



Wednesday

**LESSONS**

Grade K

March 30th – April 3rd, 2020

### **Wednesday English Language Arts (40 minutes total) Wednesday**

- **Activity 1: Spalding Practice Phonogram Test (8-10 minutes)** Allow your student to write the phonograms one time on any paper you have at home. Students should write their names and the date at the top of their papers. (No worksheet this week.) **The phonograms for the practice test are: ph, ci (short), sh, ck (two letters), a, b, ew, z, f, ui (not used).**
  - Instructions: 1. Remind your child to check that he is using the correct pencil grip.
  - 2. Say the phonogram to your child. The student should write the phonogram. If the student does not know the phonogram or writes the wrong phonogram, please show him immediately so he may practice it correctly.
  
- **Activity 2: Spalding Writing (5 minutes)** Allow your student to write the words on any paper you have at home. Students should write their names and the date at the top of their papers. (No worksheet this week.) **The words are: late, let, big, bg, beg, bog, bug, he, is, did.**
  - Instructions: **Students will write the Spalding words one time, using a writing utensil of their choice: pencil, crayon, marker, chalk, paint, etc.**
  
- **Activity 3: Spalding phonogram flashcards (3-5 minutes)**
  - Instructions: Spend 3-5 minutes practicing the phonogram flashcards 1-70 (If you have the Spalding app, you may use that to review instead of flashcards.)
  
- **Activity 4: Practice the sight word list -Week 2. (1-5 minutes)**
  - Instructions: Read the weekly sight word list. The goal is to be fluent at reading the words by Friday. **The sight words are: late, let, big, bag, beg, bog, bug, he, is, did.** You may write the words on a paper for your student to read all week or refer to the “Monday’s Printing Optional File” if you would like to print out a copy of the sight word list. It is the same list all week (Week 2 sight words.)
  
- **Activity 5: Reading (15-20 minutes)**
  - Instructions: Your student should read one of the books your teacher has assigned to you. Please look for an email from your teacher, which will include an attachment of the leveled phonics reader. Students who have graduated from the phonics readers should read a book from RAZ Kids or a book you have at home.

### **Mathematics (Wednesday)**

- **Learning Activity 1: Subtraction word problems**
  - Instructions: Please solve at least one of the subtraction word problems using any of the strategies we have learned in class (using manipulatives like blocks or cheerios, drawing a picture and crossing out, using your fingers, counting backwards, etc.). Also, draw a picture to show which strategy you used and write the full equation as well! (Challenge: Encourage your student to solve it using more than one strategy. Encourage your student to draw a number bond and fill in the parts and whole.)

- “Sam ate 2 gummy bears and 3 gummy worms. How many gummies did he eat? Write an addition equation to show your answer.”
- “Count how many males and females are in your family. How many people are there altogether? Write an addition equation to show your answer.”
- Activity 2: Counting by 5’s, 2’s, and 10’s
  - Instructions:
    - Count by 5’s while marching in place (up to 100 or higher!)
    - Count by 2’s to 10 while touching your toes! (Count at least up to 10, go higher if you can!)
    - Count by 10’s while hopping up and down. (up to 100 or higher!)
- Activity 3: Write numbers 1-20
  - Instructions: On a piece of paper write numbers 1-20. You may use any type of writing utensil: crayons, markers, chalk, paint, etc.

### Science (Wednesday)

- Learning Activity: Students will explore their sense of smell. What do we use to smell? (our nose). There are millions of tiny little hairs called cilia that are inside at the top of our nose. These hairs are connected to smell sensors which send signals straight to our brain and lets us know what we are smelling.



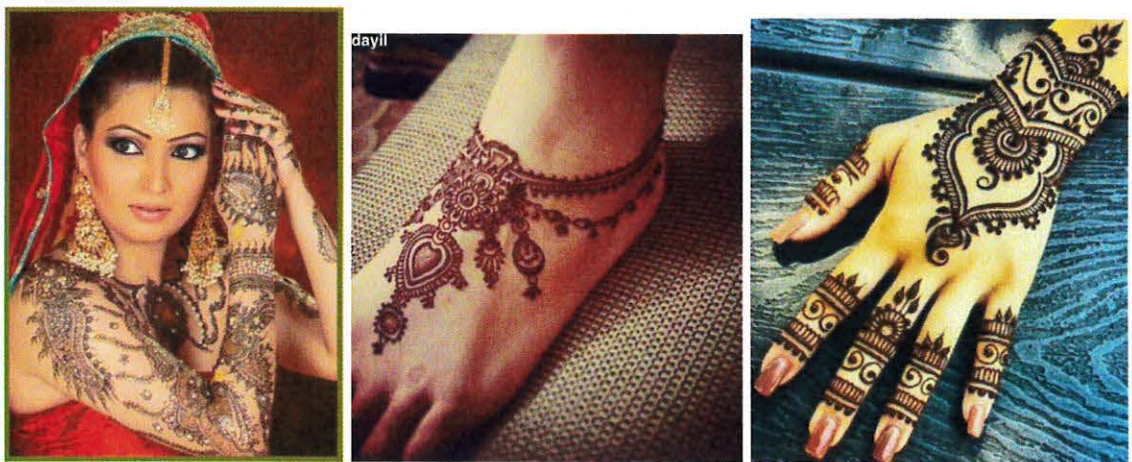
What can smell tell us? (smell can give us information about our environment). If we walked into a candy shop we would know we were somewhere with lots of delicious sweets around. When we walk into a movie theater we can smell the yummy popcorn right away. During the holidays there are lots of smells that let you know what time of year it is; maybe your house smells like pine needles or fresh baked cookies or your favorite holiday treat. We can smell fresh air after it rains. We can smell grass after it has been cut. How about clothes after they come out of the laundry, they smell so fresh and clean. What if you smelled your socks in your hamper before they got washed? They would smell very different don’t you think? Smell can also alert us of trouble even if we can’t see anything. What is an example of trouble we could smell?(smoke/something burning, sour milk/stale food).

Instructions: For your activity, go around your house or yard and find five things you can smell. Draw a picture of what you think smells the best.

## History (Wednesday)

- Learning Activity: Students will learn about the traditions surrounding the use of henna in India.
- Instructions: Please read and discuss the following with your students:
  - Does your family have any special traditions for special days of the year? (Birthdays, Holidays, First Day/Last Day of School, etc.)
  - Henna is a brown dye made from a plant.
  - Because of its staining quality, Henna has been used throughout the ages, as a tradition, to dye hair and create body art designs.
  - Henna is believed to have cooling properties and was originally used to help cool people down in the hot summers. People would soak the bottoms of their feet and the palms of their hands in the henna, and as long as the henna stain was there, they would be cool.
  - As the henna began to fade, it would sometimes leave behind designs. This is led to the idea of using the henna as a decorative design.
  - It then became tradition to use henna for special occasions such as holidays, birthdays, and weddings.
  - The most popular of the traditions is the Mehndi (henna) Night where the bride, her family, relatives and friends get together to celebrate the wedding to come.
  - The bride gets extensive henna patterns done on her hands and feet that go to her elbows and sometimes, knees. The bridal patterns can take hours and are often done by multiple henna artists.

Please see the examples of henna being used in the images below:



**Activity:** Trace your hand on a piece of paper and draw your own henna design with a brown colored pencil or crayon.