

Week 3

Science

SC.3.L.14.1 Describe structures in plants and their roles in food production, support, water and nutrient transport, and reproduction. **SC.3.L.14.2** Investigate and describe how plants respond to stimuli (heat, light, gravity), such as the way plant stems grow toward light and their roots grow downward in response to gravity.

Plants

What Are Plant Structures?

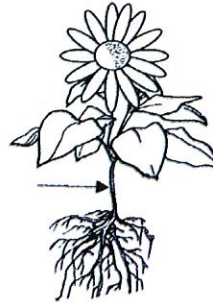
Plants have structures that carry out different functions, like all living things. These structures include stems, leaves, roots, flowers, seeds, and fruit. These structures all have different roles in a plant.

Roots

Roots are usually found under the ground. One function of roots is to anchor the plant and hold it in the ground. Roots also absorb water from the ground. Many roots are covered in tiny root hairs that allow more water to be absorbed. Another function of roots is to store food produced in the plant's leaves.

Stems

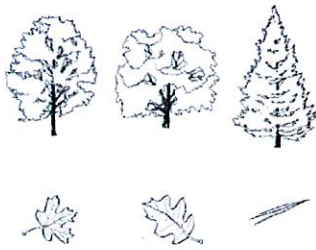
You might be familiar with the stems of flowers. Trees also have stems; they are often called trunks. Stems are structures that support plants. They hold plants upright.



Stems also play an important role in the transport of water and nutrients through the plant. Water absorbed by the roots travels to other plant parts through the stem. Food, or sugars, that are made in the plant's leaves also move to other plant parts through the stem.

Leaves

The function of leaves is to produce the food used by the plant. Leaves come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some leaves are flat, but others, often called needles, are thin and round. Leaves capture light energy from the sun. They use that energy, along with water and air, to make food.



Flowers

Many kinds of plants produce flowers. Some kinds of flowers, such as roses and daisies, are very familiar. Flowers play an important role in plant reproduction. Flowers may have male parts, female parts, or both parts. The cells produced by the male and female parts combine to form a new plant.

Seeds and Fruits

Seeds and fruits are also important to plant reproduction. Flowers are the plant part in which male and female cells combine to produce seeds. Seeds are structures that contain a tiny new plant and a food supply. Seeds have an outer covering that protects the tiny plant inside.

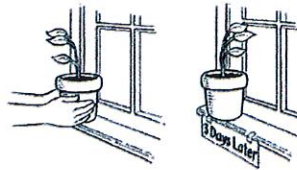
Fruits are plant parts that surround seeds to protect them. Some fruits attract animals, which help spread seeds to new places.

What Are Plant Responses?

Plants respond to many factors in their environments, including light, gravity, and heat. For example, plants droop and wilt if they don't get enough water.

Light

Remember that plants need light to make food. Plant stems and leaves respond to light by growing toward its sources.



Gravity

Plants also respond to gravity. Gravity is a force that pulls objects towards the center of Earth. Roots respond to gravity by growing in the same direction that gravity pulls. They grow down into the soil. Stems respond to gravity by growing up, in the opposite direction that gravity pulls.

Heat

Plants respond to heat, too. Changes in the temperature of an environment can cause different responses. For example, many trees and other plants enter a resting period in the fall and winter when temperatures are low. Some lose their leaves. When temperatures warm up in spring, new leaves grow.

Student-Response Activity

- ❶ Describe the function, or role, of each plant part listed below.

stem _____

root _____

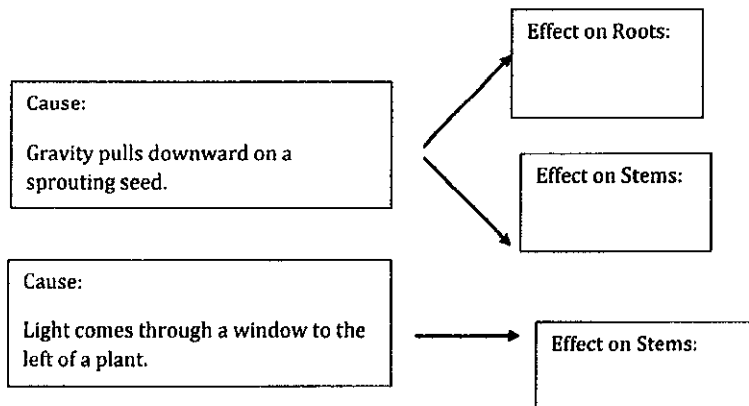
leaf _____

flower _____

fruit _____

seed _____

- ❷ Complete the cause-and-effect graphic organizers below.



SC.3.L.15.1 Classify animals into major groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, arthropods, vertebrates and invertebrates, those having live births and those which lay eggs) according to their physical characteristics and behaviors. **SC.3.L.15.2** Classify flowering and nonflowering plants into major groups such as those that produce seeds, or those like ferns and mosses that produce spores, according to their physical characteristics.

Classifying Plants and Animals

Classifying means sorting into groups. For example, the fruit at a grocery store is classified. The apples might be in one bin, and the oranges in another bin. Plants and animals can also be sorted into groups.

All animals are sorted into two main groups. **Vertebrates** are animals that have a backbone. **Invertebrates** do not have a backbone.

Vertebrates

Many familiar animals are vertebrates. Ducks, mice, and dogs are vertebrates. People have backbones, so they are vertebrates, too.



Vertebrates have some other ways they are similar. Vertebrates all have a skeleton that is inside their bodies. They have muscles. They breathe using lungs or gills.

Laying Eggs or Live Birth

Some groups of vertebrates lay eggs. You might be familiar with bird eggs or frog eggs. Other groups of vertebrates give birth to live young. Horses, cows, mice, and rabbits all give birth to live young. So do people.

Vertebrates can be classified into five groups as shown in the chart.

Group	Description	Examples
Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathes with gills Lay eggs Live in the water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trout Carp Salmon
Amphibians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have gills then lungs Lay eggs Live in water, then land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salamander Frog Toad
Reptiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe with lungs Most lay eggs Have scaly skin or plates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alligator Crocodile Snake
Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe with lungs Lay eggs Have feathers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robin Egret Wren
Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe with lungs Live birth Have hair or fur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabbit Cow Mouse

Invertebrates

Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. Some invertebrates, like spiders, have a hard outer shell on their bodies. Crabs and lobsters are also invertebrates with hard body coverings.



Other invertebrates have soft bodies. Worms are an example of an invertebrate with a soft body. So are jellyfish.



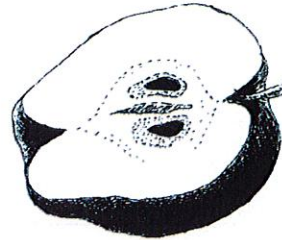
Classifying Plants

Plants are all similar in some ways. For example, all plants make their own food. Like animals, plants can be sorted into groups.

One characteristic used to sort plants into groups is the way that they make new plants. When plants are sorted this way, there are two groups: flowering plants and nonflowering plants.

