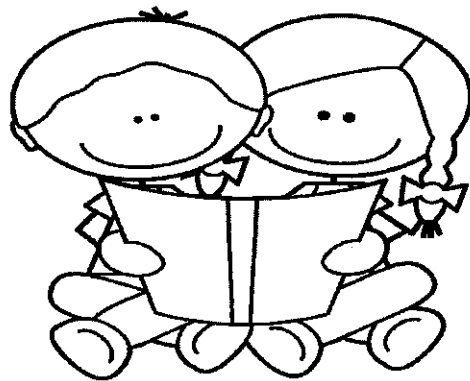


Inborden Elementary S.T.E.A.M.  
Academy

1<sup>st</sup> Grade Remote Learning  
Packet #2

September 7-18, 2020



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



## Fry Words – The First Hundred

### List 1

the  
of  
and  
a  
to  
in  
is  
you  
that  
it  
he  
was  
for  
on  
are  
as  
with  
his  
they  
I  
at  
be  
this  
have  
from

### List 2

or  
one  
had  
by  
words  
but  
not  
what  
all  
were  
we  
when  
your  
can  
said  
there  
use  
an  
each  
which  
she  
do  
how  
their  
if

### List 3

will  
up  
other  
about  
our  
many  
then  
them  
these  
so  
some  
her  
would  
make  
like  
him  
into  
time  
has  
look  
two  
more  
write  
go  
see

### List 4

number  
no  
way  
could  
people  
my  
than  
first  
water  
been  
called  
who  
am  
its  
now  
find  
long  
down  
day  
did  
get  
come  
made  
may  
part



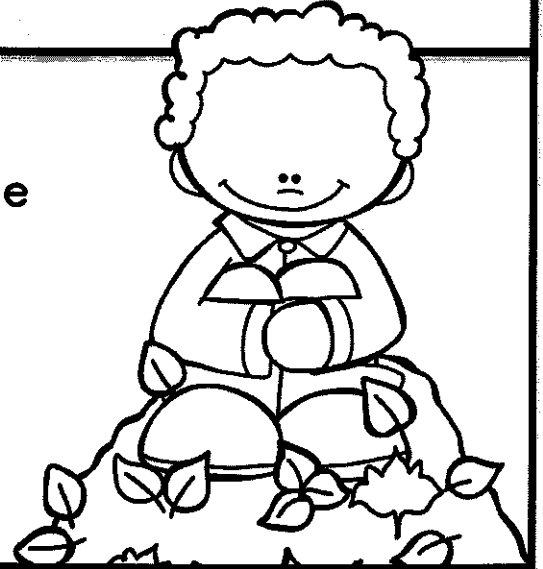
Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Comprehension

Read the story and answer the questions.

## Joey

Joey's favorite season is fall. He likes fall because the leaves change colors. Every year Joey goes to the pumpkin patch with his family. His favorite fall treat is pumpkin pie!



1. What is Joey's favorite season?

- ☐ summer
- ☐ fall
- ☐ winter

2. Why does he like that season?

- ☐ the leaves change
- ☐ pumpkins grow
- ☐ it is cold



Color where Joey goes every year.



Color who he goes with.



Color Joey's favorite fall treat.

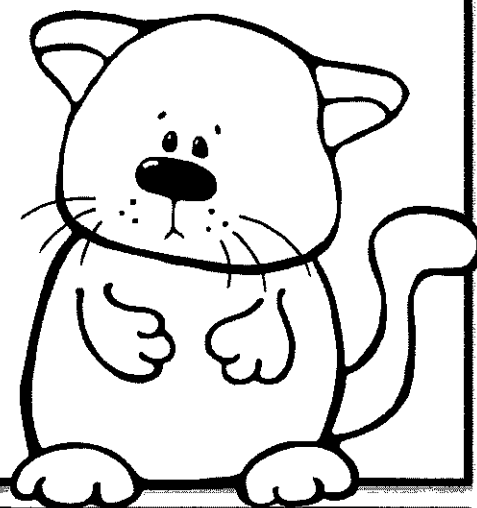
Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Comprehension

Read the story and answer the questions.

## A Fat Cat

Look at that cat! The cat's name is Jack and he is fat. Jack likes to nap. Jack is a happy cat. He takes his naps on his mat. I wish I had a cat like Jack!



1. What is the cat's name?

- ☐ Matt
- ☐ Zack
- ☐ Jack

2. What does the cat look like?

- ☐ tall
- ☐ fat
- ☐ black



Color what the cat likes to do.



