

CompassQuest — Flashcards

A Spark & Anvil printable flashcard deck. Quiz yourself on the CompassQuest cast's curriculum — one card at a time.

How to use these cards

Fold each sheet down the middle line so the answers are hidden. Read the **question** on the left, say your answer out loud, then **unfold** to check the right side. Testing yourself — then checking — is one of the most powerful ways to remember. Get one wrong? That's the best kind of practice: try it again tomorrow.

Want real flashcards? Cut along the fold line and the rows into cards — question on one side, answer on the other.

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CompassQuest — Flashcards

How to use these cards

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Keep exploring online

1. Which Way?

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
On the map, the market is straight NORTH of the museum. To go from the museum to the market, which way do you travel?	north (up) — To reach the market (which is north (up) of the museum) you travel north (up). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the school is straight NORTH of the pond. To go from the pond to the school, which way do you travel?	north (up) — To reach the school (which is north (up) of the pond) you travel north (up). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the bakery is straight SOUTH of the playground. To go from the playground to the bakery, which way do you travel?	south (down) — To reach the bakery (which is south (down) of the playground) you travel south (down). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
What does a map's KEY (legend) show you?	What the map's symbols mean. — A map key (legend) tells you what each symbol means (a tree = a park, a cross = a hospital), so you can read the map.
On the map, the park is straight EAST of the market. To go from the market to the park, which way do you travel?	east (right) — To reach the park (which is east (right) of the market) you travel east (right). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the library is straight SOUTH of the fire station. To go from the fire station to the library, which way do you travel?	south (down) — To reach the library (which is south (down) of the fire station) you travel south (down). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the fire station is straight EAST of the garden. To go from the garden to the fire station, which way do you travel?	east (right) — To reach the fire station (which is east (right) of the garden) you travel east (right). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the hospital is straight SOUTH of the park. To go from the park to the hospital, which way do you travel?	south (down) — To reach the hospital (which is south (down) of the park) you travel south (down). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
Between north and east on a compass is which in-between direction?	Northeast — Between North and East is NORTHEAST — an intermediate direction that combines the two.
On the map, the train station is straight EAST of the school. To go from the school to the train station, which way do you travel?	east (right) — To reach the train station (which is east (right) of the school) you travel east (right). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the farm is straight WEST of the hospital. To go from the hospital to the farm, which way do you travel?	west (left) — To reach the farm (which is west (left) of the hospital) you travel west (left). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
A map's compass rose shows N, S, E, and W. What is it FOR?	Showing directions on the map. — The compass rose shows directions (North, South, East, West) so you can describe and follow routes on the map.
On the map, the town hall is straight WEST of the library. To go from the library to the town hall, which way do you travel?	west (left) — To reach the town hall (which is west (left) of the library) you travel west (left). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
What is the difference between a MAP and a	A map is flat; a globe is a round model of Earth. — A map is a

GLOBE?	flat drawing of a place; a globe is a round model of the whole Earth. Both help us see where places are.
On the map, the garden is straight NORTH of the farm. To go from the farm to the garden, which way do you travel?	north (up) — To reach the garden (which is north (up) of the farm) you travel north (up). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the museum is straight WEST of the post office. To go from the post office to the museum, which way do you travel?	west (left) — To reach the museum (which is west (left) of the post office) you travel west (left). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the pond is straight WEST of the bakery. To go from the bakery to the pond, which way do you travel?	west (left) — To reach the pond (which is west (left) of the bakery) you travel west (left). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the post office is straight SOUTH of the train station. To go from the train station to the post office, which way do you travel?	south (down) — To reach the post office (which is south (down) of the train station) you travel south (down). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the playground is straight EAST of the harbor. To go from the harbor to the playground, which way do you travel?	east (right) — To reach the playground (which is east (right) of the harbor) you travel east (right). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the harbor is straight NORTH of the town hall. To go from the town hall to the harbor, which way do you travel?	north (up) — To reach the harbor (which is north (up) of the town hall) you travel north (up). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.

