



Woodside News! Staying Sharp!

For 1st grade - English Language Learners (ELLs) March 2020

Please be aware that in April & May 2020, your child will take an English proficiency exam. Please practice these activities daily.

Tenga en cuenta que en abril y mayo del 2020, su hijo/a tomará un examen de dominio del inglés. Por favor practique estas actividades diariamente.

Thank you, The ELL Team

Day #1

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 6

Reading - Read the story - An Odd Fish, answer the questions. Page 8-9

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 9

Day # 2

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 7

Reading - Read the story - A Whale of a Good Time, answer the questions. Page 12-13

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 13

Day # 3

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 8

Reading - Read the story - STARS, answer the questions. Page 14-15

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 15

Day # 4

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 9

Reading - Read the story -Our Sun and Moon, answer the questions. Page 16-17

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 17

Day # 5

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 10

Reading - Read the story- Plants Are Important, answer the questions. Page 18-19

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 19

Day # 6

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 11

Reading - Read the story - Water, answer the questions. Page 22-23

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 13

Day # 7

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 12

Reading - Read the story - AIR, answer the questions. Page 24-25

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 25

Day # 8

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 13

Reading - Read the story - The Desert, answer the questions. Page 34-35

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 35

Day # 9

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 14

Reading - Read the story - Becoming Farmers, answer the questions. Page 36-37

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 37

Day # 10

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 15

Reading - Read the story - Don't Play With Fire, answer the questions. Page 38-39

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 39

Day # 11

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 16

Reading - Read the story - The People Who Keep You Safe, answer the questions. Page 40-41.

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 41

Day # 12

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 17

Reading - Read the story - The Fourth of July, answer the questions. Page 44-45

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 45

Day # 13

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 18

Reading - Read the story -Our Sun and Moon, answer the questions. Page 46-47

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 47

Day # 14

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 19

Reading - Read the story - Chewing the Cud, answer the questions. Page 20-21

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 21

Day # 15

Speaking - Look at the pictures and answer the question using complete sentences. Page 20

Reading - Read the story - Native American Games and Toys, answer the questions. Page 10-11

Writing - Write your opinion based on the last question. Page 11

**Finish
Line**

Grade **1**

New York ELLs

SECOND EDITION

**for
NYSESLAT**

 **Continental**

Speaking

Each lesson in this unit focuses on a specific theme related to the following topics:

1. Classroom Basics
2. Science/Math/Social Studies
3. English Language Arts/Social Studies

In this unit, you will:

- look at a picture or pictures
- find information or vocabulary in the picture
- listen to and understand a question asked by your teacher
- answer the question out loud
- use the picture clues to help answer the question

Speak clearly and try to do the best you can!

A Field Trip

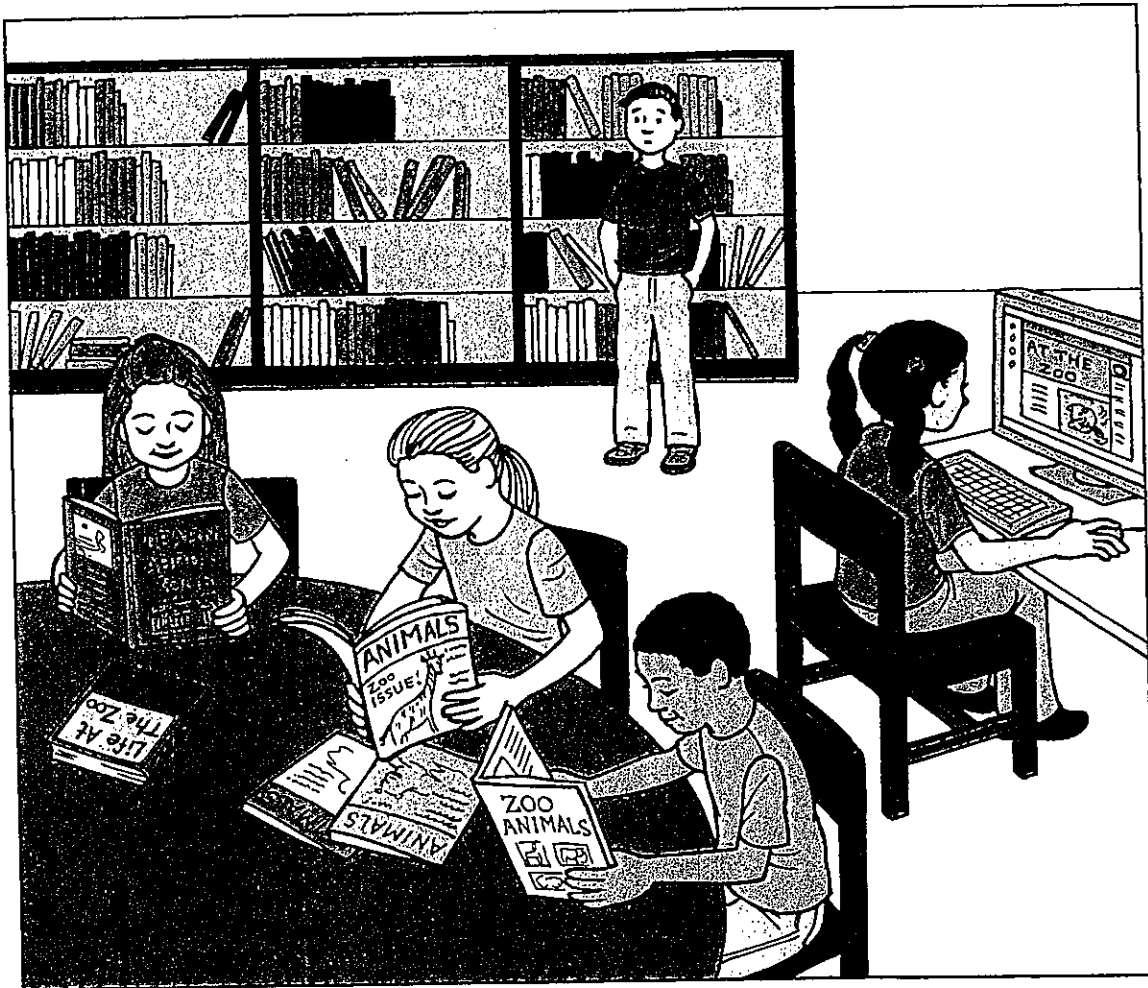


SPEAKING

Directions

Look at the picture. Listen to the question about the picture. Then answer the question.

Ms. Feliz's class is going on a field trip to the zoo. First, the class goes to the library to learn more about the animals at the zoo.



1. What are the students doing in the library?



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

At the zoo, the class looks at different animals. One group is looking at the penguins. Another other group is looking at the zebras.



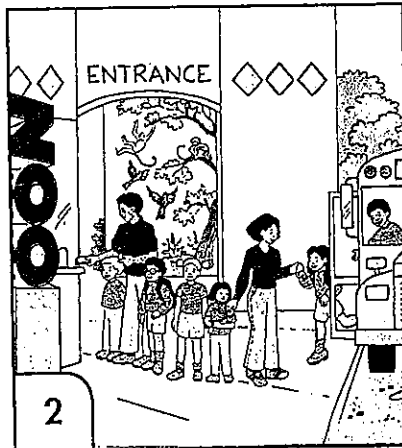
2. What are some differences between the animals the groups are looking at?



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

After the field trip, Ms. Feliz asks the students to do reports on their favorite animals. They can use the library and what they learned at the zoo. They can also use the Internet.



3. How do the students get ready to give their reports to the class?



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

Dara will do her report about elephants. She knows there are two kinds of elephants. She knows they live in different parts of the world. At the zoo, she saw an African elephant. She wants to learn more about what elephants eat, how they live, and how old they get.



4. What do you know about elephants, and what would you like to learn?

Seasons of the Year

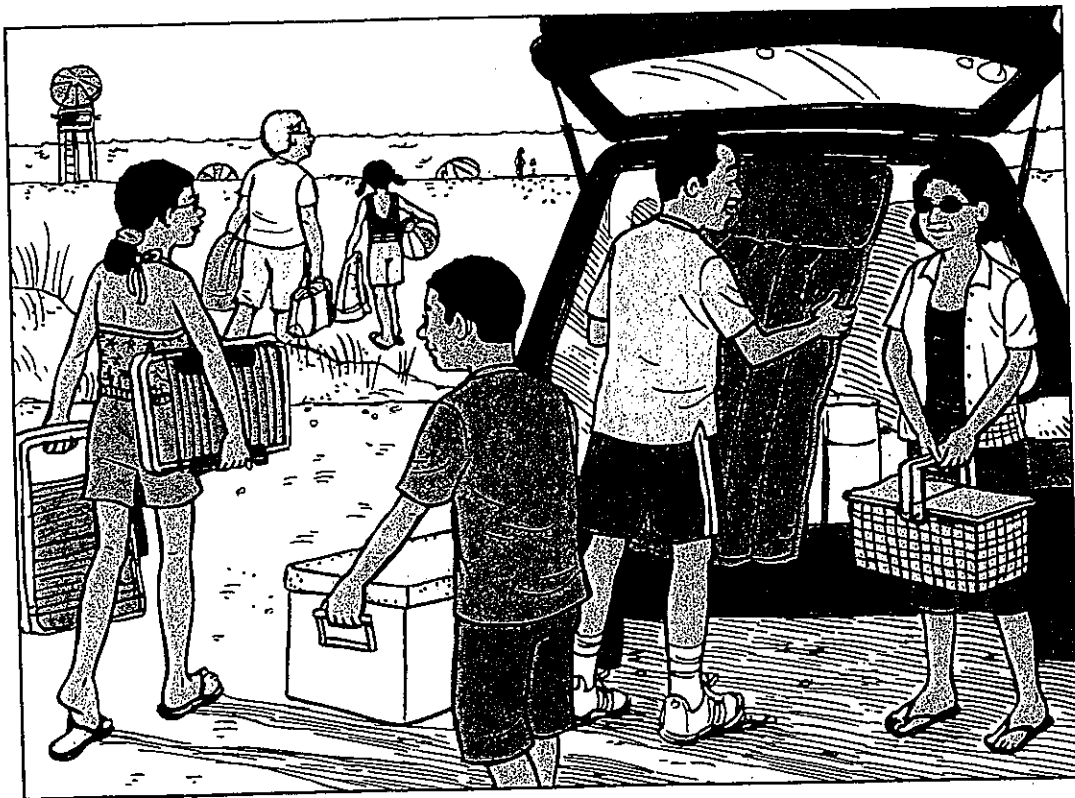


SPEAKING

Directions

Look at the picture. Listen to the question about the picture. Then answer the question.

