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.
The bald eagle is a symbol of the United States. A symbol is something that stands for something else. The bald eagle stands for the country's strength. Here are some things we know about bald eagles.

Bald eagles have wonderful sight. This helps them find food. They have strong claws to eat a fish or snake.
Bald eagles are fast! Their powerful, wide wings help them fly very quickly.

Bald eagles build huge nests from sticks and grass. They build nests high in trees.

Baby eaglets hatch from eggs. Both parents bring the babies food. Soon the eaglets can fly and leave the nest.
1. Where do bald eagles build nests?
   A. underground
   B. in caves
   C. high in trees

2. The text describes several characteristics of bald eagles. What does a bald eagle have that helps it fly very quickly?
   A. wonderful sight
   B. strong, sharp claws
   C. powerful, wide wings

3. Mother and father bald eagles both take care of their baby eaglets. What part of the text tells us that this is true?
   A. Soon the eaglets can fly and leave the nest.
   B. Bald eagles build huge nests from sticks and grass.
   C. Both parents bring the babies food.
4. What is "The American Bird" mostly about?
   A. eaglets
   B. American symbols
   C. bald eagles

5. What do bald eagles have that helps them find food?

Bald eagles have

6. What did you learn from "The American Bird"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Use information from the text to explain why the bald eagle stands for the United States' strength.

8. Draw a picture of a bald eagle with food in its claws.
There are five senses that both humans and many animals have. But some animals have one sense that is super sharp.

Chameleons have super sight. They can move their two eyes separately from each other. Chameleons can look two ways at the same time.
Catfish have super taste. Humans have taste buds on our tongues. Catfish have taste buds all over their bodies. Catfish are like swimming tongues!

Red foxes have super hearing. They can hear mice squeaking under the snow from very far away. The red fox's super hearing helps it catch dinner in the wintertime!
1. How many senses do humans and many animals have in common?

   A. one
   B. seven
   C. five

2. This text describes the supersharpen sense of three animals. What sense do chameleons have that is supersharpen?

   A. hearing
   B. taste
   C. sight

3. Catfish have taste buds all over their bodies. What does this information tell us about catfish?

   A. Catfish can taste the water without even opening their mouth.
   B. Catfish swallow the water around them to taste it.
   C. Catfish don't taste their food very well.
4. What is "Super Animal Senses" mainly about?
   A. the five senses
   B. a catfish's sense of taste
   C. the super senses of three animals

5. What sense does a red fox have that is supersharp?
   The sense that a red fox has that is supersharp is

6. What did you learn from "Super Animal Senses"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Describe what makes a sense "supersharp." Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a picture of a red fox hunting for dinner in the wintertime.
Meet a Baby Panda
by ReadWorks

In the United States, pandas live in zoos. Some baby pandas are born in the zoo.

At first, a baby panda does not look like its mother. It does not have much hair at all. Its eyes are closed. The baby drinks its mother's milk. The mother holds the baby in her paws.

The baby grows quickly. Now it looks like its mother. Soon the little panda starts to eat bamboo. Bamboo is a kind of plant.

Then the panda spends less time with its mother. It likes to be on its own. It will climb trees. It will sit on their branches.
1. What does a baby panda look like when it is first born?
   A. It is big and has black and white fur.
   B. It does not have much hair and its eyes are closed.
   C. It has blue eyes and a tiny pink nose.

2. The passage describes how a baby panda grows. Who does the baby panda look like when it grows?
   A. its mother
   B. a lion cub
   C. a panda that is just born

3. The passage says that the panda likes to be on its own when it grows up. Which information shows this is true?
   A. The baby panda drinks its mother's milk.
   B. The panda spends less time with its mother.
   C. The panda eats a plant called bamboo.

4. What is "Meet a Baby Panda" mostly about?
   A. what pandas eat
   B. how pandas change as they grow
   C. what newborn pandas are like
5. What do older panda bears eat?

6. What did you learn from "Meet a Baby Panda"?

7. **Class Discussion Question**: Explain why a baby panda does not look exactly like its mother.

8. Draw a picture of an older panda.
A bird is an animal with feathers and wings. Most birds can fly. Birds have two legs. They can walk, run, or hop.

All birds have a backbone. It is also called a spine. Birds have many hollow bones. Hollow bones have empty space inside. They make a bird's body lighter. That helps birds fly.

Birds are warm-blooded. They make their own body heat.

Birds lay eggs. The shells are hard. Birds keep the eggs warm. How? They sit on them until the eggs hatch! Then the bird takes care of its chicks.
1. What makes a bird's body lighter?
   A. two legs  
   B. feathers and wings  
   C. hollow bones with empty space

2. How does the text describe birds?
   A. Birds are colorful and noisy, and they are messy pets.  
   B. Birds are cold-blooded and have scales.  
   C. Birds have feathers, wings, two legs, and a backbone.