Flowering Plants

Flowering plants reproduce using flowers. In these plants, seeds form in flowers. Orange trees, apple trees, and beans are flowering plants. So are roses and daisies. All flowering plants make seeds. They can be classified as seed plants.



Nonflowering Plants

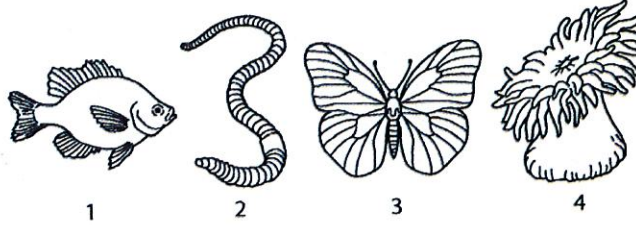
Nonflowering plants reproduce without using flowers. Pine trees are an example. Their seeds are made in cones.

Other plants that do not have flowers also do not have seeds. They reproduce using spores. Ferns and mosses are examples of plants that make spores. In some ways, spores are like seeds. When spores drop to the ground, a new plant can grow.



Student-Response Activity

- ① Observe these animals. Classify them as vertebrates or invertebrates. Circle the numbers of the vertebrates. Cross out the numbers of the invertebrates.



- ② Choose one animal from Question 1. Explain how you classified it.

- ③ Classify a fern as a flowering plant or as a nonflowering plant. Explain your answer.

Week 4

Science

SC.3.L.17.1 Describe how plants and animals respond to changing seasons.

How Living Things Change with the Seasons

Seasons Change

Plants and animals live in many different environments. When an environment changes, plants and animals must respond to those changes in order to survive.

In many places, the seasons are very different from one another. In some parts of the county, summer can be very warm. Spring might be cool and rainy. Autumn can be cool and dry. Winter might be cool or cold. When the seasons change, plants and animals change the ways they meet their needs, too.

Plants Change

Plants respond to seasonal changes in several ways. Trees are one example. Look at the picture and read about how some trees change with the seasons.



In spring when the weather gets warmer, the tree grows new leaves. By summer, the tree has all of its leaves. It makes lots of food and stores some of it for the cold winter days. The tree loses its leaves in the fall when it gets cooler. In the winter when it is cold and there is not much daylight, the plant rests. It does not make food. It uses the food it stored during the summer.

Some plants only flower in the spring or summer. Rose plants are one example. Like many kinds of flowering plants, rose plants do not have flowers in the cooler winter months. Flower buds form in the spring. In the late spring and summer, rose plants have flowers.



Animals Change

Animals also respond to changes in seasons. For example, the arctic fox has brown fur in the summer and white fur in the winter. In the fox's environment, there is snow in the winter. White fur helps the fox stay safe when there is snow on the ground. This change helps the fox survive when seasons change. In the summer, its brown fur blends into the ground. In the winter, its white fur blends in with the snow.

Hibernation

Other animals **hibernate** to survive when it is cold. In the winter, there is less food in many environments. When an animal hibernates, it is not active. It spends most of its time sleeping. It does not use as much food. Squirrels, snakes, brown bears, and some snakes are all animals that hibernate. Many other kinds of animals hibernate, too. Hibernation is a way animals change with the seasons. It helps them survive.

Migration

Other animals **migrate**, or move to a different place. In the cold winter, animals can have a hard time finding enough food. Migrating to a warmer area helps these animals find food. Many types of

birds, including geese, migrate. Monarch butterflies and humpback whale are two other animals that migrate.



Animals that migrate move back and forth. In the winter they move to a warmer place. In the spring, they go back. Migrating is a way that animals survive when the seasons change.

Student-Response Activity

- ① Complete the cause-and-effect graphic organizer below. Tell one way a plant or animal changes because of the change from winter to spring.

<p>Cause:</p> <p>The weather gets warmer in spring.</p>	→	<p>Effect:</p>
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Observe this picture, and use it to answer Questions 2–3.



- ② Tell how the tree in the picture has changed because of the seasons.

- ③ Tell how the birds in the picture are responding to a change in seasons.

- ④ Make a claim about whether an animal would both hibernate and migrate. Use evidence to support your claim, and explain your reasoning.

SC.3.L.17.2 Recognize that plants use energy from the Sun, air, and water to make their own food.

What Plants Need

Living Things Need Food

Living things need food to survive. People and other animals get the food they need by eating plants or animals. If you need food, you might eat some chicken. You might eat an apple. Food has energy that your body needs. Food has matter your body needs, too.

Plants also need food for matter and energy. But plants cannot eat like animals. Instead, plants make food.

Photosynthesis and Plant Parts

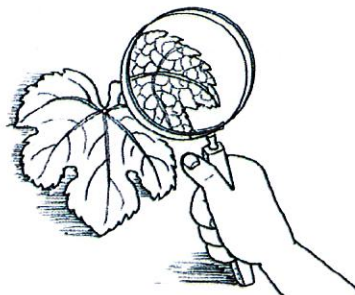
Photosynthesis is how plants make food. It happens in plants' leaves. Plants need air, water, and energy from the sun for photosynthesis. All three things are needed for a plant to make food.

A plant takes in air through its leaves. There are tiny holes in the bottom of leaves. Air can enter and leave a plant through these holes.

Plants take in water through their roots. The water moves up the stem to the leaves. In the leaves, the water is used to make food.



Leaf cells have special parts that capture sunlight. Light is a form of energy. Plants use light energy when they make food.



How Photosynthesis Works

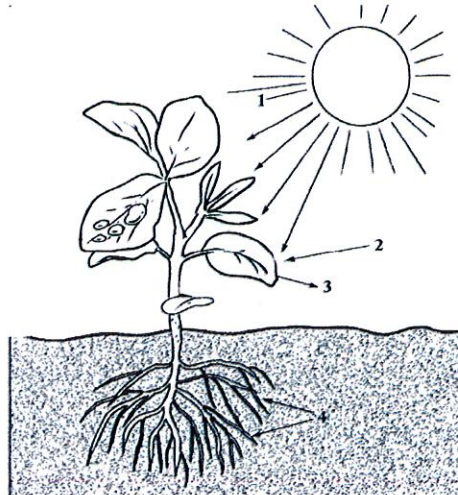
Leaf cells have many parts that help make food. In the leaf, the matter in air and water are changed to a new kind of matter—food. The food holds some of the energy that came from sunlight.

Plants use food to get the matter and energy they need. Sometimes they store extra food in their roots. Then they can use it when they need it.

During photosynthesis, some new materials are made that the plant does not need. Those materials leave the plants through their leaves.

Student-Response Activity

Use this picture about photosynthesis to answer questions 1–3.



- 1** Look at the arrows pointing into the leaves. Which material that a plant needs to make food comes in through the leaves?

- 2** Look at the arrows pointing into the roots. Which material that a plant needs to make food comes in through the roots?

- 3** Why is there an arrow that points out of the leaves?

