

At Home Learning Resources

Grade 1 - Week 9

Content	Time Suggestions
Literacy Instruction (Watch a mini lesson, and/or complete online learning)	10-20 minutes daily
Reading (Read books, watch books read aloud, listen to a book)	At least 20 minutes daily (Could be about science, social studies, etc)
Writing or Word Work or Phonics/Vocabulary	20-30 minutes daily
Math	30 minutes daily
Science	45 minutes per week
Social Studies	30 minutes per week
Arts, Physical Education, or Social Emotional Learning	30 minutes daily

These are some time recommendations for each subject. We know everyone's schedule is different, so do what you can. These times do not need to be in a row/in order, but can be spread throughout the day.

Grade 1 ELA Week 9

Your child can complete any of the activities in weeks 1-8. These can be found on the Lowell Public Schools website: https://www.lowell.k12.ma.us/site/Default.aspx?PageID=3797 Activities in weeks 7 & 8 are focused on nonfiction reading and writing and may have resources you can continue to use in Week 9.

This week completes the focus on informational or nonfiction reading and writing. Your child should be reading, writing, talking and writing about reading, and working on short and long vowel words this week.

Reading: Students need to read each day. They can read the articles included in this packet and/or read any of the nonfiction/informational books that they have at home, or can access online at Epic Books, Tumblebooks, Raz Kids, or other online books. All resources are on the LPS website. There is something for everyone.

Talking and Writing about Reading: As students are reading, they can think about their reading, then talk about their reading with a family member and/or write about their reading using the prompts/questions included.

Writing: Students will finish working on informational books. The resources in this packet are the same as the last two weeks. These resources are charts with examples to help your child write. They are available online in an interactive form with video tutorials here: <u>Grade 1 Nonfiction Writing Choice</u> Board. This writing will take multiple days. Students will be planning their writing, then writing, then making it even better by revising, writing some more, and at the end, fixing it up by editing. Your child might write 1 informational book and work to make it better, or might write multiple books, getting better each time.

Phonics/Word Work: Students can practice working on CVC words (Consonant, vowel, consonant) which are words like cap or mat. Students will also practice their CVCE words (Consonant, vowel, consonant, silent-e) which are words like cape or mate.

Read the texts. Draw or jot what your learned and what questions you still have or something else you want to learn about that subject.

I Learned	I Wonder



TP

LADYBUGS GROWUP

These little insects start in eggs. Then they change and change. Find out how!

THEME: LIFE CYCLES

www.timeforkids.com

A Ladybug's Life

The life cycle of a ladybug begins in the spring. A ladybug passes through three stages. Then it becomes an adult beetle.

Egg A female ladybug finds a leaf. It lays hundreds of eggs. The tiny oval eggs stay close together.



2 Larva

After a few days, the eggs hatch. Out come little bugs that look like alligators. Each is called a larva. It eats many aphids and gets big.





4 Adult

A soft, wet ladybug comes out of the pupa after about a week. Its outer wings get hard. Its color gets bright. The ladybug is all grown!

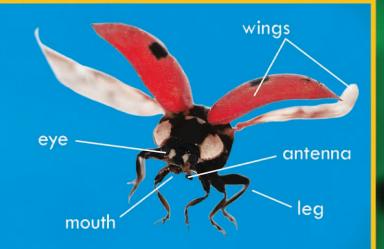


Pupa

The larva sheds its skin a few times over the next two to three weeks. A new, hard skin grows, and the ladybug turns into a pupa.



Look at a ladybug's body. Like all insects, a ladybug has three main body parts and six legs. It has two hard outside wings that protect the thin inside wings.



TIME FOR KIDS



Frog or Toad? How Do You Know?

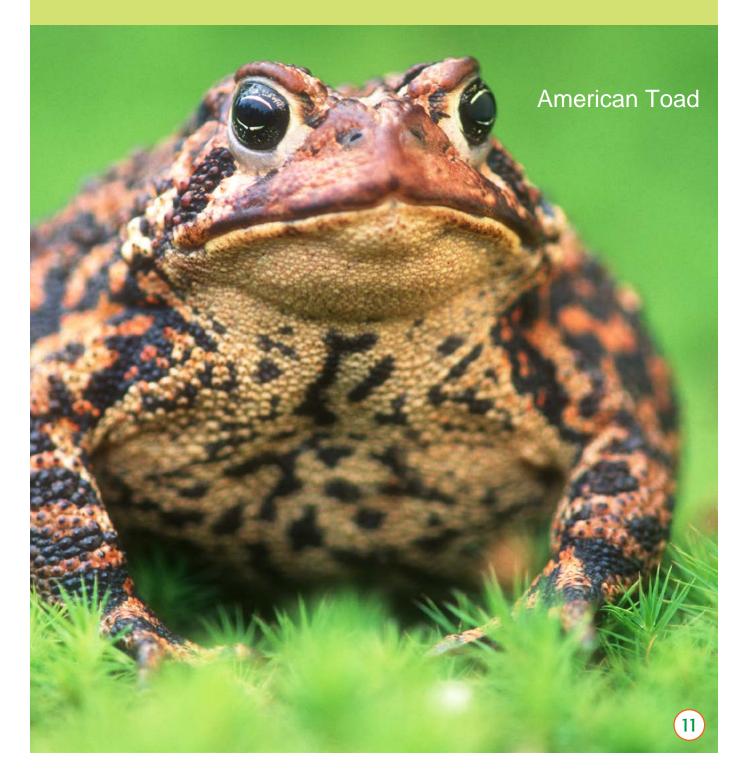
By Melissa Stewart



Thin or Fat?

Green tree frog

A frog has a long, thin body. This shape helps a frog make long leaps to get away from **predators**. A toad has a fat, round body. Its skin smells and tastes bad, so predators leave it alone.



