Mist Grade School Grades 3, 4, 5 Mrs. Jones Week of June 1-5

Happy June everybody!!!! I have been trying to think of words of wisdom to share with you this week, but all I can think of is how much I appreciate you students and your parents! Everytime we email or talk on the phone, I learn something new from you. So, my note to you this week is of gratitude. I want to thank each and every one of you 3rd, 4th, and 5th graders (and your parents) for all your diligence to keep yourself afloat and fluent with not only your reading, writing, and math skills, but staying resilient through this distance learning away from our Mist school family. We all have become stronger people through perseverance. Thank you for staying true to yourselves, being flexible with your learning, helping your family and me out, and being the best you can be! I am proud of each and everyone of you!

So, with all that being said...I reward you with lots of activities to do this week!!!! I love you guys!!!!!! Pick and choose. Save some of these activities for the summer. Have fun! Learn what you can! Enjoy! Learning is all about you!!!!

Assignment Choices:

#1 - Visit the Oregon Zoo virtually! I am including 5 activities of animals found at the zoo. Look through the packet. However, when you visit the website, you can click on the animal name and it will take you to an information sheet about the animal. Use these fact sheets and activities for your reading and writing. I am including the link here as well. You can watch videos on the animals. There are actually 5 pages of zoo critters on the website. I will include 5 more next week.

https://www.oregonzoo.org/discover/activities?mc_cid=df6c7f9308&mc_eid=4faadee4f5

#2 - Here are 4 more art days that you can include in your journals or in a separate area. https://sites.google.com/dps61.net/misslanker/day-12-pen-ink-trees
https://sites.google.com/dps61.net/misslanker/day-15-lets-draw-some-stuff
https://sites.google.com/dps61.net/misslanker/day-16-marker-printmaking
https://sites.google.com/dps61.net/misslanker/day-28-paper-sculpture

- #3 There are two pages dedicated to Haiku Poetry in this packet. Read through it and try the examples and try this Japanese form of poetry on your own.
- #4 Math problem solving!!!! The first two math pages are 3rd grade, then the next two are 4th grade, and the last two are 5th grade. Do your grade level or try other levels. Show your work! Use words, pictures, and numbers to explain your thinking! Share with me too!
- #5 Last page in the packet is building your own solar powered oven that you can use!!!

 Weekly	/ Schedule
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Students, briefly write down your schedule for learning for each day. Have fun!

Day	Monday, June 1st	Tuesday, June 2nd	Wednesday June 3rd	Thursday, June 4th	Friday, June 5th
Math					
Time:					
Read					
Time:					
Write (Journal)					
Time:					
(Optional) Extra Learning #1 Extra Learning #2					

Sea otter Sushi

May 27, 2020 - 9:40am

Related species: Southern sea otter



Activity: Tummy tables

When it's snack time, sea otters float on their backs and use their tummies to hold urchins, crabs and other prey while they eat. Can you use your tummy as a table? Find a snack, and then lie on your back. Rest the snack on your tummy table and try to crab walk around while balancing your snack. Can you pause and eat your snack while staying balanced?

Let us know how it went on Facebook!

Activity: Reduce, reuse, recycle

Care staff at the zoo help keep the rescued sea otters active by reusing plastic items like bottles to hide treats and make toys. But in the wild, plastic pollution can be a real problem for wildlife.

One way you can prevent plastic waste from entering the ocean is to turn it into something new and useful. One example is to turn an applesauce squeeze pouch into a little plant pot. Check out some of these great DIY recycling projects from Terracycle! We'd love to see what you create to help otters, share a picture with us on Facebook!

Related links:

How to help sea otters

Humboldt penguins

May 26, 2020 - 11:10am

Related species: Humboldt penguin

Meet A Humboldt Penguin Chick

A nest of what? Poop! Many Humboldt penguin chicks spend the first three months of their life in a burrow dug into thick layers of dried guano (sea bird poop!). Humboldt penguins will also dig burrows in the ground or in caves and along cliffs. The burrow protects the chicks from predators and helps to control the temperature in changing conditions.

Activity: Build your own penguin burrow

Use pillows, blankets, bed sheets and sofa cushions to build your own penguin burrow. Be creative with your materials: Bring out the clothespins, string, paper clips and duct tape. We want to see your burrow when it's finished, so share a photo on our Facebook page!

Humboldt penguins spend most of their time in the ocean water, where they need to keep an eye out for predators. Their black and white markings serve as camouflage to help them stay out of sight. When a predator is in the water below them and looks up toward the sun, a penguin's white belly blends in. When the predators are above the water's surface, its dark back helps it to hide in the dark ocean water.