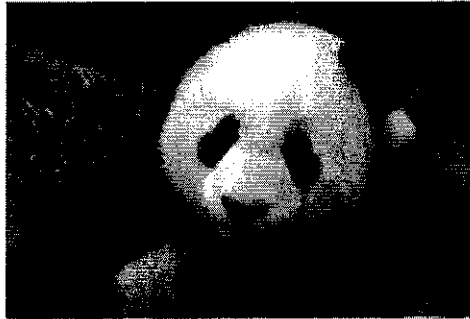
Color a word that describes the cat.



Color where the cat naps.

## 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.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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.



# 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

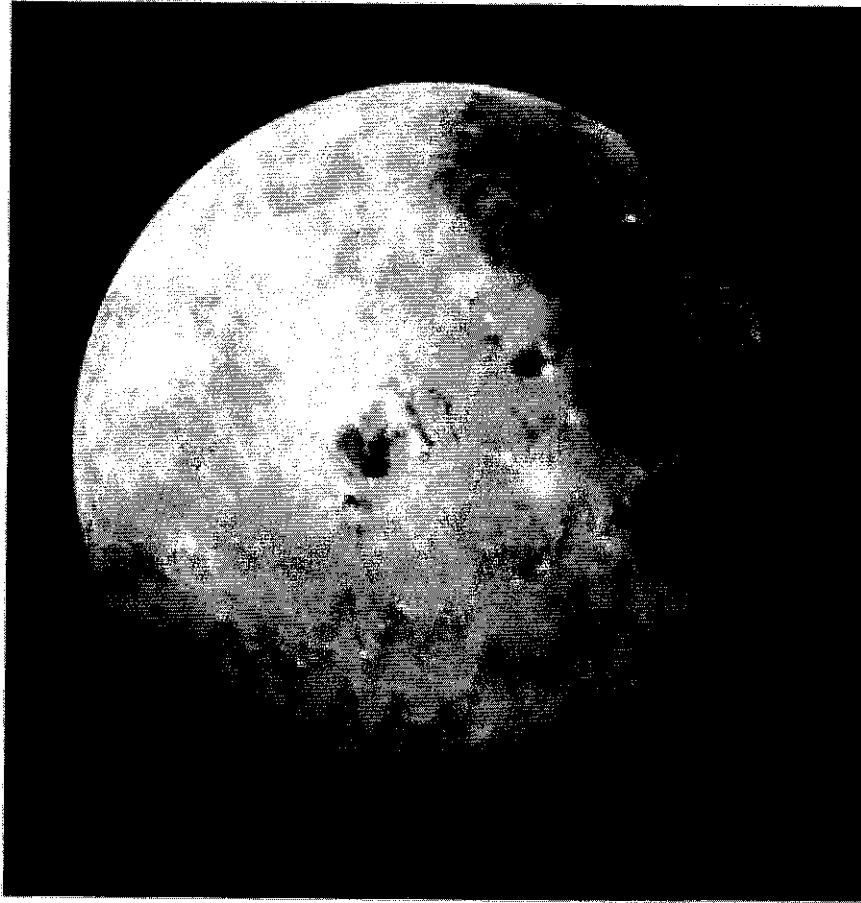
6. What did you learn from "Super Animal Senses"?

**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.

# How Big Is the Moon?

by Kate Paixão



The moon is Earth's nearest neighbor in space. The moon is millions of miles closer to Earth than any of the planets.

You might think the moon is as large as the sun. After all, the full moon looks very big when it is in the night sky. Actually, the moon is tiny compared with the sun. You could fit millions of moons inside the sun. The only reason the moon looks big to us is because it is so close to Earth.

In fact, the moon is much smaller than Earth, too. Our home planet is nearly four times larger than our moon!





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is Earth's nearest neighbor in space?

- A. the sun
- B. the moon
- C. a planet

2. What is the size of the moon compared with the size of the sun?

- A. The size of the moon is tiny compared with the sun.
- B. The size of the moon is huge compared with the sun.
- C. The size of the moon is about the same as the sun.



# What Is Gravity?

by Kate Paixão



If you jump up, what happens? You come back down. What makes that happen? It is a force called gravity.

Gravity pulls objects toward each other. Earth has gravity. The moon, the sun, and the other planets have gravity, too.

Big objects have stronger gravity than smaller ones. For example, the moon does not have as much gravity as Earth. If you walked on the moon, you would bounce high. But you would still come back down.

