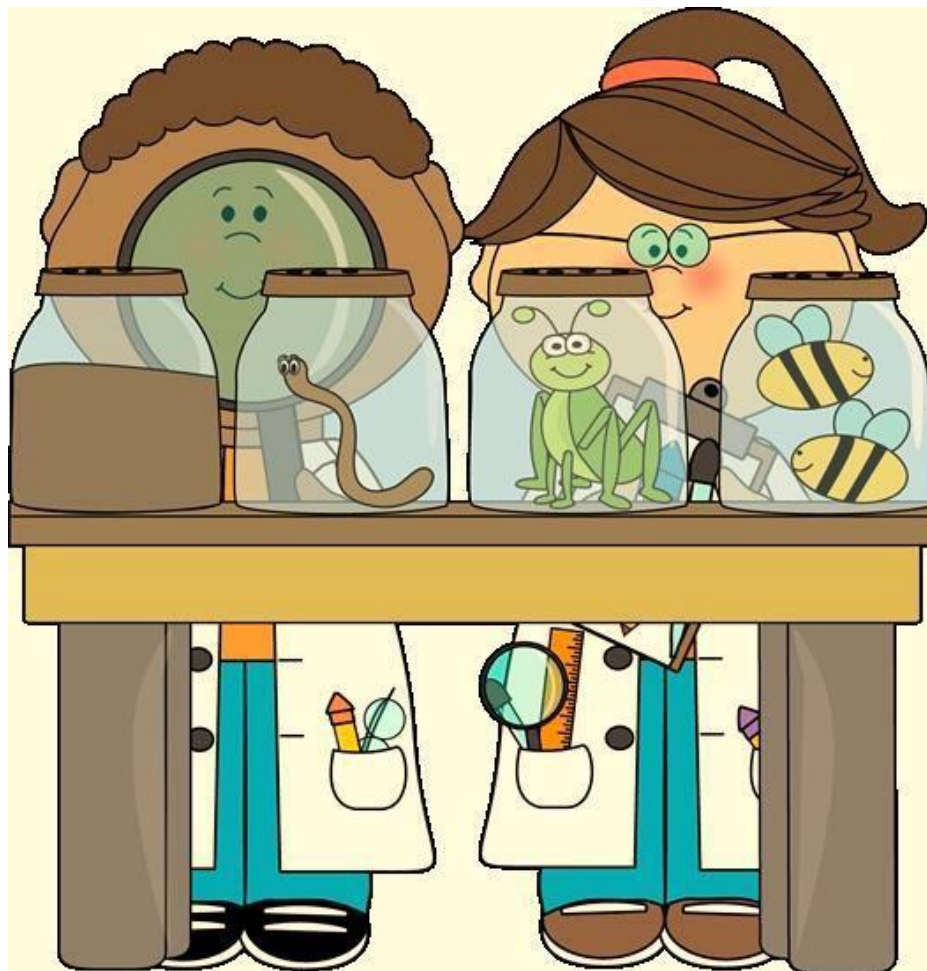


Fourth Grade

Science Lessons



Next Generation Science Standard- 4th Grade Science Lessons

18 Weeks of Science Lessons that incorporate all of the NGSS standard for 4th grade

****go to www.science4th.weebly.com to click the hyperlinks as you teach**

Week 1

Supplies: Handouts; Pretest/Post-test; Activity #1 Flour, Salt, Water for fossil activity
Activity #2 peanut butter, jelly, and graham crackers for Sedimentary Rock model.

Student Objective: Students will be able to describe how landscape changes over time due to weathering.

Standard(s) 4.ESS1.1 Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in landscape over time.

Essential Question: How do rocks and fossils form over time? How does landscape change over time?

Monday- Pre-Test; Introduce Fossils; Watch Magic School Bus and the Busasaurus,
*Flashcards with partner, Discuss- Ask class, "How do rocks and fossils form over time?"

Tuesday- Close Read on Fossils, (Handout) Activity #1- Create Fossils; Ask class, "How do rocks and fossils form over time?"; writing connection- (Handout) Homework- "How are Fossils Formed Over Time?"

Wednesday- Introduce the Rock Cycle, We will Rock You, (handout) draw a diagram of the Rock Cycle,

Watch Video #1 and Video # 2. Discuss what students noticed. (Handout) Create a model of how sedimentary rock is formed with graham crackers, peanut butter, and jelly. Ask class, "How do rocks form over time?". (Handout) Homework- Write about how sedimentary rock is formed.

Thursday- Watch video demonstrating landscape changes. Watch Newscast demonstrating how landscape changes over time. Partners- talk to your partner about changes that they noticed and share out to the group. *Review for Test-Work with partners on flashcards, scatter, or Test Practice. Ask class, "How does landscape change over time?"

Friday- Test on Rocks and Fossils (in handouts)

*Practice Each Day if time (Test Prep)- Rocks and Fossils

Week 2

Supplies: Weathering Handouts, Pretest/Post-test; Experiments-Clear plastic rectangular container, sand, water, plastic sheet paper, stones, straw, small stick to make river, funnel, tray, water spray bottle, sticks or toothpicks, butterscotch and soft peppermint candy for each student.

Student Objective: Students will be able to describe how landscape changes over time due to weathering.

Standard(s): 4.ESS2.1 Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice wind, or vegetation.

Essential Question: How does landscape change over time?

Monday- Pre-Test, Introduce Weathering; Watch Magic School Bus Rock and Roll; Introduce Weathering Song with Lyrics, do (handout) Erosion Experiment (Video for teacher to watch) with ocean-Draw Before/After pictures, Discuss results. Ask class, "How does landscape change over time? *Partner/Flashcards

Tuesday- Weathering Song with Lyrics, do (handout) (Erosion Experiment- teacher views...the wind starts at 2:01) with wind-Draw Before/After pictures, Discuss results. Ask class, "How does landscape change over time?" *Partner/Play Scatter-Try to beat each partner's score.

Wednesday- Weathering Song with Lyrics, Do (handout) (Erosion Experiment-teacher views.... the river starts at 3:40) River Model-Draw Before/After pictures, Discuss results. Ask class, "How does landscape change over time? *Partner/Play Scatter-Try to beat each partner's score.

Thursday- Weathering Song with Lyrics, do (handout) (Erosion Experiment-teacher views...the mountain/rain starts at 5:25/adding trees starts at 6:58) Mountain/Rain (with and without "trees"-Model-Draw Before/After pictures, Discuss results. Ask class, "How does landscape change over time?" *Practice "Test" for review practice.

Friday- Weathering Song with Lyrics, Do Erosion Candy Experiment (handout). The purpose of the candy experiment is to help students remember what "erode" or "erosion" means. I use the words a lot during this experiment.. Pass out candy erosion handout and the butterscotch and/or peppermint. Students will draw a model of their butterscotch and/or peppermint "before" picture on their handout. Let them suck on their candy while they are reviewing for their test on Quizlet. After two minutes, they will draw their candies and label them. (The soft peppermint erodes faster.) Let them continue working. After another 2 minutes they will draw and label their candies (four minutes). If they are doing both candies per student repeat. Let them talk to a partner about what they noticed. Students will write what they noticed and wondered at the bottom of the handout. Have the partners discuss the questions at the top of the handout to generalize what they've learned from the combination of experiments from the week. Review Test on Quizlet; Take Test (in handout)

List of Formative and Summative Assessments

This is a list to simplify inputting grades into gradebook.