3. Baby birds are called chicks, and they come from bird eggs. What part of the text tells us that this is true?
   A. Birds have many hollow bones.  
   B. When a bird's eggs hatch, the bird has chicks to take care of.  
   C. Birds keep their eggs warm by sitting on them.

4. What is "What Is a Bird?" mainly about?
   A. how birds have babies  
   B. the characteristics of birds  
   C. bird backbones
5. What do birds have that help them walk, run, or hop?

Birds have

6. What did you learn from "What Is a Bird"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Use information from the text to explain how birds keep their eggs warm.

8. Draw a picture of a bird.
Have you ever seen a picture of the Brooklyn Bridge? This is a famous bridge in New York City. It connects Brooklyn and Manhattan. Those are two parts of the city.

How does the Brooklyn Bridge stay up? Big stone towers and big steel ropes! Big ropes go between two towers. More steel ropes hang from those big ropes. The roadway hangs from these ropes.

The Brooklyn Bridge also has a web of steel ropes on each side. These make the bridge extra strong. That's good, because many people and cars go across it every day!
1. What does the Brooklyn Bridge do?
   A. it connects Brooklyn and Manhattan
   B. it makes New York City famous
   C. it helps boats travel down the river

2. This text describes the Brooklyn Bridge. Where is the Brooklyn Bridge?
   A. Brooklyn
   B. New York City
   C. Washington D.C.

3. Read these sentences from the text:
   "It connects Brooklyn and Manhattan. Those are two parts of the city."

   What does this tell us about Brooklyn and Manhattan?
   A. Brooklyn is part of New York City but Manhattan is not.
   B. Manhattan is part of New York City but Brooklyn is not.
   C. Brooklyn and Manhattan are both parts of New York City.
4. What is "The Brooklyn Bridge" mostly about?
   
   A. The Brooklyn Bridge  
   B. steel ropes  
   C. New York City  

5. How does the Brooklyn Bridge stay up?

   The Brooklyn Bridge is held up by big __________.

6. What did you learn from "The Brooklyn Bridge"?

7. **Class Discussion Question**: What makes the Brooklyn Bridge so strong? Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a picture of the Brooklyn Bridge.
Name_______________________________

Draw what you like to do with a friend. Write words to go with your picture.
Name__________________________________

Draw things you like to do. Write words to go with your picture.
Name__________________________________

Draw a big pig. Then draw a little big. Draw a big goat. Then draw a little goat. Write a story about farm animals.
Name____________________________________

Draw something special you can do. Write a story to go with your picture.
Name__________________________________

Draw and write about something you know how to use. How did you learn to use it?
Add. Change the order of the addends. Add again.

1. \[ \begin{array}{c}
7 \\
+ 3 \\
\hline
\end{array} \] 
2. \[ \begin{array}{c}
6 \\
+ 3 \\
\hline
\end{array} \] 
3. \[ \begin{array}{c}
9 \\
+ 8 \\
\hline
\end{array} \] 
4. \[ \begin{array}{c}
6 \\
+ 5 \\
\hline
\end{array} \] 
5. \[ \begin{array}{c}
8 \\
+ 1 \\
\hline
\end{array} \] 
6. \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+ 7 \\
\hline
\end{array} \]

**PROBLEM SOLVING**

Write two addition sentences you can use to solve the problem.

7. Camila has 5 pennies. Then she finds 4 more pennies. How many pennies does she have now?

\[ \underline{\text{___}} + \underline{\text{___}} = \underline{\text{___}} \]

\[ \underline{\text{___}} + \underline{\text{___}} = \underline{\text{___}} \]
Lesson Check (CC.1.OA.3)

1. Which shows the same addends in a different order?

\[7 + 6 = 13\]

\[1 + 6 = 7 \quad 6 + 7 = 13 \quad 7 - 6 = 1 \quad 7 + 7 = 14\]

2. What is another way to write \(6 + 8 = 14\)?

\[6 + 7 = 13 \quad 8 + 5 = 13 \quad 8 + 6 = 14 \quad 8 - 6 = 2\]

Spiral Review (CC.1.OA.1, CC.1.OA.6)

3. What is the sum? (Lesson 1.8)

\[\begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+ 3 \\
\hline \\
1 \\
6 \\
7 \\
8 \\
\end{array}\]

4. How many nests are there? (Lesson 1.1)

2 nests and 1 more nest ___ nests

\[\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
3 \\
4 \\
5 \\
\end{array}\]

P46 forty-six
Count On

Circle the greater addend. Count on to find the sum.

1. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   8 \\
   + 2
\end{array} \]

2. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   1 \\
   + 7
\end{array} \]

3. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   3 \\
   + 9
\end{array} \]

4. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   5 \\
   + 3
\end{array} \]

5. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   7 \\
   + 3
\end{array} \]

6. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   3 \\
   + 4
\end{array} \]

7. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   6 \\
   + 2
\end{array} \]

8. \[ \begin{array}{c}
   1 \\
   + 8
\end{array} \]

PROBLEM SOLVING

Draw to solve. Write the addition sentence.

9. Jon eats 6 crackers. Then he eats 3 more crackers. How many crackers does he eat?

\[ \_ + \_ = \_ \text{ crackers} \]
Lesson Check (CC.1.OA.5)
1. Count on to solve 5 + 2.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
2 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\
\bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\
\end{array}
\]

2. Count on to solve 1 + 9.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
10 & 8 & 5 & 4 \\
\bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\
\end{array}
\]

Spiral Review (CC.1.OA.1)
3. Which shows a way to make 6? (Lesson 1.7)

4. 4 ducks swim in the pond.
2 more ducks join them.
How many ducks are in the pond now? (Lesson 1.4)

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
2 & 4 & 6 & 7 \\
\bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\
\end{array}
\]

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Add Doubles

Use □. Draw □ to show your work. Write the sum.

1. \[4 \quad + \quad 4\]

2. \[6 \quad + \quad 6\]

3. \[3 \quad + \quad 3\]

4. \[8 \quad + \quad 8\]

5. \[5 \quad + \quad 5\]

6. \[7 \quad + \quad 7\]

PROBLEM SOLVING REAL WORLD

Write a doubles fact to solve.

7. There are 16 crayons in the box. Some are green and some are red. The number of green crayons is the same as the number of red crayons.

\[\_
\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_ \_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\]
Lesson Check (CC.1.OA.6)
1. Which is a doubles fact?
   - $8 + 3 = 11$
   - $9 + 9 = 18$
   - $1 + 5 = 6$
   - $5 + 7 = 12$
   - $6 + 3 = 9$
   - $6 + 6 = 12$

2. Which is a doubles fact?
   - $6 + 3 = 9$
   - $6 + 6 = 12$
   - $6 + 4 = 10$
   - $6 + 7 = 13$

Spiral Review (CC.1.OA.1, CC.1.OA.3)
3. What is the sum of 3 and 2? (Lesson 1.2)
   - $7$
   - $6$
   - $5$
   - $1$

4. What is the sum for $4 + 0$? (Lesson 1.5)
   - $5$
   - $4$
   - $3$
   - $0$
Use Doubles to Add

Use 🔄. Make doubles. Add.

1.  
   
   5 + 6

   ___ + ___ + ___

   So, 5 + 6 = ___.

2.  
   
   9 + 8

   ___ + ___ + ___

   So, 9 + 8 = ___.

Use doubles to help you add.

3. 8 + 7 = ___
4. 6 + 5 = ___
5. 7 + 6 = ___

6. 4 + 5 = ___
7. 7 + 8 = ___
8. 8 + 9 = ___

PROBLEM SOLVING 🎈REAL WORLD🎈

Solve. Draw or write to explain.

9. Bo has 6 toys. Mia has 7 toys.
   How many toys do they have?
   ___ toys
Lesson Check (CC.1.OA.6)

1. Which has the same sum as 7 + 8?

- 1 + 7 + 8
- 7 + 7 + 1
- 1 + 8 + 8
- 7 + 7 + 2

Spiral Review (CC.1.OA.1)

2. What is the difference? (Lesson 2.2)

- 0
- 2
- 6
- 8

3. There are 7 gray kittens.
   2 kittens are black. How many fewer black kittens are there than gray kittens? (Lesson 2.6)

- 9
- 7
- 5
- 2

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Doubles Plus 1 and Doubles Minus 1

Add. Write the doubles fact you used to solve the problem.

1. $7 + 8 = ___$

2. $6 + 7 = ___$

3. $4 + 3 = ___$

4. $2 + 1 = ___$

5. $8 + 9 = ___$

6. $3 + 2 = ___$

7. $5 + 6 = ___$

8. $5 + 4 = ___$

9. Andy writes an addition fact. One addend is 9. The sum is 17. What is the other addend? Write the addition fact.
   
   ____ + ____ = 17
Lesson Check (CC.1.OA.6)

1. Which picture shows doubles plus one?

   ![Picture Options]

2. Which doubles fact helps you solve $8 + 7 = 15$?

   $1 + 1 = 2$  $7 + 8 = 15$  $5 + 5 = 10$  $7 + 7 = 14$

Spiral Review (CC.1.OA.1)

3. There are 7 large dogs and 2 small dogs. How many dogs are there? (Lesson 1.3)

   ![Dogs Options]

4. What is the sum of 2 and 1 more? (Lesson 1.2)

   ![Sum Options]