Gravity keeps you on Earth, but it also adds fun to life. What pulls your sled down a hill or helps you bounce on a trampoline? Gravity!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What do we call the force that makes you come back down when you jump up?

- A. weight
- B. the moon
- C. gravity

2. The text explains what gravity is. What does gravity do?

- A. freeze objects
- B. pull objects away from each other
- C. pull objects toward each other

3. Big objects have stronger gravity than smaller ones. The moon does not have as much gravity as Earth. What does this information tell us about the moon?

- A. The moon is smaller than the earth.
- B. The earth and the moon are the same size.
- C. The moon is bigger than the earth.



## Asking and Answering Questions

### Question 1 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Last night, it snowed a lot. Mr. Hall got on his roof the next morning. He pushed the snow off his roof. He knew that too much snow could make the roof break.**



Why does Mr. Hall push snow off his roof?

to make his house feel warmer

because he does not like snow

so his roof will not break

### Question 2 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Mandy and her father took a boat into the sea. They saw dolphins jumping into the air. Mandy took pictures of them. She was excited. Mandy could not wait to show her mom the pictures.**



What does Mandy take a picture of?

her father

a boat

dolphins

### Question 3 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Kung Fu Quack is a small and quiet duck. He does not say a lot. He is very strong and fast. He can break a piece of wood with his hand. Big ducks are afraid of him.**



Why are big ducks afraid of Kung Fu Quack?

He is strong.

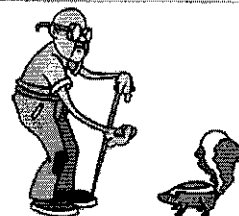
He is quiet.

He is small.

## Question 4 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Mr. Sonny cannot see. One day, he thought he heard a cat or dog. He put some popcorn in his hand to give the animal. He dropped the food to the ground. The animal ate it.**



Which question does the word below answer?

**popcorn**

Why can Mr. Sonny not see the animal?

What does Mr. Sonny give the animal?

What does Mr. Sonny do with the food?

## Question 5 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Ollie is an owl. He likes to hoot all night long. He is very loud. This keeps people from sleeping.**



What question does the story answer?

Why is Ollie so loud?

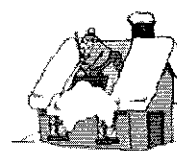
Why is everyone awake?

Where does Ollie live?

## Question 6 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Last night, it snowed a lot. Mr. Hall got on his roof the next morning. He pushed the snow off his roof. He knew that too much snow could make the roof break.**



When did it snow?

in the morning

at night

in the afternoon



# Reading & Writing Numbers

## Question 1 .

Click on the box that shows the number **one hundred fifteen**.

114

105

115

## Question 2 .

Click the box that shows the number **fifty-four**.

53

54

45

## Question 3 .

Click the box that shows the number **96** in words.

ninety-six

sixty-nine

ninety-five

## Question 4 .

Click on the box that shows the number **119** in words.

one hundred eighteen

one hundred nine

one hundred nineteen

## Question 5 .

Click the box that shows the number **93** in words.

thirty-nine

ninety-two

ninety-three

## Question 6 .

Click on the box that shows the number **118** in words.

one hundred  
seventeen

one hundred eighteen

eight hundred eleven

## Question 7 .

Click the box that shows the number **eighty-six**.

86

85

96

## Question 8 .

Click the box that shows the number **eighty-five**.

85

84

95

**Question 9 .**

Click the box that shows the number **44** in words.

fifty-four

forty-five

forty-four

**Question 10 .**

Click the box that shows the number **87** in words.

eighty-seven

eighty-six

ninety-seven

## Question 7 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Lisa has a nice big brother named Tom. Yesterday, he taught her how to hit a baseball. He also taught her how to catch the ball. Two weeks ago, Tom taught Lisa how to ride a bike. Lisa has a lot of fun with her brother.**



What did Tom teach Lisa how to do two weeks ago?

catch a ball

ride a bike

hit a baseball

## Question 8 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**For Mother's Day, Mattie made her mom a card. First, she put a white flower on the front of the card. Then, she wrote the word "Mom" above the flower. Next, Mattie wrote the words "I love you" inside the card.**



What question does the story answer?

What does Mattie put on the back of the card?

What happens after Mattie writes the word "Mom" on the card?

Why does Mattie put a white flower on the card?

## Question 9 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Ellie's grandpa is good at making wooden animals. One time, he made Ellie a mouse out of wood. He gave it to her for her birthday. Every time Ellie looks at it, she thinks of her grandpa.**



What question does the story answer?

