

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

Grade 4 Social Studies/Science



## Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: SD history/science review

SUBJECT/GRADE: SS/Science-4th

DATES: April 20-24

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of April 20-24, 2020</u></a></p> | <p>Monday: (4/20) Science - Complete Energy Quiz</p> <p>Tuesday: (4/21) Social Studies - Complete "What's in a Number" activity</p> <p>Wednesday: (4/22) Science - Read Endangered Species article and answer the questions</p> <p>Thursday: (4/23) Social Studies - Complete Digestive System of Cattle worksheet</p> <p>Friday: (4/24) - No assignment</p>  |
| <p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Energy quiz</li> <li>2. Digestive system of cattle</li> </ol>   |
| <p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>  | <p>4.H.1 Students will analyze how major events are chronologically connected and evaluate their impact on one another</p> <p>4.H.2 Students will analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas and symbols upon history using multiple sources.</p> <p>4.H.3 Students will analyze and evaluate historical events from multiple perspectives.</p> <p>4-PS3-3 Ask questions and predict outcomes about the changes in energy that occur when objects collide.</p> <p>4-PS3-4 Design, test, and refine a device that converts energy from one form to another.</p>  |
| <p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>   | <p>Virtual trip to Brookings, SD</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT8OnH5elgQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT8OnH5elgQ</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8MjFtRjnIXY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8MjFtRjnIXY</a></p> <p>Digestive System for kids:</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUNx9ENMLmE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUNx9ENMLmE</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AX34MoaLmzE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AX34MoaLmzE</a></p>  |
| <p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With parent permission and supervision, do an energy experiment-see link below with several options</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://sciencing.com/energy-experiments-kids-8609979.html">https://sciencing.com/energy-experiments-kids-8609979.html</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research an animal that is endangered and what they are doing to protect it</li> <li>• Virtual Field trips-there are so many options online!</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.areavibes.com/library/online-field-trips-for-students/">https://www.areavibes.com/library/online-field-trips-for-students/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.tripsavvy.com/virtual-field-trips-for-kids-3129414">https://www.tripsavvy.com/virtual-field-trips-for-kids-3129414</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.discoveryeducation.com/community/virtual-field-trips/">https://www.discoveryeducation.com/community/virtual-field-trips/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.weareteachers.com/best-virtual-field-trips/">https://www.weareteachers.com/best-virtual-field-trips/</a></p> |
| <p>Who can we contact if we have questions?</p>  | <p><b>Brandon Elementary</b></p> <p><b>Building Principal:</b></p> <p>Mr. Horst- <a href="mailto:merle.horst@k12.sd.us">merle.horst@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p><b>Teachers:</b></p> <p>Mr. Giles- <a href="mailto:Scott.Giles@k12.sd.us">Scott.Giles@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Mr. Krivarchka- <a href="mailto:Joe.Krivarchka@k12.sd.us">Joe.Krivarchka@k12.sd.us</a></p> <p>Ms. Lane- <a href="mailto:Katee.Lane@k12.sd.us">Katee.Lane@k12.sd.us</a></p>  |

