

Brandon Valley School District  
District Learning Plan  
March 23-27, 2020

Grade 1 Social Studies/Science



## Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT:

SUBJECT/GRADE: Social Studies & Science/1st

DATES: March 23-27, 2020

<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of March 23-27, 2020</u></a></p>	<p><b>It is not necessary for students to print worksheets. Students can write the answers on a blank piece of paper if they do not have access to a printer.</b></p> <p>Monday (3/23):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read “Frog” article</li> </ul> <p>Tuesday (3/24):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Frog Diagram Worksheet</li> </ul> <p>Wednesday (3/25):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read “What is a Map” article</li> </ul> <p>Thursday (3/26):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Map worksheet</li> </ul> <p>Friday (3/27):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Assignment!</li> </ul>
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frog diagram worksheet</li> <li>• Map worksheet</li> </ul>
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>1-LS1-2 Read texts and use media to determine patterns in behavior of parents and offspring that help offspring survive.</p> <p>1.G.1.1 Construct simple maps of the classroom</p> <p>1.G.1.2 Use maps, globes, and other simple geographic models to identify absolute location</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>Necessary Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frog article</li> <li>• Frog diagram worksheet</li> <li>• What is a Map? article</li> <li>• Map worksheet</li> </ul>
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<p><a href="http://www.mysteryscience.com"><u>www.mysteryscience.com</u></a></p>
<p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>	<p><b><u>Brandon Elementary</u></b>  <b>Building Principal:</b>          Mr. Horst- <a href="mailto:Merle.horst@k12.sd.us"><u>Merle.horst@k12.sd.us</u></a>  <b>Teachers:</b>          Ms. Darling- <a href="mailto:Sarah.Darling@k12.sd.us"><u>Sarah.Darling@k12.sd.us</u></a>          Ms. Grabinski- <a href="mailto:Jillian.Grabinski@k12.sd.us"><u>Jillian.Grabinski@k12.sd.us</u></a>          Ms. Lindner- <a href="mailto:Erin.Lindner@k12.sd.us"><u>Erin.Lindner@k12.sd.us</u></a>          Ms. Meier- <a href="mailto:Heidi.Meier@k12.sd.us"><u>Heidi.Meier@k12.sd.us</u></a>          Ms. Visser- <a href="mailto:Erin.Visser@k12.sd.us"><u>Erin.Visser@k12.sd.us</u></a>  <b><u>Fred Assam Elementary</u></b>  <b>Building Principal:</b></p>

	<p>Ms. Foster- <a href="mailto:susan.foster@k12.sd.us">susan.foster@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b>Teachers:</b></p> <p>Ms. Bisbee- <a href="mailto:Erin.Bisbee@k12.sd.us">Erin.Bisbee@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Brakke- <a href="mailto:Brandy.Brakke@k12.sd.us">Brandy.Brakke@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Felder- <a href="mailto:Sarah.Felder@k12.sd.us">Sarah.Felder@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Herbers- <a href="mailto:Cathie.Herbers@k12.sd.us">Cathie.Herbers@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Kringen- <a href="mailto:Merissa.Kringen@k12.sd.us">Merissa.Kringen@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b><u>Robert Bennis Elementary</u></b></p> <p><b>Building Principal:</b></p> <p>Ms. Hofkamp- <a href="mailto:Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us">Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b>Teachers:</b></p> <p>Ms. Childress- <a href="mailto:Jamee.Childress@k12.sd.us">Jamee.Childress@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Dekker- <a href="mailto:Sue.Dekker@k12.sd.us">Sue.Dekker@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Dieren- <a href="mailto:Megan.Dieren@k12.sd.us">Megan.Dieren@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Peters- <a href="mailto:Anne.Peters@k12.sd.us">Anne.Peters@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Lutz- <a href="mailto:Alyssa.Lutz@k12.sd.us">Alyssa.Lutz@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b><u>Valley Springs Elementary</u></b></p> <p><b>Building Principal:</b></p> <p>Ms. Palmer- <a href="mailto:tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us">tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <p>Ms. Huska- <a href="mailto:Teri.Huska@k12.sd.us">Teri.Huska@k12.sd.us</a></p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> It is not necessary for students to print worksheets. Students can write the answers on a blank piece of paper if they do not have access to a printer.</p>	

***Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)***

# Frogs



## Body

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Frogs are **amphibians**.

Their wet skin can be many colors. Long back legs make frogs great jumpers.

Frogs are between .5 inch and 1 foot (1.3 and 30 centimeters) long.

# Habitat

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Most frogs need wet habitat. They often live in or near rivers, ponds, and lakes. The most kinds of frogs live in **rain forests**.

# Food

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Frogs catch food with their long, sticky tongues. Small frogs eat bugs and worms. Large frogs eat mice and fish.

# Life Cycle

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Frogs lay eggs underwater.

Baby frogs **hatch** from the eggs. They are called **tadpoles**. **Tadpoles** have tails and breathe underwater.

As they get older, they grow legs and breathe air.

# Fun Facts

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- More than 4,000 kinds of frogs live on earth.
- Some frogs can live up to 10 years.
- Some male frogs have **sacs** they blow up to make their calls louder.

# Glossary Terms

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hatch - to break out of an egg

rain forest - a thick area of trees where rain falls almost every day

tadpole - a baby frog

sac - a part of a plant or animal that is shaped like a pocket or bag

amphibian - a cold-blooded animal with a backbone and wet skin

**"Frogs." *Animals*. Capstone, [www.pebblego.com](http://www.pebblego.com). Accessed 16 Mar. 2020.**

# Frogs



Use the list below to label the animal's parts.

**back legs** – long and strong to leap long distances

**eyes** – bulge out from the head to see in many directions

**skin** – needs to be wet to take in oxygen

**toes** – long; treefrogs have sticky pads on their toes for climbing



# What Is a Map?



## A Useful Tool

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Maps are tools that help you find your way.

They are like pictures of the world taken from above.

Some maps show city streets and buildings. Other maps show mountains, rivers, and lakes.

# History

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People have used maps for thousands of years.

The oldest maps were carved in stone. They showed mountains and caves.

Today maps are made with computers. GPS systems show maps of any place you travel.

# Features

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All maps have some things that are the same. All maps show the cardinal directions north, south, east, and west.

Maps also show places in the real world.

But the places are drawn small enough to fit on paper.

# Symbols

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Maps use **symbols** to stand for real places. A blue line stands for a river. A triangle stands for a mountain.

Look at the **key** to see what each **symbol** means.

# Using Maps

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People use maps in many ways.

Road maps help people travel to new places.

Political maps show where states and countries are.

A **globe** shows how Earth looks from space.

# Glossary Terms

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carve - to cut a shape out of wood, stone, or other material

cardinal direction - one of the four main points toward which something can face: north, south, east, and west

key - a list or chart that explains symbols on a map

GPS - an electronic tool used to find the location of an object; GPS stands for global positioning system

globe - a round model of the world

symbol - an object that stands for something else

**“What Is a Map?.” *Social Studies*. Capstone, [www.pebblego.com](http://www.pebblego.com). Accessed 16 Mar. 2020.**

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_



## Share What You Know

Draw a map of your bedroom.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a map of their bedroom.

Facts about maps:

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Maps are important because

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