

Week 1, Wednesday 1st Grade Distance Learning

English Language Arts

- Phonogram Learning Activity: Phonogram review (approx 2 minutes)
 - Instructions: Review the Wednesday 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: Wednesday 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 “The Everglades”
- Reading Learning Activity: Read
 - Instructions: Use any remaining time reading a book or on Raz-Kids
- Poetry Learning Activity: Memorize lines 3 & 4, play Tuesday through Friday vocabulary matching game.
 - Instructions: Cut out all of the squares. Turn them over and pick them up one by one, trying to match the vocabulary word to its definition! When you find a matching pair (one vocab word and one definition) set it aside. Get all six words to win the game!

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: Parts of a tree lesson and worksheet on parts of a tree.
 - Instructions: Please have your scholar read the packet about parts of a tree and have them fill in the blanks on the worksheet attached. (You have been provided with an answer sheet as well.)

History

- Learning Activity: The Liberty Bell
- Instructions: Have your scholar read aloud the Liberty Bell page, write the copywork sentence on the lines, and color the bell realistically.

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

Wed., 3/25

<u>word</u>	<u>sentence</u>	<u>word</u>
brown	I rode the brown horse.	brown
town	What town is this?	town
time	I can tell time.	time
have	She will have fun at the beach.	have
blue	The sky is blue.	blue
chance	There is a chance it will rain.	chance
change	Can I change places with you?	change
little	This is my little brother.	little
are	We are good friends.	are

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 _____

The Everglades

A Reading A-Z Level I Leveled Book

Word Count: 217

LEVELED BOOK • I

The EVERGLADES

Connections

Writing and Art

Why is it important to protect the Everglades?

Draw a picture and write about it.

Science

Research to learn more about one of the animals from the book. Create a poster to hang in your classroom to show what you learn. Include pictures and text.

MULTI
level
I•L•O

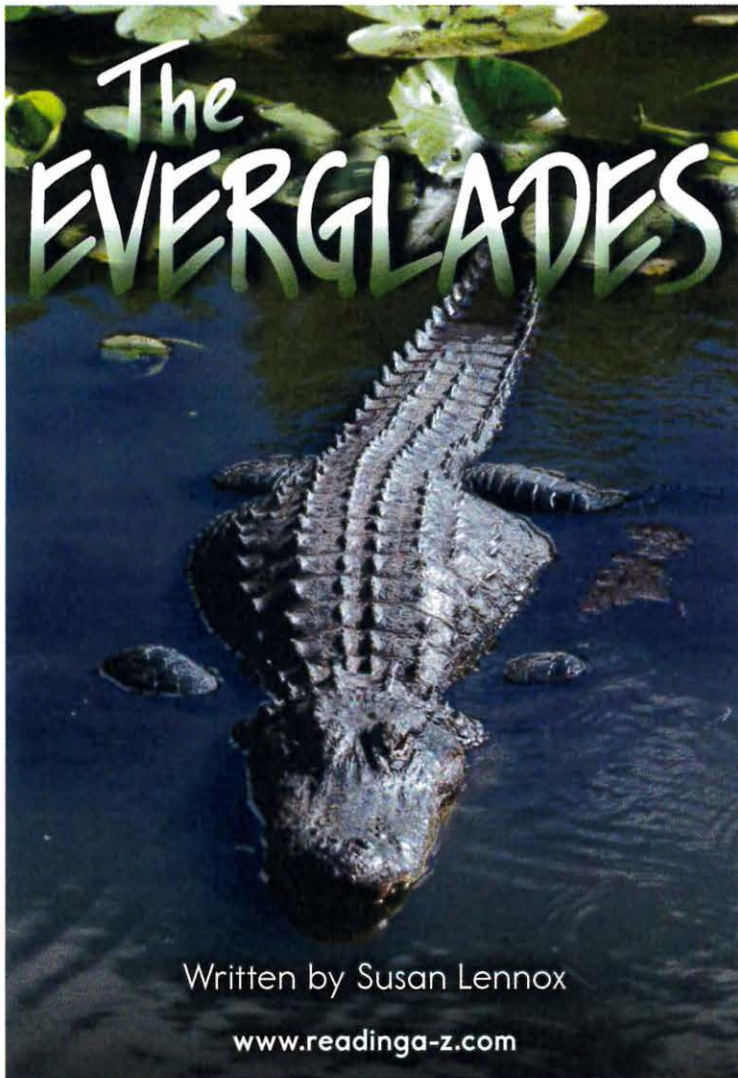
Reading A-Z

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Focus Question

Where is Everglades National Park, and what can you see there?

