Brandon Valley School District

District Learning Plan

April 20-24, 2020

Grade 6 Science

Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: **Natural Disasters** **SUBJECT/GRADE: Science/6th** **DATES: April 20- 24**

What do students need to do? **Link to BV instructional video for week of April 20-24, 2020**	**For Science this week, you will complete the Severe Weather Interactive Reading.** Monday (4/20): **SEVERE WEATHER** (*Reading Worksheet*) Part 1: Read the Severe Weather Interactive Reading Passages Tuesday (4/21): **SEVERE WEATHER** (*Chart Worksheet*) Part 2: Complete the Chart for **Thunderstorms** and **Hurricanes** Wednesday (4/22): **SEVERE WEATHER** (*Chart Worksheet*) Part 2: Complete the Chart for **Tornado** and **Blizzard** Thursday (4/23): **SEVERE WEATHER** (*Writing*) Part 3: Write and informative paragraph one of the following- Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, or Blizzards Friday (4/25): **SEVERE WEATHER** (*Writing*) Part 3: Finish your writing and hand in your work.
What do students need to bring back to school?	Answer Document (Choose one way to submit from the list below) 1. Complete answer document by paper and pencil and submit tot BVIS 2. Complete answer document electronically through GOOGLE CLASSROOM
What standards do the lessons cover?	MS-ESS2-4 Develop a model to describe the cycling of water through Earth's systems driven by energy from the sun and the force of gravity. MS-ESS2-5 Collect data to provide evidence for how the motions and complex interactions of air masses results in changes in weather conditions MS-ESS2-6 Develop and use a model to describe how unequal heating and rotation of the Earth cause patterns of atmospheric and oceanic circulation that determine regional climates. MS-ESS3-2 Analyze and interpret data on natural hazards to forecast future catastrophic events and inform the development of technologies to mitigate their effects MS-ESS3-3 Apply scientific principles to design a method for monitoring and minimizing a human impact on the environment
What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?	Need: 1. Reading Passages Worksheet (PDF or Online) 2. Answer Document (PDF or on Google Classroom) 3. Paper and Pencil Extra: 1. NEWSELA- Students can access Newsela and find articles to go with different natural disasters

What can students do if they finish early?	***(Optional- Natural Disaster Research)*** 1. Using the internet or some kind of reference source- Research a Natural Disaster that has happen 2. Identify ways humans did or could have mitigated the impact 3. Send a picture to you Science Teacher
Who can we contact if we have questions?	**Brandon Valley Intermediate School** **Principal-** Mr. Skibsted- Nick.Skibsted@k12.sd.us **Assistant Principal**- Mr. Pearson- Rick.Pearson@k12.sd.us **Science Teachers:** Mr. Putnam- Mike.Putnam@k12.sd.us (blue team) Ms. Grieve- Tami.Grieve@k12.sd.us (silver team) Ms. Schindling- Kayla.Schindling@k12.sd.us (red team) Mr. VanHeel- Jeremy.VanHeel@k12.sd.us (white team)
Notes: If you have any questions or are looking for more information about severe weather please feel free to reach out to your teachers!	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Severe Weather-Interactive Reading Passages