Activity: Practice penguin camouflage

Look around your house or outside and see if you can find ways to camouflage. Get a picture of your best camouflage moments in your environment and share them with us!

Related links:

How to help penguins

African spurred tortoise

May 22, 2020 - 9:42am

Related species: African spurred tortoise

Meet Dozer the African Spurred Tortoise

Activity: Egg carton tortoise

Tortoises have a heavy, dome-shaped carapace (top shell) that protects them from predators. African spurred tortoises like Dozer get huge, but when they first hatch they can fit in your palm!

You can make a baby tortoise friend at home. Cut up an egg carton and use one of the cups as a shell. Cut a piece of paper or cardboard to make a head and little arms and legs. You can attach them with tape, glue or staples. Decorate your little friend, give it a name and share a picture with us on Facebook!

Having a pet tortoise may be a fun idea, but they can grow extremely large and can live to be 150 years old! A tortoise can also be difficult to re-home if you decide you can no longer care for it. When choosing any pet, do your research and be sure you can care for all of its life long needs.

Activity: Tortoise hide and seek

To keep cool and hide from predators, African spurred tortoises dig burrows that are ten feet deep!

Pretend you're a tortoise and play a game of tortoise hide and seek! Time how long it takes to find the other tortoise. See if you can improve on this time and discover an even better 'burrow' to hide in.

You can help wild tortoises by avoiding products made from real tortoiseshell, such as barrettes, brushes, ornaments or jewelry. Learn more about which wildlife products to avoid on the Wildlife Trafficking Alliance Buy Informed website.

Related links:

Learn more about responsible pet ownership

Elephant family

May 15, 2020 - 8:37am

Meet The Asian Elephants

Activity: Elephant teamwork

Elephants are famous for their intelligence, but did you know they can use teamwork to solve puzzles? Scientists have discovered that in some situations, elephants use teamwork to help each other get hard-to-reach food.

Can you design a food challenge that requires teamwork with the people in your household? Tell us about your design process on Facebook!

Activity: Elephantastic!

The Oregon Zoo has loved and cared for endangered Asian elephants for more than 50 years. Now, elephants need our help more than ever. We're working with partners in Borneo to care for orphaned elephants, help humans and elephants live together peacefully and to restore their forest habitat.

To celebrate Endangered Species Day, write a poem about why you love elephants and how you will help them survive. Share it with us on Facebook!

Related links:

How to help elephants

Sloth

May 21, 2020 - 8:20am

Meet Josie The Two-Toed Sloth

Activity: Slow yoga

Sloths are famous for taking it slow as they stretch their bodies while climbing through the treetops. Try a few of these animal yoga poses and imagine you're a sloth while you do them. If you can, hold each pose for five breaths. And remember, listen to your body and do only what feels comfortable!

Downward-Facing Dog (Adho Mukha Svanasana)

Start with your hands on the floor under your shoulders and your knees on the floor under your hips. Straighten your legs and raise your hips. Ground down through your fingers, let your head hang heavy, and breathe deeply.

Cobra (Bhujangasana)

Lie on your stomach and put your hands on the floor by your ribs. Push your legs into the ground and use the strength of your back to lift your head, shoulders and chest off the ground.

Butterfly (Baddha Konasana)

Sit with your back straight, bend your knees and place the soles of your feet together. Sit up tall, or bend forward over your legs, whichever helps you breathe.

Rabbit (Sasangasana)

Sit on your heels, slowly bring your forehead down to rest in front of your knees, rest your arms down alongside your body and take a few deep breaths. For the full pose, put the crown of your head on the ground and look toward your knees.

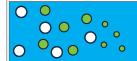
Lizard (Utthan Pristhasana)

Start in downward-facing dog and step your right foot to the outside of your right hand. Stay there and breathe, or put your forearms on the ground. When you're done with one side, switch and do the other!

Sloth Snack Time

Josie is a two-toed sloth and she uses the long two toes on her front feet to climb and grasp food. Can you snack like a sloth? Cut an apple or other piece of fruit into slices and use two fingers like claws to pick up the slices and eat them. Don't forget to move extra slow! What else can you do sloth style? Can you hold a brush your hair or make a bed? Let us know how it went on Facebook!

You can help protect sloth habitat by choosing forest products such as wood, paper and coffee that were produced sustainably.



Here is an example of a haiku: Snow falls on the street.

Beautiful winter.

Everything is pure and hushed.

Haiku



A haiku is a type of Japanese poem that describes nature. While it doesn't rhyme, it has a specific form. Each haiku has three lines and is made up of 17 syllables. The first line has five syllables, the second has seven and the third has five.