Words to Know

amazing

mild

areas

national park

change

roots

Cover: Cypress trees grow in water in the Everglades.

Title page: An alligator rests in the marsh.

Page 3: The Everglades was made a national park in 1947.

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The Everglades
Level I Leveled Book
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Correlation

LEVEL I

Fountas & Pinnell	I
Reading Recovery	15-16
DRA	16



Weird and Wonderful

The Everglades is in South Florida.

It has hot, wet summers.

It has **mild**, dry winters.

Water, plants, and animals are everywhere.

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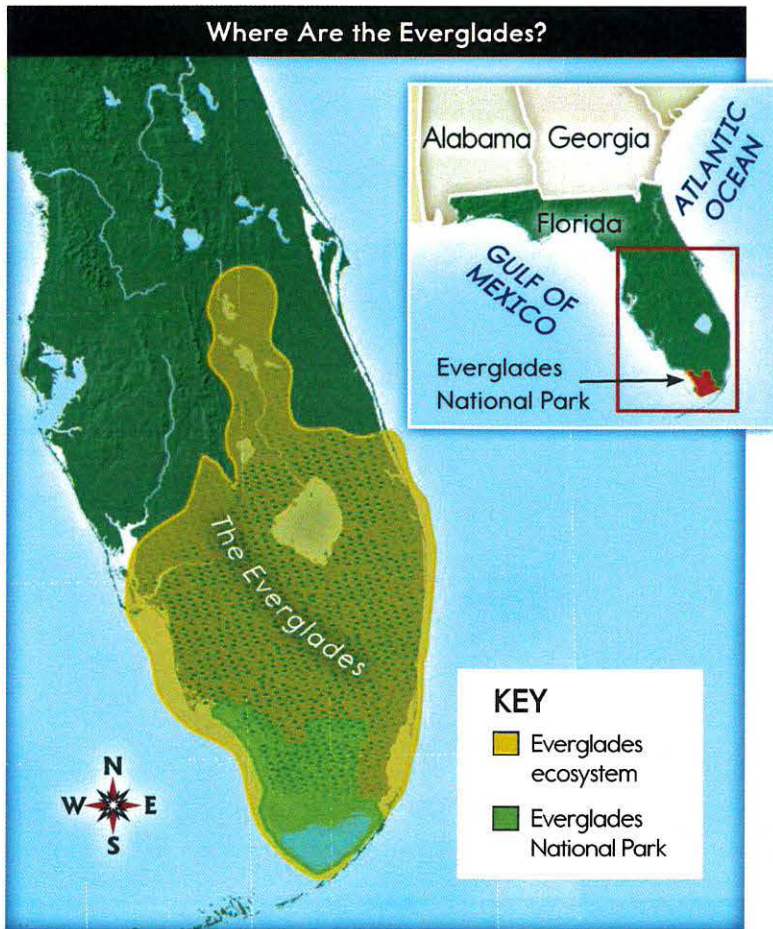
gumbo-limbo tree



skink lizard



stinkpot turtle



More Than a Swamp

The Everglades has many different **areas**.

Some areas have fresh water.

Tall trees grow there.

Some areas have salt water.
The trees that grow there have long **roots**.



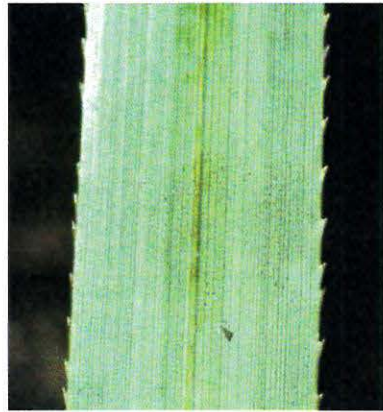
Mangrove tree roots rise above the water.



Fish hide in mangrove roots.

Some areas have tall plants called *sawgrass*.

Its leaves are sharp, like a saw.



Sawgrass has sharp edges.

Some areas have woods.

Tall trees there grow close together.



Tall trees in the hardwood hammocks keep the area shady and cool.

A Park Is Born

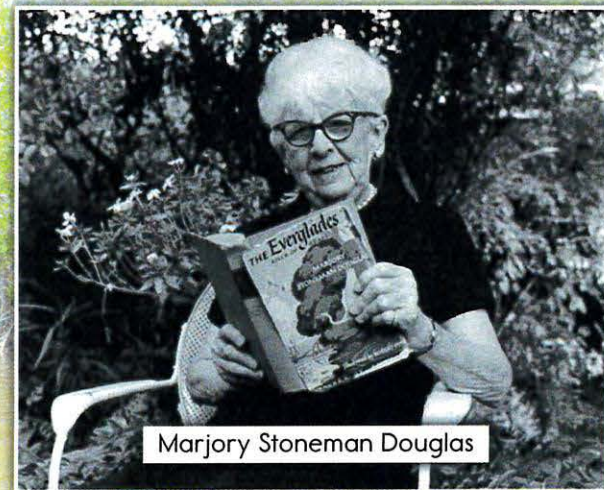
For a long time, the Everglades did not **change**.