Many people travel to the beach in the summer. This family has just arrived at the beach.



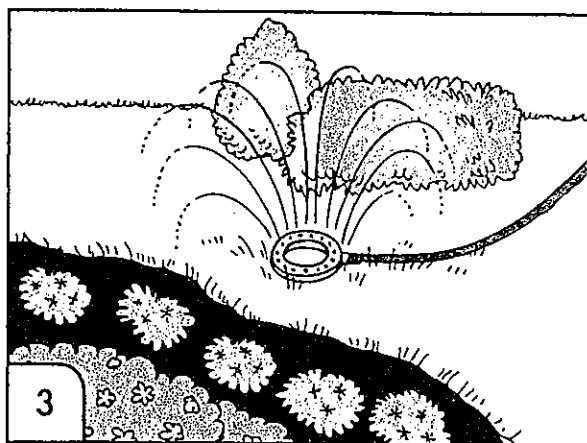
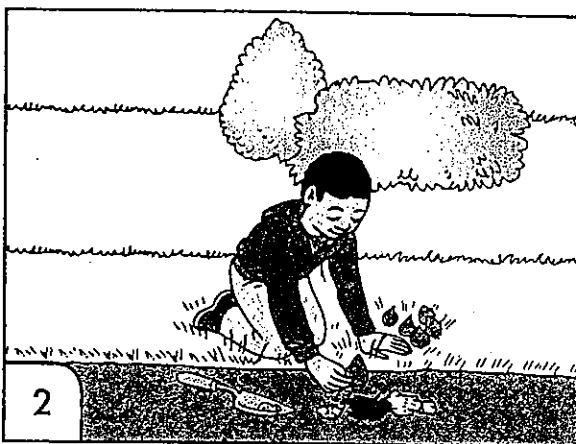
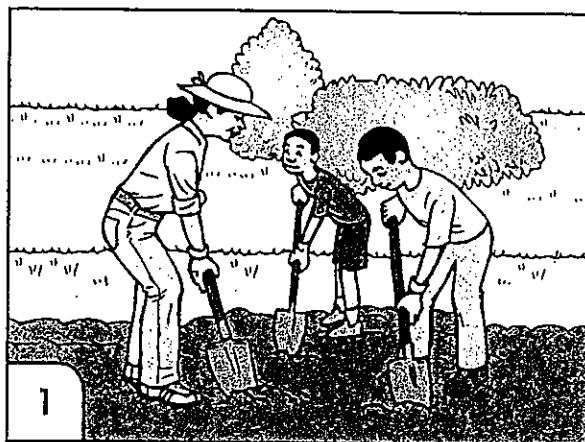
1. What things does the family need for a day at the beach?



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

In the spring, many people plant flowers and vegetables. Many plants grow through the spring and summer. This family is planting a garden.



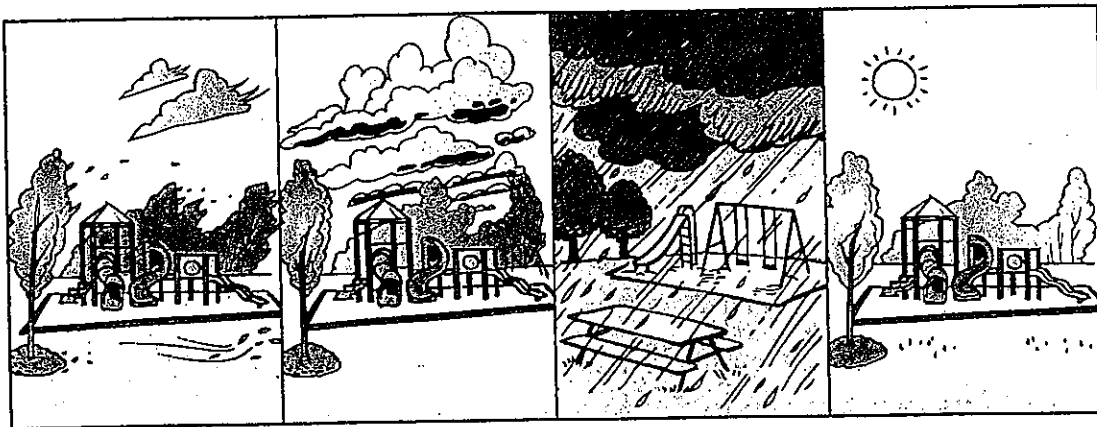
2. What has happened between the second picture and the third picture?



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

Spring comes after winter. The weather can change a lot. It can change quickly. Wind can blow the clouds. The clouds can bring rain. After the rain, the sun may come out.



Windy

Cloudy

Rainy

Sunny

3. How does the weather change in these pictures?

2 Seasons of the Year

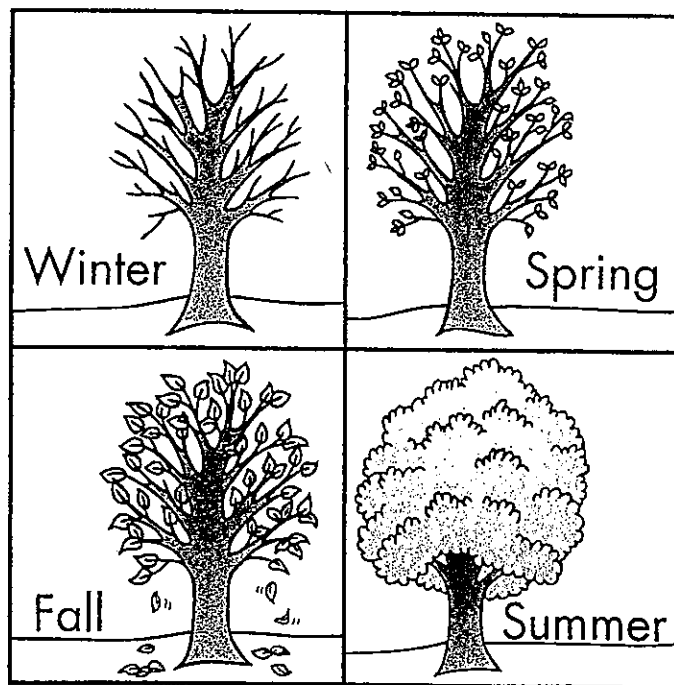
SPEAKING



Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

Leaves on trees change over the year. Trees use leaves to make food using the sun. In the winter, the days are shorter. Trees stop making food. There are no leaves on most trees. In the spring, new leaves grow. In the summer, the leaves get bigger. In the fall, some leaves turn colors and fall off. They stop making food again because winter is coming.



4. Describe how the trees change with the seasons.

Mother Goose Rhymes



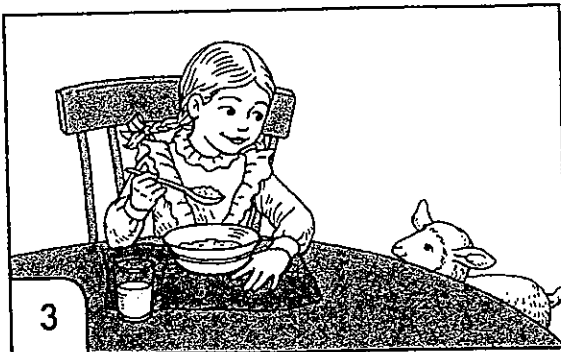
SPEAKING

Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

Mother Goose rhymes are fun to say. This one is called "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.



1. Where does the lamb go with Mary?

3 Mother Goose Rhymes

SPEAKING

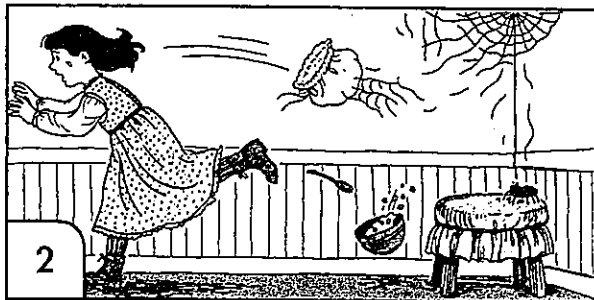
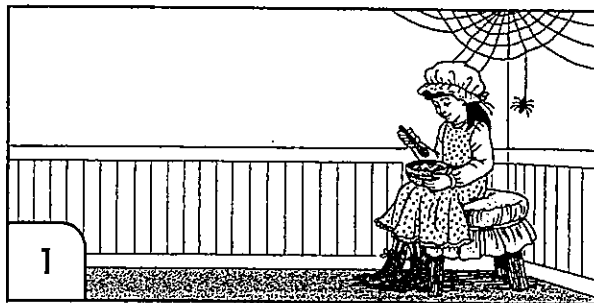


Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

This rhyme is called "Little Miss Muffet."

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey;
There came a big spider,
Who sat down beside her
And frightened Miss Muffet away.



2. What changed from the first picture to the second picture?



Directions

Look at the picture. Listen to the question about the picture. Then answer the question.

This rhyme is called "Hey, Diddle, Diddle."

Hey, diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon.
The little dog laughed
To see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.



