

HEGGERTY

WEEK 24

Start now!



$$x \cdot y = 1$$

π

%

%



Find the missing number.

$$\square + 12 = 16$$

Circle the equation that is TRUE.

$$19 - 1 = 9$$

$$13 + 5 = 18$$

There are 10 buses at school. If 4 buses leave, how many are left?

913

_____ ones

_____ tens

_____ hundreds

How many tens are there in 170?

Count forward by...
fives

20, _____, _____, _____

tens

70, _____, _____, _____

Write the number in
standard form.

$$700 + 30$$

Circle the larger number.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Find the missing number.

$$18 - 8 = \square$$

Find the sum.

$$3 + 12 + 3 = \square$$

The zoo has 8 red parrots, and 7 green parrots. How many parrots do they have in all?

What is the value of the 4 in 432?

Draw 200 with base ten blocks in the place value chart.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Count forward by...
tens

120, _____, _____, _____

hundreds

302, _____, _____, _____

Write the number 164 in
expanded form.

Write 164 in word form.

Find the missing number.

$$15 + 3 = \square$$

Circle the equation that is TRUE.

$$12 - 11 = 1$$

$$9 + 6 = 16$$

Tammie has 12 pieces of ribbon. She gave 4 to her friend. How many does she have left?

Write the number.

0 ones

7 tens

3 hundreds

Fill in the blank.

44 tens is the same as _____.

Find the missing number.

$$\square - 12 = 4$$

Find the sum.

$$24 + 36 = \square$$

Ann has 12 white daisies, and 5 yellow daisies. How many daisies does she have altogether?

Draw 239 with base ten blocks.

500 is the same as

_____ hundreds

_____ tens

_____ ones

Count forward by...
fives

745, _____, _____, _____

hundreds

700, _____, _____, _____

Write seven hundred twenty-one in standard form.

Write it in expanded form.

Write two hundred three in
standard form.

Write it in expanded form.

Compare the numbers using

> < =

$$405 \bigcirc 450$$

$$2 \text{ Hundreds } \bigcirc 200$$

Compare the numbers using

> < =

$$321 \bigcirc 414$$



MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI



✧ I CAN
✧ READ% AND
SPELL
WORDS
WITH THE
LONG O
SOUND



o
o _ e
oa
ow
_ oe

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walk**ed**



The girl walk**ed** to school.

Double Final Consonant

ed **ing**

run**ning**

jog

Spelling Rule Doubling Final Consonant

tripp**ed**

0_E The Mole's Holes



My dad is going crazy! There is a mole in our backyard. The mole keeps digging holes! Dad keeps tripping in the holes. Dad also loves his rose garden. The mole is digging up his roses. Dad is NOT HAPPY! Yesterday, dad tried to catch the mole with a hose. I don't think dad was thinking clearly! I'm going to call someone for help! The mole needs a new home!



FIND IT! WRITE IT!

Write all of the o_e words from the story.

1. Color a smiley face after reading the story.
2. Read the story a second time. Circle or highlight all of the o_e words. Color the second smiley face.
3. Why is dad going crazy?

4. What is the mole doing to make dad so upset?

5. How did dad try to catch the mole?

o_e



Vote for Me



I wrote everyone in my class a note. I hope I win their vote! I am going to be the first grade class president! I only have to beat Slone. I promised my classmates ice cream cones at recess. I also promised to give their dog's bones. Surely I will win their vote and beat Slone. But, Slone promised to give everyone new totes.



FIND IT! WRITE IT!

Write all of the o_e words from the story.

1. Color a smiley face after reading the story.
2. Read the story a second time. Circle or highlight all of the o_e words. Color the second smiley face.
3. What did the child that is telling this story promise to do to gain votes?