Week 3 Social Studies 3rd Grade

Studies Weekly-Week 25: Comparing Places

Standards- SS.3.G.1.1, SS.3.G.1.2,

Learning Goals:

1. Students will identify the cultures that have settled in North America.
2. Students will compare and contrast the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the USA with Mexico.

Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the article to compare and contrast the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in Maine and Mexico.• Build Academic Vocabulary- Atlantic Ocean, berry, Canada, Maine, Mexico, Pacific Ocean, sap, sugarhouse
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student Dictionary- write your own definition for each vocabulary word.• Label It!-Use the Studies Weekly to label some of the important locations and features in Maine and Mexico.
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete Crossword Puzzle-use vocabulary words to complete crossword puzzle
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comparing Maine and Mexico -Think & Review Activity
Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weekly Assessment

Name: _____
Florida Studies Weekly – American Horizons

Date: _____
Quarter 4, Week 25

Weekly Assessment Scoring Guide

Question #	Related Florida Social Studies Standard	Description	Points Possible
1	SS.3.G.4.3	Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the 5 regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean.	____/4
2	SS.3.G.2.2	Identify the five regions of the United States.	____/1
3	SS.3.G.1.3	Label the continents and oceans on a world map.	____/1
4	SS.3.G.1.2	Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key/legend with symbols).	____/1
5	SS.3.C.1.1	Explain the purpose and need for government.	____/1
6	SS.3.C.1.1	Explain the purpose and need for government.	____/2
7	SS.3.G.1.1	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information.	____/1
8	SS.3.G.1.1	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information.	____/1
9	SS.3.G.4.4	Identify the contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States.	____/1
10	SS.3.G.4.2	Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean.	____/4

Total: ____/17



Florida Studies Weekly

American Horizons



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Maine or Mexico?

"Hi there, it's me, Natalia and my best friend, Steven! Welcome back to Studies Weekly Channel 3-TV! This issue is packed full of information to help you compare and contrast two different places on the continent of North America."

"Hey, third graders! Natalia and I will help you to find out how these two special places are alike and how they are different. Our first location

is in the Northeast region of the United States. This special place is the state of Maine. The second special place is a country located south of California called Mexico."

"Let's think back to what we already know about Maine and Mexico by playing a game called 'Maine and Mexico Memory Mix-Up.' Steven will give you the directions. You'll need a pencil to

play the game. At the end you'll find out if you're a Memory Master."

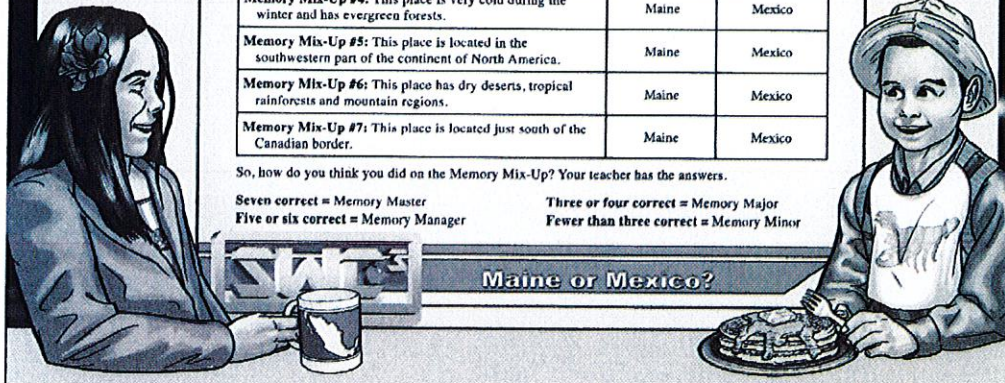
"The directions are easy. Read each clue and decide if the fact is about Maine or Mexico. I might try to trick you and get you mixed up, but just think before you answer and you can't lose. Circle the answer you think is correct. Good luck!"

Memory Mix-Up #1: This place is located in the northeastern part of the continent of North America.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #2: This place has a coastline that touches the Atlantic Ocean.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #3: This place has a coastline that touches the Pacific Ocean.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #4: This place is very cold during the winter and has evergreen forests.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #5: This place is located in the southwestern part of the continent of North America.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #6: This place has dry deserts, tropical rainforests and mountain regions.	Maine	Mexico
Memory Mix-Up #7: This place is located just south of the Canadian border.	Maine	Mexico

So, how do you think you did on the Memory Mix-Up? Your teacher has the answers.

Seven correct = Memory Master
Five or six correct = Memory Manager

Three or four correct = Memory Major
Fewer than three correct = Memory Minor



Connections

Christmas in Maine and Mexico

One holiday many people around the world celebrate is Christmas. Many citizens of Maine and Mexico love to celebrate this holiday, but they celebrate it in different ways. Keep in mind the time of year Christmas occurs—in December! If you think about the climate in Maine during the month of December, what do you think of? Are you imagining snow, ice and evergreen trees? What about the climate in Mexico during December? Do you imagine warm days outside in the sun and cool evenings underneath the stars?

Did you ever think the weather in December

can affect the way many people celebrate Christmas in different parts of the world? Some people in Maine put an evergreen tree inside their homes and decorate it with ornaments and lights for the holiday. They often make soup and hot chocolate to warm themselves up after playing outside in the snow. They might also gather in the town square to watch parades and see someone light the town's Christmas tree.

Some people in Mexico decorate their homes with evergreen trees, but they hang the Mexican flag too. The flag is red, white and green, which are also Christmas colors! People in Mexico have a posada

each night before Christmas, starting on Dec. 16. Posada is a Spanish word that means "inn." Mexican children go from house to house pretending to look for a place to sleep. When they find a house that lets them in, everyone has a big party with plenty of treats like buñuelos. Buñuelos are fried sweets topped with cinnamon and sugar.

Do you or people you know celebrate Christmas? How are your celebrations similar to those in Maine and Mexico? How are your celebrations different from those in Maine or Mexico?

Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards: SS.3.A.1.2: Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources. SS.3.A.1.3: Define terms related to the social sciences. SS.3.C.1.1: Explain the purpose and need for government. SS.3.G.1.1: Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. SS.3.G.1.2: Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key/legend with symbols). SS.3.G.1.3: Label the continents and oceans on a world map. SS.3.G.2.2: Identify the five regions of the United States. SS.3.G.4.2: Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. SS.3.G.4.3: Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean. SS.3.G.4.4: Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States.



Learning About Maine and Mexico

MEXICO NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National bird.....Crested Caracara
National dog.....Chihuahua
National tree.....Cypress, or
Ahuehuete
National flower.....Dahlia pinnata
National animal.....Jaguar
Money of Mexico.....Pesos
National cactus.....Prickly Pear
National song....."Himno Nacional
de Mexico"

MAINE STATE SYMBOLS

State bird.....Chickadee
State cat.....Maine Coon
State tree.....White Pine
State fish.....Landlocked Salmon
State animal.....Moose
State herb.....Wintergreen
State berry.....Blueberry
State song....."The State of
Maine Song"



1. Maine Lakes & Mountains
2. Kennebec & Moose River
Valleys
3. The Maine Highlands
4. Aroostook County
5. The Maine Beaches
6. Greater Portland &
Casco Bay
7. Mid-Coast
8. Downeast
& Acadia



How is Coffee Made?