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|---------------|---|
|               | <p>Mr. Rogers- <a href="mailto:Marshall.Rogers@k12.sd.us">Marshall.Rogers@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Mr. Schultz- <a href="mailto:Benjamin.Schultz@k12.sd.us">Benjamin.Schultz@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Fred Assam Elementary</b><br/> <b>Building Principal:</b><br/> Ms. Foster- <a href="mailto:susan.foster@k12.sd.us">susan.foster@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Teachers:</b><br/> Ms. Harte- <a href="mailto:Sarah.Harte@k12.sd.us">Sarah.Harte@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Ms. Scholten- <a href="mailto:Tara.Scholten@k12.sd.us">Tara.Scholten@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Mr. Steemken- <a href="mailto:Evan.Steemken@k12.sd.us">Evan.Steemken@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Ms. Sunne- <a href="mailto:Noel.Sunne@k12.sd.us">Noel.Sunne@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Robert Bennis Elementary</b><br/> <b>Building Principal:</b><br/> Ms. Hofkamp- <a href="mailto:Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us">Kristin.Hofkamp@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Teachers:</b><br/> Mr. Linneweber- <a href="mailto:Cody.Linneweber@k12.sd.us">Cody.Linneweber@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Ms. Pudwill- <a href="mailto:Andrea.Pudwill@k12.sd.us">Andrea.Pudwill@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Ms. Storm- <a href="mailto:Jena.Storm@k12.sd.us">Jena.Storm@k12.sd.us</a><br/> Mr. Sylliaasen- <a href="mailto:Tim.Sylliaasen@k12.sd.us">Tim.Sylliaasen@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Valley Springs Elementary</b><br/> <b>Building Principal:</b><br/> Ms. Palmer- <a href="mailto:tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us">tanya.palmer@k12.sd.us</a><br/> <b>Teacher:</b><br/> Ms. Abens- <a href="mailto:lindsey.abens@k12.sd.us">lindsey.abens@k12.sd.us</a> long-term sub for <a href="mailto:laura.lueders@k12.sd.us">laura.lueders@k12.sd.us</a></p> |
| <b>Notes:</b> |   |

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

*Brandon Valley School District*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Energy Quiz



- 1 This is earth's main source of light and heat: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Light energy often provides \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
- 3 People get their energy from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Gas, Oil and fuel are all \_\_\_\_\_ sources.
- 5 Energy is defined as the ability to do \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Wind energy is a \_\_\_\_\_ source.
- 7 Energy from the sun is also called \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
- 8 The source of energy for a toaster is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 The source of energy for a flashlight is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The source of energy for a jet/airplane is \_\_\_\_\_.

solar

work

food

sun

electricity

fuel

battery

renewable

heat

non renewable

# What's in a Number?

## *Learning About the South Dakota License Plate*

Have you ever wondered what all those numbers on a car license plate mean? Each number and letter on the license plate has a special meaning. This “special code” tells who the vehicle owner is and where he or she lives.

Let's learn more! All vehicles in South Dakota must be titled, registered and licensed in order to legally operate on South Dakota roads. Owners must register their vehicles and pay a fee at the county courthouse. The fee that is paid is based on the weight and age of the vehicle.

Did you know that there are different types of license plates depending on the type of vehicle? For example, boats, motor homes and commercial vehicles, such as semi-trucks have a different type of license plate. We're going to learn about the standard license plate, which is for family vehicles such as cars and pickups. License plates in South Dakota must be displayed on the front and back of the vehicle.

Here is a picture of South Dakota's standard license plate:



The first and sometimes second character of the code is always a number. This number shows the county where the vehicle is registered. Letters are included in both sets of numbers to extend the numbering system. See page three for the "county codes."

The background of South Dakota's current license plate showcases Mount Rushmore, which is the state's biggest tourist attraction. The state name and motto is also displayed on the license plate.

