## Christina School District Assignment Board

**Grade Level:** Grade 4  
**Week of May 4th, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Read <em>How Pixar Tells a Story</em></strong></td>
<td><strong>Read <em>How Pixar Tells a Story</em></strong> again to increase fluency.**</td>
<td><strong>Read <em>How Pixar Tells a Story</em></strong> again to increase fluency. Answer Text-Dependent questions 1-5 on pages 3 &amp; 4.**</td>
<td><strong>Read <em>How Pixar Tells a Story</em></strong> again to increase fluency. Answer assessment questions 1-2 on page 5.**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make a prediction:</td>
<td>What’s your favorite Pixar Movie?</td>
<td>List the main events that happened in the Pixar Movie.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Summarize what you’ve learned about <em>How Pixar Tells a Story</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Based on the title what is the story about.</td>
<td>Describe what took place in the movie.</td>
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<td>Compare and Contrast Pixar to another story or movie you read or saw.</td>
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<td>Answer the following guiding questions.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>What does the author find special about Pixar?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a) They create all different types of movies.</td>
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<td>b) They make movies very quickly.</td>
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<td>c) They create stories that everybody can enjoy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) They make a lot of money from their movies.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dory and Woody...</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a) feel the same things that we do.</td>
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<td>b) force us to use our imagination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) have the same flaws</td>
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</table>
Christina School District Assignment Board

How do Pixar films help us connect with others?

- a) Their characters are usually physically similar to us.
- b) They teach all of us the same lessons.
- c) They make us come together to watch films.
- d) Their characters experience the emotions that we all do.

### Math

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sketch and Solve</th>
<th>Use the Standard Algorithm to Solve</th>
<th>Choose the multiplication strategy that works best.</th>
<th>Sketch and Solve Double Digit</th>
<th>Create, Sketch and Solve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: 25 x 3 = 75</td>
<td>Example: 35 x 8 = ____________</td>
<td>Example: 25 x 15 = 375</td>
<td>57 x 25 = ____________</td>
<td>Write a story problem to match the expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sketch</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20 x 10 = 200</td>
<td>5 x 10 = 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Solution</td>
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<td>24 x 7</td>
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<td>37 x 9</td>
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<td>54 x 6</td>
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<td>45 x 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 x 3</td>
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<td>42 x 8</td>
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<td>87 x 3</td>
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<td>35 x 15</td>
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<td>56 x 5</td>
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<td>67 x 4</td>
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<td>55 x 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 x 6</td>
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</table>

**Sketch:**

45 x 18 = __________

**Write a story problem to match the expression.**

____________________
____________________
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____________________
## Science

**Backyard Volcano?**
Think and write your best answer to the following: Do you think it's possible for a volcano to pop up where you live? Why or why not? Do your best to read the following:

The Paricutín Volcano is in the state of Michoacán in Mexico. This volcano is actually one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. It is known as a cinder cone volcano; this steep conical shape was created from debris. One of the most special things about this Natural Wonder of the World is that humans have been around to witness its activity from the beginning to its extinction.

Two weeks before the quick growth of Paricutín, the villagers in the area reported loud rumblings in the ground as well as feeling an earthquake sensation. Dionisio Pulido and his wife were the first people to see the volcanic eruption in February 1943 in their cornfield. Imagine having a volcano in your back garden!

### Volcano Mapping (part 1):
**North America:**
- **Need:** map and volcano list, pencil, colored pencil or crayon
- **Do:** Notice each volcano location is written as a number and letter. On the map there are also numbers and letters. Use a colored pencil to find and draw a small triangle to mark the location of each volcano on the map. After double checking the location is correct, use a pencil to mark the volcano off the list.

### Volcano Mapping (part 2):
**South America:**
- **Need:** map and volcano list, pencil, colored pencil or crayon
- **Do:** Follow previous directions using South America map and volcano list

### Volcano Mapping (part 3):
**Asia:**
- **Need:** map and volcano list, pencil, colored pencil or crayon
- **Do:** Follow previous directions using Asia map and volcano list

### Volcano Mapping (part 4):
**Australia and Nearby Islands:**
- **Need:** map and volcano list, pencil, colored pencil or crayon
- **Do:** Follow previous directions using Australia and Nearby Islands map and volcano list

Write your best answers to the following:

a) If you had to describe where the volcanoes are, what would you say?
b) Can you draw a path that connects most of the volcanoes on the map? Where would you draw it?