Week 1- Rocks and Fossils

Pre-Test	Formative
How Fossils Are Formed Over Time	Summative
The Rock Cycle	Formative
Sedimentary Rock Model	Formative
How Sedimentary Rocks Are Formed	Summative
Test	Summative

Week 2- Landscape Changes

Pre-Test	Formative
Water Erosion	Formative
Wind Erosion	Formative
River Erosion	Formative
Mountain Erosion	Formative
Mountain with Trees	Formative
Candy Erosion	Formative
Test	Summative

Week 3-Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

Pre-Test	Formative
Solar Energy Diagram	Formative
Hydroelectric Energy Diagram	Formative
Wind Energy Diagram	Formative
Experiment-Solar Oven	Summative
Test	Summative

Week 4- Earth Preservation

Natural Disaster Pages 1-14	Formative
Week 5-Earth Preservation (2nd Week) Presentation	Summative
Disaster Plan	Summative

Week 6 – Engineer, Design, Construct & Improve

Pet Rock Prototype 1	Formative
Group Pet Rock Prototype 2	Formative
Let's Rock! (Story)	Formative
Let's Rock! Pet Rock Profile	Formative
Let's Rock! How to care for our pet	Formative
Let's Rock! How to build Habitat	Formative
Habitat Prototype 1	Formative
Group Habitat Prototype 2	Formative

Week 7 – Engineer, Design, Construct &

Presentation of Habitats Problems/Improvements

Final Pet Rock Habitat

Formative
Summative

Week 8- Interpret Data from Maps/Continent

Pre-Test

Formative

Discovery! Notice/Wonder p. 3

Formative

Four Forces/Landscape Change p. 4

Formative

Pangaea-Comprehension

Formative

Flip Book

Formative

Exit Ticket

Summative

Week 9- Build a Topographic Map?

Topographical Map-Notice/Wonder

Formative

Activity-Create Topographical Map

Formative

Real World Question

Summative

Model, Map, Presentation

Summative

Week 10- Sound

Pre-Test

Formative

Sound Wave Model Activity

Formative

Sound Transfers Energy Experiments, 5-7

Formative

Test

Summative

Week 11- Light Energy

Refraction Experiment p. 2

Formative

Diffusion Experiment p. 3

Formative

Reflection Experiment p. 4

Summative

Model- How we see Light p. 7

Summative

Week 12 Patterns to Transfer Energy

Morse Code Worksheet

Summative

Science Project/Build Hidden Alarm

Summative

Week 13-Heat Transfer of Energy

Conduction, Convection, Radiation p. 2

Formative

Scavenger Hunt p.3

Formative

Heat Transfer Prototype 1

Formative

Heat Transfer Poster

Summative

Week 14- Electric Transfer of Energy

Magic School Bus Guide p.1`

Formative

Simple Circuit Experiment p. 2 & 3

Summative

Circuit Circus! Jeopardy

Formative

Week 15 – Relationship of Speed and Energy

Scientific Journal Notes p. 3	Formative
Experiment: Defeat the Sorcerer! p. 6 Defeat the Sorcerer!	Formative
Story Ending p. 7	Formative
Defeat the Sorcerer! p. 9	Summative
Defeat the Sorcerer! Exit Ticket	Summative

Week 16 – Speed of Object and How it Relates to the Energy of the Object

Design a Rollercoaster- Prototype 1	Formative
Design a Rollercoaster-Prototype 2	Formative
Experiment: Construct Rollercoaster p. 4	Formative
Design a Rollercoaster-Prototype 3	Formative
Design a Rollercoaster-Prototype 4	Formative
Experiment: Construct Rollercoaster p. 8	Formative
Exit Ticket p. 9-11	Summative

Week 17 – Animal and Plant Adaptation

Animal Adaptation Discovery Packet	Formative
Adaptation Jeopardy	Formative
Plant Adaptation	Formative
Discovery Packet	Formative
Group Poster	Summative

Week 18- Animal Senses & Processing

Animal and Plant Adaptation Written	Summative
Animal Senses Activity 1 p. 1	Formative
Animal Senses Activity 2 p. 2 & 3	Formative
Animal Senses Assessment p. 6	Summative

About Ordering Supplies

I have broken the list down into categories. My suggestion would be to get a tub and have all of your science supplies in one spot to simplify your life. I have broken the supplies down into two ways. 1. By category and 2. By weeks.

It is difficult for me to say the quantity when building your tub supplies. I don't know how many students your class has. I also always get extra. (just in case)

There is a checklist to make notes on. This can help you plan for the second year. You can make notes about quantity or highlight things that need replaced each year.

Many of the items will need replaced year to year. Some items will need replaced, but they might last several years. Any good science tub needs refilled each year.

There is a parent note to ask for students to bring in items. I would send it out at the beginning of the year. Most parents will try to quickly get the items in. Some students will bring in "extra" if you tell the students. This helps for the students that won't bring in anything.

Supplies Needed-A Week by Week Breakdown

Supplies at a Glance

<p>Week 1 **Supplies: Rock/Fossil Handouts; Pretest/Post-test; Activity #1 Flour, Salt, Water for fossil activity. Activity #2 peanut butter, jelly, and graham crackers for Sedimentary Rock model.</p>	<p>Week 10 **Supplies: Sound Energy Handout #1 plastic cups, kite string, paper clips, a pen to make holes. (Tuesday) #2 pipe cleaners (Thursday) #3 bowl, saran cling wrap, sprinkles/crystals/salt.</p>
<p>Week 2 **Supplies: Weathering Handouts, Pretest/Post-test; Experiments-Clear plastic rectangular container, sand, water, plastic sheet paper, stones, straw, small stick to make river, funnel, tray, water spray bottle, sticks or toothpicks, butterscotch and soft peppermint candy for each student.</p>	<p>Week 11 **Supplies: Light Energy Handouts/Assessments/Experiments, and #1 Experiment- a piece of paper with an arrow (included in handout), glass, water (to pour), student page on refraction (included in handout); #2 Experiment- a jar, hot water, food coloring, student page on diffusion (included in handout); #3 Experiment- two-liter empty bottle with a hole in it, colored laser light, water, & student page on reflection (included in handout).</p>
<p>Week 3 **Supplies: Renewable and Non-renewable energy handouts. Cardboard box with lid for each student (3"), clear plastic wrap, aluminum foil, black paper, tape, stick or pencil, scissors, graham crackers, jumbo marshmallows, chocolate</p>	<p>Week 12 **Supplies: Transfer Information Handout, Experiment: 1 AA battery for each student, 1–2 feet of electrical wire for each student, 1 buzzer for each student (wires attached preferred), Tape (duct or masking), Thin cardboard (Also called chipboard; you can use cereal boxes, too.), Tin—foil, Scissors, Wire strippers (students can share)</p>
<p>Week 4 **Supplies: Handouts; Set up a Classroom Glogster or have group or individual posters for presentations, (They have free Trials-Sign up and set up classroom)</p>	<p>Week 13 **Supplies: Heat transfer Activity Handout, supplies to make posters (poster board/butcher paper, markers/colored pencils/crayons), popcorn (air popper, microwave, or stovetop method)</p>
<p>Week 5 **Supplies: See Week 4</p>	<p>Week 14 **Supplies- Electric Current Handouts (playdoh recipes are on p. 4), Experiment-conductive playdoh, insulating playdoh, a battery pack, batteries, light emitting diodes/LEDS</p>
<p>Week 6 **Supplies-Pet Rock Handouts; a large rock for each group; items to decorate rock with (pipe cleaners, wiggly eyes, glitter, paint, construction paper, feathers, buttons, scissors, glue, etc.</p>	<p>Week 15 **Supplies: Defeat the Sorcerer Handouts; Chart paper, post-its, tape. (or markers) Experiment- Each group in your class needs 1) 2 marbles (one small and one large), 2) a ruler with a groove down the middle, a Styrofoam cup, 3) tape, 4) a meter stick or measuring tape, and 4) the paper sorcerer.</p>
<p>Week 7 **Supplies-See Week 6</p>	<p>Week 16 **Supplies: Constructing Roller Coaster Handouts; Experiment-Each group needs a 6 foot ½ inch pipe insulation foam tube, Marble, Plastic cup, Masking tape, Pencil, crayons, and/or markers.</p>
<p>Week 8 **Supplies: Pangaea/Continental Drift Handouts, crayons</p>	<p>Week 17 **Supplies: Animal Adaptation Exploration Handouts, & Plant Adaptation Handouts, Poster boards, markers, pencils.</p>
<p>Week 9 **Supplies: Topographic Map handout, clay, ruler, construction paper (different colors), scissors, glue, pencils, cardboard, and dental floss, copy paper: Option: Clay recipe in handout. If you are making your own clay, you also need flour, salt, water, cream of tartar, vegetable oil, food coloring (optional)</p>	<p>Week 18 **Supplies: Animal Senses Handouts</p>

