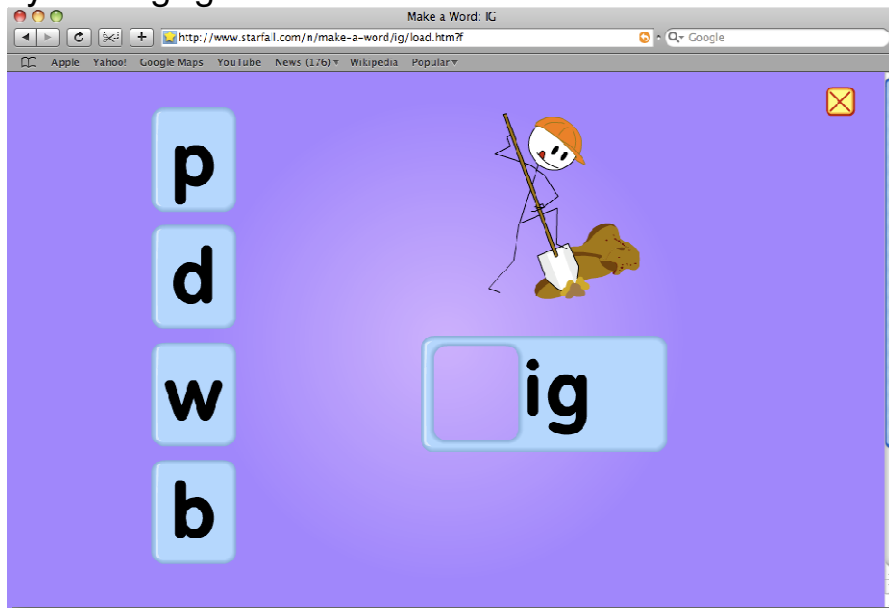


Language Arts – Day 2

Phonics – Study the “-ig” family

1. Visit <http://www.starfall.com/n/make-a-word/ig/load.htm?f>
Play the “-ig” game.

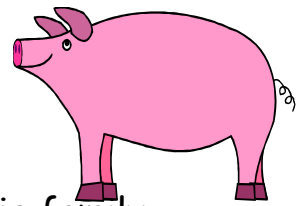


Read “The Big Hit” found at <http://www.starfall.com/n/short-i/si/load.htm?f>

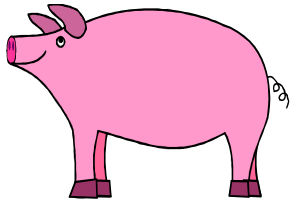


2. Complete the “-ig” family worksheets.

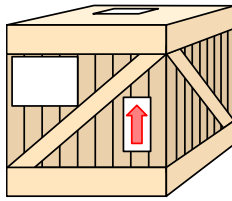
Name _____



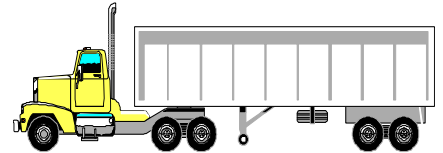
Say the name of each picture. If the picture belongs in the -ig family and rhymes with **pig**, add -ig to finish writing the word.



