

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
May 11-15, 2020

Grade 4 Reading



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Review skills

SUBJECT/GRADE: Reading/4th

DATES: May 11 - 15

<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of May 11-15, 2020</u></p>	<p>Monday: (5/11) - Read the article Prepare for an Emergency and complete the activity that follows</p> <p>Tuesday: (5/12) - Read the article Travel to Deadwood and discuss it with a family member.</p> <p>Wednesday: (5/13) - Read the article about African Elephants and answer the comprehension questions</p> <p>Thursday: (5/14) - Complete the figurative language pages</p> <p>Friday: (5/15) - Read for 20 minutes and write a 3-5 sentence summary about what you read</p>
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<p>1. Both figurative language pages</p>
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>4.RL.10 By the end of the year read and comprehend a variety of literary texts.</p> <p>4.RI.2 Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>Need: articles and worksheets, a book to read, pencil and paper</p> <p>Extra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliteration: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxOvT2pEAEo • Idioms: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iUT_WSavAC8 • Hyperbole: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuzWLDWm6Zs • Personification: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VqBZMR83wCg • Similes: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm6zt24w0qU • Metaphors: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3a-Dzx9yts • Planning for an emergency: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pGdmODvMrE4 • Amazing elephants: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fk3VdpuFx0Q • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4F4g5w-8JJl • Deadwood SD video • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D9H5D0yNhEg
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a travel advertisement for Deadwood • Create a list of fun things for kids to do in Deadwood, SD • Make an emergency plan for a house fire-using your house • Create an information brochure about elephants • Write a letter to a friend or relative telling them about your family's emergency fire plan • Create a comic strip about elephants • Start a journal about your time away from school

<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)

Reading Street Sleuth

Unit 5

Are You Prepared For An Emergency?

It is important to be prepared for emergencies. You never know when they may strike. In school, you prepare for emergencies by practicing drills in case of a fire, tornado, or hurricane. However, do you practice being ready for emergencies at home?

One of the most important things you can do to be prepared for an emergency is to put together an emergency kit. This kit should always be kept in a place at home that is easy to remember and find. Once a disaster hits, the emergency kit should supply you with everything you need.

An emergency kit includes basic supplies that will help your family survive if there is no electricity or water or if you are unable to leave your home for as long as 72 hours. When a disaster hits, it can take days before rescue workers reach you, especially if you are stranded in your home. Therefore, it is important to pack supplies in the emergency kit that will allow you to survive without outside help for several days.

One of the most important supplies in an emergency kit is water. It is important to have one gallon of water per person in your family for at least three days. That means that you should have three gallons of water put aside just for you! You should also have three days' worth of food. Food needs to be nonperishable, or food that cannot spoil. Foods like granola bars, canned tuna, dried fruits, and peanut butter are foods that won't spoil for a long time.

A radio that can be powered by batteries is also important. If there is no electricity, the only way to know what is happening is to listen to a radio that is powered by batteries. Be sure to have extra batteries in your emergency supply kit too. Flashlights, a whistle to signal for help, and a first-aid kit are also very important to include among your emergency supplies.

Once you create your emergency supply kit, be sure to check your food and water supplies every six months. You may want to replace them then to have fresh food and water on hand.

During an emergency, always remember to remain calm. Knowing that you have planned ahead and are prepared can be very reassuring.

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

- 1.) Make a list of items that you would include in your emergency supply it. Refer to the text for clues as to what you should include.

- 2.) The Red Cross helps may communities when disaster strikes. Write 3 questions you would ask a Red Cross volunteer about preparing for an emergency.

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3.) How would you persuade someone to prepare for an emergency? Think about the reason a person may not have an emergency plan yet. Write a paragraph that includes both facts and opinions.

DEADWOOD

ESTABLISHED IN: 1876
POPULATION: 1,264

Photo Source: Jenni Konrad

Town History

The town of Deadwood was founded in 1876 during the Black Hills Gold Rush. A miner found gold in a narrow canyon (gulch) in the Northern Black Hills. This canyon became known as Deadwood Gulch because of the many dead trees that lined the canyon walls. The trees were destroyed by lightning-caused fires from summer storms.

