<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELA</strong></td>
<td>Read <em>All About Money.</em></td>
<td>Read <em>All About Money</em> again to increase fluency.</td>
<td>Read <em>All About Money</em> to increase fluency. Answer questions 1-3.</td>
<td>Read <em>All About Money</em> again to increase fluency. Answer questions 4-6</td>
<td>Answer questions 7-8.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Write: What is the main idea?</td>
<td>Write a sentence for each vocabulary word and draw a picture.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Math</strong></td>
<td>Solve the following doubles facts.</td>
<td>Solve the following doubles plus 1 facts.</td>
<td>Solve the following doubles minus 1 facts.</td>
<td>Solve. Circle the doubles facts, doubles plus 1 facts and doubles minus 1 facts.</td>
<td>Complete the fact families.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 + 5 =</td>
<td>5 + 6 =</td>
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<td>6 - 3 =</td>
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<td>9 - 8 =</td>
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<td>18 - 9 =</td>
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<td>20 - 19 =</td>
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### Christina School District Assignment Board

| **Science** | **How Can You Send a Message to Someone Far Away (part 1):**  
Think: What’s the farthest away you ever talked to someone on a phone or video chat? What if you lived long before phones, computers, or even mail was around. How could you communicate with people far away? Could you use light?  
How? Write down your best answers and draw a picture of what you might do. Use a flashlight to work out a code for “yes” and “no” with someone in your family. Practice answering yes/no questions using only the flashlight. | **How Can You Send a Message to Someone Far Away (part 2):**  
Draw a large stoplight on a piece of paper. Red at the top, yellow in the middle, and green at the bottom. Color and label what each light signal means.  
Get up and Move: Pretend you’re driving a car. Put your hands on the steering wheel. Make sounds to start your engine. Have someone shine a flashlight through the different colors on your stoplight. For each color, act out what your “car” should do. | **How Can You Send a Message to Someone Far Away (part 3):**  
Create your own “secret code”. Find a partner. Each person will need “Color Codes” paper and 3 different color crayons (you will both use the same color). Fill in each circle on your paper with a different color. Colors and order do not matter. Decide with your partner what each color means and write it on the paper next to the correct color, e.g., “jump”, or “stand on 1 leg” (colors and instructions should match on both papers even if colors are in a different order).  
One person is “Sender” and one is “Watcher”. Turn off lights and cover windows. Go to opposite sides of a room. The sender shines the flashlight through different colors and the watcher does the action. Then switch roles, 3x each.  
Think and write your answers: Could you send messages to each other using only light? How could you send more than 3 messages using just 3 colors? What ideas do you have? (If there’s time, try out your ideas.) | **Traffic Lights:**  
Read “Traffic Lights”. Try to read as much as you can on your own. Write down your best answers to the following:  
a) What do traffic lights help people do?  
b) Who should you always cross the street with?  
c) What color on the traffic light means go?  
d) How can you make sure that all cars stop?  
e) What should you do if you see a red traffic light?  
f) What did you learn from “Traffic Lights”?  
g) Draw a picture of yourself crossing the street safely at a traffic light. | **Making Streets Safer:**  
Read “Making Streets Safer”. Try to read as much as you can on your own. Write down your best answers to the following:  
a) Why were streets unsafe long ago?  
b) What problem did Garrett Morgan try to solve with his traffic signal?  
c) How did Garrett Morgan’s traffic signal help people at a street corner?  
d) What words were on the arms of Garrett Morgan’s traffic signal?  
e) What did you learn from “Making Streets Safer”?  
f) Explain how Morgan’s traffic signal from the past and traffic lights today keep people safe.  
g) Draw a picture of Garrett Morgan’s traffic signal. |

