# Transportation Week Lesson Plan (2nd-3rd)

<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>AM Academic Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>Readworks:</strong> The Department</td>
<td><strong>Bar Graph:</strong> Getting to School</td>
<td><strong>Convince me!</strong></td>
<td><strong>Readworks:</strong> Rivers and Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Transportation</td>
<td>Use the worksheet in the supplemental resources</td>
<td>Write a persuasive paragraph about the</td>
<td>Use the reading and questions in the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use the reading and questions in the supplemental resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>best form of transportation to get to Disneyland!</td>
<td>supplemental resources</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Creative Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>Collage</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coloring</strong></td>
<td><strong>Make your own car</strong></td>
<td><strong>Draw and Paint a Sailboat on a Lake</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use the template to cut out the shapes for your favorite vehicle. Trace them on colored paper. Glue the shapes together on a white paper and color in the background. See example</td>
<td>Using the coloring pages, create the background of where you might see these vehicles working to transport. What are they transporting?</td>
<td>Using a plate, construction paper and tissue paper make a couple of cars. See directions and example in Supplemental Materials</td>
<td>Use the tutorial to learn how to draw a Sailboat on a Lake, then use your watercolors to paint it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PM Academic Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>All About Transportation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Explore Scholastic News:</strong> “How do you get to school?”</td>
<td><strong>Storyline Online:</strong> “The Coal Thief”</td>
<td><strong>Mystery Science:</strong> “Why can’t airplanes fly to space?”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After researching all types of transportation, challenge yourself to the online quizzes!</td>
<td>Write a short paragraph about how YOU get to school for the article</td>
<td>What lesson did Georgie learn? What might he do next time Harley asks him to do something that is not right?</td>
<td>Use materials in the supplemental resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you guess what the U.S. Department of Transportation is responsible for? If you guessed planes, trains, automobiles, and ships, you are right! The Department of Transportation makes sure that transportation throughout America is safe. It is also in charge of creating transportation policies, or plans. These policies cover many different topics. Transportation policies often have to do with building and running highways and railways. The Department of Transportation also researches and studies transportation in America. The goal of this research is to make transportation safer. For example, the Department tries to find ways to cut down the number of car crashes that happen every year.

Have you ever been on a city subway? Chances are the Department of Transportation helped to design it. The Department of Transportation often works with city governments in designing city subways. It helps to plan the paths of the city subways to make sure they are safe. Another responsibility of the Department of Transportation is to look after the waterway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. Many boats sail along this waterway, so it is important for the Department of Transportation to keep it clean and safe for travel.
Transportation has been a very important part of Americans’ lives for more than 100 years. But the Department of Transportation was not created by Congress until 1966. It began operating on April 1, 1967. Since then, it has grown to play a large role in the government. In fact, its 2016 budget was 75 billion dollars! Can you think of what the Department of Transportation spends that money on?
1. Which governmental department is responsible for planes, trains, automobiles, and ships?

A. the Department of Homeland Security  
B. the Department of Education  
C. the Department of Energy  
D. the Department of Transportation

2. What does the text list?

A. responsibilities of the Department of Transportation  
B. people who have worked at the Department of Transportation  
C. the ways the Department of Transportation makes policies  
D. city subways the Department of Transportation helped design

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"The Department of Transportation makes sure that transportation throughout America is safe. It is also in charge of creating transportation policies, or plans. These policies cover many different topics. Transportation policies often have to do with building and running highways and railways."

What conclusion does this information support?

A. The Department of Transportation does not help to make Americans stay safe while driving.  
B. Creating policies is not an important responsibility of the Department of Transportation.  
C. The Department of Transportation helps to make sure Americans stay safe while driving.  
D. Policies about building highways are harder to create than policies about running highways.
4. Based on the text, what does the Department of Transportation care about very much?
   
   A. the amount of money companies who sell cars make
   B. the safety of people who use transportation in America
   C. the beauty of cars, trains, and buses
   D. the way theaters and malls are created

5. What is the main idea of this text?
   
   A. Transportation has been a very important part of Americans' lives for more than 100 years.
   B. The Department of Transportation often works with city governments to design city subways to make sure they are safe.
   C. The Department of Transportation researches and studies transportation in America to help make it safer.
   D. The Department of Transportation works to make transportation safe in America by doing such things as creating policies and looking after waterways.
Getting to School
Use the bar graph to answer the questions.

A group of students at Parkside Elementary School made a bar graph to show how they get to school.

How many students ride their bicycle to school? _________
Do more students ride their bicycle or get a ride in a car?_________
How many more students take the bus to school than take the train? __________
How many students ride in a car to school? __________
How many students take the train and walk to school combined? __________
How do most of the students get to school? __________
Convince Me!!!

The Issue:

My clearly stated position:

How I will get the reader’s interest:

My relevant information is:

Research and facts are:

Convincing words I’ll use are:

The arguments against will be:

Reasons I’m ready for the arguments against are:

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Rivers and Trade

This text is excerpted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

The Rhine River

Did you know that there really are castles like the ones in fairy tales? Many old castles stand along the rivers of Europe. The Rhine River has many castles along its banks. People built them for protection against enemy attacks. A castle often has tall towers with windows at the top. From there, a lookout could see an enemy coming from far away.

Castles also have thick stone walls. These made it hard for an enemy to break through. Still, castles along the Rhine were destroyed and rebuilt many times.

Building and owning a castle was not cheap! Castle owners stopped boats on the river. They made boats pay a toll to pass safely. The Rhine always had lots of traffic. Castle owners collected a lot of money.

The Rhine is still busy today. In fact, it is one of the world’s busiest rivers. This is especially true near the Rhine’s mouth at the North Sea. Many cargo ships and passenger boats sail these waters. Captains must be very careful.

The Danube River

You can also find castles along the Danube River. Both the Rhine and the Danube have their sources in Central Europe. The Rhine flows mainly toward the north. The Danube flows to the east. It glides through valleys, forests, cities, and plains. Finally, it reaches its mouth at the Black Sea.

The Danube touches seven countries. The river is so important to these countries that their leaders long ago made a promise. They agreed that everyone could use the river, even when their countries disagree about other things.
The Volga River

Far to the east of the Rhine and Danube rivers is Russia's most important river. It is called the Volga River. Russian folk songs call the Volga Beloved Mother. That's because so many people depend on it. Russians use the Volga to deliver food, coal, lumber, and manufactured goods.

The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. It does not flow directly into an ocean. A network of rivers and canals links the Volga to the Baltic Sea and to the Black Sea. From the Baltic Sea, ships can reach the Atlantic Ocean. From the Black Sea, they can sail to the Mediterranean Sea. The Volga helps Russia stay connected by water with other countries.

The River Niger

Sometimes the cities on riverbanks reveal how important the river is. The city of Timbuktu in the African nation of Mali is one example. It is located along the Niger River.

Over five hundred years ago, Timbuktu was the capital of a mighty African empire. It was also a great trading center. Its bazaar (/buh*zahr/), or marketplace, was a busy place. The shouts of buyers and sellers filled the air. Smelly camels strolled the streets. Vendors sold salt, vory, wooden statues, and copper rings. The air smelled of sweet watermelons and grilled fish and onions.

These and many other goods moved up and down the Niger River on boats. Traders passed hippopotamuses bathing lazily in the water. Nearby, fishing boats caught fish for market.

Even today, local marketplaces still depend on the Niger River. People in Western Africa still use the river to carry goods. The hustle and bustle of their marketplaces remind us that civilization not only springs up, but still prospers by the riverside.
Glider Checklist

What can you do to improve your Glider’s flight?

Try to throw it straight or slightly up towards the sky.

Don't tilt it down.

Try throwing the Glider gently instead of hard.

GENTLE

HARD

Check the wing shape and look for a “V”.

Bonus Challenges

Only try these after you’ve had a successful regular Glider flight!

What could you do to make your Glider fly a loop-de-loop?

What could you do to make your Glider fly like a boomerang?
Multiplication and Division Fact Families

1)
\[
\begin{array}{c}
4 \\
5 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
20\times\phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \times \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\end{array}
\]

2)
\[
\begin{array}{c}
6 \\
5 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
30\times\phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \times \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\end{array}
\]

3)
\[
\begin{array}{c}
9 \\
5 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
45\times\phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \times \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\end{array}
\]

4)
\[
\begin{array}{c}
5 \\
5 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
25\times\phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \times \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\phantom{0} \div \phantom{0} = \\
\end{array}
\]