4. What does Slone promise that she will do?

5. What are the children trying to win?



MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

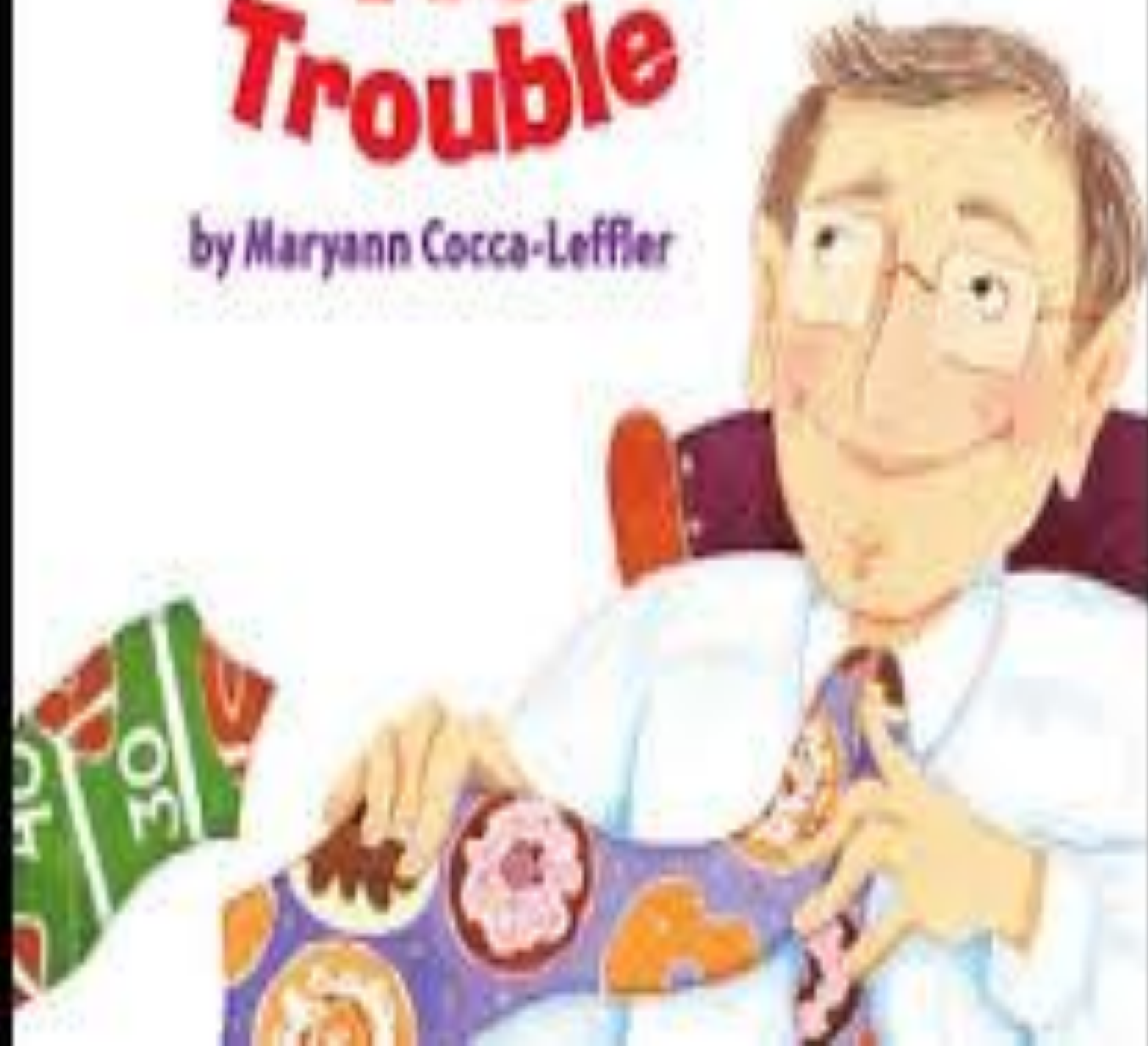


Weekly Story: Mr. Tanen's Tie Troubles

RL.2.1
I CAN ASK AND
ANSWER A
QUESTION.

