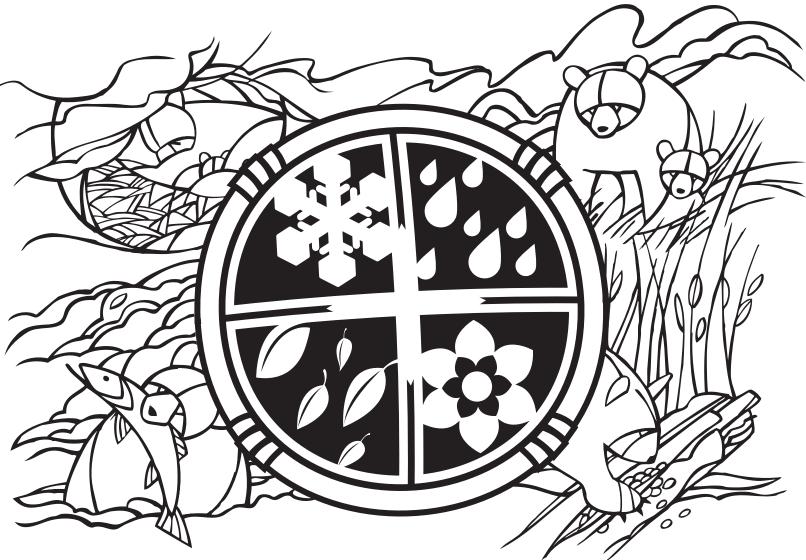
Blackline Masters



My Seasonal Round

An Integrated Unit for Elementary Social Studies and Science

My Seasonal Round

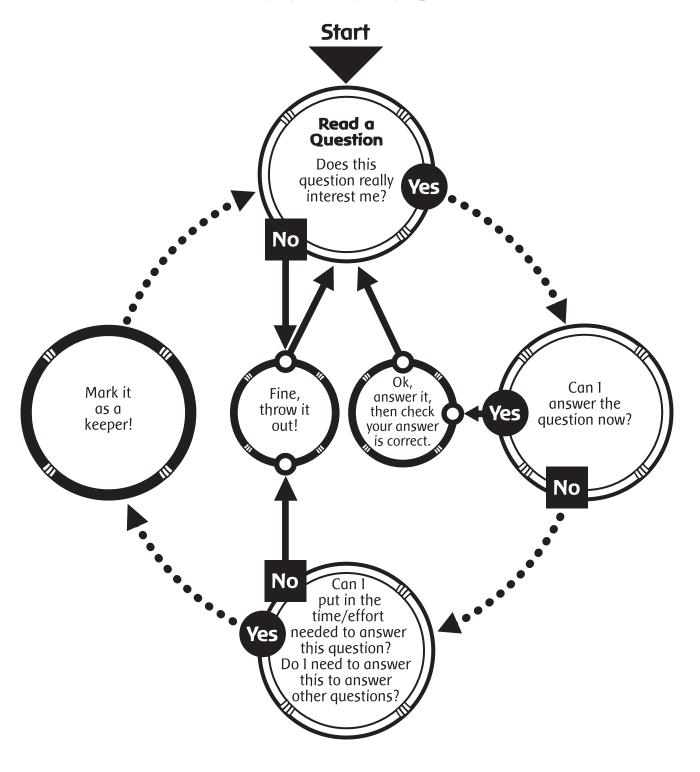
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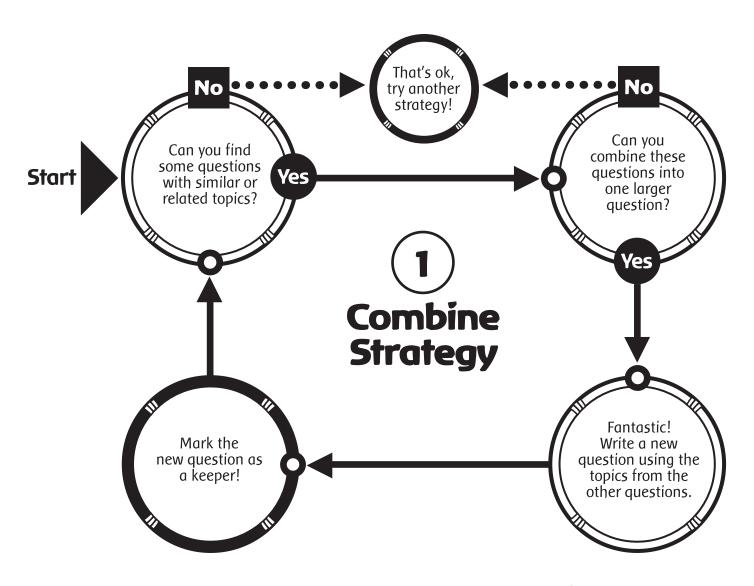
Date:	Name:
	_
Pause and Ponder Journ	lal
	reflect on your learning, the information you have Each reflection should be one paragraph long.
Reflection Starters:	
Today I learned Something I didn't know before is I still want to know I am starting to realize that I wonder about I am thinking about I am curious about I enjoyed One idea that stands out to me now When we talked about it reminded I remember this time Someone important to me once said Now that I have learned	v is because d me of
	Adapted from: Tovani, C. <i>I Read It, But I Don't Get It.</i> Portand ME. Stenhouse Publishers, 2000.
Reflection:	