Research - Discuss - Learn

Was the town of Deadwood established before or after South Dakota became a state?

Deadwood: A Historical Timeline

The town of Deadwood grew quickly during the Black Hills Gold Rush of 1874. Follow Deadwood's timeline to learn about the events that led up to the formation of this 'rough and rowdy' frontier town.

1868 - FORT LARAMIE TREATY SIGNED

The Fort Laramie Treaty, signed by the U.S. Government, gave ownership of the Black Hills to the Lakota Sioux Nation.

1874 - GOLD DISCOVERED

Lt. Colonel George Armstrong Custer led an expedition to the Black Hills with the goal of finding a location for a fort. Two prospectors who traveled with his group discovered gold near the town of present-day Custer.

1875 - BLACK HILLS GOLD RUSH

Word about the discovery of gold spread, bringing prospectors in large numbers to the Southern Hills.

1876 - DEADWOOD IS ESTABLISHED

Gold is found in the northern Black Hills. Miners staked their claims and set up camp in Deadwood Gulch. The city of Deadwood is organized. During the Gold Rush, each separate mining camp had its own name. Ingleside, Chinatown, Cleveland, Fountain City, Elizabethtown, and Montana City were among the early mining camps. Miners lived in tents and shacks. Conditions were rough. Hundreds died from hunger and exposure to harsh weather. Eventually these settlements were incorporated into the town of Deadwood.

1876 - WAGON TRAIN TO DEADWOOD

Colorado Charlie Utter and his brother Steve organized a wagon train from George, Colorado to the gold fields of Deadwood and the Black Hills. The wagons passed through Cheyenne, Wyoming picking up over 100 passengers. Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane were among the wagon train passengers. Within 6 months, over 10,000 miners had come to the Deadwood area with the intent of getting rich quick.

Source: cityofdeadwood.com

Vocabulary

GULCH: a small narrow valley with steep sides

GAMBLE: to play a game in which you can win or lose money or possessions

PAN (FOR GOLD): to wash pieces of earth or stones with water in a special kind of pan in order to find pieces of gold or other metals

GHOST TOWN: a town that no longer has any people living in it: an abandoned town

Legends of Deadwood

Many outlaws and colorful characters came to Deadwood hoping to get rich by finding gold. Read about some of the individuals who made up an important part of the history of this area.

Wild Bill Hickok

- Came to Deadwood in 1876 during the Black Hills Gold Rush
- Known across the West as a sharp shooter and gunfighter; He could shoot holding a pistol in each hand.
- Spent much of his time in Deadwood gambling
- Was holding a pair of eights and a pair of aces when he was shot from behind and killed on August 2, 1876; This poker hand would forever be known as a 'Dead Man's Hand.'

Jack McCall

- Played a game of poker with Wild Bill Hickok and lost all his money
- Was insulted when Wild Bill offered him money for a meal
- Shot and killed Wild Bill, who was sitting with his back to the door playing poker in Deadwood's famous Number 10 Saloon
- Executed by hanging in Yankton in 1877 for murdering Wild Bill

Seth Bullock

- Became Lawrence County's first sheriff after the shooting of Wild Bill Hickok
- Carried out his duties as sheriff without using much violence; This brought law and order to Deadwood.
- Later founded the town of Belle Fourche
- Was a friend of President Theodore Roosevelt

Calamity Jane

- Dressed like a man, had a bad habit of cursing, and spent much of her time in Deadwood's saloons
- Was known for her horse-riding and shooting skills and larger-than-life stories
- Nursed many people back to health during a smallpox break
- Is buried next to Wild Bill Hickok at Mount Moriah Cemetery

Poker Alice

- Ms. Alice Ivers was widowed and very poor. She began playing poker to earn a living.
- 'Poker Alice' became the most famous female cigar-smoking poker player in the West.
- She later married and had 7 children, but never gave up the game of poker. She used her winnings to support her family.