p _____



cr _____



r _____



gr _____



tw _____



J _____



d _____

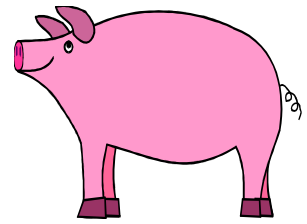


d _____



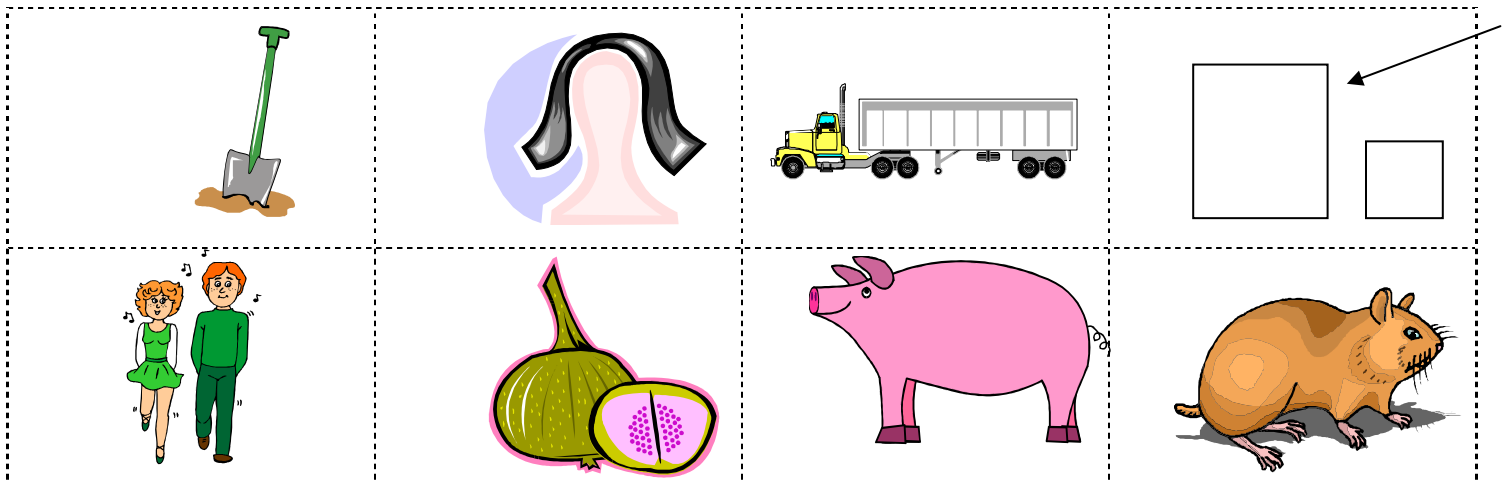
w _____

Name _____



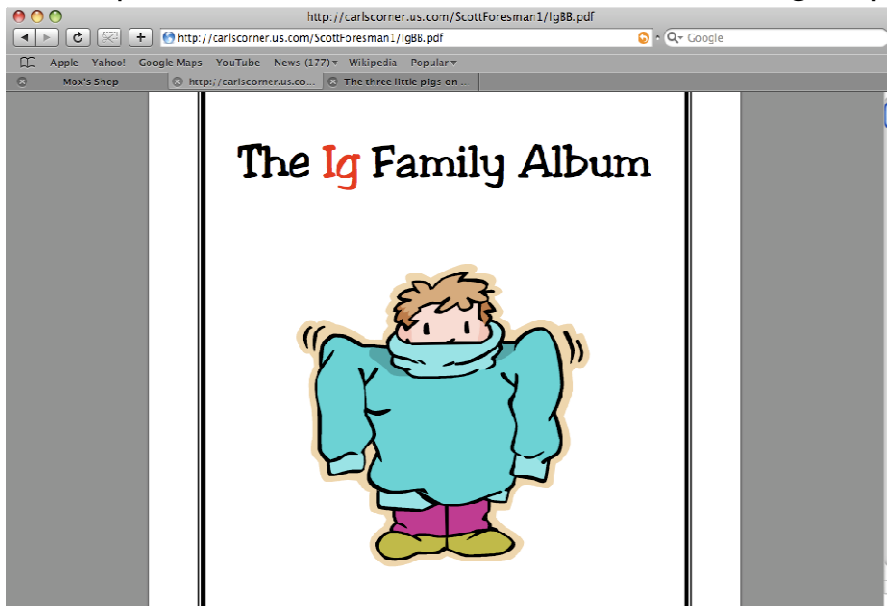
-ig

wig		dig	
big		rig	
fig		jig	
pig		guinea pig	

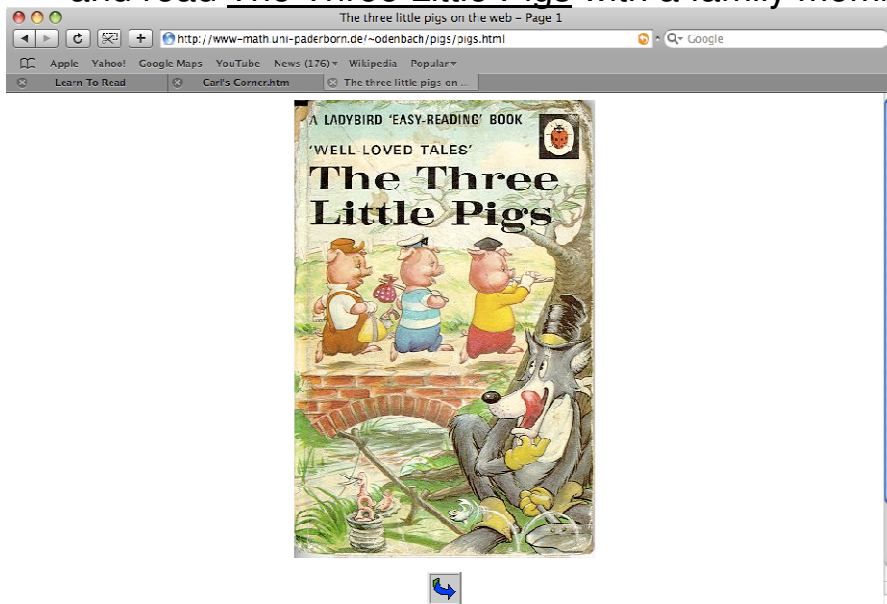


Reading

1. Read "The Ig Family Album" at <http://carlscorner.us.com/ScottForesman1/IgBB.pdf>.



2. Go to <http://www-math.uni-paderborn.de/~odenbach/pigs/pigs.html> and read The Three Little Pigs with a family member.