When does Ellie's grandpa give her the mouse that he makes out of wood?

Why does Ellie's grandpa make animals out of wood?

How many years has Ellie's grandpa been carving wood?

## Question 10 .

Read the story below. Then, answer the question.

**Mandy and her father took a boat into the sea. They saw dolphins jumping into the air. Mandy took pictures of them. She was excited. Mandy could not wait to show her mom the pictures.**



What question does the story answer?

Why is Mandy excited to show her mom the pictures?

What day does Mandy go out on the boat?

How many pictures does Mandy take on the boat?

# DAILY - FIX-IT

1. i sang on the way to the rinc.
2. Put the blanck book in the trunk
- 
3. The bird's wing Is pink
4. bring your skates to the rinck.
- 
5. I have a pinc piggy bank
6. are you shure you want to bring that?
- 
7. Are you sur the phone rangg?
8. Take this chek to the banc.
- 
9. I am shure the dogs swims.
10. The cat cin jumps.

# DAILY - FIX-IT

1. i am lucki

2. Alwas try your best

---

3. take good care of your puppe.

4. Those things Are sily.

---

5. Mi pupy is white.

6. try not to cri.

---

7. The puppie ran by the door

8. i am alwais late.

---

9. mom loks at the trees.

10. the bear drinks from the lak.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# HANDS ON Lesson 6.9

## Model, Read, and Write Numbers from 100 to 110

**Essential Question** How can you model, read, and write numbers from 100 to 110?



Number and Operations in Base  
Ten—1.NBT.A.1

**MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES**  
MP.4, MP.5, MP.7

### Listen and Draw



Use

Circle a number to answer the question.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

**Math  
Talk**

**MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES 7**

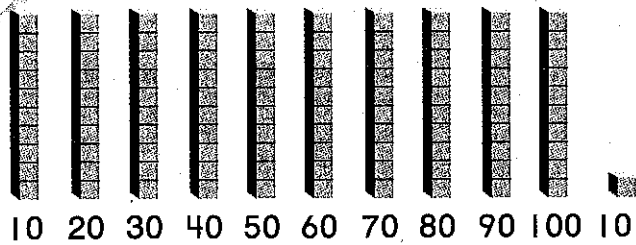
### Look for Structure

Why is 100 to the right of  
99 on the hundred chart?  
Why is 100 below 90?

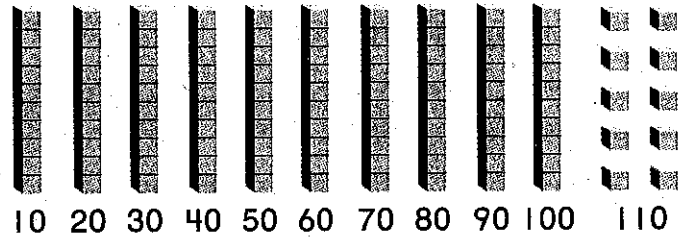


**FOR THE TEACHER** • Have children locate each number on the hundred chart. What number is the same as 30 ones? What number is the same as 10 tens? What number is the same as 8 tens 7 ones? What number has 1 more one than 52? What number has 1 more ten than 65?

## Model and Draw



10 tens and 1 more = 101



10 tens and 10 more = 110

## Share and Show



Use to model the number.  
Write the number.

### REMEMBER

10 tens = 100

1. 10 tens and 1 more

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 10 tens and 2 more

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 10 tens and 3 more

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 10 tens and 4 more

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 10 tens and 5 more

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 10 tens and 6 more

\_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_



## On Your Own

MATHEMATICAL  
PRACTICE



### Model Mathematics

Use  to model the number.

Write the number.

7. 10 tens and  
7 more

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 10 tens and  
8 more

\_\_\_\_\_

9. 10 tens and  
9 more

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 10 tens and 10 more

\_\_\_\_\_

11.

**THINK SMARTER**

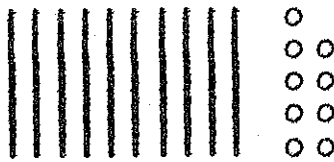
11 tens

\_\_\_\_\_



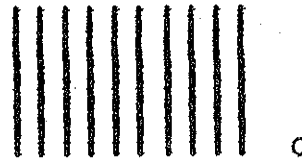
Write the number.

12.



\_\_\_\_\_

13.



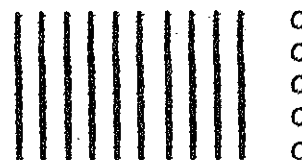
\_\_\_\_\_

14.