| **Social Studies** | **Chronological Order**  
What is chronological order?  
**Chronological:** put events or dates in order.  
Read a story you like or have someone read a story to you.  
Retell the story in chronological order. | **Chronological Order**  
What is chronological order?  
**Chronological:** put events or dates in order.  
Draw 3 to 5 pictures from the story you read. Make sure they are in the correct order. | **Chronological Order**  
What is a schedule?  
**Schedule** is a plan. It tells when an event will happen.  
Example: the schedule in your classroom  
Below is a school schedule:  
Fill in a missing event: | **Chronological Order**  
What is a schedule?  
**Schedule** is a plan. It tells when an event will happen.  
Draw a picture schedule of your morning routine. | **Chronological Order**  
**Chronological:** put events or dates in order.  
**Schedule** is a plan. It tells when an event will happen.  
Directions:  
How is a schedule and chronological order the same? |
| What happened? 1st, 2nd, 3rd | 8:00-8:05: Eat _______  
8:05-8:30: _______ routine  
8:30-9:30: _______ | How are they different? |
Money can be coins. Money can also be paper. People use money to buy things. That is called spending.

People don't spend all their money at the same time. They keep some for another time. That is called saving.

Many people keep their money at a bank. A bank is a place that keeps money safe.

Here are some names for money in the United States:

- A penny equals one cent.
- A nickel equals five cents.
- A dime equals 10 cents.
- A quarter equals 25 cents.
- A half-dollar equals 50 cents.
- One dollar equals 100 cents.
bank  bank

Definition
  noun
  1. a business for holding, borrowing, or exchanging money.

  He got a loan from the bank.

Spanish cognate

banco: The Spanish word banco means bank.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Dad made a little map. It showed Kareem's street. It showed the street with the bank on it. It showed Bill's street.

2. I knew I had to go to the store and get some cat food. I opened my piggy bank to see what was inside.
**spend**  
spend

**Definition**

verb

1. to use money to buy things.

   *He spent all his money.*

   *I will spend my money on a new book.*

2. to use time doing a particular activity.

   *He spends a lot of time watching TV.*

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**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. Jaguars are wild cats. They *spend* most of their time in small trees and on the forest floor.

2. Then the panda *spends* less time with its mother. It likes to be on its own. It will climb trees. It will sit in their branches.

3. An amphibian is an animal that *spends* part of its life in water and part on land. Most have smooth, wet skin. Frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders are amphibians.

4. Many pet dogs *spend* their days sleeping around the house. They play catch with their owners. And they have all their meals delivered straight to their bowls. Pet dogs give their owners love and friendship. In return, the dogs live carefree lives.
1. What can money be?
   A. coins only
   B. paper only
   C. coins and paper

2. This passage describes money. What two things do people do with money?
   A. spend it and save it
   B. hide it and throw it away
   C. give it away and save it

3. Banks make sure that your money is not lost or stolen. What part of the passage tells us that this is true?
   A. "People don't spend all their money at the same time."
   B. "Many people keep their money at a bank."
   C. "A bank is a place that keeps money safe."

4. What is "All About Money" mainly about?
   A. food
   B. money
   C. coins
5. How many cents does a quarter equal?

6. What did you learn from "All About Money"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Explain what saving means and why people save their money.

8. Draw some money.
Color Codes

What does this color mean?

What does this color mean?

What does this color mean?
Color Codes

What does this color mean?

What does this color mean?

What does this color mean?
A traffic light helps people cross the street safely. Here are rules to follow when crossing a street.

Always cross with a grown-up. Wait for the light to turn green. Green means go. Look both ways to make sure cars stop. Walk across the street.

Remember this poem:

*Watch a traffic light to know.*

*Red means stop, and green means go.*

*When cars stop, the street is clear.*

*You can cross, and have no fear.*
Long ago, streets did not have traffic lights. Some people rode in horse-drawn wagons. Some rode bicycles, and some drove cars. When people came to a corner, they were not sure who should stop.

One day, Garrett Morgan saw a terrible accident. He wanted to prevent accidents in the future.

Morgan built a pole with arms. The arms had words on them. The words were Stop, Go, and All Stop. When one direction had a stop sign, the other direction had a go sign. When All Stop went up, everyone had to stop. That made driving safer.

Morgan’s traffic signal was used in many places. Today, traffic lights keep people safe. Now people watch for the red, yellow, or green light!