Mr. Tanen's Tie Trouble

by Maryann Cocca-Leffler



PROMPT:

How do you think the people in the town feel about Mr. Tanen? Write a few sentences to explain your ideas. Use the words and pictures in the story as text evidence to support your opinion.



O
(opinion)

R
(reason)

E
(evidence)

O
(opinion)


RI 2.3

Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

- For the next week we will be describing the connections between ideas in science texts.
- Connections occur between historical events, scientific ideas, or steps in a technical process.


Finding Connections

How two things are related or how two things interact



In nonfiction texts, connections occur between historical events, scientific ideas, or steps in a technical process.

- One Person- Big Event
- Problem & Solution
- Cause & Effect
- Sequence of Events



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Science

Science explains how things work and why certain things happen in the real world.

Making Connections:

Why does your body need food and water?

Video:

<https://www.n4hk.com.au/other-resources/online-videos/why-do-we-need-water>



You Do

What happens as a result of steps one and two?

Iready page 52

What is happening in the pictures and how are they **connected**?

Lesson 4

Describing Connections Between Scientific Ideas

Learning Target

Describing how ideas in science texts are connected will help you understand how things work and why things change.

► **Read** When you read about science topics, look for **connections** that show how **ideas**, or thoughts, fit together. Connections may show how or why one thing changes into something else. Understanding these connections will help you **describe**, or tell, how things change or work and why things happen.

Look at the pictures. What is happening in the pictures? Think about how what is happening is connected.



I Do:

What do you see?



What may happen because of this?

We Do:



Students, write one complete sentence in the chat box about the photo.

You Do: Student will complete the writing using google forms in their google classroom (teacher must assign)

Using the photograph, think about what could have caused the event to occur. Write one to two sentences explaining the connection between the photograph and what you think caused this to happen

Student's writing stem (if needed):

The photograph below shows
_____. This event may have
occurred because _____.

.



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Reading Information

RI 2.3

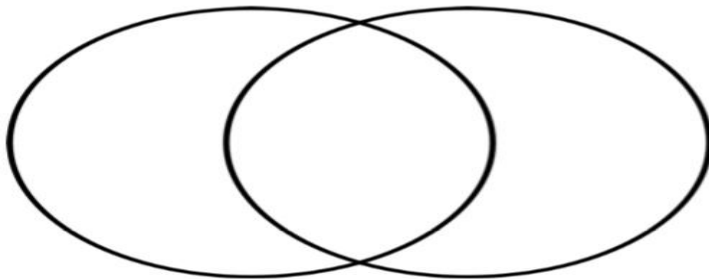
Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

I can tell how science ideas, events in history, or steps in a process are connected.



What does it mean to make connections?

Scientific Ideas



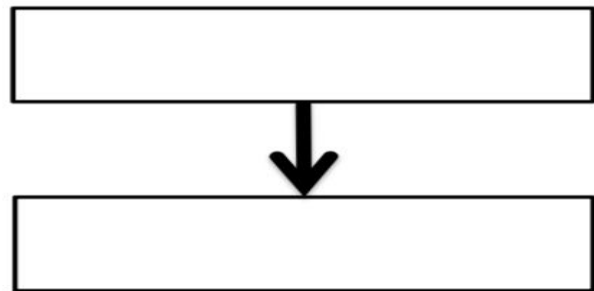
THINK:

How are these concepts the same or different?

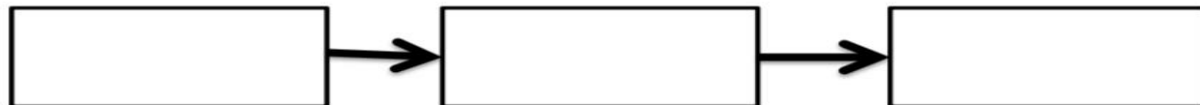
Historical Text

THINK:

- How does the event affect you today?
- How did the event change history?



