

Week 1, Tuesday 1st Grade Distance Learning

English Language Arts

- Phonogram Learning Activity: Phonogram review (approx 2 minutes)
 - Instructions: Review the Tuesday phonograms orally and written. Orally: show phonogram to student and student says phonogram only; repeat with student adding “cue” if applicable. Written: say phonogram sound(s) and the student writes phonogram on phonogram worksheet (or any lined paper).
- Spalding Learning Activity: Tuesday words (approx 15 minutes)
 - Instructions: Words may be written on the homework sheet provided in this packet or on any lined paper. Dictate spelling words (say word, sentence containing word, and repeat word; student says the word, puts sounds on his fingers and writes the word on paper. Your student should then mark the word for phonograms and rules. Repeat word list (words can be shuffled for the repeat.)
- Reading Learning Activity: 3 min solution
 - Instructions: Passage “New Year’s Day”
 - 1 minute – Student reads his/her passage for 1 minute
 - 1 minute – The listener shows the student his/her mistakes
 - 1 minute – Student re-reads his/her passage for 1 minuteScholar will graph his/her progress.
- Reading Learning Activity: Raz Kids
 - Instructions: Read “What Comes From Plants”
- Reading Learning Activity: Read
 - Instructions: Use any remaining time reading a book or on Raz-Kids
- Poetry Learning Activity: Memorize lines 1 & 2, Draw Pictures.
 - Instructions: Memorize lines one and two of the poem by reciting it out loud to a family member or to yourself in the mirror. Draw pictures for each of the definitions on the Tuesday through Friday

vocabulary matching game, such as a happy face for the word 'pleasant', or a log house for the word 'timber'.

Mathematics

- Learning Activity: Math Journal
 - Instructions: See math instructions PDF
- Learning Activity: Math Puzzle
 - Instructions: See math instruction PDF
- Learning Activity: Math Activity
 - Instructions: See math instruction PDF
- Learning Activity: Math Facts
 - Instructions: See math instruction PDF

Science

- Learning Activity: Read information on the trees from the poem Trees by Sarah Coleridge
 - Instructions: Have your scholar read the information about trees and look for similarities and differences.

Music

Pitch Exploration

- Learning Activity 1: "Elevator Operator"
 - Instructions: This activity can be played alone or with other family members. The student begins with his "elevator" (hands) on the top floor (above head). As the elevator descends/ascends through the floors, the student should follow with his voice (exploring the student's whole range).
- Learning Activity 2: "Note Values" Worksheet
 - Instructions: Complete the worksheet.
- Learning Activity 3: "Cowboy Joe"
 - Instructions: Read the story, "Cowboy Joe". Every time "cowboy call" is said, the student should say in a sing-song voice, "yee-haa".

Spanish

- Learning Activity: La escuela. Review vocabulary words and practice identifying school supplies through the activities provided.

- Instructions: See Resources for Vocabulary List and Worksheets.
 - Activity 1: Read the vocabulary words out loud, practice and repeat several times.
 - Activity 2: Complete the crossword on the worksheet pg. 33
- **For Parents:** Students will benefit the most if they read the Spanish word out loud first and tell themselves the meaning in English. They can practice repeating the word several times until they know the words well.

Optional: To confirm pronunciation, you can go to <http://www.spanishdict.com/>, search for the word and click the sound icon to hear the word in Spanish.

Phonograms

Mon., 3/23

ay, ai, a, ch, ea

Tues., 3/24

ee, e, ck, c, k

Wed., 3/25

ou, oo, ow, o, u

Thurs., 3/26

er, ir, ur, wor, ear

Spalding Sentences Teaching Master

Tues., 3/24

word

sentence

word

up

The balloon went up.

up

upon

The book is upon the shelf.

upon

could

It could rain today.

could

would

I would like to play a game.

would

should

I should eat fruit.

should

five

You have five toes.

five

river

We floated in the river.

river

track

He ran around the track.

track

black

The black puppy barked.

black

Reading Homework

3-minute reading solution that practices leveled reading fluency.

Instructions:

1 minute – Student reads their passage for 1 minute

1 minute – The listener shows the student their mistakes

1 minute – Student re-reads their passage for 1 minute

Student graphs their progress.

Repeat each night.

New Year's Day

0 The first day of a new year is a holiday in many
12 countries. New Year's Day is a time to say good-bye to the
25 old year. It is a time to welcome the new year. People all
38 over the world celebrate New Year's in many ways.