2. Wants, Needs, Trades

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
You have 3 coins and want BOTH a toy (3 coins) and a snack (2 coins). This is a problem of...	scarcity — you can't afford both, so you must choose. — With only 3 coins you can't buy both — that's SCARCITY. Choosing the toy means giving up the snack: that give-up is the trade-off.
Is 'food' a NEED or a WANT?	A need — you must have it to live and be healthy. — 'Food' is a NEED — something you must have to live and stay healthy. Wants are things that are nice but not necessary.
Is 'a home to live in' a NEED or a WANT?	A need — you must have it to live and be healthy. — 'A home to live in' is a NEED — something you must have to live and stay healthy. Wants are things that are nice but not necessary.
Is 'medicine when sick' a NEED or a WANT?	A need — you must have it to live and be healthy. — 'Medicine when sick' is a NEED — something you must have to live and stay healthy. Wants are things that are nice but not necessary.
Is 'clean water' a NEED or a WANT?	A need — you must have it to live and be healthy. — 'Clean water' is a NEED — something you must have to live and stay healthy. Wants are things that are nice but not necessary.
Is 'a new toy' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'A new toy' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.
Is 'warm clothes in winter' a NEED or a WANT?	A need — you must have it to live and be healthy. — 'Warm clothes in winter' is a NEED — something you must have to live and stay healthy. Wants are things that are nice but not necessary.
Is 'a video game' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'A video game' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.
Is 'a book' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A good — an object you can hold. — 'A book' is a GOOD — a physical object you can hold. A service is helpful work someone does for you.
Is 'a doctor's checkup' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'A doctor's checkup' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.
Is 'stickers' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'Stickers' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.
If you spend your only coin on a balloon, the game you gave up is called the...	trade-off (what you gave up). — The trade-off is what you give up when you choose. Spending your coin on a balloon means the game is your trade-off.
Is 'a pair of shoes' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A good — an object you can hold. — 'A pair of shoes' is a GOOD — a physical object you can hold. A service is helpful work someone does for you.
Is 'a loaf of bread' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A good — an object you can hold. — 'A loaf of bread' is a GOOD — a physical object you can hold. A service is helpful work someone does for you.
Is 'a fancy bike' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'A fancy bike' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.

Is 'an apple' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A good — an object you can hold. — 'An apple' is a GOOD — a physical object you can hold. A service is helpful work someone does for you.
Is 'a bus ride' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'A bus ride' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.
Is 'fixing a bike' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'Fixing a bike' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.
Is 'a balloon' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'A balloon' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.
Is 'a haircut' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'A haircut' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.

3. Fair Rules & Roles

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
What is the main ROLE of a grocer in a community?	To sell food in a store. — A grocer's role is to sell food in a store. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a baker in a community?	To bake bread and treats. — A baker's role is to bake bread and treats. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a nurse in a community?	To care for people who are sick or hurt. — A nurse's role is to care for people who are sick or hurt. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a firefighter in a community?	To put out fires and help in emergencies. — A firefighter's role is to put out fires and help in emergencies. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a teacher in a community?	To help students learn. — A teacher's role is to help students learn. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
A RIGHT is something you are allowed to have or do. A RESPONSIBILITY is...	something you should do to help others. — A responsibility is a duty — something you should do (like cleaning up or being kind). A right is something you're allowed to have or do.
What is the main ROLE of a mail carrier in a community?	To deliver letters and packages. — A mail carrier's role is to deliver letters and packages. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
Voting on a class rule together is an example of...	making decisions fairly as a group. — Voting lets the group decide fairly — everyone gets a say. It's a way communities make decisions together.
What is the main ROLE of a mayor in a community?	To help lead the community. — A mayor's role is to help lead the community. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a plumber in a community?	To fix pipes and water. — A plumber's role is to fix pipes and water. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a dentist in a community?	To care for people's teeth. — A dentist's role is to care for people's teeth. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
Which is a FAIR classroom rule?	Everyone gets a turn to speak. — 'Everyone gets a turn' is fair — it treats all students equally. Rules that favor one person or block everyone are not fair.
Why do communities have RULES?	To keep people safe and fair to each other. — Rules help keep people safe and treat everyone fairly. Good rules work for the whole community, not just one person.
What is the main ROLE of a park ranger in a community?	To take care of parks and nature. — A park ranger's role is to take care of parks and nature. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a bus driver in a community?	To drive people safely to places. — A bus driver's role is to drive people safely to places. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a police officer in a community?	To help keep people safe and follow rules. — A police officer's role is to help keep people safe and follow rules. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
A crossing guard's ROLE in a	help people cross the street safely. — A crossing guard's role is to help people

community is to...	cross safely. Different community roles (baker, mail carrier, firefighter) each do a different job.
What is the main ROLE of a doctor in a community?	To check health and treat illness. — A doctor's role is to check health and treat illness. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a farmer in a community?	To grow food for people. — A farmer's role is to grow food for people. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
What is the main ROLE of a librarian in a community?	To help people find and borrow books. — A librarian's role is to help people find and borrow books. Communities work because many roles each do their part.

