

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
April 27-May 1, 2020

Grade 2 Social Studies/Science



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Seed Dispersal

SUBJECT/GRADE: Science-SS/2nd

DATES: April 27-May 1



<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of April 27 - May 1, 2020</u></p>	<p>Monday 4/27- Read the seed dispersal descriptions and complete the seed dispersal worksheet (draw pictures in the boxes to represent the various methods of seed dispersal).</p> <p>Tuesday 4/28 - Watch the video about seed dispersal and discuss it with a family member. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CCOWHa-qfc If you do not have internet access, read the article, <i>Seeds Need to Move</i> and discuss it with a family member.</p> <p>Wednesday 4/29- Read Time For Kids article on Trains.</p> <p>Thursday 4/30 -Take Train quiz.</p> <p>Friday 5/1 No assignment.</p>
<p>What do students need to turn in?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed dispersal worksheet 2. Train quiz
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>2.LS2-2 Develop a simple model that mimics the function of dispersing seeds.</p> <p>2.H11 Demonstrate chronological order using events from history.</p>
<p>What materials do students need?</p> <p>What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>Need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seed dispersal descriptions and worksheet ● Seed dispersal video OR <i>Seeds Need to Move</i> article ● Trains article and quiz ● Pencil/paper
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IXL Science - J6, J7, J8 Seed dispersers
<p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>	<p>Brandon Elementary Building Principal: Mr. Horst- Merle.Horst@k12.sd.us Teachers: Ms. Johnson- Alyssa.Johnson@k12.sd.us Ms. Kueter- Kim.Kueter@k12.sd.us Ms. Pearson- Cassie.Pearson@k12.sd.us Ms. Shutes- Cassandra.Shutes@k12.sd.us Ms. Westhoff- Kendra.Westhoff@k12.sd.us Robert Bennis Elementary Building Principal: Ms. Hofkamp- Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us Teachers:</p>

	<p>Ms. Adams- Laurie.Adams@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. DeBoer- Stacy.Deboer@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Hatlestad- Andrea.Hatlestad@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Silvernail- Jayna.Silvernail@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Westcott- Sandra.Westcott@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Fred Assam Elementary</p> <p>Building Principal:</p> <p>Ms. Foster- Susan.Foster@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Teachers:</p> <p>Ms. Deitering- Kayla.Deitering@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Kroger- Kyla.Kroger@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Livingston- Missy.Livingston@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Olson- Angie.Olson@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Presler- JoAnn.Presler@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Valley Springs Elementary:</p> <p>Building Principal:</p> <p>Ms. Palmer- Tanya.Palmer@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Teacher:</p> <p>Ms. Logan- Wanda.Logan@k12.sd.us</p>
Notes:	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed (moved) in many different ways. They can travel by wind, water, and animals.

Examples of seeds that move by wind are maple seeds (helicopters) and dandelion seeds (puff balls).

The wind carries these seeds far from the plant so they can make new plants.



An example of seeds that move by water are coconuts. Coconuts float and can travel in the water many miles until they reach land.



Examples of seeds that move by animals are berries and burrs.

Animals eat berries and other seeds. They pass through the animal and come out in their droppings elsewhere to form a new plant.

Burrs stick to animal fur and eventually fall off somewhere else and grow.



Blown by wind

Eaten by animals

Stick to fur

Float on water

Seeds Need to Move

by Rachelle Kreisman



A plant starts life as a seed. When that seed grows into a plant, that plant makes new seeds. Those seeds, too, can grow and turn into more new plants.

But did you know that not every seed grows into a plant? To become a plant, a seed has to travel. That is because seeds need room to grow. A seed has to be far enough away from other plants so that it gets the sunlight and water it needs. If a seed falls to the ground too close to its parent plant, it may not grow.

Of course, wind can spread the seeds for many plants. But some plants depend on animals to move their seeds. Those seeds are called hitchhiker

seeds. They travel on something else that moves!

Many hitchhiker seeds are prickly. They have tiny rows of hooks. The hooks can stick to fur or feathers. Hitchhiker seeds can travel for miles on an animal's body. Then they fall off or are removed. If they fall in a place that is good for growing, the seeds will grow into plants, too!

TIME *for* KIDS

This passenger train
in Shanghai, China,
reaches speeds of
268 miles per hour.



FULL SPEED AHEAD

**New technology is
making trains
faster than ever.**



China has been using maglev trains to whisk people from the city of Shanghai to its airport.

FAST FORWARD

A train shoots from a tunnel and zips over a bridge. It passes in a blur over the farmland below. Blink, and you could miss it.

Japan is testing its new maglev bullet train. It's the fastest train in the world. It reaches speeds of 375 miles per hour. That's more than twice the top speed of the Acela Express, the fastest train in the United States.

Maglev is short for “magnetic levitation.” This train does not just run on wheels. It also floats. Powerful magnets in the train and rails lift the train four inches into the air. They also **propel** it. And since the train doesn't touch the rails, there's no **friction**. That means super speeds.

Japan hopes to have the maglev in use by 2027. Traveling won't be the same. The country's capital, Tokyo, is 218 miles from the city of Nagoya. The trip takes nearly five hours by car. The maglev will make it in 40 minutes.

Japan is not the first country to build a magnetic train. China has used one for years. But that one is slower. It goes between Shanghai and its airport at a top speed of 268 miles per hour.