47 In the U.S., New Year's Day is January 1. It is the first
60 day of the new calendar year. People celebrate by having
70 parties. They also watch parades and go to football games.

80 In Japan, New Year's Day is also January 1. Their
90 celebration lasts for three days. The date for the Chinese
100 New Year is different each year. Some years it starts in
111 January. In other years, it starts in February. The Chinese
121 celebration lasts for one month. The Jewish New Year
130 starts in either September or October. The celebration lasts
139 for ten days. It begins at sundown of the first day. It ends
152 at sundown of the last day.

158 People have been celebrating New Year's Day for
166 thousands of years. It is a time to reflect on the past and
179 look forward to the future.

184

170.3

Total Words Read _____

- Errors _____

= CWPM _____

What Comes from Plants

A Reading A-Z Level J Benchmark Book
Word Count: 355

BENCHMARK • J

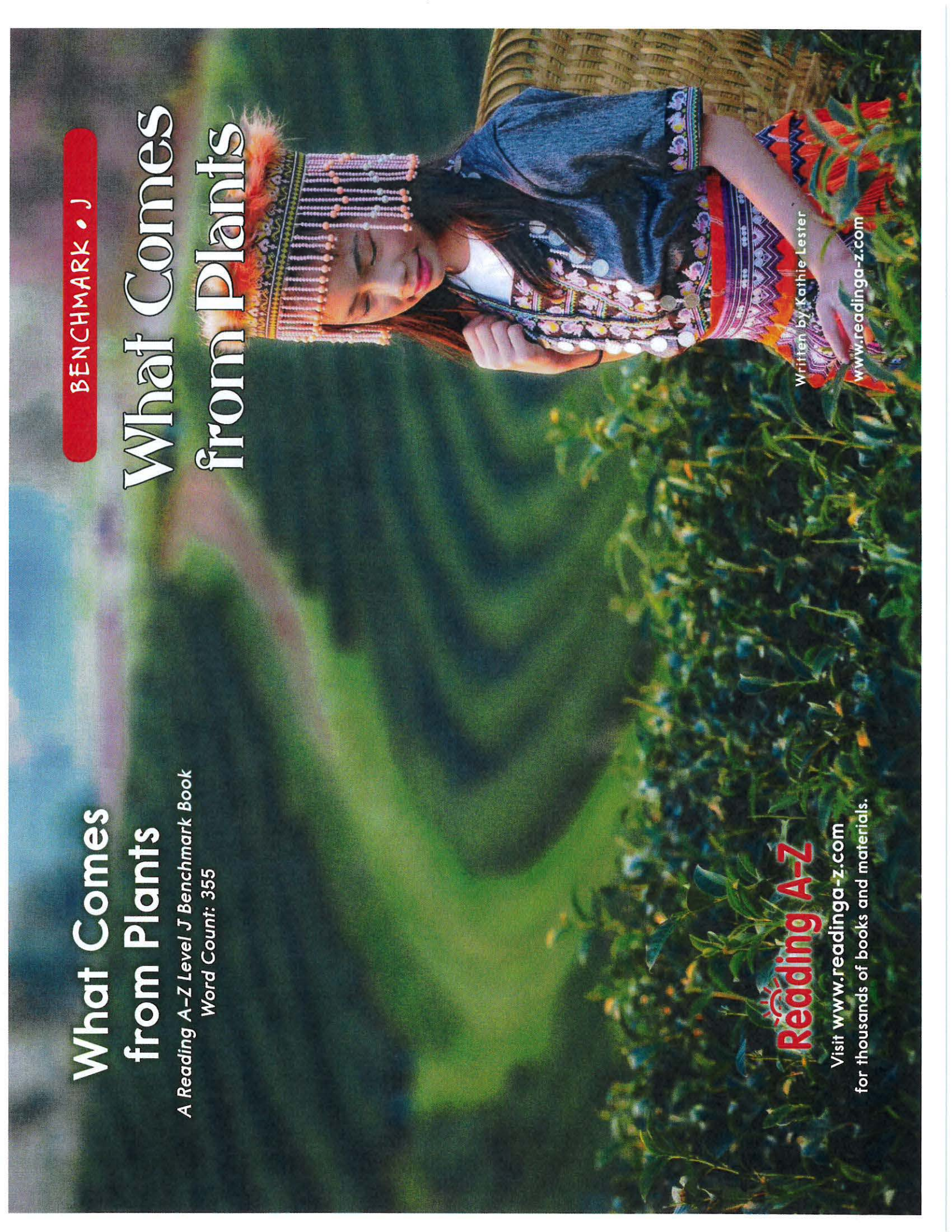
What Comes from Plants

Reading A-Z

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Written by Kathie Lester

www.readinga-z.com



What Comes from Plants



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What Comes from Plants
Level J Benchmark Book
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Correlation

