







Hundreds 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













Hundreds Chart







101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
14-1	14-2	143	14-4	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200









Count your steps as you take a walk. Count by I's, 2's, 5.'s and 10's.

Give your child coins to practice counting money.

Have children point out patterns they find.

Give your child story problems to try and solve. Have your child explain how to solve a problem.

Let your child help cook. Cooking involves a lot of counting and IILD ineasuring IS IN our every Day Lives.





Help Your Child Become A Better Reader



Questions to ask your child while reading fiction text.



Who is the main character? What was the setting?



What was the problem in the story and how was it solved?

What do you predict will happen next in the story?

Do you like the title of the story? Why or why not?

Can you think of a different title for the story?

Which character from the story would you choose to be your friend? Why?



What part of the story was the most exciting? Why?



Did you like the end? Why or why not?



Help Your Child Become A Better Reader



Questions to ask your child while reading nonfiction text.

What is the main idea of the text?

What did you learn from reading the text?

Are there words that you do not know the meaning of?

What are some new words that you learned?

Do you have any questions after reading the text?

Were there any important text feature (charts,

diagrams, pictures, fonts) that were important?

Where could you find more information

about this topic?

Did you like the text? Why or why not?



When you are doing your homework, please be sure to use the Break It Down strategy on your Spectrum reading passages, just like we do in our reading workbook each day.



Also, you need to be sure to add at least 5 Annotations, or "Think Marks" to your passage.



Answer the questions in a <u>complete sentence</u>, and you will be good to go!

Dr. Seuss

- #1 "Big A, little a, what begins with A? Aunt Annie's alligator. A...a. Have you ever seen these lines? They are from a book called *Dr. Seuss's ABC*.
- Who was Dr. Se N His real name was Theodor Seuss Geisel (GUY-zul).

 When Theodor wer ollege, he wrote for a magazine. He wrote funny things.

 His friends thought he was funny.
- A few years later, he began to write books for children. He was very good at art. He drew funny pictures for his books. One book is *The Cat in the Hat.* Another one is *Hop on Pop*. Dr. Seuss's books are different from other books.
- Books by Dr. Seuss are silly. They are fun to read. Some of them show make-believe animals like the zizzer zazzer zuzz. Young children laugh when their parents and teachers read these books to them. Older children enjoy reading them alone
- #5 What is your ravorite Dr. Seuss book?

Using The "Break-It-Down"



Reading Strategy



In order to improve comprehension, students have been taught the "break-it-down" reading strategy. This helps students by breaking a story or passage into parts, which leads to a better understanding of the text.

Students should be using this strategy on their Spectrum reading passage homework each week.



Here are the steps for our "break-it-down" reading strategy.



- 1. Draw a rectangle around the title of the text. What do they think the story will be about? Read all of the questions following the text.
- 2. Outline each paragraph along the left margin. This is to identify that each paragraph will have its own main idea.
- 3. Number each paragraph.
- 4. Read each paragraph. Circle any key words or ideas.
- 5. Read the first question. What is it asking?
- 6. If the question has multiple choice answers, put an X on any that are obviously wrong.
- 7. Go back and find the answer in the story.
- 8. Write down the paragraph # where you found the answer next to the answer.

Break-It-Down!

- Draw a rectangle around the title of the story/passage.
 Read all the questions. What is the story about?
- 2. Outline each paragraph.
- 3. # Number each paragraph.
- 4. Read the story
 paragraph by
 paragraph. Circle
 any key words/ideas.
- 5. Read the first question. What is the question asking?
- 6. X

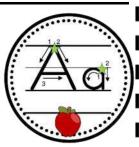
 If the question has multiple choice answers, X out the ones that are obviously incorrect.
- 7. Go back and find the answers in the text.
- 8. # Put the paragraph number next to the answer.

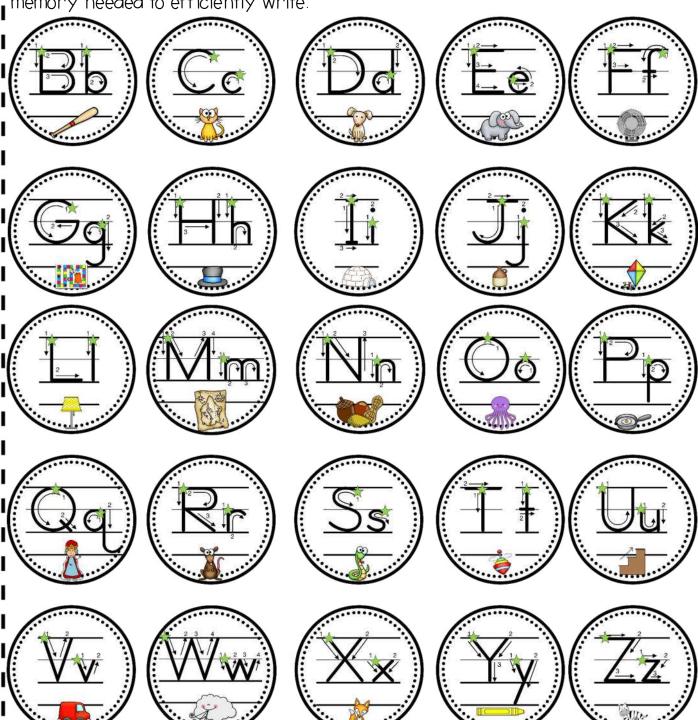
Break-It-Down!

- 1
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
 - 5.
 - 6. X
- 7.
- 8. #

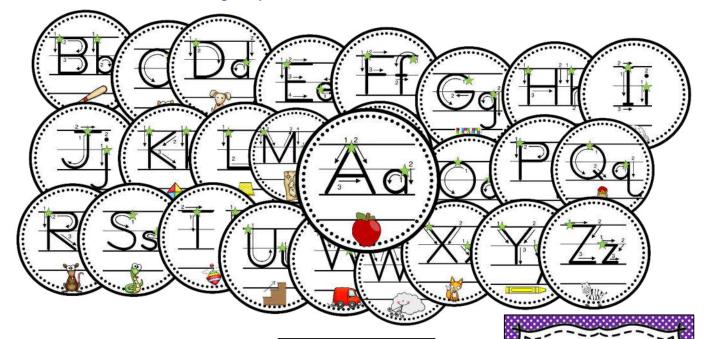
Alphabet Path of Motion

As the students practice their letter formations at home, it is important that they practice using the correct "path of motion" for that particular letter. Listed below is the recommended "path of motion" for upper and lower case letters. By practicing the letters correctly and consistently, your child will develop the muscle memory needed to efficiently write.

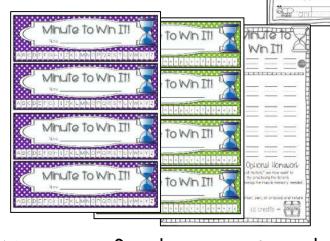




Includes large path of motion cards



Each letter has practice a practice a practice page and optional homework



Fun speed practice activity to build muscle memory.

You can find my entire handwriting unit by clicking <u>here</u>.



handwriting and

Path of Motior instruction

By Deedee Wills www.mrswillskindergarten.com

Thank you, Deedee Wills