\_\_\_\_\_

15.



\_\_\_\_\_

## Problem Solving • Applications

Real World

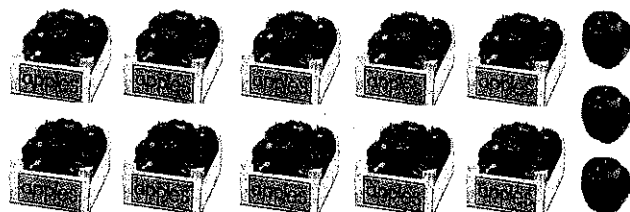
WRITE

Math

GO DEEPER

Solve to find the number of apples.

16.



THINK

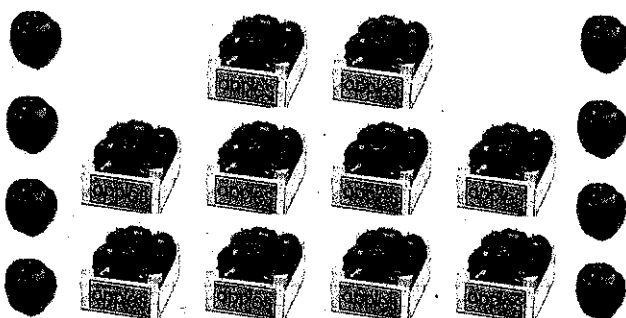
= 1 apple



= 10 apples

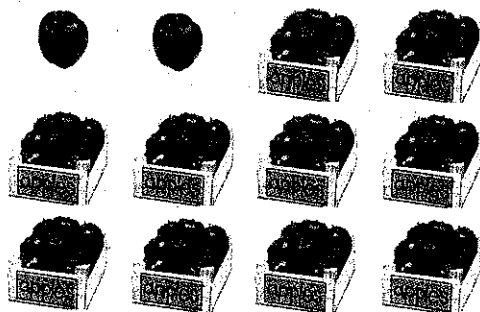
There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

17.



There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

18.

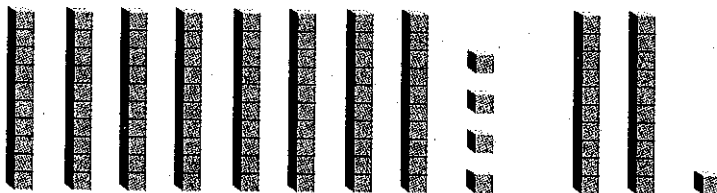


There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

19.

THINK SMARTER

What number does the model show?



**TAKE HOME ACTIVITY** • Give your child a group of 100 to 110 small objects. Ask him or her to make as many groups of ten as possible, then tell you the total number of small objects.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Model, Read, and Write Numbers from 110 to 120