Then, some people wanted to farm the land.

They also wanted to build homes there.

River of Grass

In the 1940s, a woman named Marjory Stoneman Douglas wrote a book called *The Everglades: River of Grass*. The book was a big success. It helped the Everglades become a park.



Marjory Stoneman Douglas

Other people thought this was bad. They worked hard to save the Everglades. In 1947, the Everglades became a **national park**.



President Truman made the Everglades a national park in 1947.

Protecting the Park

Making the park was just the beginning. The Everglades still needs help. Changing weather is a problem. It is hard on the plants and animals that live there.



Birds in the Everglades are in danger due to changing weather.

Some plants and animals were brought to the Everglades from other places.

They make it harder for Everglades plants and animals to live.



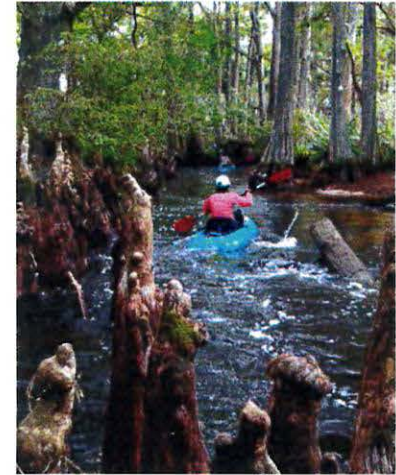
Scientists hold a giant python found in the Everglades in 2009.

Into the Wild

People come from all over to visit the Everglades.

They walk on the trails.

They ride boats on the water.



A park visitor kayaks through the swamps.



Airboats travel easily across the shallow water in the Everglades.



great white egret



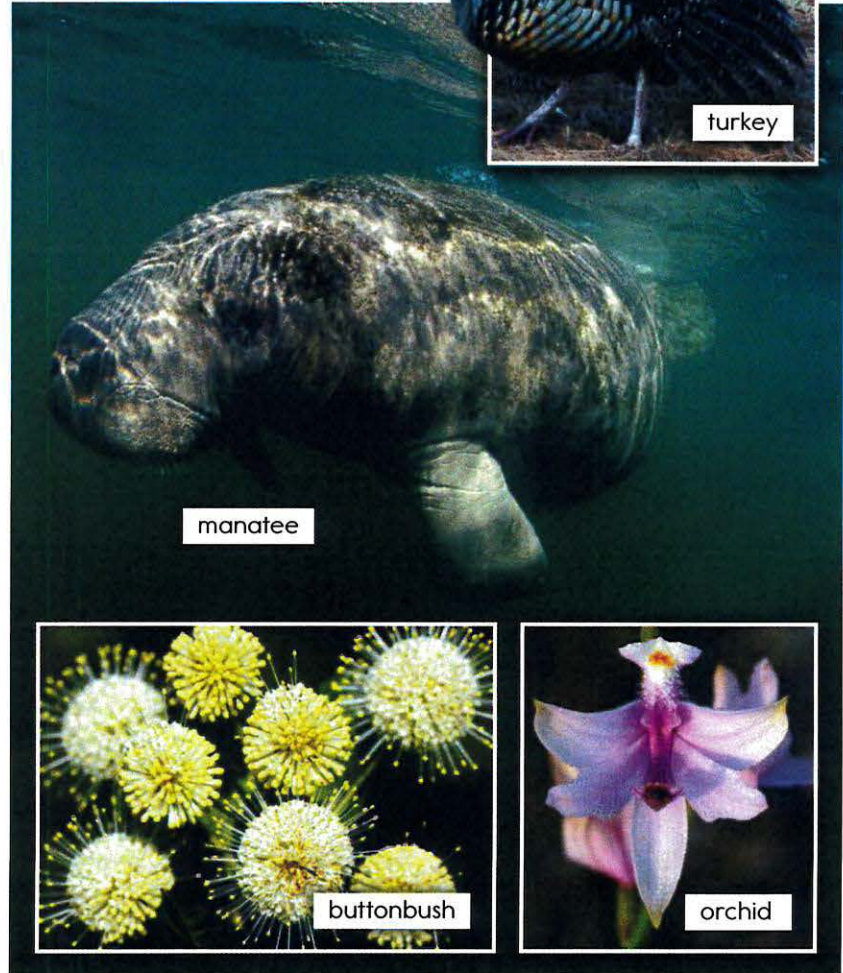
Florida panther

They see the **amazing** sights.
Beautiful birds, animals, and plants
are everywhere.