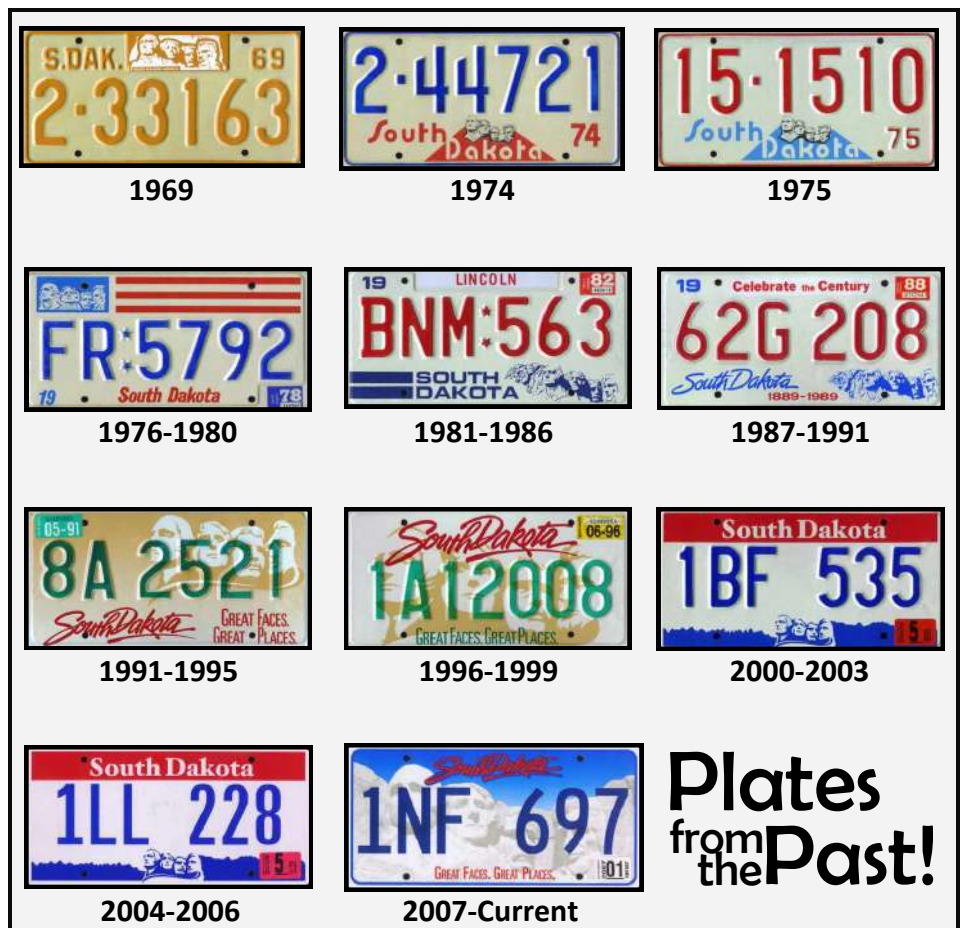
The registration sticker, often called a tag, is placed on the lower right side of the license plate. Vehicle owners must renew their licenses each year. This tag shows that the vehicle license has been renewed and the fee paid. The tags are a different color each year. The large number in the middle is the month that the license must be renewed. Vehicle owners may be fined if the license renewal is not current.

# What's in a Number?

Use this template to create a license plate of your own. Be creative!