4. In Time Order

⌂ Question (fold →)	Answer
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'a seed is planted', 'a sprout appears', or 'a flower blooms'?	a seed is planted — 'a seed is planted' comes first, then 'a sprout appears', then 'a flower blooms'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'you buy the ticket', 'you ride the train', or 'you arrive'?	you buy the ticket — 'you buy the ticket' comes first, then 'you ride the train', then 'you arrive'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'you learn to crawl', 'you learn to walk', or 'you learn to run'?	you learn to crawl — 'you learn to crawl' comes first, then 'you learn to walk', then 'you learn to run'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'first grade', 'second grade', or 'third grade'?	first grade — 'first grade' comes first, then 'second grade', then 'third grade'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the seed sprouts', 'the plant flowers', or 'new seeds form'?	the seed sprouts — 'the seed sprouts' comes first, then 'the plant flowers', then 'new seeds form'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the story begins', 'the middle', or 'the ending'?	the story begins — 'the story begins' comes first, then 'the middle', then 'the ending'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
A cause comes BEFORE its effect. If heavy rain caused a flood, which came first?	The heavy rain (the cause). — The cause (heavy rain) comes before the effect (the flood). In time, causes lead to later effects.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'spring', 'summer', or 'fall'?	spring — 'spring' comes first, then 'summer', then 'fall'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'breakfast', 'lunch', or 'dinner'?	breakfast — 'breakfast' comes first, then 'lunch', then 'dinner'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the house plan is drawn', 'the walls go up', or 'the family moves in'?	the house plan is drawn — 'the house plan is drawn' comes first, then 'the walls go up', then 'the family moves in'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Long ago people wrote letters by hand and mailed them for days. Today we can send a message in seconds. This shows...	how life changes over time (then vs. now). — Comparing hand-written letters (then) to instant messages (now) shows how communities and tools CHANGE over time.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'morning', 'afternoon', or 'night'?	morning — 'morning' comes first, then 'afternoon', then 'night'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the egg is laid', 'the chick hatches', or 'the hen grows up'?	the egg is laid — 'the egg is laid' comes first, then 'the chick hatches', then 'the hen grows up'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'Monday', 'Wednesday', or 'Friday'?	Monday — 'Monday' comes first, then 'Wednesday', then 'Friday'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'you mix the batter', 'you bake the cake', or 'you eat a slice'?	you mix the batter — 'you mix the batter' comes first, then 'you bake the cake', then 'you eat a slice'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.

Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'dawn', 'noon', or 'sunset'?	dawn — 'dawn' comes first, then 'noon', then 'sunset'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'ancient times', 'long ago', or 'today'?	ancient times — 'ancient times' comes first, then 'long ago', then 'today'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
On a timeline, events are placed from...	oldest (first) to newest (last). — A timeline shows events in the order they happened — oldest first, newest last. This is chronology.
Which happened FIRST in a person's life: being a baby, or starting school?	Being a baby. — Being a baby happens FIRST, then starting school later. Ordering life events is practicing chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'you wake up', 'you go to school', or 'you come home'?	you wake up — 'you wake up' comes first, then 'you go to school', then 'you come home'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.

5. Ask & Check

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
To answer 'What animals live in our local pond?', which SOURCE helps MOST?	A nature guide about the local pond, or a park ranger. — A local nature guide or a park ranger is a good SOURCE for a pond question — it's relevant and trustworthy. A space comic or cookbook won't help.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'The sun rises in the east.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'The sun rises in the east.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Blue is the prettiest color.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Blue is the prettiest color.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'A year has twelve months.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'A year has twelve months.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'A triangle has three sides.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'A triangle has three sides.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
A GOOD inquiry question about your community starts with...	a question word like Who, What, Where, When, Why, or How. — Good inquiry questions start with Who/What/Where/When/Why/How — they open up investigation. Developing questions is the first step of the inquiry arc.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'A week has seven days.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'A week has seven days.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Water freezes when it gets very cold.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Water freezes when it gets very cold.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Pizza is the yummiest food.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Pizza is the yummiest food.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Recess should be longer.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Recess should be longer.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Rain falls from clouds.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Rain falls from clouds.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Winter is too cold.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Winter is too cold.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Dogs are cuter than cats.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Dogs are cuter than cats.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.

Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Summer is the best season.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Summer is the best season.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Our town has a library.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Our town has a library.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Bees make honey.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Bees make honey.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Reading is more fun than sports.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Reading is more fun than sports.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Two sources disagree about your town's founding year. What should you do?	Check a trustworthy source (like a town record) to decide. — When sources disagree, check a trustworthy source (a town record). Evaluating sources for reliability is part of using evidence.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Our town is the nicest place.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Our town is the nicest place.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Cats have whiskers.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Cats have whiskers.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.

6. Make It Better

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
Your class learned that kids trip on the loose rug. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Tell an adult and tape a 'watch your step' note. — 'Tell an adult and tape a 'watch your step' note' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the hallway is noisy. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make friendly 'quiet please' signs. — 'Make friendly 'quiet please' signs' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the library books are messy. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a shelf-sorting helper chart. — 'Make a shelf-sorting helper chart' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the class forgets homework. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a shared reminder board. — 'Make a shared reminder board' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the school garden needs water in summer. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Set up a watering schedule with classmates. — 'Set up a watering schedule with classmates' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the playground has trash. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Hold a weekly pick-up club. — 'Hold a weekly pick-up club' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that birds have nowhere to rest. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Build simple birdhouses for the schoolyard. — 'Build simple birdhouses for the schoolyard' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the bus stop has no shade. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Ask the class to plan a shade idea. — 'Ask the class to plan a shade idea' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the class pet needs care on weekends. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a care sign-up sheet. — 'Make a care sign-up sheet' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
The class learned the park has too much litter. Which is TAKING INFORMED ACTION?	Organize a park clean-up day. — Organizing a clean-up TAKES INFORMED ACTION — using what you learned to help the community. That's the last step of the inquiry arc.
Your class learned that the schoolyard has no flowers. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Plan a class flower-planting day. — 'Plan a class flower-planting day' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that food is wasted at lunch. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Start a share-table for untouched snacks. — 'Start a share-table for untouched snacks' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that kids don't know the crossing rules. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a simple safety poster. — 'Make a simple safety poster' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.

Your class learned that the pond has plastic in it. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Join a safe shoreline clean-up with adults. — 'Join a safe shoreline clean-up with adults' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the reading corner has few books. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Hold a book-swap to share books. — 'Hold a book-swap to share books' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that new students feel left out. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Start a buddy system. — 'Start a buddy system' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that water is left running at the sink. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Post friendly 'save water' reminders. — 'Post friendly 'save water' reminders' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that classmates forget to recycle. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make clear recycling labels. — 'Make clear recycling labels' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that younger kids feel nervous on the first day. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a welcome map for them. — 'Make a welcome map for them' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
After learning some neighbors are lonely, a helpful ACTION is to...	make friendly cards to share with them. — Making friendly cards is informed action — a kind, doable response to what you learned. Communicating conclusions AND acting is C3 Dimension 4.

7. Community Mix

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Rain falls from clouds.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Rain falls from clouds.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
On the map, the pond is straight WEST of the bakery. To go from the bakery to the pond, which way do you travel?	west (left) — To reach the pond (which is west (left) of the bakery) you travel west (left). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
On the map, the playground is straight EAST of the harbor. To go from the harbor to the playground, which way do you travel?	east (right) — To reach the playground (which is east (right) of the harbor) you travel east (right). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
Your class learned that birds have nowhere to rest. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Build simple birdhouses for the schoolyard. — 'Build simple birdhouses for the schoolyard' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Your class learned that the library books are messy. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Make a shelf-sorting helper chart. — 'Make a shelf-sorting helper chart' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
A crossing guard's ROLE in a community is to...	help people cross the street safely. — A crossing guard's role is to help people cross safely. Different community roles (baker, mail carrier, firefighter) each do a different job.
What is the main ROLE of a mayor in a community?	To help lead the community. — A mayor's role is to help lead the community. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the house plan is drawn', 'the walls go up', or 'the family moves in'?	the house plan is drawn — 'the house plan is drawn' comes first, then 'the walls go up', then 'the family moves in'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'the egg is laid', 'the chick hatches', or 'the hen grows up'?	the egg is laid — 'the egg is laid' comes first, then 'the chick hatches', then 'the hen grows up'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
What is the main ROLE of a librarian in a community?	To help people find and borrow books. — A librarian's role is to help people find and borrow books. Communities work because many roles each do their part.
The class learned the park has too much litter. Which is TAKING INFORMED ACTION?	Organize a park clean-up day. — Organizing a clean-up TAKES INFORMED ACTION — using what you learned to help the community. That's the last step of the inquiry arc.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Recess should be longer.'	An opinion — it's what someone feels or prefers. — 'Recess should be longer.' is an OPINION — it tells a feeling or preference (best/cutest/yummiest), which can differ from person to person.
Is 'teaching a class' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'Teaching a class' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.

Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'A year has twelve months.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'A year has twelve months.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is this a FACT or an OPINION? 'Cats have whiskers.'	A fact — it can be checked and proven. — 'Cats have whiskers.' is a FACT — it can be checked and proven true. Opinions tell what someone feels or prefers.
Is 'a fancy bike' a NEED or a WANT?	A want — it's nice but not necessary to live. — 'A fancy bike' is a WANT — enjoyable but not necessary for living. Needs (food, water, shelter) come first.
Put in time order — which comes FIRST: 'you wake up', 'you go to school', or 'you come home'?	you wake up — 'you wake up' comes first, then 'you go to school', then 'you come home'. Ordering events oldest-to-newest is chronology.
On the map, the post office is straight SOUTH of the train station. To go from the train station to the post office, which way do you travel?	south (down) — To reach the post office (which is south (down) of the train station) you travel south (down). On a map the compass rose shows North up, South down, East right, West left.
Your class learned that kids trip on the loose rug. Which is a good INFORMED ACTION?	Tell an adult and tape a 'watch your step' note. — 'Tell an adult and tape a 'watch your step' note' turns learning into a helpful, doable action for the community — the heart of taking informed action.
Is 'fixing a bike' a GOOD or a SERVICE?	A service — helpful work someone does. — 'Fixing a bike' is a SERVICE — helpful work a person does for you. Goods are objects; services are actions.

8. Geography

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
A map grid uses letters and numbers, like B3. This helps you...	find a place quickly — A grid gives each square an address (like B3) so you can find places quickly.
Two cities are on the map. City A is near the top, City B near the bottom. City A is generally _ of City B.	north — On most maps north is up, so the city near the top (A) is north of the one near the bottom.
A globe is divided by the equator. Land ABOVE the equator is in which half of Earth?	the Northern half — The equator divides Earth into a Northern and Southern half; land above it is in the Northern half.
Flat land with grass, good for farming and spread out low to the ground, is called a...	plain — A plain is flat, low, open land — good for farming.
Which is the BEST map to use if you want to find which countries are next to each other?	a political map — A political map shows countries and their borders, so it is best for seeing which are next to each other.
You are at the school (center of the map). The park is to your right as you face north. The park is to the...	east — When you face north, east is to your right — so the park is east.
Land with water all the way around it is called a(n)...	island — An island is land with water on all sides.
Which tool best shows the SHAPE of the whole round Earth?	a globe — A globe is round like Earth, so it best shows Earth's true shape.
A compass rose on a map shows NE (northeast). Northeast is between which two directions?	north and east — Northeast (NE) is the in-between direction pointing between north and east.
A region is an area where places share something alike. A 'desert region' shares that it is...	very dry — A desert region groups places that share being very dry with little rain.
A place has tall, rocky, snow-topped land that is very high up. Which landform is it?	mountain — A mountain is very high land with rocky, often snow-topped peaks.
A map key shows a tree symbol means 'forest'. You count 4 tree symbols. What does the map show?	four forests — The key says a tree symbol means 'forest', so 4 tree symbols show four forest areas.
If you walk from a town toward the setting sun, which direction are you walking?	west — The sun sets in the west, so walking toward the setting sun means walking west.
On a map, the scale bar shows that 1 inch = 1 mile. Two towns are 3 inches apart. How far apart are they?	3 miles — The scale says 1 inch = 1 mile, so 3 inches means 3 miles in real life.
The map scale shows 1 inch = 2 miles. A trail is 2 inches long on the map. The real trail is...	4 miles — With 1 inch = 2 miles, a 2-inch trail is $2 \times 2 = 4$ miles long.
The big areas of salt water on Earth shown in blue on most maps are the...	oceans — Oceans are the large bodies of salt water, shown in blue on maps.