*SAVE Volcano Maps for next week activities*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Studies</th>
<th>Primary vs. Secondary Sources</th>
<th>Primary vs. Secondary Sources</th>
<th>Primary vs. Secondary Sources</th>
<th>Primary vs. Secondary Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Primary Source:</strong> Original document, artifact where there</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1:</strong> Read the attached article. In your own words write a definition for primary and secondary sources.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 2:</strong> Complete the attached graphic organizer *use the article to help you</td>
<td><strong>Historical Question 1:</strong> Who was present as the signing of the Declaration of Independence? <strong>Source 1:</strong> Hollywood movie about the American Revolution made in 2001. <strong>Source 2:</strong> Book written by a famous historian who is an expert on the American Revolution, published in 1999. 1. Which is more credible? Why?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex: newspaper articles, photographs, diaries and artifacts</td>
<td><strong>Activity 3:</strong> Evaluate the Source Historical Question 2: What was slavery like in South Carolina? <strong>Source 1:</strong> Interview with a former slave in 1936. The interviewer is a black man collecting oral histories for the Federal Writers’ Project. <strong>Source 2:</strong> Interview with a former slave in 1936. The interviewer is a white woman collecting oral histories for the Federal Writers’ Project. 1. Which is more credible? Why?</td>
<td><strong>Activity 3 continued:</strong> Evaluation the Source</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Week of May 5th and 5th grade

Activity 1:

~Modified by CSD for use at home~

Which is Best? The Matchup: Primary Sources versus Secondary Sources

In one corner we have the primary source. The primary source thinks it is the best source when studying history because it refers to original events, documents and/or artifacts. This means the people or items were really there. Primary sources include: newspaper articles, photographs, diaries and artifacts (for example, Aztec pottery) (Slater). Primary sources also think they are better than secondary sources because they are analyzed and interpreted to create secondary sources.

In the other corner is the secondary source. Secondary sources often feel left out when students study and talk about history. They feel as if they are always in the shadow of the primary source. However, secondary sources have a right to feel superior because they often provide context and vital background information to allow students and historians to understand primary sources. “Secondary sources are mostly documents written after an event has occurred, providing secondhand accounts of that event, person, or topic. Unlike primary sources, which provide first-hand accounts, secondary sources offer different perspectives, analysis, and conclusions of those accounts”. Some examples of secondary sources are: journal and magazine articles, news reports, encyclopedias, textbooks and books. Unlike primary sources, which usually only give one perspective on a topic or event, secondary sources often compile several primary and secondary sources to give the reader better understanding of the topic at hand. As a result, secondary sources feel as if they have the upper hand when studying history.

Which source is best? Ultimately, both primary and secondary sources are beneficial to the study of history; however, there are several things historians and students of history must keep in mind when studying any source. Every source is impacted by the perspective and point
of the view of the author, even photographs and videos. When using any source historians must keep in mind credibility and bias, as well as the purpose, perspective, or point of view for which they were constructed. Both primary and secondary sources provide important facts and the art of history is weaving it all together.


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Activity 2: Re-read primary and secondary sources fill out the chart and answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Sources</th>
<th>Secondary Sources</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Examples:</th>
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</table>

**CAUTION: Things to keep in mind when using this source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When would using a primary source be best?</th>
<th>When would using a secondary source be best?</th>
</tr>
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How Pixar Tells a Story
By Rachel Slivnick
2018

Pixar is an animation studio that uses computer images to create movies. You've likely seen several of Pixar's films, which include Toy Story, Finding Nemo, The Incredibles, and more. In this informational text, Rachel Slivnick discusses the types of stories that Pixar tells. As you read, take notes on what all Pixar films have in common.

Have you seen the movie Coco? Do you love music like Miguel? What about Finding Nemo? Have you ever felt lost and afraid like Nemo did in the ocean? Did you watch The Incredibles, a movie about a family of superheroes, with your own family? Which of their superpowers would you want to have?