3. What happens in this rhyme?

Nonfiction Reading Comprehension

Grade **1**



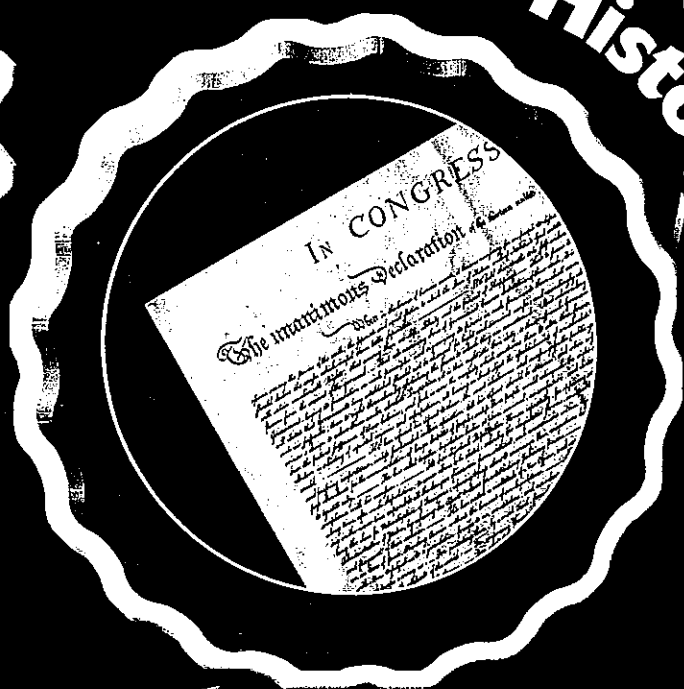
Geography



Science



History



Answer Key

Page 9

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 11

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 13

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 15

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 17

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 19

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 21

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 23

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 25

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 27

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 29

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 31

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 33

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 35

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 37

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 39

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 41

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 43

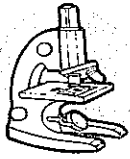
1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 45

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. Accept well-supported answers.

Page 47

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. Accept well-supported answers.



Science Standard: Understands how species depend on one another and on the environment for survival

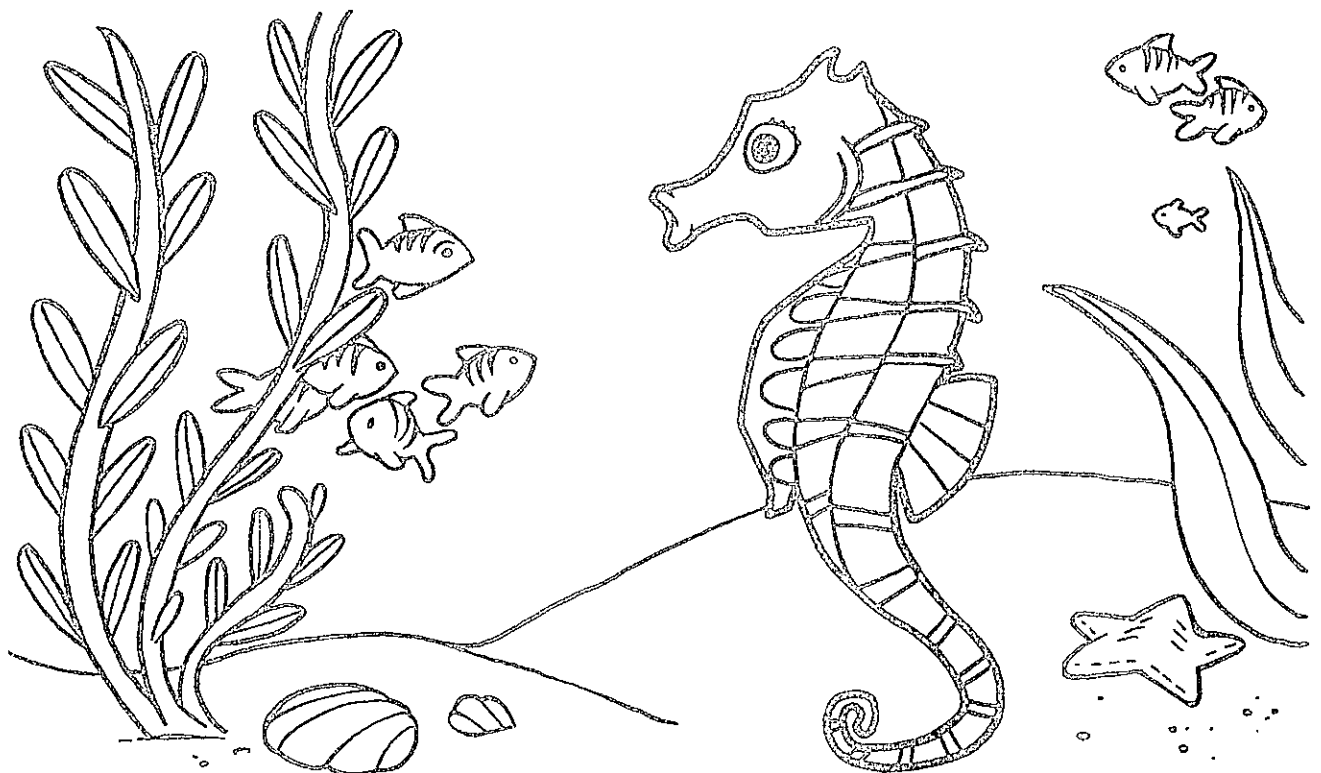
Benchmark: Knows that living things are found almost everywhere in the world and that distinct environments support the life of different types of plants and animals

An Odd Fish

A seahorse does not swim like other fish do. It moves through the water like a rocking horse. Its head looks like a horse's head. It uses its long **snout** to suck up food.

The seahorse has a hard body that feels like bones. It can wrap its tail around a piece of seaweed. It hides there so that sea turtles and sharks do not find it.

A male seahorse gives birth to the babies! The female puts her eggs into his pouch. He carries the eggs for six weeks. Then the little babies pop out and swim away.



An Odd Fish

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. A seahorse's head looks like

- ☐ (a) a horse's.
- ☐ (b) seaweed.

2. What happens last?

- ☐ (a) The male carries the eggs.
- ☐ (b) The babies swim away.

3. What makes a seahorse different from other fish?

- ☐ (a) It swims in a different way.
- ☐ (b) It is a horse, not a fish.

4. A snout is

- ☐ (a) an ear.
- ☐ (b) a nose and mouth.

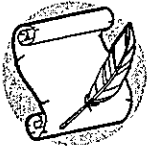
5. Why does the seahorse hide from sea turtles and sharks?

- ☐ (a) They want to eat the seahorse.
- ☐ (b) They are playing hide and seek.

6. Picture a seahorse. What is it doing?

- ☐ (a) It has its tail wrapped around seaweed.
- ☐ (b) It is jumping out of the water.

7. Would you like to see a seahorse? Why?



History Standard: Understands the folklore and other cultural contributions from various regions of the United States and how they helped to form a national heritage

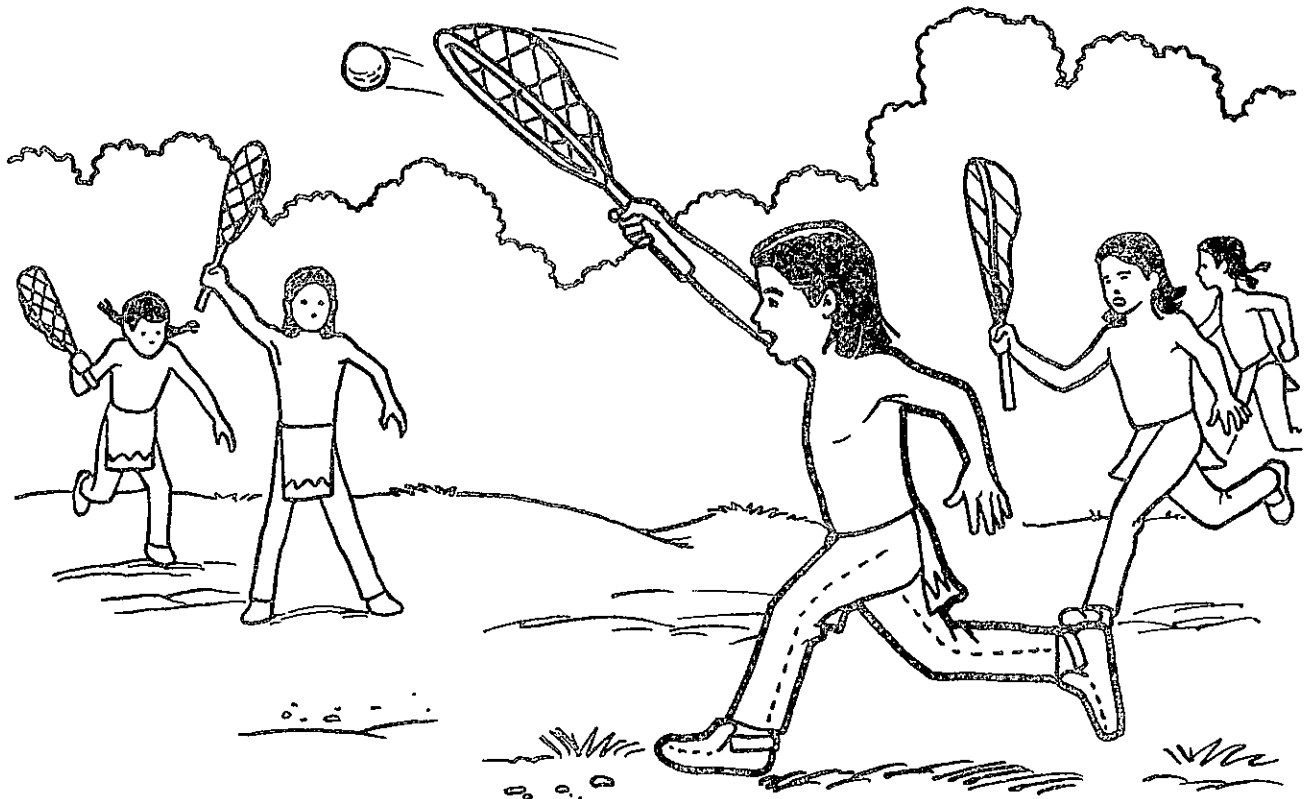
Benchmark: Knows the differences between toys and games children played long ago and the toys and games of today

Native American Games and Toys

Have you ever played cat's cradle? That string game comes from Native Americans. Have you ever seen a lacrosse game? The players catch and throw a ball with nets on poles. That was a Native American game, too.

