letter to a friend or relative</li> <li>● Create a comic strip</li> <li>● Start a journal about your time away from school</li> </ul>
Who can we contact if we have questions?	<b>Brandon Elementary</b> <b>Building Principal:</b> Mr. Horst- <a href="mailto:merle.horst@k12.sd.us">merle.horst@k12.sd.us</a> <b>Teachers:</b> Mr. Giles- <a href="mailto:Scott.Giles@k12.sd.us">Scott.Giles@k12.sd.us</a> Mr. Krivarchka- <a href="mailto:Joe.Krivarchka@k12.sd.us">Joe.Krivarchka@k12.sd.us</a> Ms. Lane- <a href="mailto:Katee.Lane@k12.sd.us">Katee.Lane@k12.sd.us</a> Mr. Rogers- <a href="mailto:Marshall.Rogers@k12.sd.us">Marshall.Rogers@k12.sd.us</a> Mr. Schultz- <a href="mailto:Benjamin.Schultz@k12.sd.us">Benjamin.Schultz@k12.sd.us</a>

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**Notes:**

***Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)***

*Brandon Valley School District*

# Raising Puppies for Others

Do you love puppies? Have you ever thought of becoming a Puppy Raiser? Puppy Raisers raise puppies to be Seeing Eye dogs.

A Seeing Eye dog is a dog that helps people who are visually challenged or who have other serious visual disabilities. Seeing Eye dogs, or guide dogs, help people get around in their daily lives. When they have the right training, these dogs can guide their masters around busy sidewalks and streets and through crowded malls and airports.

As a Puppy Raiser, your family gets a puppy when it's young, about eight weeks old. Your job is to foster the puppy, giving it a home until it's about 18 months old. During that time, you must socialize the puppy, or take the puppy almost everywhere with you. The puppy needs to get used to being around people in many different situations, especially noisy and busy places.

As a Puppy Raiser, you must take the puppy to obedience classes. At the classes, the puppy learns how to obey commands like *sit*, *stay* and *come*. The puppy learns to lie down on command and walk on a leash too. Your job as a Puppy Raiser is to practice with the puppy until it masters all of these skills.

After about a year and a half, the puppy heads off to more training where it learns to be a Seeing Eye dog. This training will get the dog ready for a new owner—a visually challenged person who will depend on that dog to help make life easier.

So do you want to be a Puppy Raiser? First your parents must fill out an application and go through an interview. If your family is accepted into the program, you receive a puppy plus all the things your puppy needs, including food, a dish, a leash, and more. Then you can enjoy training the new puppy. When the puppy moves on to do its job, you can always foster another puppy!

**Directions: Use the article to help you answer the following questions**

1.) What evidence can you find that training a Seeing Eye dog helps people? Write two details that you find.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.) If you were to consider becoming a Puppy Raiser, what are two questions you might ask about the program?

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.) Do you think that being a Puppy Raiser is more fun or more work? Write two reasons to support your opinion.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# BROOKINGS

**ESTABLISHED IN:** 1879  
**POPULATION:** 23,895

Photo source: Alexius Horatius

## Town History

Brookings became a town in 1879. The town was originally called Ada and was part of a railroad route. The name was changed to honor Judge Wilmot Wood Brookings, one of Dakota Territory's greatest pioneers and promoter of Dakota Territory settlement. Judge Brookings became South Dakota's Interim Governor of Dakota Territory in 1859 before it was officially formed in 1861. The town is the county seat of Brookings County.

## Building Dakota Territory — Towns, Counties, & Government

Mr. Brookings set out for Dakota Territory from the state of Maine, arriving in Sioux Falls in 1857. He was one of the first settlers in the area. Brookings and his group represented the Western Town Company. Town companies were in the business of building towns by selling lots or small sections of land to settlers for homes and businesses. While on a business trip near present day Brookings, he fell from his horse. It was night time and the temperature was about 30 degrees below zero. Mr. Brookings was unable to catch his horse. Knowing he would freeze to death if he walked, he began to run. He ran all night. The area had very few settlers at that time, so there was no place for him to stop for help. When Mr. Brookings arrived in Sioux Falls, a distance of 20 miles, his wet feet had such severe frostbite that they had to be amputated.

Though such a tragedy would have scared many people away from settling in Dakota Territory, Mr. Brookings stayed. He became a member of the Territorial Legislature and later Governor of Dakota Territory. Brookings County and the city were named for this highly respected man.

The story of Mr. Brookings' life is similar to that of many leaders in South Dakota's early history. Once settlers had their homesteads built, they started building towns and selecting candidates for leaders to govern their towns.

Counties are an important part of government. Currently South Dakota is divided into 66 counties. Each county is governed by an elected Board of Commissioners. Each county has a 'capital' or county seat. Counties are a regional form of government. Their functions include handling

legal proceedings, law enforcement, probating wills, and recording marriages, births, and deaths.

### Research - Discuss - Learn

1. What is a county? What are some of the functions of a county?
2. Counties assess fees or taxes for property. How is the money used? How is the tax or assessment calculated?

