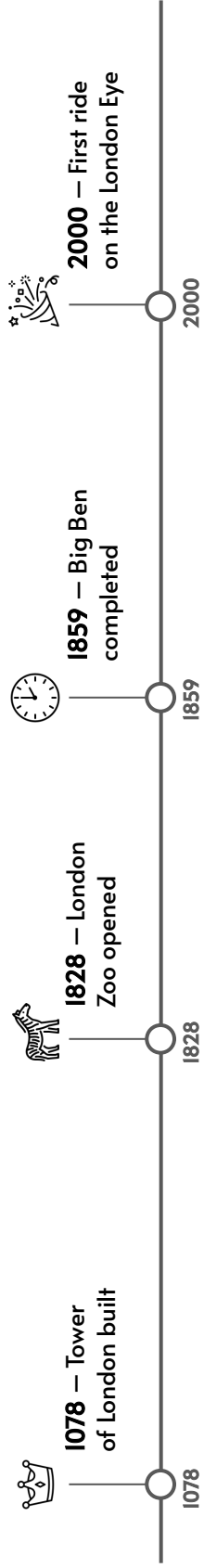


Source 2

Name: _____
Date: _____



"London Infographic" by Marcus Atella, Jan. 27, 2024, Infographic

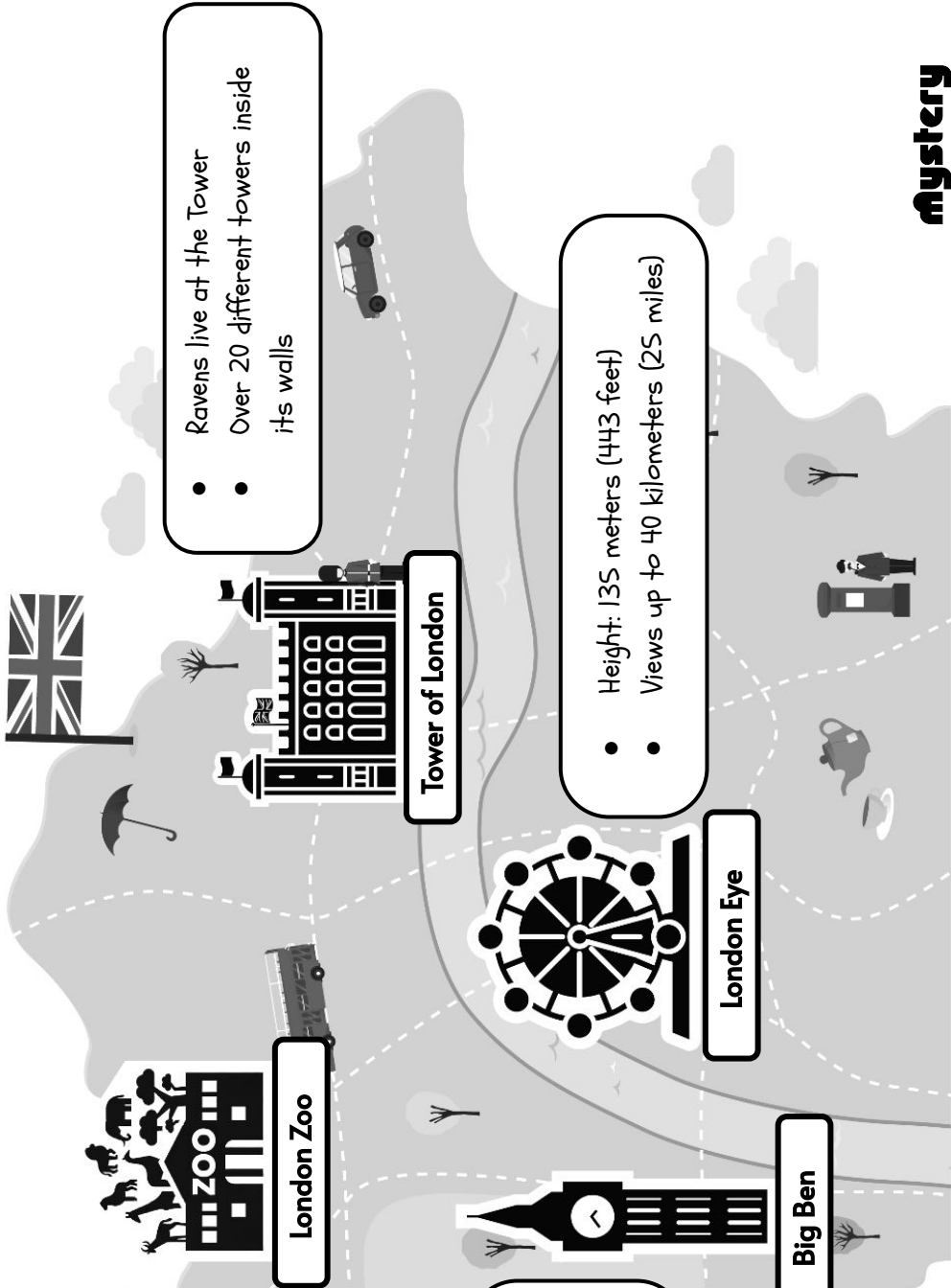


London Zoo

- Home to 650 species of animals
- Harry Potter scene filmed in the reptile house
- Oldest scientific zoo in the world

