



Grade 1 Learning Packet

Thank you for continuing your child's education. To help support you in continuing their education, we have put together this optional resource for your use.

Gracias por continuar con la educación de su hijo. Para apoyarlo con esta tarea, ponemos a su disposición este recurso opcional

Reading Log

Date:	Book: I read about: _____ _____	Minutes Read:
Date:	Book: I read about: _____ _____	Minutes Read:
Date:	Book: I read about: _____ _____	Minutes Read:
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First Grade
Homework



Name _____

Trimester 2, Week 1

Monday: Find the sum. (Fast Tens)

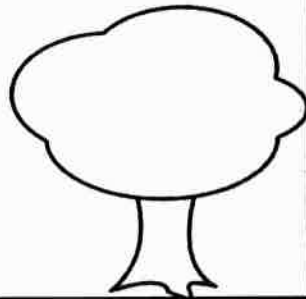
1. $10+1=$ ___ 2. ___ $=4+10$ 3. ___ $=10+2$ 4. $5+10=$ ___ 5. $6+10=$ ___

Tuesday: Find the difference (Fast Tens)

1. $11-10=$ ___ 2. ___ $=15-10$ 3. ___ $=16-10$ 4. $12-10=$ ___ 5. $14-10=$ ___

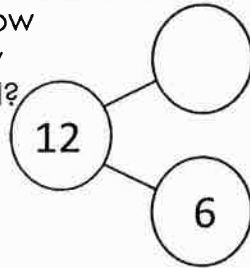
Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

10 apples in a tree. 7 fall out. How many are left in the tree?



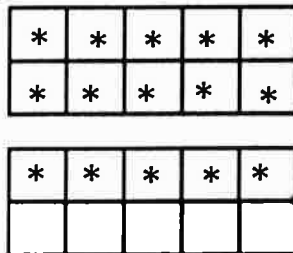
$10 - 7 =$ ___

6 kids go to the pool. Now there are 12. How many were already in the pool?



$12 =$ ___ $+ 6$

15 cats in the box. Some go away. Now there are 10. How many went away?



$15 -$ ___ $= 10$

Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods,' and squares for ones 'units.' Complete the T-chart.

$18 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



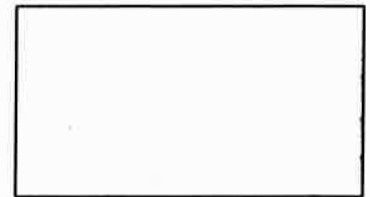
$13 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$11 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones





Trimester 2, Week 2

Monday: Find the sum. (Fast Tens)

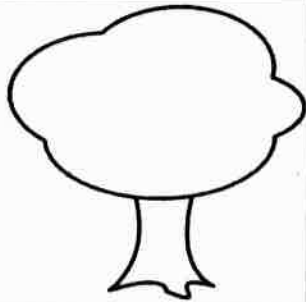
1. $10+5=$ ___ 2. ___ $=1+10$ 3. ___ $=10+7$ 4. $5+10=$ ___ 5. $3+10=$ ___

Tuesday: Find the difference (Fast Tens)

1. $15-10=$ ___ 2. ___ $=17-10$ 3. ___ $=13-10$ 4. $12-10=$ ___ 5. $11-10=$ ___

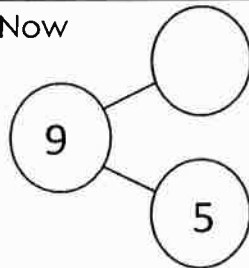
Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

16 apples in a tree. 11 fall out. How many are left in the tree?



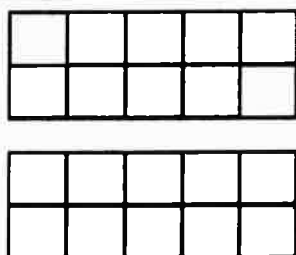
$16 - 11 =$ _____

5 kids go to the beach. Now there are 9. How many were already at the beach?



$9 =$ _____ $+ 5$

17 frogs in the pond. Some go away. Now there are 10. How many went away?

