

Lesson Plan

Back-to-Back Facts

Book: *Valleys*

Series: Landforms

Level: Beacon

Objective

To help students practice determining if statements about a text are true or false.

Supplies

- *Valleys* book
- 2 chairs
- Back-to-Back Facts List (attached)

Before the Activity

Read the *Valleys* book, or assign it to students to read on their own. Set the chairs back-to-back at the front of the classroom.

Activity

Divide students into two teams, and play a game to review the processes by which valleys are formed. Choose one student from each team. Ask these students to come to the front of the class and sit in the back-to-back chairs. Explain that you will read a statement about valleys from the Back-to-Back Facts List. The students in the chairs must determine whether that statement is true or false. If the statement is true, they should hold two thumbs up. If the statement is false, they should hold two thumbs down. Remind them not to look at other students on their team, or at the student sitting in the other chair.

Students who give the correct answer can stay seated in their team's chair. Students who give the wrong answer are out. They must go sit back down and have another student from their team take their place. Repeat until you have read all 25 statements on the Back-to-Back Facts List. Then ask the bonus question. Explain that there are seven correct answers to this question. All students on each team who are not out can work together to list as many answers as possible.

Evaluation

Give each team 1 point for each correct answer to the bonus question. Also give each team 1 point for each student who has not gotten out. The team with the most points wins.

Standards

This lesson may be used to address the Common Core State Standards' reading standards for informational texts, grade 3 (RI 3.1).

Back-to-Back Facts List

1. A valley is a low area of land. **(True)**
2. A valley is often between mountains or hills. **(True)**
3. A river or stream never runs through a valley. **(False—both often run through a valley.)**
4. All valleys take the shape of an X. **(False—all valleys are shaped like a V or a U.)**
5. Valleys are found on all the continents on Earth. **(True)**
6. Valleys exist on the ocean floor. **(True)**
7. Some valleys are V-shaped. **(True)**
8. V-shaped valleys are formed by earthquakes. **(False—they are formed by rivers.)**
9. Valleys formed by rivers are narrow with steep sides. **(True)**
10. A river's flowing water can erode rock and form a V-shaped valley between hills. **(True)**
11. This erosion process takes only a few months. **(False—it takes millions of years.)**
12. Some valleys are U-shaped. **(True)**
13. U-shaped valleys form in hot deserts. **(False—they form in cold mountain climates.)**
14. U-shaped valleys are formed by glaciers. **(True)**
15. Glaciers can take thousands of years to form. **(True)**
16. Glaciers slide quickly down the mountain and carve away rock. **(False—they creep slowly.)**
17. When the glacier's ice melts, a U-shaped valley is left behind. **(True)**
18. Valleys formed by glaciers have curved bottoms and low sides. **(False—they have steep sides.)**
19. Some valleys form when tectonic plates move apart and magma comes through. **(True)**
20. The molten rock hardens and forms flat land between the plates. **(True)**
21. This land is called a fuzzy valley. **(False—it's called a rift valley.)**
22. A river leaves behind sediment as it flows through a valley. **(True)**
23. The soil in a valley contains minerals from the eroded rocks. **(True)**
24. This makes it hard for things to grow in the soil. **(False—it makes it good for growing grass.)**
25. Farmers use fertile valley soil to grow crops. **(True)**

Bonus Question: What are some of the crops that farmers grow in valleys? **(corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, grapes, berries, rice)**