Potato Creek Johnny

- Found one of the largest gold nuggets in the Black Hills
- People went to his cabin near Potato Creek to hear him tell stories and watch him pan for gold.

Scavenger Hunt

Name four South Dakota towns with a type of wood in their name.

Map Builder

The mountains of the Black Hills are one of South Dakota's unique land forms. Create a symbol for mountains in the Map Builder legend. Mark the area of the Black Hills using this symbol. Label the mountain.

Travel Log

WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

Deadwood is a real Wild West town. If I were able to meet one of this area's famous people from history it would be... because:



History
PASSPORT

Play the **Gold Rush Rage** board game to learn about the historic places and people of South Dakota's Wild West.

DEADWOOD AGRICULTURE

Cattle Ranchers and Grazing

"The Deadwood Gold Rush changed the character of the entire territory." During that time, money and profit determined how the land was used – flat land was for cattle grazing and ranching; hilly land was for mining. We learned that land in the western part of the state is used mainly for ranching and grazing of cattle. Land on the eastern part of the state is more for farming and raising different kinds of crops and livestock.

Both sides of the state rely on grasslands to feed livestock. Cattle and other livestock must get the nutrients they need from the food they eat. Grass on the eastern side of South Dakota is taller than on the western side of the state. Different types of grasses, wildflowers, and crops also grow better on different sides of the state because of the differing land and soil types.

Cattle are ruminant animals because they have four stomach compartments. Other ruminants are sheep, goats, deer, elk, and bison. Ruminants are able to convert plants into proteins (meat) that humans can consume.

Research - Discuss - Learn

1. A cow weighing 1,200 pounds needs to eat 36 pounds of dry grass or forages each day. What types of forages and different grasses do cattle eat?
2. Can a pasture become over grazed by animals? Explain your answer. What happens to the land if this occurs?

Travel Log

WRITE IN YOUR JOURNAL

We learned about hay and straw while traveling through Deadwood. The difference between hay and straw is:

We learned a little about overgrazing a pasture. Overgrazing means:

Vocabulary

BALES: *a large bundle of goods such as hay or straw, tightly tied for storing or shipping*

FORAGE: *food for grazing animals*

GRAZING: *to feed on growing grass*



Agriculture
PASSPORT

Learn about the different types of plants and crops that grow and are raised in South Dakota. Complete the *SD Grasses, Wildflowers, and Crops* activity.



Ground Works
3D Ag in the Classroom

African elephants have wrinkles that are good for them

By Smithsonian.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.24.18

Word Count **399**

Level **550L**



Image 1. An African elephant in Tanzania. A new study explains how African elephants ended up with such wrinkly skin. Photo: Charles J. Sharp via Wikimedia Commons

African elephants have wrinkled skin. Scientists know that elephants have the wrinkles to stay cool.

There is something they did not know. How does an elephant's skin get wrinkly?

Scientists found out why elephants have wrinkly skin. An elephant's skin gets thicker over time. Skin comes in layers. On elephants, new layers of skin push up on the outer layer of skin. This pushing makes the skin wrinkle.

At first, scientists thought that elephant skin cracked like dried mud.

Elephants Cannot Sweat When They Are Hot

Michel Milinkovitch studies animals' bodies. In 2013, Milinkovitch studied crocodiles' skin. Crocodile skin is also wrinkly. It shrinks when it gets dry.

Scientists made a computer program. They thought elephant skin might shrink like crocodile skin. But the elephants' skin was different. It looked like it was bending.

Milinkovitch said that people might think wrinkly skin is not good.

The findings make sense. Humans sweat when we get hot. Elephants cannot sweat to stay cool, though.

Elephants must splash around in water or mud. Their wrinkles hold in more water. It helps elephants not get too thirsty. Mud also keeps bugs away.

Dry, Thick Skin Is Good For Elephants

The cracking in elephant skin is usually seen in non-living things.

Elephants' skin is very similar to the skin of some humans. Some people have a skin disease. One out of every 250 people have this disease. These people do not lose their dead skin cells. Losing dead skin cells helps our skin stay smooth. The disease makes the skin dry, thick and wrinkled.