Teeth or No Teeth?



12

A frog has teeth on its upper jaw. There are no teeth on a frog's lower jaw. Frogs use their teeth to hold prey.



A toad does not have teeth. It must swallow its prey quickly.

13

A male frog sings loudly on warm spring nights. A female frog follows the sound to find the male. Then the frogs mate.

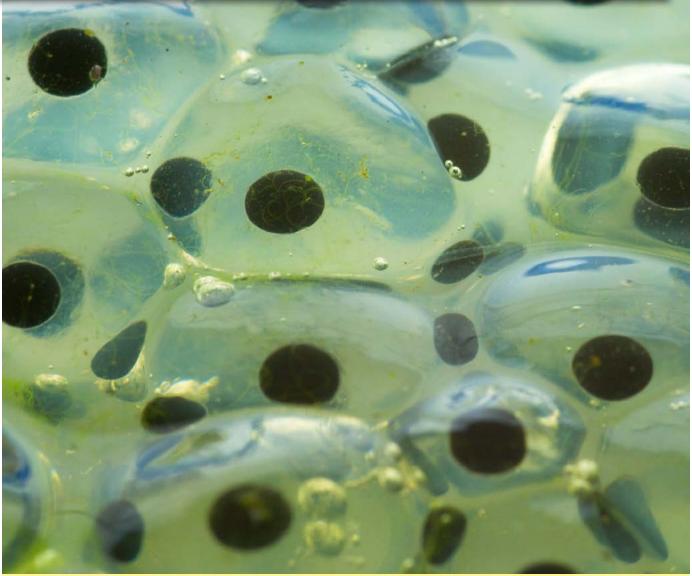
African giant bullfrog





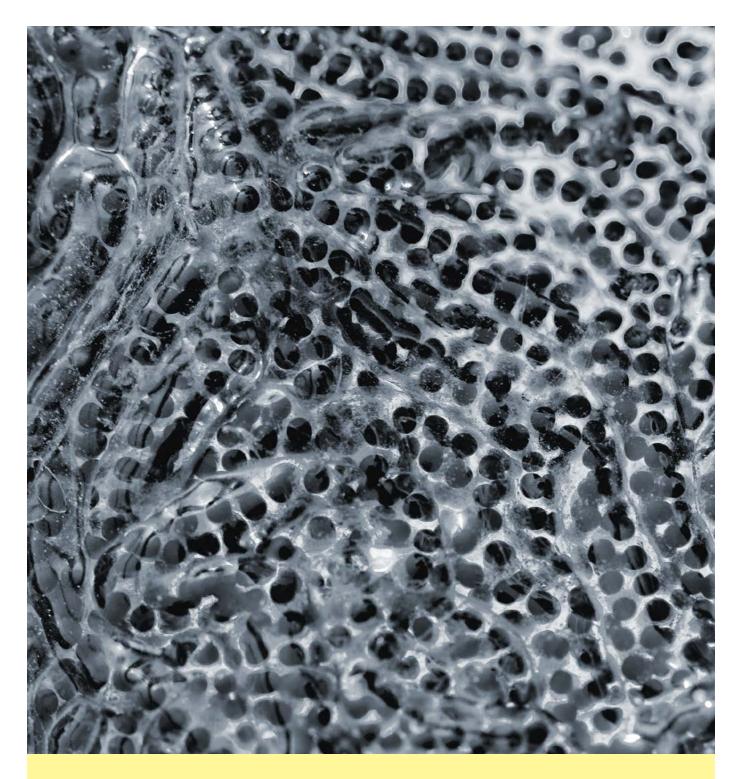
A male toad sings quietly for just a few minutes. Then he stops for a while. But a female toad can still find him.

clumps or chains?



16

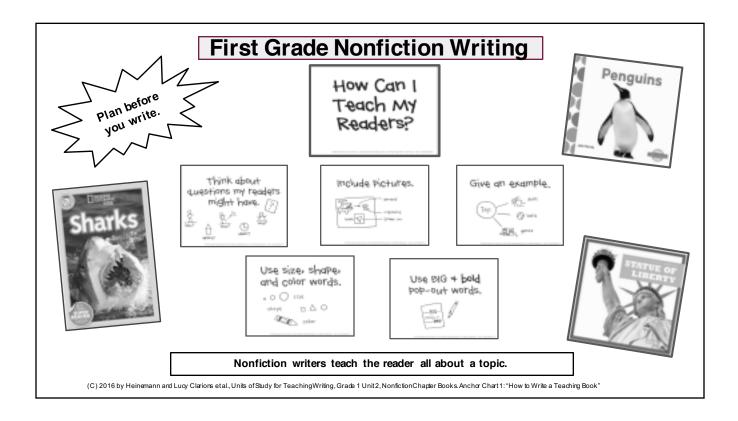
A female frog lays eggs in clumps. A thick, slippery coating keeps them **moist** until they hatch.