Big Ben

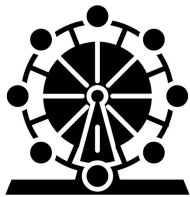
- Chimes every hour
- 1,100+ rooms, 100 staircases, and 11 courtyards
- Has never stopped ticking — except for repairs



Places to Visit in London by Lance Kipling

London, England, has amazing places to visit, each one special for different reasons.

The Tower of London has stood next to the Thames River since 1078—for more than 900 years! Built by William the Conqueror, it was England’s strongest **fortress**, designed to protect and show power. Today, it holds the **Crown Jewels**, keeping them safe as an important **symbol** of the **monarchy**.



The London Eye is one of the largest Ferris wheels in the world. Each enclosed pod, or car, holds around 20 people, and the full rotation takes about 30 minutes. Because it moves slowly, you have plenty of time to enjoy the stunning views of London’s **landmarks** from the very top.

Elizabeth Tower is its official name, but most people simply call it “Big Ben.” The deep “GONG” sound comes from a **massive** bell inside that weighs as much as two elephants! Even though the bell has a crack, it still **chimes** every day, marking time for London in a way that has become **iconic**.



The London Zoo has something exciting for everyone. Gorillas have a specially designed **habitat** just for them, while penguins waddle around and enjoy their meals during feeding time. In the reptile house, you’ll find snakes and lizards, and there’s even a **walk-through** spider **exhibit** for the bravest visitors! One of the zoo’s biggest attractions is the tiger. If you’re lucky, you might catch a close-up view of this **majestic** animal.

Glossary

fortress – building made to protect people

Crown Jewels – royal crowns and treasures

symbol – something that represents an idea

monarchy – a government ruled by a king or queen

landmark – a well-known place or structure

massive – very large or heavy

chimes – rings with a clear, musical sound

iconic – famous and easily recognized

habitat – the home of an animal or plant

walk-through – an area you can move through

exhibit – a display or collection

majestic – impressive and grand

My Sources / Idea Bank

Name: _____

Date: _____

V.I.P.

My Sources

1. Source Title: _____
Name of Author or Creator: _____

2. Source Title: _____
Name of Author or Creator: _____

3. Source Title: _____
Name of Author or Creator: _____

4. Source Title: _____
Name of Author or Creator: _____

To Start

- ✦ First, let me tell you about ...
- ✦ Did you know that ...
- ✦ Let me explain why ...

To Give Examples

- ✦ For example, ...
- ✦ This means that ...
- ✦ Like when ...

To Compare

- ✦ Both ... and ...
- ✦ Just like ...
- ✦ Similarly, ...

To Add Information

- ✦ Another interesting fact is ...
- ✦ Also, ...
- ✦ In addition, ...

To Show Differences

- ✦ However, ...
- ✦ Unlike ...
- ✦ On the other hand, ...

To Wrap Up

- ✦ As you can see, ...
- ✦ Now you know that ...
- ✦ The most important thing to remember is ...

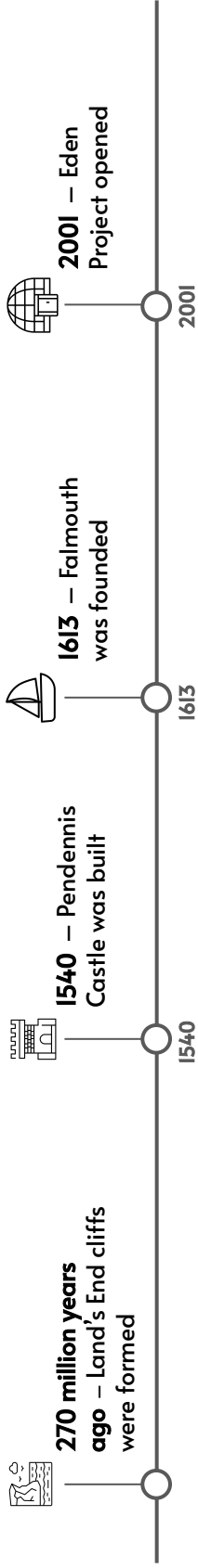
mystery

Source 4

Name: _____
Date: _____



“Cornwall Infographic” by Wendy Potter, Dec 12, 2022, Infographic



Eden Project

- Biome is 180 feet high (the Statue of Liberty can fit inside)
- Home to over 1,000 different plant species