Now try writing a haiku by filling in the blanks. Remember to conumber in the little blank on the right.	ount the syllables and put the
Storms sound like a	
The wind rushes past the	
The night is	
Now, write your own haiku from the beginning. Pick something haiku form. Put the number of syllables in the little blank on the ri	

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Emotions Haiku

Write your own haiku poem about how to welcome all emotions. Start by reading this sample haiku:



Every haiku has 5 syllables in the first line, 7 syllables in the second line, and 5 syllables in the last line. Brainstorm what you might write about, then write a draft of your haiku using the template below.

Brainstorm

Write down as many words as you can think of that are connected to the topic of emotions and welcoming emotions.
After brainstorming, write a first draft of your haiku below. You can use the words from your brainstorm list above.
Гitle:
Line 1 (5 syllables)
Line 2 (7 syllables)
Line 3 (5 syllables)





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Name:	P/S	R/P	Com	Con	Rep	A/Level

Insects in Jars O

Insects in Jars

Ben and Sara have four glass jars. Ben and Sara have one hour and fifteen minutes to collect four different types of insects. Ben and Sara will put each type of insect in a glass jar. Ben and Sara will round the number of each type of insect collected to the nearest ten and let any extra insects go. Ben and Sara start collecting insects at one o'clock in the afternoon. They collect 23 ants, 12 butterflies, 10 beetles and 14 grasshoppers. What time do Ben and Sara stop catching insects? How many insects do Ben and Sara let go from each jar? Show all your mathematical thinking.

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Planting Seeds O

Planting Seeds

Luke is planting seeds in pots. Luke has eighty-four seeds. Luke wants to have the same number of seeds in each pot. Luke does not want to plant more than fourteen seeds in each pot. Luke only has twenty-five pots. What are three ways Luke can plant the same number of seeds in each pot? Show all your mathematical thinking.

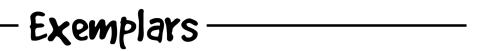
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Grandfather's Wallet C

Grandfather's Wallet

Gianna, Zack, Ryan, and Jane are helping Grandfather do chores. Grandfather says Gianna, Zack, Ryan, and Jane can equally share the money that is in his wallet for helping with the chores. Grandfather has forty-nine dollars in his wallet. Gianna says they can't have an equal amount of Grandfather's money. Jane says they can have an equal amount of Grandfather's money. Who is correct? Show all your mathematical thinking.



Name:
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Tile Border 🔾

Tile Border

Mrs. Garcia wants to put a tile border along one side of her kitchen wall. Mrs. Garcia measures the wall and knows that she needs enough tiles to make three rows with sixty-three tiles in each row. How many tiles does Mrs. Garcia need to make the border? Tiles sell in boxes with eight tiles in each box. How many boxes of tiles does Mrs. Garcia need to buy? Write equations to support your mathematical thinking.



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Name:	

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Phoning New Friends O

Phoning New Friends

Sarah becomes close friends with five other soccer players at soccer camp. Upon returning home, Sarah speaks to each new friend for five minutes three times a week. Sarah's parents need to decide on a phone plan. Below are two phone plans that the parents are considering.

Flat Rate Cost per Minute
Low Rate Phone Plan \$15.00 per month \$0.15 per minute

Talk a Lot Phone Plan \$30.00 per month \$0.10 per minute

Sarah's parents want Sarah to determine which plan costs less because Sarah's parents want to spend as little as possible for all of Sarah's phone calls. Sarah decides to use the greater than, less than, equal to symbols on a paper to compare the plans. What could the paper show? Which plan should Sarah's family use? Show all of your mathematical thinking.



Name:	P/S	R/P	Com	Con	Rep	A/Level
						

Popsicle Party ○

Popsicle Party

Franklin School is having a Popsicle party for its nine hundred fifty students. Each student will get two Popsicles. Popsicles come in boxes that have one dozen Popsicles. There are twenty-five boxes in a carton. The principal is sure that the number of Popsicles in the cartons bought will go equally into the number of Popsicles needed for the students. The secretary says that there will be some Popsicles left over to share with the teachers. How many complete cartons of Popsicles does Franklin School need? Explain if the principal or the secretary is correct and why.

Design Challenge: Making a Solar Oven

In this fun activity, your child will create their very own solar oven to bake cookies or s'mores!

We have given instructions which you can use to guide your child through the design thinking process.

Since this is a design challenge, your child can be entirely creative with how they choose to make their oven using typical household items. However, we have also given a step-by-step procedure for making a solar oven in case your child is struggling to come up with ideas. Feel free to rely entirely on your child's creativity, take some inspiration from our procedure, or follow our procedure exactly. Be sure to engage your child by asking them guestions that have them think critically about the design process.