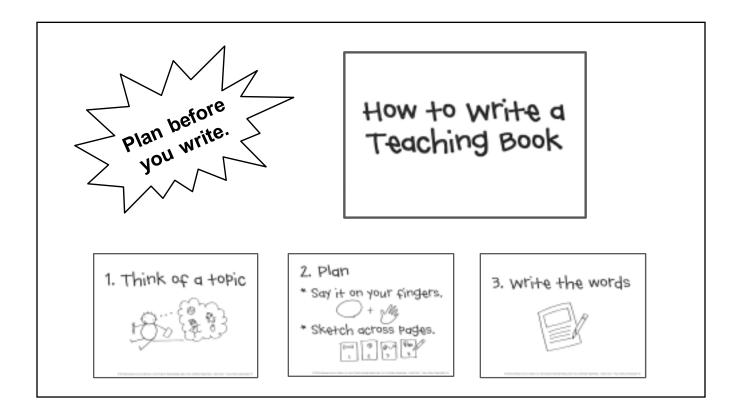


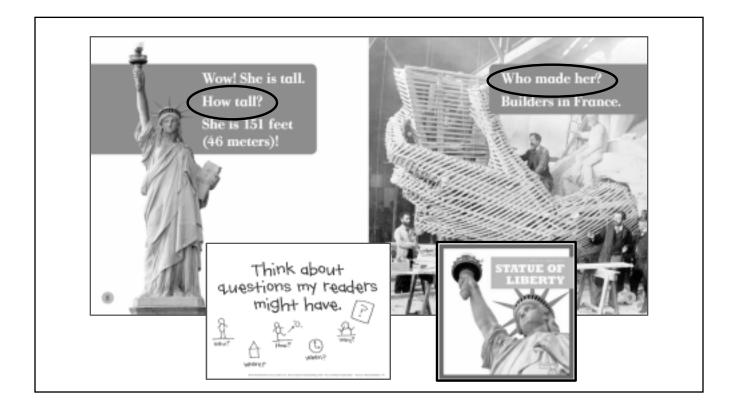
A female toad lays eggs in long chains. After a few days, the eggs hatch and tiny **tadpoles** swim out.

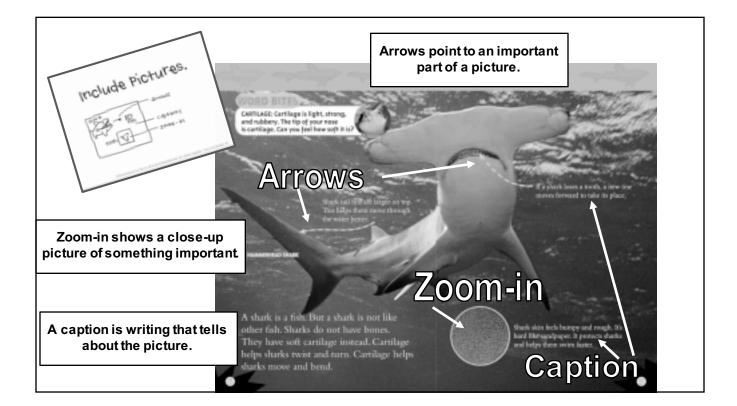
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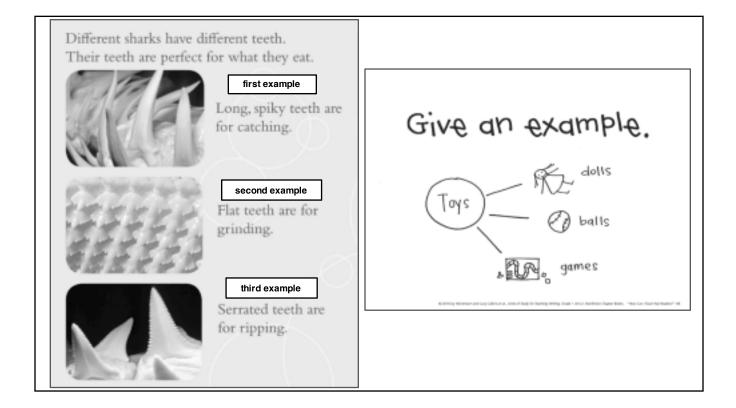
Grade 1 Nonfiction Writing Choice Board - Visit the online option for an interactive board with tutorials. Use the anchor charts to help you write your own informational book that teaches others.

