

1ST GRADE

Standards Practice Pack F

READING, WRITING, & MATH

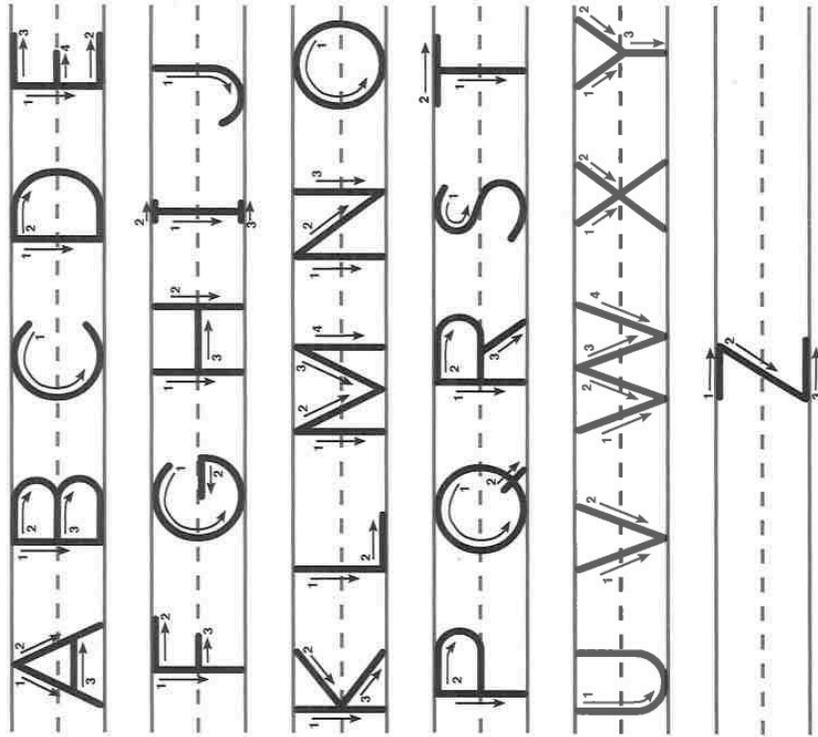
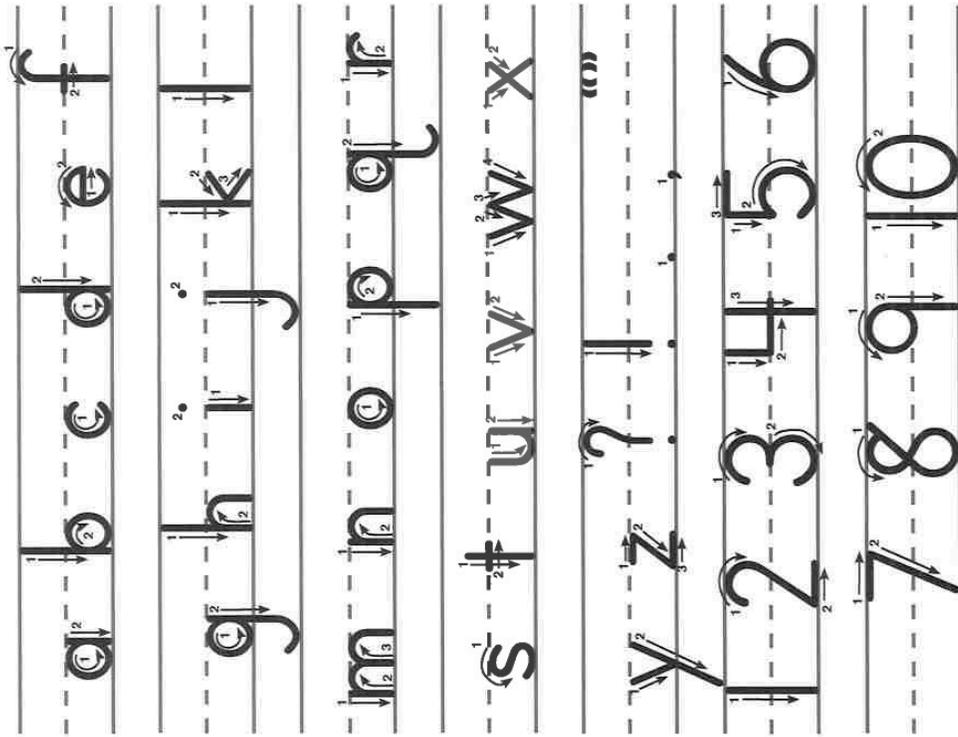
Complete one assignment for reading, writing, and math each day.