Tub Ordering Supply List

Supplies at a Glance

** The week you'll need this item is in the parenthesis behind item.

Misc. items

dental floss (9)
a bag of sand (2)
A straw (2)
plastic cups (10, 16)
Styrofoam cups (15)
kite string (10)
clear plastic saran wrap (3, 10)
aluminum foil (3, 12)
tooth picks (2)

One Time Purchases

plastic bowls (one per group) (10)
air popper (or access to microwave) (13)
a glass (must see through) (11)
a clear jar (11)
an empty 2-liter bottle (11)
a rectangular container (2)
funnel (2)
tray (2)
spray bottle (water) (2)
lamine a piece of construction paper (2)
laser light (11)
a AA battery (12, 14)
2 feet of electric wire per student (12)
1 buzzer for each student (wires attached preferred)
wire strippers (12)
battery pack (14)
light emitting diodes/LEDS (14)
large marbles one for each group of 3-5 (15)
small marbles one for each group of 3-5 (15, 16)
6' ½ "pipe insulation foam tube for each group of 3-5 (15)

Students Will Bring In*Parent note attached

stones (2)
sticks (2,3)
Large rock for each group of 5 (6)
cardboard box with lid for each student -3" depth (3)

Will need to restock Each School Year

Flour (1, 9, 14)
Salt (1, 9, 14))
peanut butter (1)
jelly (1)
graham crackers (2 activities) (1, 3)
butterscotch (one per student) (2)
soft peppermint candies (one per student) (2)
jumbo marshmallows (3)
chocolate (for solar s'mores) (3)
cream of tartar (9, 14)
vegetable oil (9, 14)
food coloring (9,11, 14)
popcorn (choose type) (13)
sprinkles or crystals (10)
distilled water (14)

Typical Classroom Supplies

clay (alt. recipe included) (9)
poster board/butcher paper (4, 13, 17)
construction paper (colors) (6, 9)
blank paper (9)
chart paper (15)
post-its (15)
cardboard (9)
chipboard (12)
tape (3, 15)
duct tape (12)
masking tape (16)
pencils (9, 16)
pens (10)
crayons (8, 4, 13, 16, 17)
markers (4, 13, 15, 16, 17)
colored pencils (4, 13, 16, 17)
glue (6, 9)
1 ruler for each group of 3 (9, 15)
Meter or yard stick (15)
paper clips (10)
scissors (3, 6. 9, 12)
pipe cleaners (6, 10)
wiggly eyes (6)
glitter (6)
paint (6)
feathers (6)
buttons (6)
pom poms (6)

Checklist for Supplies

**** The week you'll need this item is in the parenthesis behind item.**

Misc. items

- _____ dental floss (9)
- _____ a bag of sand (2)
- _____ A straw (2)
- _____ plastic cups (10, 16)
- _____ Styrofoam cups (15)
- _____ kite string (10)
- _____ clear plastic saran wrap (3, 10)
- _____ aluminum foil (3, 12)
- _____ tooth picks (2)

One Time Purchases

- _____ plastic bowls (one per group) (10)
- _____ air popper (or access to microwave) (13)
- _____ a glass (must see through) (11)
- _____ a clear jar (11)
- _____ an empty 2-liter bottle (11)
- _____ a rectangular container (2)
- _____ funnel (2)
- _____ tray (2)
- _____ spray bottle (water) (2)
- _____ laminate a piece of construction paper (2)
- _____ laser light (11)
- _____ a AA battery (12, 14)
- _____ 2 feet of electric wire per student (12)
- _____ 1 buzzer for each student (wires attached preferred)
- _____ wire strippers (12)
- _____ battery pack (14)
- _____ light emitting diodes/LEDS (14)
- _____ large marbles one for each group of 3-5 (15)
- _____ small marbles one for each group of 3-5 (15, 16)
- _____ 6' ½ "pipe insulation foam tube for each group of 3-5 (15)

Students Will Bring In*Parent note attached

- _____ stones (2)
- _____ sticks (2,3)
- _____ Large rock for each group of 5 (6)
- _____ cardboard box with lid for each student -3" depth (3)

Checklist for Supplies page 2

Will need to restock Each School Year

- _____ Flour (1, 9, 14)
- _____ Salt (1, 9, 14))
- _____ peanut butter (1)
- _____ jelly (1)
- _____ graham crackers (2 activities) (1, 3)
- _____ butterscotch (one per student) (2)
- _____ soft peppermint candies (one per student) (2)
- _____ jumbo marshmallows (3)
- _____ chocolate (for solar s'mores) (3)
- _____ cream of tartar (9, 14)
- _____ vegetable oil (9, 14)
- _____ food coloring (9,11, 14)
- _____ popcorn (choose type) (13)
- _____ sprinkles or crystals (10)
- _____ distilled water (14)

Typical Classroom Supplies

- _____ clay (alt. recipe included) (9)
- _____ poster board/butcher paper (4, 13, 17)
- _____ construction paper (colors) (6, 9)
- _____ blank paper (9)
- _____ chart paper (15)
- _____ post-its (15)
- _____ cardboard (9)
- _____ chipboard (12)
- _____ tape (3, 15)
- _____ duct tape(12)
- _____ masking tape (16)
- _____ pencils (9, 16)
- _____ pens (10)
- _____ crayons (8, 4, 13, 16, 17)
- _____ markers (4, 13, 15, 16, 17)
- _____ colored pencils (4, 13, 16, 17)
- _____ glue (6, 9)
- _____ 1 ruler for each group of 3 (9, 15)
- _____ Meter or yard stick (15)
- _____ paper clips (10)
- _____ scissors (3, 6. 9, 12)
- _____ pipe cleaners (6, 10)
- _____ wiggly eyes (6)
- _____ glitter (6)
- _____ paint (6)
- _____ feathers (6)
- _____ buttons (6)
- _____ pom poms (6)
- _____ tissue paper (6)

Dear Parents,

I have planned so many different fun and exciting science experiments, activities, projects, and discoveries this year.