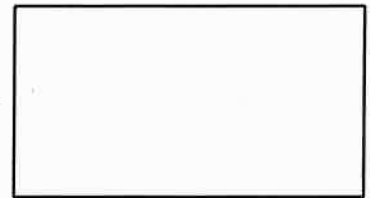


$17 -$ _____ $= 10$

Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods,' and squares for ones 'units.' Complete the T-chart.

$10 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$12 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$15 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones





Trimester 2, Week 3

Monday: Find the sum. (Fast Tens)

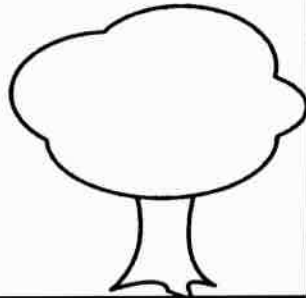
1. $10+0=$ ____ 2. ____= $9+10$ 3. ____= $10+10$ 4. $0+10=$ ____ 5. $8+10=$ ____

Tuesday: Find the difference (Fast Tens)

1. $10-10=$ ____ 2. ____= $19-10$ 3. ____= $20-10$ 4. $18-10=$ ____ 5. $16-10=$ ____

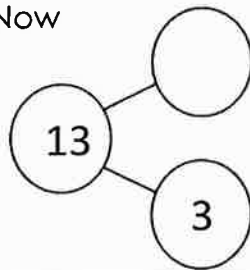
Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

14 apples in a tree. 8 fall out. How many are left in the tree?



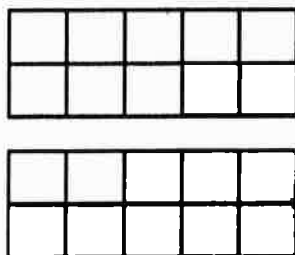
$14 - 8 =$ _____

13 cakes on the bench. Now there are 3. How many cakes are gone?



$13 -$ _____ $= 3$

13 bats in the fog. Some go away. Now there are 6. How many went away?



$13 -$ _____ $= 6$

Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods,' and squares for ones 'units.' Complete the T-chart.

$20 =$ _____ tens and _____ ones

tens	ones	

$14 =$ _____ tens and _____ ones

tens	ones	

$19 =$ _____ tens and _____ ones

tens	ones	

First Grade
Homework



Name _____

Trimester 2, Week 4

Monday: Find the sum.

1. $13+1=$ ___ 2. ___ $=11+2$ 3. ___ $=5+5$ 4. $7+3=$ ___ 5. $12+2=$ ___

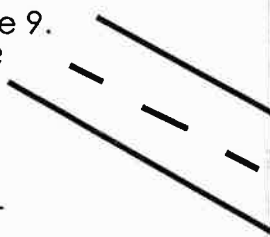
Tuesday: Find the difference

1. $14-13=$ ___ 2. ___ $=13-2$ 3. ___ $=14-2$ 4. $10-7=$ ___ 5. $15-5=$ ___

Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

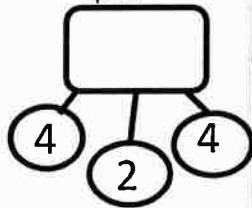
2 balls in the street. 3 more roll in. Some more roll in. Now there are 9.
How many more rolled in?

$9 = 2 + 3 +$ _____



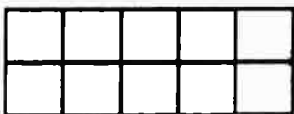
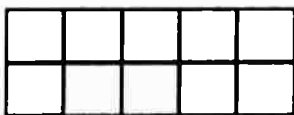
4 tan cats on the steps. 2 white cats on the steps. 4 black cats on the steps. How many cats all together?

$4 + 2 + 4 =$ _____



5 red birds in the tree.
2 blue birds in the tree.
Some yellow birds, too.
Now there are 11. How many are yellow?

$5 + 2 +$ _____ $= 11$



Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods.' Complete the T-chart.

