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

Grade 3 Social Studies/Science



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

Students may print out articles/quizzes listed below OR write on lined or unlined paper with

LESSON/UNIT: Life Science/Government SUBJECT/GRADE: Science - SS/3rd DATES: April 27-May 1

What do students need

Link to BV instructional video for week of April 27 - May 1, 2020	the student's name, date, and title of the worksheet at the top.		
	Monday (4/27): Science - Read article, "Russian test shows that foxes can be just as friendly		
	as pet dogs"		
	Tuesday (4/28): Science - Complete quiz (questions 1-4) for article "Russian test shows that		
	foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs" Reminder: Students can go back into the article to		
	find the text evidence to answer these questions.		
	Wednesday (4/29): Science - Write two interesting facts you learned from the science		
	article "Russian test shows that foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs"		
	Thursday (4/30): Social Studies - Read article "Our system of checks and balances"		
	Friday (5/1) : Social Studies - Complete quiz (questions 1-4) for article "Our system of checks and balances" <i>Reminder: Students can go back into the article to find the text evidence to answer these questions.</i>		
What do students need to bring back to school?	 Science Article Quiz (questions 1-4) - "Russian test shows that foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs" Write two interesting facts from article "Russian test shows that foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs" Social Studies Article Quiz (questions 1-4) - "Our system of checks and balances" When the work is completed, you may send it electronically to your child's teacher or drop it off at their school in the 3rd grade tub. 		
What standards do the lessons cover?	Science 3-LS.E - Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information; the environment also affects the traits that an organism develops. 3-LS3.2 - Use evidence and reasoning to support the explanation that traits can be influenced by the environment. Social Studies 3.C.2.2- Explain the basic political roles of leaders in the state and nation 3.C.3.2 - Identify the structure, roles, and responsibility of local government		
What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?	 Necessary Materials: Paper/pencil Articles with quizzes (posted below) Print off articles with quizzes OR complete on lined or unlined paper 		

What can students do if Do you think it would be a good idea to have a fox as a pet after reading the article? they finish early? Discuss with your family pros and cons. Why did the Founding Fathers create three branches of government? Explain the job of each branch. NGSS aligned experiments: https://www.hookedonscience.org/nextgenerationsciencestandards.html NASA at Home https://www.nasa.gov/specials/nasaathome/index.html • NASA STEM https://www.nasa.gov/stem-at-home-for-students-5-8.html • Brain Pop Jr. - https://jr.brainpop.com/ request free family access for your child to watch educational videos, complete activities, take guizzes, etc. PBS Design Squad-https://pbskids.org/designsquad/ cool site to watch videos, design, and build things from home! You will have to create a username and password but it is free! Practice washing your hands properly, help disinfect/clean the house Watch Mystery Science videos https://mysteryscience.com/school-closure-planning Who can we contact if **Brandon Elementary** we have questions? **Building Principal:** Mr. Horst- merle.horst@k12.sd.us **Teachers:** Ms. Buum- Blossom.Buum@k12.sd.us Ms. Flint- Jill.Flint@k12.sd.us Mr. Kramer-Brent.Kramer@k12.sd.us Mr. Johnson- Andy. Johnson@k12.sd.us **Robert Bennis Elementary Building Principal:** Ms. Hofkamp- Kristin. Hofkamp@k12.sd.us Teachers: Mr. Bobzien- Adam.Bobzien@k12.sd.us Mr. Ganschow-Jeff.Ganschow@k12.sd.us Ms. Pederson-Jill.Pederson@k12.sd.us Ms. Rozier-danylle.rozier@k12.sd.us **Fred Assam Elementary Building Principal:** Ms. Foster- susan.foster@k12.sd.us **Teachers:** Ms. Hunsaid- Jessica. Hunsaid@k12.sd.us Ms. Jones- Deb.Jones@k12.sd.us Ms. Kieffer- Michelle.Kieffer@k12.sd.us Ms. Van Leur- Chelsea. Vanleur@k12.sd.us **Valley Springs Elementary Building Principal:** Ms. Palmer-tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us Teacher: Ms. Kocer-<u>Cassie.Kocer@k12.sd.us</u> Notes:

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)



Russian test shows that foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs

By PBS NewsHour, adapted by Newsela staff on 04.05.17 Word Count **420**

Level 590L



A fox is pictured sleeping. Photo by: Peter Trimming/Wikimedia Commons

No matter what, foxes may always be wild. Even if it is just a little bit.

These fluffy animals are shown as clever and smart.

They are also shown as untamable. Foxes would make bad pets.

At least, that is what people thought. Then a scientist changed everything. The scientist's test started 60 years ago.

His name was Dmitry Belyaev. He was studying genetics in Siberia, which is an area of Russia.

When Did Dogs First Become Friendly?

Genetics is the study of genes. All living things have genes. Genes decide features, like eye color.

Belyaev wanted to know how dogs first became friendly toward people. So, Belyaev and other scientists decided to study foxes.

They picked foxes because they are almost the same as dogs in many ways.

Belyaev's team knew wild foxes could be friendly. They thought it happened over time. They guessed that parents passed this feature to their children.

So, the scientists raised foxes that were not friendly to people. This showed a fox's features could be tied to genetics.

Foxes That Behave Like Pet Dogs

Today, there is a large, growing group of domesticated foxes.

These foxes are not afraid of people. They even want to be near people, just like a pet dog.

The most friendly foxes are called "elite." As the elite foxes grew up, they had babies of their own.

Then, these foxes grew up and had babies. This continued on and on.

Each time new baby foxes were born, more of them were elite.