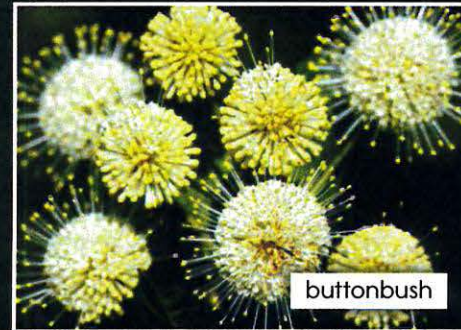
Those things are what make
the Everglades special.
It is a park like
no other.



turkey



manatee



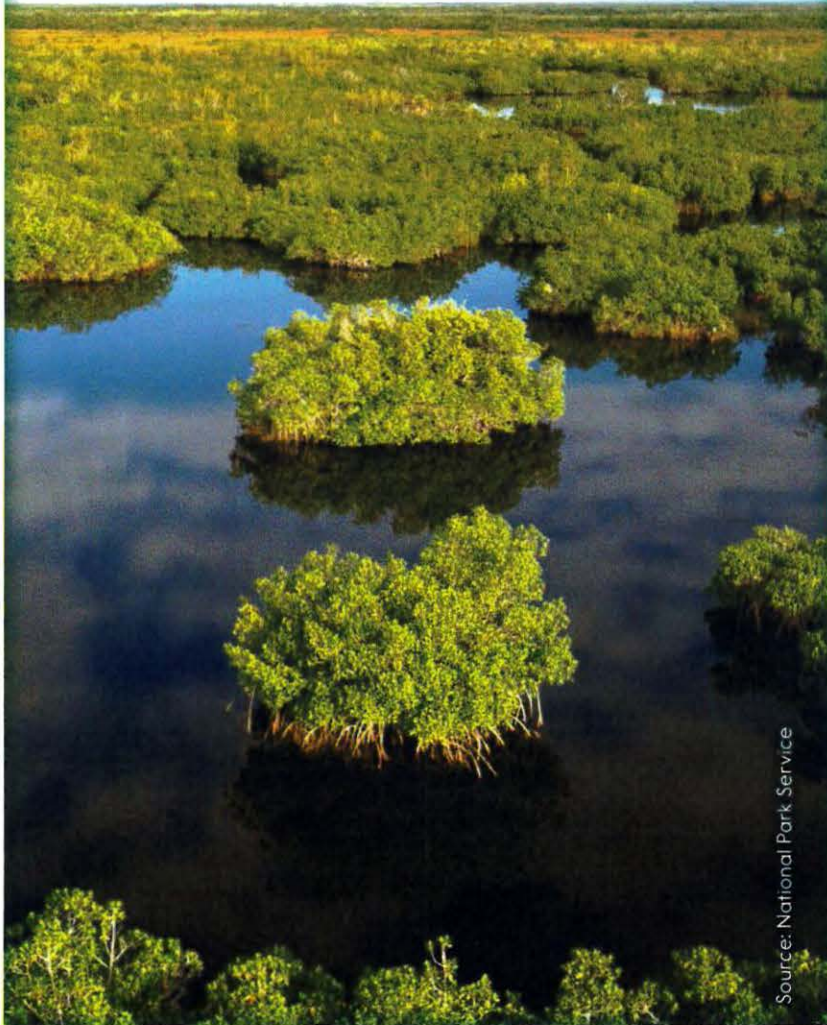
buttonbush



orchid

The Everglades by the Numbers

- ✦ 1.5 million acres (607,000 ha)
- ✦ Over 1 million visitors each year
- ✦ Over 360 types of birds
- ✦ About 120 types of trees
- ✦ More than 40 types of mammals
- ✦ More than 50 types of reptiles



Source: National Park Service

Glossary

- amazing** (adj.) causing great wonder or surprise (p. 13)
- areas** (n.) regions or pieces of land often used for a special purpose (p. 5)
- change** (v.) to make or become different (p. 8)
- mild** (adj.) not extreme (p. 4)
- national park** (n.) an area of government-owned land protected for its history, landscape, and wildlife (p. 9)
- roots** (n.) the parts of a plant that grow under the ground, holding the plant in place and taking in water and nutrients from the soil (p. 6)