LEVEL J

Fountas & Pinnell	J
Reading Recovery	17
DRA	18



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A girl and her rabbit both enjoy strawberries.

We Need Plants

Did you know that people and animals could not live without plants? Why are plants so important?



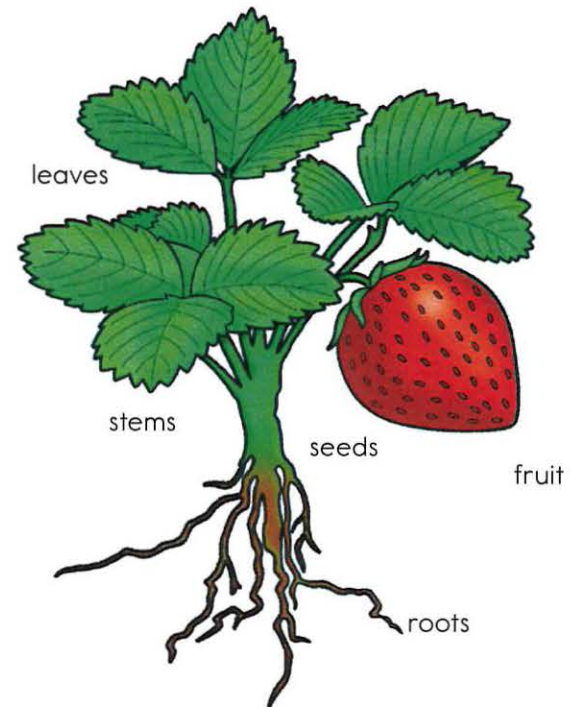
Fruits are full of energy from the sun.

Plants Make Food

First, plants are special because they make their own food.

No other living thing can do this.

Plants make food using water, air, and sunlight.



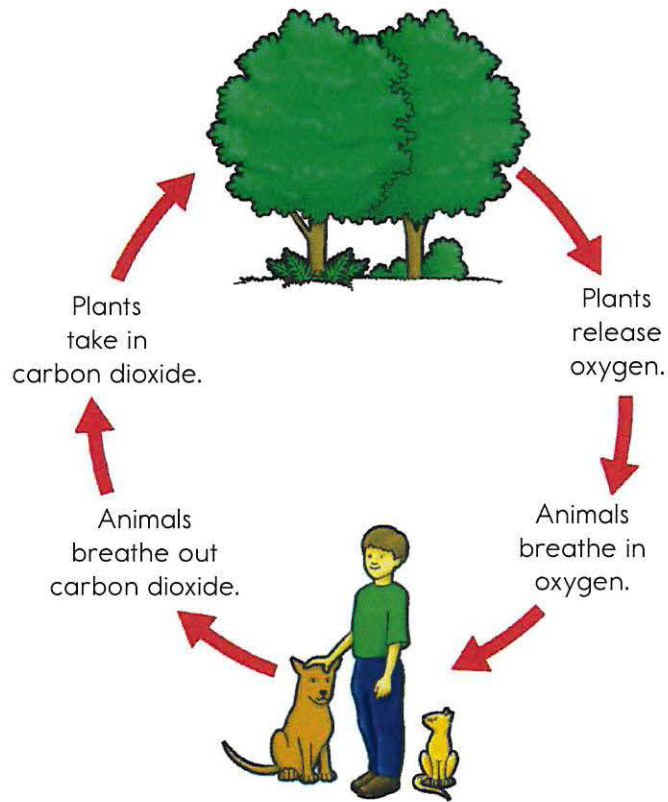
Plants store the food they make in their leaves.

They store it in their roots and stems.

They store it in their fruits and seeds.

We eat these parts of some plants to get **energy**.

So do many other animals.



Plants Make the Air We Breathe

The second reason why we can't live without plants is that they make **oxygen**.