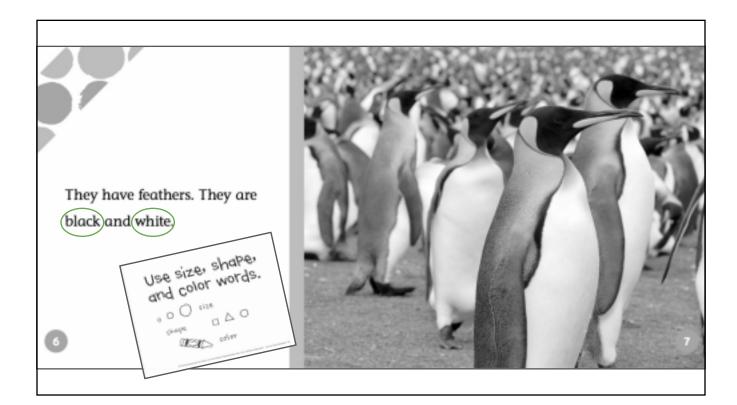


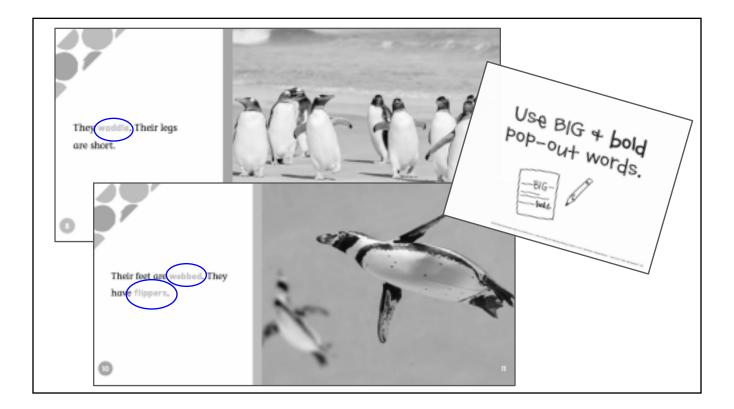




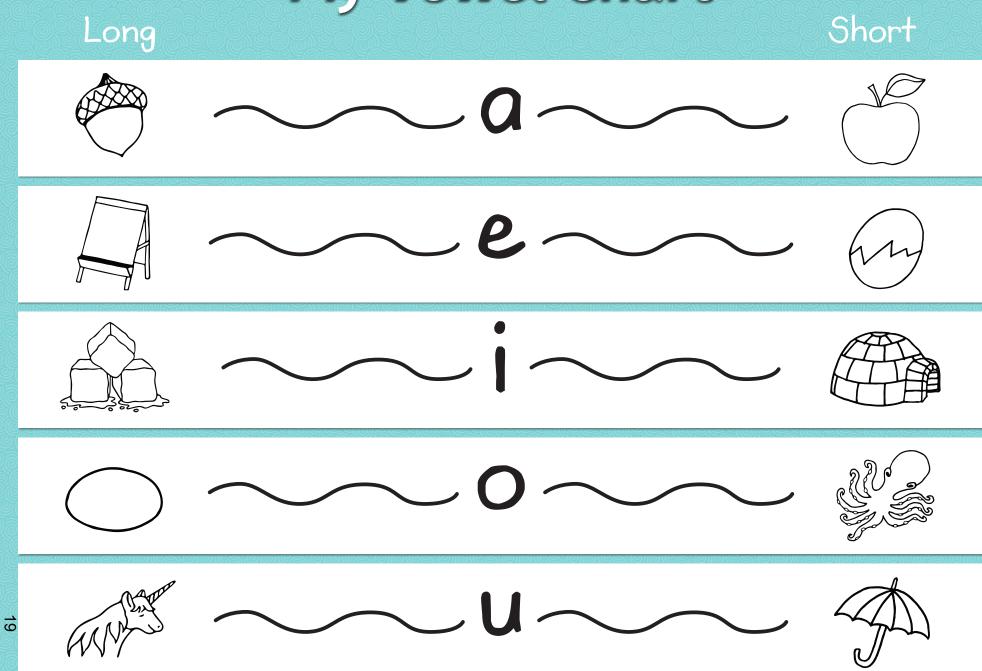






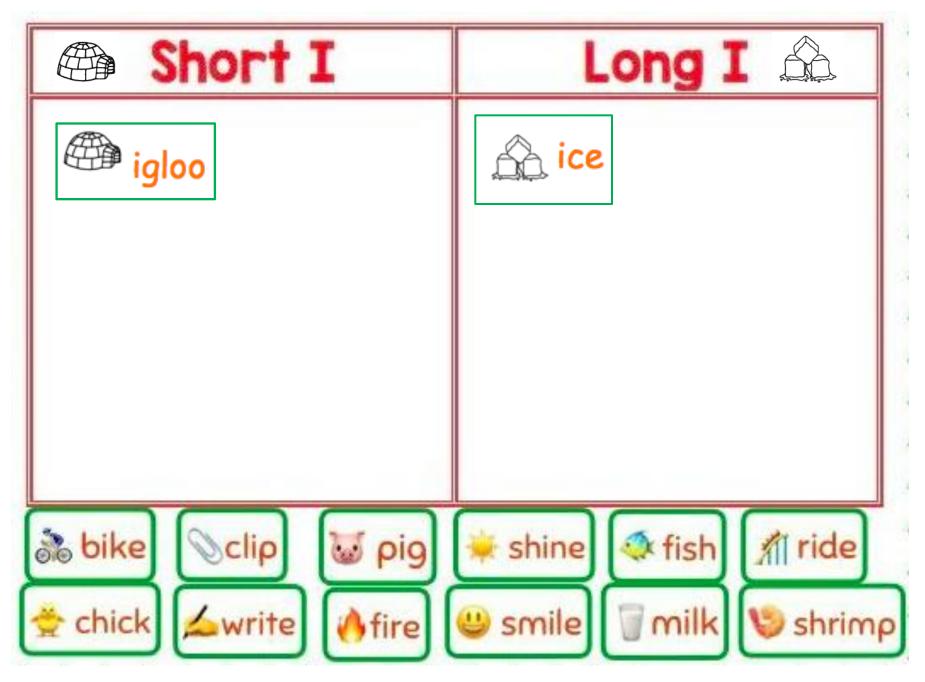


Use this chart to help you with the following pages. My Vowel Chart



Units of Study in Phonics (© 2018 by Lucy Calkins and Colleagues; Heinemann: Portsmouth, NH). May be photocopied for classroom use.

Sort the picture and word cards based on if the "I" makes a short or long sound. Say the words out loud. What other short or long I words do you know? Write them.



Read the word list. Look for the vcE (Vowel, Consonant, silent-e) long vowel pattern words. Fill in the bubble of each word that has a long vowel sound. Say the words out loud. What pattern do you notice?

stride	mat	den	slope	hug
0	0	0	0	0

scrap	joke	chin	mate	tune
0	0	0	0	0

drone	shake	rot	huge	tribe
0	0	0	0	0

mice	net	mule	scrape	whine
0	0	0	0	0

2

Students know that sometimes words can have a consonant, a vowel, and then another consonant (CVC). The vowel usually makes the short vowel sound in CVC words like this. However, if we add the letter e to these CVC words, the vowel changes to make the long vowel sound.

Here are some examples of CVC and CVCe words. mad/made, hid/hide, not/note, cub/cube, can/cane, bit/bite, cut/cute, cap/cape, kit/kite, rob/robe, hug/huge

• Have your child read each of the words on the card.

• Next, have your child write a letter e at the end of each CVC word to make a CVCe word. They can use the e cards as models or cut them out and use them to add e. For example, the word hop (CVC) would become hope (CVCe).

• See what other CVC words you can think of to turn into CVCe words.