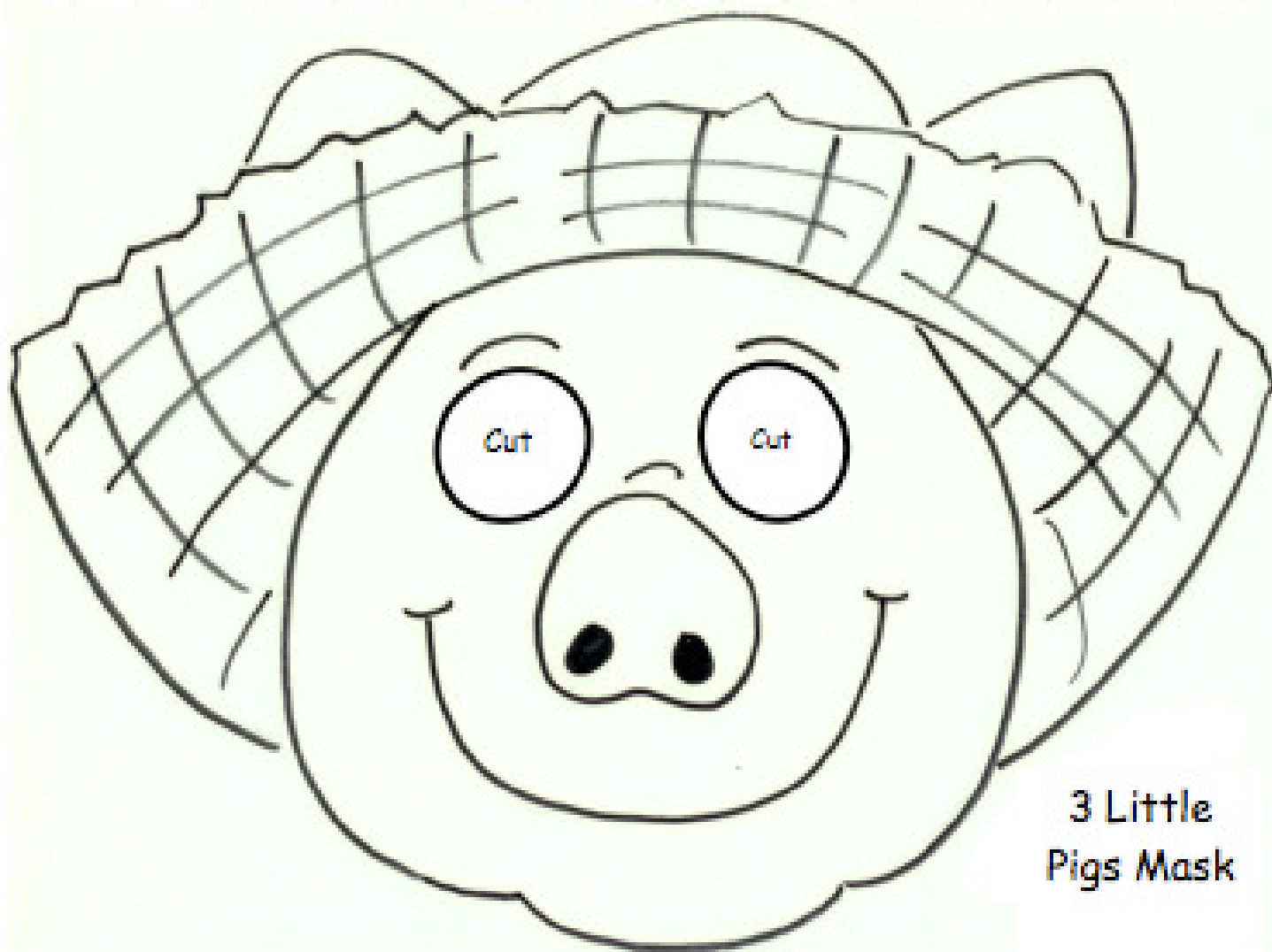


Writing

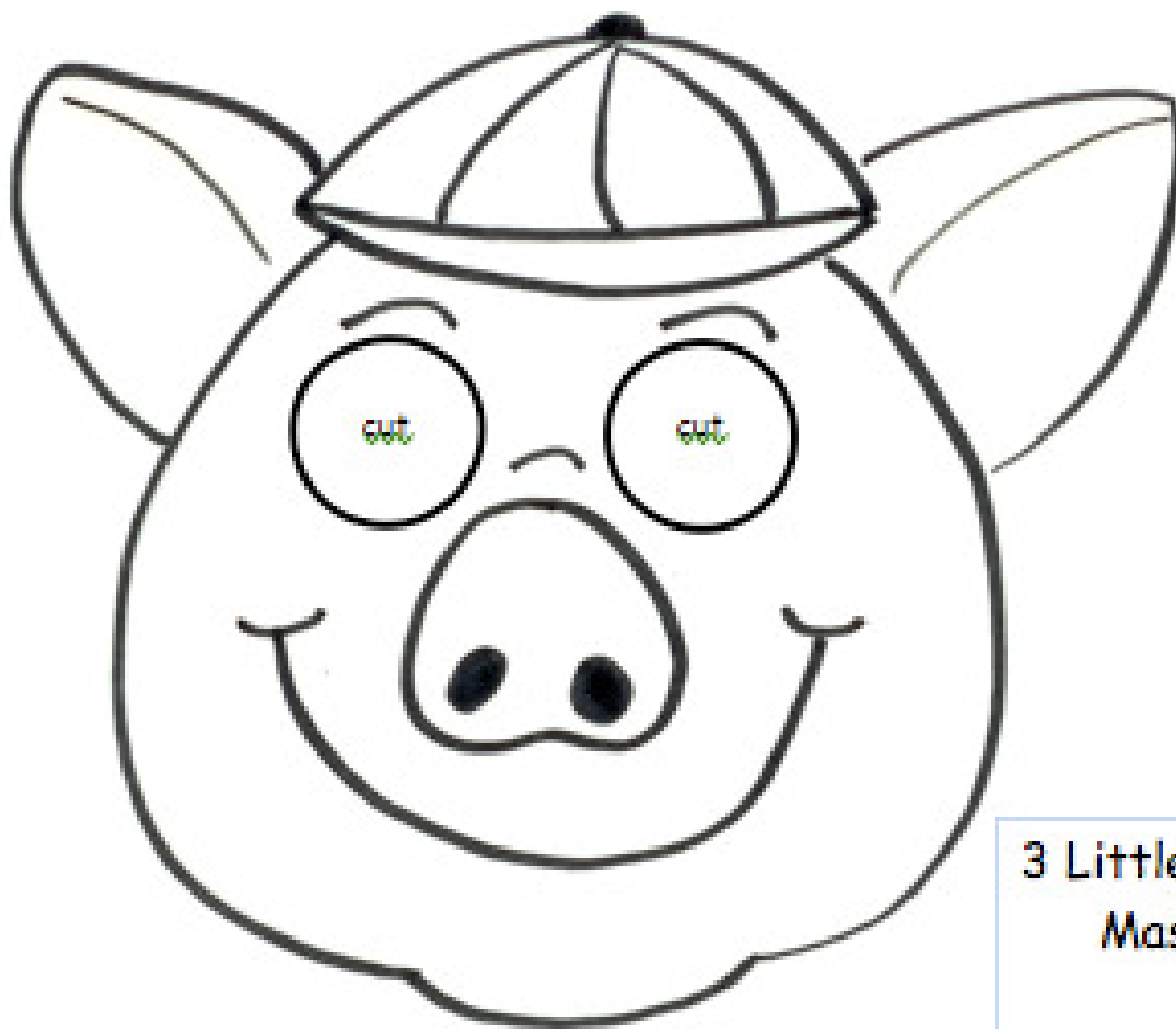
Write a short script to go with the story The Three Little Pigs. Make puppets that correspond to the story and practice acting it out.