How powerful is your question?

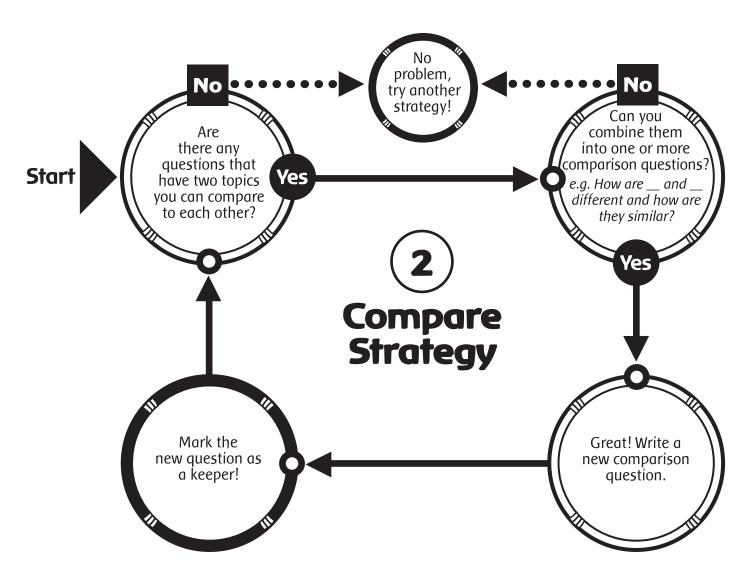


Sort Circle

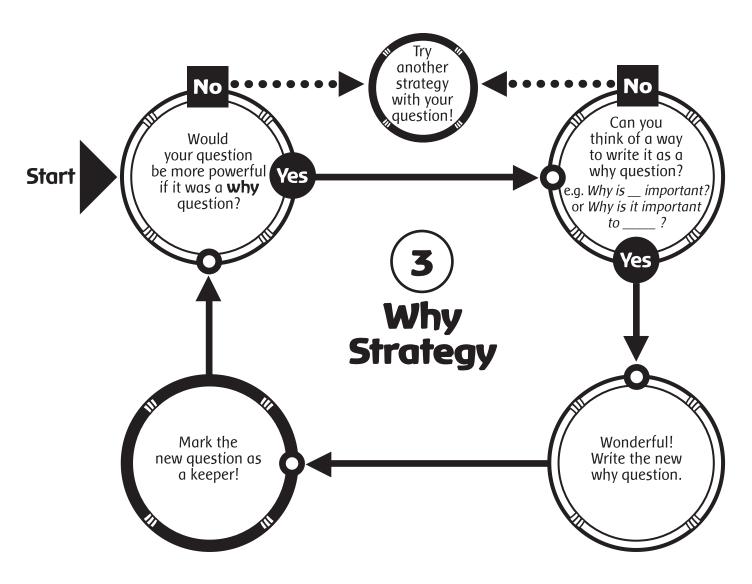




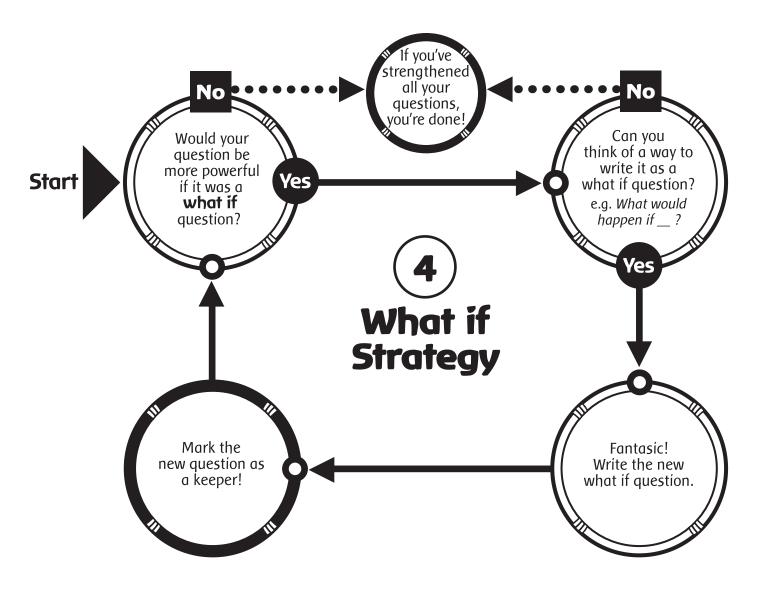
Strengthening Strategies: 1 of 4



Strengthening Strategies: 2 of 4



Strengthening Strategies: 3 of 4



Strengthening Strategies: 4 of 4



Pick A Word

from a selection of vocabulary cards To start, a student or teacher randomly chooses

students will use in their questions. This will contain the word or words that

Roll the Dice

ended question about the chosen topic Each student has a turn to ask an open-

what kind of question to ask: To do so, the student rolls the dice to determine

why

2 = what

4 = where **3** = how

5 = when

II Your choice!

0

add on to an existing question

ask a "what if" question

ask any kind of question

or choose a new topic and ask any kind of question

Ask a Question

the chosen vocabulary word(s) and ask your question If you need help from the audience, just ask! Now that you know what kind of question to ask, use

Write Down the Question

chosen scribe writes it down. As each question is asked, the teacher or

Next Person's Turn

and asks a question using the same vocabulary card. Now it's someone else's turn. This person rolls the dice,

Keep Playing

statement or repeating a previous question. When as players can ask questions without making a Play continues (dice-roll and question) for as long this happens choose a new vocabulary card.

been questioned and/or every player has had a turn Continue playing until all the vocabulary cards have

Question Rater

Step 1: Write Your Criteria

Write out three to five different sentences that describe what makes a question important for you. These will be the criteria that you'll use to evaluate your questions.

Example:

I really want to know the answer to this question.

I know where to look to find information to answer this question.

I think this question is important.

Criteria 1:			
Criteria 2:			
Criteria 3:			
Criteria 4:			
Criteria 5:			

Step 2: Copy Your Questions

On the next page write down each of your questions.

Step 3: Rate Each Question

Read the first question. Then look at each of your criteria and circle the "no," "maybe," or "yes" to indicate what you think about that criteria in terms of that question. Then enter the number (0, 1 or 2) in the appropriate box. Do this for all your questions.

Step 4: Total Your Scores

When you've gone through each criteria for all your questions, add up the scores to get a total for each question.

Step 5: Find the Winner!

After you've evaluated all your questions, look at the totals.