For science classes, I'm asking your child to bring in 1) 6 small stones, 2) a small stick, 3) a large rock (not bigger than your child's fist, though), 4) a cardboard box with a lid that has about a 3 inch depth. (pizza boxes work great for this)

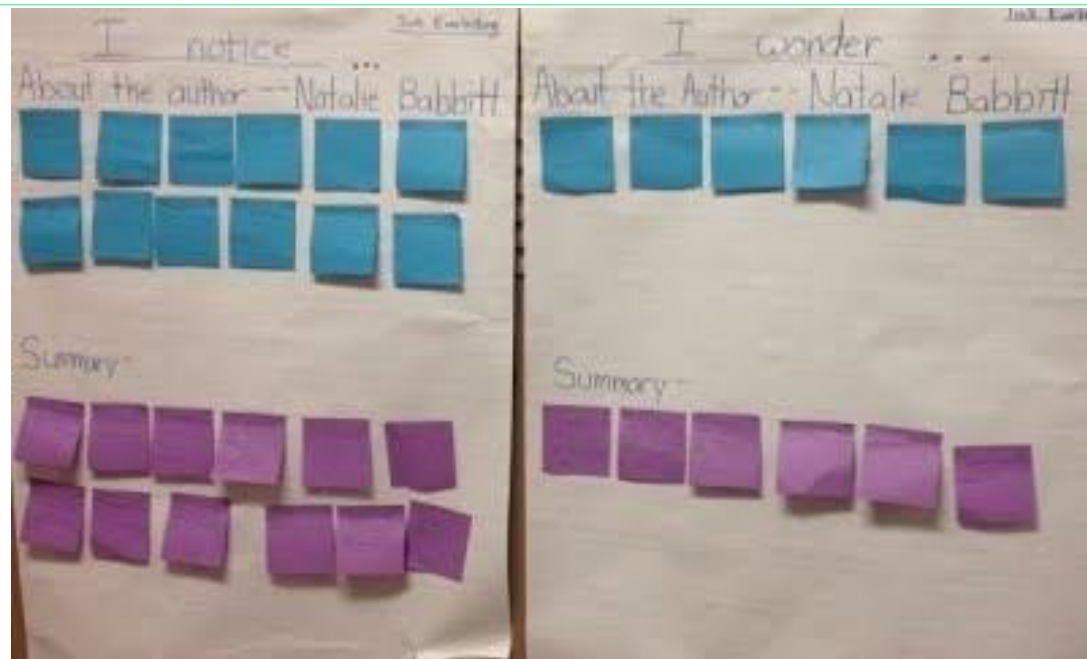
Thank you so much for your contributions and participation! I appreciate you!

Dear Parents,

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For science classes, I'm asking your child to bring in 1) 6 small stones, 2) a small stick, 3) a large rock (not bigger than your child's fist, though), 4) a cardboard box with a lid that has about a 3 inch depth. (pizza boxes work great for this)

Thank you so much for your contributions and participation! I appreciate you!



Close Read with Post-Its (steps)

1. Hang up chart paper.
2. Pass out Post-its (or have available)
3. Students write things they “notice” or “wonder”
4. Go around the room and have students share one of their thoughts on their post-its.

Note: Great for brainstorming, getting students to delve deeper into non-informational text, getting students active in learning, helping students that don't generate as many ideas, organizing thoughts, reviewing ideas, non-threatening way to get everyone to participate, sharing, speaking, writing, differentiating, engaging.



The next two pages are:

- 1) Science Tub Label
- 2) Binder cover

4th Grade Science Supplies

Making Science Fun

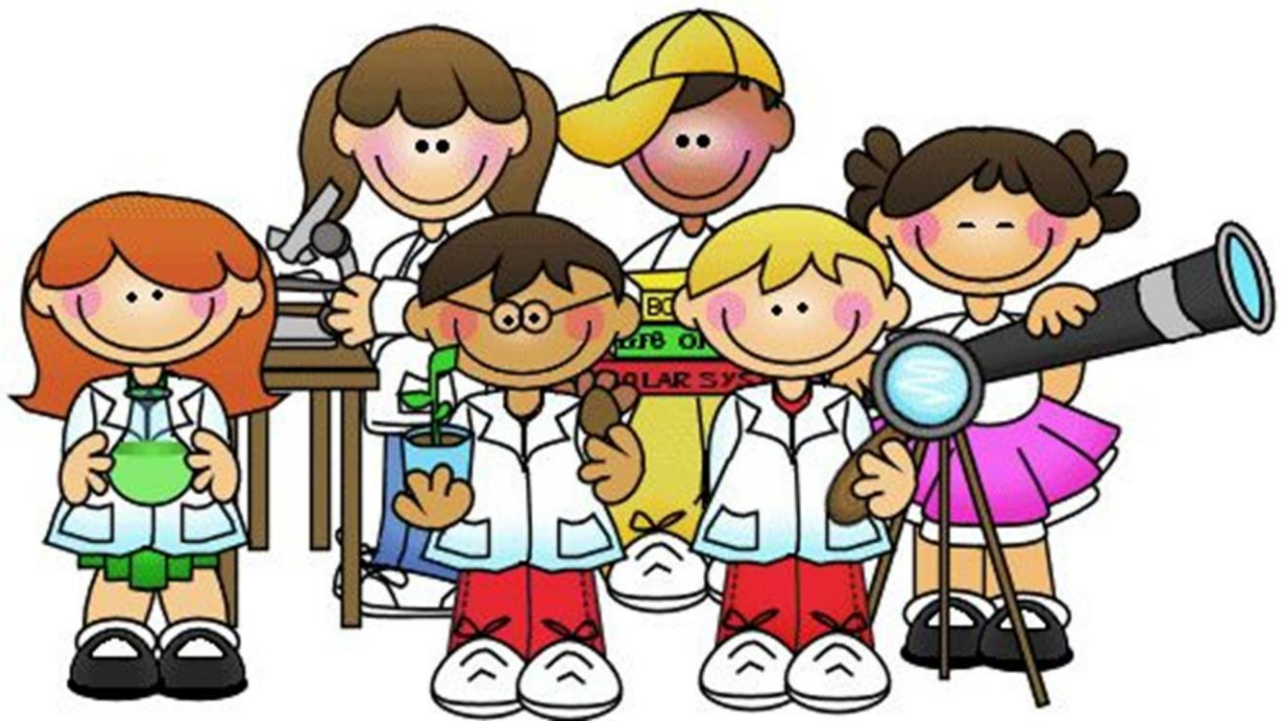
18 Weeks of Interactive, Hands-On, Easy to Implement Lessons, All Inclusive



Science Lessons for Fourth Grade!

Making Science Fun

18 Weeks of Interactive, Hands-On, Easy to Implement Lessons, All Inclusive



Next Generation Science Standards/CCSS

Fourth Grade

Earth and Space Science

- 4.ESS1.1 Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in landscape over time.
- 4.ESS2.1 Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.
- 4.ESS2.2 Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.
- 4.ESS3.1 Obtain and combine information to describe that energy and fuels are derived from natural resources and their uses affect the environment.
- 4.ESS3.2 Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural earth processes on humans.

Next Generation Science Standards/CCSS

Fourth Grade

Engineering Design

- 4.ETS1.1 Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time or cost.
- 4.ETS1.2 Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.
- 4.ETS1.3 Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.