Native American boys and girls played other games as well. They hid a small rock in a shoe and took turns guessing which shoe it was in. They made marks on flat stones. They used them as dice in **games of chance**.

The children played with toys. Little girls had dolls made of corncobs. Small boys had bows and arrows. They shot at logs. Older boys shot at moving hoops.



Native American Games and Toys

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What were the Native American girls' dolls made with?

- ☐ (a) flat stones
- ☐ (b) corncobs

2. What happened first?

- ☐ (a) There are lacrosse teams in many schools.
- ☐ (b) Native Americans played lacrosse.

3. How are today's toys different from the Native American toys?

- ☐ (a) No one plays with dolls or bows and arrows anymore.
- ☐ (b) Their toys were made of things found outside.

4. Games of chance are

- ☐ (a) games you win by luck.
- ☐ (b) games you win by skill.

5. Why did boys use bows and arrows?

- ☐ (a) because they didn't like the other games
- ☐ (b) because when they grew up, it would help them to hunt

6. Picture Native American children long ago. What are they doing?

- ☐ (a) playing with stones and sticks
- ☐ (b) pulling a wagon with toys in it

7. What game or toy do you like the best? Why?



Science Standard: Understands how species depend on one another and on the environment for survival

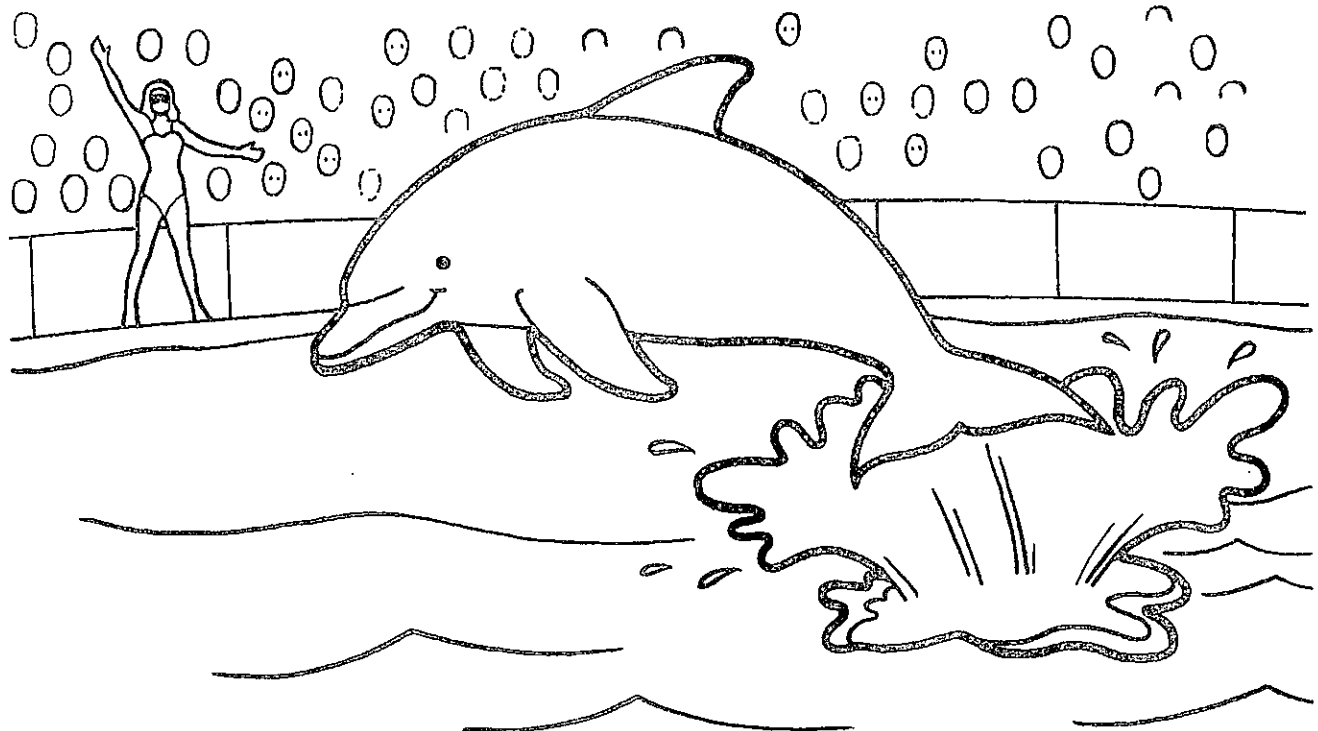
Benchmark: Knows that living things are found almost everywhere in the world and that distinct environments support the life of different types of plants and animals

A Whale of a Good Time

Dolphins are little whales. But most whales are big. The blue whale is the **largest** animal on Earth.

Whales live in the sea. They swim in groups. They make sounds to “talk.” All whales have a hole on top of their heads. They do not stay under the water all of the time. They need to come up for air. When they go back under the water, the hole shuts.

Whales are not fish. Whales are mammals, just like us. They are smart. They can learn tricks. You may see a dolphin at a sea park. They are fun to watch!



A Whale of a Good Time

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. Most whales are

- ☐ (a) big.
- ☐ (b) small.

2. What happens first?

- ☐ (a) The whale does a trick.
- ☐ (b) The man teaches the whale a trick.

3. How is a whale different from a fish?

- ☐ (a) All fish live in fresh water.
- ☐ (b) A fish is not a mammal.

4. What word means the same as *largest*?

- ☐ (a) biggest
- ☐ (b) weakest

5. What trick might a sea park whale do?

- ☐ (a) jump through a hoop
- ☐ (b) sing a song

6. Picture a whale jumping out of the water. When it comes down, you see a big

- ☐ (a) fog.
- ☐ (b) splash.

7. Do you think that whales like to live in sea parks? Why?



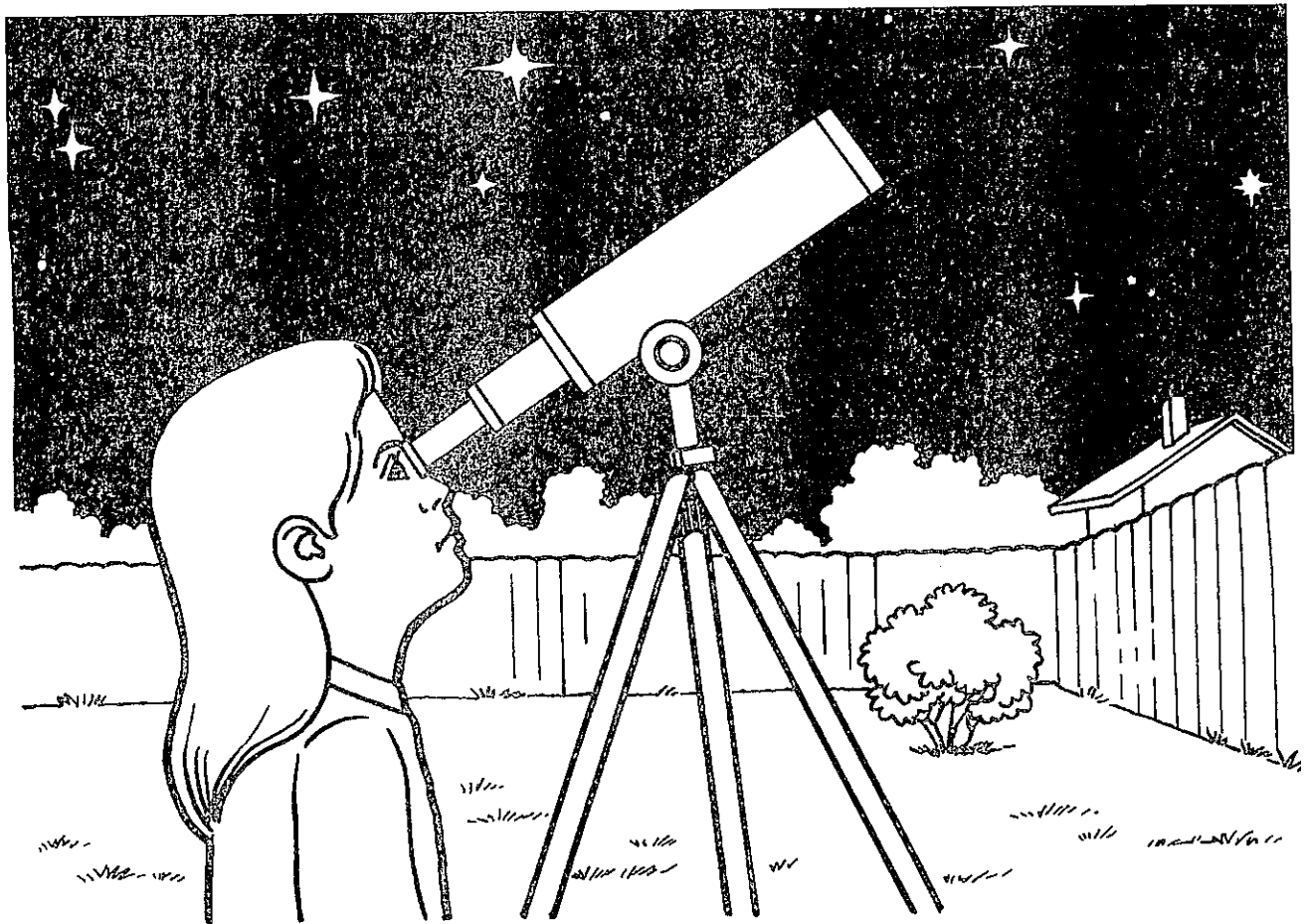
Science Standard: Understands essential ideas about the composition and structure of the universe and the Earth's place in it

Benchmark: Knows that the stars are innumerable, unevenly dispersed, and of unequal brightness

Stars

When you look up in the sky at night, what do you see? If it is a clear night, you will see stars. Stars are all of the little lights you see in the sky. There are many, many stars. There are so many that no one can count them all!