Happy Reading!

man	can	mad
tap	cap	van
hat	fat	bat
slid	hid	rat
fin	slim	dim
shin	win	let
rip	twin	spin
bit	grip	tip
hop	rob	kit
not	slop	mop

hum	cub	tub
hug	cut	map
sat	rag	pad
fig	lid	job

e	е	е
e	е	е
e	е	е
e	е	e
e	е	e
e	е	e
e	е	e
e	е	e
e	е	e
e	е	e

Name:

l	II	
2.	I2	
3	I3	
4		
5	I5	
6	17	
7		
8	I8	
9		
IO	20.	

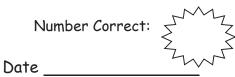
Math Grade 1 Week 9 (May 18 - 22)

A STORY OF UNITS

Α

Name _____

Lesson 5 Sprint 1•4



*Write the missing number.

1.	10 + 3 = 🗆	16.	10 + 🗆 = 11	
2.	10 + 2 = 🗆	17.	10 + 🗆 = 12	
3.	10 + 1 = 🗆	18.	5 + 🗆 = 15	
4.	1 + 10 = 🗆	19.	4 + 🗆 = 14	
5.	4 + 10 = 🗆	20.	□+ 10 = 17	
6.	6 + 10 = 🗆	21.	17 - 🗆 = 7	
7.	10 + 7 = 🗆	22.	16 - 🗆 = 6	
8.	8 + 10 = 🗆	23.	18 - 🗆 = 8	
9.	12 - 10 = 🗆	24.	□ - 10 = 8	
10.	11 - 10 = 🗆	25.	□ - 10 = 9	
11.	10 - 10 = 🗆	26.	1 + 1 + 10 = 🗆	
12.	13 - 10 = 🗆	27.	2 + 2 + 10 = 🗆	
13.	14 - 10 = 🗆	28.	2 + 3 + 10 = 🗆	
14.	15 - 10 = 🗆	29.	4 + 🗆 + 3 = 17	
15.	18 - 10 = 🗆	30.	□+ 5 + 10 = 18	



Number Correct: §



Name

Date _

*Write the missing number. Pay attention to the addition or subtraction sign.

1	5 + 1 = 🗆	16	29 + 10 = 🗆	
2	15 + 1 = 🗆	17	9 + 1 = 🗆	
3	25 + 1 = 🗆	18	19 + 1 = 🗆	
4	5 + 10 = 🗆	19	29 + 1 = 🗆	
5	15 + 10 = 🗆	20	39 + 1 = 🗆	
6	25 + 10 = 🗆	21	40 - 1 = 🗆	
7	8 - 1 = 🗆	22	30 - 1 = 🗆	
8	18 - 1 = 🗆	23	20 - 1 = 🗆	
9	28 - 1 = 🗆	24	20 + 🗆 = 21	
10	38 - 1 = 🗆	25	20 + 🗆 = 30	
11	38 - 10 = 🗆	26	27 + 🗆 = 37	
12	28 - 10 = 🗆	27	27 + 🗆 = 28	
13	18 - 10 = 🗆	28	□+ 10 = 34	
14	9 + 10 = 🗆	29	□ - 10 = 14	
15	19 + 10 = 🗆	30	□- 10 = 24	



Lesson 7: Compare two quantities, and identify the greater or lesser of the two given numerals.

Α

Name

Lesson 10 Sprint1•4Number Correct:X

Date____

*Write the missing number in the sequence.

1.	0, 1, 2,	16.	15,, 13, 12
2.	10, 11, 12,	17.	, 24, 23, 22
3.	20, 21, 22,	18.	6, 16,, 36
4	10, 9, 8,	19.	7,, 27, 37
5	20, 19, 18,	20.	, 19, 29, 39
6.	40, 39, 38,	21.	, 26, 16, 6
7.	0, 10, 20,	22.	34,, 14, 4
8.	2, 12, 22,	23.	, 20, 21, 22
9.	5, 15, 25,	24.	29,, 31, 32
10.	40, 30, 20,	25.	5,, 25, 35
11.	39, 29, 19,	26.	, 25, 15, 5
12.	7, 8, 9,	27.	2, 4,, 8
13.	7, 8,, 10	28.	, 14, 16, 18
14.	17,, 19, 20	29.	8,, 4, 2
15.	15, 14,, 12	30.	, 18, 16, 14



- 1. **READ** the problem. Read it over and over....And then read it again.
- 2. DRAW a picture to help make sense of the problem.
- 3. WRITE a number sentence and a statement of the answer

Sue is writing the number 42 on a place value chart. She cannot remember if she has 2 tens and 4 ones or 4 tens and 2 ones. Use a place value chart to show how many tens and ones are in 42. Use a drawing and words to explain this to Sue.

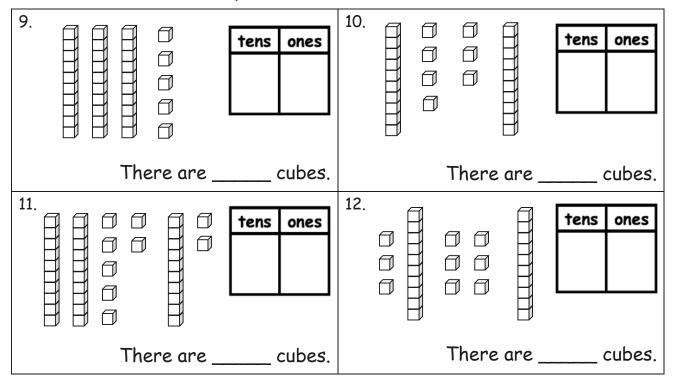
ones

1. **READ** the problem. Read it over and over....And then read it again.