Name _____

Rocks and Fossils

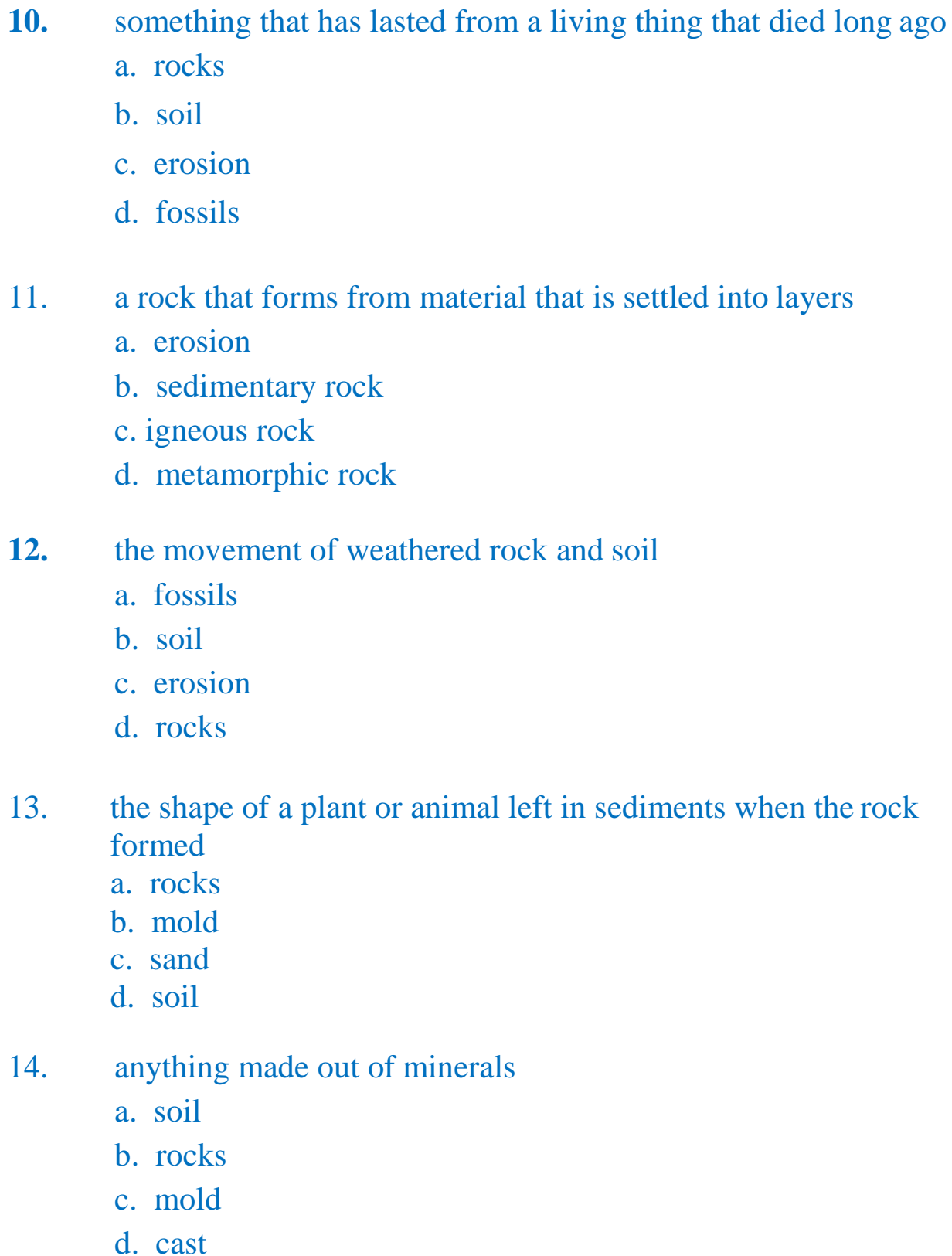
Matching questions

- | | | |
|-------|----|------------------|
| _____ | 1. | minerals |
| _____ | 2. | soil |
| _____ | 3. | igneous rock |
| _____ | 4. | sand |
| _____ | 5. | metamorphic rock |
| _____ | 6. | rock cycle |
| _____ | 7. | weathering |

- a. anything that is a solid, was formed in nature, and was never alive
- b. soil made up of large grains
- c. any type of rock changed by heat and pressure
- d. the loose material in which plants can grow
- e. the way rocks are broken down into smaller pieces
- f. process of rocks changing into other types of rocks
- g. a rock once melted, but cooled and hardened

Multiple choice questions

- 8. formed when mud or minerals fill the mold
 - a. clay
 - b. mold
 - c. cast
 - d. sand
- 9. a soil made up of very small grains
 - a. cast
 - b. clay
 - c. soil
 - d. sand

- 
10. something that has lasted from a living thing that died long ago
- a. rocks
 - b. soil
 - c. erosion
 - d. fossils
11. a rock that forms from material that is settled into layers
- a. erosion
 - b. sedimentary rock
 - c. igneous rock
 - d. metamorphic rock
12. the movement of weathered rock and soil
- a. fossils
 - b. soil
 - c. erosion
 - d. rocks
13. the shape of a plant or animal left in sediments when the rock formed
- a. rocks
 - b. mold
 - c. sand
 - d. soil
14. anything made out of minerals
- a. soil
 - b. rocks
 - c. mold
 - d. cast

Name _____

Rocks and Fossils

Matching questions

<u>a</u>	1. minerals
<u>d</u>	2. soil
<u>g</u>	3. igneous rock
<u>b</u>	4. sand
<u>c</u>	5. metamorphic rock
<u>f</u>	6. rock cycle
<u>e</u>	7. weathering

- a. anything that is a solid, was formed in nature, and was never alive
- b. soil made up of large grains
- c. any type of rock changed by heat and pressure
- d. the loose material in which plants can grow
- e. the way rocks are broken down into smaller pieces
- f. process of rocks changing into other types of rocks
- g. a rock once melted, but cooled and hardened

Multiple choice questions

8. formed when mud or minerals fill the mold

- a. clay
- b. mold
- ☒ c. cast
- d. sand

9. a soil made up of very small grains

- a. cast
- ☒ b. clay
- c. soil
- d. sand

10. something that has lasted from a living thing that died long ago

- a. rocks
- b. soil
- c. erosion
- ☒ d. fossils

11. a rock that forms from material that is settled into layers

- a. erosion
- ☒ b. sedimentary rock
- c. igneous rock
- d. metamorphic rock

12. the movement of weathered rock and soil

- a. fossils
- b. soil
- ☒ c. erosion
- d. rocks

13. the shape of a plant or animal left in sediments when the rock formed

- a. rocks
- ☒ b. mold
- c. sand
- d. soil

14. anything made out of minerals

- a. soil
- ☒ b. rocks
- c. mold
- d. cast

Create Your Own Fossil

Recipe for Salt Dough

For Each Student.....

- * 1 cup of flour
- * 1 cup of salt
- * half a cup of water
- * Mix it together and knead it.
- * When ready to cook, put on a baking sheet in the oven at 100 degrees C/ 200 F for 2-3 hours.
- * When cool, paint or decorate.

How Fossils Are Formed Over Time

By _____

Name _____

The Rock Cycle

Draw a Diagram of the Rock Cycle

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to draw a diagram of the rock cycle. The box occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

Create a Model of Sedimentary Rock

Make a by layering....

- Graham Crackers Cinnamon
- Peanut Butter
- Jelly or frosting
- Mini marshmallows or white chocolate chips
- Sprinkles (optional)

Steps:

1. Use any combination to create a multi-layer model.
2. Have students name their layers, demonstrating that they understand what their model layers are representing.
3. Extended Activity- Have students draw a model and label it, demonstrating that they understand how sedimentary rocks are formed.