Stars are not all the same. Some are big. Some are small. Some give more light than others do. The sun is a star. It isn't the biggest one. But it is **closer** to our Earth than the others. That's why we see it so well.



Stars

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. In the night sky there are many

- ☐ (a) moons.
- ☐ (b) stars.

2. What happens first?

- ☐ (a) You see the stars in the sky.
- ☐ (b) The sun goes down.

3. What does the sun send to Earth?

- ☐ (a) light
- ☐ (b) storms

4. *Closer* means

- ☐ (a) nearer.
- ☐ (b) bigger.

5. What makes stars different from each other?

- ☐ (a) They are not all the same size.
- ☐ (b) They are made up of different things.

6. Picture a night when you can see many stars. What is *not* in the sky?

- ☐ (a) the moon
- ☐ (b) thick clouds

7. Would you like to learn more about stars? Why?



Science Standard: Understands energy types, sources, and conversions, and their relationship to heat and temperature

Benchmark: Knows that the sun supplies heat and light to Earth

Our Sun and Moon

The sun is a big star. It gives heat and light to Earth. The sun is always shining. During our night, it shines on the other side of the world. The sun is there on cloudy days. The clouds hide it.

The moon has no light of its own. It **reflects** the sun's light. The moon seems to change shape. But it does not. The whole moon is still there. We just see less of it when the moon is between the Earth and the sun. In this position, the side of the moon facing Earth receives no direct sunlight.



Our Sun and Moon

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. Which looks like it changes shape?

- ☐ (a) the sun
- ☐ (b) the moon

2. What happens at the start of our day?

- ☐ (a) The sun comes up.
- ☐ (b) The sun goes down.

3. What would the Earth be like without the sun?

- ☐ (a) It would be hot and bright.
- ☐ (b) It would be cold and dark.

4. *Reflects* means

- ☐ (a) drinks.
- ☐ (b) shows.

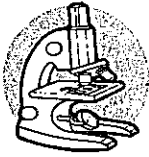
5. What happens when the moon is completely in the Earth's shadow?

- ☐ (a) We can not see the moon at all.
- ☐ (b) We have a full, round moon.

6. Picture a very cloudy day. Which is true?

- ☐ (a) You see the sun shine in a blue sky.
- ☐ (b) You do not see the sun at all. Clouds block some of its light.

7. Would you like to visit the moon? Why?



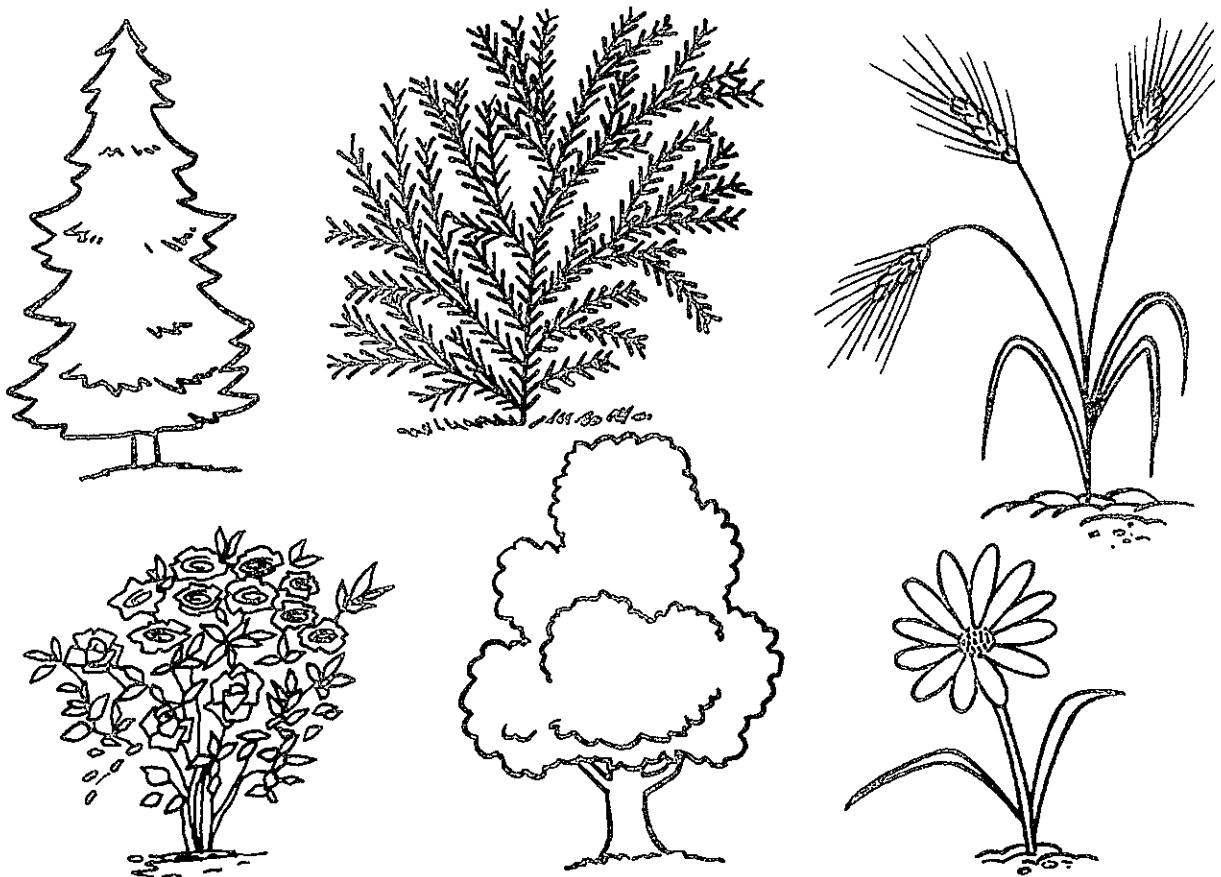
Science Standard: Knows the general structure and functions of cells in organisms

Benchmark: Knows that animals require air, water, food, and shelter; plants require air, water, nutrients, and light

Plants Are Important

All plants need water, air, and light. Plants do not eat. They use the light from the sun to make their own food. That is why a plant always grows towards the sun. Plants make the food in their leaves. Then they store the food in their stems and roots. They use this food on **gloomy** days when the sun does not shine.

If there were no plants, there would be no life on Earth. Plants start every food chain. An animal eats the plant. Or it eats the seeds or fruit of the plant. Then another animal eats that animal. Some animals eat both plants and animals.



Plants Are Important

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. Plants can not

- ☐ (a) eat food.
- ☐ (b) use food.

2. What happens first?

- ☐ (a) A plant uses food from its roots.
- ☐ (b) A plant makes food from the sun.

3. Where do plants get water?

- ☐ (a) the ground
- ☐ (b) the store

4. Gloomy means

- ☐ (a) dark.
- ☐ (b) bright.

5. How do plants keep living things alive?

- ☐ (a) All animals eat plants.
- ☐ (b) Every animal eats plants or animals that eat plants.

6. Picture a bush growing in the shade of a tree. How does it look?

- ☐ (a) Most of the bush's branches are growing towards the shade.
- ☐ (b) Most of the bush's branches are growing away from the shade.

7. What plant do you like best? Why?



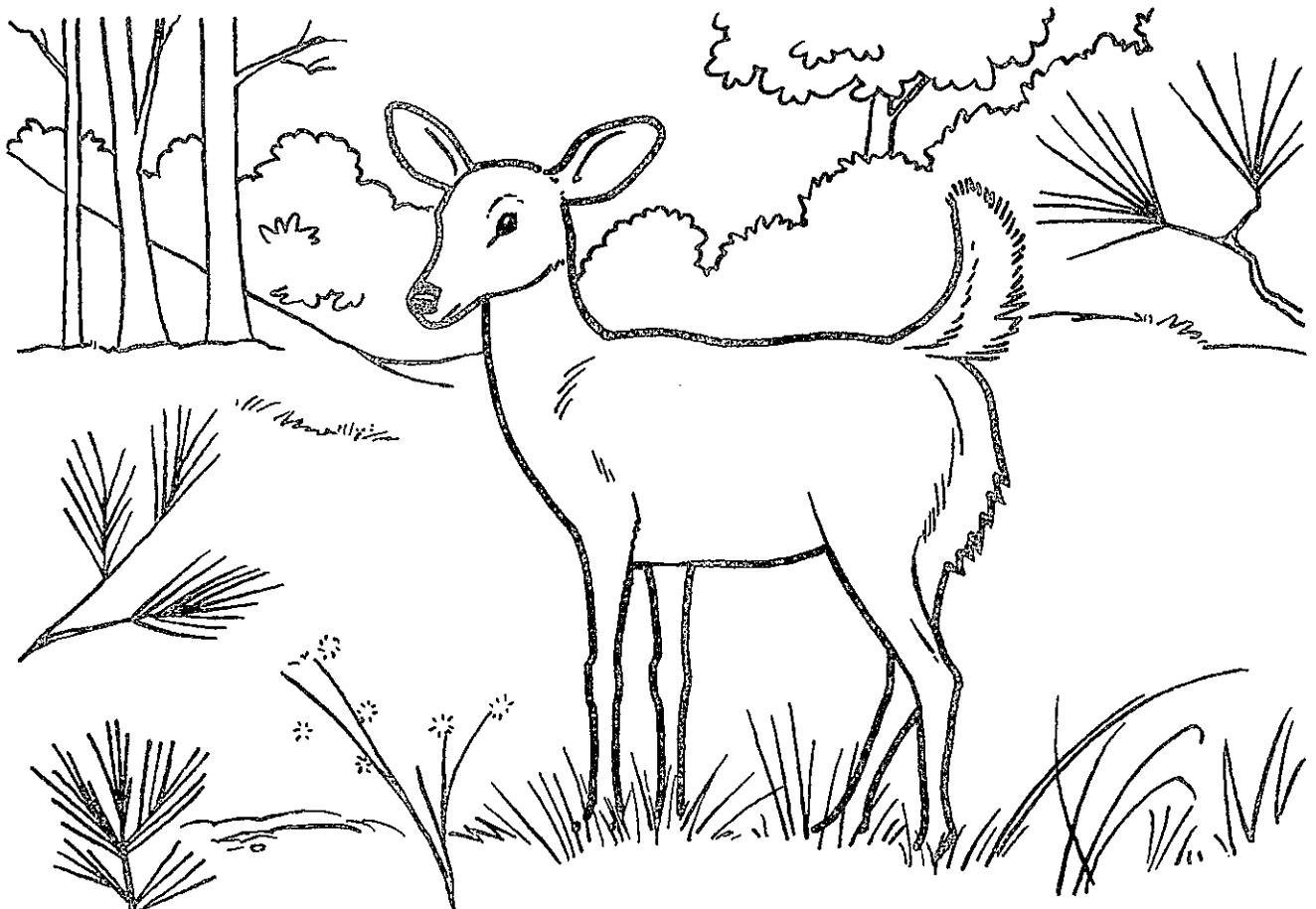
Science Standard: Understands the cycling of matter and flow of energy through the living environment

Benchmark: Knows that plants and animals need certain resources for energy and growth (e.g., food, water, light and air)

Chewing the Cud

A deer is afraid when it is in an open field. It thinks that other animals might attack it. So it tears off big pieces of leaves and branches from bushes. But it does not chew them. It **swallows** them whole!