They make oxygen when they make food.

We need oxygen to breathe.



This house is made from many different plant parts.

Building Materials

Plants give us much more than food and oxygen.

Humans and other animals use plants to make **shelters**.

Many houses are made of wood, grass, reeds, or sticks.

Even the furniture in houses often comes from plants.



Wood makes a good fuel for cooking.

Fuel

Most of the **fuel** we use comes from plants.

Many people burn wood for heat or for cooking.

Oil, coal, and gas can also be burned for heat or used to run cars.

Oil, coal, and gas come from plants and animals that died long ago.



Cotton (left) and linen (right) both come from plants.

Cloth and Clothing

People weave **fibers** from cotton and others plants to make cloth and clothing.

They use **dyes** from many different plants to give the cloth color.



Some people use herbs to treat common illnesses.

Medicines

Many medicines and vitamins come from plants.

People have used plants to treat sick or injured people for thousands of years.

Many of today's medicines are copies of what can be naturally found in plants.



A woman in India makes baskets to sell at a local market.

Baskets and Rope

People weave fibers or thin strips of wood together to make baskets. They also use fibers from plants to make many kinds of rope.



A paper mill turns logs into paper.



Latex is a white milky liquid that comes from rubber trees. It can be used to make rubber.

Paper and Rubber

Most paper is made from trees.
Other kinds of paper are made from rice and bamboo.
Rubber was first made from the sap of rubber trees.



Henna from the henna bush is used to decorate hands in many countries.

Makeup, Perfumes, and Oils

Many kinds of makeup come from plants.
Perfumes come from flowers.
People use oils from plants to make shampoo and skin creams.



A garden can be a fun way to see what comes from plants.

Conclusion

Plants are important to us in many ways.

They give us food, oxygen, and many things we use every day.

What would we do without all the things that come from plants?

Glossary

- dyes** (n.) substances used to change the color of something (p. 10)
- energy** (n.) the power to do work, make a change, or move objects (p. 6)
- fibers** (n.) thin strands of natural or synthetic material used to make fabric, paper, or other goods (p. 10)
- fuel** (n.) any material that is burned to release heat or produce power (p. 9)
- oxygen** (n.) a gas that has no color, taste, or smell and that most animals need to live (p. 7)
- shelters** (n.) structures or other places that give protection from bad weather or danger (p. 8)

Trees
by Sarah Coleridge

The Oak is called the king of trees.

The Aspen quivers in the breeze.

The Poplar grows up straight and tall.

The Peach tree spreads along the wall.

The Sycamore gives pleasant shade.

The Willow droops in watery glade.

The Fir tree useful in timber gives.

The Beech amid the forest lives.

Tuesday- Friday Vocabulary Matching Game

<p>Droops</p>	<p>To tilt or hang downward</p>
<p>Pleasant</p>	<p>Having qualities that give pleasure</p>
<p>Glade</p>	<p>An open space surrounded by trees</p>
<p>King</p>	<p>A male ruler</p>
<p>Quivers</p>	<p>To move in a slightly shaking way</p>
<p>Timber</p>	<p>Wood that is good for building</p>

Wednesday Math Journal:

Would you Rather...

Be required to carry 30 bath towels
OR
Be required to carry 80 bars of soap?



Defend your answer.

Tuesday math puzzle

Find a reason each item does not belong. Defend and explain your answer.

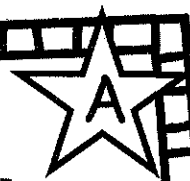


Name _____

Fill in the Missing Numbers

1					6				10
		13					8		
21	22			25				29	
			34			37			
	42								50
				55	56				
	62						68		
		73			76				
81						87			90
	92								
					106		108		
	112	113							120

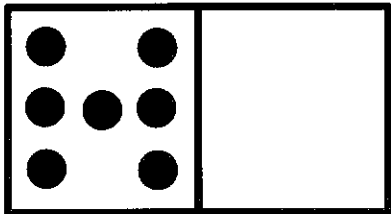
Name _____



part part WHOIE

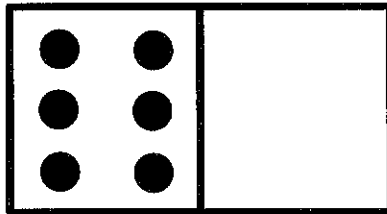
Show 6 ways to make the number 10.

