

Welcome to the 2-3, Week 1 At-Home Study

Each week, similar lesson opportunities for home learning opportunities will be available to keep students engaged in great text, thinking, and inquiring. These learning opportunities should last for an entire week and provide students with excellent opportunities to engage with reading, writing, speaking and listening. Students will also be challenged with concepts aligned to math, science, and social studies.

- Each lesson should take between 20 and 40 minutes.
- These lessons CAN be printed out for students but can also be viewed online and completed on any paper.
- Lessons are designed to require very little resources from home.
- Each lesson, students will need paper and pencil.
- Each lesson provides additional opportunities for continued learning.
- Don't forget to encourage additional reading time, time to investigate, and math fact practice time.

Step 1: Discover! Penguins & Vocabulary

- Emperor Penguin
- Blog
- Iceberg
- X-ray

Emperor Penguin



The largest species of penguin and has a yellow patch on each side of its head.

Blog



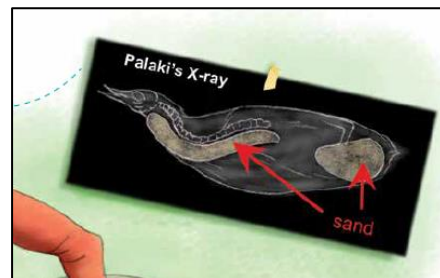
A website where a person or group of persons write opinions on a regular basis

Iceberg



A large floating mass of ice

X-Ray



A photo of the inside of something

Step 2: Let's Listen! *The Lonely Penguin's Blog*

Students can listen to this narrative text online. There are spots for students to stop and think, stop and write or draw, and stop and brainstorm. Answer the questions below when you have finished listening to the story. Students can complete this on these papers (if they are printed) OR on a regular sheet of paper.

1. Which direction is Palaki swimming in the beginning of the story?
2. What are the two animals that eat penguins?
3. Why did Palaki, the penguin, eat sand?
4. What does it mean when Palaki says he was a “walking sandbag?”
5. Why does Palaki hope the transmitter “stays put?”
6. How will Palaki know when he reaches his home?

Step 3: What Happened in this Story?

Palaki's Blog

Students can complete this on these papers (if they are printed) OR on a regular sheet of paper.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Palaki's Blog

Directions: Write a short caption for each blog entry.

1.



3.



2.



4.



Do more! Write a final blog entry for Palaki.

Step 4: Write About It

Students can complete this on these papers (if they are printed) OR on a regular sheet of paper.

Directions: Describe Palaki using the brainstorming web below. Give three physical traits and two character traits. Some examples are provided below. When you are finished, use your work to write a paragraph that describes Palaki. You can use the lines provided or another sheet of paper.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Free-Association Brainstorming

Directions: Write the topic in the center oval. Then, add any words, thoughts, ideas, or examples in the surrounding ovals.

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graph TD; Palaki((Palaki)) --- O1(( )); Palaki --- O2(( )); Palaki --- O3(( )); Palaki --- O4(( )); Palaki --- O5(( )); Palaki --- O6(( )); Palaki --- O7(( ));
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Step 5: Science! Glaciers and Icebergs

WEEK 9
DAY

1

Earth and Space Science

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Glaciers and Icebergs

Water on Earth can change state. Sometimes water freezes. It changes from a liquid to a solid. In some very cold places, large sheets of ice move over the land. These sheets of ice are called glaciers. Icebergs are also found in cold places. Icebergs are large chunks of ice. They come in different shapes and sizes. Icebergs float in the ocean.



Water can also melt. This changes water from a solid to a liquid. Glaciers and icebergs can slowly melt over a long time. The melted ice goes into the oceans.

1. What is a large sheet of ice that moves over land?
 - a. iceberg
 - b. glacier
 - c. floating ice
 - d. sinking ice
2. Which words describe an iceberg?
 - a. floating solid
 - b. floating liquid
 - c. warm solid
 - d. warm liquid
3. Do any properties of water on Earth change? Explain.



Learning Content

Step 6: Let's Read! A Sea Turtle's Life

Directions: We just read a realistic fictional story about an emperor penguin named Palaki. Let's learn about another animal found in the ocean. Read the text card *A Sea Turtle's Life*. When finished, answer the questions below.

TALK ABOUT IT



- Why do you think female sea turtles dig a hole for their eggs and cover the hole with sand?
- Is a sea turtle's life cycle a type of pattern? Explain.
- Sea turtles have lived on Earth for more than 60 million years. How do you think they have been able to survive for so long?

A SEA TURTLE'S LIFE

Sea turtles are reptiles. They are among the oldest creatures on Earth. Sea turtles spend most of their life in the ocean. But they are born on a beach. Learn about a sea turtle's **life cycle**.

1. A female sea turtle digs a hole on the beach. She lays between 50 and 200 eggs. Then she covers the hole with sand.



2. Eight to 10 weeks pass. Then baby turtles begin to **hatch**. They are called hatchlings.



3. Hatchlings swim into the water. The turtles spend many years at sea. They grow into adults.



4. When they are between 10 and 50 years old, female turtles return to the **area** where they were born. They lay eggs. The life cycle **repeats**.