## Vocabulary

**INTERIM:** *a period of time between events*

**AMPUTATED:** *to cut off (part of a person's body)*

**COUNTY:** *an area of a state that is larger than a city and has its own government to deal with local matters*

## SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY – A LAND GRANT UNIVERSITY

Brookings is home to South Dakota State University (SDSU), the largest university in the state. An Act of the Territorial Legislature in 1881 made it a law that 'An Agriculture College for the Territory of Dakota be established in Brookings.' One hundred sixty thousand (160,000) acres of land were set aside for this college. SDSU was originally called the Dakota Agriculture College. Students go to SDSU to get degrees in many areas other than agriculture. A few common programs of study are: Agricultural Science, Animal Science, Conservation, Design, Engineering, Education, Journalism, and Nursing.

South Dakota has many other schools students can attend after graduating from high school, including four technical institutes, six state universities, and private colleges and universities.

### Research - Discuss - Learn

1. Does every state have a land grant university? Explain your answer.
2. What is the purpose of a land grant university?

### Scavenger Hunt

What college or university is closest to your hometown?

What flavor of ice cream is most popular at the SDSU Dairy Bar?



### REST STOP - - - - - SDSU Dairy Bar

South Dakota State University (SDSU) is well known for ice cream made by students at the University's Dairy Bar. The ice cream was first sold only on the university campus. However it became so popular that it is now sold in stores across the state. The Dairy Bar has over 60 flavors of ice cream and 24 varieties of cheese. Visit this fun ice cream shop at:

<https://www.sdstate.edu/dairy-and-food-science/sdsu-dairy-bar>

### Travel Log **WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL**

My favorite part of the visit to Brookings was.... because:

Three words I would use to describe Mr. Brookings are: Explain your answer.



### History PASSPORT

We learned a little about counties in South Dakota and some of their functions. One of their functions is to issue license plates for vehicles. Complete the *What's in a Number* activity to learn about the license plate numbering system.

# BROOKINGS AGRICULTURE



## Agriculture — An Important Part of Brookings's Economy

Agriculture is an important part of the history and economy of Brookings and the entire state of South Dakota. Cattle, hogs, dairy products, corn (maize), soybeans, and oats are produced. There are soybean and dairy processing facilities in the area. Manufacturing is also an important industry. Manufactured products include plastics, playground equipment, doors, electronic displays, and signs.

At our last stop on the road trip, we learned that dairy cows are raised to provide us with milk from which other dairy products are made. Dairy foods are an important part of a healthy diet. These foods are high in calcium, a mineral your body uses to build bones and teeth. Dairy foods also provide other nutrients such as protein, phosphorous, and riboflavin.

### Research - Discuss - Learn

1. A cow can make 100 glasses of milk each day. How many gallons is this? (Note: Calculate each glass as one 8 ounce cup.)
2. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend how many servings of dairy products each day?

## The Digestive System of a Cow

Did you know that what a cow eats affects how much milk she makes? A cow that eats only grass makes about 50 glasses of milk a day. A cow that eats grass, corn, hay, and mixed feed can make about 100 glasses a day. A dairy cow can eat almost 90 pounds of feed a day. She can also drink almost a bathtub full of water each day. Cows need a large stomach to digest all that food and water. A cow that weighs 1,200 pounds may have a stomach that can hold 300 pounds of food!

A cow's stomach has four different parts – all with different roles in the digestive process. Here's a simple summary of that process. When the cow eats, it lightly chews and swallows the food. The food travels to the first two stomach compartments, the rumen and the reticulum, where it is stored. The cow later spits up bits of the unchewed food called cud and chews it completely this time before swallowing it again. The cud then goes to the third and fourth stomach compartments, the omasum and abomasum, where it is fully digested.



Agriculture  
PASSPORT

Dairy cows and beef cattle – how are they alike – how are they different? Complete the *Beef and Dairy Cattle Venn Diagram* activity to show these characteristics. Learn how cows digest their food by completing the *Digestive System of Cow* activity.

### Travel Log

#### WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

My favorite dairy food is....because:

We learned that cows have four stomach compartments. Describe the food digestion process of a cow.



# How roller coasters work

By How Stuff Works, adapted by Newsela staff on 05.09.19

Word Count **468**

Level **550L**



Image 1. A roller coaster in a loop-the-loop. To get through such an impressive loop, the roller coaster's cars need a lot of energy. Photo by: Hauke-Christian Dittrich/Getty Images

Roller coasters are a great place to learn about science. The rides are driven almost entirely by basic forces. These forces include inertia and gravity. They give roller coasters their energy. Energy is another word for power. It allows things to move.

A roller coaster looks a lot like a train. It has cars that move on tracks. There is a big difference between a train and a roller coaster, though. A roller coaster has no engine. It has no power source of its own. For most of the ride, the train is moved by basic forces.

