

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

Grade 4 Reading



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Review Skills

SUBJECT/GRADE: Reading/4th

DATES: April 27 - May 1



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| What do students need to do? Link to BV instructional video for week of April 27 - May 1, 2020 | Monday: (4/27) - Read the article Arctic Tern and answer the questions that follow Tuesday: (4/28) - Read the article Travel to Rapid City. Discuss it with a family member Wednesday: (4/29) - Read the article Plant Life and answer the comprehension questions that follow Thursday: (4/30) - Complete the hyperbole and personification practice pages Friday: (5/1) - 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. Plant life comprehension 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? | Need: article Arctic Tern, article Travel to Rapid City, article Plant Life, hyperbole and personification practice pages, book to read, pencil, and paper. Extra: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hyperbole: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuzWLDWm6Zs ● Personification: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VqBZMR83wCg ● Mount Rushmore: ● https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAplefquUvSo ● Tour Rapid City: ● https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-CuE3r8uv4 ● 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/ |
| What can students do if they finish early? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create an advertisement for Mount Rushmore or another location in Rapid City ● Create a book cover for a book about plants ● Draw your favorite scene in the book you’ve read during the school year ● Write a letter to a friend telling them about what you learned about plants or the Arctic Tern ● Create a comic strip about an Arctic Tern that gets lost on it’s migration ● Start a journal about your time away from school |

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| <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 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 Ms. Sunne- Noel.Sunne@k12.sd.us 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 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

Reading Street Sleuth

Unit 3

The Amazing Migration of the Arctic Tern

The Arctic Tern is a small bird that makes a big trip each year. In fact, it makes the longest migration of any bird in the world. Every spring, the Arctic Tern lays its eggs and raises its hatchlings on the rocky ground near the North Pole. Every fall it flies to the South Pole, where it spends months on the ice of Antarctica. That's a round trip of more than 21,750 miles (35,000 km) each year!

Arctic Terns are fancy fliers but they are not fancy birds. They are related to gulls. Arctic Terns are about 12 to 15 inches (30 to 38 cm) long. They have a cap of white feathers on their heads and a long, forked tail. They also have webbed feet, which help them swim when they dive into the water to catch fish to eat.

Most birds that migrate are trying to find the best places to live at different times of the year. Birds that live where the seasons change are usually flying to a place where it will be easier for them to find food and shelter. Birds that live where it is warm all year, such as Africa, will migrate to different areas depending on when the rainy season or the dry season comes.

Migrating birds use natural landmarks, such as bodies of water and landmasses, to help them find their way as they travel. Scientists also believe birds are born with some sense of when it's time to migrate and where they need to go. When Arctic Terns migrate, they leave their hatching grounds in the north and travel south along the coast toward Antarctica.

Arctic Terns have two summers each year. They are able to enjoy the long summer days of the Arctic as well as the long summer days of Antarctica. Arctic Terns experience more daylight hours than any other animal on Earth. In June, July, and August Arctic Terns live in the Arctic. Then they spend three months flying south. In December, January, and February they live in the Antarctic. This pattern repeats itself over and over again. That's a bird that really "goes the distance!"

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

1.) Write down evidence from the article that tells what kind of weather the Artic Tern prefers.

2.) Write three interesting questions you would ask an expert in bird migration using information from the text and images.

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3.) Do you think scientist should spend time and money studying the migration patterns of animals? Write a paragraph that explains your opinion. Give two pieces of evidence to support your opinion.

RAPID CITY

ESTABLISHED IN: 1876
POPULATION: 74,048

Photo Source: Library of Congress

Town History

Rapid City is the second largest city in South Dakota. This land area was originally home to the Lakota and other Native American tribes. In 1876 white settlers who came to the Black Hills because of the discovery of gold founded a community they called Hay Camp. Located at a natural entrance into the Black Hills, the community was later renamed Rapid City.

City founders promoted the community as the "Gateway to the Black Hills," and it quickly lived up to the name. Rapid City soon became a launching place for wagons hauling supplies to miners in the Black Hills. Later it would also serve as a center for railroad traffic.