This food gets stored in a special part of the deer's stomach. When the deer is back in the woods, it feels safer. Then it brings up the stored food, or cud. The deer chews the cud. Chewing the cud breaks the food into little pieces. Then the deer's body can use it.



Chewing the Cud

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What is in cud?

- Ⓐ leaves and bark
- Ⓑ meat

2. What happens last?

- Ⓐ The deer grabs branches and leaves from a field.
- Ⓑ The deer chews the cud.

3. Why does the deer chew cud?

- Ⓐ to break its food into small pieces its body can use
- Ⓑ to keep its teeth from getting too long

4. *Swallows* means

- Ⓐ smells.
- Ⓑ gulps.

5. Which animal would a deer be afraid of?

- Ⓐ a wolf
- Ⓑ a rabbit

6. Picture a deer getting food. Where is it eating?

- Ⓐ from the top branches of a big tree
- Ⓑ from the bottom branches of a little tree

7. Do you like deer? Why?



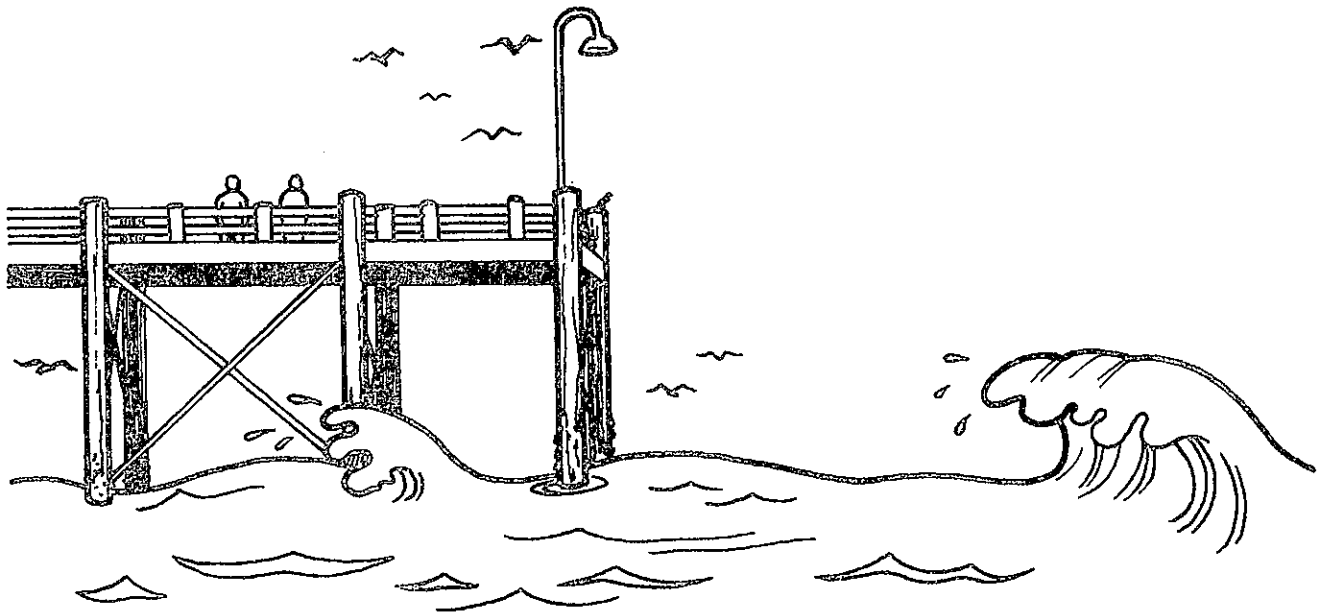
Science Standard: Knows the general structure and functions of cells in organisms

Benchmark: Knows that animals require air, water, food and shelter; plants require air, water, nutrients, and light

Water

You know that there is more water than land on Earth. But did you know that there are two kinds of water? There is fresh water. And there is salt water. There is lots more salt water than fresh water on Earth. Salt water is in the sea. We cannot drink it. It would make us ill. But most sea animals must stay in salt water. If they are put in fresh water, they die.

Lakes and rivers hold fresh water. Rain, snow, and ice are **forms** of fresh water. Many animals and all plants and people need fresh water. Without water there could be no life on Earth.



Water

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What kind of water can people drink?

- ☐ (a) salt water
- ☐ (b) fresh water

2. What happens last?

- ☐ (a) A person gets sick.
- ☐ (b) A person drinks salt water.

3. Why do fresh water animals have to stay in fresh water?

- ☐ (a) because salt water is different and not good for them
- ☐ (b) because there isn't enough salt water for them

4. The word *forms* means

- ☐ (a) kinds.
- ☐ (b) spots.

5. What happens when snow melts?

- ☐ (a) It turns into salt water.
- ☐ (b) It turns into fresh water.

6. Picture a waterfall. What kind of water is it?

- ☐ (a) fresh water
- ☐ (b) salt water

7. Which do you like best: rain, ice, or snow? Why?



Geography Standard: Understands how human actions modify the physical environment

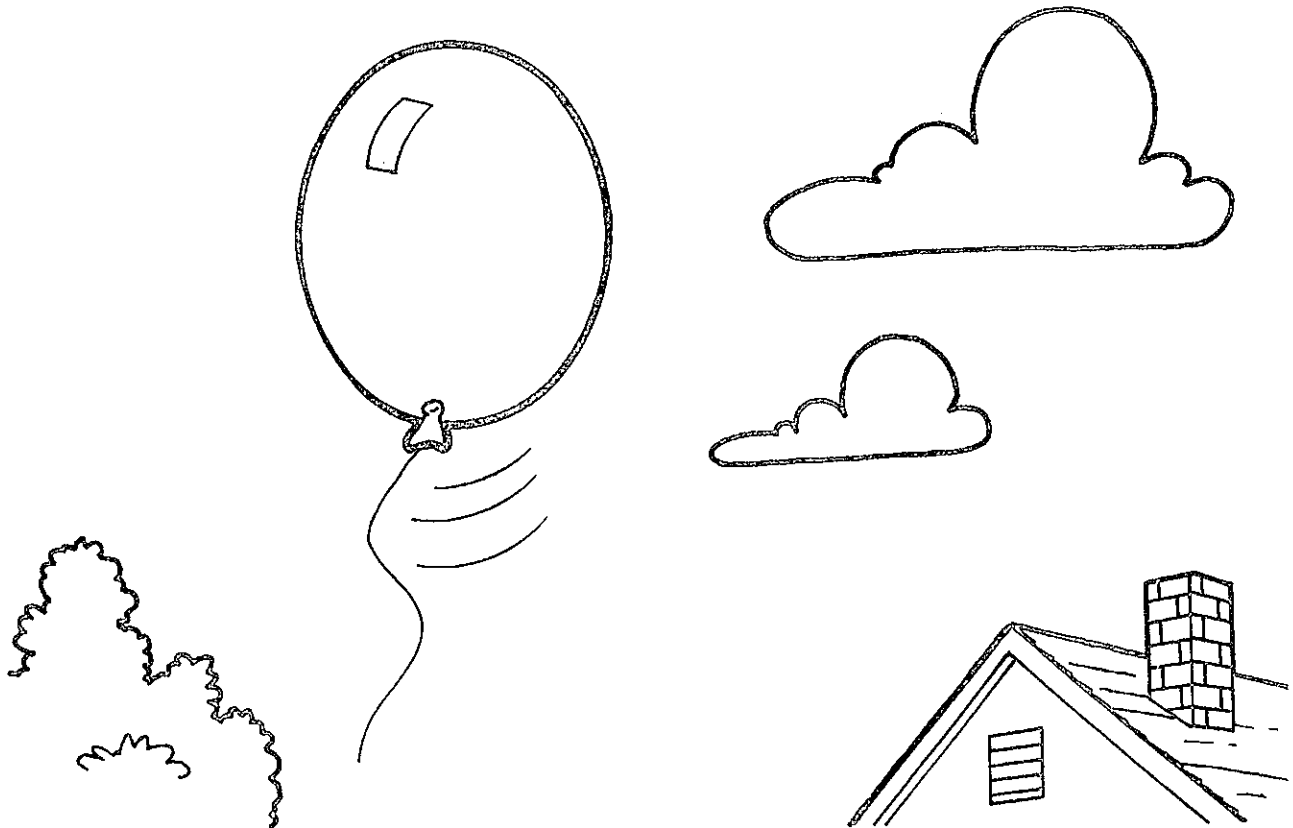
Benchmark: Knows ways in which people depend on the physical environment

Air

Air is all around us. We cannot see it. But it takes up space. It takes up space inside of a balloon. When the balloon pops, the air **rushes** out.

