

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
April 6-10, 2020

Grade 5 Science



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Human Impact

SUBJECT/GRADE: 5th Science

DATES: April 6 - 10



<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p>Link to BV instructional video for week of April 6-10, 2020</p>	<p>Monday (4/6): We have been talking about endangered species and how they lose their habitats. Read the article, “Siberian Tiger” to see an example how deforestation and poaching cause animals to become endangered. Then answer the six questions on the handout, “Siberian Tiger-Multiple Choice Questions.”</p> <p>Tuesday (4/7): Humans also impact the environment by causing pollution. Read the article, “Pollution and Conservation Reading” and complete the handout “Pollution Questions”.</p> <p>Wednesday (4/8) - Thursday (4/9): Complete the “How Can We Take Care of the Earth” article/questions and activity. Read the article and answer the comprehension questions. Then think of four ways you can help save the environment, use examples from the article along with any ways you can think of. You will draw each example and explain how it helps the environment.</p> <p>Friday (4/10): No School</p>
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<p>Bring back the Siberian Tiger questions and the How Can We Take Care of the Earth questions and activity. *You can email the assignments to your science teacher or deliver them to BVIS.</p>
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>5-ESS3-1: Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth’s resources and environment.</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>*They need: The article and questions to “Siberian Tiger”, “Pollution and Conservation” article and questions, and “How Can We Take Care of the Earth” article/questions and activity.</p>
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Go to Mysteryscience.com and watch Mystery Science Videos ● Practice test for the Science AIR test: https://sd.portal.airast.org/training-tests.html
<p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>	<p>Brandon Valley Intermediate School Principal- Mr. Skibsted- Nick.Skibsted@k12.sd.us Assistant Principal- Mr. Pearson- Rick.Pearson@k12.sd.us Science Teachers: Mrs. Sershen- gina.sershen@k12.sd.us (red team) Mr. Stroh- nick.stroh@k12.sd.us (white team) Mr. Metzger- tyson.metzger@k12.sd.us (blue team) Mr. Wiese- alex.wiese@k12.sd.us (silver team)</p>

Notes: Have a great week!

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

Siberian Tiger



Only 300 – 400 Siberian Tigers remain in the wilds of eastern Russia. The largest of all cats, these tigers are well known for their strength. Destruction of forest habitats and hunting have reduced the population of all types of tigers, and despite protection programs, poaching is still a significant threat.

Traditional Chinese Medicine holds the belief that tiger bones, whiskers and other body parts are vital in curing diseases. Poachers are paid highly for hunting tigers for this purpose.

Siberian Tigers are carnivorous, mostly hunting for deer, wild pig, and fish. They need to eat more than 20 pounds of meat per day to live in their cold climate. These amazing cats are able to eat over 100 pounds of meat at one meal. The largest Siberian Tiger was noted to be nearly 850 pounds.

One of the efforts to preserve and increase the population of Siberian Tigers is a program to breed them in captivity as a part of the Species Survival Plan® (SSP). The SSP breeds endangered species to maintain diversity and improve their hopes for survival of the species. There are 500-700 Siberian Tigers alive in zoos around the world.

If this species dies out, the world will lose this beautiful family of the largest tigers in the world. Deforestation, poaching, and hunting must be curtailed to save the Siberian Tigers.

Name _____ Date _____

Siberian Tiger - Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct answer.

1. How many Siberian Tigers remain in the wild?
 - a. 100-200
 - b. 200-300
 - c. 300-400
 - d. 400-500

2. The Siberian Tiger is well known for its
 - a. color
 - b. strength
 - c. roar
 - d. loyalty

3. Poachers kill Siberian Tigers because
 - a. they are a delicacy to eat
 - b. they hate them
 - c. they do not kill them
 - d. they are used in traditional Chinese medicine

4. Siberian Tigers are carnivorous. This means
 - a. they eat plants
 - b. they eat meat
 - c. they eat both plants and meat
 - d. they eat fish

5. The SSP is
 - a. the Species Survival Plan®
 - b. the Siberian Survival Plan®
 - c. the Save the Siberian Plan®
 - d. the Siberian Species Protectors®

6. A Siberian Tiger can eat more than _____ pounds in one meal.
 - a. 100
 - b. 200
 - c. 300
 - d. 400

Pollution and Conservation Reading

There are many kinds of pollution. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as floods, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. We pollute the water by dumping garbage and chemicals in the water. We pollute the soil with chemicals and garbage. We harm the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

All people need water to drink and to make plants grow. Rivers and lakes are polluted when sewage or garbage is dumped into the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. Other pollution in water is caused by oil spills. The oil often stays on top of the water. It covers the beaches and land. It gets on the fish, birds, and animals that live in, on, and around the water.

Particulates are tiny bits of liquid or solid matter that get in the air. Cars and factories put particulates in the air, and this makes the air look gray and smoggy. Usually the wind helps the air pollutants to move around, but when the air doesn't move, pollutants stay in the air. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment?

Conservation is one way to protect our environment. **Conservation** is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much waste and by proper disposal of sewage and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up after ourselves and not causing more pollution. Carpooling and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. **Recycling** is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

Pollution Questions

*Read the article "Pollution" to complete the following questions.

1. What are three types of pollution?

2. What are several ways that humans create pollution?

3. What are two ways that humans harm the land?

4. Name two ways water pollution occurs.

5. How do particulates get into the air?

6. _____ is the wise use and protection of our environment.

7. Fill in the chart by listing one way to help water, land, and air pollution.

Water Pollution	
Land Pollution	
Air Pollution	

8. Explain what recycling is and why it is beneficial to the environment.

How can we take care of the Earth?

*Read the article below and answer the questions. Then complete the activity. 😊

Take Care of the Earth

Ecology means “the study of the house”. Ecology is the study of how all living things interact in their environments. Earth is the “house” for all living things in a way. It is our home and we all live together on this planet. We understand that ecology means to take care of the Earth so plants, animals, and humans can co-exist and thrive. However, humans can also hurt the environment, and that damage is irreversible.

Ecology is a huge area of study. It involves all living things ecosystems and their ability to live. Ecology also involves how living things react to climate and soil. It also involves the amount of natural resources and how much clean water is available. By learning about living things, including humans, impact each other, we can protect living things and the resources they need.

One area of ecology in which we can all make a difference is conservation. Conservation means using Earth’s limited resources wisely, so they do not run out. Think about how you use resources in your home. Lots of people simply waste resources. Some examples of wasted resources are leaky toilets, half filled dishwashers, or leaving your hose run unattended. If you leave lights on and appliances running when people are not present, you are also wasting energy.

There are ways we can conserve Earth’s resources. We can show support to businesses that make products that do not harm the Earth and are Earth-friendly. We can also take time to learn about saving our resources. A few ways you can save resources are recycling, shorter showers, turning lights off, and carpooling.

Questions:

1. What does ecology mean?
2. This article compares Earth to a “house”, explain how they are alike.
3. What is a way that you can help save the Earth’s resources?

How Can You Save the Earth?

We have read about many ways that humans impact ecosystems: pollution, deforestation and loss of habitat, and animal poaching are just a few. Now we are going to think of ways that you can help the Earth!



Directions:

1. Take a piece of paper and draw four equal sections.
2. In each section list one way that you can help to save our planet. Use can use any example you can think of. One example would be to recycle.
3. Draw a picture to go with each idea.
4. Color each picture.