**Essential Question** How can you model, read, and write numbers from 110 to 120?

## HANDS ON Lesson 6.10

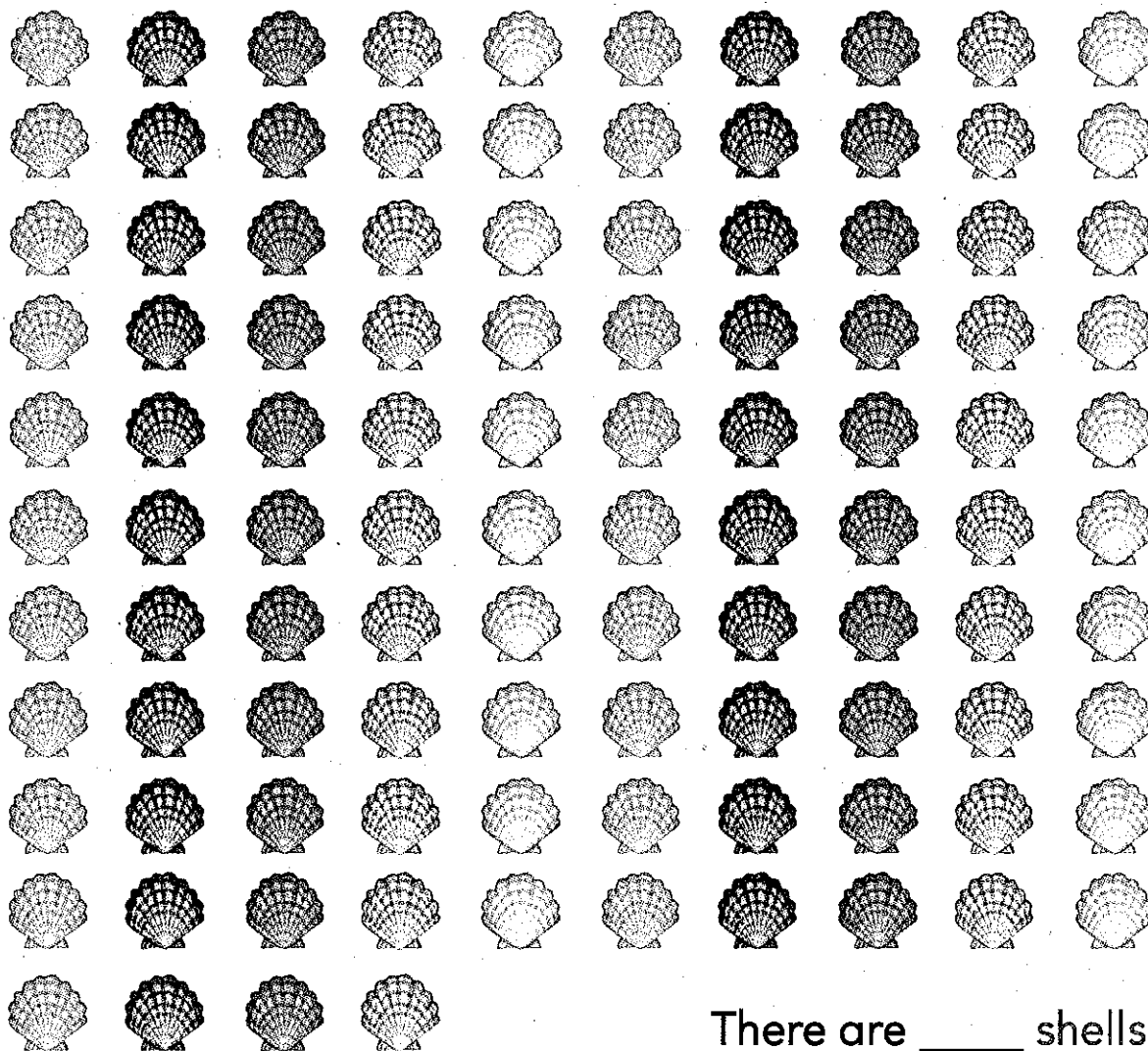


Number and Operations in Base Ten—1.NBT.A.1

**MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES**  
MP2, MP4, MP6

### Listen and Draw

How many shells are there?



There are \_\_\_\_\_ shells.

**Math Talk**

**MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES 2**

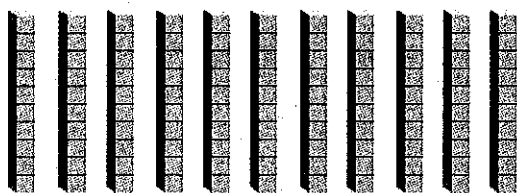
**Reasoning** How did you decide how many shells there are? Explain.



**FOR THE TEACHER** • The picture shows the shells that Heidi has collected. How many shells does Heidi have?

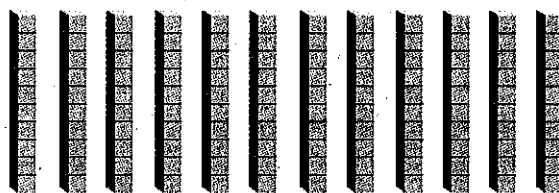
# Model and Draw

11 tens is 110.



110

12 tens is 120.



120

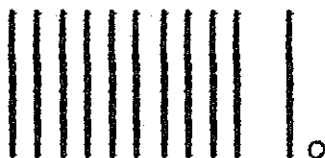
## Share and Show



Use to model the number.  
Write the number.

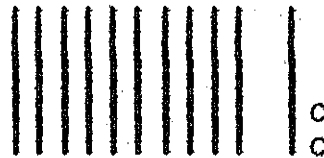


1.



110

2.



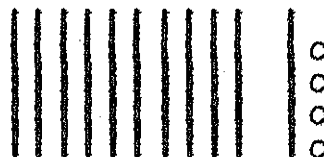
120

3.



110

4.



120

Name \_\_\_\_\_

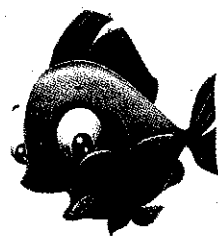
# On Your Own

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE 4

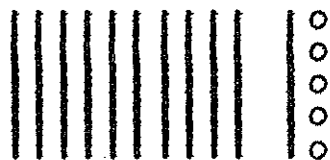
## Model Mathematics

Use  to model the number.