When air moves outside, we call it wind. Warm air goes up. Cold air goes down. Wind, warm air, and cold air make our weather change.

We must take care to keep our air clean. We need to breathe air. All plants and animals do. Even fish breathe air. Their gills take air out of the water.



Air

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What needs air?

- ☐ (a) just animals
- ☐ (b) both plants and animals

2. What happens last?

- ☐ (a) The balloon hits something sharp.
- ☐ (b) The air goes out of the balloon.

3. When the wind blows,

- ☐ (a) warm and cold air move around outdoors.
- ☐ (b) no rain can fall.

4. *Rushes* means

- ☐ (a) moves slowly.
- ☐ (b) moves quickly.

5. Why do we need clean air?

- ☐ (a) If we breathe dirty air, it may make us sick.
- ☐ (b) Clean air costs less than dirty air.

6. Picture a person smoking in a room. What do you see?

- ☐ (a) The air in the room is clean.
- ☐ (b) The air in the room is full of smoke.

7. Do you like windy days? Why?



Geography Standard: Understands the physical and human characteristics of place

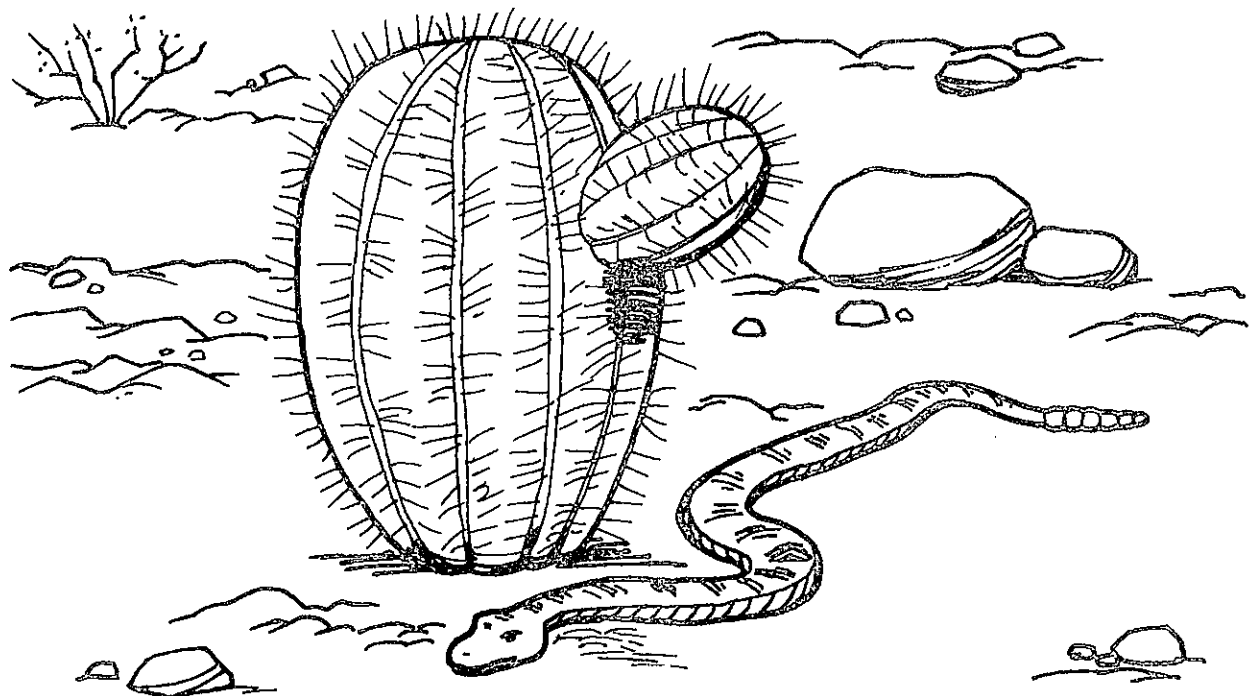
Benchmark: Knows that places can be defined in terms of their predominant human and physical characteristics

The Desert

A desert is hot and dry. Very little rain falls. Wind blows the sand. This forms dunes. Each day the sun heats up the desert. Then at night the desert gets very cold!

Many kinds of animals and plants live in a desert. Most animals sleep in the day. They come out at night to hunt. Some animals, like the camel, store water in their bodies. They can go for weeks without a drink. Cactus plants store water, too. Their sharp **needles** keep the animals from taking it.

Few people live in the desert. They need more water than they can find there

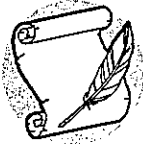


The Desert

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What kind of plant can store water?
 - (a) a cactus
 - (b) grass
2. Is the desert hot at all times?
 - (a) no
 - (b) yes
3. Why do some plants and animals store water?
 - (a) because it snows in the desert
 - (b) because it is dry in the desert
4. Needles on a plant are
 - (a) pointed things.
 - (b) purple flowers.
5. Why are most desert animals awake at night?
 - (a) They cannot see during the day.
 - (b) It is cool enough to come out then.
6. Picture a desert during the day. What do you see?
 - (a) lots of animals
 - (b) lots of sand
7. Would you like to visit a desert? Why?



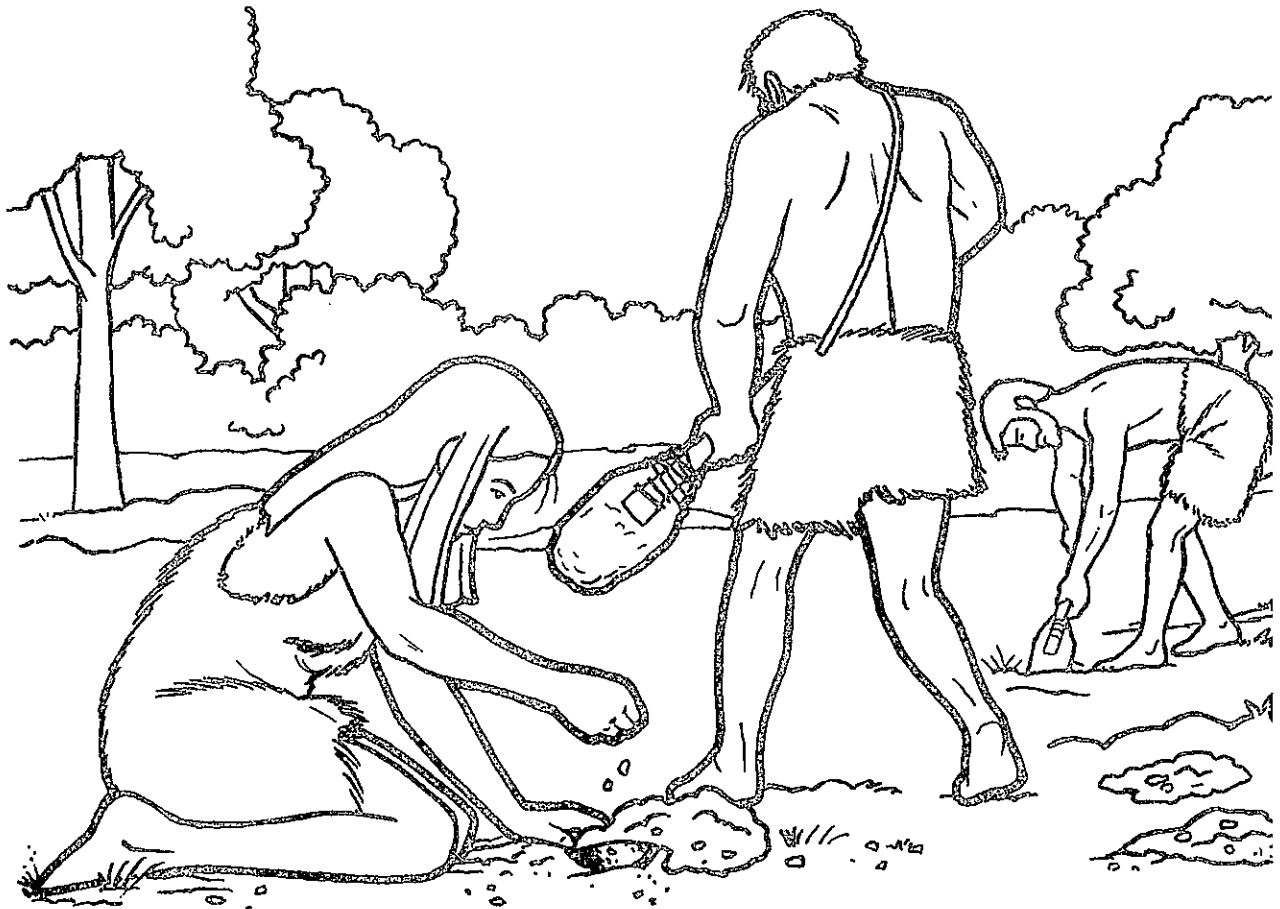
History Standard: Understands major discoveries in science and technology, some of their social and economic effects, and the major scientists and inventors responsible for them

Benchmark: Understands the differences between hunters and gatherers and people who cultivated plants and raised domesticated animals for food

Becoming Farmers

Long, long ago people did not know how to grow food. So they looked for fruits and nuts. They hunted and ate animals. The animals moved around. So the people had to move around, too. At night they looked for a cave to stay in. When they couldn't find one, they often got cold and wet.

Then people found out that if they put seeds in the ground, plants would grow. Then they could eat the plants or their seeds. This let the people stay in one place. They made homes and grew crops. They stored up food, too. They lived longer.



Becoming Farmers

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. After people became farmers they

- Ⓐ had a longer life than when they moved with the animals.
- Ⓑ had a shorter life than when they moved with the animals.

2. What happened first?

- Ⓐ People stayed in one place.
- Ⓑ People went where the animals went.

3. Why did people follow the animals?

- Ⓐ They needed to eat the animals for food.
- Ⓑ They felt bored.

4. Crops are

- Ⓐ plants that have flowers.
- Ⓑ plants that people use for food.