Vocabulary

INDEPENDENCE: freedom from outside control or support

CONSERVATIONIST: a person who is in favor of conservation (preserving or protecting) especially of natural resources (as forests)

ABOLISH: to do away with completely; to put an end to

UNION: a group of states or nations that are ruled by one government or that agree to work together

THE UNION: the group of northern states that supported the federal government during the American Civil War

Travel Log

WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

If a fifth president were to be added to Mount Rushmore, I think it should be.... because:

We learned about Abraham Lincoln and how he worked to preserve the Union of the United States. My definition of Union is:



History
PASSPORT

Complete the *Men on the Mountain* activity to learn about each of the presidents carved on Mount Rushmore.

- Research - Discuss - Learn
1. How did Mount Rushmore get its name?
 2. Do you agree with the selection of presidents featured on Mount Rushmore? Explain your answer.

DETOUR

During World War II, the War Department created the Rapid City Air Base (later renamed Ellsworth Air Force Base). Ellsworth Air Force base is located 10 miles from Rapid City. Many of South Dakota's United States Air Force members live and work on the base. It is also home to the B-1 Bomber, which helped the United States win many battles. To see this aircraft and others, visit the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at <http://www.sdairandspacemuseum.com>.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial

President Calvin Coolidge drew the nation's attention to western South Dakota when he relocated his White House staff for a time to the Black Hills in 1927. That same year, work began on Mount Rushmore, a massive sculpture carved into a granite mountain in the Black Hills. The monument shows the faces of four famous Presidents of the United States. It took sculptor Gutzon Borglum and nearly 400 men and women fourteen years (1927-1941) to complete the monument. Read about the reasons each President was chosen to be featured on Mount Rushmore.

George Washington – 1st President

- He was the first President and was called the "Father of Our Country."
- He chose the exact location on the Potomac River for the permanent nation's capital. It was named Washington in his honor.
- He led colonists in the American Revolutionary War to win independence from Great Britain.

Thomas Jefferson – 3rd President

- He was the author of the Declaration of Independence.
- He coordinated the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This purchase doubled the size of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt – 26th President

- His most famous project was the building of the Panama Canal – the waterway across the strip of land connecting North and South America. This waterway cuts the travel distance in half when shipping goods from one side of the country to the other.
- He was a conservationist. He signed legislation to create five national parks, eighteen national monuments, and millions of acres of national forests.

Abraham Lincoln – 16th President

- He approved the 13th Amendment in 1865 which abolished slavery.

- He led the United States during its Civil War which preserved, or saved, the Union of the country.
- He was the author of the Gettysburg Address, one of the most famous speeches in history. His speech covered human equality, freedom, and preservation of the Union.

Source:

<https://www.blackhillsknowledgenetwork.org/>

FUN FACTS ABOUT MOUNT RUSHMORE

- Mount Rushmore National Park was the idea of Doane Robinson, known as the "Father of Mount Rushmore." His goal was to create an attraction that would draw people from all over the country to South Dakota. This great monument took 14 years to create.
- Mount Rushmore is named after New York lawyer, Charles E. Rushmore.
- The Monument is the largest sculpture in the world.
- Creators originally wanted to carve explorers and Native American leaders in the Needles location near present-day Custer. Mr. Borglum looked at the location and thought the mountains of the Needles were too fragile to carve.
- Flags from each state and territory are on display at the monument.
- Each President if measured from head to toe would be 465 feet tall.
- The nose of each President is 20 feet long and each mouth is 18 feet wide.
- Every day of construction, workers climbed 506 steps to get to the top of the sculpture to begin work.
- Most of the carving of the mountain was done with dynamite. Dynamite blasts removed about 500,000 tons of rock from the mountain. Workers then used drills, hammers, and chisels to carve the faces.
- Mount Rushmore is now South Dakota's number one tourist attraction. Three million people visit the National Memorial each year.

RAPID CITY AGRICULTURE

Hay or Straw? Pasture and Hay Crops

Rapid City was a 'market town' providing supplies for miners, ranchers, and Native American Reservations. Before the railroad arrived, all mining equipment and supplies needed in Deadwood and Lead were delivered by oxen teams. Oxen need to eat, and Rapid City — or "Hay Camp," as it was called, became the place for oxen teams to rest before heading into the Northern Hills with their freight.