## License Lessons

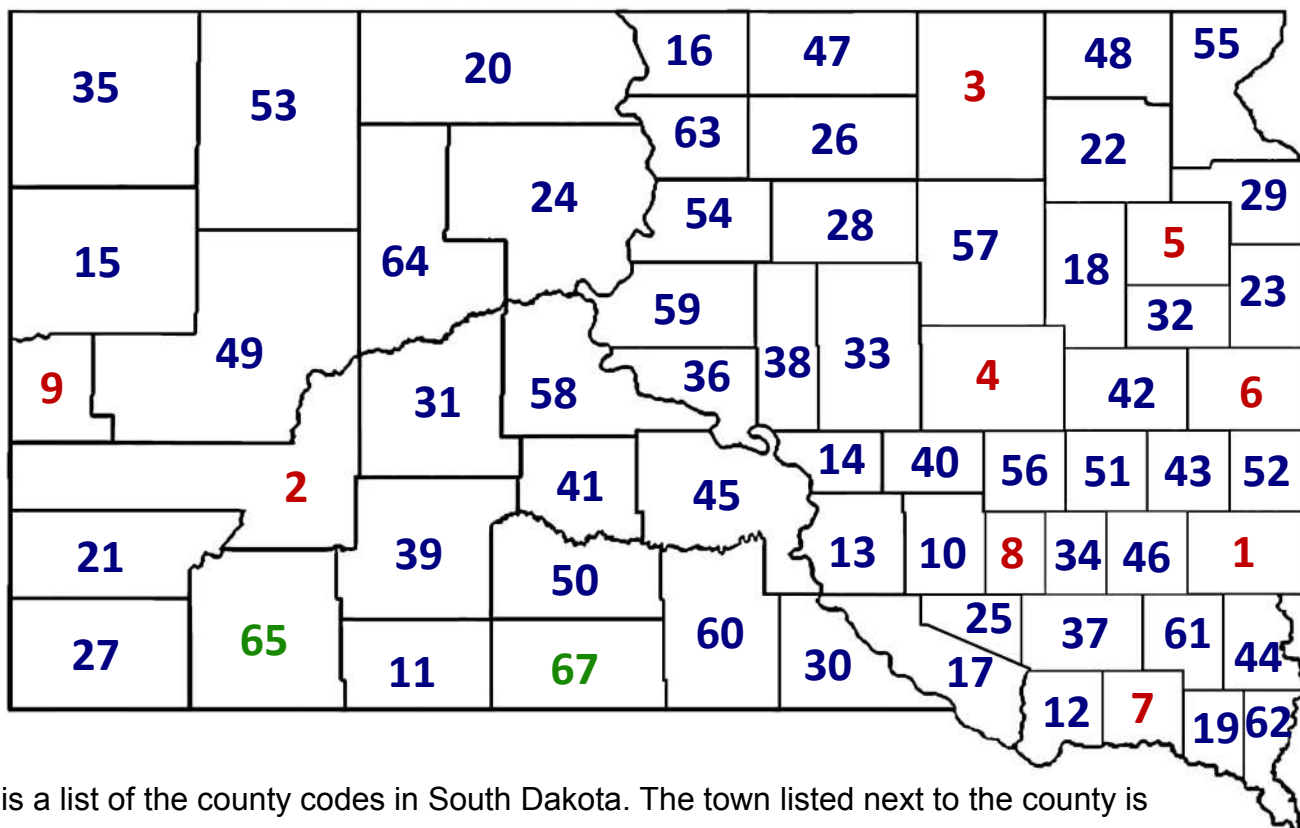
- ◆ Mount Rushmore has been featured on the South Dakota license plate since 1952.
- ◆ License plates were made of steel until 2005. They are now made of aluminum.
- ◆ South Dakota is one of only six states to use a numbering system to show the county of registration.
- ◆ The license plate code was shown in raised letters until 2003. License plates are now flat.
- ◆ South Dakota won the Automobile License Plate Collectors Association (ALPCA) Plate of the Year award in 1974, 1981 and 2006.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# What's in a Number?

This map displays all of the counties in South Dakota. The counties are labeled with their county code used on license plates. Locate the county you live in and mark it on the map.



Below is a list of the county codes in South Dakota. The town listed next to the county is the county seat. Circle the county codes often seen on license plates in your town.

The first nine counties are listed by population.

Except for the last three counties in the list, the rest are listed alphabetically.

- |                               |                                  |  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1: Minnehaha (Sioux Falls)    | 24: Dewey (Timber Lake)          | 47: McPherson (Leola)                                      |
| 2: Pennington (Rapid City)    | 25: Douglas (Armour)             | 48: Marshall (Britton)                                     |
| 3: Brown (Aberdeen)           | 26: Edmunds (Ipswich)            | 49: Meade (Sturgis)  |
| 4: Beadle (Huron)             | 27: Fall River (Hot Springs)     | 50: Mellette (White River)                                 |
| 5: Codington (Watertown)      | 28: Faulk (Faulkton)             | 51: Miner (Howard)   |
| 6: Brookings (Brookings)      | 29: Grant (Milbank)              | 52: Moody (Flandreau)                                      |
| 7: Yankton (Yankton)          | 30: Gregory (Burke)              | 53: Perkins (Bison)  |
| 8: Davison (Mitchell)         | 31: Haakon (Philip)              | 54: Potter (Gettysburg)                                    |
| 9: Lawrence (Deadwood)        | 32: Hamlin (Hayti)               | 55: Roberts (Sisseton)                                     |
| 10: Aurora (Plankinton)       | 33: Hand (Miller)                | 56: Sanborn (Woonsocket)                                   |
| 11: Bennett (Martin)          | 34: Hanson (Alexandria)          | 57: Spink (Redfield)                                       |
| 12: Bon Homme (Tyndall)       | 35: Harding (Buffalo)            | 58: Stanley (Fort Pierce)                                  |
| 13: Brule (Chamberlain)       | 36: Hughes (Pierre)              | 59: Sully (Onida)  |
| 14: Buffalo (Gann Valley)     | 37: Hutchinson (Olivet)          | 60: Tripp (Winner)   |
| 15: Butte (Belle Fourche)     | 38: Hyde (Highmore)              | 61: Turner (Parker)  |
| 16: Campbell (Mound City)     | 39: Jackson (Kadoka)             | 62: Union (Elk Point)                                      |
| 17: Charles Mix (Lake Andres) | 40: Jerauld (Wessington Springs) | 63: Walworth (Selby)                                       |
| 18: Clark (Clark)             | 41: Jones (Murdo)                | 64: Ziebach (Dupree)                                       |
| 19: Clay (Vermillion)         | 42: Kingsbury (De Smet)          | 65: Oglala Lakota (Wounded Knee)                           |
| 20: Corson (McIntosh)         | 43: Lake (Madison)               | 66: Washabaugh (unincorporated, portion of Jackson county) |
| 21: Custer (Custer)           | 44: Lincoln (Canton)             | 67: Todd (Antelope)  |
| 22: Day (Webster)             | 45: Lyman (Kennebec)             |  |
| 23: Deuel (Clear Lake)        | 46: McCook (Salem)               |  |