Read & highlight about the storm's formation	Identify Safety Precautions
THUNDERSTORM: A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning and thunder and produced by a cumulonimbus cloud. Typically, thunderstorms generate gusty winds and heavy rain. There are typically three stages to a thunderstorm forming. First, strong, quickly rising currents of moist air cause clouds to grow. Second, precipitation begins to fall, pulling down some of the air. At this point, some air currents are moving up while other currents are moving down. Eventually, all air and precipitation moves downward. Lighting is flash of electricity that heats the air quickly enough to cause the thunder sound people hear after the flash. Thunderstorms occur year-round however are more likely to happen in the spring and summer months and typically during the afternoon and evening hours.	**THUNDERSTORM**: All thunderstorms produce lightning & are dangerous. If you hear the sound of thunder, then you are in danger from lightning. Lightning kills between 75 -100 people each year. Being outdoors is the most dangerous place to be during a storm. Always listen to the radio and/or television for the latest information on thunderstorms in your area. If you notice the sky darkening while outside accompanied by flashes of lighting and increasing winds, it is best to make your way indoors immediately. Since lighting is a form of electrical energy, it is best to stay away from trees, water, metal, or outdoors. If you hear the sound of thunder, go to a safe place immediately. Have an emergency kit available in case the power goes out.
HURRICANE: :A hurricane is a huge storm that forms in the oceans typically 80°F or warmer. Evaporation from the ocean increases a hurricane's strength. The water vapor from the ocean condenses and releases strong energy, causing powerful, spiraling winds to move inward and upward within the air. Hurricanes move in a circular motion, counter clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, however, move clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Winds can be anywhere from 74 to 200 mph and can move at a rate of 10-20 miles an hour. When this storm moves from the ocean to the land, heavy rain, strong winds, and large waves damage buildings, trees, homes, etc and cause major flooding.	**HURRICANE:** Prior to a hurricane, it is important to prepare for them to avoid damage or destruction. To prepare a home or building for a hurricane, it is necessary to board up windows to prevent them from breaking and/or glass blown everywhere potentially damaging other things and injuring people. If windows cannot be boarded up, it is important to stay away from them and relocate to an area in the building without them. Furthermore, avoid going outside during this storm and to have supplies such as flashlights, battery powered radios, while inside.
TORNADO: A tornado is a cloud in the shape of a funnel that spins very fast. They develop from thunderstorms and move across land. Layers of wind move in different directions and different speeds and in between these layers air spins or rolls, like a log on its side. Rising winds move one end up and downward push the other side down, causing it to become upright in the shape of a funnel. When this funnel hits the ground, it becomes known as a tornado. While typically lasting only a few minutes that is just enough time for damage to be done. Tornadoes are very destructive as they have wind speeds as high as 300mph. These winds can throw cars, demolish buildings, uproot trees, etc.	**TORNADO:** If a tornado warning is given, immediately move to lowest point of a building such as the basement. If, however, there is no basement, it is crucial to find either a closet or room without windows, go inside a bathtub or even under a large piece of furniture to protect yourself. Avoid going inside a car because a tornado is powerful and strong enough to blow the vehicle away. Even after a tornado has happened, it is important recognize some power lines may be down but still live which presents a danger of someone being electrocuted or fire started.
BLIZZARD: A blizzard is unlike a normal snowstorm, it is long-lasting with very strong winds and intense snowfall. Blizzards on the east coast of the United States are known as Nor'easter. Since the east coast is along the Atlantic Ocean, the storm stalls over the coast and can sometimes last for 24 hours dumping huge amounts of snow over the area. You need three things to have a blizzard; cold air at the surface, lots of moisture, and lift. Warm air must rise over cold air gusty winds of 35 mph or more, and falling or blowing snow creating visibilities at or below 1/4 mile. These conditions are the recipe for a blizzard. Winds are dangerous during a blizzard and can make the air feel like it is below freezing causing frostbite and/or hypothermia to anyone poorly dressed while outside.	**BLIZZARD:** Blizzards conditions can make visibility nearly impossible, especially driving or simply walking from one place to another. As a result, people have gotten lost during these storms; therefore it is best to stay indoors. If you live in an area where blizzards happen, you should be prepared with extra food and supplies like a radio extra batteries, candles, blankets, etc. lots of blankets. You should also plan on staying inside. Many times, children playing right outside of their homes have gotten lost in the blinding snow.

Excerpts summarized from www.weatherwizkids.com, (2008) Scott Foresman Diamond Edition 5th grade text, Pearson Publishing.

Tuesday, April 21 and Wednesday, April 22 - (Short Answer Question)

Directions- *After reading the passages, answer the following question. Make sure to use capital letters, punctuation, and complete sentences.*

SEVERE WEATHER

			
Thunderstorm	**Hurricane**	**Tornado**	**Blizzard**
cause	cause	cause	cause
effect	effect	effect	effect
effect	effect	effect	effect
safety precautions	safety precautions	safety precautions	safety precautions

Thursday, April 23 and Friday, April 24- (Paragraph)

Directions- *After reading the passages and completing the chart. Choose one severe weather topic to write an informative paragraph. Your paragraph should consist of a topic sentence, at least three detail sentences, and a conclusion.*