Which would you find on a PHYSICAL map but not a plain political map?	mountains and rivers — A physical map shows natural features like mountains and rivers; a political map focuses on borders and names.
A river on the map is drawn as a wiggly blue line. The map key is what tells you the blue line is a...	river — The key matches the blue wiggly line to 'river', so that is how you know.
Places near the equator are usually warm. This is an example of using a map to understand...	climate — Location on the globe affects climate — places near the equator are usually warm.
A 'landform' is a natural shape of the land. Which of these is a landform?	a hill — A hill is a natural shape of the land (a landform); schools and cars are made by people.

9. Economics

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
A store raises the price of umbrellas on a rainy day when many people want them. This shows that when something is wanted more, the price often...	goes up — When many people want something (high demand), the price often rises.
Which person is a producer of a SERVICE (not a good)?	a teacher — A teacher produces a service (teaching); the others make goods.
A 'want' is something nice to have but not needed to live. Which is a WANT?	a bicycle — A bicycle is a want; food, shelter, and clean water are needs.
A community pools money to build a park everyone can use. A park shared by all is a...	public good — A park anyone can use is a public good — shared by the whole community.
Sam puts part of his allowance in a jar to buy a bike later instead of spending it now. Sam is...	saving — Keeping money to use later instead of spending it now is saving.
A farmer grows only corn and trades for everything else. Focusing on making one thing well is called...	specializing — When someone focuses on making one thing well, they are specializing.
A family buys the bread and eats it. The family is acting as a...	consumer — Someone who buys and uses goods is a consumer.
A haircut is a...	service — A haircut is work done for you, so it is a service (not a good you can hold).
A 'need' is something you must have to live. Which is a NEED?	clean water — Clean water is a need (required to live); the others are wants.
Mia has \$5. She can buy a book OR a toy, not both. If she buys the book, the toy she gave up is called the...	opportunity cost — Opportunity cost is what you give up when you choose one thing over another — here, the toy.
Lily can play at the park OR finish her chores to earn \$2. Playing means she gives up the \$2. The \$2 is her...	opportunity cost — The \$2 she could have earned is the opportunity cost of choosing to play.
Two towns each make one thing well and trade with each other. Trading lets both towns get...	more kinds of goods — By specializing and trading, both towns end up with more kinds of goods than making everything alone.
A town has ONLY enough wood to build a school OR a library. Choosing the school means the library is the...	opportunity cost — The library is the opportunity cost — the choice given up to build the school.
A baker makes bread and sells it. The baker is acting as a...	producer — Someone who makes and sells goods is a producer.
There is only ONE swing but FIVE kids who all want it right now. This is an example of...	scarcity — Scarcity means there is not enough of something for everyone who wants it.
Before money, people traded goods directly — like 3 apples for 1 fish. This direct trade is called...	barter — Trading goods directly without money is called barter.
Why can't a town build EVERYTHING it wants at once?	resources are limited — Because resources are limited (scarcity), a town must choose and cannot build

	everything at once.
A lemonade stand spends \$3 on lemons and sells \$8 of lemonade. The \$5 left over is the...	profit — Profit is what's left after costs: $\$8 - \$3 = \$5$ profit.
Money makes trading easier than barter because money...	is accepted by everyone — Money works because everyone accepts it, so you don't need to find someone who wants exactly what you have.
If there is PLENTY of apples for everyone who wants them, there is NO...	scarcity — When there is plenty for everyone, there is no scarcity.