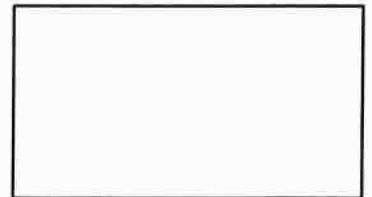
$50 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$60 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$30 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



First Grade
Homework



Name _____

Trimester 2, Week 5

Monday: Find the sum.

1. $15+1=$ ____ 2. ____= $14+3$ 3. ____= $7+8$ 4. $6+4=$ ____ 5. $7+7=$ ____

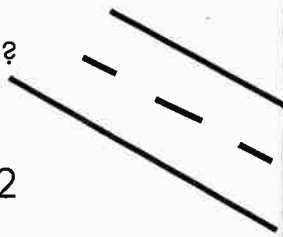
Tuesday: Find the difference

1. $16-1=$ ____ 2. ____= $17-3$ 3. ____= $14-7$ 4. $10-6=$ ____ 5. $15-7=$ ____

Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

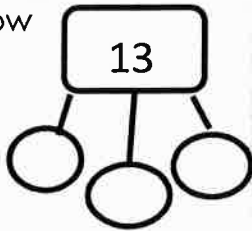
5 balls in the street. 4 roll in. Some more roll in. Now there are 12.
How many more rolled in?

$$5 + 4 + \underline{\quad} = 12$$



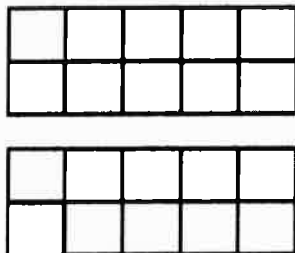
3 fish in the pond. 5 more jump in. Some more jump in. Now there are 13. How many more jumped in?

$$3 + 5 + \underline{\quad} = 13$$



7 dogs eat food. Some more come to eat. Then, 2 more come to eat. Now there are 15. How many more came to eat?

$$7 + \underline{\quad} + 2 = 15$$



Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods.' Complete the T-chart.

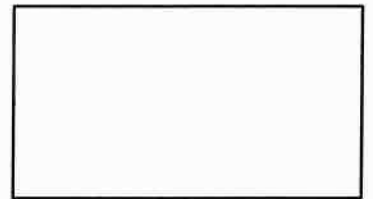
$80=$ ____ tens and ____ ones

tens	ones



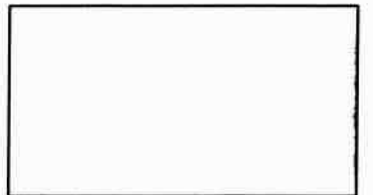
$40=$ ____ tens and ____ ones

tens	ones



$70=$ ____ tens and ____ ones

tens	ones





Trimester 2, Week 6

Monday: Find the sum.

1. $17+1=$ ___ 2. ___ $=12+4$ 3. ___ $=9+9$ 4. $6+6=$ ___ 5. $8+3=$ ___

Tuesday: Find the difference

1. $16-4=$ ___ 2. ___ $=11-8$ 3. ___ $=18-1$ 4. $18-9=$ ___ 5. $12-6=$ ___

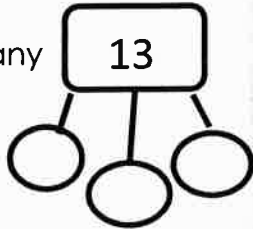
Wednesday: Solve the story problems using number bonds, tens frames and drawings.

10 rocks by the street. 2 roll in. Then, 3 more roll in. How many rocks are by the street now?

$10 + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \square$

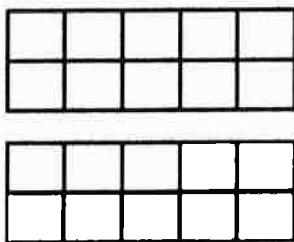
6 cakes on the mat. Jan adds 4 more. Sid adds some cakes, too. Now there are 13. How many cakes did Sid add?

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \square = 13$



There were some fish in a lake. 7 more fish swam in. Then, 8 more fish swam in. Now there are 19 fish. How many were in the lake at first?