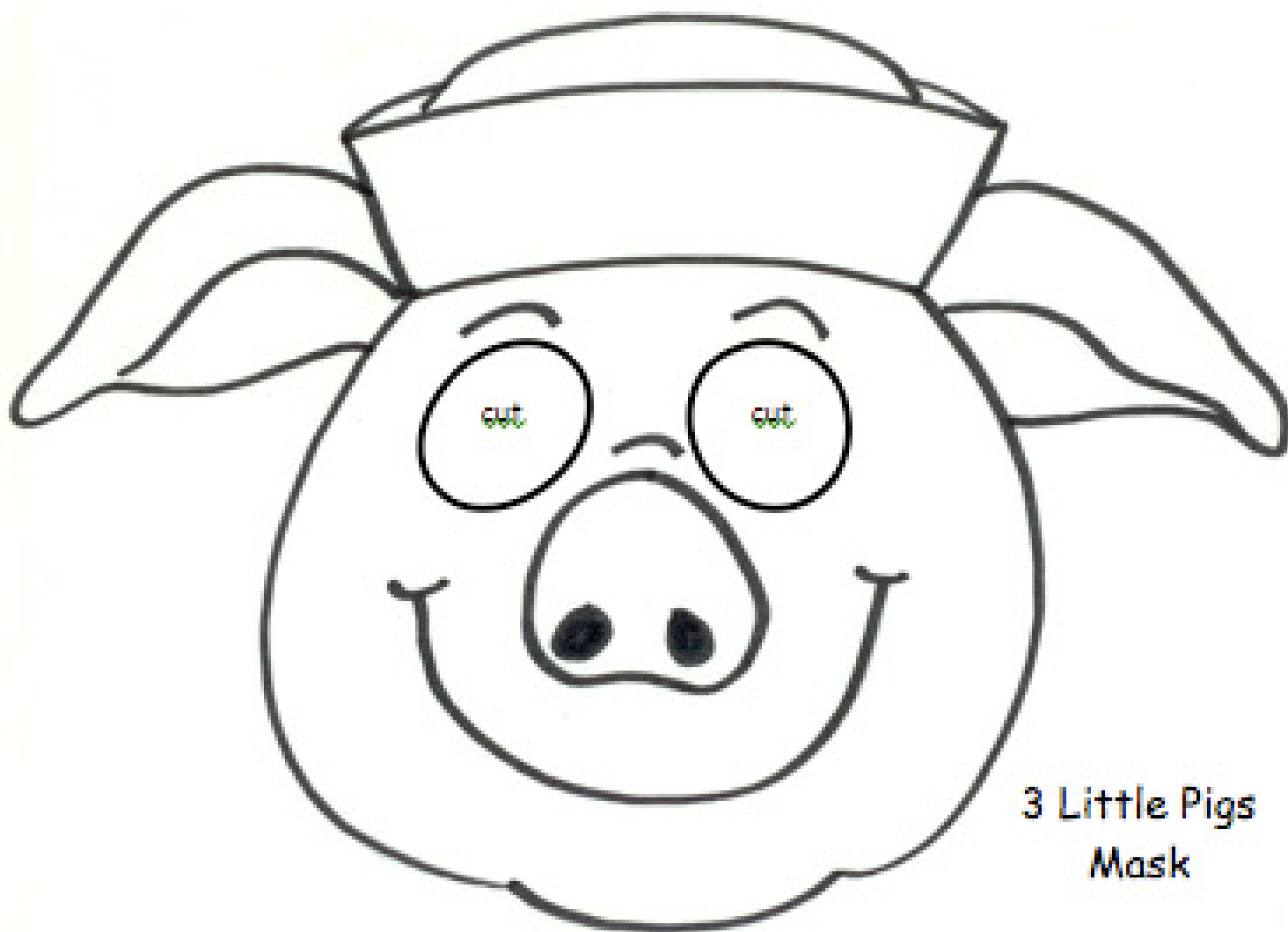
Mother Pig
Mask



3 Little
Pigs Mask



3 Little Pigs
Mask



3 Little Pigs
Mask

Math – Day 2

Skill – Subtraction

1. Visit <http://www.aplusmath.com/Worksheets/OnlineSubtraction.html> to practice your subtraction facts.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Aplusmath.com : Online Worksheets : Subtraction". The address bar shows the URL "http://www.aplusmath.com/Worksheets/OnlineSubtraction.html". The browser has several tabs open, including "Soap Boat", "Carl's Corner.htm", "Tumblabooks - eBook...", "Worksheets : Addition", "Writing Fix: Writing Pr...", and "Subtraction". The page content is titled "Online Subtraction Worksheets" and includes a section "Select the type of problems you would like to create:". Below this, there are six columns of subtraction problems, each with a radio button and a label. The first column is selected. The problems are:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> up to 12	<input type="radio"/> 2 by 1	<input type="radio"/> 2 by 2	<input type="radio"/> 3 by 2	<input type="radio"/> 3 by 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 by 4
11 - 4 —	55 - 5 —	66 - 28 —	123 - 45 —	759 - 386 —	4,873 - 2,943 —

Below the problems, there is a section "Number of problems:" with radio buttons for 10, 20, 30, 50, and 100. The "10" option is selected. Below this, there is a section "Format:" with radio buttons for Vertical and Horizontal. The "Vertical" option is selected. At the bottom, there is a "Create Worksheet" button.

2. Complete the subtraction worksheets.

Subtraction Facts to 18 (A)

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtraction Facts to 18 (B)

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

What You Need:

White paper

Flashlights

Shapes cut from cardboard (square, triangle, star, and circle)

Spring-type clothespin or strong paperclip

A book

Objects made of transparent, translucent and opaque materials (See Step 8)

What You Do:

1. Have a "work buddy" holding a white sheet of paper. You are in charge of the flashlight. Your "work buddy" will give you a signal to turn on the flash light.
2. You "work buddy" will hold up on of the cut out shapes so that it touches the back of the white paper, without letting you see it. He/she will clip on the shape with the clothespin or paperclip so that his/her hand doesn't obscure the shape. He/she will ask you if you can see what the shape is behind the paper.
3. Next, have turn on the flashlight. Tell your "work buddy" if you are able to see the object behind the paper and guess what you think it might be.
4. Why do you think you were able to identify the shape after the light was turned on. Discuss if you think the same experiment would work by putting the shape behind a book instead of a piece of paper? Try it to see.