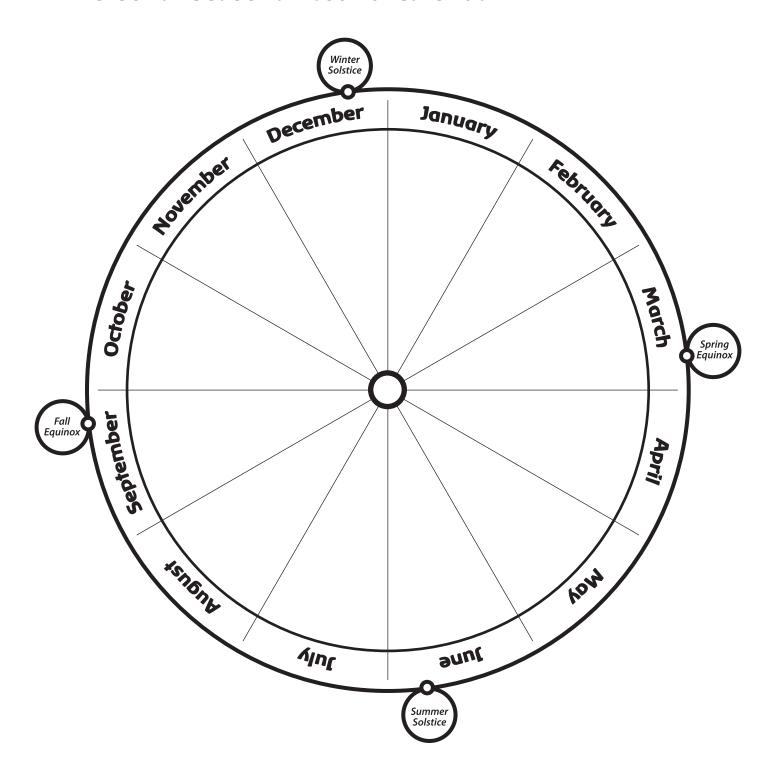
Draw a big star beside the question (or questions) with the highest score.

9

Question:					
Criteria 1 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2 n	Criteria 2 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2				Total
Question:					
Criteria 1 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2 n		no=0 maybe=1 yes=2			Total
Question:					
Criteria 1 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2 n					Total
Question:					
Criteria 1 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2 n	Criteria 2 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2	Criteria 3 no=0 maybe=1 yes=2	Criteria 4 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2	Criteria 5 no=0 maybe=1 yes=2	Total
Question:					
Criteria 1 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2 n	Criteria 2 + no=0 maybe=1 yes=2	Criteria 3 no=0 maybe=1 yes=2			Total

