

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plans
April 20-24, 2020

Grade 3 Social Studies/Science



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Life Science/Economics

SUBJECT/GRADE: Science - Social Studies/3rd

DATES: April 20-24

<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of April 20-24, 2020</u></p>	<p>Students may print out articles/quizzes listed below OR write on lined or unlined paper with the student's name, date, and title of the worksheet at the top.</p> <p>Monday (4/20): Science - Read article, "What is a desert exactly?"</p> <p>Tuesday (4/21): Science - Complete quiz (questions 1-4) for article "What is a desert exactly?" <i>Reminder: Students can go back into the article to find the text evidence to answer these questions.</i></p> <p>Wednesday (4/22): Science - Write two interesting facts you learned from the science article "What is a desert exactly?"</p> <p>Thursday (4/23): Social Studies - Read article "Money Matters: What is money?"</p> <p>Friday (4/24): Social Studies - Complete quiz (questions 1-4) for article "Money Matters: What is money?" <i>Reminder: Students can go back into the article to find the text evidence to answer these questions.</i></p>
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Science Article Quiz (questions 1-4) - "What is a desert exactly?" Write two interesting facts from article "What is a desert exactly?" Social Studies Article Quiz (questions 1-4) - "Money Matters: What is money?" <p>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.</p>
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>Science</p> <p>3-LS.1 - Particular organisms can only survive in particular environments.</p> <p>3-LS.J - Populations of organisms live in a variety of habitats. Change in those habitats affects the organisms living there.</p> <p>Social Studies</p> <p>3.E.5.1- Use examples to show that people in modern society may not be able to produce everything they want and depend upon trade with others to meet their wants.</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>Necessary Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper/pencil Articles with quizzes (posted below) Print off articles with quizzes OR complete on lined or unlined paper

<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Think of how your family would have to adapt if you lived in a desert environment ● Imagine you have \$10,000, but you can't spend it on yourself. Discuss with a family member what you might do with that money. ● 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 ● 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
<p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>	<p><u>Brandon Elementary</u> 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 <u>Robert Bennis Elementary</u> 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 <u>Fred Assam Elementary</u> 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 <u>Valley Springs Elementary</u> Building Principal: Ms. Palmer- tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us Teacher: Ms. Kocer- Cassie.Kocer@k12.sd.us</p>
<p><u>Notes:</u></p>	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

What is a desert exactly?

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.05.19

Word Count **678**

Level **580L**



Deserts may seem lifeless, but in fact many species, like this cactus, have evolved special ways to survive in the harsh environments. Photo by: Blanche Costela/Getty Images

Deserts may seem dry and lifeless. Many plants and animals make their homes in deserts, though. These living things have adapted to the difficult climate. Special behaviors and body structures help them survive.

Deserts make up more than one-fifth of Earth's land. A place that receives less than 10 inches of rain per year is considered a desert.

Hot And Cold Deserts

Some deserts are hot. Others are very cold. The largest hot desert in the world is northern Africa's Sahara. In the daytime there the temperature soars. It can reach 122 degrees Fahrenheit (50 degrees Celsius). The Gobi Desert is an example of a cold desert. It is in Asia. The polar deserts of the Antarctic and Arctic are also cold. These are the world's largest deserts. Only about 1 of every 5 deserts is covered by sand. Some deserts even have mountains.

Some deserts hardly get a trace of rain or snow. The driest deserts get just 2 millimeters or less in a whole year. Chile's Atacama Desert is one example. Scientists have studied these super-dry lands. They look to these deserts for clues about life on Mars!

Desert Animals Adapted To The Tough Conditions

Evolution is an idea, or theory, about how life has developed over the years. Desert animals have evolved to fit their environment. They have evolved ways to keep cool. They have also evolved ways to use less water. Camels can go for weeks without water, for example.

Some desert plants may have to go years without water. A few can grow long roots. These tap water from deep underground. Other plants have special ways of storing water. Cacti store water in their bodies.

Many desert animals are nocturnal. They come out only at night. The fennec fox is one example. The fox wakes and hunts at night. This way, it avoids the punishing sun. Still other animals spend much of their time underground. Beneath the surface is much cooler.



Desert animals adapted to live in their environment. Because of this, they are at risk if the habitat changes. Their adaptations may not be helpful in a different climate. They are just right for the desert as it is now.