How Sedimentary Rocks Are Formed

By _____



Pretest/Posttest

Name _____

Erosion and Weathering

Matching Questions

_____ 1. types of erosion

_____ 2. landslide

_____ 3. deposition

_____ 4. erosion

_____ 5. moving water

_____ 6. gravity

- a. process by which natural forces move weathered rock
- b. major agent of erosion that shapes Earth's surface
- c. force that moves rock and other materials downhill
- d. gravity, running water, glaciers, wind, waves
- e. where the agents of erosion drop the sediment
- f. most destructive mass movement, happens when rock and soil slide quickly down a steep slope



Multiple choice questions

7. quick downhill movement of a combination of water rock and soil

- a. mudflow
- b. gravity
- c. landslide
- d. erosion

8. large mass of ice that moves slowly over land, continental glaciers and valley glaciers

- a. erosion
- b. gravity
- c. sediment
- d. glaciers

9. material moved by erosion

- a. erosion
- b. sediment
- c. glaciers
- d. mudflow

10. wind erosion and deposition forms sand dunes

- a. deposition
- b. wind deposition
- c. erosion
- d. wind erosion

11. wind erodes the Earth's through deflation and abrasion

- a. deposition
- b. erosion
- c. wind erosion
- d. wind deposition



Pretest/Posttest

Name key

Erosion and Weathering

Matching Questions

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| <u>d</u> | 1. types of erosion |
| <u>f</u> | 2. landslide |
| <u>e</u> | 3. deposition |
| <u>a</u> | 4. erosion |
| <u>b</u> | 5. moving water |
| <u>c</u> | 6. gravity |

- a. process by which natural forces move weathered rock
- b. major agent of erosion that shapes Earth's surface
- c. force that moves rock and other materials downhill
- d. gravity, running water, glaciers, wind, waves
- e. where the agents of erosion drop the sediment
- f. most destructive mass movement, happens when rock and s
slide quickly down a steep slope



Multiple choice questions

7. quick downhill movement of a combination of water rock and soil
- ☒ a. mudflow
 - b. gravity
 - c. landslide
 - d. erosion
8. large mass of ice that moves slowly over land, continental glaciers and valley glaciers
- a. erosion
 - b. gravity
 - c. sediment
 - ☒ d. glaciers
9. material moved by erosion
- a. erosion
 - ☒ b. sediment
 - c. glaciers
 - d. mudflow
10. wind erosion and deposition forms sand dunes
- a. deposition
 - ☒ b. wind deposition
 - c. erosion
 - d. wind erosion
11. wind erodes the Earth's through deflation and abrasion
- a. deposition
 - b. erosion
 - ☒ c. wind erosion
 - d. wind deposition

The Weathering Song

At: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2311yO5opVk>

When rock will break up pieces
and become smaller now
If they remain simply breaking down

Weathering when water freezes
and thaws in the springtime
It splits rocks in two

And it's ice in a cold December
But water when it becomes warm
And rocks broken they're expanding
and seeps in fissures and the holes
that freezes on now

Start with a chunk of large bedrock
It's weathering when it's breaking
down
Mechanical and chemical
Biotic, rocks are smaller now

Movement of rocks, taking some
time
Erosion rocks moving aside
and out of all the forces done
By water, wind, they travel now, now

It can be chemical reactions
Breaking down bonds
That do hold the rocks together
Makes them fall apart

Oxidation, carbonation, hydrolysis
rocks are soft
Helping to break them all apart
by some other force

Start with a chunk of large bedrock
It's weathering when it's breaking
down

Movement of rocks, taking some
time
Erosion rocks moving aside and
out of all the forces done By
water, wind, they travel now

The roots go down
The rocks are cracking and breaking
They wedge and widen space they
make

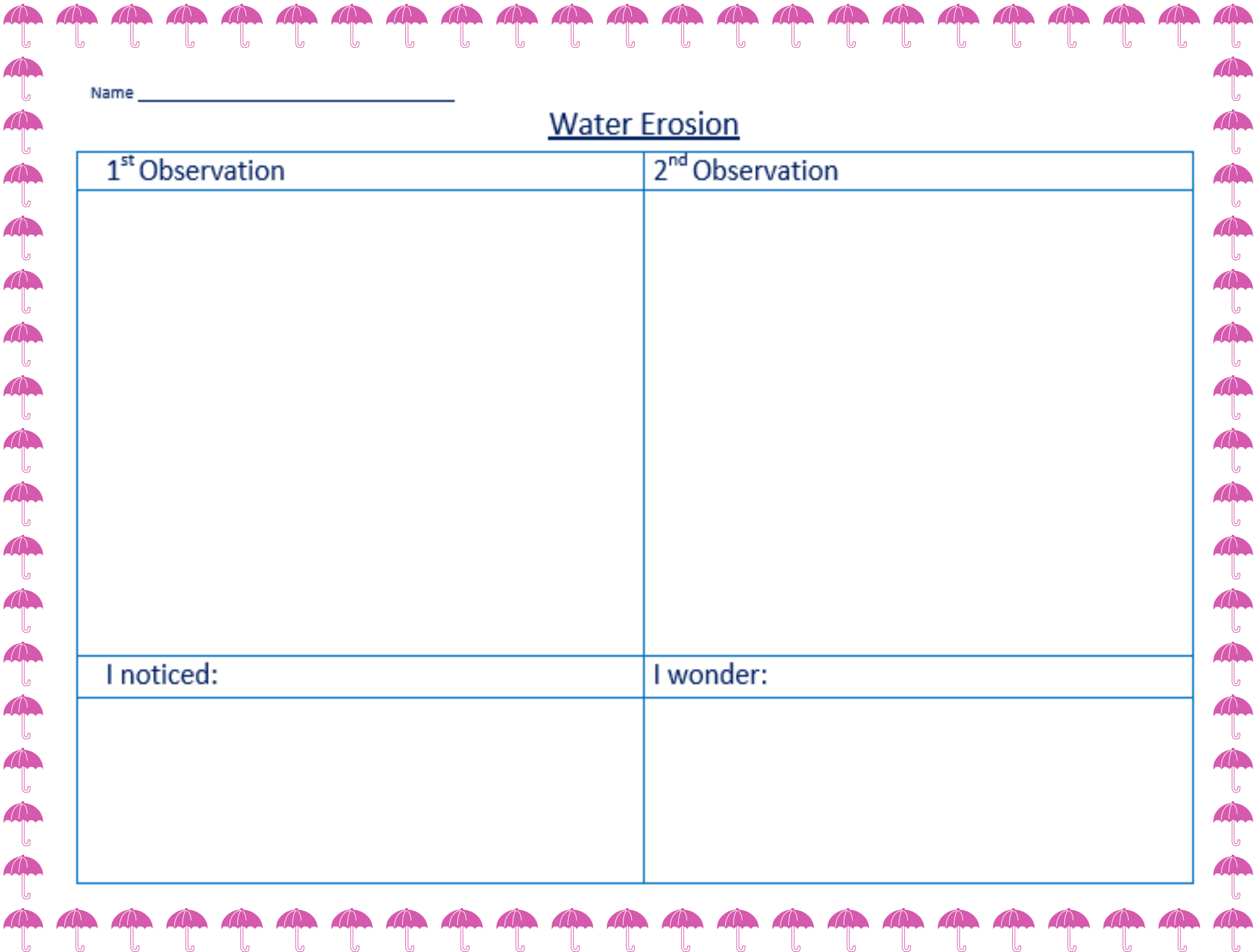
And its ice in a cold December
But water when it becomes warm
And rocks broken they're expanding
and seeps in fissures and the holes
that freezes on now