Coffee is a drink made from the roasted and ground beans of the coffee plant. Farmers grow coffee plants around the world, including in Mexico. Mexico is one of the largest coffee-producing countries in the world. We can find coffee farms in the southern part of Mexico in the states of Veracruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Coffee plants are bushes with shiny leaves and white flowers. Usually the coffee plants grow to be about 12 feet tall, but they sometimes reach a height of 20 feet or more. We call the coffee fruit a berry. After the berries ripen from green to yellow to red, a farmer picks them. Workers rinse the berries and remove all of the sticks and dirt. The pulp (outer layer) is also removed from the berries. That leaves the seeds, or beans, which are washed and left to dry.

Culture

After the beans have dried, they are roasted at very high temperatures. When the beans cool, they are cleaned again and put in packages. The beans must be ground before they are ready to be made into coffee. To make a coffee drink you pour and strain hot water through the ground coffee beans. Most people use coffee pots for this job. Would you like regular or decaf?



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Now that you've remembered and learned a little bit about Maine and Mexico, let's dig in and learn even more interesting facts! We're about to compare and contrast these two very different places that share the continent of North America. As you read, you'll also answer questions to learn even more about these two places. Use your social studies skills and the maps to help you get started.

Use the map to answer these questions.

1. Which continent are Maine and Mexico part of?

2. Which ocean touches Maine?

3. Which ocean touches Mexico?

4. True or false? Maine and Mexico are both located north of the equator.

Maine

Maine is located in the Northeast region of the United States of America. This state is divided into eight smaller regions. Each region is special, and some have lakes, rivers, mountains or forests. With permission, you can search online for more information about places to visit in Maine.

Use the map to answer these questions.

1. Which country borders Maine to the north?

2. Which state borders Maine to the south?

3. True or false? Some islands are part of Maine.

Maine became the 23rd state in 1820. The capital is Augusta. Maine's state government has an executive, legislative and judicial branch—just like our national government. The leader of the executive branch is the governor. The legislative branch has senators and state representatives. The judicial branch is led by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. Just like in every state in the U.S., voters in Maine elect their leaders and have a state constitution. The state constitution lists basic laws and helps keep order. Most people in Maine speak English.

Agriculture, or farming, is very important to Maine. This state is famous for blueberries, lobsters, potatoes, apples and maple syrup! Do you know where maple syrup comes from? (You'll read all about that later on.)

Maine also has its own state symbols and state song. Take a look at the chart to learn more interesting facts about state symbols!

Let's talk about Maine's climate. Climate is the average weather of a place over a period of time, and Maine has all four seasons—spring,

summer, fall and winter. Summers are usually warm during the day and cool at night. The average daytime summer temperature is around 70 degrees Fahrenheit, but sometimes the temperature can get to 90 degrees Fahrenheit! During the winter, the average temperature is around 22 degrees Fahrenheit. But when the wind blows, it can feel like 20 degrees below zero! Snow falls in late autumn through early spring. Lots of people enjoy snow sports such as skiing, snowboarding and snowmobiling. Have you ever tried these snow sports?

Mexico

Mexico is not part of the United States of America. This country shares the continent of North America and is located southwest of Maine. Mexico became an independent country in 1821 after years of being controlled by Spain. Most people in Mexico speak Spanish. You can learn more about Mexico by going online to this website: <http://travelforkids.com/Funtodo/Mexico/mexico.htm>.

Use the map to answer these questions.

1. Which large bodies of water does Mexico touch?

2. What states border Mexico to the north?

3. What countries border Mexico to the south?

4. True or false? There are peninsulas in Mexico. (A peninsula is an area of land with water on three sides).

The capital of Mexico is Mexico City. (That's easy to remember!) This country is a federal republic and voters elect their leaders, just like in the United States. Mexico also has three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial. The president of Mexico is their executive leader. This country is divided into 31 states and one federal district. Each state is special and has its own governor and legislature. The top federal judicial branch is the Supreme Court of Justice. Mexico City has a mayor who runs the federal district. Did you know Mexico City is one of the largest cities on the continent of North America?

Agriculture is very important to Mexico, too. Farmers in Mexico often grow corn, avocados, bananas, lemons and coffee! Do you know where coffee comes from? (You'll get to read all about that later on as well!)

Mexico also has national symbols and a national anthem (song). Take a look at this chart to learn more interesting national symbol facts.

We also need to talk about Mexico's climate. Mexico has three main temperature zones because of the three main altitudes (heights) of the land in this country. The hottest land is at the lowest altitude. Summers there are long and hot, and winters are mild. The temperate land at the middle altitude is warm year-round. Most crops are grown in this area. The cold land is at the highest altitude. Sometimes there is frost there. The tropical regions of Mexico are located in the south and it rains a lot here! The northern part of Mexico is very dry and is covered with deserts. Whew! There are a lot of different climates in Mexico!

How is Maple Syrup Made?

Maple syrup is a sweet liquid that comes from the sap of sugar maple trees. Sap is a clear, watery liquid inside the trees. People who make syrup begin collecting sap from sugar maple trees in early spring when the days are warm and the nights are freezing. Places like Maine, Vermont and Canada are famous for their maple syrup. The warm days and cold nights cause the sap in the trees to start flowing. Sap farmers call this sugaring season, and it lasts for three to six weeks. After the sap starts flowing, farmers collect it around the clock before the sap spoils (gets rotten). The old-fashioned way to gather sap from trees is to drill a hole into the trunk of the sugar maple tree and then place a metal spout in each hole. A bucket hangs from the spout to collect the sap. The maple syrup farmer then empties the buckets into a large barrel and takes the barrel to a building called a sugarhouse.

In the sugarhouse, the farmer pours the syrup into a long, shallow pan to boil. When you boil the sap, the water evaporates and the pure maple syrup remains in the pan. The farmer filters the syrup to make sure the liquid is smooth and to get rid of any sugar crystals that may have formed. Then, the warm maple syrup is poured into sterilized (clean, disinfected) jars and sealed.

It takes 40 to 50 gallons of sap to make one gallon of pure maple syrup. That is why real maple syrup is expensive. Many people like to pour real maple syrup on pancakes, waffles and even ice cream! How do you like to eat maple syrup?