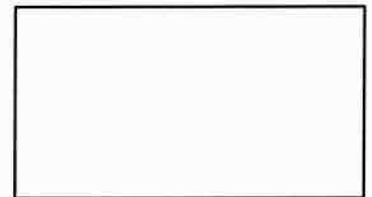
$\underline{\quad} + 7 + 8 = 19$



Thursday: Solve. Draw sticks for tens 'rods,' and squares for ones 'units.' Complete the T-chart.

$18 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



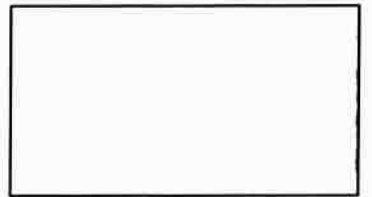
$30 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



$11 =$ ___ tens and ___ ones

tens	ones



Why Don't We See Stars in the Daytime?

by ReadWorks



Photo Credit: ESA Hubble NASA

At night, we see many stars in the sky. Those stars are made of burning gases. They are hot, and they shine. But stars are in the sky both day and night. So why do we only see stars at night?

In the daytime we see the sun shine. Our sun is a very bright star. The sun's bright light blocks out other stars. It blocks out stars that are not as bright.

When evening comes, we cannot see the sun. Its bright light goes away. We see a dark night sky. That lets us see the lights of other stars.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. When are stars in the sky?

- A. during the day
- B. at night
- C. during both the day and at night

2. How does the passage describe stars?

- A. They are hot and they shine.
- B. They are cold and dark.
- C. They are made of electricity.

3. We can't see stars during the day because of the sun.

Which information from the passage shows this is true?

- A. Stars are made of burning gases.
- B. Stars are in the sky both day and night.
- C. The sun's bright light blocks out other stars.

4. What is "Why Don't We See Stars in the Daytime?"

mainly about?

- A. how bright the sun is
- B. why we don't see stars in the daytime
- C. what stars are made of

5. What star can we see during the day?

6. What did you learn from "Why Don't We See Stars in the Daytime"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Compare and contrast the stars we see at night and the sun. Then explain why we can see only the sun and not the other stars in the sky during the daytime.

8. Draw a picture of the sun's light blocking out other stars.

So Many Kinds of Food!

by ReadWorks



Lisa and her mom were walking home from school. Lisa loved her town. She liked the parks and the lake and the busy streets. Most of all, she liked to try different kinds of foods.

Her town had so many kinds of restaurants! Lisa loved eating pizza at Mr. Sereno's shop.

"Mr. Sereno came to our town from Italy," her mom told Lisa.

She liked eating dumplings at Mr. Lin's Chinese restaurant. Mr. Lin was from China.

She liked to visit her friend José at his parents' Mexican restaurant. José's parent were from Mexico.

"Mom," she asked as they walked home, "can we buy tacos for dinner?"

"Good idea!" her mom said.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What does Lisa like most about her town?

- A. walking through the busy streets
- B. playing at the parks and the lake
- C. trying different kinds of food

2. Who are the main characters in this story?

- A. Mr. Sereno and Mr. Lin
- B. Lisa and her mom
- C. Lisa, her mom, Mr. Sereno, and Mr. Lin

3. Lisa's town has restaurants owned by people from Italy, China, and Mexico. What does this tell us about the people who live in Lisa's town?

- A. They moved to Lisa's town from all over the world.
- B. Many of them do not speak English.
- C. They were all born in America.

4. What is "So Many Kinds of Food!" mainly about?

- A. Lisa's favorite food
- B. why Lisa likes her town
- C. food in Lisa's town that Lisa likes

5. Where is Mr. Sereno from?

6. What did you learn from "So Many Kinds of Food!"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Discuss why having people from all over the world makes Lisa's town a great place to live.

8. Draw a picture of Lisa eating at Mr. Sereno's shop.

Maria Recycles

by ReadWorks



Maria was helping her dad. She put old cans and bottles in a box. Dad put the box outside. A green truck picked up the cans and bottles. The truck took everything to the recycling center.