Date:	Name:
- 4.101	

Lesson 1: Personal Seasonal Round Calendar



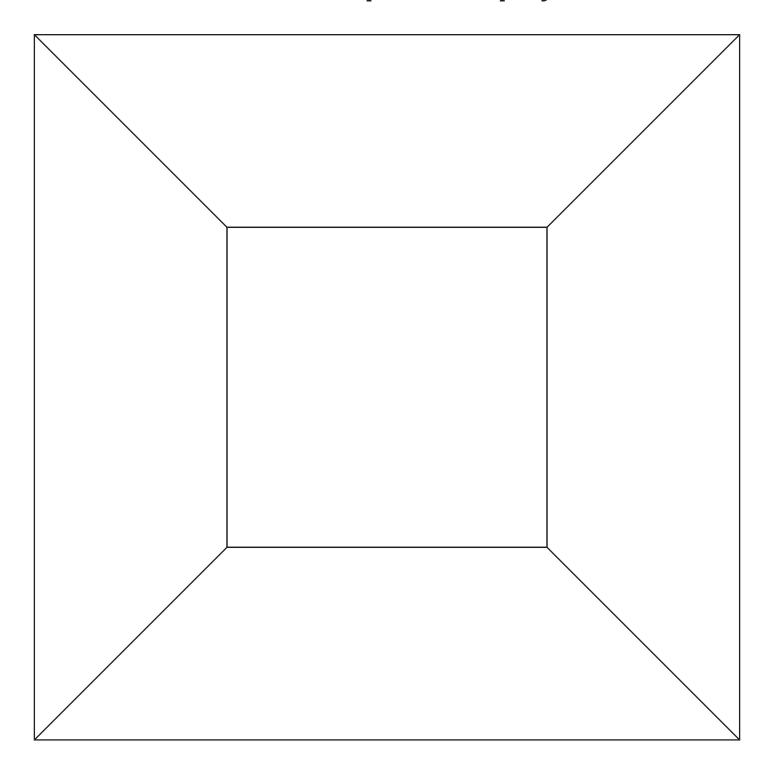


plants habitat	plants adapt	plants depend	plants survive
habitat: the place where a plant naturally grows	adapt: changes to fit a situation	depend: rely on	survive: remain alive
	plants non-living things	plants seasonal change	plants humans
	non-living: things like sun, soil, air, water, climate	seasonal change: differences between the four seasons (winter, spring, summer, and fall)	

Date:	Name:
	Name:
	Name:

Name: _____

Lesson 2: Plant Habitats and Adaptation Inquiry



Date:	Name:	
		Page 1 of 3

Lesson 2: Exploring a Microhabitat

Materials:

- String
- Metre stick or measuring tape
- Small shovel or stick
- Magnifying glass
- Bug box
- Pencil or pen
- 2 bags (one to pick up garbage and one to carry garbage)

Explore:

1.	Find a small area of ground	d to investigate. Using your string and metre stick, mark ou
	1 metre × 1 metre square.	Or use a hula-hoop and survey everything within the circle

2.	Use a magnifying glass to closely examine the ground. Write down EVERYTHING you grasses, roots, decaying leaves, weeds, pebbles, dirt, insects). Indicate the approximation coverage for each item (e.g., solid, half of the area, in patches, very little).			
3.	How many different types of plants do you see? How can you tell that they are different?			
4.	List all the plants in the plot you know the names of.			

Date:	Name:	
		Page 2 of 3

5. Is there a plant you don't know the name of? Sketch a picture of it including its leaves, flowers, etc. If you know the names of all the plants, just chose one to sketch.

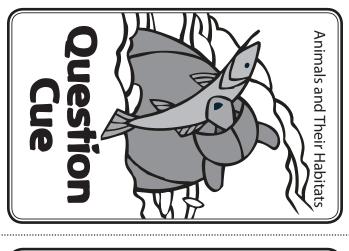
6. Use a magnifying glass to look for details such as the shape and vein pattern on the leaves. Sketch these details to help you identify the plant when you are back in the classroom.

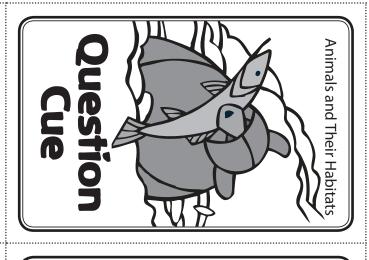
- 7. Estimate how many of that type of plant are in your plot.
- 8. Name the animals (most likely only insects) you see in your plot.
- 9. Dig VERY CAREFULLY straight down into the soil with the shovel or stick. Notice the layers of the soil.

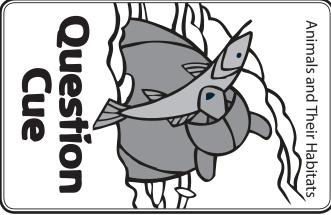
How would you describe the soil? (Wet, dry, sandy, rocky, clay-like?)

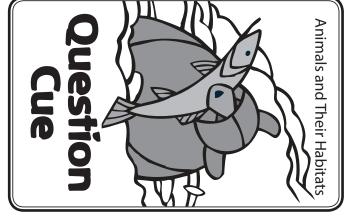
	Name:	
		Page 3 of 3
ake a list of things you find in the soil	including earthworms, r	ocks, and roots.
edict how your plot would change in o	other seasons. Explain w	hy you think that change
ring		
mmer		
I		
nter		
there evidence of humans in the plot? nowed lawn?).	? If so, name what is ther	e (e.g., garbage, toy,
owed lawn?).		