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:

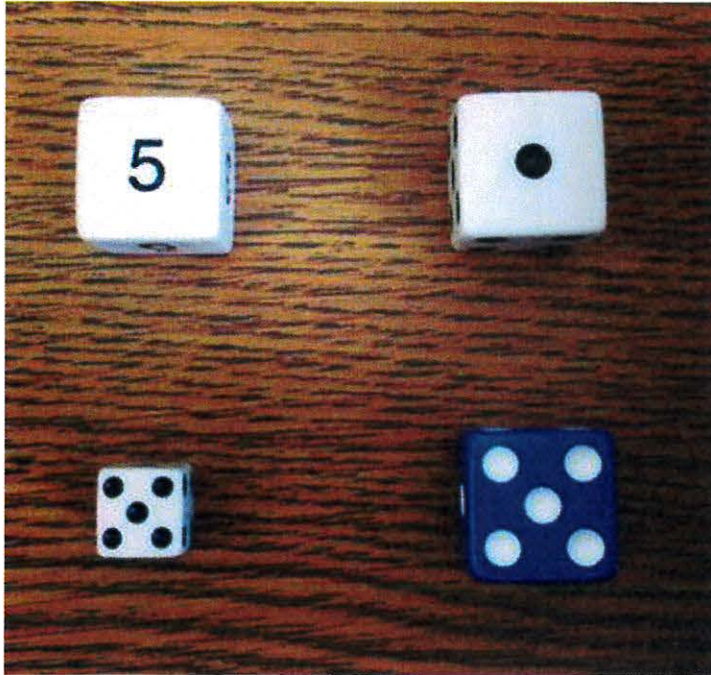
Would you Rather...

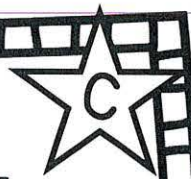
A.	B.
<p>Have 10 minutes of free time at 9:00a.m. and 15 minutes of free time at 10:00a.m.</p> 	<p>Have a half-hour of free time</p>

Defend your answer.

Wednesday math puzzle

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





Name _____

part part whole

Fill in the part-part-whole boxes.

15	7

8	
	5

14	9

18	
	10

12	4

5	2

10	6

9	
	2

17	8

This was:
(Circle one)

Easy

Just Right

Hard



Trees

Trees are an important part of our world. They provide wood for building and pulp for making paper. They provide habitats for all sorts of insects, birds, and other animals. Many types of fruits and nuts come from trees. Including apples, oranges, walnuts, pears and peaches. Even the sap of the tree is useful as food for insects and for making maple syrup.

Trees also help to keep our air clean and our ecosystems healthy. We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Trees breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. We're perfect partners!

Trees do a lot for us, our environment and other plants and animals in nature but we don't just love trees for practical reasons. Trees can also be very beautiful. Tall enough they seem to touch the sky, and so big around you can't even hug them. Thousands of artists have painted pictures of trees. I would guess that just about everyone on Earth has at some point in their life stopped to enjoy the beauty of a tree.



There are 2 main types of trees: Deciduous and Coniferous



Deciduous Trees

- **Deciduous trees** are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn when their leaves are mature, or fully grown. Deciduous trees in the northern hemisphere lose their leaves in preparation for cold weather during the season of winter. However, deciduous trees located in tropical forests lose their leaves at the beginning of the dry season. Their leaves are round and flat.