5. Discuss your observations and talk about the terms opaque and translucent. Your "work buddy" should explain that objects (like books) that do not allow light to pass through are called opaque; materials (like paper) that allow some light to pass through are called translucent. Can you name other objects that you think might be opaque or translucent?
6. Next, try shining the flashlight underneath your fingertips, then move the light down toward his palms. Which part of your hand do you think is translucent? (fingertips) Which part is opaque? (palms)
7. Now, name a material that you can see through without a flashlight. Materials that let all of the light through, like glass,

are transparent. Can you think of any other everyday materials that are transparent? Offer some examples, such as water or saran wrap.

8. Experiment with the objects you have collected, using a flashlight to determine which are transparent, translucent, or opaque. Transparent objects might include a glass jar, a clear or colored plastic glass bottle, clear or colored cellophane. Some toothbrush handles are transparent while others are opaque. Paper and most fabrics are translucent.

Social Studies – Day 2

Statue of Liberty

1. Go to www.yahooligans.com and type Statue of Liberty to learn about the Statue of Liberty.
2. Make a crown.

What You Need:

Two plain white 9" paper plates

Gold paint

Stapler

Scissors

Permanent marker

Dictionary

Ruler

Optional: Picture or book about the Statue of Liberty

What to Do:

1. Start with your dictionary (during first grade, kids will start learning to use these for simple words). Find the word "liberty," and, together with your child, talk about the definition. What kinds of "liberties" are important in our world? Start a list on a spare piece of paper. You'll return to it later.
2. Use your ruler to divide one plate in half along the diameter, then divide the halves in half and each quarter in half again to make eight triangular sections. Have your first grader cut one out completely with scissors, and cut the others from the middle almost to the rim of the plate, but be sure to leave an inch before the edge of the plate.
3. Fold the triangle "crown" shapes back over the rim.
4. In the meantime, take the other paper plate, and cut the flat middle out, leaving a round, ridged shape that's just the right size for a child's head. Slide the triangular "crown" paper over the edge of the circular rim, and staple the layers together. Paint the crown gold on both sides.
5. You're almost ready to wear the crown. The Statue of Liberty stands in New York Harbor as an enduring symbol of our most

important American values. Write the words on the inside rim of the crown, all around in an unbroken circle.