What You Need:

Cardboard pizza box

Ruler

Box cutter or scissors

Cooking ingredients of your choice (Some options are s'mores or

Aluminum foil

nachos; avoid cooking raw meat or raw eggs using your solar oven.)

Plastic wrap

Any other household items

• Black construction paper

Pen and paper for taking notes

What You Do:

- 1. First, explain to your child their task in this activity. Explain to them that their job is to create a solar oven out of a cardboard pizza box in order to cook the food of their choice.
- 2. Ask your child what they would like to cook in their solar oven. Prepare the ingredients.
 - a. Some ideas are s'mores, nachos, and cookies (if possible, use edible cookie dough in case the oven doesn't work very well).
- 3. Ask your child the following questions so that they begin thinking critically about the design process:
 - a. What does your oven need in order to cook the food? (Answer: heat)
 - b. What are some of the best objects or colors that absorb heat? (Answer: The color black is good at absorbing heat.)
- 4. Show your child the materials they have, but don't have them start building just yet. Instead, ask them to **brainstorm** how they will use these materials in order to create a solar oven. Have them write out or draw their ideas on a piece of paper.
- 5. After your child has finished brainstorming, ask them to choose the design they think will work best. Remind them of the purpose of their oven: to cook the food of their choice.



Design Challenge: Making a Solar Oven

- a. This is an important step of the design thinking process because it teaches your child to prioritize the functionality of their design over personal preferences, and it prevents them from getting too emotionally attached to one design.
- 6. Once your child has decided on a design, they can start **building**. Be sure to supervise and help out as needed.
- 7. After your child is done building, it's time to **test** it out! The best time to use your solar oven is between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. when the sun's rays are strongest. Make sure to set the food on a dish so you don't make a mess inside the oven.
- 8. Depending on the food your child has decided to make, the cooking process will vary.
 - a. To make a solar s'more: Place one or two marshmallows on top of a graham cracker. Put two to three squares of chocolate on top of the marshmallow. Wait until the chocolate and marshmallow are done cooking to top them with the second graham cracker.
 - i. Ask your child why it might be a good idea to have the chocolate on top. (Answer: Dark colors, like brown or black, are best at absorbing heat. If the chocolate is on top, it will absorb heat into the entire s'more.)
 - b. To make nachos: Place grated cheese on top of tortilla chips and wait for the sun to melt the cheese.
- 9. Wait for your child's oven to cook the food. (Timing will vary depending on the oven and food choice.) Be sure to frequently check back on the oven and observe whether the food is gradually cooking.
 - a. If your child's oven eventually cooks the food, congratulate your child on their success!
 - b. If your child's oven doesn't work, help them find out what went wrong. You could ask them if they think there was a mistake with the way they constructed the oven or if they forgot to add a necessary material. Then, encourage your child to go back and repeat this process until they make an oven that works.

Here is a procedure for creating a solar oven in case your child is struggling to come up with designs:

- 1. Take an empty pizza box and clean out any stray bits of cheese, sauce, or crumbs.
- 2. Using a ruler and pencil, draw a square that is one inch from the edges of the top of the box.



Design Challenge: Making a Solar Oven

- 3. Use a box cutter or knife to cut out three of the four sides of the square, leaving the crease-side of the box attached.
- 4. Make a crease along the uncut side of the square to create a flap that stands up.
- 5. Cut a piece of aluminum foil that is large enough to cover the inner side of the cardboard flap.
- 6. Wrap the foil tightly and secure with tape.
 - a. Ask your child what they think the purpose of the foil is. (Answer: Aluminum foil reflects sunlight and brings heat into the oven.)
- 7. Line the bottom of the pizza box with black construction paper.
 - a. Ask your child why they think black paper is useful and if white paper would work as well. Why or why not? (Answer: The color black absorbs sunlight best, and therefore black paper absorbs the sun's heat. White paper would not work well because it would reflect a lot of sunlight instead of absorbing it.)
- 8. Cut two pieces of plastic wrap that are the same size as the top of the pizza box.
- 9. Use tape to secure the plastic wrap to the inside edges of the square window you cut into the box. You are creating an airtight window.
 - a. Ask your child why they think it's important to create an airtight oven. (Answer: Your oven should be airtight in order to prevent any of the sun's heat from escaping it.)
- 10. Roll up some newspaper pages into tubes to stuff into the sides of the box. Make sure you are still able to close the lid of the pizza box.
 - a. Ask your child what they think the purpose of the newspaper is. (Answer: Newspaper insulates the oven and prevents heat loss.)
- 11. Finally, it's time to test out your oven by cooking something!