Culture



Name _____

ACROSS

2. ocean on the eastern coast of Maine
4. country that won independence from Spain in 1821
6. the average weather of a place over a period of time
7. ocean on the western coast of Mexico
8. the capital of Maine
9. fruit of a coffee plant

DOWN

1. northeastern state known for blueberries, lobsters, potatoes, apples and maple syrup
3. building where maple syrup is boiled, filtered and put in jars
4. the capital of Mexico: _____
5. country that borders the northern part of Maine

Word List

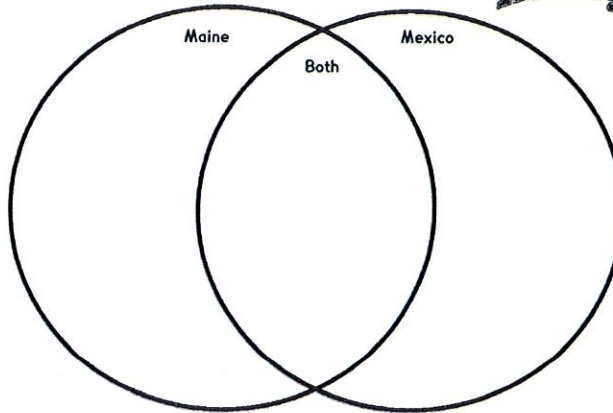
- Maine
- Mexico
- Atlantic
- Canada
- Pacific
- Augusta
- sugarhouse
- Mexico
- climate
- berry

Comparing Maine and Mexico

Activity

Use the Venn diagram to compare and contrast Maine and Mexico. You may use the word box to help you or you may use the information from the articles in this newspaper to list other ideas.

North America	Northeast	Southwest
Desert	Evergreen trees	Mountains
Snow	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico	Mexican Flag	American Flag
Christmas	Posada	Mexico City
Augusta	Coffee	Maple Syrup



1. Why do you think the climates in Maine and Mexico are so different?
2. How do you think the climate affects how people in different places in the world celebrate holidays?
3. If you wanted to drive from Maine to Mexico, what steps would you take to plan your trip? What sort of items would you take with you to help you

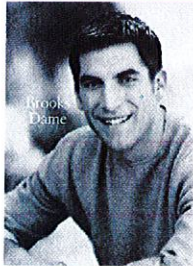
Think & Review

- find your way from Maine to Mexico?
4. Why is it important for students to learn about different places on the continent of North America?
 5. What contributions do people from Maine and Mexico make to U.S. culture?

Now that you've learned more about

Maine and Mexico, which one would you like to visit one day and why? Think about the climate, language and celebrations you might find. Maybe you would love to see snow for the first time, or maybe you have never seen a desert. Before you begin to write, think of all the different experiences you might have if you went to Maine or Mexico. Have fun writing!

Let's Write



Donated
bone marrow
to stranger.

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Label It!

Directions: Use this week's Studies Weekly and a classroom or online map to label some of the important locations and features in *Maine* and *Mexico*.

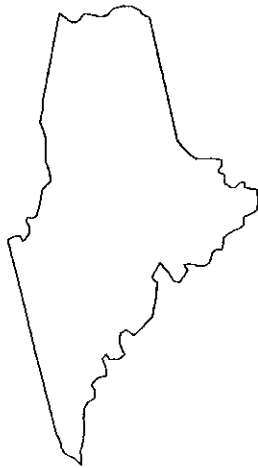
Maine

Augusta (capital city—label with a star)
Atlantic Ocean (label only)
Acadia National Park (label and color green)

Mexico

Mexico City (capital city—label with a star)
Pacific Ocean (label only)
Chihuahuan Desert (label and color yellow)

MAINE



MEXICO



NGSS Social Studies Standards Covered: SS.3.G.1.1, SS.3.G.1.2, SS.3.G.1.3
ELA/LAFS Standards Covered: LAFS.3.RF.4.4, LAFS.3.RI.2.5, LAFS.3.RI.3.7, LAFS.3.W.3.7, LAFS.3.W.3.8
ELD Standards Covered: ELD.K12.ELL.IA.1, ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1
Cognitive Complexity Level: MODERATE/2-4

Name: _____
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Date: _____
Quarter 4, Week 25

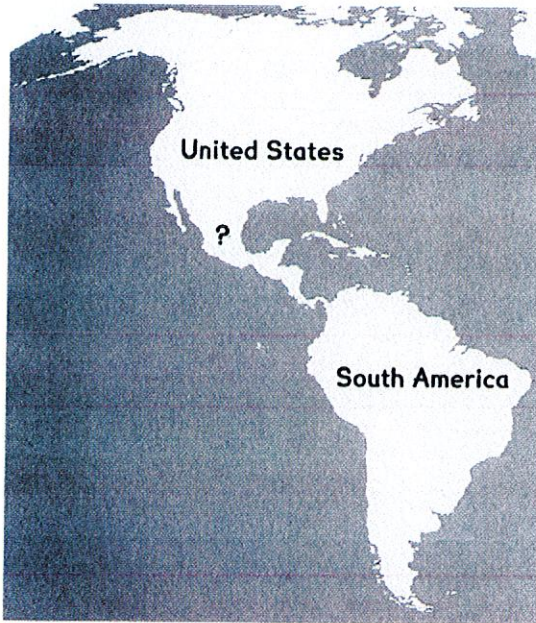
Weekly Assessment

For the following question, use this week's Studies Weekly magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: You found your answer on Page 1 in the article "Maine or Mexico?")

1. How does the celebration of Christmas in Mexico differ from that of the United States?

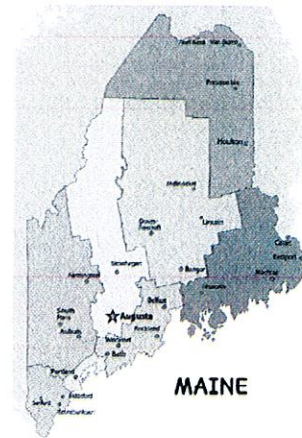
2. Which of the following places is located in the Northeastern part of the United States?

- Ⓐ Florida
- Ⓑ California
- Ⓒ Mexico
- Ⓓ Maine



3. Which country is bordered by the United States to the north and South America to the south?

- Ⓐ Cuba
- Ⓑ Canada
- Ⓒ Mexico
- Ⓓ France



4. What does the star symbol show you on the map of Maine?

- Ⓐ where the best theme parks are located
- Ⓑ where the most parks are located
- Ⓒ where the most crops are grown
- Ⓓ where the state capital is located

5. Maine's state government has how many branches?

- Ⓐ 1
- Ⓑ 2
- Ⓒ 3
- Ⓓ 4

6. How is Mexico's government similar to that of the United States?

- Ⓐ Mexico has three branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial.
- Ⓑ The leader of Mexico is a king.
- Ⓒ Each state has its own governor.
- Ⓓ Both A and C

7. According to the table, which of the following is NOT a state symbol of Maine?

- Ⓐ Chickadee
- Ⓑ White Pine
- Ⓒ Moose
- Ⓓ Mulberry

Maine's State Symbols

State bird	Chickadee
State cat	Maine Coon
State tree	White Pine
State fish	Landlocked Salmon
State animal	Moose
State herb	Wintergreen
State berry	Blueberry
State song	"The State of Maine Song"

Mexico's National Symbols

National bird	Crested Caracara
National dog	Chihuahua
National tree	Cypress, or Ahuehuete
National flower	Dahlia pinnata
National animal	Jaguar
Money of Mexico	Pesos
National cactus	Prickly Pear
National anthem or song	"Himno Nacional de Mexico"

8. According to the table, what is the national dog of Mexico?

- Ⓐ Lhasa Apso
- Ⓑ Chihuahua
- Ⓒ German Shepherd
- Ⓓ Pekinese

9. What are some of the contributions of Mexican farmers?

- Ⓐ They are one of the largest producers of coffee.
- Ⓑ They are one of the largest producers of maple syrup.
- Ⓒ They are one of the largest producers of pineapple.
- Ⓓ They are one of the largest producers of apples.