Procedural Text



THINK:

- Which step would you do first?
- What would happen if you skipped a step?

We Do:



Students, write one complete sentence in the chat box about the photo.

Jumping Joeys - Iready page 54

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1v0J_M3Ock0CASxy8rdttiN9vBdYfRjc2

JUMPING Joeys

by Julian Green

- 1 What is the best-known animal in Australia?
It's the kangaroo! Kangaroos are large animals with powerful back legs. But they are less than one inch long when they are born.
- 2 A baby kangaroo is called a joey. The joey climbs into its mother's pouch. There the joey feeds and stays warm. The joey stays in the pouch for seven to ten months. It grows much bigger. Then the joey is ready to come out of its mother's pouch.
- 3 When the joey is ready to come out, its mother loosens her pouch. The joey falls out. At first, it stays out for just a few minutes. Then it goes back in the pouch. Every time it comes out, it follows its mother and learns to find food. Soon it can take care of itself.
- 4 When the joey leaves the pouch for good, it is not an adult yet. It will grow taller and heavier. A kangaroo can be more than six feet tall and weigh 190 pounds.

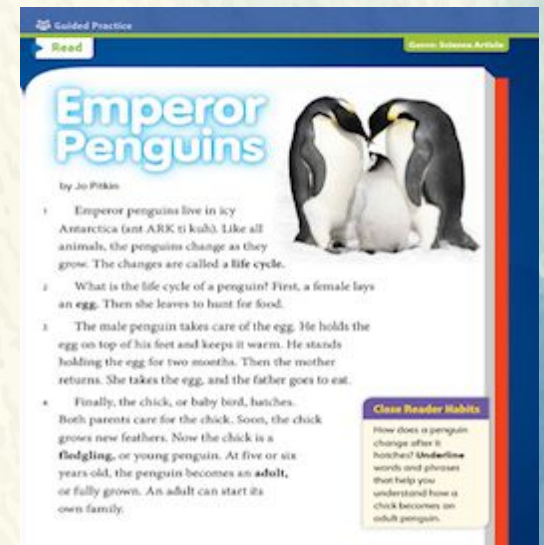
Close Reader Habits

Underline details that show how a joey grows and changes. Think about how these are connected.

Jumping Joeys

First	Next	Last
When a _____ is born, it climbs into its mother's _____ where it _____ and stays warm. It lives there for _____ months.		

I Do: Emperor Penguins p.56



Why does the female penguin leave her egg?

a) so the egg can begin to hatch

b) so she can hunt for food in the sea

c) because the male rolls the egg away

d) because the egg does not need much care


We Do:

Guided Practice

Read

Emperor Penguins

by Jo Pitkin



1. Emperor penguins live in icy Antarctica (ant ARK ti kuh). Like all animals, the penguins change as they grow. The changes are called a life cycle.
2. What is the life cycle of a penguin? First, a female lays an egg. Then she leaves to hunt for food.
3. The male penguin takes care of the egg. He holds the egg on top of his feet and keeps it warm. He stands holding the egg for two months. Then the mother returns. She takes the egg, and the father goes to eat.
4. Finally, the chick, or baby bird, hatches. Both parents care for the chick. Soon, the chick grows new feathers. Now the chick is a **fledgling**, or young penguin. At five or six years old, the penguin becomes an **adult**, or fully grown. An adult can start its own family.

Close Reader Habits

How does a penguin change after it hatches? Underline words and phrases that help you understand how a chick becomes an adult penguin.

Why does the male penguin stand for two months without eating or hunting?

- a) When he cares for the egg, he doesn't feel hungry.
- b) He is too far from the sea to hunt.
- c) The female will bring him food when she returns.
- d) If he moved to hunt, the egg could get cold or break.

You Do:

What are the stages in the life cycle of a penguin?