Reading: Read the selection and answer the questions. When you are finished, be sure to read a great book!

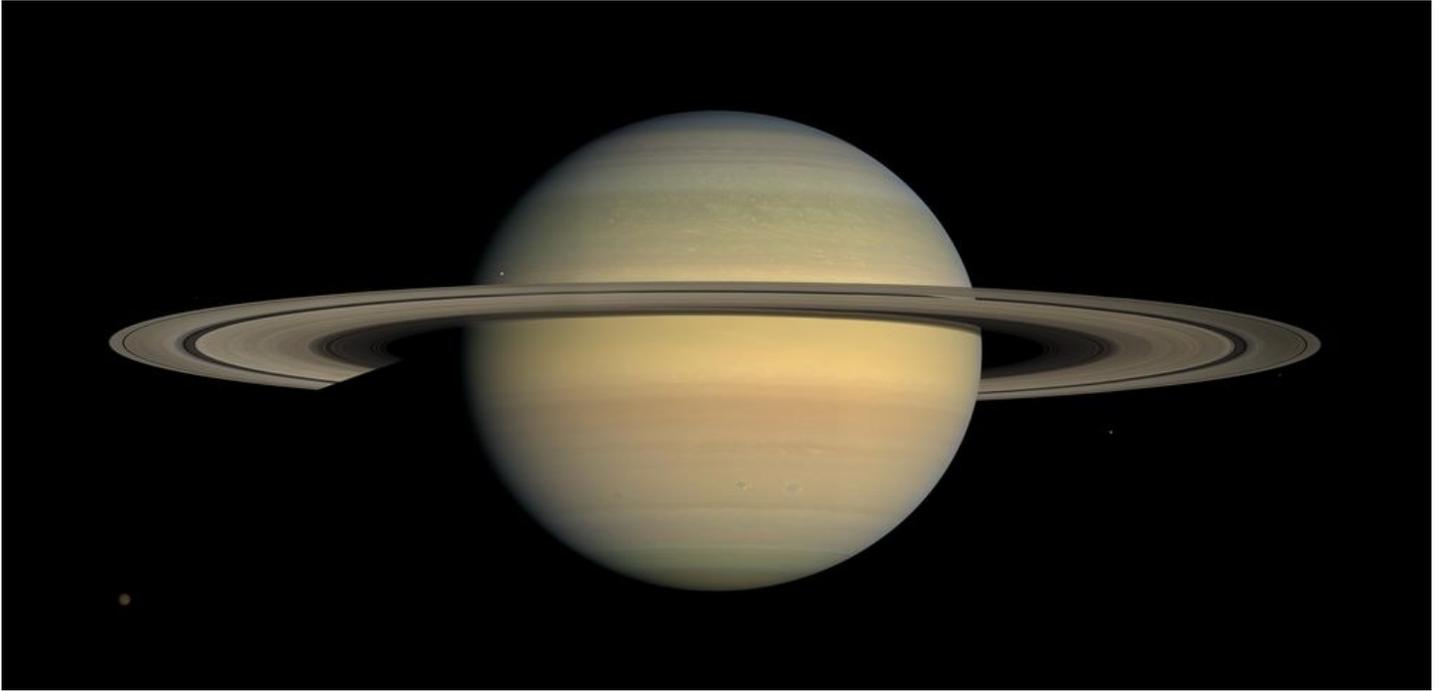
Writing: Read the prompt and respond in writing. This is a great opportunity to practice your best writing skills and good handwriting.

Math: Complete the standards practice page. Draw pictures or use objects to help you.



Saturn, a Planet with Rings

by Susan LaBella



Saturn is a planet. Saturn and seven other planets move around the sun. The solar system is the name for the sun, planets, and other smaller bodies that move around the sun.

Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun. It is the second-biggest planet in the solar system. Jupiter is the largest.