Write the number.

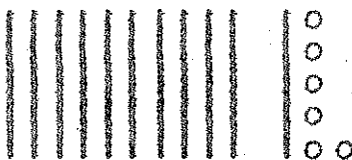


5.



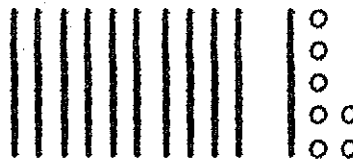
\_\_\_\_\_

6.



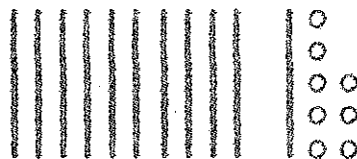
\_\_\_\_\_

7.



\_\_\_\_\_

8.



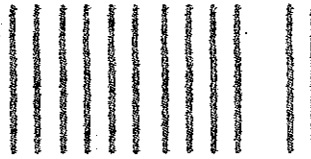
\_\_\_\_\_

9.



\_\_\_\_\_

10.



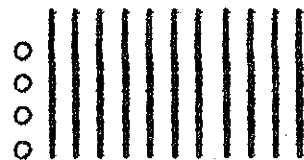
\_\_\_\_\_

THINKSMARTER

Write the number.

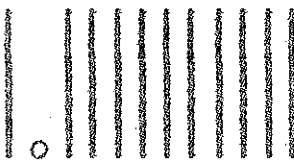


11.



\_\_\_\_\_

12.



\_\_\_\_\_

13.



\_\_\_\_\_

## Problem Solving • Applications

Real World

WRITE

Math

Go DEEPER

Choose a way to solve.

Draw or write to explain.

14. Joe collects toy cars. He can make 11 groups of 10 toy cars.

How many toy cars does Joe have?



\_\_\_\_\_ toy cars

15. Cindy collects buttons. She can make 11 groups of 10 buttons and one more group of 7 buttons. How many buttons does Cindy have?



\_\_\_\_\_ buttons

16. Lee collects marbles. He can make 11 groups of 10 marbles and has 2 marbles left over. How many marbles does Lee have?

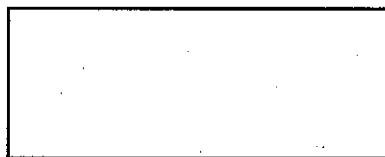
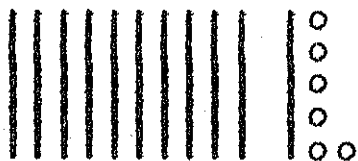


\_\_\_\_\_ marbles

17.

THINK SMARTER

Finish the drawing to show 119.



Write to explain.



**TAKE HOME ACTIVITY** • Give your child a group of 100 to 120 small objects. Ask him or her to make as many groups of ten as possible and then tell you the total number of small objects.

# 100 NUMBER CHART

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100





# 120 Chart

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Standard NBT1



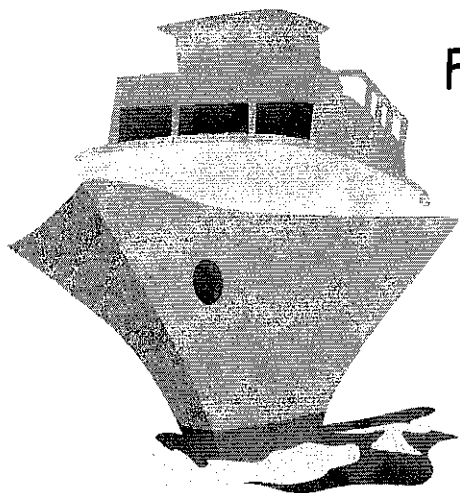
Learning Targets: I can count to 120 starting at any number less than 120. I can read and write numbers to 120.