2. DRAW a picture to help make sense of the problem.

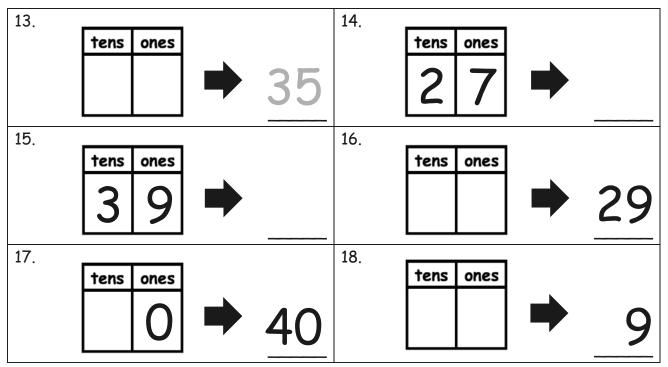
3. WRITE a number sentence and a statement of the answer

Lisa has 2 boxes of 10 crayons, as well as 3 extra crayons. Sally has 29 crayons. Sally says she has more crayons, but Lisa disagrees. Who is right?

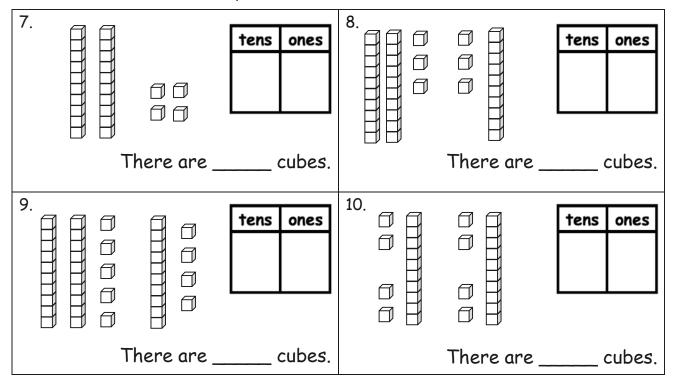


Write the tens and ones. Complete the statement.

Write the missing numbers. Say them the regular way and the Say Ten way.

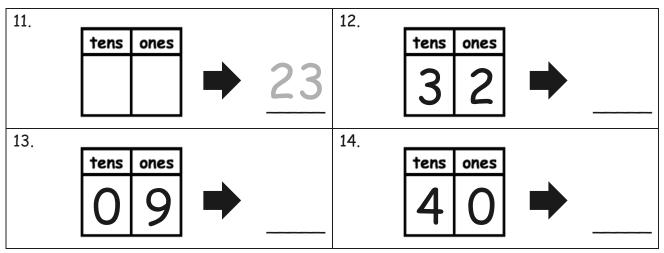




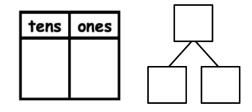


Write the tens and ones. Complete the statement.

Write the missing numbers. Say them the regular way and the Say Ten way.



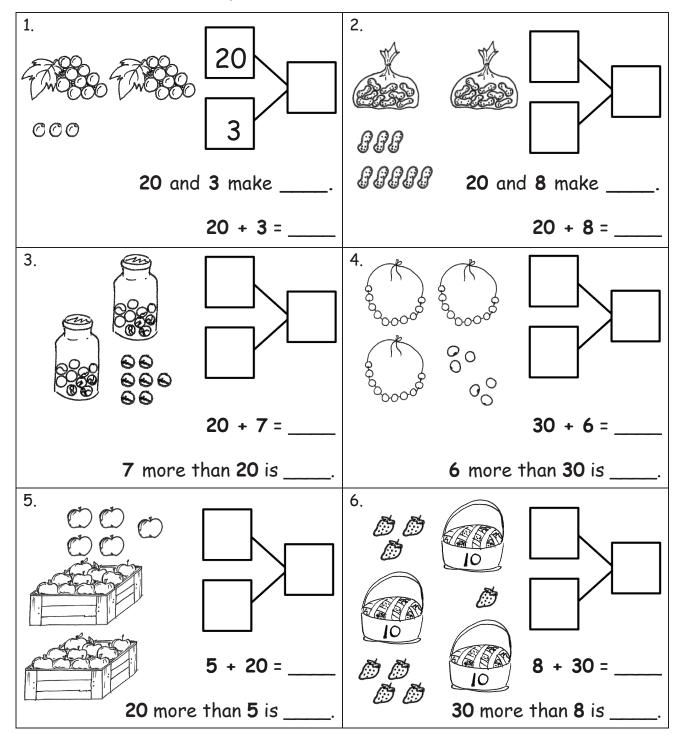
15. Choose a number less than 40. Make a math drawing to represent it, and fill in the number bond and place value chart.





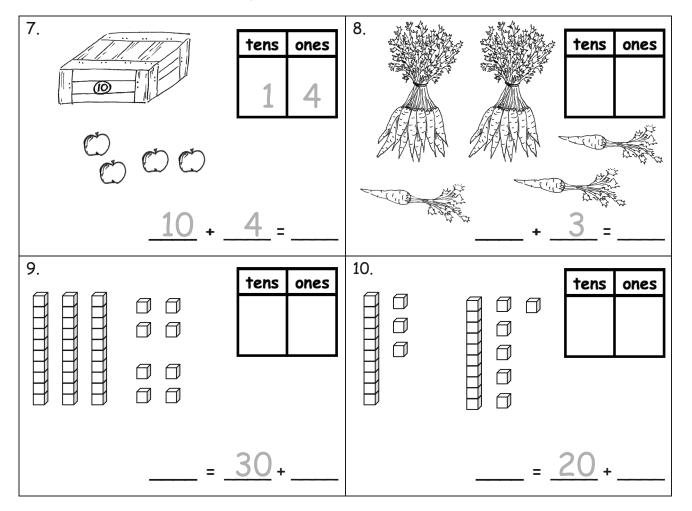
Name	Date	

Fill in the number bond. Complete the sentences.





34



Write the tens and ones. Then, write an addition sentence to add the tens and ones.

Match.