Saturn is one of a few planets with rings around it. The three main rings are called A, B, and C. Scientists say the rings are made of ice, dust, and rocks. These rings move around Saturn at different speeds.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do we call the sun, planets, and other smaller bodies that move around the sun?

- A. Jupiter
- B. the solar system
- C. Saturn

2. How does the text describe Saturn?

- A. Saturn is very far from the sun and is the largest planet in the solar system.
- B. Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun and second-biggest planet in the solar system.
- C. Saturn is small, red, and very cold. It has lots of aliens living on it.

3. Several planets in the solar system, including Saturn, have rings around them. What part of the text shows us that this is true?

- A. Jupiter is the largest planet.
- B. Saturn and seven other planets move around the sun.
- C. Saturn is one of a few planets with rings around it.

4. What is "Saturn, a Planet with Rings" mainly about?

- A. the solar system
- B. Jupiter
- C. Saturn

5. What are Saturn's rings made of?

Saturn's rings are made of ice, dust,

6. What did you learn from "Saturn, a Planet with Rings"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Use information from the text to discuss how the planets in the solar system are the same and how they are different.

8. Draw a picture of Saturn.

Meet the School Nurse

by ReadWorks



Some schools have a special helper. That helper is the school nurse.

What does the school nurse do? The nurse helps you if you feel sick or get hurt. The nurse might give you an eye test or a hearing test.

The nurse shows you the right way to wash your hands. The nurse also teaches you about healthy foods.

Be sure to thank your school nurse for helping you stay healthy!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What test might a school nurse give you?

- A. a reading test
- B. a math test
- C. an eye or hearing test

2. This passage describes a school nurse's job. One part of a school nurse's job is to teach. What might your school nurse teach you about?

- A. healthy foods
- B. the best candy
- C. writing

3. The school nurse helps you stay clean. Which part of the passage shows this is true?

- A. "The nurse helps you if you feel sick or hurt."
- B. "The nurse might give you an eye test or a hearing test."
- C. "The nurse shows you the right way to wash your hands."

4. What is the main idea in "Meet the School Nurse"?

- A. School nurses give you your shots.
- B. School nurses help you stay healthy.
- C. School nurses teach you how to read.

5. Who helps you at school if you feel sick or get hurt?

6. What did you learn from "Meet the School Nurse"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain how a school nurse is helpful to everyone in school.

8. Draw a school nurse helping someone.

Seeing



Sight is one of your five senses. It helps you learn about the world around you.

You see things with your eyes. When you see something, light is bouncing off that thing and into your eyes. Your eyes take in lots of information from that light. They take in information about color, shape, and movement. Then they send that information to your brain. Your brain can tell you what you're looking at!

Eyes are very important. They help you spot danger so you can stay safe. They help you spot the things around you so you can move through the world. And they help you spot your friend on the school bus, too!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which of your five senses is this text about?

- A. hearing
- B. sight
- C. touch

2. This text explains how you see things with your eyes. What happens after light bounces off something.

- A. the light goes into your eyes
- B. the light goes to your brain
- C. the light disappears

3. Read this sentence about sight:

Your eyes take in information from light and send it to your brain, which tells you what you are looking at.

What body part actually tells you what you are looking at?

- A. Your eyes tell you what you are looking at.
- B. Your brain tells you what you are looking at.
- C. Your brain and eyes tell you what you are looking at.

4. What is "Seeing" mostly about?

- A. what we can see
- B. how sight helps you learn
- C. how we see

5. What kind of information does your eye take in?

Our eyes take in information about _____.

6. What did you learn from "Seeing"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Why are your eyes important? Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a picture of light going into your eye. Be sure to draw a line to show the path the light is taking.

Seven Large Lands

by ReadWorks



Our world is made up of land and water. The seven large lands are called continents. The United States is part of the continent of North America. The continents from largest to smallest are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

This silly sentence may help you remember the names of the continents:

All Ants Need Sugar And Eat Apples.

The first letter of each word matches the first letter of the name of a continent. Test yourself. See if you can remember the seven continents!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a continent?

- A. a place with its own government
- B. a large chunk of land
- C. a trick that you play on someone

2. What does this passage list for us?

- A. the biggest cities in the world
- B. the countries in North America
- C. the seven continents

3. The continents from largest to smallest are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. What does this tell us about the sizes of the different continents?