These movies may seem different, but they actually share a lot in common. For starters, they were all made by an animation studio called Pixar. Since 1995, Pixar has been working hard to bring stories to kids just like you. But they're not just for kids — adults also love Pixar movies!

How can one studio make movies that everyone loves? The secret: Pixar tells stories that audiences of all ages and backgrounds can connect with. Pixar movies aren't just about silly characters, like Crush the sea turtle. They're more than just amazing action scenes, like in The Incredibles, and beautiful animation, like in Coco. The most important part of any Pixar movie is the story itself.

Great Storytelling Is Hard Work

The writers at Pixar spend a long time developing the story for each film. Sometimes, they work on a story for over a year! Why do the writers spend so much time on a story? Because they know that a movie with a good story will connect with more people all over the world.

One rule is that “You admire a character for trying more than for their successes.” In Finding Dory, Dory isn't a perfect character. She finds it hard to remember things. She makes goofy mistakes, like waking up a giant squid! But Dory never stops trying to find her parents. This makes her the hero of her story. If you have ever tried hard for something, you can relate to Dory. Her feelings remind you of your own experiences, even though you aren't a fish!

1. a series of drawings that show what is planned for a movie
Here’s another rule that Pixar creators think about: "What is your character good at, comfortable with? Throw the polar opposite at them. Challenge them. How do they deal?" In the movie Toy Story, Woody is very good at being in charge of the other toys. But he isn’t good at sharing attention with Andy’s new toy, Buzz Lightyear. Woody feels like Buzz is the polar opposite of him. He feels jealous and lonely when Buzz begins to replace him as Andy’s favorite toy. This conflict is the heart of Toy Story. If you’ve ever felt jealous or left out, you can understand what Woody goes through!

**Great Storytelling Connects Us**

Why are the stories that Pixar tells important? The director of Up and Monsters, Inc., Pete Docter, has this to say:

> “What you’re trying to do, when you tell a story, is to write about an event in your life that made you feel some particular way. And what you’re trying to do, when you tell a story, is to get the audience to have that same feeling.”

Feelings of anger, fear, sadness, joy, and love are universal. Everybody — no matter how old, how young, where they grew up, if they are a girl or a boy — feels emotion. In this way, Pixar’s stories have the power to show audience members that we are more alike than different. Because we can connect with the characters’ emotions, we can connect with each other.

The stories that Pixar tells are very creative. They tell stories about friendly monsters, space-traveling robots, talking cars, and balloon-propelled houses. No two movies are the same! But the stories and, more importantly, the feelings in each are universal. Even though we’ve never traveled the ocean with Dory, fought evil villains with the Incredibles, or played guitar with Miguel, the power of these stories inspires us. They push us to better understand each other and to seek out our own adventures.

*“How Pixar Tells a Story” by Rachel Silvnick. Copyright © 2018 by CommonLit, Inc. This text is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.*

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2. the complete opposite of something
3. **Propel (verb):** to drive or push in a certain direction
4. **Universal (adjective):** happening to or done by all people
Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: What is the main idea of the text?
   A. Pixar movies interest many people, as they tell stories that we can all relate to.
   B. People find that it's easier to relate to movies that are far from reality.
   C. Pixar movies largely appeal to children, as they teach them important life lessons.
   D. Audiences are more interested in Pixar movies now that they use computer images.

2. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “They’re more than just amazing action scenes, like in The Incredibles, and beautiful animation, like in Coco.” (Paragraph 3)
   B. “Storytelling is an art and a skill. Pixar creators know this. They have put a lot of time and thought into what makes a great story.” (Paragraph 5)
   C. “But he isn't good at sharing attention with Andy's new toy, Buzz Lightyear. Woody feels like Buzz is the polar opposite of him.” (Paragraph 7)
   D. “No two movies are the same! But the stories and, more importantly, the feelings in each are universal.” (Paragraph 10)

3. Which alternate title best expresses the main idea of the text?
   A. How to Write a Pixar Movie
   B. Why Everyone Enjoys Pixar Movies
   C. The Best Pixar Movies of All Time
   D. How Pixar Movies Make Money

4. How does the author of “How Pixar Tells a Story" organize information?
   A. The author discusses successful Pixar movies and then the movies that didn't do as well and why.
   B. The author gives examples of different Pixar movies and then explores why their stories are important.
   C. The author explains the rules that need to be followed for a good story and then how Pixar breaks these rules.
   D. The author compares Pixar's steps for storytelling with other movie studios and explores why Pixar is the best.
5. How does the text help the reader understand the relationship between Pixar’s rules for storytelling and why audiences care about their stories? Use details from the text in your answer.
Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. What is your favorite Pixar movie? Why? How do you think you related to the characters in this movie?