- 11. 4 tens 20 + 7
- 12. 2 tens 7 ones • 40
- 13. 3 more than 20 • 20 + 3
- 14. 9 ones 3 tens 2 + 30
- 15. 2 ones 3 tens • 9 + 30



What You Need

- 3 nonbendable, plastic
- drinking straws
- 4 Lifesavers[™]
- I piece of paper
- 2 paper clips
- tape
- scissors

Engineering Scoop

When you blow, you create **moving air**, or wind. When wind **pushes** against an object, it can make the object **move**. Think about a **sailboat**. Wind pushes against the **sail** and makes the boat move. So a sail is one part of your car that can help it move. **Wheels** can also help your car move. Maybe you have a **bike** at home. What would happen if you took the wheels off and tried to move it? (It takes a lot of force to move something that's **rubbing** along the ground.) What **other parts** did you design to help your car move?

PBS

https://mass.pbslearningmedia.org/ resource/phy03.sci.phys.mfe.zpuffm/ designing-a-puff-mobile/

Make a **car** using only the materials on the list. Here's the catch: to make your car move, you can only **blow** on it!

2 Test it out! How far does your car go when you blow once? How many puffs does it take to make the car travel 6 feet?

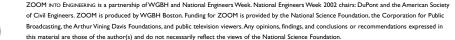
Sent in by Reba C. and Lee Anne F. of Medfield, MA

Zan

Engineering

Redesign your car so that it will travel the same distance with fewer puffs. What happens if you change the size of the car? What happens if you use fewer materials? Or, what happens if you add a new material like thread spools? Choose one thing to change (that's the variable) and make a prediction. Then test it and send your results to ZOOM.





0





My Prediction

What Happened

Engineers Wanted!

Wind makes your car go—it can also make electricity for hundreds of homes. How? With wind farms! Wind farms use wind to produce electricity. Engineers build structures called turbines that look like pinwheels.When the wind blows, the blades of the turbine spin. Then the turbine turns a generator. The generator makes electricity. Some problems with wind farms are that they are noisy, take up a lot of space, and may look ugly. Engineers like **you** could design new turbines that are quiet and blend into their environment.

Send It to ZOOM

Tell us about your results at **pbskids.org/zoom/sendit**

Grade One - Science

What if there were no windows?

Click on this link for a science investigation where you consider how much light materials let through. In the activity, Paper Stained Glass, you will use materials to create a work of art.

You can use any materials you find at home. And if you don't want to use the flower template, you can make your own!

https://mysteryscience.com/light/mystery-3/light-materialstransparent-opaque/106?code=NzYzNzIwNDg&t=student



see through

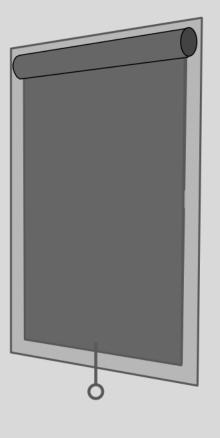




Lights & Sounds | Mystery 3

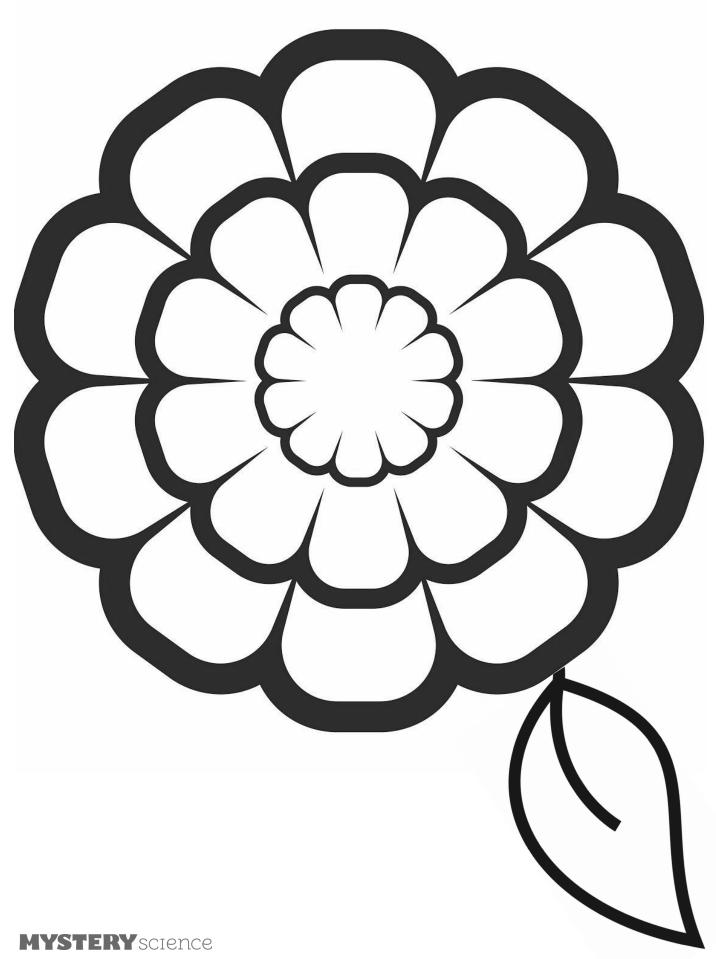


not see through





Lights & Sounds | Mystery 3

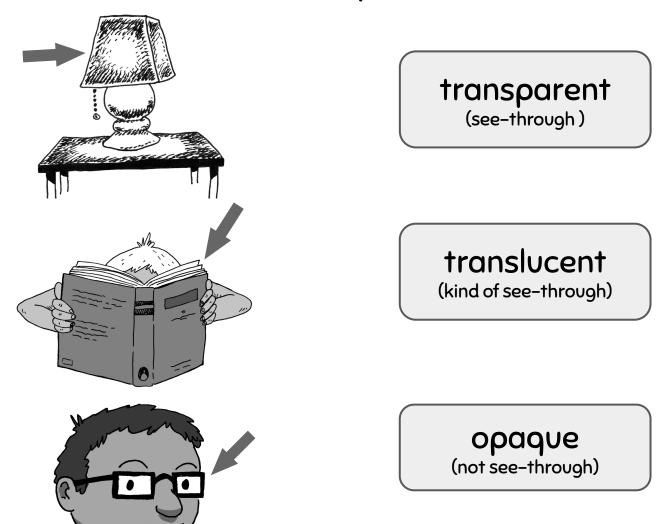


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Lights & Sounds | Mystery 3



1. Draw a line to match the picture to the word.



2. If there were no transparent materials...

What Makes a Good Leader?