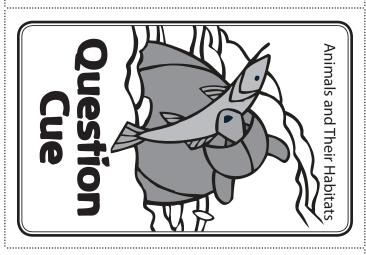
If there is garbage in your plot that you can safely pick up (ask your teacher if you are unsure). Use one bag to pick up the garbage and the other to carry it in. Then throw both bags in the nearest garbage can.



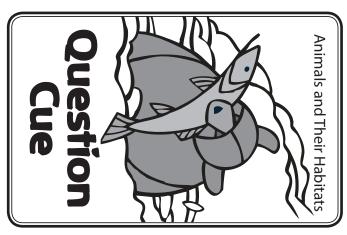












animals habitat	animals adapt	animals depend	animals survive	
habitat: the place where an animal naturally lives	adapt: changes to fit a situation	depend: rely on	survive: remain alive	
	animals non-living things	animals seasonal change	animals humans	
	non-living: things like sun, soil, air, water, climate	seasonal change: differences between the four seasons (winter, spring, summer, and fall)		

Date:	Name:

Page 1 of 2

Lesson 3: Animal Habitat Research Checklist

The animal is:

What are the animal's habitat needs?

1. Where in the province does it live? Does it need space to roam? (Show on this map.)

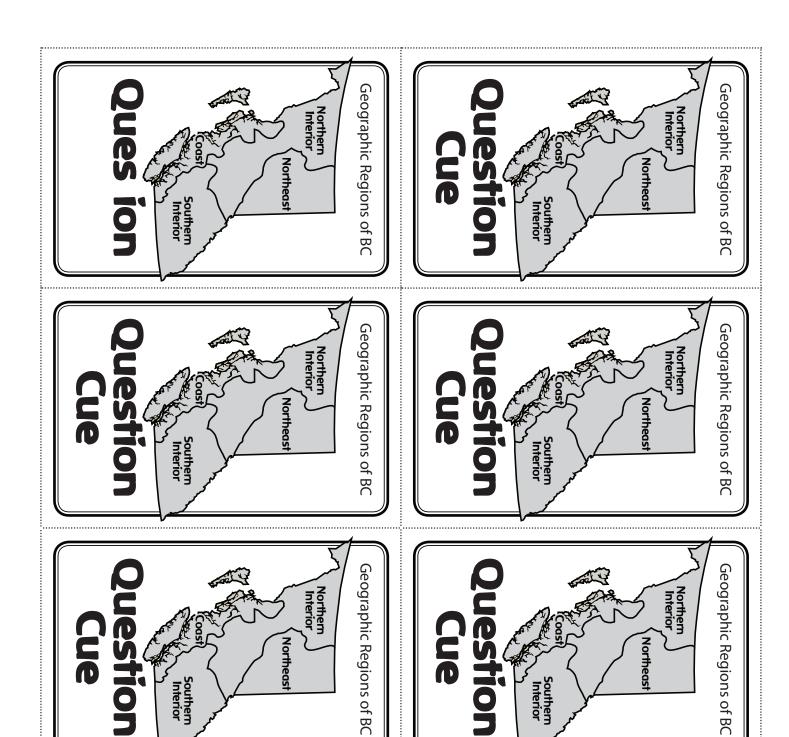


Da	te: Name:	
		Page 2 of 2
	List source(s) of information (books, including authors, or websites).	
2.	What does it eat?	
	List source(s) of information (books, including authors, or websites).	
3.	Where does it find water?	
	List source(s) of information (books, including authors, or websites).	
4.	How does it protect itself from being too cold or too hot?	
	List source(s) of information (books, including authors, or websites).	
5.	How does the animal survive in each season? How does it adapt?	
	List source(s) of information (books, including authors, or websites).	

Date:	Name:
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Lesson 4: Map of BC Regions





regions landforms	regions climate	regions living things
landforms: natural features of the land's surface such as mountains, glaciers, valleys, plateaus	climate: weather conditions of a particular place	living: things like animals, plants, fungi
regions habitats	regions seasonal change	regions non-living things
habitat: the place where an animal or plant naturally lives	seasonal change: differences between the four seasons (winter, spring, summer, and fall)	non-living: things like sun, soil, air, water, climate



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seasonal round tools	seasonal round plants
seasonal round culture culture: social practices, beliefs and art of a group of people	seasonal round animals
seasonal round pre-contact pre-contact: before Europeans arrived in North America	shelter
seasonal round present day present day: what is happening now	seasonal round transportation

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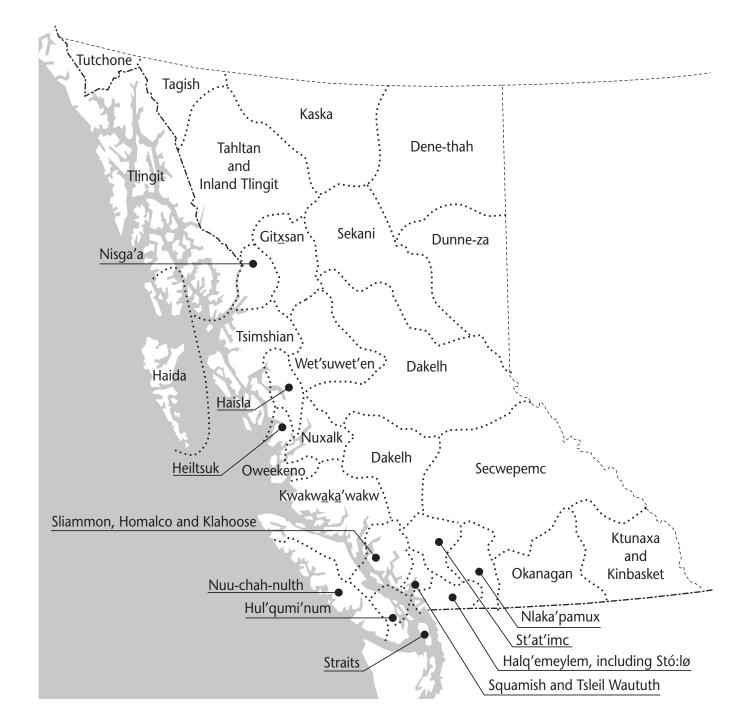
4.	ώ		Date:
		Question	
		Information	Name:
		Sources	Page 2 of 3

5		Date: _
	Question	
	Information	Name:
	Sources	Page 3 of 3

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Date: Name:

Lesson 5: Map of BC First Nations





Class Participation Rubric

	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Needs Work
Contribution	Contributes to class	Regularly makes	Contributes to class	Rarely makes meaningful
	discussion offering	meaningful and clarifying	discussion when	contributions to class
	insightful ideas and	contributions to class	prompted. Seldom offers	discussion or offer ideas
	asking clarifying and	discussion; sometimes	ideas or ask questions.	or ask questions.
	meaningful questions to	offers ideas, asks		
	extend understanding.	questions and offers		
	Takes risks by initiating	opinions.		
	discussion and asserting			
	opinions.			
Listening	Listens actively to others	Listens to others both	Listens to others at times,	Rarely listens when others
	both in groups and	in groups and in class	but may be sidetracked	talk both in groups and
	in class discussions.	discussions. Respects	easily.	in class. May inhibit
	Respects others opinions.	other opinions.		others speaking.
	Incorporates or builds off			
	ideas of others.			
Attitude	Consistently exhibits	Generally exhibits a	Sometimes exhibits a	Rarely exhibits a positive,
	a positive, supportive	positive, supportive	positive, supportive	supportive attitude
	attitude towards	attitude towards	attitude towards	towards classmates
	classmates and the	classmates and	classmates and	and the subject matter.
	subject matter. Takes	the subject matter.	the subject matter.	Rarely takes an active role
	an active role in own	Frequently takes an active	Sometimes takes an	in own learning.
	learning.	role in own learning.	active role in own	
			learning.	
				5



Group Work Self-Assessment Rubric

		NA 20+2 EV201+3+1022	Approaches	Noods Work
	באכנכמט באסכנכמנוסווס	ואוככנים באסככנימנוסוום	Expectations	4000
Working	Our group successfully	Our group successfully	Our group was not	Rarely makes meaningful
Together	worked together to	worked together to	always able to work	contributions to class
	complete all the tasks.	complete all the tasks.	together successfully.	discussion or offer ideas
	We collaborated [worked	We needed some help	Others had to frequently	or ask questions.
	together] to plan and	planning and had some	help our group plan and	
	any disagreements were	disagreements that	solve disagreements.	
	discussed and solved	others needed to help us		
	fairly.	to solve.		
Quality of work	In my opinion, we did	In my opinion, we did	In my opinion, this was	Rarely listens when others
,	our best work on this	our best work most of	not our best work.	talk both in groups and
	project.	the time, with a few		in class. May inhibit
		exceptions.		others speaking.
Contributions	Everyone in the group	Most of the people in the	Only a few of the group	Rarely exhibits a positive,
	contributed equally on	group contributed to this	members contributed to	supportive attitude
	this project.	project.	this project.	towards classmates
				and the subject matter.
				Rarely takes an active role
				in own learning.
Group Success	Overall our group was	Overall our group was	Overall our group was	
	very successful working	successful working	successful working	
	together to complete the	together most of the	together some of the	
	project.	time.	time.	



Living Diorama Presentation Rubric

			Approaches	
	exceeds expectations	Meets Expectations	Expectations	Needs Work
Knowledge	The diorama	The diorama	The diorama	The diorama
	demonstrates a thorough	demonstrates good	demonstrates a basic	demonstrates very little
	knowledge of the subject	knowledge of the subject	knowledge or beginning	of the knowledge of the
	investigated.	investigated.	understanding of the subject investigated.	subject investigated.
Style and	Display is interesting and	Display is interesting	Some parts of the	Display is uninteresting,
Organization	attractive. Materials are	and attractive. Materials	display are interesting	lacks interest and
	complete and organized	are complete and well	and some materials are	is untidy. Materials
	and exceptionally well	organized. Presentation	complete and organized.	are incomplete
	presented.	has both sequence and	Presentation has some	and unorganized.
		plan.	sequence and plan.	Presentation has little or
				no sequence and plan.
Visual Design	All images, models,	All images, models,	Some images, models,	Too few images, models,
	costumes, etc. are used	costumes are effective,	costumes are effective.	costumes are used to be
	to create a meaningful	but there appear to be		an effective presentation.
	presentation.	too few or two many.		
br	Project is creative,	Good creative effort.	Some creative attempt is	Little creative effort.
Appearance	excellently displayed and reflects originality.	evidence of time spent	made. Project is neat.	appearance.
	,	on it.		:
Presentation	Living diorama is presented in a highly	Living diorama is	Living diorama is	Living diorama does not
	engaging manner where	members are enthusiastic	Not all group members	a few group members
	all group members	and participate equally.	appear enthusiastic or	had an active in the
	are enthusiastic and		participated equally in	presentation.
	participate equally.		the presentation.	



Pause and Ponder Journal Entry Rubric

			•	
	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Needs Work
Critical Thinking	Demonstrates exceptional analysis,	Demonstrates very good critical thinking skills with	Demonstrates some evidence of critical	Demonstrates very little evidence of critical
	originality and insights	analysis, originality and insights	thinking but with little analysis and originality	thinking skills with little or no analysis and originality
Development of	Well-developed thoughts,	Expresses thoughts and	Expresses basic thoughts	Lacks detail; shows little
Ideas	ideas, and details which show evidence of	ideas with reasonable development. Reflects	and ideas and shows some ability to reflect	evidence of reflection.
	reflection, incorporation	on new ideas and shows	and understand new	
	excellent grasp of	concepts		
	concepts			
Mechanics	Exceptionally well written clear	Well-written and well-	Shows some organization	Not written in an
	correct	some grammatical and	many grammatical and	grammatical and spelling
	grammar, contains	spelling errors that	spelling errors	errors make it difficult to
	minor, if any, spelling errors	do not interfere with understanding		understand