## Was There a Word on that License Plate?

Have you ever seen a license plate that has a word or phrase instead of numbers?

Those are called personalized license plates, or vanity plates. For an extra fee, vehicle owners can choose to create their own "code" on their license plate. The code must be between two and seven characters (letters and numbers only) and can include a space. The word or phrase on the license plate must be in good taste. Use the templates below to create two vanity plates that you would choose.

Can you crack the code? See if you can figure out these vanity plates.

GOLFLVR = \_\_\_\_\_

GONABL8 = \_\_\_\_\_

KATLADI= \_\_\_\_\_

Answers: Golf Lover, Gonna Be Late,  
Cat Lady

## Let's Review!

You sure have learned a lot about license plates! Answer the questions below to see how much you remember. All of the answers can be found in this activity.

- Vehicle owners must register their vehicles and pay a fee at the \_\_\_\_\_ to receive a license plate.  
A. Police Station      B. County Courthouse      C. Grocery Store      D. Car Dealership
- The number displayed on a license plate shows the \_\_\_\_\_ where the vehicle is registered.  
A. County      B. State      C. City      D. Neighborhood
- The first \_\_\_\_\_ county codes are listed by county population. The rest are listed alphabetically.  
A. 5      B. 3      C. 9      D. 15
- Mount Rushmore has been featured on the South Dakota license plate since \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1935      B. 1963      C. 1981      D. 1952
- Vehicle owners must renew their license every \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Year      B. Six Months      C. Two Years      D. Five Years
- The fee that a vehicle owner must pay to register their vehicle is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the vehicle.  
A. Height and Age      B. Weight and Age      C. Age Only      D. Weight Only
- All types of vehicles get the same license plate.  
A. True      B. False
- Registration stickers, or tags, change colors each year.  
A. True      B. False
- In South Dakota, license plates only need to be displayed on the back of the vehicle.  
A. True      B. False



# Endangered Species

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science



Today, some type of animals are an **endangered species**. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face **extinction**. Extinction is when all the animals of that kind die. When a type of animal is extinct, it is gone forever.

One problem for animals is that their habitat is sometimes destroyed by humans. As human populations increase, more and more space is needed for people. Building areas for people to live pushed animals out of their natural homes. Forest and swamp habitats are the most threatened. Trees are cut down to make room for homes and businesses. Swamps are filled in so that neighborhoods can expand. The habitat is destroyed. The animals have nowhere else to go. Without a habitat, the number of animals begins to go down.

Humans must prevent the extinction of animals due to the loss of their habitat. We have to become more aware of animal populations when considering building and expansion projects. Other options may not be as convenient, but the survival of the animals needs to be taken into consideration. Better planning and an awareness of how human actions affect animals can make a difference. It is still possible to maintain a diverse animal population for future generations to enjoy.