10. Civics

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
A rule that says 'clean up your own mess' spreads the work...	fairly among everyone — 'Clean up your own mess' is fair because it shares the work evenly among everyone.
A good rule for a shared playground should be...	fair to everyone — A good rule for a shared space is fair to everyone who uses it.
The 'common good' means choices that help...	the whole community — The common good means what helps the whole community, not just one person.
Which is a RIGHT that also needs a RESPONSIBILITY?	the right to speak means listening too — The right to speak comes with the responsibility to also listen and let others speak.
A mayor, a judge, and a council make different choices for a town. Having different jobs helps by...	sharing the work so no one has all the power — Splitting jobs among a mayor, judge, and council shares the work and keeps any one person from having all the power.
Having the RIGHT to play at recess also comes with the RESPONSIBILITY to...	play safely and share — With the right to play comes the responsibility to play safely and share with others.
A new rule says 'No running by the pool.' The BEST reason for this rule is...	to stop people slipping and getting hurt — The rule prevents slips and injuries near the wet pool — a safety reason.
If a rule is UNFAIR, a fair way to try to change it is to...	ask the group and vote — A fair way to change an unfair rule is to bring it to the group and vote.
Rules and laws in a community are mostly there to...	keep people safe and fair — Laws exist mainly to keep people safe and treat everyone fairly.
A firefighter and a librarian are both...	community helpers — Both a firefighter and a librarian are community helpers who serve others.
Two kids both say the swing is theirs. The FAIREST first step is to...	take turns — Taking turns is the fairest first step so both kids get a chance.
A class can't agree on a game, so they VOTE and the most votes win. Voting is a fair way to...	make a group decision — Voting is a fair way for a group to decide, because everyone's choice is counted.
A librarian keeps the library quiet so everyone can read. This helps the...	common good — Keeping the library quiet serves the common good — it helps everyone read.
People choose leaders in many communities by...	voting in an election — Communities choose leaders through voting in elections.
A judge's job in a community is to...	decide if rules were followed fairly — A judge decides, fairly, whether rules or laws were followed.
A citizen's responsibility is to...	follow fair rules and help others — A responsible citizen follows fair rules and helps others in the community.
A crossing guard helps kids cross the street safely. This community helper's job is about...	safety — A crossing guard's job is keeping kids safe crossing the street.

Everyone in class gets ONE turn before anyone gets a second turn. This process is fair because it is...	equal for all — Giving everyone one turn first is fair because it treats all people equally.
In many towns, the person who leads the local government is called the...	mayor — A mayor is the leader of a town or city government.
Following a rule you don't love, because it keeps everyone safe, shows you understand...	the common good — Following a safety rule even when it's not your favorite shows you value the common good.

11. History

⌕ Question (fold →)	Answer
It rained hard, so the picnic moved indoors. Moving indoors is the...	effect — Moving indoors is the effect — the result of the cause (rain).
Long ago people wrote letters that took weeks to arrive. Today we send messages in seconds. This is a 'then vs now' change in...	how people communicate — Sending letters (then) vs instant messages (now) shows change in how people communicate.
A cause can have MORE than one effect. A big snowstorm might cause school to close AND roads to be slippery. Both are...	effects — Both closing school and slippery roads are effects of the one cause (the snowstorm).
Studying how things CHANGED from long ago until now is the job of...	history — History studies the past and how things changed over time.
One hundred years is called a...	century — A century is a period of one hundred years.
To learn what a town looked like 100 years ago, the BEST clue would be...	an old photograph of the town — An old photograph is the best evidence of what the town looked like in the past.
A diary written by someone who was THERE long ago is called a...	primary source — A diary from a person who was there is a primary source — a firsthand record.
It rained hard, SO the picnic was moved indoors. The rain is the...	cause — The rain is the cause; moving the picnic indoors is the effect.
Long ago, many people traveled by horse and wagon. Now many travel by car. This change is mostly about...	transportation — Horse-and-wagon (then) vs cars (now) is a change in transportation.
A timeline has 1900, 1950, 2000. Which year is the MOST RECENT (latest)?	2000 — 2000 is the latest (most recent) year on the timeline.
Ten years is called a...	decade — A decade is a period of ten years.
Order these school-day events EARLIEST → latest: lunch, morning bell, going home. Which is EARLIEST?	morning bell — The morning bell is earliest, then lunch, then going home.
Put in order: seed is planted → sprout grows → tall plant. This shows events in...	the order they happen (sequence) — Seed → sprout → plant shows a sequence: the order events happen over time.
Put in order OLDEST first: (1) you were a baby, (2) you are in grade 3, (3) you were born. Which is FIRST?	you were born — Being born happened first (oldest), then baby, then grade 3.
People used to light homes with candles; later they used electric lights. The candle came _ the electric light.	before — Candles were used before electric lights, which came later.
A photo of your grandparent as a child is a clue about the...	past — An old photo is evidence about the past — a time that already happened.
A timeline shows events left to right. The event on the FAR LEFT is the...	earliest — On a left-to-right timeline, the far-left event is the earliest.
Grandpa says 'when I was young we had no phones at	different from now — Grandpa's memory shows life in

home.' This tells you life in the past was...	the past was different from life now.
Which list is in the correct order from LONGEST time to shortest?	century, decade, year — From longest to shortest: century (100), decade (10), year (1).
Because a town built a new bridge, MORE people could cross the river. The new bridge is the...	cause — The new bridge is the cause; more people crossing is the effect.

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