- A. The continents are all small.
- B. The continents are all the same size.
- C. The continents are different sizes.

4. What is "Seven Large Lands" mostly about?

- A. the seven continents
- B. where the United States is on a map
- C. how to remember things in school

5. What continent is the United States a part of?

6. What did you learn from "Seven Large Lands"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Use the silly sentence from the passage to help you remember the names of the seven continents. As a challenge, try to remember the names in order from largest to smallest.

8. Draw a picture of a continent.

Some Birds Don't Fly

by Rachele Kreisman



Most birds fly. Some do not. Penguins, ostriches, and kiwis do not fly. Like all birds, they have feathers. They also hatch from eggs.

Penguins live on land and in water. They have short legs. They waddle when they walk. Penguins use their wings to swim. Their wings are like flippers.

Ostriches are the largest birds. They can grow taller than the tallest person on Earth! They are fast runners. They use their wings for balance.

Kiwis have brown feathers. Their beaks are long. They use their beaks to find and eat bugs. Kiwis have tiny wings. Their wings are too small for flying.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do all birds have in common?

- A. All birds live in nests high in trees.
- B. All birds can fly.
- C. All birds have feathers and hatch from eggs.

2. This text describes three birds that cannot fly. Instead of flying, what do penguins use their wings for?

- A. clapping
- B. swimming
- C. balance

3. Some birds use their wings to fly. Ostriches can't fly. They use their wings for balance. Based on this information, what is true about birds and their wings?

- A. All birds use wings for the same thing.
- B. All birds use their wings for balance.
- C. Different birds use their wings for different things.

4. What is the main idea in "Some Birds Don't Fly"?

A. All birds have feathers.

B. Most birds fly, but some do not.

C. Penguins are great swimmers, but ostriches are fast runners.

5. What does a kiwi use its long beak for?

A kiwi uses its beak for

6. What did you learn from "Some Birds Don't Fly"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Not all birds use their wings for flying. What information from the text shows us this is true?

8. Draw a kiwi bird.

Name _____

Write a description about a car. Use words to tell about the color and how many lights it has.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Name _____

Write a sentence to describe a bird. Use a color word to help describe it. Draw a picture of your bird.



Four sets of handwriting practice lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Name _____

Write a sentence about two friends that play together. Draw a picture of the two friends.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Name _____

Write a sentence about the snow. Use verbs to tell what the snow does. Draw a picture.



Four sets of primary writing lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing space for writing a sentence.

Name:

Date:

Grade 1 Mathematics Homework • Make 10/Subtract 10

Abby picked flowers on Sunday. She has a total of ten flowers. Some are pink and some are purple. Show three possible combinations for pink and purple flowers that she could have.

Draw a picture and write an equation to match each combination.

Picture

Equation

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

Picture

Equation

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

Picture

Equation

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

Fill in the blank to complete the equations.

$$9 = 10 - \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$
$$= 3$$

$$10 - \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = 4$$

$$10 - \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

Name:

Date:

Grade 1 Mathematics Homework • Story problems, result and change unknown

Solve the problem below using words, pictures, and/or numbers. Record an equation to go with the problem.

Susan brought 3 pumpkin pies to the Thanksgiving meal. Linda brought 4 apple pies. How many pies are available to be eaten on Thanksgiving?

Ella bought a 16 pound turkey for Thanksgiving. After the meal, 6 pounds of turkey was left. How many pounds of turkey was eaten?

Name:

Date:

Grade 1 Mathematics Homework • Counting Back from 99

1. Count backwards starting at 100. Stop when you get to 50.
2. Write the 4 numbers that come before.

_____, _____, _____, _____, **63**

3. Write the 2 numbers that come before and after.

_____, _____, **28**, _____, _____,

4. Write the numbers that are between 58 and 77.

58, _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____, **77**

Hundred Chart (0-119)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119

Name:

Date:

Grade 1 Mathematics Homework • Compare Numbers to 120

Use the $>$ or $<$ symbol to make the inequality true.

$36 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 84$

$93 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 39$

$74 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 79$

$21 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 19$

Write two-digit numbers on the lines to make the inequality true.

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} < \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} < \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$