Pendennis Castle

- 12 feet thick walls
- Its round tower helped soldiers fire cannons in all directions
- On a clear day you can see 20 miles out to sea

Falmouth

- There are 33 beaches within 5 miles
- Home to over 50 species of fish
- The harbor never freezes
- Over 20 ice cream shops are open in the summer

Land's End

- Cliffs are 200 feet high (about 20 giraffes stacked up!)
- Over 500,000 people visit Land's End each year

Places to Visit in Cornwall by Sara Landry

Cornwall, England, feels like stepping into another world. It's where rugged cliffs meet endless ocean views and history whispers from every stone.

Land's End is where **granite** cliffs rise 200 feet above the crashing ocean. From these **towering** heights, you can spot the famous Longships **Lighthouse** standing guard over the dangerous waters. If you're lucky, you might see seals playing in the waters below. Visitors love walking to the famous signpost that shows exactly how far they are from home.



The Eden Project uses giant domes, called **biomes**, to house thousands of plants from around the world. You can search for banana plants and chocolate trees as you walk through the steamy rainforest inside the tropical biome. Brave visitors can climb the **canopy** walkway high above the rainforest floor.

Pendennis Castle stands proudly, guarding the entrance to Falmouth's **harbor**. Built by **King Henry VIII** over 400 years ago, this **fortress** was designed to protect Cornwall from invasion. From its **battlements**, you can see ships sailing in and out of one of the world's deepest natural harbors. Explorers love to climb the castle walls and search for secret tunnels.



Falmouth's harbor bustles with life. This seaside town is lined with historical **18th-century** buildings. Narrow **cobblestone** streets wind uphill from the busy boat docks. People take a break from exploring to relax in the sun and enjoy ice cream on one of Falmouth's many beaches.

Glossary

granite – a very hard type of rock

towering – very tall and rising high above the ground

lighthouse – a tower that helps ships find their way

biome – a big space for growing plants

rainforest – a thick forest that gets a lot of rain

canopy – the tops of tall trees that form a leafy roof

harbor – place by water where boats and ships park

King Henry VIII – king of England from 1485 to 1509

fortress – building made to protect people

battlements – top part of a castle wall, used for defense

18th century – the years from 1701 to 1800

cobblestone – small, round stone found in old roads

Script Outline

Name: _____

Date: _____



Introduction

- Hook - (greet the viewer, introduce yourself)

- Preview - (introduce the two main locations)

Body Paragraph 1

Location 1 _____

- Details - (places to see, things to do, facts and dates)

Script Outline Cont.

Name: _____

Date: _____



V.I.P.

Body Paragraph 2

Location 2 _____

- Details - (places to see, things to do, facts and dates)

Conclusion

- Review - (short summary of what the video was about)

- Closing Thought - (final idea to remember)



mystery

Informative | England Expeditions



England Expeditions

 Brenda's Virtual Expeditions

 Video Writer: _____

Writing Checklist

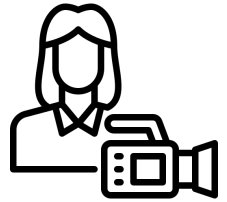
Name: _____

Date: _____

V.I.P.

Introduction

- Hook
- Greet the viewer
- Preview of the two main locations



Location 1 (body paragraph)

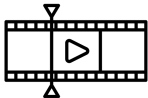
- Topic sentence
- 2 or more places to see or things to do
- Facts, numbers, and/or dates
- 2 or more transition phrases

Location 2 (body paragraph)

- Topic sentence
- 2 or more places to see or things to do
- Facts, numbers, and/or dates
- 2 or more transition phrases

Conclusion

- Summary or review of the most fun and interesting facts from body paragraphs
- A “closing thought” and/or a call to action describing something for the viewer to do



Revision Ideas

Word choice - revise words by making them more interesting, exciting, or specific.

Original: tall Ferris wheel

Revised: enormous Ferris wheel

Add descriptions - help readers picture what you are writing about.

Original: It is a castle.

Revised: It is a very old castle with thick walls and a circular tower.

Sentence variation - combine or split apart sentences so your writing has a combination of short and long sentences.

Original: Pendennis Castle is amazing. You can climb its walls and look for secret tunnels.




Revised: Pendennis Castle is amazing because you can climb its walls and look for secret tunnels.