"Dad," asked Maria, "what happens to the cans and bottles?"

"They are broken down into pieces," her dad said.

"People use those parts to make new things. Then less trash is left on Earth."

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did Maria and her dad collect for the recycling center?

- A. old cans and bottles
- B. paper
- C. old toys

2. What happened before Maria's dad took the box outside?

- A. A green truck picked up the cans and bottles.
- B. Maria put old cans and bottles in a box.
- C. People used the pieces to make a new thing.

3. What happens to the bottles and cans before a person can make new things out of them?

- A. They are buried in the ground.
- B. They are broken down into pieces.
- C. They are put in piles.

4. What is the big lesson in "Maria Recycles"?

- A. Recycling trucks are green.
- B. Trash hurts the earth.
- C. When we recycle, there is less trash left on Earth.

5. According to the passage, what can be recycled?

6. What did you learn from "Maria Recycles"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Explain why less trash is left on Earth when people recycle bottles and cans.

8. Draw a picture of Maria and her dad recycling.

A History of TV

by ReadWorks



Did you know that television has changed a lot over the years? The first TV sets had pictures only in black and white. The sets could not show color. People could choose from only a few channels to watch. People had to turn a dial on the TV to change the channel. Some TV shows back then were funny comedies.

Today, TV sets show pictures in color. People have hundreds of channels to watch. TVs come with remote controls. Now people can change channels from across the room. A lot about television has changed. But even today, some TV shows are funny comedies!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What does TV stand for?

- A. TV set
- B. television
- C. Totally Viral!

2. This passage compares the first TVs to TVs used today. How are the two types of TVs different?

- A. The first TVs could not show color and only had a few channels. TVs today show pictures in color and have hundreds of channels.
- B. TVs today cannot show color and only have a few channels. The first TVs showed pictures in color and had hundreds of channels.
- C. The first TVs had remote controls. TVs today do not have remote controls.

3. You could not change the channel on the first TV sets from across the room. Which information shows that this is true?

- A. "To change the channel, people had to turn a dial on the TV."
- B. "TVs come with remote controls."
- C. "A lot about television has changed."

4. What is the main theme of "A History of TV?"

- A. TVs from the present
- B. TVs from the past
- C. TVs from the past and present

5. What kind of TV show could you watch in the past and the present?

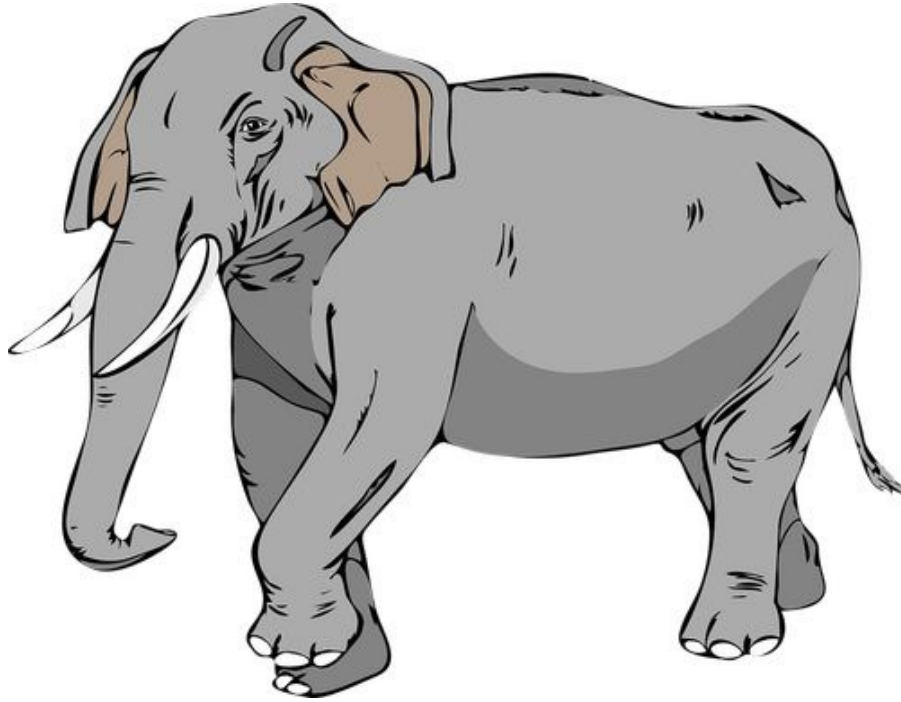
6. What did you learn from "A History of TV"?