10



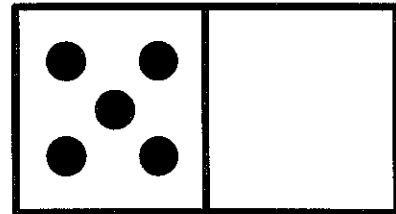
7 and _____

10



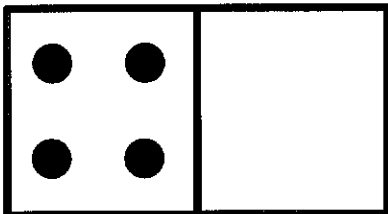
6 and _____

10



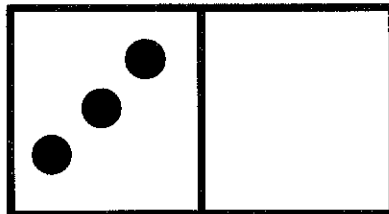
5 and _____

10



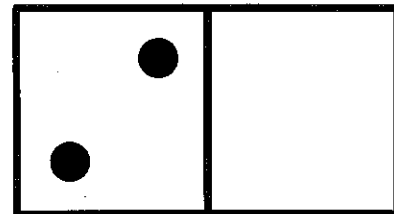
4 and _____

10



3 and _____

10



2 and _____

This was:
(Circle one)

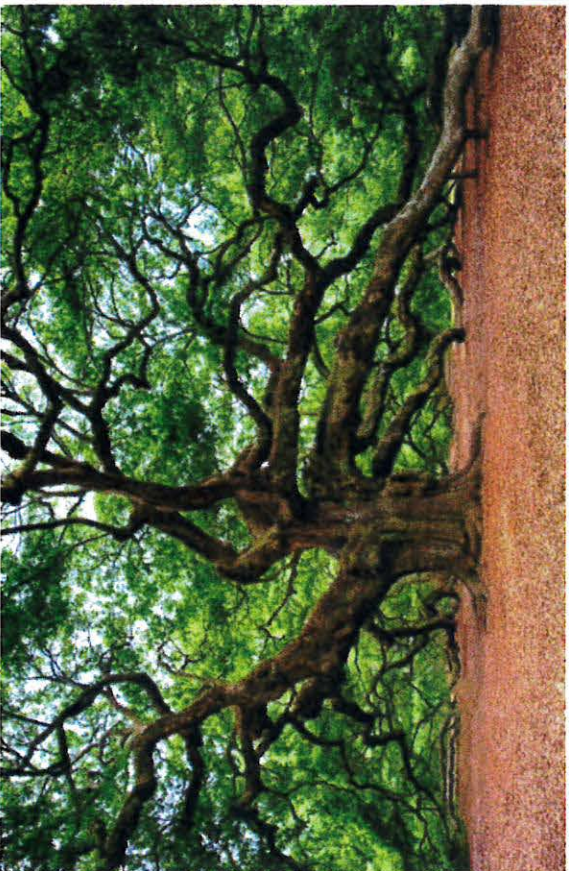
Easy

Just Right

Hard



Oak
Trees



Oak Trees

- Oak trees grow in many parts of Europe and North America.
 - Most oak trees will lose all of their leaves in the fall.
 - When an oak tree is 20 years old it begins to produce acorns.
 - An oak tree may produce 90,000 acorns a year.
 - Oak trees can live up to 300 years.
 - It can grow as tall as 100 feet.
-
- Why do you think the oak tree is called the “king of trees”?





Aspen Trees



Aspen Trees

- Aspen trees can be found in the northern hemisphere.
- They can grow in the woods, mountains, valleys, and parks. They grow best in sunny areas with moist soil.
- Aspen trees are known for their light-weight leaves that make trembling sounds in the wind.
- The leaves change to beautiful colors in the fall.
- It can grow from 45 to 98 feet in height.





