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| **ELA** | Read *What is a Bird?*  
In 2-3 sentences summarize the story. | Read *What is a Bird* again to increase fluency.  
Review the vocabulary words and write a sentence for each word. | Read *What is a Bird* again to increase fluency.  
Answer comprehension questions 1-5. | Read *What is a Bird* again to increase fluency.  
Answer comprehension questions 6-8. | Compare and Contrast the bird in the story and another bird you may find outside of your home.  
Make a chart listing things that are the same and things that are different. |
| **Math** | Count by 2s  
19, 21, __, __, __  
10, __, 14, __, __  
15, __, 19, __, __  
23, 25, __, __, __  
__, 31, __, __, __  
20, 22, 24, __, __ | Count by 5s  
15, 20, __, __, __  
30, __, 40, __, __  
65, __, 75, __, __  
20, 25, __, __, __  
__, 45, __, __, __  
20, 22, 24, __, __ | Add  
| 10  
+9 | Make up your Own Combinations for these Numbers  
__ + __ = 6  
__ + __ = 9  
__ + __ = 10  
__ + __ = 3 | Story Problems  
Nora had 12 books. She got 5 more books. How many books did Nora have in all?  
Andy found 8 rocks on his sidewalk and 7 rocks in his backyard. How many rocks did Andy find in all?
Christina School District Assignment Board

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<td>Try to find the three animals hiding in their habitats. Write your best answer: What do the animals have in common? (Hint: you may want to use the word, &quot;camouflage&quot;) Other animals that use camouflage to make them hard to find include the chameleon, octopus, rabbit and many moths. Some animals can change color, others are just born that way. Choose one animal that uses camouflage. Draw a picture of the animal in its habitat and write your best answer to the following: Why do you think so many animals are camouflaged? What would happen if they weren't?</td>
<td>Use the Color a Moth template as a moth tracer. After cutting out the template moth, trace as many additional moths on blank paper and cut them out. Try to make at least 10. Color the moths to look like different places around your home. &quot;Hide&quot; the moths in those places and have a family member try to find them. Or have a family member color and hide the moths and hide them so you can find them (Rule: the moths cannot be in something, they have to be on something, &quot;in plain sight&quot;). See how many you can find! Write your best answers to the following: How many moths did you find? Where were</td>
<td>Some birds like to eat moths. They are predators, and the moth is their prey. Many animals that are prey animals are camouflaged to look like where they live so they are harder to find by predators. But, some predators, like polar bears, are also camouflaged even though there are no animals where they live that would eat them. Write your best answer to the following: Why are polar bears white if they don't have any predators (other animals that might want to eat them)? Can you think of how this is helpful to them?</td>
<td>As best you can, read the passage and/or have a family member help you. Write your best answers to the following: a) What does a turtle have that protects it from predators? b) This text describes how some animals protect themselves from predators. How do turtles stay safe? c) The text says that walking sticks look like sticks. That makes them hard to see. How might this help the walking sticks?</td>
<td>Reread the passage from yesterday to help with fluency. Write your best answers to the following: a) What does a puffer fish do to make itself look very big? b) What did you learn from &quot;How Animals Stay Safe&quot;? c) Draw a puffed up puffer fish and write how swallowing lots of water helps a puffer fish protect itself from enemies.</td>
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| Teddy had 5 toy cars. He got 8 more toy cars. How many toy cars does Teddy have now? | 55, __, __, __, __ | 55, __, __, __, __ | 6 +5 | __ + __ = 11 | __ + __ = 11 |
| 11, 13, __, __, __ | 15, __, 25, __, __ | 9 +4 | __ + ___ = 15 | __ + ___ = 13 |
| __, 57, __, __, __ | 85, 90, __, __, __ | | | | |
| 25, 27, 29, __, __ | __, 35, __, __, __ | | | | |

| Teddy had 5 toy cars. He got 8 more toy cars. How many toy cars does Teddy have now? | 55, __, __, __, __ | 55, __, __, __, __ | 6 +5 | __ + __ = 11 | __ + __ = 11 |
| 11, 13, __, __, __ | 15, __, 25, __, __ | 9 +4 | __ + ___ = 15 | __ + ___ = 13 |
they? Which moths do you think a hungry bird would eat first? Why do you think that?