7. Class Discussion Question: As a class, fill out a Venn diagram comparing the first TVs to the televisions that we have in our homes today. Use information from the passage to help.

8. Draw a picture of one of the first TV sets.

An Elephant's Excellent Trunk

by ReadWorks



Everything about an elephant is big. It has big ears. It has big eyes and big tusks. It can weigh as much as a school bus!

An elephant also has a long trunk. It uses its trunk to breathe and to smell. It uses its trunk to find leaves and fruits to eat. An elephant can shower itself with its trunk. It sucks up water and sprays its back.

A mother elephant can hold her baby close with her trunk. She can even use her trunk to help lift her baby or move it away from trouble. For example, she might use her trunk to save her baby from getting stuck in mud!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What elephant body part is most of this passage about?

- A. ears
- B. trunk
- C. eyes

2. How are elephants described at the beginning of this passage?

- A. Everything about an elephant is big.
- B. Elephants are small animals.
- C. Some elephants live in a zoo.

3. What is an elephant doing when an elephant sucks up water and sprays its back?

- A. showering or cleaning itself
- B. drinking
- C. cooling itself off

4. What is "An Elephant's Excellent Trunk" mostly about?

- A. an elephant's body parts
- B. what elephants can do with their trunks
- C. how an elephant washes itself

5. What can an elephant use its trunk for?

6. What did you learn from "An Elephant's Excellent Trunk"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Discuss as a class all of the things that elephants can do with their trunk. Then discuss which body parts you use to do the same things. For example, an elephant uses its trunk to breathe and smell. We use our nose (and mouth) to breathe and smell. As a challenge, try to decide what human body part an elephant trunk is most similar to. Be sure to support your idea with information from the text.

8. Draw a picture of an elephant using its trunk.

Deep Ocean Explorers



NOAA

Two men going to the Challenger Deep in a submarine in 1960

The ocean is very important. But people do not know a lot about it! We have studied some parts of it, like the shallow areas. But we have a lot to learn about the deep parts.

The deepest part of the ocean is called Challenger Deep. It is part of a deep, narrow ditch in the ocean floor. People have only gone there twice. The first time was in 1960. Two men went there in a submarine. But they could not collect any samples. And they could

not take pictures.

The second time was in 2012. That year, a man went there by himself. He collected rocks and animals. He also took video. With that information, we can start to learn more about the deepest part of the ocean.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What parts of the ocean have been studied most?

- A. shallow parts
- B. deep parts
- C. warm parts

2. This text describes two voyages to Challenger Deep. What did scientists collect on the *second* voyage?

- A. plants and pictures
- B. they could not collect any samples
- C. rocks and animals

3. Read these sentences about the ocean:

"We have studied some parts of it, like the shallow areas. But we have a lot to learn about the deep parts."

What does this tell us about studying the ocean?

- A. It is easier to study deep parts of the ocean than shallow parts.
- B. It is easier to study shallow parts of the ocean than deep parts.
- C. It is just as easy to study deep parts of the ocean as shallow parts.

4. What is "Deep Ocean Explorers" mostly about?

- A. everything we know about Challenger Deep
- B. an expedition to Challenger Deep in 1960
- C. how people have studied Challenger Deep

5. What do we call the deepest part of the ocean?

The deepest part of the ocean is a ditch called

_____.

6. What did you learn from "Deep Ocean Explorers"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Compare the two voyages to Challenger Deep. Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a picture of scientists traveling to Challenger Deep.

Super Animal Senses

by Kate Paixão



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!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. How many senses do humans and many animals have in common?

- A. one
- B. seven
- C. five

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

- 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.