For the following question, use this week's **Studies Weekly** magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: You found your answer on Page 1 in the article "Maine or Mexico?")

10. Explain how maple syrup is made. How does it show the culture of the people of Maine?

Week 4 Social Studies 3rd Grade

Studies Weekly- Week 26: Trading Goods and Services

Standards: SS.3.A.1.2, SS.3.A.1.3, SS.3.E.1.1, SS.3.E.1.3, SS.3.G.1.1

Learning Goals:

1. Students will give examples of how scarcity results in trade.
2. Students will recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.

Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read Studies Weekly Week 26- Why do we need to know about economics?• Building Academic Vocabulary- barter, consumer, exchange, good, money, producer, scarcity, service
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy Connection- PRODUCING a GOOD Vocabulary- fill in the blanks with one of the vocabulary words• Worksheet- Buccaneer Bargains on the Pirate Home Shopping Network- (remember Goods are items people make and buy. Services are things done for someone else).
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crossword Puzzle- use vocabulary words to complete crossword puzzle.
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goods vs. Services Sort- on the chart, using the information you've learned, make a list of words and phrases about goods and services
Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weekly Assessment

Name: _____
Florida Studies Weekly – American Horizons

Date: _____
Quarter 4, Week 26

Weekly Assessment Scoring Guide

Question #	Related Florida Social Studies Standard	Description	Points Possible
1	SS.3.E.1.1	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade.	____/4
2	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/1
3	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/1
4	SS.3.E.1.1	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade.	____/1
5	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/1
6	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/2
7	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/1
8	SS.3.E.1.1	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade.	____/1
9	SS.3.G.1.1	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information.	____/1
10	SS.3.E.1.3	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.	____/2

Total: ____/15

WEEK 26

Vol. 7, Issue 4
Fourth QuarterTrading Goods
and ServicesSee Primary-Source
Related Media...
w.co/FL3-26

Florida Studies Weekly

American Horizons

GRADE 3

Buccaneer Bargains on the PHSN (Pirate Home Shopping Network)

If you are a pirate or a pirate-in-training, and you probably are since you're reading this article, you'll need a few goods and services. Goods are items that producers make and consumers buy. Services are things someone does for someone else. Goods and services make your life as a pirate easier and fun!

Let's spend some of your money searching for buccaneer bargains on the Pirate Home Shopping Network! Look at the following goods and services. Then, decide what you want or need.

Up first is a beautiful magnetic compass! This compass features cardinal and intermediate directions (north, south, east, west, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest). We call this model the Calico Jack Compass because Captain Calico Jack himself has signed each one! Hurry to order yours now—it's a steal at \$49.95! Only 300 of these beauties exist!

ITEM: 293-219

'Dry' mariner's compass

Sturdy wooden case
Glass cover
Free-rotating wind rose
Gimbal mounting
Authentic Signature!!!

PHSN Price:
\$49.95

GSH \$17.04



Now, if you'll turn your pirate eyes (or eye, if you wear a patch) toward these lovely creatures, you'll see these pets are perfect

for you! No more lonely days at sea wishing you had someone or something to chat with. These parrots are high-quality, sea-going birds. The birds come in three colors. This makes it easier to match your bird to your ship's flag! All parrots come with an adjustable hat, peg leg and a terrible attitude! Parrots are reasonably priced and ready for a good home.

Where do pirates go when they need their parrot trained? Why, they make an appointment to visit the Parrot Whisperer in New Providence, Bahamas! Sail on over to see Mary the Parrot Whisperer. Mary will show you how to train your parrot to screech on command, take gold out of a man's pocket and help you cheat while playing cards! Blackbeard says, "Before I went to Mary, my parrot was a do-nothing dud. After three lessons, my parrot can play cards, tell me what my crew is doing while I sleep and bring me a cold drink!"

Is it that time of year again? Is it finally time to change your shirt? Well, if you're ready to throw out last year's shirt and wear the latest 1790s fashion, you have to see this new Pirate Puffy Shirt! The shirt is made from 100 percent cotton and fits most pirates. The buttons are easy to open and close

whether you have hands or hooks! All the cool pirates are wearing them

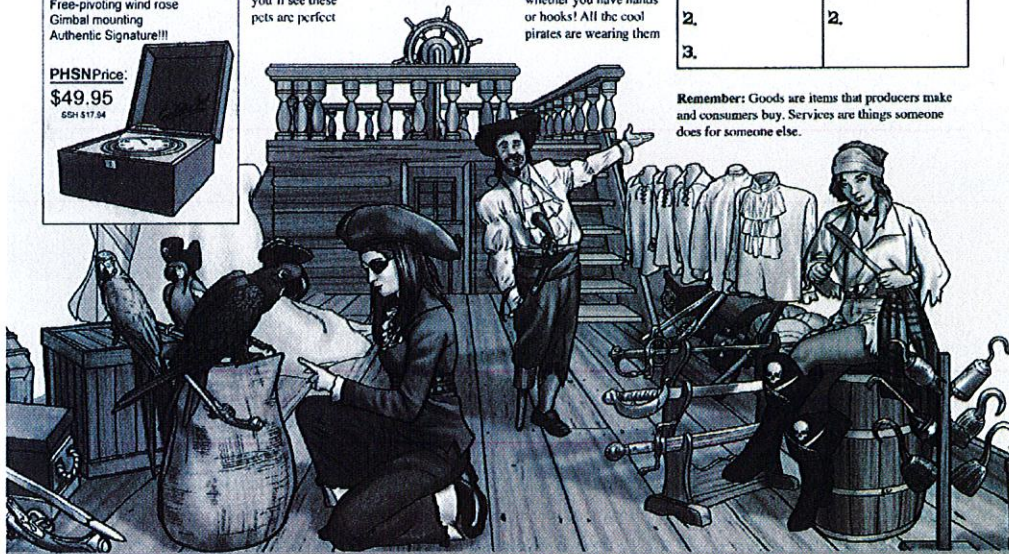
this year. At an unbelievably low price of \$19.99, you should order yours before they're gone!

Madame Ching's Sharp Shop is now celebrating its 100th year in business! The next time your sword, dagger or hook is in need of sharpening or polishing, stop in for the best prices around! She even offers a special discount to all pirates with books. Let her give you a "hand" making your book super shiny! Your hook will be so shiny that friends will ask you if it's brand new—all thanks to Madame Ching's sharp skills! So sail on in and check out her prices! We think you'll agree her prices are a "cut" above the rest!