Poplar Tree

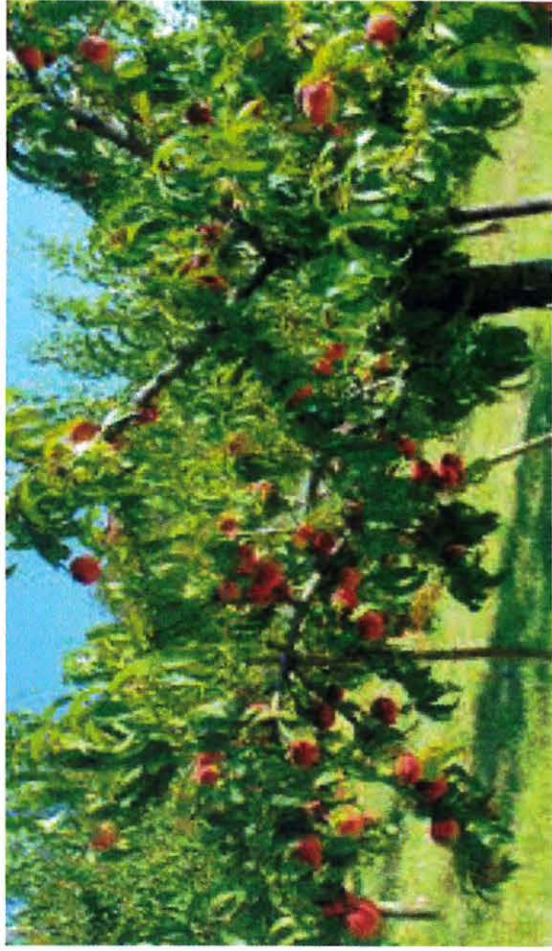


Poplar Tree

- Poplar trees grow in the northern hemisphere.
- It grows best in temperate climates. Meaning, temperatures that are not too hot and not too cold.
- Poplar trees can be found near rivers, ponds and swamps.
- They can grow up to 165 feet in height.
- Poplar trees are often used in making paper, musical instruments, and snowboards!
- Did you know that the famous painting Mona Lisa was painted on the wood that came from poplar tree?



Peach
Tree



Peach Tree

- Peach trees grow in the warm regions of the northern and southern hemisphere.
- The first peach tree is believed to have come from China. It is a symbol of good luck.
- Georgia is the peach capital of the United States.
- Pink flowers grow on a peach tree in the spring. The flower is the beginning of a peach forming.
- Peaches grow on the tree in the late summer and early fall.
- Peaches are a type of stone fruit. This means their seed is inside a stone or pit.

Sycamore Tree



Sycamore Tree

- Sycamore trees came from Europe. Today they can be found all over the world.
- Sycamores can reach 98-130 feet high.
- Sycamore leaves have five points.
- The sycamore's twisted branches provide shelter for small animals such as birds and squirrels.
- A sycamore tree provided shade for General Washington and his troops during battle in Pennsylvania.

Willow Tree



Willow Tree

- The willow tree came from China.
- It can be found throughout the northern hemisphere.
- Willow trees grow 35-50 feet high.
- Its leaves change from green to yellow in the fall.
- If you observe rain falling from the leaves of a willow tree, it has been said to look like tears.



Fir Tree



Fir Tree

- Fir trees are found in North and Central America, Europe, Asia, and North Africa.
- Fir trees grow up to 262 feet tall.
- Fir trees grow best in high elevation.
- Fir trees can be found in northern Arizona.
- The leaves of a fir tree are like needles. They are flat and have rounded tips.
- Fir cones stand up on their branches like candles on a cake.



Beech Tree



Beech Tree

- Beech trees can be found in Europe, Asia and North America.
- The beech tree can grow from 50-164 feet tall.
- The bark of a beech tree is generally smooth and light grey in color.
- A beech tree can live up to 400 years.
- The bark of a beech tree is thin. It is easy to carve initials or symbols onto the tree.



Elevator Operator

Instructions: This activity can be played alone or with other family members. Begin with your “elevator” (hands) on the top floor (above head). Move your hands up and down through all of the floors. As the “elevator” rises and falls, follow the “elevator” with your singing voice (exploring your whole range).

Note Values Worksheet

Instructions: Complete the worksheet.

Notes: The worksheet calls for the use of different colored crayons or other writing utensils. If these are not available, substitute drawing shapes for the colors, as listed below.


RED = triangle


BLUE = square


GREEN = circle

ORANGE = “x”

Note Values Worksheet

Circle the eighth notes in a **RED**. 

Circle the quarter notes in **BLUE**. 

Circle the half notes in **GREEN**. 

Circle the whole notes in **ORANGE**. 



Cowboy Joe

Instructions: Students, have a parent or sibling read the story below. Every time “cowboy call” is said, respond with “yee-haa”, in a sing-song voice.