My Informative Writing Checklist

England Expeditions

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing Process	Learning Goals	Not yet 	Starting to ... 	Yes! 
Find information	I can use two sources of information and take notes in my own words.			
Write an introduction	I can write an introduction that includes a hook and a preview of my writing.			
Write paragraphs	I can write body paragraphs that include a topic sentence.			
Add details	I can add more about the topic with facts and definitions.			
Write a conclusion	I can write an conclusion that includes a summary and makes a suggestion.			
Make changes	I can choose words and phrases to make my writing exciting and interesting.			
Include sources	I can list the sources that I used for my writing.			
Fix capitals, spelling, and end marks	I can review my writing to edit and fix capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.			

4th Grade Informational Writing Rubric

England Expeditions

Name: _____

Date: _____

Standard	1	2	3	4	Feedback
W.4.5, W.4.7, W.4.8, Take notes from multiple sources. Organize ideas and make a plan for informative writing.					
W.4.2.a Write an introduction that states the topic clearly, includes a hook, and gives a preview.					
W.4.2.a Organize related information into paragraphs that include a topic sentence.					
W.4.2.b Write sentences that develop the topic with facts, definitions, and concrete details.					
W.4.2.e Write a conclusion that relates to the topic, includes a review (summary), and may include a closing thought.					
W.5.5 Review work to revise and edit. Make changes and check and fix capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.					
W.5.8 List your sources.					

1 = standard not met; 2 = standard partially met; 3 = standard met; 4 = exceeds expectations

Secrets of the Brain

Doug Peltz - Published by Mystery Science - February 10th, 2016

Now, you probably already know that the brain is one of the most important organs in your whole body. We think of it as your body's boss—or commander, really. It's in charge. Scientists have discovered that without your brain, your legs wouldn't walk, your mouth wouldn't talk, your heart wouldn't even pump. Scientists have figured out a lot about the human body, and yet, of all the parts of the human body, the brain is maybe the most mysterious to scientists.

For example, how exactly does your brain store all those memories you have? You know, no one has figured that out yet. Or, why do our brains dream at night? That's a mystery. So, what is this thing inside that head of yours? What is your brain?

When scientists look carefully in dissection, we can see that all the senses have cords going back to the brain. These cords are called nerves. They carry information from your senses to the brain. This includes not only your eyes and your sense of touch, but your other senses, too—like your nose, your tongue, and your ears. And then there's the thinking, or decision-making, that the brain does with that information. But what good is all that information and thinking if you can't do anything?

As it turns out, through dissections and experiments, scientists discovered that there's another, different set of nerves leading outward from the brain into your arms and legs—out to the different muscles in your body. It's by using these movement nerves that the brain controls the movement of your body. This way, you can respond to the information and thinking that your brain has been doing.

So there are nerves running into the brain from your senses—the sensory nerves—and nerves running out from your brain to your muscles: movement nerves. We've now seen three of the brain's really important jobs: one, it takes in information that it gets from your senses; two, it makes decisions about that information (in other words, it thinks); and three, it controls the pulling of your muscles to make your body move.

And there's even more that the brain does. It stores all of your memories across your whole life, and it's also the organ involved with your emotions—like happiness, sadness, anger, and so on.

But so much about the brain and how it works still remains a mystery. Why do we dream? How are our memories stored? There's so much to be solved, and hopefully someday some scientist will crack some of these great secrets about the brain. Will the scientist to solve these mysteries be you?

Source 2

Name: _____

Date: _____

You and Your Brain

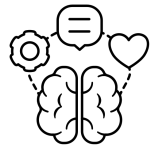
Shane Keller - Published by Discovery Education - September 2025

The brain is one of the most important parts of your body. It helps you learn new things, make choices, and move around every day. Like a super-smart computer, your brain takes in information from your eyes, ears, and other senses, then decides what to do with it. It also sends messages to your muscles so you can walk, run, play, and even smile. Without your brain, your body wouldn't know what to do!

How the Brain Works to Help You Do Things

Taking in information

- When you see something, hear a sound, or feel something with your hands, your brain gets messages through tiny cells called **neurons**.
- Your brain uses these messages **to understand** the things you see, hear, and touch in the world around you.



Making decisions

- The brain helps you **make choices** every day, like what to eat or which game to play.
- A part called the **prefrontal cortex** is like your brain's boss—it helps you think things through and decide what to do
- Your brain also uses **memories** and **emotions** to help you choose. It's why you sometimes get a "gut feeling" about something.



Controlling your body

- The brain sends **signals to your muscles** to help you move—whether you're walking, jumping, or even blinking.
- The **motor cortex** is the part of your brain that tells your muscles what to do.
- Another part of the brain, called the **cerebellum** (say: sair-uh-BELL-um), helps you stay balanced and move smoothly, like when you ride a bike or dance.