Another major cause of endangerment of animals is overhunting by humans. The practice of shooting animals as a sport can quickly bring the animals to extinction. This is a worldwide problem. The governments of countries around the world must unite to agree on laws regarding animals. Some animals may have large enough populations so hunting will not endanger them. Others must be protected.

There is still hope for animals who are already on the endangered species list. Some organizations are working hard to recreate habitats for them. Breeding programs are helping animal populations increase. We all have to be aware and think before we act. The things we do can affect more than just ourselves.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What would be the result if worldwide laws were passed to protect animal habitats?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Give an example of something that can be done to help keep endangered animals from becoming extinct.

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What statement supports the idea that the author believes animals need to be protected?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Based on the article, what does extinction mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What is one way that humans affect animal populations?

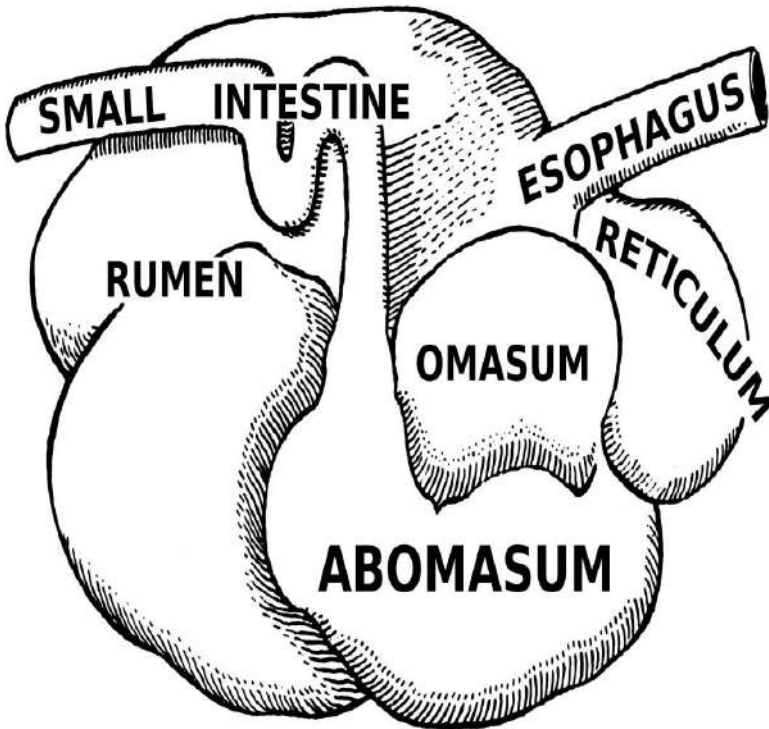
\_\_\_\_\_

# Digestive System of Dairy (and Beef) Cattle

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the stomach part chart to learn about the cow's digestive system. Mark the number and color to find the parts on the stomach diagram.

| Number & Color Key |        | Stomach Part           | Definition  |
|--------------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| 1                  | Blue   | <b>Small Intestine</b> | A long tube running from the abomasum to the large intestine. Digestion and absorption of water occur here. |
| 2                  | Yellow | <b>Esophagus</b>       | A muscular tube that connects the mouth with the first stomach compartment.                                 |
| 3                  | Pink   | <b>Rumen</b>           | The first stomach compartment where food is broken down by tiny micro-organisms.                            |
| 4                  | Red    | <b>Reticulum</b>       | The second stomach compartment which receives the food after it has been 're-chewed' as cud.                |
| 5                  | Green  | <b>Omasum</b>          | The third stomach compartment which grinds the food.  |
| 6                  | Orange | <b>Abomasum</b>        | The fourth stomach compartment where digestion is completed.  |



A dairy cow will eat up to 90 pounds of feed each day.

The milk you drank today was in a cow 2 days ago.

Cows are milked 2-3 times each day.

Cows drink 25-50 gallons of water each day.



SD Road Trip

Resource: American Dairy Association; Univ of Minn Extension

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