Did you find what you wanted or needed today on the Pirate Home Shopping Network? Use the lists here to sort the goods and services featured in today's sales. You can check your work when the "cannon has fired"!

Goods	Services
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	

Remember: Goods are items that producers make and consumers buy. Services are things someone does for someone else.



Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards: SS.3.A.1.2: Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources. SS.3.A.1.3: Define terms related to the social sciences. SS.3.E.1.1: Give examples of how scarcity results in trade. SS.3.E.1.3: Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money. SS.3.G.1.1: Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information.



Pirate Economics\$ by Anne Bonny

Avast, ye landlubbers! It's me, the prettiest pirate, Anne Bonny. I'm here to teach you about economics. Pirate captains, buccaneers and scurvy dogs all need to know how to get goods, services and especially money! Economics is the study of how money, goods and services are made and used in a society, and how they relate to each other. Pirate economics is the study of how money, goods and services are made and used in a pirate way! Use your good eye to keep readin'.

First you need to know what scarcity is. All countries, rich or poor, have scarcity at times. Scarcity is having a very small supply or not enough of something. For example, fresh water can become a scarcity on a long voyage. Fresh drinking water is very important. When there isn't enough, pirates can start fighting each other instead of landlubbers!

People can use money or trade for the goods and services they want. When Mary Read and I travel to tropical islands, sometimes we don't have any money. However, we do have items to trade for the things we want. I like to have my sword sharpened every time I visit Madame Ching's Sharp Shop. I sometimes pay her by making a trade. Madame Ching likes my pet parrots. I traded one of my parrots for Madame Ching's sharpening services.

Next, you should know what buyers, consumers, sellers and producers are. Buyers and consumers are the same thing! Consumers buy goods or services. Pirates enjoy buying or consuming goods like eye patches and gold earrings. Pirates also pay for services like ear piercing or visiting a doctor to get stitches removed. Sellers and producers are alike, too! Producers provide services or make things to sell. Producers are people like Madame Ching who sharpen swords and polish hooks for consumers. Pirates and landlubbers alike visit many different kinds of producers.

Now that you know what scarcity, producers and consumers are, let's take a look at how these things are related. (That's how an economy works.) I'll take you for a quick tour of the Caribbean on my sloop (ship). All aboard, ye landlubbers!

First, we'll travel to Cuba. I need to capture some wild parrots for buccaneer bargains on the Pirate Home Shopping Network

(PHSN). I can only find parrots easily on the island of Cuba. I know that parrots are scarce on the other Caribbean islands. Pirates will pay a lot of money to have a pet parrot. After I capture 10 parrots, we'll travel to the Bahamas to drop them off at the PHSN. I'll get paid \$100 per parrot in cash and gold pieces. How much money will I make in all?

Next, we'll travel to Mary Read's parrot-training school. Mary is a producer who provides consumers with a service (training their pet parrots). She expects consumers to pay her with money, or they can make a trade. She really likes blunderbuss pistols and captain hats. Mary's parrot school is located on a small island that doesn't have a blunderbuss store or a place to buy hats. She often will trade her parrot-teaching services for goods that are scarce on her island.

Money is what pirates want the most! With money, pirates and landlubbers can buy any kind of goods or services they want. Money is a medium of exchange. This means people have agreed that paper money and coins are valuable and have a certain worth. Coins can be made of gold, silver or some other type of metal. Dollars are special pieces of paper with numbers printed on them to represent their value.

Now that we've discussed pirate economics, can you think of examples of landlubber economics? Your teacher is a _____ when he or she provides the service of teaching student landlubbers. Your parents buy pencils and crayons for you to use. Pencils and crayons are examples of _____. When they buy pencils and paper, your parents are _____. Your teacher tells you that the cafeteria only has enough pizza slices for 10 third graders today. This is an example of _____. Your friend was lucky and got one of the slices. You love pizza and decide to give your friend two cupcakes and a bag of chips in exchange for the pizza. This is an example of _____.

If You Were a Pirate Kid

During the summer, kids like to set up lemonade stands to make a few dollars for themselves or to help a charity. Pretend that pirate parents encouraged their children to set up a small business stand. What would it look like? Look at these posters advertising pirate kids' businesses. Which one is your favorite? If you were a pirate kid, what kind of business would you run and what would your poster look like? Use the blank poster to create your own!

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Little Anne's Almost Fresh Water Stand

Prices:

tankard = 1 piece of silver

mug = 1 small ruby

slip = 1 song

Donations accepted for the homeless parrot fund. These parrots have lost their pirates. They miss the adventure of the open sea and the sound of cannons firing. Please help the parrots find their "forever pirate."

Calico Jack Jr.'s Pirate Treats Stand

Bag of saltwater taffy = 1 Medium-sized cannonball

Shrimp puffs = 1 Bronze coin

Salted pork and pickles = 2 Bronze coins

Please donate money to help the Pirate Museum. The Pirate Museum helps landlubbers understand our unique way of life.

Fun Facts

Dig a Little Deeper

Learn these interesting facts to amaze your teachers, parents and friends! Buyers and sellers have sometimes exchanged unusual items in the past.

Bartering is the exchange of goods and services without the use of money. In some places, if you owned a cow you could always make a trade.

Salt was hard to find and very valuable. Everybody wanted salt to flavor and preserve food. Because salt was so valuable, people used it for money. In ancient Rome, the government even paid soldiers with salt.

American Indians bartered using wampum. Wampum is a type of bead made from the Northern quahog, a hard-shell clam.

Beads would often break or goods sometimes went bad. To prevent this, people started using metal for money because it couldn't break or spoil. They used copper, iron, bronze, gold and silver in exchange for goods and services.



Blackbeard Jr.'s Ear Piercing Hut

Prices: 1 ear = 1 buck
2 ears = 2 bucks

ALL DONATIONS ARE GIVEN TO MY FAVORITE GROUP -
LAWYERS HELPING PIRATES.
IF A PIRATE IS EVER CAUGHT, A LAWYER
WILL HELP MAKE SURE HE OR SHE
DOESN'T HAVE TO WALK THE PLANK.

Q: "How much does a pirate pay to get his ears pierced?"
A: "A bucc-an-er!"

Economics

Name _____

ACROSS

2. American Indians bartered using _____
4. Money is a medium of _____
6. having a very small supply or not enough of something
7. the way money, goods and services are made and used in society
8. people who buy goods or services
10. people who make

things or provide services

DOWN

1. exchanging goods and services without the use of money
3. things someone does for someone else
5. items that producers make and consumers buy
9. People can use _____ to buy goods or services.

Word List

- goods
- services
- economics
- scarcity
- money
- consumers
- producers
- exchange
- bartering
- wampum

Goods vs. Services Sort

Activity

Using information you learned, make a list of words and phrases about goods on the left side of the chart below. Make a list of words and phrases about services on the right side of the chart. You can use the clues in the Word Bank and add your own examples, too. Sometimes you can use words in BOTH the "goods" and "services" boxes.

