**Language of Social Studies**
The man is looking at his map to see where to go. Write two to three sentences about what you see in the picture. Use the word bank to help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**
The lake is in front of the mountain.

**Now you try:**
The _______ is ______ the _______________.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language of ELA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The picture shows the life cycle of a butterfly. Tell about the different stages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reading Activity**
Read the article Shapes of Buildings. Draw a building using as many different shapes as you can and name your building.

**Reading Activity**
Read the article Latitude. Write three facts that you learned about latitude.
## Christina School District Learning Choice Board
### For English Learners (K-5)

### Lenguaje de Estudios Sociales
El hombre está mirando en su mapa para ver a dónde ir. Escribe dos o tres oraciones sobre lo que ves en la imagen. Usa el banco de palabras como ayuda.

**Word Bank:**
- Lago
- Río
- Árbol
- Montaña

**Ejemplo:**
El lago está frente a la montaña.

**Ahora es tu turno:**
El/La __________ está ________ al/ a la ______________.

### Lenguaje de ELA
La imagen muestra el ciclo de vida de una mariposa. Habla sobre las diferentes etapas.

**Word Bank:**
- Mariposa
- Huevo
- Crisálida
- Oruga

Una mariposa comienza como un/a __________. Entonces un/a __________ sale del/ de la __________. Finalmente, un/a __________ se convierte en un/a __________.

### Actividad de Lectura
Lee el artículo *Shapes of Buildings*. Dibuja un edificio usando diferentes formas y dale un nombre.

### Actividad de Lectura
Lee el artículo *Latitude*. Escribe tres cosas que aprendiste de latitud.
Shapes of Buildings

Buildings can have different shapes. Let's take a look at a few buildings.

This building is in the United States. It is shaped like a basket.

![A building shaped like a basket](image)

This building is called the Dancing House. It looks like it's dancing! It is in a country called the Czech Republic.

![The Dancing House building](image)
This building is shaped like shells. It is in a country called Australia.
Look at the world map provided. The lines running from side to side (from east to west) are called parallels. They measure distance in latitude north and south of the equator. The lines are called parallels because they are straight lines that never meet or cross. The parallel of latitude that runs around the middle of Earth is called the equator. The other parallels circle the globe to the north and south of the equator.

These lines don't actually exist on Earth. Mapmakers put them on maps to help people locate places precisely. You'll see how this works shortly.

On a flat map like the one you see here, the parallels of latitude look like straight lines. They appear to end when they reach the ends of the map. However, this flat map represents something that is shaped like a ball-the planet Earth. Imagine you could take this map and shape it into a ball. The left and right sides of the map would meet. The parallels that end at the right edge of the flat map would form a ring around the ball. In other words, those parallels of latitude are actually circles.

In fact, there is a type of world map that's shaped like a ball. It's called a globe. Suppose you could place your finger on one of the parallels of latitude just north of the equator. Follow the parallel all the way around the globe. Do this until you come back to the place where you started. Then choose a parallel of latitude closer to the North Pole. Follow that parallel around the globe, too. Can you see that this second circle is smaller than the circle just north of the equator? The circles get smaller and smaller as you move north or south of the equator.

On Earth itself, each parallel is sixty-nine miles from the next parallel. We use the word degree for the distance between each parallel. The symbol ° is used for degree. The equator is at 0 degrees (0°) latitude. Sixty-nine miles to the north of the equator is called 1° N. Sixty-nine miles south is called 1° S.
Travelers can use parallels of latitude to measure how far north or south they are from the equator. So, let's say the captain of a ship reported that his ship was at 1° N. You would know that the ship was sixty-nine miles north of the equator.

Notice that many maps do not show all the parallels of latitude. The map here only has every twentieth parallel printed on it. The first parallel on the map north of the equator is marked 20° N. The parallel after that is 40° N, and so on. The North Pole is 90° N.

**What Latitude Tells You**

In general, the closer you are to the equator, the warmer the climate is. So, places at low latitude are usually warm year-round. Places located at a high latitude are usually colder. That is true both north and south of the equator. The North and South Poles, at 90°N and 90°S, are cold all year.

Most of the United States lies between 25° N and 47° N. Miami, Florida is located at about 25° N. The weather in Miami is usually warm. Even in the winter, it is often warm enough to wear shorts. Detroit, Michigan, is located at about 42° N. What do you think the winters are like in that city?

Winters in Detroit are cold! Often, the Detroit River freezes over as ice forms on the surface. The city also gets lots of snow and several months of freezing weather.

Fairbanks, Alaska, is located at 64° N. Honolulu, Hawaii, is located at 21° N. How do you think the January temperatures in Fairbanks and Honolulu compare?

Now look south of the equator. The tip of South America reaches to about 55° S. It's almost as far south of the equator as Alaska is north. The climate there is cold all year long. Farther north in South America, the weather becomes warmer. The city of Recife, Brazil, is located at about 8° S. Recife is warmer than Miami. This is because it is so much closer to the equator.

Parallels of latitude can help give us a sense of what the temperatures are like at a certain location. They can also help us name parts of the globe. The equator divides Earth into two hemispheres (/hem*uh*sfeerz/). A hemisphere is half of a sphere or ball. The area north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. The area south of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.