The disease is seen as a bad thing for humans. It is great for African elephants, though.

Milinkovitch said that shedding skin makes the skin smooth. Elephants do not shed their skin. They just get more skin.

Baby Elephants Might Have A Clue

Scientists want to see if elephant skin is like the humans with the skin disease. Elephants' bodies change to help them. The same skin change is bad for humans. This study might help scientists cure humans with the disease.

Milinkovitch has a next step or plan. He will watch a baby elephant. Baby elephants have smooth skin when they are born.

He wants to see how baby elephants get their wrinkles.



Quiz

- 1 How does elephant skin wrinkle as it ages?
- (A) Elephant skin sheds and wrinkles.
 - (B) Elephant skin thickens and wrinkles.
 - (C) Elephant skin stretches and wrinkles.
 - (D) Elephant skin gets damp and wrinkles.
- 2 Finish the sentence below.
- One main idea of the article is that ____.
- (A) new layers of skin push up to make elephant skin wrinkly
 - (B) elephant skin is very similar to the skin of some humans
 - (C) scientists first thought that elephant skin cracked like mud
 - (D) baby elephants have smooth skin when they are born
- 3 What function does wrinkly skin serve?
- (A) keeping an elephant warm
 - (B) keeping an elephant dry
 - (C) keeping an elephant cool
 - (D) keeping an elephant clean
- 4 What is the MAIN idea of the section "Dry, Thick Skin Is Good For Elephants"?
- (A) Scientists want to study elephant skin to cure humans with wrinkles.
 - (B) Elephants keep getting more and more skin instead of shedding.
 - (C) The kind of cracking in elephant skin is usually seen in non-living things.
 - (D) Some humans have a skin disease that gives them skin like elephants.
- 5 What is a benefit of mud for elephants?
- (A) Mud helps elephants clean their wrinkles.
 - (B) Mud helps elephants keep bugs away.
 - (C) Mud helps elephants shed old skin.
 - (D) Mud helps elephants sweat away heat.
- 6 How does having wrinkly skin affect elephants?
- (A) It holds on to water and helps them stay cool.
 - (B) It gives them a disease that makes them dry.
 - (C) It causes their skin to crack like crocodile skin.
 - (D) It makes them sweat faster so they do not get hot.

- 7 What did scientists figure out about crocodile skin?
- (A) Crocodile skin wrinkles when it dries and shrinks.
 - (B) Crocodile skin wrinkles when it shrinks and grows.
 - (C) Crocodile skin wrinkles when it grows and bends.
 - (D) Crocodile skin wrinkles when it bends and dries.
- 8 Why does Michel Milinkovitch need to study baby elephants?
- (A) to understand if the wrinkles are bad for them
 - (B) to understand how their skin is like crocodiles
 - (C) to understand when and how they get their wrinkles
 - (D) to understand how they use mud to keep bugs away

Name _____

Date _____

Figurative Language

Directions: Label: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or personification. Explain.

Example: The alarm screeched a warning for children to head for safety.

Personification

Human qualities are given to the alarm.

1. Elaine has no sympathy for others. You know she has a heart of stone.

2. Harry's guitar sings a mournful tune that reflects his sadness.

3. Nana can't see the eye of the needle. She is blind as a bat.

4. My puppy must be eating too much because he weighs a ton.

5. Her face was bone white after hearing the horrific news.

6. Cindy's first engagement ring was so small that she needed a magnifying glass to find the diamond.

Name _____

Date _____

Identifying Figurative Language

Directions: Label: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or personification. Explain.

Example: The wind howled through the trees, making us tremble.

Personification

Human qualities were given to the wind.

1. I was full after eating the mile high ice cream cone.

2. You must eat like a bird to be as small as you are.

3. The fire swallowed the house before the firefighters arrived.

4. We'll never make it in this dinosaur you call a car.

5. The stars winked at me as I searched for the constellations.

6. Her smile was a mile wide when she saw her new computer.