Word Bank

- money
- producers make these
- consumers buy these
- teachers provide this to their students
- barter (trade)
- shirts
- magnetic compass
- sword sharpening
- doctors heal your injuries
- a ride on a sloop
- parrot-training lessons
- parrot
- ear piercing
- blunderbuss
- hook polishing

Goods	Services

1. How does scarcity cause people to trade?
2. Describe what goods are and provide examples.
3. Describe what services are and provide examples.
4. Do you think students should learn about

Think & Review

economics? Why or why not? Remember, economics is the study of how money, goods and services are made and used in a society, and how they relate to each other.

Let's Write

You have learned that scarcity causes people to trade. You also know that buyers and sellers exchange goods and services using trade or money. Create a poster to advertise a good or service for pirates. Be sure your poster includes the good or service you're providing to pirates, the cost and why it is scarce and valuable. Be sure to make it colorful and easy to read.



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Buccaneer Bargains on the Pirate Home Shopping Network

Anne Bonny called in sick today, and the television studio wants you to fill in for her! Please make sure two goods and two services are offered on today's show. Include the price of each item and whether you're willing to barter if the pirate ordering the good or service says they don't have any money.

Directions: Use your scurvy-dog imagination! Design your goods and services with pirate consumers in mind! If you need an example or two, look back at this week's newspaper articles! Be sure to include an illustration, a description and a price value and make the goods or services offered seem extraordinary!

1. \$ _____	2. \$ _____
3. \$ _____	4. \$ _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____
Florida Studies Weekly – American Horizons

Date: _____
Quarter 4, Week 26

Weekly Literacy Connection

PRODUCING a GOOD Vocabulary

In the story below, fill in the blanks with one of this week's vocabulary words. You will use each word only once.

barter	producer	good
money	exchange	service
consumer	scarcity	

In the 1790s, the Golden Age of Piracy was at its peak. Treasure was to be found all across the Caribbean to pirates daring enough to take it. The pirates with the best equipment had the greatest advantage of gaining riches. Therefore, because every scurvy dog wanted one, there was a _____ of the best navigational tool, the magnetic compass. Not to be outdone by anyone, Anne Bonny knew she had to own one! When she landed in the Bahamas in early 1791, she went straight to the best _____ of magnetic compasses. She had no _____ at the time, so she hoped the seller would be willing to _____. She asked the owner of the store to give her his _____ in _____ for Anne standing guard outside his store for two weeks. As a part of her _____, she promised to make any thieves or suspicious-looking landlubbers walk the plank! The storeowner agreed to the trade, and Anne was a happy _____ of a shiny, new magnetic compass!

NGSSS Social Studies Standards Covered: SS.3.A.1.3, SS.3.E.1.1, SS.3.E.1.3
ELA/LAFS Standards Covered: LAFS.3.L.1.2, LAFS.3.RF.4.4, LAFS.3.RI.1.1, LAFS.3.RI.2.4, LAFS.3.RI.3.7
ELD Standards Covered: ELD.K.12.ELL.LA.1, ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1
Cognitive Complexity Level: MODERATE/3

Name: _____
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Weekly Assessment

For the following question, use this week's Studies Weekly magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: You found your answer on Page 1 in the article, "Buccaneer Bargains on the PHSN.")

1. How can scarcity affect the value of goods? Use examples from this week's Studies Weekly to support your response.

2. What is the difference between goods and services?

- Ⓐ Goods are items producers make and consumers buy, while services are something someone does for someone else.
- Ⓑ Goods are something someone does for someone else, while services are items producers make and consumers buy.
- Ⓒ Goods are baked treats you sell at a bake sale, and services are places you go.
- Ⓓ Goods are places you go, and services are baked treats you sell at a bake sale.

3. What is economics?

- Ⓐ people who buy goods or services
- Ⓑ people who provide goods or services
- Ⓒ having a very small supply or not having enough of something
- Ⓓ the study of how money, goods, and services are made and used in a society

4. How can water be scarce?

- Ⓐ when rivers are flooded
- Ⓑ when a person is hiking in the desert and has only a canteen of water
- Ⓒ when a person buys drinking water at the store and the shelves are full
- Ⓓ Both A and C

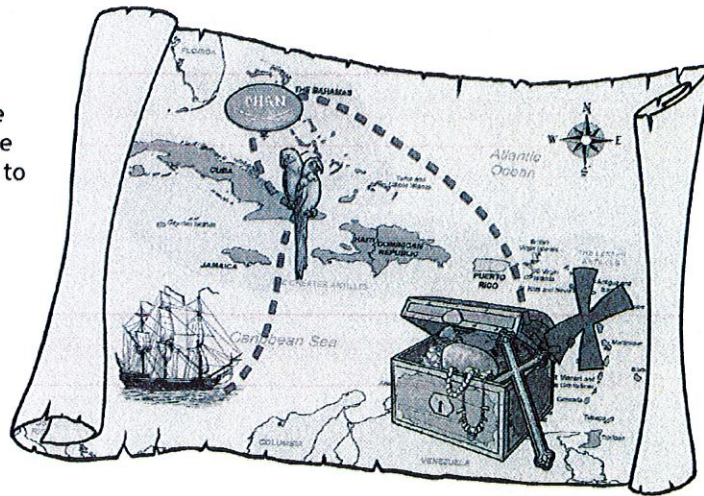
5. Which of the following is an example of how people can trade for goods and services?

- Ⓐ Anne sells her parrots to other pirates who need them.
- Ⓑ Anne barter with Madame Ching to get her knife sharpened.
- Ⓒ John goes to the grocery store to buy food.
- Ⓓ John goes to a restaurant, orders dinner and pays with his credit card.

6. What is the relationship between consumers and producers?
- Ⓐ Producers are people who stock the produce at grocery stores, and consumers eat the produce.
 - Ⓑ Consumers are people who stock the produce at grocery stores, and producers eat the produce.
 - Ⓒ Producers buy goods or services, and consumers provide services or make things to sell.
 - Ⓓ Consumers buy goods or services, and producers provide services or make things to sell.
7. How is money a medium of exchange?
- Ⓐ Money can be traded for a credit card.
 - Ⓑ Money is a good or service people can buy.
 - Ⓒ People have agreed that paper money and coins have a certain value and worth.
 - Ⓓ People have agreed that money has no worth, and it cannot be used.
8. Why did salt used to be valuable?
- Ⓐ Salt was found in the ocean and was very plentiful.
 - Ⓑ Salt was hard to find, but it was used by many people to flavor their food.
 - Ⓒ Salt was easy to find, but it was not used by very many people.
 - Ⓓ Salt had no value.

9. Anne Bonny traveled all over the Caribbean to buy and trade goods. In what direction did she head to get from the Bahamas to her treasure?

- Ⓐ northwest
- Ⓑ southwest
- Ⓒ northeast
- Ⓓ southeast



For the following question, use this week's *Studies Weekly* magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: You found your answer on Page 1 in the article "Buccaneer Bargains on the PHSN.")

10. How have people bartered for goods in the past? Use examples from this week's *Studies Weekly* to prove your answer.
