

Angileri 6th Science 10-17-16	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday PBIS event 2-3
GLCE	E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils.	E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils.	E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils.	E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils.	E.SE.06.11 Explain how physical and chemical weathering lead to erosion and the formation of soils.
CONTENT OBJECTIVE:	SW demonstrate comprehension of weathering and erosion by summarizing the science article and finding matching images.	SW demonstrate knowledge of erosion by recalling information for the guided reading exercise.	SW demonstrate comprehension of erosion by water by paraphrasing information on the guided reading exercise.	SW demonstrate comprehension of ground water erosion by explaining how caves are formed.	SW demonstrate comprehension of unit vocabulary by creating visual images to represent the definition of the assigned word. (only 1 and 4 th hours)
LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE:	SW orally give examples of how weathering and erosion work together to reshape Earth's surface using content specific vocabulary	SW orally explain ways that water leads to erosion using sentence starters.	SW write to retell the types of landforms created by erosion and deposition of rivers using sentence frames.	SW orally describe erosion and deposition the leads to the formation of caves using sentence starters.	SW write to describe the meaning of various unit vocabulary terms using illustrations.
ACADEMIC VOCABULARY	Week 3 sentence building due Assign flash cards	Flash cards Due	Discuss Sentences for the quiz	Quiz week Introduce week 4 words	Sentence building week 4 terms
CONTENT VOCABULARY	Erosion, Sediment, deposition, gravity,	Runoff, rill, gully, stream, tributary,	Flood Plain, meander, oxbow lake, alluvial fan, delta,	Ground Water, stalactite, Stalagmite,	Unit Vocabulary
IN CLASS TODAY:	Read pages 66-69 Changing Earth's	Power point Erosion & deposition	Video: Billy Blue Hair-What is Erosion	Bill Nye-Erosion Water Erosion Read p. 80-81	Visual Vocabulary activity

	surface Computer Day: National Geographic.org/encyclopedia/erosion	Water Erosion Read pages p. 72-74 Guided Reading (1-7)	Water Erosion Read pages 75- 79 Guided Reading (8-15)	Guided Reading (16-20)	
Notes to self:	Test corrections Due Grade report due	Test corrections Due Grade report due	Last day for Test corrections Due Grade report due	Prepare week 4 quiz	Test Next Tuesday
Target Learning	I can give examples of how Earth's surface is changed by weathering and erosion.	I can explain the ways that water reshapes Earth's landforms.	I can describe the landforms that are created when rivers erode material.	I can describe how ground water erosion forms caves and structures in the caves.	I can create an illustration that represent the meaning of the vocabulary term.

WEEK THREE

Journal: a record of experiences, ideas, or events.

Data: a group of measurements, facts, or statistics recorded about an experiment

Conclusion: the last part of an experiment where the findings are summarized

Evidence: facts that show clearly that something is true.

Analysis: detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

Evaluation: (evaluate) a judgment about how good, useful, or successful something is.

Resources: a source of information, or a supply of something useful.

WEEK FOUR

Area: a) the size of a surface b) a piece of land or space.

Unit: the amount of something that is counted as "one".

Percent: the number of parts in a hundred.

Estimate: to guess the size of something without having an exact count or measurement.

Symbol: a letter or simple picture that has a particular meaning.

Equation: a symbolic way of showing the kind and amount of starting materials and products in a reaction.

Content Vocabulary

Weathering -- The chemical and physical processes that break down rock at Earth's surface.

Erosion -- The process by which water, ice, wind, or gravity moves weathered rock and soil.

Mechanical weathering -- The type of weathering in which rock is physically broken into smaller pieces.

abrasion -- The grinding away of rock by other rock particles carried in water, ice, or wind.

ice wedging-- Process that splits rock when water seeps into cracks, then freezes and expands.

chemical weathering-- The process that breaks down rock through chemical changes.

oxidation -- A chemical change in which a substance combines with oxygen, as when iron oxidizes, forming rust.

permeable—Characteristic of a material that is full of tiny connected air spaces that water can seep through.

Content Vocabulary

Beach— Wave-washed sediment along a coast.

Deflation—Wind erosion that removes surface materials.

Deposition—Process in which sediment is laid down in new locations.

Energy—The ability to do work or cause change.

Erosion—The process by which water, ice, wind, or gravity moves weathered rock and soil.

Friction--The force that opposes the motion of one surface across another surface.

Glacier—A large mass of moving ice and snow on land.

Gravity—A force that moves rocks and other materials downhill.

Load—The amount of sediment that a river or stream carries.

Loess—A wind-formed deposit made of fine particles of clay and silt.

Plucking—The process by which a glacier picks up rocks as it flows over land

Runoff—Water that flows over the ground surface rather than soaking into the ground.

Sand dune A deposit of wind-blown sand.

Sediment--Earth materials deposited by erosion.

Till—The sediments deposited by a glacier.