Humans Making Changes To Earth

Some parts of the world are called semi-arid. These places are dry. They are not as dry as deserts. However, many semi-arid regions are turning into deserts. This is happening at a scary pace. It is not caused by drought. It usually comes from the cutting down of forests. When trees are cut down, their roots can no longer hold the soil together. This leads to erosion. Erosion is when soil wears away. It becomes harder for the land to hold water or grow plants. It turns into desert over time.

Some desert creatures are in danger because of global warming. The earth is heating up. This type of climate change is called global warming. Scientists tell us that global warming is caused by humans. People use fossil fuels like oil and coal. It is how we heat our homes and power our cars. Fossil fuels emit greenhouse gases. These gases trap heat in the air. This causes temperatures to rise.

Global warming is a threat to deserts. Higher temperatures may produce more wildfires. These change desert landscapes. They remove slow-growing trees and shrubs. The slow plants get replaced with fast-growing grasses.

The Joshua tree is famous in California. Some of these trees have stood for 1,000 years. Scientists warn that the trees may not survive global warming. If they die out, other creatures will be affected, too. The yucca moth is one example. It lays its eggs inside the Joshua tree flower.

Quiz

- 1 Read the article's introduction [paragraphs 1 and 2].
- Which sentence from the introduction explains HOW an area gets defined as a desert?
- (A) Many plants and animals make their homes in deserts, though.
 - (B) Special behaviors and body structures help them survive.
 - (C) Deserts make up more than one-fifth of Earth's land.
 - (D) A place that receives less than 10 inches of rain per year is considered a desert.
- 2 Which question is answered in the section "Hot And Cold Deserts"?
- (A) Which animals live in the polar desert of Antarctica?
 - (B) What are some examples of different kinds of deserts?
 - (C) How many miles is the Gobi Desert from the Sahara?
 - (D) Why do some deserts get hardly any rain or snow?
- 3 What is the MAIN idea of the section "Desert Animals Adapted To The Tough Conditions"?
- (A) Plants can die if the desert habitat gets too dry for their adaptations.
 - (B) Desert animals are sometimes nocturnal and hunt only at night.
 - (C) Plants and animals have evolved special ways to survive in the desert.
 - (D) Animals such as camels can go for weeks in the desert without any water.
- 4 Read the section "Humans Making Changes To Earth." The main idea is that human actions are putting deserts in danger.
- Which key detail from the section supports this MAIN idea?
- (A) These places are dry. They are not as dry as deserts. However, many semi-arid regions are turning into deserts.
 - (B) The Earth is heating up. This type of climate change is called global warming.
 - (C) The Joshua tree is famous in California. Some of these trees have stood for 1,000 years.
 - (D) Scientists warn that the trees may not survive global warming. If they die out, other creatures will be affected, too.

Two Interesting Facts
"What is a desert exactly?" article

1) _____

2) _____

Money Matters: What is money?

By Encyclopaedia Britannica, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.30.17

Word Count **654**

Level **560L**



The word "money" may make you think of coins in a piggy bank. Money can be anything, though. People just have to agree on its value. Photo from: Pixabay.

When people buy a product or a service, they use money to pay for it. Money can be almost anything. People just have to agree on two things: what money is, and what it is worth.

Wampum, Gold, Silver, Coins And Paper

Over time, many different items have been used as money. Native Americans used beads made of shell. Their money was called wampum. Later, people used gold and silver. Some very old governments made coins for money. Today, we use both coins and paper bills.

Barter: "I Will Give You Five Goats For One Cow"

Before money was invented, people bartered. Bartering is another word for trading. People could trade something they had for something they wanted. For example, a person could trade five goats for one cow.

Trading was not always straightforward, though. There were two main reasons for this. First, both people involved had to agree on the trade. They both had to think they were making an even trade.

Second, each person had to have something the other wanted. Say the person with five goats did not want a cow. Then the trade might not happen.

Money: "I Will Give You Five Goats For This Much Money"

When people invented money, they were able to stop bartering. Now, instead of trading one item for another, they traded money for the thing they wanted. So someone with five goats could sell them for a certain amount of money. There would be no cows in the mix! Then the person could use that money to buy something else.



Today, we use metal coins and paper for money. The metal and paper do not have real value. The value of money comes from an understanding between people. Everyone agrees to give money or take money to get things. They also agree on how much the money is worth. These agreements are important. They are why money works.

Orange Juice For \$5,000

For example, say a store in the U.S. is selling orange juice. It prices a carton of juice at \$5,000. No one would buy it! People have a shared idea of what money is worth. So they know a carton of juice is not worth \$5,000.