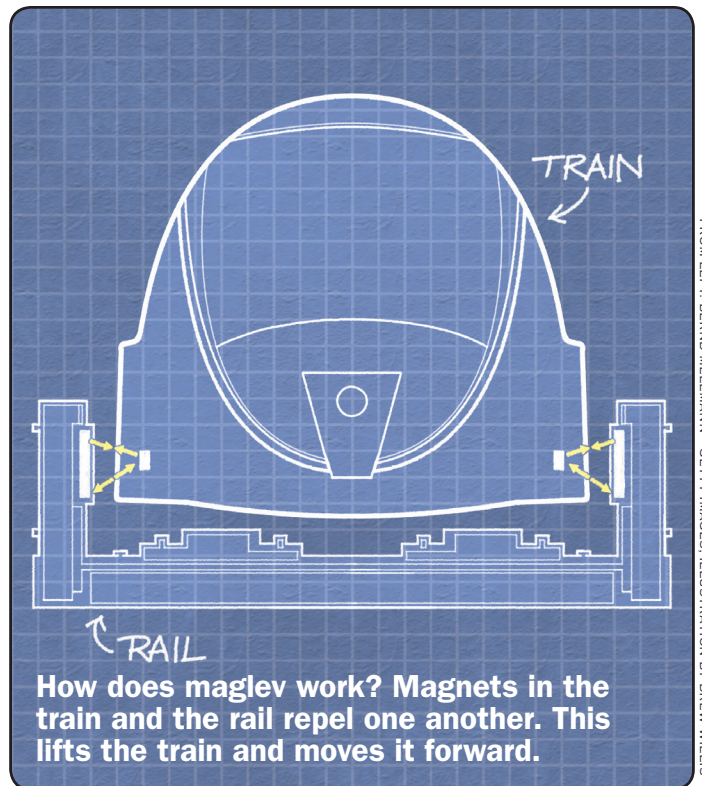
Next Stop

Will magnetic trains make it to the U.S.? There's a plan to build a maglev line between Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. The project would cost billions of dollars. Some

COVER: KEREN SU—GETTY IMAGES. COVER FONT: PIALHOV/K/GETTY IMAGES



European engineers are working on maglev technology. This train is making a test run in Germany.



FROM LEFT: BERND MUELLMANN—GETTY IMAGES; ILLUSTRATION BY DREW WILLIS

say the money should be used to build highways instead.

But supporters of maglev point to its benefits. It's quiet. It needs little maintenance. And it will not derail.

The future of train travel is fast approaching. Are you on board?

—By Brian S. McGrath

A-Z Power Words

friction *noun*: the force that causes resistance against movement between two things in contact

propel *verb*: to push or drive something forward



XINHUA/GETTY IMAGES

SPEED RACE

Life has sped up. People want to travel more quickly. **High-speed trains** make that possible. The most famous passenger-carrying maglev train is in China. Most high-speed trains rely on wheels. Check out these speeds.



SHANGHAI MAGLEV TRAIN, CHINA: 268 MILES PER HOUR (M.P.H.)



BEIJING-SHANGHAI HIGH-SPEED TRAIN, CHINA: 217 M.P.H.



BULLET TRAIN, JAPAN: 200 M.P.H.



TGV, FRANCE: 200 M.P.H.



ACELA, UNITED STATES: 150 M.P.H.





FROM S-L-O-W TO FAST!

This time line shows how trains have changed over time.



1829 Robert Stephenson built the Rocket. It was a steam engine. It was built for a contest to show off the best engine. It reached 30 miles per hour. Many steam engines since have been modeled on the Rocket.



1934 The Burlington Zephyr was an early diesel-powered passenger train that was in service in America. It's on display at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.



1981 The TGV is a high-speed train in France. It runs on electric power. It connects the country's capital, Paris, with other cities there. The TGV set a world record in 2007 for fastest wheeled train. In a test run, it went 357 miles per hour.



2006 In Asia, trains travel on the world's highest railway. The Qinghai-Tibet railway reaches a maximum height of 16,640 feet. It's hard to breathe at that height. Passengers are supplied with oxygen.

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Name Date

Full Speed Ahead

Use “Full Speed Ahead” to answer the questions. For each question, circle the letter next to the best answer.

Article: “**Fast Forward**”

- 1.** What is the section “Next Stop” mostly about?
- A.** where Japan’s maglev train will stop
 - B.** how maglev trains work
 - C.** why people should stop building other kinds of trains
 - D.** whether a maglev train will be built in the U.S. or not

Article: “**Fast Forward**”

- 2.** Which detail from the article is not supported by a photo?
- A.** Magnets lift the train four inches into the air.
 - B.** There is a maglev train that goes between Shanghai and its airport.
 - C.** A maglev train is being built between Baltimore and Washington, D.C.
 - D.** Japan is not the first country to build a magnetic train.

Article: “**Fast Forward**”

- 3.** According to the sidebar, “Speed Race,” where can you find the fastest passenger-carrying train?
- A.** China
 - B.** the United States
 - C.** France
 - D.** Japan

Article: “**Fast Forward**”

- 4.** According to the article, which is an argument against building magnetic trains?
- A.** they are noisy
 - B.** they are costly
 - C.** they are unsafe
 - D.** they are too fast

Article: “**From S-l-o-w to Fast**”

- 5.** The Rocket was
- A.** powered by electricity
 - B.** the fastest engine ever made
 - C.** a magnetic train
 - D.** a model for future trains

Article: “**From S-l-o-w to Fast**”

- 6.** What happened in 2007?
- A.** the TGV set a world record
 - B.** The TGV was invented
 - C.** the Burlington Zephyr was created
 - D.** the Rocket won a contest

Would you like to travel in a maglev train? Explain your reasoning.