2. In the text, the author discusses how Pixar movies focus on telling stories that other people can relate to. How do you think these kinds of stories can help us better understand the world and ourselves?
The Pacific Ring of Fire, home to 452 volcanoes

The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes and earthquake sites all along the edges of the Pacific Ocean. About 9 out of 10 earthquakes happen on the Ring of Fire. Three-fourths of all active volcanoes on Earth are along the ring.

The Ring of Fire is shaped like a 25,000-mile horseshoe. It contains 452 volcanoes. The ring stretches from the southern tip of South America, up along the coast of North America, over to eastern Russia, down through Japan and into New Zealand. A group of volcanoes in Antarctica close the ring.

Plate Boundaries?

The top layer of Earth is called the crust. The crust is split into huge slabs called tectonic plates, which are as large as continents. The plates are always moving, but they move very slowly. Sometimes they crash together, move apart or slide next to each other. The boundaries, or edges, of these plates form the Ring of Fire.

Hot Spots

The Ring of Fire is also home to hot spots. These are areas deep inside Earth. As heat rises from a hot spot, it melts the rock above it. The melted rock, or magma, often pushes through cracks in the crust to form volcanoes.
Active Volcanoes In The Ring Of Fire

Most of the active volcanoes on the Ring of Fire are found on its western edge. Krakatoa is an island volcano in Indonesia. The country of Indonesia is a group of islands between South Asia and Australia. Under Krakatoa, the denser Australian Plate is slipping beneath the Eurasian Plate.

Mount Fuji is Japan's tallest and most famous mountain. It is also a volcano. Mount Fuji sits at a "triple junction," where three tectonic plates come together.

The Ring of Fire's eastern half also has active volcanoes. Mount St. Helens is in the U.S. state of Washington. It lies on a weak section of crust. That makes it more likely to erupt.

Popocatépetl is one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the Ring of Fire. The mountain is one of Mexico's busiest volcanoes. It has erupted 15 times since 1519.

Fast Facts:

Jolting Japan

Japan lies along the western edge of the Ring of Fire. Out of all the eruptions in the world, 1 out of 10 happen in Japan. This makes it one of the busiest places on Earth for volcanoes.

Cooling Ring

The Pacific Plate causes much of the action in the Ring of Fire. Scientists have found that the youngest parts of the plate, which are about 2 million years old, are cooling off. These parts are getting smaller faster than the old parts of the plate, which are 100 million years old. The younger parts of the plate are the busiest parts of the Ring of Fire.

Provided in partnership with the National Geographic Society. Visit this article and find others like it on National Geographic's site at: https://www.nationalgeographic.org/education/
Lava Experiment #1

Bubbles form in lava as it rises up from deep underground. With a straw, you can add bubbles to your lava, too.

1. Stir each sample with your straw, then blow bubbles in each cup. Note: bubbles in the thick lava may not look like the bubbles you’re used to. Watch for craters when they burst through the surface.

2. Which lava is it easiest to blow bubbles in? the thin lava the thick lava

3. See if you can blow just 1 bubble in each cup.
   
   Can you do it in the thin lava? Explain: 

   __________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________

   Can you do it in the thick lava? Explain: 

   __________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________

4. How are the bubbles different in the different lavas?

   __________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________
Lava Experiment #2

5. With your partner, put 1 spoonful of the **THIN** lava on the plate. Try to make it into a mountain-shape. Draw a picture in the box showing how tall it turned out:

6. Repeat step 1 with the **THICK** lava.

7. What kind of lava do you think **shield volcanoes** have? Why?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

8. What kind of lava do you think **cone volcanoes** have? Why?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Watch the next video to see which type of bubbles makes volcanoes explode!