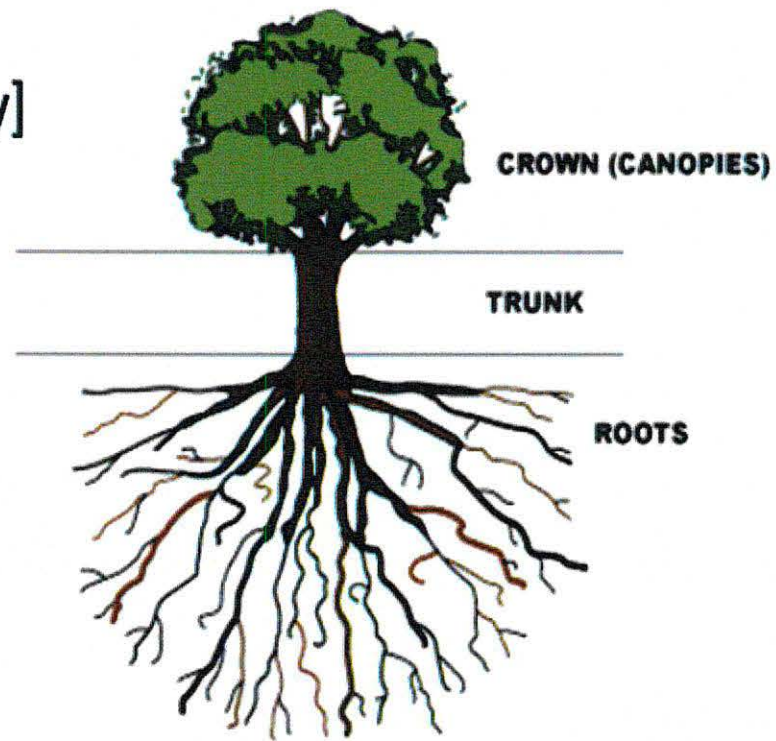
Coniferous or Evergreen Trees

- The leaves of evergreens are usually thick and have a leathery texture. They are often needlelike. A leaf may remain on an evergreen tree for two years or longer and may fall during any season.



There are 3 main parts to a tree.

- Crown [Canopy]
- Trunk
- Roots



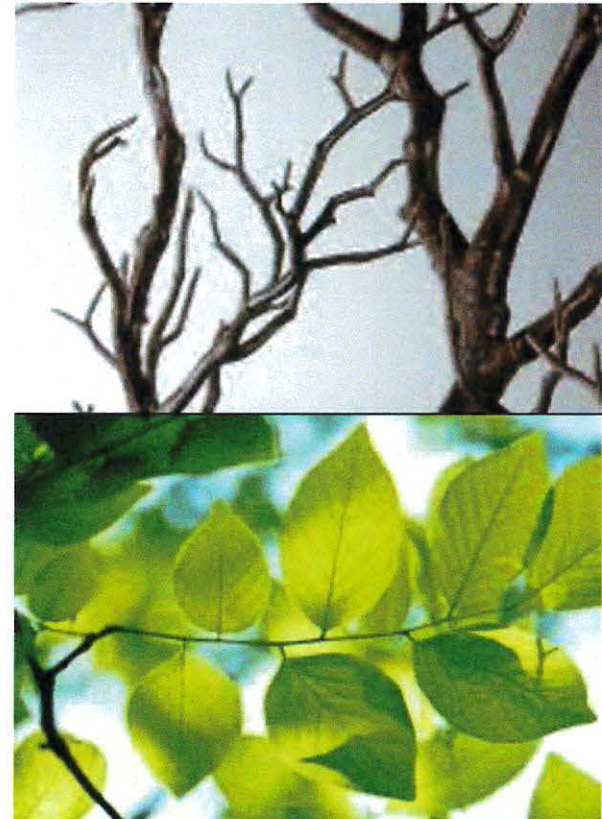
The Crown

It gathers sunlight, makes food for growth, helps filter air, and produces oxygen.



The crown has stems and leaves

- **Stems** Support the leaves, flowers and fruits. The stems keep the leaves in the light and provide a place for the plant to keep its flowers and fruits. They transport fluids between the roots and the leaves.
- **Leaves** are important because they are the primary source of photosynthesis, which is how plants feed themselves. Photosynthesis is the process of turning light into food for the plant. Leaves are very important to a plant's survival.