Social Studies Long Ago and Today Activity 1
- Circle objects from long ago,
- Cross out objects from today
see attached worksheet

Social Studies Long Ago and Today Activity 2
- Write objects from long ago on left
- Objects from today on the right
see attached worksheet

Long Ago and Today Activity 3
Answer the question:
Why do you think the objects from long ago look different than the objects from today?
See attached worksheet

Social Studies Long Ago and Today Activity 4
Draw pictures in the box
See attached worksheet

Social Studies Long Ago and Today Activity 5
Answer the questions using the pictures you drew in activity 4
See attached worksheet
What Is a Bird?
by Rachelle Kreisman

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.
bone  bone

Definition

noun
1. the hard parts inside of a person or animal.

He fell and broke a bone in his arm.

verb
1. to remove the bones from.

The butcher boned the chicken.

noun
1. an animal substance that resembles bone, such as ivory.
2. a piece of animal bone, usu. with edible meat clinging to it.

Let's boil the chicken bones to make soup.
3. (pl.) the body.

Come and rest your weary bones.

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

1. Scientists stumbled upon strange-looking dinosaur bones in Germany.

2. Fossil hunter Sue Hendrickson finds the T. rex bones. They are sticking out of a cliff in South Dakota. The fossil is named after Sue.

3. Have milk and foods made with milk. Those foods are high in calcium. Calcium builds strong bones. Foods made with milk can be high in fat. Try low-fat milk, yogurt, and cheese.
feather  feath·er

Definition

noun

1. one of the soft and light parts of a bird that grows from the skin and covers the body.

That bird has beautiful red and orange feathers.

verb

1. to put feathers on or in.

My mom feathered the inside of my pillow to make it softer.

noun

2. (pl.) plumage or attire.
3. condition or character.

in fine feather

birds of a feather

transitive verb

1. to cut and thin (an edge or hair ends).
2. to turn and hold (an oar blade) horizontally between strokes in rowing.
3. to turn the chords of (propeller blades) parallel to the line of flight, or turn off (a plane's engine) during flight.

intransitive verb

1. to grow, or become covered with, feathers.
2. to grow or spread out like feathers.
3. to hold an oar parallel to the water between rowing strokes.
4. to turn the chords of an airplane propeller's blades parallel to the line of flight.

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

1. Penguins are seabirds with feathers and flippers. These birds cannot fly.
2. Without fur or feathers, dinosaurs could not keep themselves warm in winter.
3. An owl's wings have soft feathers. They let an owl fly quietly.
4. The mommy bird flies back to the nest. Her chicks are chirping away, ready to be fed. Their feathers are light and fluffy, and their little bird faces are cute.
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.
DISCUSS (1 of 4): Can you spot the animal?

DISCUSS (2 of 4): Can you spot the animal?

DISCUSS (3 of 4): Can you spot the animal? This is a hard one!

DISCUSS (4 of 4): All of these animals are different, but what do they have in COMMON?
How Animals Stay Safe

All animals have ways to protect themselves.

Turtles have hard shells that keep them safe. Many turtles can pull their bodies inside their shells. That makes it harder for other animals to hurt them.

Walking sticks are insects. They look like sticks. That makes them hard to see. A predator may never notice the insect.

Puffer fish can swallow a lot of water. The extra water makes them look very big. Puffer fish also have spines that can hurt predators.

Animals protect themselves in many ways. Can you think of others?

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Color a moth

color test square 1

color test square 2

color test square 3
People who lived long ago were like us in many ways. They needed help to see in the dark. They enjoyed toast for breakfast. They liked to look neat and tidy. They used special materials for starting fires. As years go by, the materials or items from long ago, change with the times.

**ACTIVITY 1:**
Circle the objects that were used long ago. Cross out the objects that are used today.
**ACTIVITY 2:** Now write the names of the objects that were used long ago on the left. Pair them with the modern objects on the right.

**Word Bank:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tinder Box</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Lantern</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>Flashlight</td>
<td>Kick toaster</td>
<td>Box Iron</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Objects used long ago          Objects used today

1. __________________________  1. __________________________
2. __________________________  2. __________________________
3. __________________________  3. __________________________
4. __________________________  4. __________________________

**ACTIVITY 3:**

For every object that was used long ago, is there a similar item that is used today?

Why do you think the objects from long ago look different than the objects from today?

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________
ACTIVITY 4: Draw the pictures (on the next page)
ACTIVITY 5: Answer the questions (on the next page)

Draw a picture of the objects used today in the correct box.

Objects used during the daytime.

Why do you use these objects during the day?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Objects used at night.

Why do you use these objects at night?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________