

# ADVANCED LEARNING LABS

Collaboration between NC Department of Public Instruction and AIG Teachers across the state

TO ENGAGE, ACTIVATE, AND GROW OUR STUDENTS

GRADES

2-3

## Perspective



### ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

One way to gauge a character's perspective/ point-of-view is to think about what motivates or is most important to the character.

Become a "life coach" for one of the main characters in a book that you are currently reading or have read. Analyze the following areas that impact point-of-view, creating a "vision board" for the character with notes, pictures and symbols analyzing the following:

- age, race, and gender
- experiences, beliefs, and culture
- actions, thoughts, and words

This analysis can be used as evidence of the character's point-of-view and values.

Challenge: Create your own vision board, analyzing yourself according to the same criteria. Think about how you and the character are similar. Different? What perspective are you coming from and what motivates you?



### SOCIAL STUDIES

Important time periods and events throughout history involve many people - which means that the stories should be told from many different perspectives.

Choose a time period or event in our nation's history such as The Great Depression or Civil Rights Movement. Listen to at least three narratives told from different perspectives regarding the time period or event. You can use these interviews from the Library of Congress and Civil Rights Digital Library to start:

- <https://bit.ly/39W9SVd>
- <https://bit.ly/2OAXsrG>
- <https://bit.ly/30h2lpX>

Create a triple Venn diagram (Ex: <https://bit.ly/30sHmr5>) comparing the point-of-view from which the story is told, the facts, experiences and feelings expressed in the stories.

What are commonalities that run through all three stories? What are the differences in perspective?



### SCIENCE

The last time the United States experienced a total solar eclipse was on August 21, 2017. The ability to view any type of eclipse depends on your perspective, or where you are located, on Earth. A solar eclipse occurs when the moon is between the sun and Earth and blocks sunlight, which casts a shadow on Earth.

Who experiences solar eclipses? How often do they occur? Does everyone experience the same shadow?

NASA has more information here: <https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/eclipses/en/>

Video link to create your own solar eclipse viewer: <https://youtu.be/EM2pg-f6ORs>

Calendar of dates and sites for eclipse viewing: <https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEdecade/SEdecade2021.html>



### MINDFULNESS

This week you will create a gratitude photo album, slide show, or journal, taking pictures of simple things that you might often overlook, and instead looking at them through a new perspective - one of gratitude.

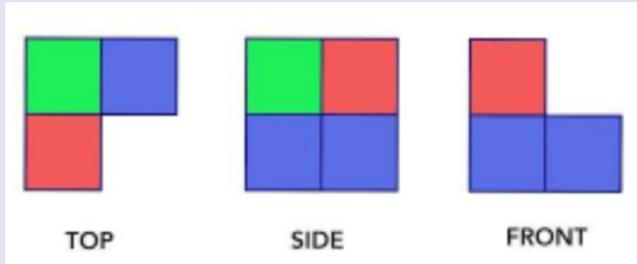
Each day your photos will focus on a different theme: food, family, the outdoors, toys, art, friends and music. At the end of the week, look through your pictures and create a photo album, slide show or journal filled with the pictures you took of simple, everyday things that with a change in perspective, aren't so ordinary to you anymore.

Share the album with a family member or friend and explain why you're grateful for these things. Challenge them to look at things from a new perspective and create their own gratitude albums.



## LOGIC PUZZLE

The Colored Blocks Problem



Three views of a stack of colored, cube shaped blocks are shown above.

Question: How many blocks of each color are in the stack?

Question: How are the blocks stacked together? See if you can draw the stack, or recreate the stack with blocks.



## FIELD STUDIES

Visit the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in Manhattan, N.Y., by clicking here: <https://www.moma.org/audio/> and choose an art piece that you like.

Wait to read or listen to the explanation about the piece. Instead, look closely at the piece (zoom in if you're able) and do the following:

- List what you see with your eye.
- Next, list what you think might be happening based on what you've seen.
- Then list what you wonder, asking broader questions that push beyond what can be seen.

How has your perspective about the piece changed after analyzing it? Now, read about the art piece and listen to the explanation. How does this impact your perspective?