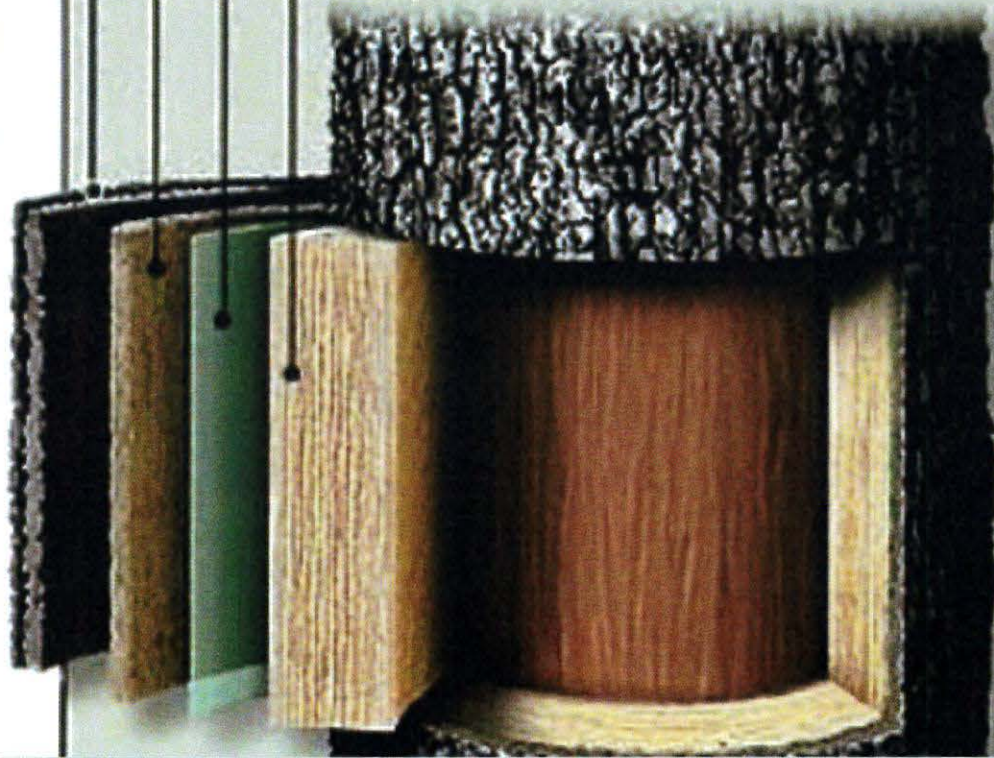


Outer Bark protects tree from injuries

Inner bark (phloem) carries prepared food from leaves to cambium layer

Cambium (microscopic) builds the cells

Sapwood (xylem) carries food from roots to leaves



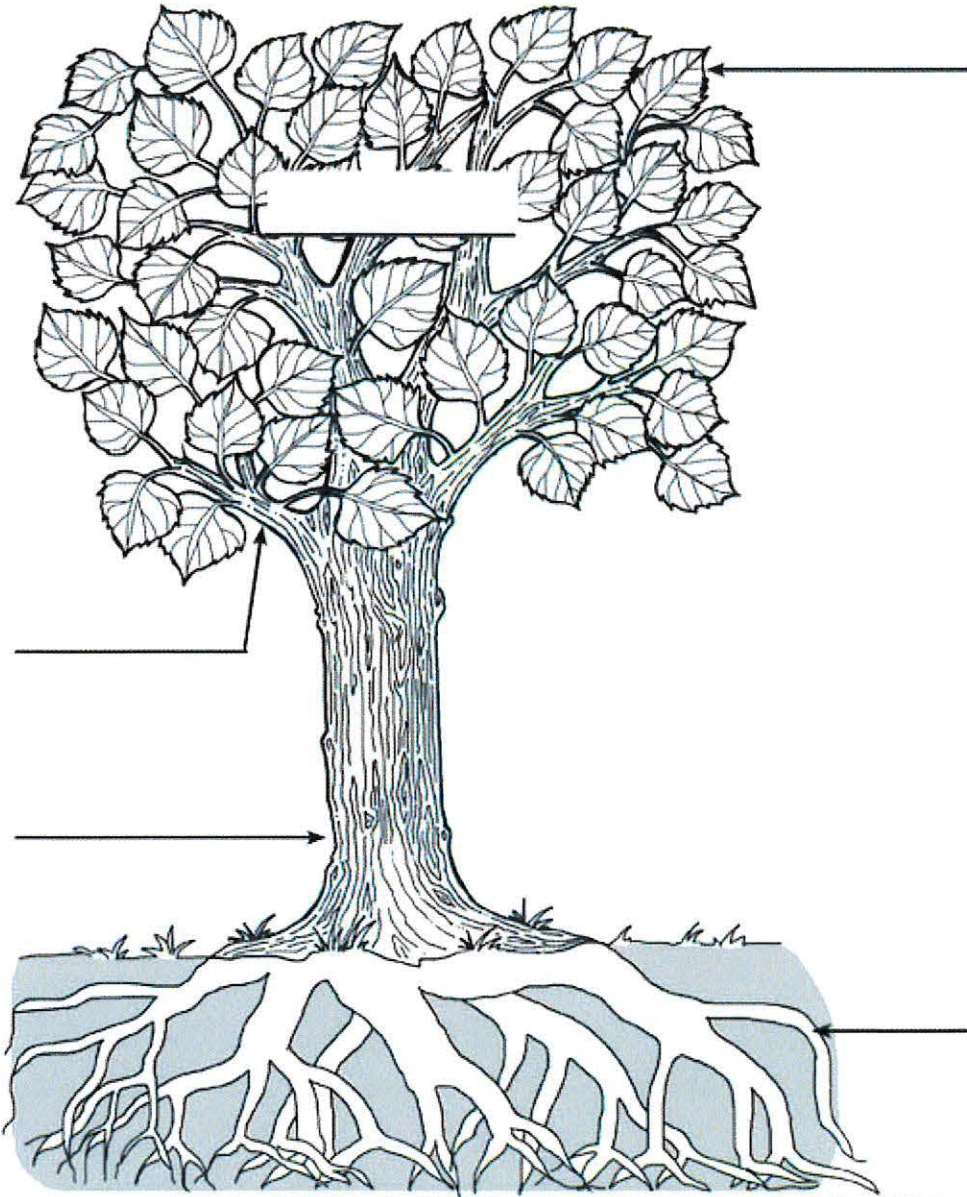
The **trunk** is the part of a tree that connects the leafy crown with its roots. ... This allows the leaves to obtain water and nutrients that are necessary to keep the tree alive. Food made in the leaves is then transported down to the roots and to other parts of the tree for growth.