TOP BORDER BY STEPHEN BLUE FOR TIME FOR KIDS; TURTLE GRAPHIC: SKORBOGATOVA—GETTY IMAGES; BACKGROUND: HOMUNKULUS28—GETTY IMAGES

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: REINHARD DIRSCHERL—GETTY IMAGES; MARVIN DEL CID—GETTY IMAGES; CHRISTER FREDRIKSSON—GETTY IMAGES; ARIADNE VAN ZANBERGEN—GETTY IMAGES

KEY WORDS



area: a part of a larger place

*The **area** around the lake was pretty.*

hatch: to be born from an egg

*Ten little chicks **hatched** in the spring.*

life cycle: the stages a living thing goes through from the beginning of its life until its death

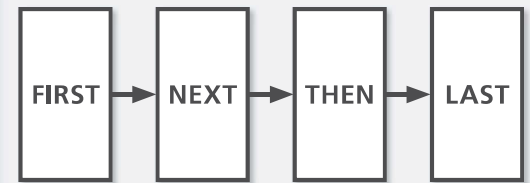
*There are four stages in a butterfly's **life cycle**.*

repeat: to begin again

*The pattern on the wallpaper **repeats** every 10 feet.*

TEXT
STRUCTURE

Sequence



TALK ABOUT IT



- Why do you think female sea turtles dig a hole for their eggs and cover the hole with sand?
- Is a sea turtle's life cycle a type of pattern? Explain.
- Sea turtles have lived on Earth for more than 60 million years. How do you think they have been able to survive for so long?

WORK TOGETHER



Use information from the chart to write a story about a sea turtle.

- **Think** of a problem that a sea turtle might run into.
- **Brainstorm** ways the sea turtle might solve the problem.
- **Write** the story. Add an illustration to bring it to life.

Step 7: Math! Units of Measure

Directions: In the story, The Lonely Penguin's Blog, Palaki is the first penguin to travel 2,000 miles from home in 44 years. A mile is a unit of measurement used to communicate long distances. Let's learn about other units of measurement. Read about and complete the activities below.

Build It

Using cardboard or other available materials, have the student or a small team of students design and build a rocket ship, a castle, a fort, a race car, or another object of interest. Ask the student(s) to design it before beginning to build, emphasizing the use of measurement to plan ahead for materials.

Variation: Build a detailed structure with interlocking blocks or logs, and then measure every dimension of the finished structure.

Make a Measuring Stick

Using recycled materials such as wood, plastic, or cardboard, plan and build a measuring stick (e.g., ruler, yardstick, meter stick). Use this measuring stick to measure common objects to the nearest yard, foot, and inch, or meter and centimeter.

Cook It

Use standard or metric measurements to help plan and cook a favorite dish. Use cups, pints, and quarts, or liters, for liquid ingredients; use ounces or grams for dry ingredients. Follow a recipe and cook something wonderful.

Sticky-Note Measurement

Have the student calculate the area of a surface in square inches by first covering it in sticky notes and then using the sticky notes' dimensions of 3 × 3 inches.

Silhouette Measurements

Using butcher paper (or chalk outside), outline the body of a student. Now measure the length and width of each body part. Compare results, using different students' silhouettes.

Cannot List

Make a list of everything you cannot measure using a measure of length, time, weight, temperature, or monetary value. Discuss the list.

Step 8: Social Studies! Oceans of the World

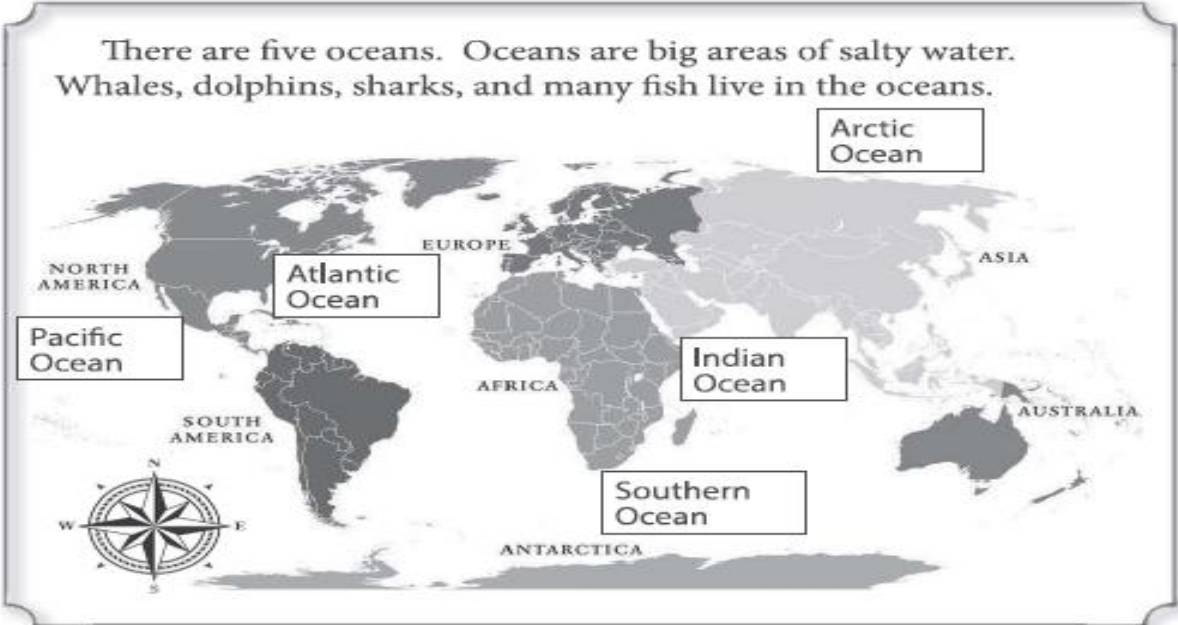
Students can complete this on these papers (if they are printed) OR on a regular sheet of paper

WEEK 11
DAY
4

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and look at the map. Answer the questions.

There are five oceans. Oceans are big areas of salty water. Whales, dolphins, sharks, and many fish live in the oceans.



Geography

1. What oceans border the east and west coasts of the United States?
 - a. Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean
 - b. Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
 - c. Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Ocean
 - d. Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean
2. What else do you know about the oceans?

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