People have used money for more than 4,000 years. A kingdom called Lydia may have been the first government to make coin money. This kingdom existed more than 2,500 years ago. It was in the area that is now Turkey, a country in the Middle East.

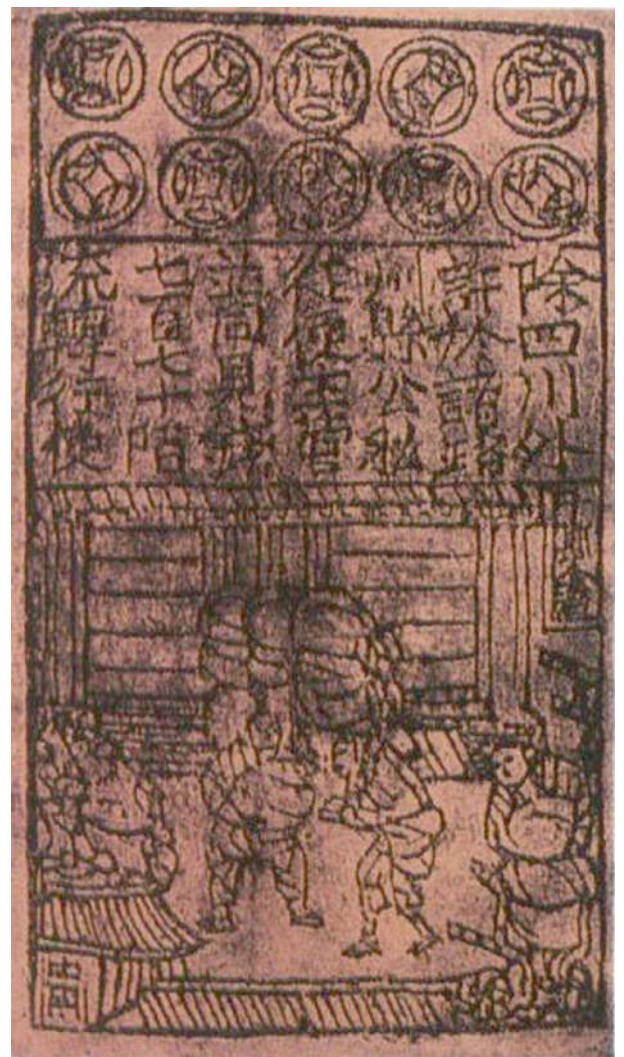
Early Paper Money: "I Promise I Will Pay You This Much Gold Or Silver"

The first paper money was used in China, a country in Asia. China began using paper money more than 1,000 years ago. Using early paper money was like making a promise. It was a written note. The note promised that the person who handed it over would pay a certain amount of gold or silver. The promise of gold or silver was the important part. It is what gave the paper value.

Paper Money Today Has Its Own Value

At the time, the paper was not really thought of as money. It just represented money. Later, this changed. Many governments began printing paper money. In the 1900s, most governments said the paper no longer stood for silver or gold. The money had its own value, the governments said.

Now, money has value because it comes from the government. People cannot print their own.



Quiz

- 1 Read the sentences below. They are the first part of a summary of the article.
- Today, we use coins and bills as money. A long time ago people used to barter, or trade objects. People used to agree to what objects were worth.
- Which answer BEST completes the summary?
- (A) Now, governments make money and decide the value.
 - (B) Now, people can use whatever they want for money.
 - (C) Now, people agree that orange juice is not worth \$5,000.
 - (D) Now, governments let people use goats and cows for money.
- 2 What is the MAIN idea of the section "Barter: I Will Give You Five Goats For One Cow"?
- (A) People had to agree to a fair trade to get what they wanted.
 - (B) People did not think five goats were worth the same as one cow.
 - (C) People needed money in order to sell their farm animals.
 - (D) People like to trade because it easier than using money.
- 3 Read the section "Money: I Will Give You Five Goats For This Much Money."
- Which sentence BEST describes why money works?
- (A) When people invented money, they were able to stop bartering.
 - (B) There would be no cows in the mix!
 - (C) The metal and paper do not have real value.
 - (D) Everyone agrees to give money or take money to get things.
- 4 Which sentence from "Early Paper Money: I Promise I Will Pay You This Much Gold Or Silver" explains why early paper money had value?
- (A) The first paper money was used in China, a country in Asia.
 - (B) It was a written note.
 - (C) The note promised that the person who handed it over would pay a certain amount of gold or silver.
 - (D) It is what gave the paper value.