Roots

Roots support your trees by anchoring them in the soil. They absorb water and nutrients from the ground and store the nutrients and elements that trees need to grow and thrive.



Name the Parts of the Tree



1st Grade History Assignments

Week of Mar. 23-27

Topic: Symbols of the United States of America

Mon. : The American Flag

Read aloud The American Flag page. Copy the copywork sentence in your nicest handwriting. Color the American flag with crayons, colored pencils, or markers. (The first stripe at the top of the flag is red.)

Wed. : The Liberty Bell

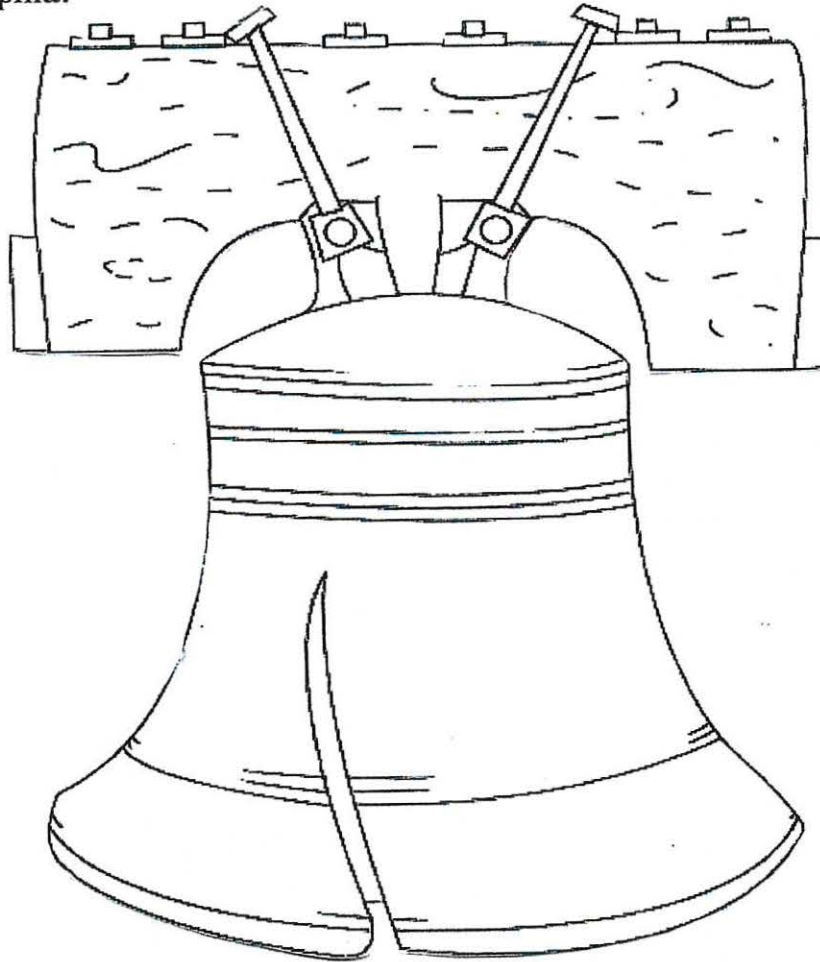
Read aloud The Liberty Bell page. Copy the copywork sentence in your nicest handwriting. Color the Liberty Bell with crayons, colored pencils, or markers.

Fri. : The Bald Eagle

Read aloud The Bald Eagle page. Copy the copywork sentence in your nicest handwriting. Color the bald eagle with crayons, colored pencils, or markers.

The Liberty Bell

On July 4, 1776, the big Liberty Bell rang out to tell the people of Philadelphia that the colonies had declared their independence. Almost sixty years later it cracked, but it is still a symbol of our country. You can see the bell if you go to Philadelphia!



Copywork:

The Liberty Bell was rung on special occasions.