Today, hay and straw are still important sources of feed for cattle. If there is not enough plants in the pasture to eat during the winter, extra feed such as hay or straw bales are provided for cattle. The process of cutting, baling, and stacking hay is called "haying." Hay bales are grasses that are cut in the summer, dried, bundled in bales, and stored until needed. Straw is a by-product after crops have been harvested such as barley, oats, rye, and wheat. The basic difference is that hay is made from grasses and straw is made from grains.

Having enough hay or straw bales on hand in the spring is an important way to prevent overgrazing of pastures. Another way to prevent overgrazing is by rotating cattle to different pastures. Overgrazing causes damage to plants that prevent them from growing again and could also lead to soil erosion, or the wearing away of topsoil. Topsoil is the layer of soil that farmers and ranchers want to protect for growing crops and grasses.

Vocabulary

OVERGRAZE: to allow animals to graze (as a pasture) to the point of damaging the vegetation

GRAZE: to feed on growing plants



REST STOP

The Black Hills Stock Show and Rodeo is an annual event in Rapid City that is attended by over 330,000 people. Rodeo events, livestock sales, and entertainment all happen during this 10 day event. Watch a horse auction in action at <https://www.blackhillsstockshow.com/p/events/340>



Agriculture
PASSPORT

Complete the *Is it Hay or Straw* activity to learn about the grasses and crops that provide hay or straw as feed for livestock.

Travel Log WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

The difference between hay and straw is:

Overgrazing is:



GroundWorks
SD Rig in the Classroom

Plant Life: What is a seed?

By Encyclopaedia Britannica, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.31.17

Word Count **636**

Level **680L**



A growing seedling. Photo from: Wikimedia Commons.

Flowering plants make new plants thanks to seeds. Inside the plant's seed is a baby plant, known as the embryo. In the ground, when the temperature is right and the ground is just wet enough, the embryo begins to grow. It breaks out of the seed pod. Then it pushes up through the dirt into the sunshine. The seed develops into a plant. In turn, it will make new seeds.

Traveling A Few Inches Or Many Miles

When the seeds are ripe, or fully grown, they must leave the parent plant. Every seed has some way of traveling. Some may travel only a few inches. Others may travel many miles. No matter how far they travel, it is important that seeds move some distance away from the parent plant. If all of the seeds fell to the ground directly beneath the parent plant, none would grow. They would be too crowded. Instead, they must find plenty of space and sunshine. Then, they can develop into strong, healthy plants.

Some Seeds Have Wings

Some seeds have fluffy little parachutes. Plants with parachute seeds include dandelions and cattails. When the weather is dry, these seeds can drift through the air on a breeze. On damp days, the seed would not be able to travel far. So the parachute stays closed until the weather improves. Seeds may travel many miles on their parachutes.



Some seeds are enclosed in dry shells. They are equipped with one or two blades that look like an airplane propeller. Maple and ash trees produce seeds like these. They twist and turn in the air. They may sail a short distance from the parent tree. Other plants, like birch and elm trees, have winged seeds. The seeds of the orchid flower are different. These seeds are fine and light. They blow around like dust.

Grain And Grass Seeds With Long, Stiff Beards

The seeds of grains and grasses have long stiff beards. These act like kite tails, carrying the seeds through the wind.

Other plants break loose from the soil in the autumn. Then, they roll with the wind. They scatter their seeds over fields. These plants are called tumbleweeds.



Floating And Exploding!

Plants that grow in the water have unusual fruits. These fruits sometimes have waterproof coverings so they can float. A coconut is one example. Ocean waves carry coconuts from one island to another.

Some fruits spread their seeds by exploding. The shell bursts open. Then the seeds shoot in all directions. Wood sorrel, witch hazel and pansy are examples.



Animals often carry seeds, too. Some seeds have hooks or bristles that catch in animal fur, or people's clothes. The seeds stay stuck for a while. Then they drop off somewhere new. After water birds step into dried mud, they carry the seeds of water plants on their legs. They may also carry seeds on their beaks after eating.