.....
Cowboy Joe

Cowboy Joe was a bold young man,
He dreamed of rustling cattle, most of
all.

He wanted to see if the cows would
come

When he let out his cowboy call.

yee-haa

He practiced all day from morning to
night,

And he practiced both summer and
fall.

He knew some day he'd have his
chance

To try out his cowboy call.

yee-haa

Well, finally one day, it was proudly
announced

That his ma and pa and all,

Were takin' a trip to his grandfather's
ranch

Where he could try out his cowboy
call.

yee-haa

He jumped for joy and grabbed his
gear

And he ran back down the hall.

He hopped into the car and was ready
to go

To let out his cowboy call.

yee-haa

When he arrived at the ranch he was
happy to see

That the cows were not in the stall.

He dashed to the field where they
quietly grazed

And he let out his cowboy call.

yee-haa

Well they all did come right up to the
fence

And he sure felt ten feet tall.

“I'm Cowboy Joe. See how the cows
come

When I let out my cowboy call.”

yee-haa

Now, that was really some day for
Cowboy Joe

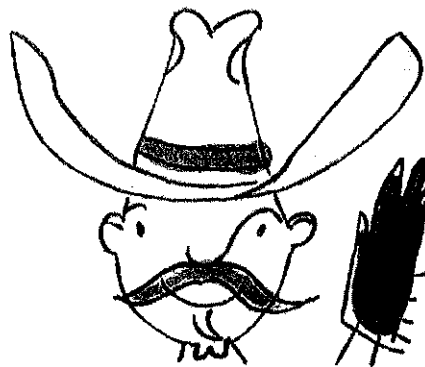
And he sure did have a ball.

Now he's wantin' to try bigger and
better things;

So he's practicing his elephant call.

(?)

— John M. Feierabend



Parent Resources and Materials

Spanish Resources and Worksheets

Day 1: Activity 1

La Escuela Vocabulary


1. La escuela	1. School
2. La maestra	2. Teacher
3. Los útiles	3. Supplies
4. El crayón/ los crayones	4. Crayon/crayons
5. El lápiz/ los lápices	5. Pencil/pencils
6. El libro	6. Book
7. El calendario	7. Calendar
8. lunes	8. Monday
9. martes	9. Tuesday
10. miércoles	10. Wednesday
11. jueves	11. Thursday
12. viernes	12. Friday
13. sábado	13. Saturday
14. domingo	14. Sunday


Day 1: Activity 2


Nombre _____ Fecha _____


► Lee las pistas. Completa el crucigrama.

maestra escuela crayones libros lápiz

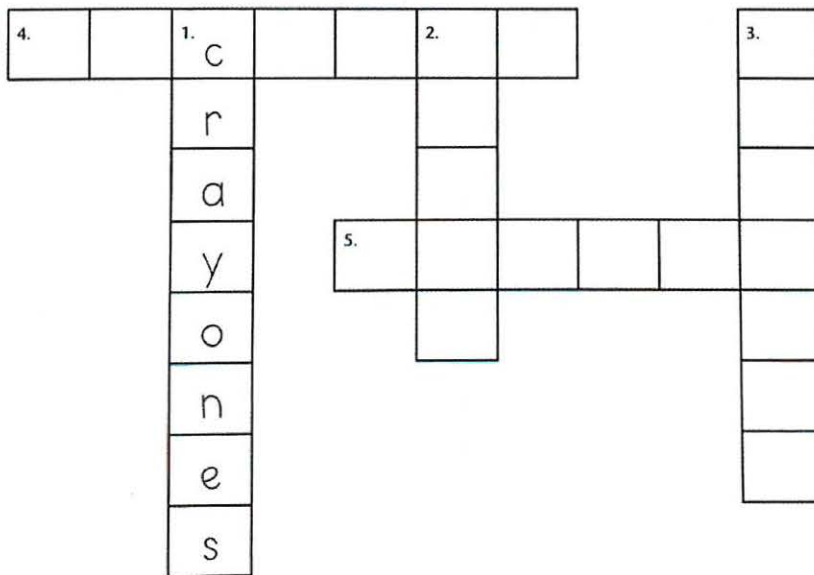
1.  Yo tengo tres _____.

2.  Yo tengo un _____.

3.  Ella es la _____.

4.  Esta es mi _____.

5.  ¿Qué _____ tienes tú?



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