Start with a chunk of large bedrock
It's weathering when it's breaking
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Start with a chunk of large bedrock
It's weathering when it's breaking
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Mechanical and chemical
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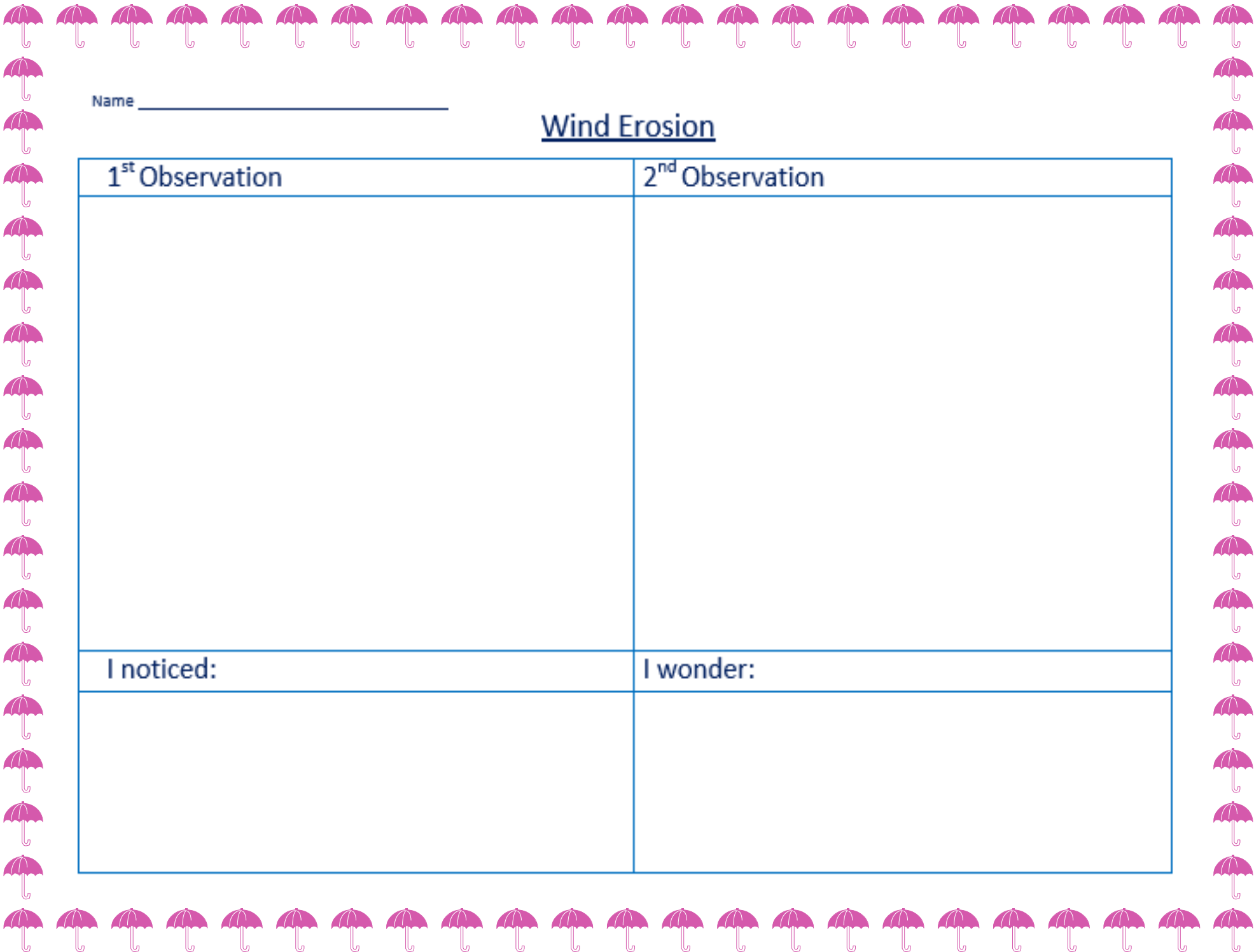
Note: concept, vocabulary, and fluency



Name _____

Water Erosion

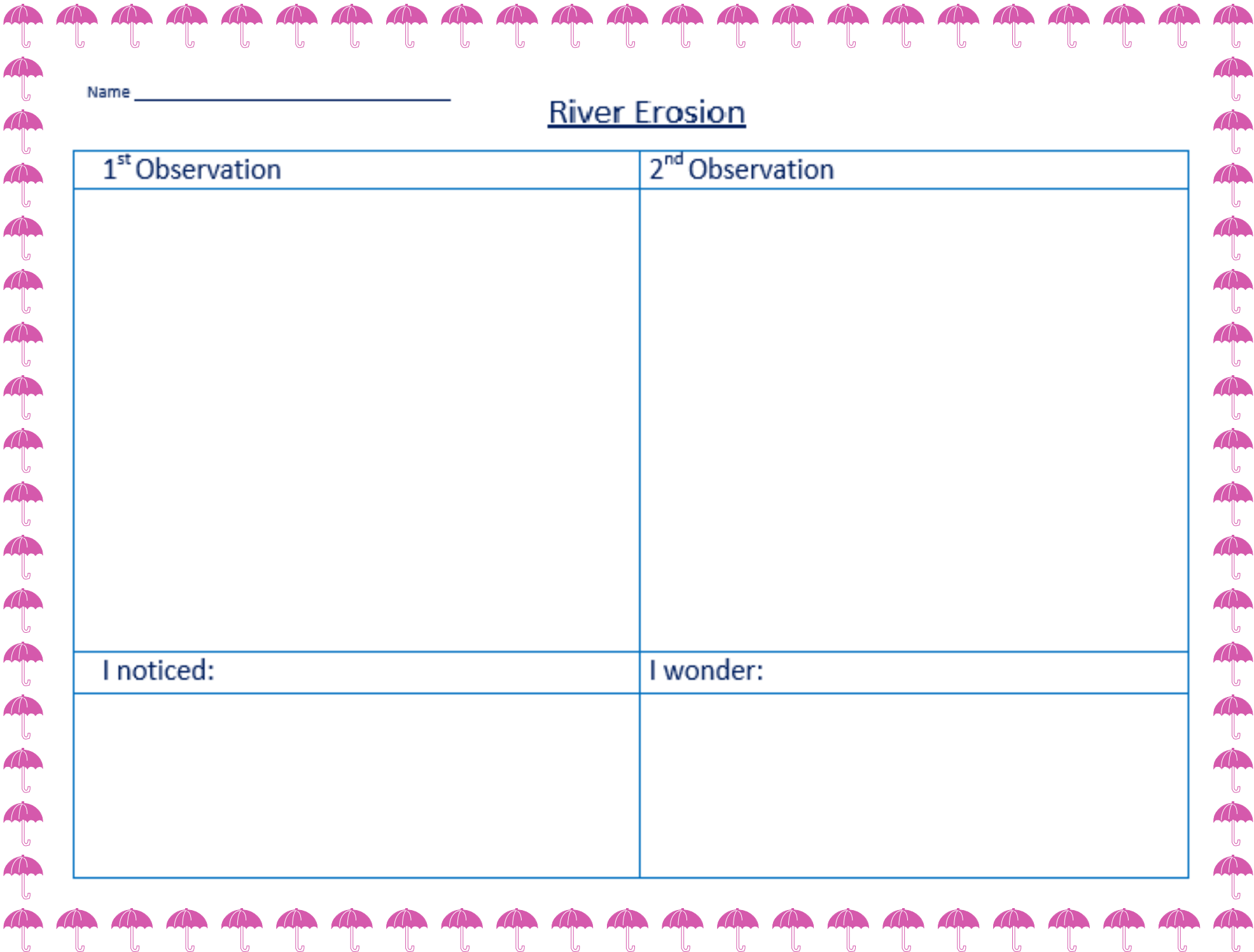
1 st Observation	2 nd Observation
I noticed:	I wonder:



Name _____

Wind Erosion

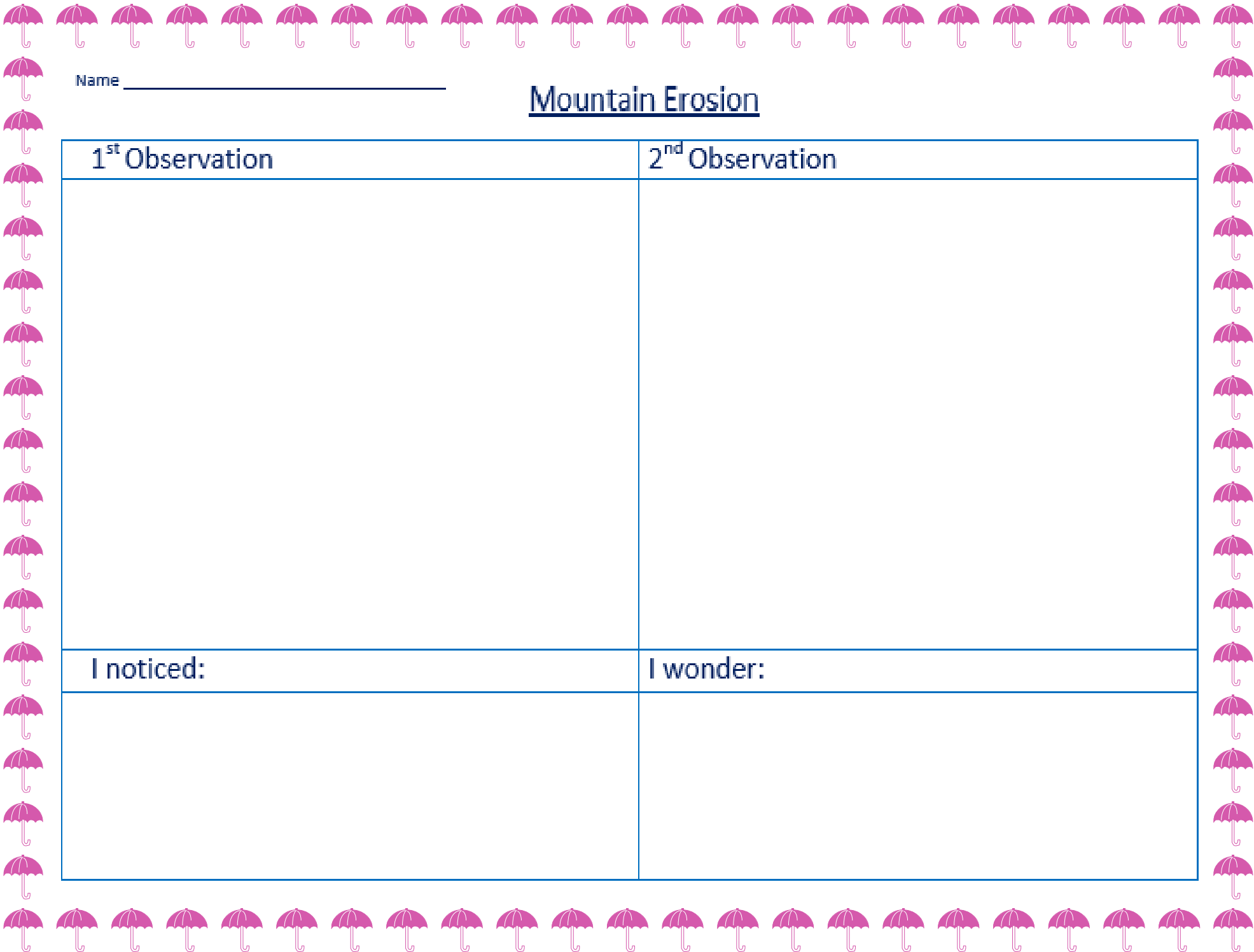
1 st Observation	2 nd Observation
I noticed:	I wonder:



Name _____

River Erosion

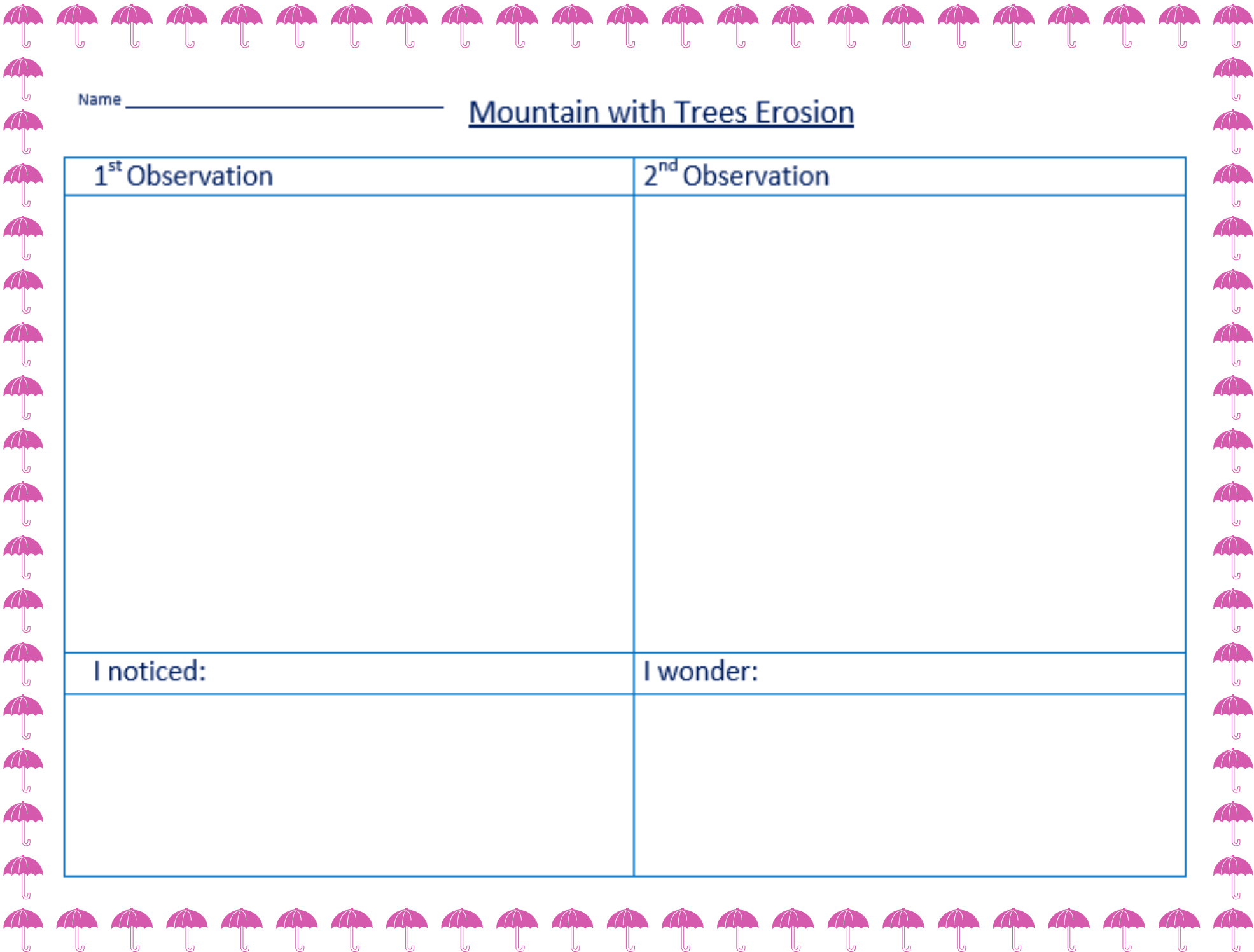
1 st Observation	2 nd Observation
I noticed:	I wonder:



Name _____

Mountain Erosion

1 st Observation	2 nd Observation
I noticed:	I wonder:



Name _____

Mountain with Trees Erosion

1 st Observation	2 nd Observation
I noticed:	I wonder:

Name _____

Research Questions:

What causes erosion?

What causes more erosion water and movement or water alone?

Candy Erosion Experiment

Butterscotch Observation	Soft Peppermint Observation
I noticed:	I wonder: