

VIRTUAL FIELD TRIPS: Best-Seller Bundle



VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP: CHOCOLATE



Interactive Map & Passport



Integrates Reading

Let's Explore!: Chocolate

Directions:
caption for
details from

Chocolate is a food made from the seeds of a cacao tree. It is used in many desserts like pu and ice cream. It can be a solid form like a candy bar, or it can be in a liquid form like hot chocolate process that has many steps. First, the cocoa beans are collected and put in piles or containers to Then the beans are dried and cleaned. Chocolate makers must cook the beans and then crush the butter and the chocolate liquid come out of them. Then the chocolate maker mixes different ingred the different kinds of chocolate. Dark or bittersweet chocolate is made from sugar, cocoa butter, and chocolate uses all of those ingredients plus milk and vanilla. White chocolate only contains cocoa b milk, and vanilla. After these ingredients are put together, the chocolate maker is still not finished. C be done is something called conching. Before chocolate is conched, it feels very rough in the mout Conching means crushing the chocolate very finely and keeping it warm so that it is liquid. Conchir makes good chocolate. The last step in making chocolate is called tempering. The chocolate is hea and then cooled a few times.



Source: Chocolate

Comprehension Skills

From Bean to Bar

Directions: Watch the video clip to learn how factories turn cocoa beans into chocolate bars. Complete the cause and effect organizer using details from the video.

CAUSE

EFFECT

They roast the cocoa beans.



They can mash the seeds.



They can pour the mixture.



They wrap the bars in paper.



Social Studies

From Cacao Pod to Cocoa Bean

Watch the video.
Answer the questions using
the information you learned.



To Suitcase



1. Where can cacao trees be found?

2. Describe the cacao pod, using details from the video.

3. How does the farmer know when to harvest a cacao pod?

4. What can be found inside a cacao pod?

5. Explain the process to turn the cacao seeds into cocoa beans.

Writing

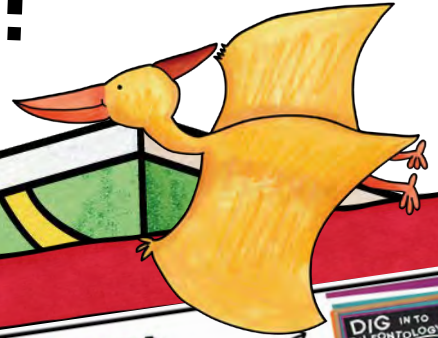
Travel Journal

Write a journal entry to summarize
you learned on your Chocolate Tour.



VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP:

Dino Dig!



PREPARE FOR TAKEOFF!

Watch the video. Create a caption for each picture, using details from the video.



Get ready to dig! Now that you know what a paleontologist does, first some fossils! Use the map on the next slide.

DIG INTO
PALEONTOLOGY

Science Aligned



Aligns with NGSS

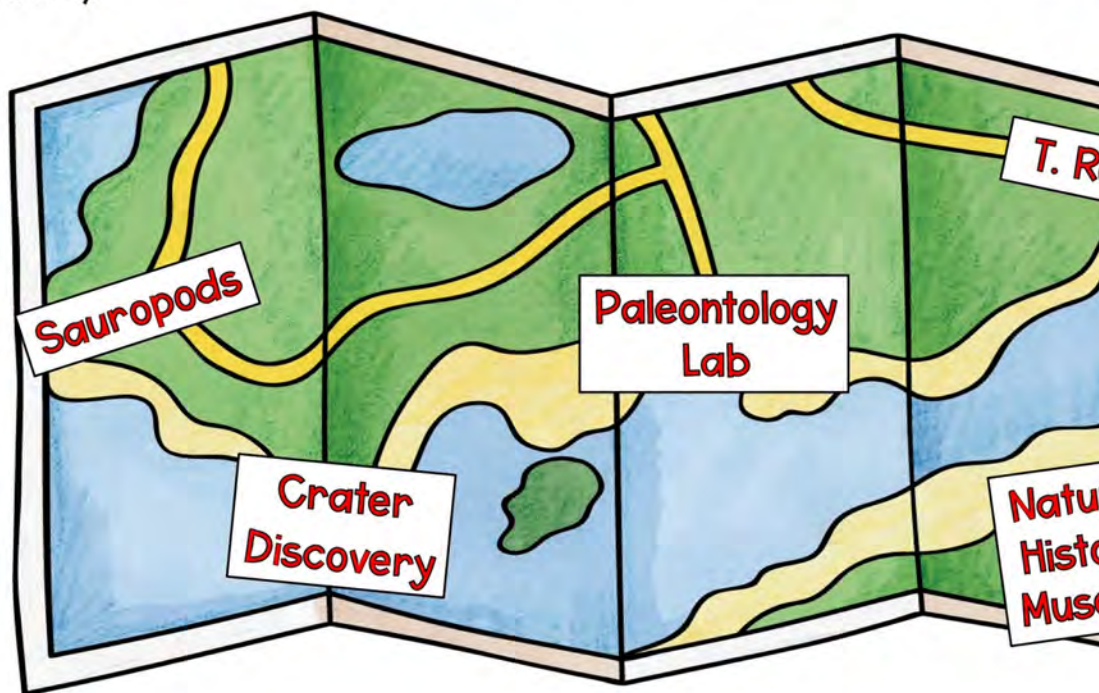
LS4.A: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity

- Some kinds of plants and animals that once lived on Earth are no longer found anywhere. (Note: moved from K-2) (3-LS4-1)
- Fossils provide evidence about the types of organisms that lived long ago and also about the nature of their environments. (3-LS4-1)

Integrated Map

Click on a site & collect the stickers as you move through the dinosaur dig. Cut them from each destination (Ctrl + C) and paste them here on your map (Ctrl + V).

Din



Reading Exercises

Let's Explore!: Tyrannosaurus Rex

Directions: Watch the video. Read the text. Create a timeline of T. Rex's discovery.

The earliest Tyrannosaurus skeletons were found in 1902 by Barnum Brown. [Fairfield Osborn](#), president of the [American Museum of Natural History](#), named the species *Tyrannosaurus rex* (meaning "tyrant lizard king") in 1905. The most complete skeleton was found in 1990 in [South Dakota](#). It was named "[Sue](#)" after its finder, [Dr. Sue Hendrickson](#). The [fossil](#) was auctioned off in October 1997 for \$8.36 million. The highest amount ever paid for a dinosaur fossil. Jane is a [fossil](#) found of a small tyrannosaurid. This skeleton was found in southern [Montana](#) in 2001.



Tyrannosaurus Facts for Kids. Kiddle Encyclopedia.



Integrated Multimedia

Let's Explore! : What is a museum

Directions: Watch the video. Record your thinking.



Have you ever been to a museum? If so, describe it.

What kind of museum would you like to visit?

How do museums help you understand your world?

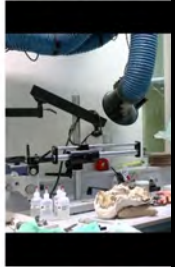
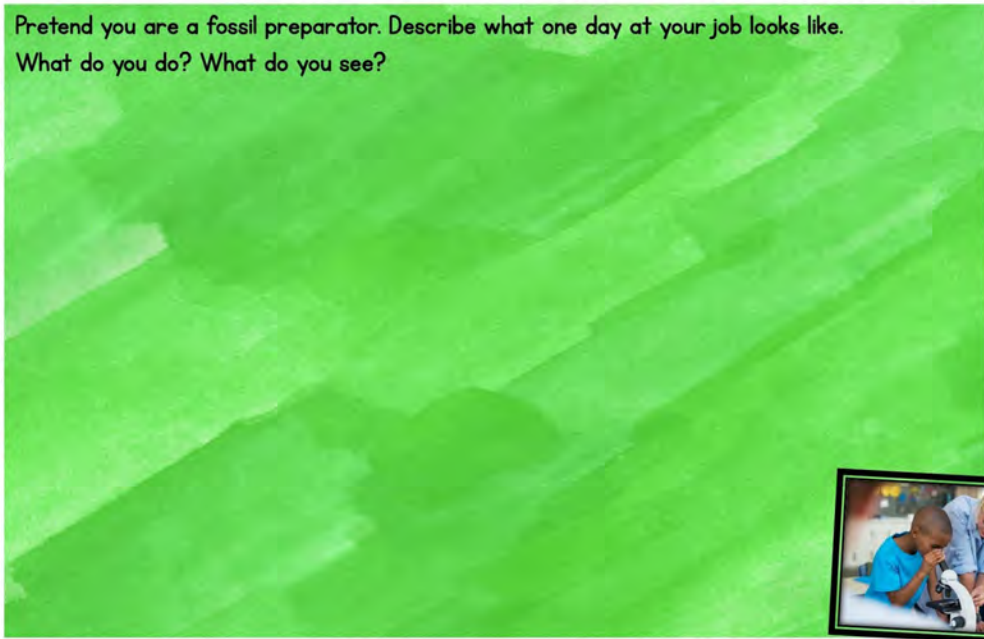
Writing

Let's Explore! : At the Fossil Lab

Directions: Watch the video to see what happens to the fossils after they are taken from the

Pretend you are a fossil preparator. Describe what one day at your job looks like.

What do you do? What do you see?



Critical Thinking Skills

Let's Explore! : Sauropods

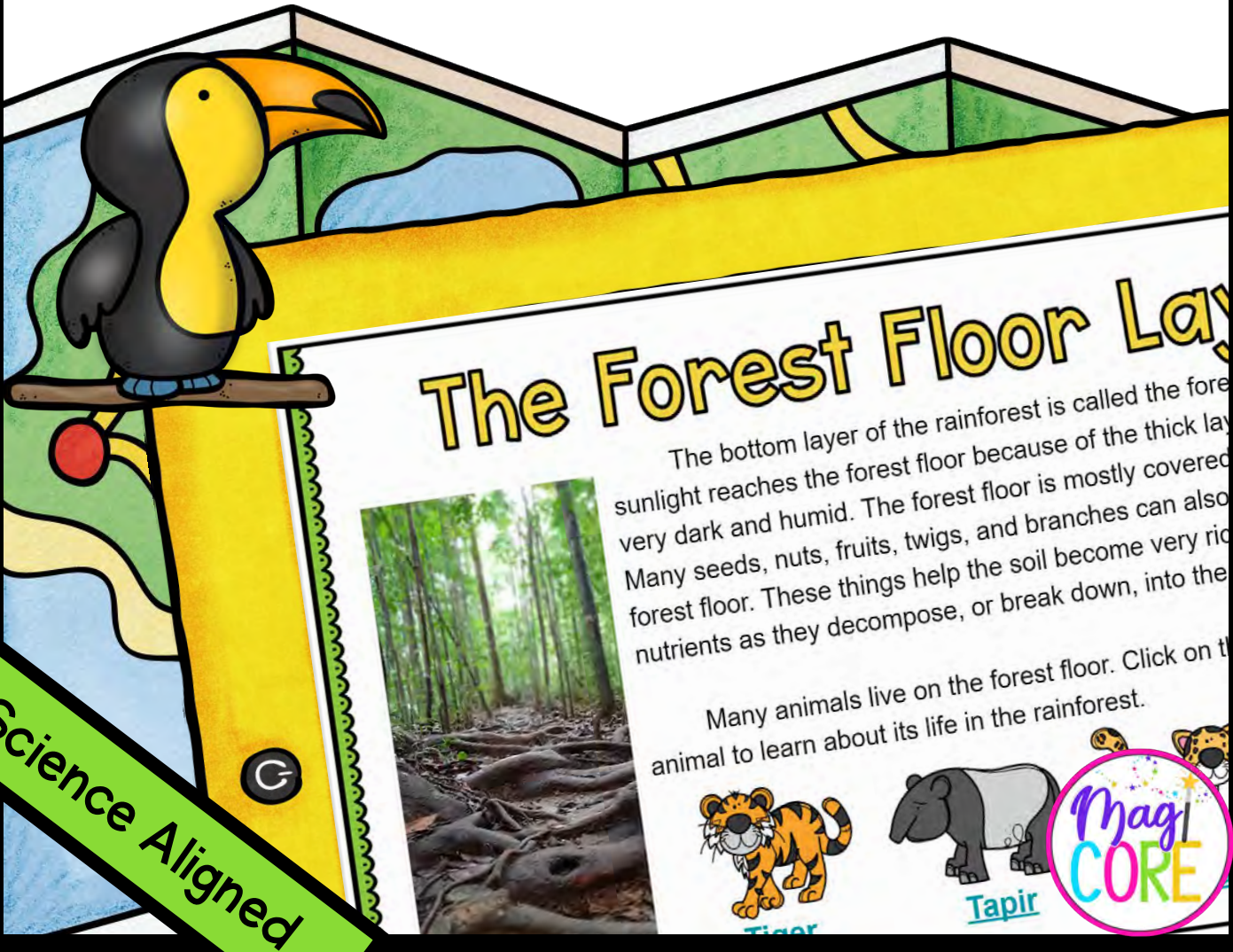
Directions: Analyze the picture. Record your thoughts.

What do you notice?

What do you wonder?



VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP: To the Rainforest!



The Forest Floor Layer

The bottom layer of the rainforest is called the forest floor because of the thick layer of leaves and branches. Very little sunlight reaches the forest floor because of the thick canopy above. The forest floor is mostly covered with fallen leaves, twigs, and branches. Many seeds, nuts, fruits, twigs, and branches can also be found on the forest floor. These things help the soil become very rich with nutrients as they decompose, or break down, into the soil.

Many animals live on the forest floor. Click on the animal to learn about its life in the rainforest.



Tiger



Tapir



Science Aligned

Science Based: Aligned 2nd & 3rd Grade to NGSS

2nd Grade

- LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-1)
- Plants depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (2-LS2-2)
- LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans
- There are many different kinds of living things in any area, and they exist in different places on land and in water. (2-LS4-1)

3rd Grade

LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience

- When the environment changes in ways that affect a place's physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment, and some die. (secondary to 3-LS4-4)

LS4.C: Adaptation

- For any particular environment, some kinds of organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all. (3-LS4-3) LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans
- Populations live in a variety of habitats, and change in those habitats affects the organisms living there. (3-LS4-4)

Integrates Reading

The Understory Layer

Above the forest floor in a rainforest is the understory layer. The understory has bushes, shrubs, vines, and small trees. This layer of the rainforest also receives little sunlight and is very humid. Some trees in the understory will grow tall enough to become part of the next layer, called the canopy layer.

Many insects live in the understory and can survive year-round because of the consistent climate. Click the Blue Morpho Butterfly to learn more about the insects of the rainforest.



Interactive Map

Where Are Rainforests



Tropical rainforests are located all over the world on five of the seven continents. Tropical rainforests are located near the equator, where the climate is very hot and wet. Use the map to learn about some of the world's largest rainforests!

Interdisciplinary

People of the Rainf

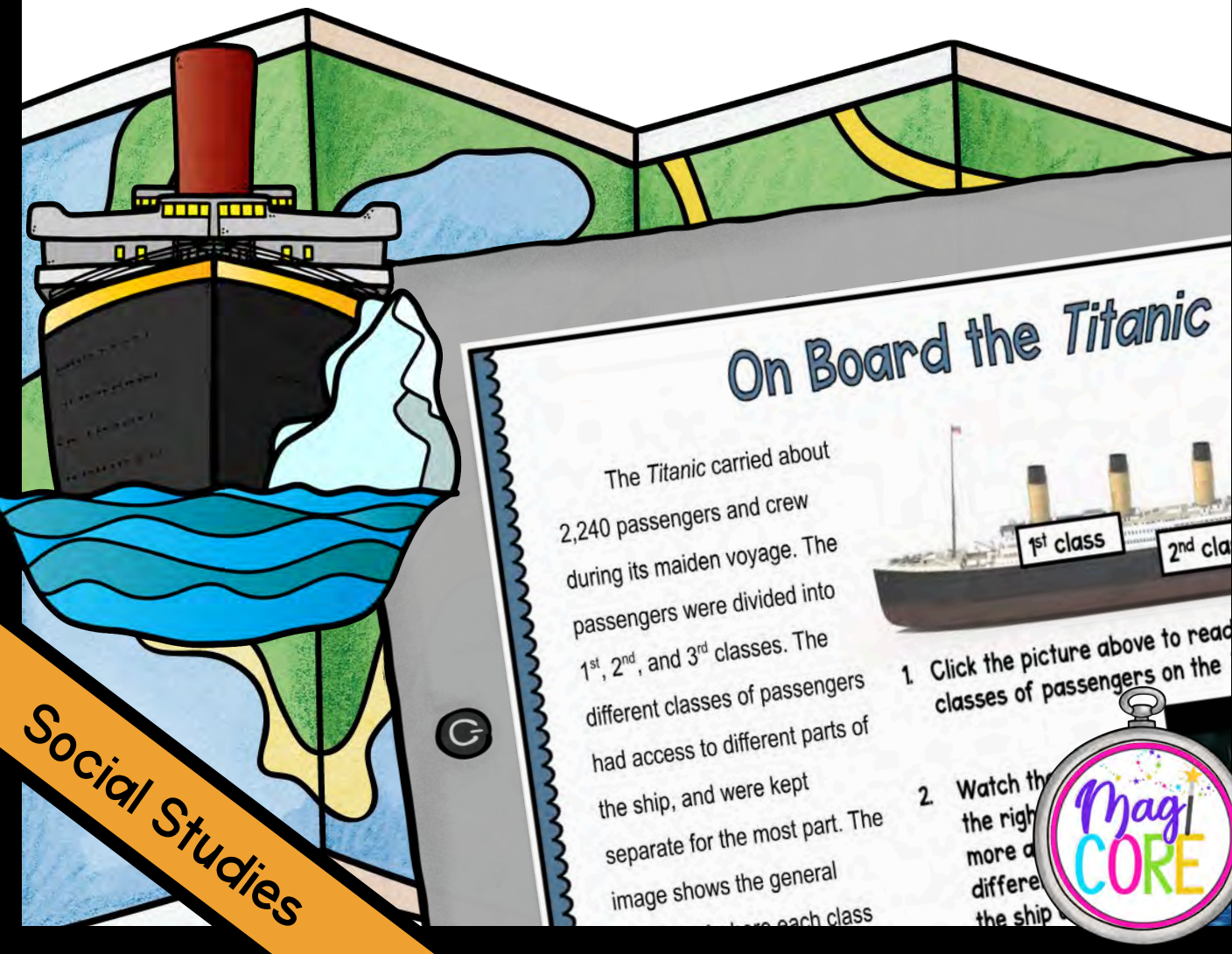


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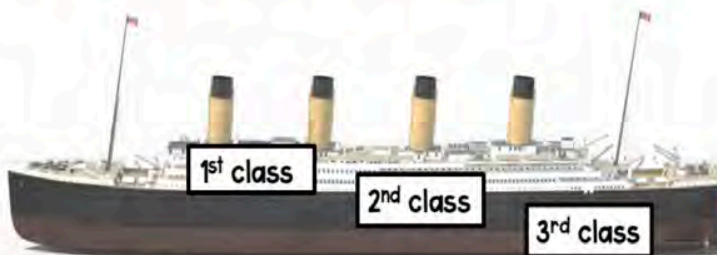
RMS Titanic



Integrates Reading Skills

On Board the *Titanic*

The *Titanic* carried about 2,240 passengers and crew during its maiden voyage. The passengers were divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes. The different classes of passengers had access to different parts of the ship, and were kept separate for the most part. The image shows the general location of where each class stayed on board.



1. Click the picture above to read more about the different classes of passengers on the *Titanic*. Read fact #5 and
2. Watch the video to the right to learn more about the different areas of the ship available to different classes.



Social Studies

Maiden Voyage!

The term “maiden voyage” refers to the first journey a vessel takes in its intended duty. The *Titanic* was ready. It was luxurious, fast, huge, and beautiful. It was ready to take its maiden voyage from Southampton, England to New York City, United States. This was an exciting event for the designer, owner, and captain.



One of the last photos taken of the *Titanic* as it set off on its maiden voyage.



Titanic's intended route

Interactive Map

Gather Equipment for the Voyage

As you explore the *Titanic*, gather equipment that represents what you have learned.

BUILDING THE *TITANIC*
ON BOARD THE *TITANIC*
SINKING OF THE *TITANIC*
DISCOVERING THE *TITANIC*

Copy (Ctrl+C) and paste (Ctrl+V)
the equipment onto the voyage map
once you complete each section.



Problem Solving

Here is a ticket to board the *Titanic*!



Match the class labels to the correct description using information you learned on the last slide.

These were the passengers that had some money, but not a ton. They had above-average spaces and services, but not the fanciest ones. This class had 284 passengers.

These were the wealthiest passengers. They had access to the fanciest rooms, dining, games, activities, and services. This class had 324 passengers.

These were the poorest passengers. They didn't have much money. They had the least space and the simplest services. This class had 706 passengers.

Writing

Create an Artifact!



Imagine you discover a letter in the mailroom of the *Titanic* at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. It is from 1912 and was on its way to New York City. It's been 109 years since it was written. What does it say? Who was it for?



Engaging & Educational Media

Discovering the *Titanic*

In 1985, an oceanographer and naval officer named Robert Ballard found the *Titanic* at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. The location of the ship had been a mystery for 73 years.



The first image taken of the *Titanic*.



How many days did it take Ballard to find the *Titanic*?

Ballard learned a trick during the other mis...
What did he follow to find the *Titanic*?

VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP:

Grand Canyon



Social Studies

Ancestral Pueblo



Humans have lived in the Grand Canyon for thousands of years. Many of these people belonged to different Native American Indian groups. One group of people from the same family or tribe have shared the same customs and religious beliefs.

The Ancestral Puebloans of the Grand Canyon. Since the time of the Ancestral Puebloans, many have called the Grand Canyon the Grand Head to the north of these tribes.

Integrates Reading

What is the Grand Ca



What is a canyon?

The Grand Ca
nature's gre
in the entire
deep valley v
Most canyon
through the
streams.

The Grand C
long, 18 miles
mile deep. It
canyons in th
Canyon has
millions of ye
growing!

STEAM:

Science Experiment

Watch the science experiment on erosion.



To Postcard



Then try experiment on your

What materials did you use

What evidence did you observe
to prove that erosion occurred

Engaging & Educational Media

Grand Canyon Tourism

There are many adventures awaiting at the Grand Canyon. In addition to many beautiful views for hiking and locations for camping, the Grand Canyon has many activities for its visitors.



Take a step right above the Grand Canyon on the Skywalk at Eagle Point.

See the best views of the Grand Canyon during the day and beautiful sunsets at the Desert View Watchtower.



Critical Thinking Skills

Write a Journal Entry!

Make sure to answer the following question:

- In your own words, describe how the Grand Canyon has formed over millions of years.

Type your journal entry here!

Continue your journal entry here!