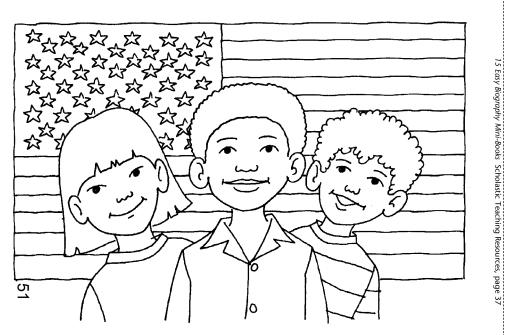
Last week you thought about ways that George Washington was a good leader. This week let's think about ways that Harriet Tubman was a good leader.

Make the mini-book to learn about Harriet's life. Then read it and answer these questions.

Harriet was a good leader because she was	(page 3)
Harriet was a good leader because she	
	(page 4)
Harriet was a good leader because she	
	(page 7)



She showed them how to follow the North Star to freedom.



Today all Americans are free.



Brave Harriet ran away to freedom.

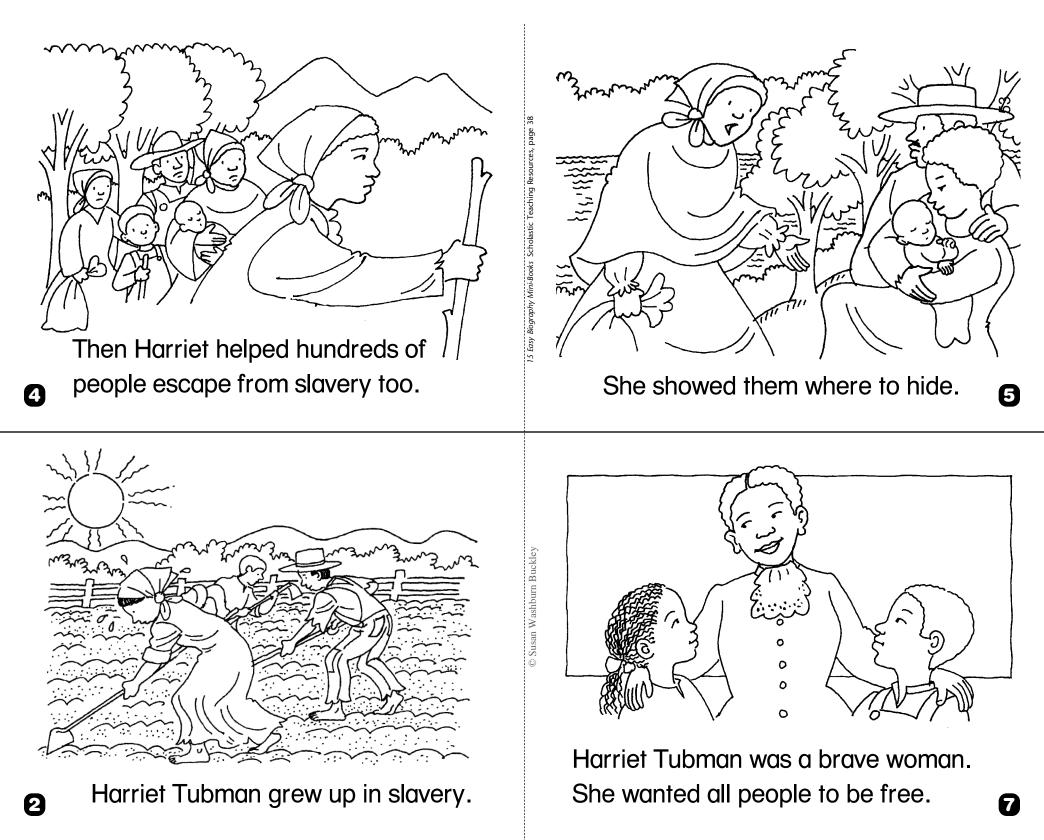
3

Harriet Tubman



A Leader to Freedom

6



ESL at Home K-2 Weeks 9-10 Use notebook paper to complete these activities. Do one each day!

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Write about what you would would do with a pet monkey. What would you name it? If I had a pet monkey	Create a tic-tac-toe board out of sticks or dried spaghetti. Use household items like buttons or stickers for "O" and spaghetti or toothpicks for "X".	Talk to your family to see what is their favorite food, color and pet. Graph the results to find out what food, color and pet had the most votes.	Pretend you are a frog. Only move by hopping. Hop and then measure how far you hopped. Do this 3 times. See who can hop the farthest in your family.	Find 10 things in your house that are a rectangular prism.
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Imagine you found a pot of gold. Write or draw what you would buy.	Create a paper airplane. Measure how far it goes. Challenge your family to see who can fly their plane the farthest.	Build a fort with pillows and blankets. Read under the fort with a flashlight.	Draw a picture of anything you like. Cut the picture up in pieces. Then put the pieces together like a puzzle.	Make a card for someone special using pictures and words. If they live in your home give them the card. If they don't have a parent, mail the card.