## RESEARCH EXPLORATIONS

Optical illusions are images that use color, light, and pattern to "trick" our brain's shortcuts. Our eyes take in light and special cells that communicate to our brain to tell us what we are seeing. For this to happen quickly, scientists say our brains take "shortcuts." Optical illusions occur when our brains can't quite make sense of what is happening. Therefore we see movement when there isn't any, or colors that aren't really there.

Art is one way to create an optical illusion. Perspective art is a type of art that, while 2D, appears to get closer to you or farther away. Create your own perspective art using this link to learn several easy ways to do so: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXLg8bgQeqU>

See more optical illusions: <https://bit.ly/2CFyTHN>



## MATH

Perspective means seeing something from a certain point of view. Numbers can be used to express your point of view, but it's also important to consider what the numbers represent. Consider this scenario:

Jamal and his little sister Kyndra have screen time each Sunday evening before bed starting at 7pm. Last Sunday, Jamal spent  $\frac{1}{2}$  his time watching a movie, and the other half on his iPad. Kyndra spent  $\frac{3}{4}$  of her free time on her iPad, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her time watching her favorite show. The next day, Kyndra and Jamal are arguing about who spent more time on their iPads.

Mom confirms that Jamal spent more time on his iPad. But how could this be? Jamal only spent  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his screen time on the iPad and Kyndra spent  $\frac{3}{4}$  of her time. Under what circumstances would  $\frac{1}{2}$  be more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ ? What are other examples where  $\frac{1}{2}$  is more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?



North Carolina Department of  
**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**



## Perspective Reference Guide

### **2-3 Logic Puzzle:**

Solution: If we assume that the blocks are stacked without any glue, then this is the configuration of the blocks, with 3 blue, 1 green and 1 red.

If we assume that the blocks are fastened together in some way, then we don't need one of the blue supporting blocks from the bottom layer.

### **4-5 Logic Puzzle:**

Solution: The blue car and red car will crash into each other. They are in the same lane going in opposite directions. The pink car is safely in the other lane.

One way to see this is to cut the two lanes apart. You end up with a single strip of paper, but this time it is twisted twice, so it is no longer a Mobius strip. (It has 2 sides rather than 1.) You can see from the photo that the red and blue cars are on one side of the strip, heading toward each other.

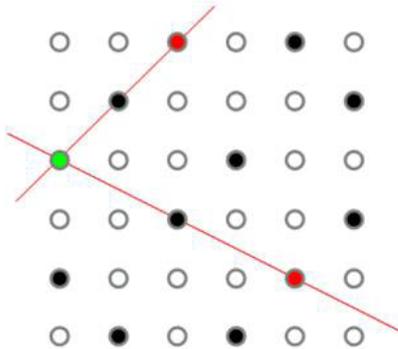
### **4-5 Math:**

Answer: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/13csWWKfqDkr\\_NvB2d8-yW3-3kpEyBi8m/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/13csWWKfqDkr_NvB2d8-yW3-3kpEyBi8m/view?usp=sharing)

Source: <https://www.1001mathproblems.com/search/label/2D%20spatial%20reasoning>

### **8-9 Logic Puzzle:**

Solution:



### **10-12 Logic Puzzle:**

Solution: All the tools are random things that are not going to help you. All you have to do is pour some water into the pipe so that the ball swims up on the surface.

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**K-12**

## Perspective NC Standards Alignment

| Grade Span   | English/<br>Language Arts | Social Studies                | Science   | Math                          |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <b>K-1</b>   | L.1.4                     | 1.C.1.1                       | 1.E.1     | NC.1.G.2                      |
| <b>2-3</b>   | RL.3.6                    | 3.H.2.2<br>3.H.1.3            | 3.E.1.2   | NC.3.NF.4                     |
| <b>4-5</b>   | RL.5.6                    | 4.H.1.1<br>4.H.1.2<br>4.H.1.5 | 4.P.3.2   | NC.4.NF.1                     |
| <b>6-7</b>   | RL.7.6                    | 6E.1.1                        | 6.E.2.4   | NC.6.NS.8                     |
| <b>8-9</b>   | RL.8.6                    | 8.H.1.3                       | 8.E.1.4   | NC.M1.A.SSE.b<br>NC.MIA.CED.1 |
| <b>10-12</b> | RI.11-12.4                | AH1.H.4                       | BIO.2.1.4 | NC.M2.G-CO.5                  |