Curly Tails And Floppy Ears

Scientists found that the friendly foxes look different than wild foxes. The friendly foxes have spots in their fur. They also have curled tails. Their ears are floppy for longer when they are babies.

And, just one gene does not cause foxes to be friendly. If the friendly and not friendly foxes have babies, there are many new features.

Five of these friendly foxes live at an education center near San Diego. There, people can see them up close.

Watch Your Coffee Around Boris

There is a fox there named Boris. Boris acts just like dogs do toward people.

"He wants to be scratched and if you don't scratch him, he'll make you," said David Bassett. He is president of the center.

Many states don't even allow foxes to be pets.

Even if they are friendly, they are sneaky, said Amy Bassett. She started the center.

If she is not looking, Boris will pee in her coffee cup.

Quiz

- 1 Which sentence BEST explains the MAIN idea of the article?
 - (A) Scientists realized that foxes are clever and smart but would make very bad pets.
 - (B) Scientists studied foxes to learn how dogs became friendly toward people.
 - (C) There are many new features that show up when elite foxes have babies.
 - (D) Boris is a friendly fox who loves people and acts just like a dog toward them.
- 2 Read the paragraph from the section "Curly Tails And Floppy Ears."

Scientists found that the friendly foxes look different than wild foxes. The friendly foxes have spots in their fur. They also have curled tails. Their ears are floppy for longer when they are babies.

What is the focus of this paragraph?

- (A) what wild foxes look like
- (B) what kind of ears foxes have
- (C) what friendly foxes look like
- (D) what color fur foxes have
- What is the author's purpose for writing the article?
 - (A) to explain why foxes became friendly toward people
 - (B) to describe the education center for foxes near San Diego
 - (C) to entertain the reader with a story about foxes
 - (D) to teach the reader about the study of genetics
- 4 What is the author's MAIN purpose for including the section "When Did Dogs First Become Friendly"?
 - (A) to explain how foxes and dogs are different
 - (B) to explain why foxes are friendlier than dogs
 - (C) to explain what a gene is and how scientists study them
 - (D) to explain why Belyaev chose foxes for his study

Two Interesting Facts

"Russian tests show foxes can be just as friendly as pet dogs"

1)	 	
2)		
,		



Our system of checks and balances

By Whitehouse.gov and USA.gov, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.07.16 Word Count **443**

Level 520L



Scales of Justice. Image by DonkeyHotey, Wikimedia.

The Founding Fathers wrote the U.S. Constitution. They created three branches of government. These three branches can check one another's power. This makes sure that no one person and no branch of government can have too much power.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch works on creating laws.

This branch is made up of Congress. The Senate and House of Representatives make up Congress. Americans vote for senators and representatives.

Senate — There are two senators for each state. Senators serve for six years at a time.

House of Representatives — There are 435 representatives. They are divided among the 50 states. Representatives are based on the number of people in each state. States with more people have more representatives. A representative serves for two years at a time.

The legislative branch comes up with ideas for laws. These are called bills. They vote on bills. They send the bill to the president if they pass it. The bill becomes a law if the president signs it.

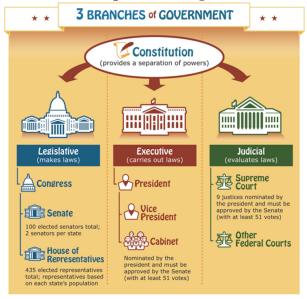
Executive Branch

The executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It includes the president, vice-president and the Cabinet.

American citizens vote for the president and vicepresident.

President — The president leads the country. The president serves four years at a time. He or she cannot serve more than two times.

The president either approves bills or says no to them. Saying no to a bill is called vetoing it. Congress has to vote to overturn a veto.



The president can also make deals with other countries. These must be supported by the Senate.

Vice president — The vice president helps the president. The vice president becomes president if the president is unable to serve. He or she serves four years at a time. The vice president also has power in the Senate. He or she decides a tie.

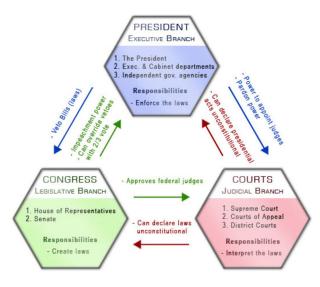
The Cabinet — Cabinet members give advice to the president. The Cabinet members are in charge of 15 different departments. One is the Department of Education. They are picked by the president. Then they must be approved by the Senate.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch decides what laws mean. It decides how laws can be used. It also decides if laws go against the Constitution.

The judicial branch is made up courts. There are the Supreme Court and other courts.

Supreme Court — The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It is made up of justices. They are picked by the president. Then they must be approved by the Senate. Nine justices serve on the Supreme Court. They usually serve until they die or if they decide to stop working.



Quiz

1	Why are senators and representatives an important part of our government?			
	(A)	They create laws.		
	(B)	They lead the country.		
	(C)	They help the president.		
	(D)	They decide what laws mean.		
2	What is the	e main reason the U.S. government has three branches?		
	(A)	so that each branch can get help from the other branches		
	(B)	so that all of the branches can vote on a new law		
	(C)	to make sure the president gets advice from different branches		
	(D)	to make sure one branch does not become too powerful		
3	Look at the	e chart called "3 Branches of Government."		
	Based on t	the chart, which of the following has 435 elected members?		
	(A)	Senate		
	(B)	House of Representatives		
	(C)	Cabinet		
	(D)	Supreme Court		
4	Based on the chart "3 Branches of Government," which answer choice lists the three branches?			
	(A)	Congress, Senate, House of Representatives		
	(B)	President, vice president, Cabinet		
	(C)	Legislative, executive, judicial		
	(D)	Judicial, Supreme Court, other federal courts		