Seeds Have Many Uses

Many seeds are found deep within the center of delicious fruits. This attracts hungry animals. Seeds such as cherry pits pass through animal bodies whole. Birds eat the seeds and then poop them out, scattering them all around. Squirrels and chipmunks collect nuts and seeds, too. They store them in holes in the ground.

Humans find many uses for seeds. People all over the world eat grain seeds such as rice, wheat, corn and oats. We use the seeds of mustard, nutmeg and caraway as spices. People get important oils from coconuts, corn, peanuts and olives. These oils are used to make soaps and paints.

Quiz

- 1 What is the purpose of fruit being sweet?
- (A) to help the plant embryo grow when the fruit falls to the ground
 - (B) to help the plant grow taller than other plants near it
 - (C) to attract animals to eat it and spread the seeds
 - (D) to protect the plant from insects
- 2 Which sentence from the article is MOST important to include in its summary?
- (A) When the seeds are ripe, or fully grown, they must leave the parent plant.
 - (B) So the parachute stays closed until the weather improves.
 - (C) Maple and ash trees produce seeds like these.
 - (D) Plants that grow in the water have unusual fruits.
- 3 How do animals help seeds travel?
- 1. *They eat them and help spread them around.*
 - 2. *The seeds stick to their fur and travel around*
 - 3. *They collect them and store them in the ground.*
- (A) 1 only
 - (B) 2 only
 - (C) 3 only
 - (D) 1, 2, and 3
- 4 What is the main idea of the section "Traveling A Few Inches Or Many Miles"?
- (A) Some seeds only travel a few inches.
 - (B) Seeds need to travel in order to become healthy plants.
 - (C) Large parent plants become too crowded.
 - (D) Most seeds travel through the air or through the water.
- 5 What would happen to a parachute seed on a damp day?
- (A) it would drift through the air
 - (B) it would not travel in the air
 - (C) it would keep its shell closed
 - (D) it would travel many miles
- 6 Which section of the article explains HOW people and animals help seeds move?
- (A) "Some Seeds Have Wings"
 - (B) "Grain And Grass Seeds With Long, Stiff Beards"
 - (C) "Floating And Exploding!"
 - (D) "Seeds Have Many Uses"

- 7 What environmental conditions are needed for an embryo to develop into a plant?
- (A) water, sun and a lot of space
 - (B) water, air and a lot of space
 - (C) water, the right temperature and space
 - (D) water, sun and soil

- 8 Based on the section "Some Seeds Have Wings," which of the following is true?
- (A) Most seeds travel further on damp days.
 - (B) Maple seeds twist and turn in the air.
 - (C) The seeds of the orchid are in a hard shell.
 - (D) All seeds drift through the air on a breeze.

Name _____ **Hyperbole**



Is It a Hyperbole?

A hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration. It relates something that is not actually possible as if it actually happened.

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. If it contains a hyperbole, write hyperbole on the line. If it does not contain a hyperbole, leave the line blank.

1. This book is so long that my great grandchildren will have to finish it for me. _____
2. November is the nicest month of fall. _____
3. The muffler was so loud they could hear that car in China. _____
4. Her clothes were so bright that I needed sunglasses just to look at her. _____
5. I ate the whole pizza by myself. _____
6. The cow gave enough milk to feed every baby in the county every day. _____
7. He had so many keys he had to push them around in a wheelbarrow. _____
8. She is always working on her computer. _____
9. Her hair is so long she needs a hairbrush the size of a car. _____
10. She was so cold that no one really like her. _____

Find the Personification

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. If it uses personification, write YES on the line. If it doesn't, write NO.

- _____ 1. The cow answered with a perplexed, "Moo."
- _____ 2. The dog curled up under the girl's desk.
- _____ 3. From outside, the bush tapped on the glass for attention.
- _____ 4. My phone reminded me that I have an appointment.
- _____ 5. The children played with the blocks.
- _____ 6. She sank down into the old sofa.
- _____ 7. The old armchair hugged her.
- _____ 8. The pots grew tarnished with resentment at their disuse.
- _____ 9. The computer cheerfully found the file she wanted.
- _____ 10. The friendly cat told her all about his day.
- _____ 11. Three men got into the boat.
- _____ 12. She had a lot of housecleaning to do.
- _____ 13. Her hair refused to obey her.

