13 Ways Digital Resources Help You Reach Students

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https://goo.gl/GGX0cv
TexQuest Organization

Digital Resources for the Texas K-12 Education Community

Program Administrator

Education Partner

Content Providers

- Britannica School
- GALE CENGAGE Learning
- EBSCO eBooks
- ProQuest SIRS® Discoverer
- TeachingBooks.net
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New Stanford study finds most high school students unable to assess the credibility of news and information:
Espionage and Intelligence

Wars are not won and lost only on the battlefield. Information and secrecy are also vital as rival states angle for military and geopolitical advantage. This is why governments throughout history have used espionage—covert techniques to acquire, withhold, or use sensitive information. The collection and assessment of strategic information, and that information itself, are also known as intelligence. Today, all the world’s major governments employ spies in times of peace as well as war, and their mysterious, dangerous work is integral to state power. Espionage has been going on for just about as long as war itself, and references...

View More
Content: Images, Audio, & Video Files
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Content: eBooks

Robots
Stewart, Melissa.

Go, Cub!
Neuman, Susan B.

Stubby the War Dog: The True Story of World War I's Most Decorated Soldier
Bausum, Ann, and Curtis Deane.

National Geographic Kids Ultimate Globetrotting World Atlas: Games, Activities, and More for Hours of Fun
Volcano, vent in the crust of the Earth or another body in the solar system, where lava, hot gas, and/or other volcanic materials erupt. Volcanoes are spectacular to watch, they can cause disastrous eruptions, especially in densely populated regions of the world, and can produce an accumulation of gas-rich magma (molten rock) near the surface of the Earth. Volcanoes can be classified as explosive or non-explosive, with the latter including those that are active, dormant, or extinct. Some volcanoes are known for their explosive activity, while others are known for their lava flows. In some cases, magma rises to the surface through a conduit and fluid lava, either flowing out continuously or in spurted jets; sometimes, it erupts explosively, producing pyroclastic flows and lahars. Volcanoes can also change the landscape, creating new landforms and altering the environment. The study of volcanoes is called volcanology, and it involves examining the processes that create volcanoes, predicting eruptions, and understanding the impact of volcanic activity on the environment and human societies.

Did You Know?
Mars has a volcano called Olympus Mons. It is the largest known volcano in the solar system.
Features: Highlight and Take Notes

Hatshpsut

Egyptian Pharaoh (1539 B.C. - 1458 B.C.)

Full Text:

Hatshpsut's reign was distinguished not by battles and conquest but by peace and artistry.

Ancient Egypt reached the height of its civilization during the Eighteenth Dynasty, which ran from about 1570 B.C. to 1350 B.C. This period also marks the beginning of what is termed the New Empire or New Kingdom in the history of Egypt. The pharaohs (rulers) of the Eighteenth Dynasty conquered territory in Asia as far east as the Euphrates River in present-day Syria. They also erected great buildings and temples around the capital city of Thebes. Hatshpsut was the sole female ruler during this period. Her reign was distinguished not by battles and conquest but by peace and artistry.

Although later male kings tried to erase her memory, she is recognized today as one of the greatest female rulers of the ancient world.

Born around 1520 B.C., Hatshpsut was the oldest of two daughters of Queen Ahmose. Since she was female, Hatshpsut could not inherit the throne. Therefore, at an early age, she was forced to marry her half-brother to claim the throne. The two began ruling Egypt around 1479 B.C. unexpectedly after only a few years. Since he and Hatshpsut were half-siblings, the throne passed to her brother when he died without a male heir. The example set by Pharaoh Amenophis II, her brother, and Hatshpsut to rule Egypt as his regent (the person who is the leader of a country when the king is a minor or is unable to rule) is significant.

A year after becoming regent, Hatshpsut sent a large expedition to Sennu (present-day Awan). She instructed her son...
Features: Google Apps & PermaLinks

Resource Packs

Persistent Links
Google Apps for Education
Polar Bear: Expert Hunters

Carnivores

Full Text:

Polar bears are mainly carnivores. They gain most of their weight in winter, when they hunt seals on the ice. Roaming seals are the main winter food of polar bears. They will also eat harp, hooded, and bearded seals. Larger prey is more difficult for the bears to kill. Larger prey can also injure the bear. Sometimes bears may eat dead walruses and whales that wash up on shore.

Polar bears have several clever ways to catch seals. Because seals are mammals, they must come to the water's surface to breathe. A bear will wait for the seal to use a breathing hole in the ice. A polar bear may also creep up on resting seals. The bear may cover its black nose with its white paws, which makes it hard for a seal to see the bear against the snow. Bears may also float motionless in the water. A seal sometimes mistakes a

Hatfield, the oldest of two daughters, was forced to marry her half brother Thutmose III when he was 14 years old. Since he and Hatshepsut shared the throne, Thutmose III honored Hatshepsut as his regent (the person who ruled in the king's name). She instructed her son in the ways of government. When Thutmose III was 20, Hatshepsut sent a large expedition to the land of Punt. She instructed her son as to the details of the expedition, and warned him that he should not be too aggressive. Hatshepsut was not interested in military conquests, she was interested in peace and prosperity for her people. She was not interested in becoming a military leader, she was interested in becoming a stateswoman. During her reign, Egypt was at peace and prosperity. Her successors continued to enjoy the benefits of her rule.
Features: Search by Content/Lexile

Select learning for any level.

- **Elementary**
  - Look for people, places, and things.
  - Watch and learn with videos and animations.
  - Have fun with games and activities.

- **Middle**

- **High**
Features: TEKS Correlation
Elizabeth II


Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor is best known as Queen Elizabeth II. Elizabeth is queen of the United Kingdom, or Great Britain. Great Britain includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Although Elizabeth does not officially rule Great Britain, she does play an important political role. She is expected to know about the issues facing Great Britain. She meets weekly with the prime minister, Britain’s political leader, to discuss matters of state. She also meets with foreign leaders, attends ceremonies, and travels to other countries on behalf of Great Britain.

Early Years

When Elizabeth was born, her grandfather, George V, was king of Great Britain. Upon his death, Elizabeth’s father, George VI, unexpectedly became king after his older brother, Edward, abdicated, or gave up, the throne. Elizabeth was only ten years old when she learned she would one day be queen.
Features: Topic Lists and Topic Finder
Los líderes de la tensión del panel de la inteligencia de la casa necesitan para la legislación cibernética.

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Texto completo:
El presidente y el miembro de la graduación del comité selecto de la permanente de la casa sobre inteligencia esta semana subrayaron la necesidad del congreso de aprobar la legislación cibernética en la sesión del año que viene.

Zygote

Zygote, fertilized egg cell that results from the union of a female gamete (egg, or ovum) with a male gamete (sperm). In the embryonic development of humans and other animals, the zygote stage is brief and is followed by cleavage, when the single cell becomes subdivided into smaller cells.

The zygote represents the first stage in the development of a genetically unique organism. The zygote is endowed with genes from two parents, and thus it is diploid (in contrast to being monochromosomal). The joining of haploid gametes to produce a diploid cell is called fertilization.

organisms except bacteria.

The zygote contains all the essential functions and instructions localized in the genes of chromosomes. The zygote produces a number of cells needed to form the organism, subdivides into many smaller cells of different kind in a process called cleavage. These smaller cells, called blastomeres, are suitable as early building units for the future organism.
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