## Gravity On The First Hill

Most roller coasters begin by climbing a tall hill. This allows the coaster to build up potential energy. Potential energy is stored energy. It can be changed into moving energy. The coaster has potential energy because it is high up. Gravity can pull it back down. Gravity is an invisible force. It is what makes things fall when they are dropped.

Once a roller coaster reaches the top of the hill, it starts going down. Then gravity takes over. The potential energy changes to moving energy. Gravity pushes down on the cars. If the tracks slope down, gravity pulls the front of the car toward the ground. That makes the car speed up. If the tracks tilt up, gravity pulls down on the back of the car. That makes the car slow down.

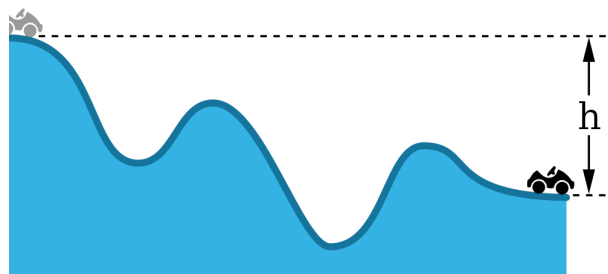


### Changing Energy

The car keeps moving because of inertia. It is a force that balances out the force of gravity. Inertia causes moving objects to keep moving. Gravity might slow them down, though. The car keeps going even when it goes up a hill. The speed from the last hill carries the car up the next hill. As it climbs up, energy changes again. The moving energy changes back to potential energy. Then the car goes down the next hill. The potential energy becomes moving energy again. In this way, the track is always changing energy. The energy goes from moving to potential and back again.

### No Energy Left At The End

As it moves along, the car also loses energy. Eventually, it gets to the end of the track. By then, there is no energy left. The train has two options. It either comes to a stop or is sent up the first hill again for another ride.



A roller coaster is actually pretty basic. It is a machine that changes energy. The coaster uses forces like gravity and inertia. They move the train along a winding track.

## Quiz

- 1 Balanced forces are forces of the same size. When balanced forces act on both sides of an object, the object keeps doing what it was doing.
- If balanced forces are acting on a stopped roller coaster car, the car will stay still. What will happen if balanced forces act on moving roller coaster car?
- (A) The car will stay still.
  - (B) The car will keep moving.
  - (C) The car will stop.
  - (D) The car will speed up.
- 2 Read the section "Gravity On The First Hill."
- Why does a roller coaster car start to slow as it goes up a hill?
- (A) Gravity is pulling it down.
  - (B) Gravity is pushing it up.
  - (C) Inertia is pulling it down.
  - (D) Inertia is pushing it up.
- 3 Unbalanced forces are forces of different sizes. When unbalanced forces act on an object, the object's movement changes.
- What might happen to a moving roller coaster car if unbalanced forces are acting on it?
- (A) The car will start moving.
  - (B) The car will stay still.
  - (C) The car will slow down.
  - (D) The car will go on forever.
- 4 How does going down a hill affect a roller coaster car's energy?
- (A) It changes from moving energy to potential energy.
  - (B) It changes from potential energy to moving energy.
  - (C) It starts to store up energy as it goes down.
  - (D) It starts to lose all of its energy as it goes down.
- 5 What question could help you find out if unbalanced forces are acting on a roller coaster car?
- (A) Is the car's movement changing?
  - (B) Does the track have hills?
  - (C) Does the car have potential energy?
  - (D) Does the car have moving energy?

6 Read the selection from the section "Changing Energy."

*The car keeps moving because of inertia. It is a force that balances out the force of gravity. Inertia causes moving objects to keep moving.*

What does the phrase "balances out" mean?

- (A) avoids
- (B) creates
- (C) copies
- (D) equals

7 You notice that the car isn't moving at all. What does this tell you?

- (A) Unbalanced forces are acting on the car.
- (B) Balanced forces are acting on the car.
- (C) The car has potential energy.
- (D) The car has moving energy.

8 Read the selection from the section "Gravity On The First Hill."

*If the tracks slope down, gravity pulls the front of the car toward the ground. That makes the car speed up.*

Which word could replace "slope" WITHOUT changing the meaning of the selection?

- (A) slant
- (B) slow
- (C) close
- (D) break

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **Similes and Metaphors**

## Similes and Metaphors

A **simile** compares two different things using the words *like* or *as*. A **metaphor** compares two different things without using *like* or *as*, usually by saying that one thing is another, or that one thing has the qualities of another.



**EXAMPLE:** Her eyes were as blue as the ocean. (simile)  
Her eyes were oceans of blue. (metaphor)

**Directions:** Read each sentence below. Does it contain a **simile (S)** or a **metaphor? (M)** Write the correct answer on the line.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The house was a wreck.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Her room was as neat as a pin.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The little boat was a dolphin in the water.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Her pimple was as big as a mountain.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Her lips were like roses.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ A thunderstorm brewed in his eyes.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Her happiness floated like bubbles all around her.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The dog was an ox.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The man was as strong as a tank.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Her laughter was a song.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The cookie tasted like cardboard.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Her opinion is as good as gold.