									0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the Missing Numbers

62

64

75

77

60

62

66

68

68

70

61

63

77

79

59

61

72

74

70

72

76

78

67

69

65

67

63

65

71

73

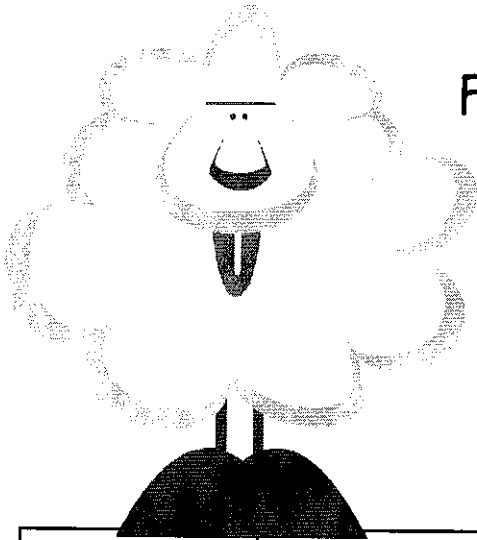
78

80



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the Missing Numbers

44		46
----	--	----

55		57
----	--	----

58		60
----	--	----

43		45
----	--	----

45		47
----	--	----

51		53
----	--	----

56		58
----	--	----

40		42
----	--	----

42		44
----	--	----

57		59
----	--	----

48		50
----	--	----

53		55
----	--	----

52		54
----	--	----

46		48
----	--	----

41		43
----	--	----

50		52
----	--	----





# Writing Numbers



one \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_ three \_\_\_\_\_

four \_\_\_\_\_ five \_\_\_\_\_ six \_\_\_\_\_

seven \_\_\_\_\_ eight \_\_\_\_\_ nine \_\_\_\_\_

ten \_\_\_\_\_ eleven \_\_\_\_\_ twelve \_\_\_\_\_

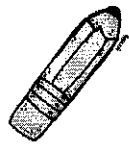
thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen \_\_\_\_\_

sixteen \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen \_\_\_\_\_

nineteen \_\_\_\_\_ twenty \_\_\_\_\_







# Writing Numbers



ten \_\_\_\_\_ twenty \_\_\_\_\_

thirty \_\_\_\_\_ forty \_\_\_\_\_

fifty \_\_\_\_\_ sixty \_\_\_\_\_

seventy \_\_\_\_\_ eighty \_\_\_\_\_

ninety \_\_\_\_\_ one-hundred \_\_\_\_\_

two-hundred \_\_\_\_\_ three-hundred \_\_\_\_\_

four-hundred \_\_\_\_\_ five-hundred \_\_\_\_\_

six-hundred \_\_\_\_\_ seven-hundred \_\_\_\_\_

eight-hundred \_\_\_\_\_ nine-hundred \_\_\_\_\_





# Writing Numbers



1. fifty-three \_\_\_\_\_
2. ninety-six \_\_\_\_\_
3. seventy-two \_\_\_\_\_
4. twelve \_\_\_\_\_
5. twenty-five \_\_\_\_\_
6. sixty-seven \_\_\_\_\_
7. sixteen \_\_\_\_\_
8. thirty-one \_\_\_\_\_
9. three \_\_\_\_\_
10. forty-nine \_\_\_\_\_
11. eighty-eight \_\_\_\_\_
12. fourteen \_\_\_\_\_
13. one-hundred sixteen \_\_\_\_\_
14. one-hundred two \_\_\_\_\_
15. one-hundred twenty-three \_\_\_\_\_





# Writing Numbers



1. twenty-two \_\_\_\_\_ 2. thirty-five \_\_\_\_\_

3. fifty-six \_\_\_\_\_ 4. nineteen \_\_\_\_\_

5. thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ 6. forty-seven \_\_\_\_\_

7. two \_\_\_\_\_ 8. eighty-one \_\_\_\_\_

9. sixty-eight \_\_\_\_\_ 10. four \_\_\_\_\_

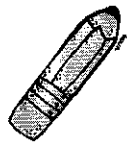
11. ninety-three \_\_\_\_\_ 12. twenty \_\_\_\_\_

13. one-hundred forty \_\_\_\_\_

14. one-hundred eight-six \_\_\_\_\_

15. one-hundred fifty-seven \_\_\_\_\_





# Writing Numbers



1. one-hundred ten \_\_\_\_\_
2. one-hundred fifteen \_\_\_\_\_
3. one-hundred seventy-six \_\_\_\_\_
4. one-hundred sixty-two \_\_\_\_\_
5. one-hundred forty-three \_\_\_\_\_
6. one-hundred fifty-four \_\_\_\_\_
7. one-hundred ninety-six \_\_\_\_\_
8. one-hundred eighteen \_\_\_\_\_
9. one-hundred thirteen \_\_\_\_\_
10. one-hundred ninety-five \_\_\_\_\_
11. one-hundred three \_\_\_\_\_
12. one-hundred seven \_\_\_\_\_