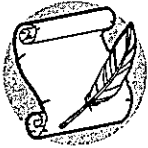
5. What was a good thing about learning to farm?

- Ⓐ The people could save food.
- Ⓑ The people stopped eating animals.

6. Picture the people inside the caves. What gives them light?

- Ⓐ a flashlight
- Ⓑ a fire

7. Which would you rather do: follow animals or grow food? Why?



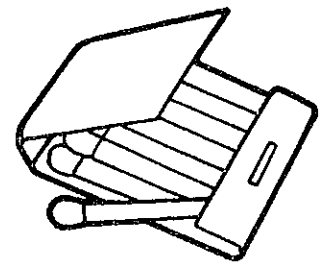
History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

Benchmark: Knows how different groups of people in the community have taken responsibility for the common good (firefighters, doctors)

Don't Play with Fire

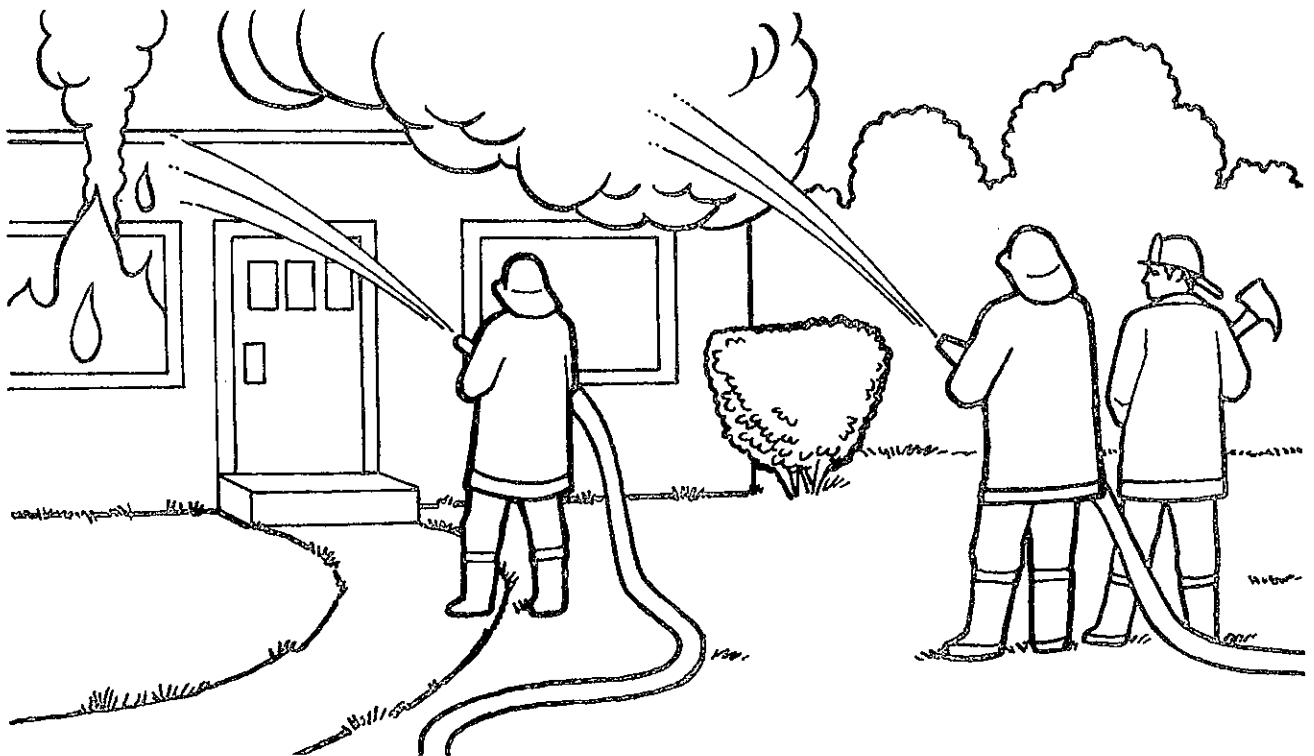
Be careful near fire. Clothes and paper burn easily. Keep away from hot stoves and grills. Never play with matches or a lighter.

If you ever catch on fire, do not run! Drop to the ground. Roll around until the fire goes out. Then get help. Burns are bad. You must see a doctor right away.



Have a smoke **alarm** in your home. If you hear it, get out! Fire can move fast. Smoke can, too. Smoke rises. So stay low. Try not to breathe smoke. If you cannot reach a door, go out a window.

Stay back. Firefighters will put out the fire.



Don't Play with Fire

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What catches fire easily?

- ☐ (a) green grass
- ☐ (b) paper

2. If you hear a smoke alarm, what should you do first?

- ☐ (a) Call the firefighters.
- ☐ (b) Get out of the house.

3. Why do you need to see a doctor if you get a burn?

- ☐ (a) because you can not treat a bad burn yourself
- ☐ (b) because you need a bandage

4. The word *alarm* means

- ☐ (a) a noise that warns.
- ☐ (b) the sound of a horn.

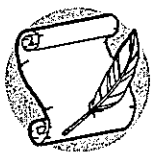
5. Why shouldn't you run if you catch on fire?

- ☐ (a) Running is too hard to do.
- ☐ (b) Running would not put out the fire.

6. Picture a house on fire. What is coming out of its windows?

- ☐ (a) smoke
- ☐ (b) bugs

7. Do you think it's good that your school has fire drills? Why?



History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

Benchmark: Knows how different groups of people in the community have taken responsibility for the common good (doctors, police, firefighters, ambulance workers)

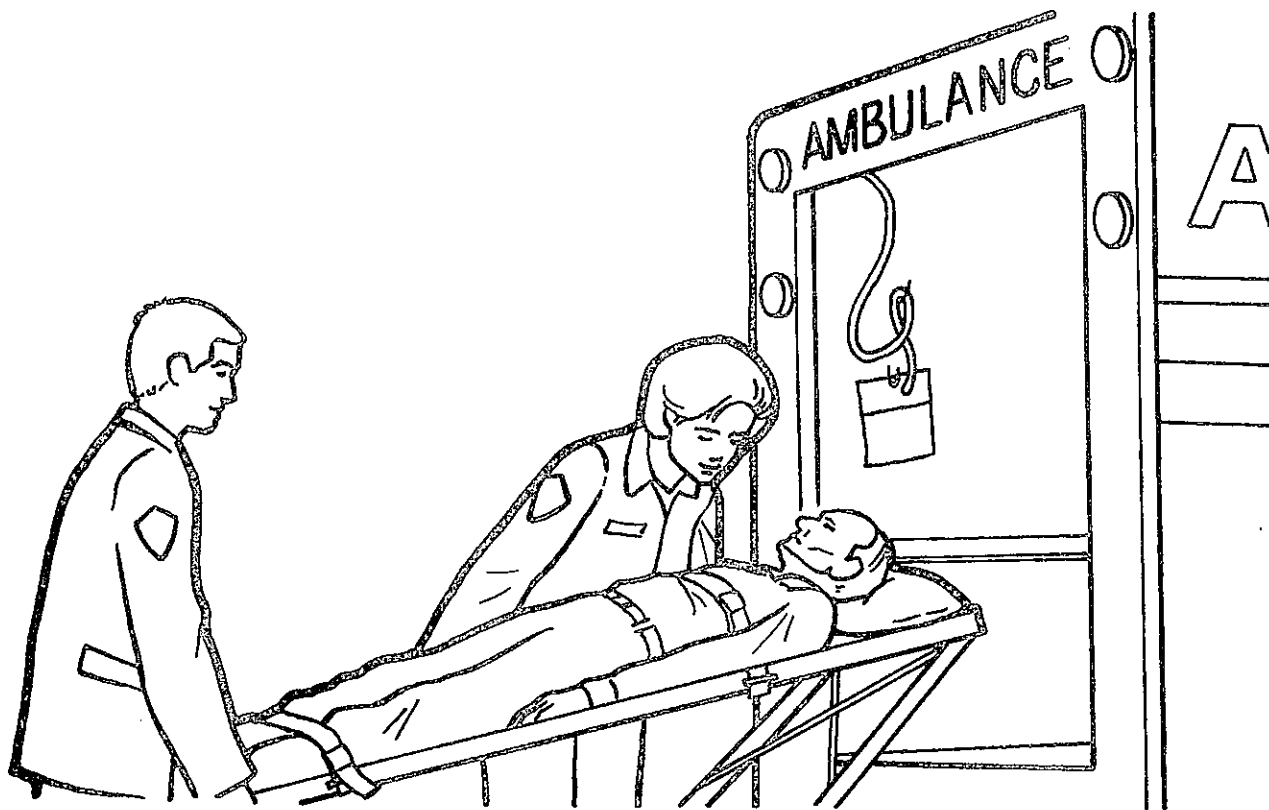
The People Who Keep You Safe

Many people work to keep you safe. Your doctor wants to keep you well. When you are sick, your doctor gives you pills so you will get better.

The police make sure that no one breaks into your home. They keep watch so that no one hurts you.

Firefighters put out fires. If your home catches on fire, they come. They spray water from hoses. The fire will go out. Your home may be saved.

Ambulance workers hurry to you if you are hurt badly. They take care of you. They rush you to the **hospital**. They can save your life.



The People Who Keep You Safe

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What do ambulance workers do?

- Ⓐ They take hurt or very sick people to a hospital.
- Ⓑ They use hoses to fight fires.

2. What happens last?

- Ⓐ A person calls the ambulance.
- Ⓑ The hurt child goes away in the ambulance.

3. Is a firefighter always safe when fighting a fire?

- Ⓐ no
- Ⓑ yes

4. A *hospital* is

- Ⓐ where the firefighters work.
- Ⓑ where doctors help people who are hurt.

5. Who do you call if someone broke into your home?

- Ⓐ the police
- Ⓑ the doctor

6. Picture a doctor's office. Who else works there?

- Ⓐ nurses
- Ⓑ police

7. What would you like to be when you grow up? Why?



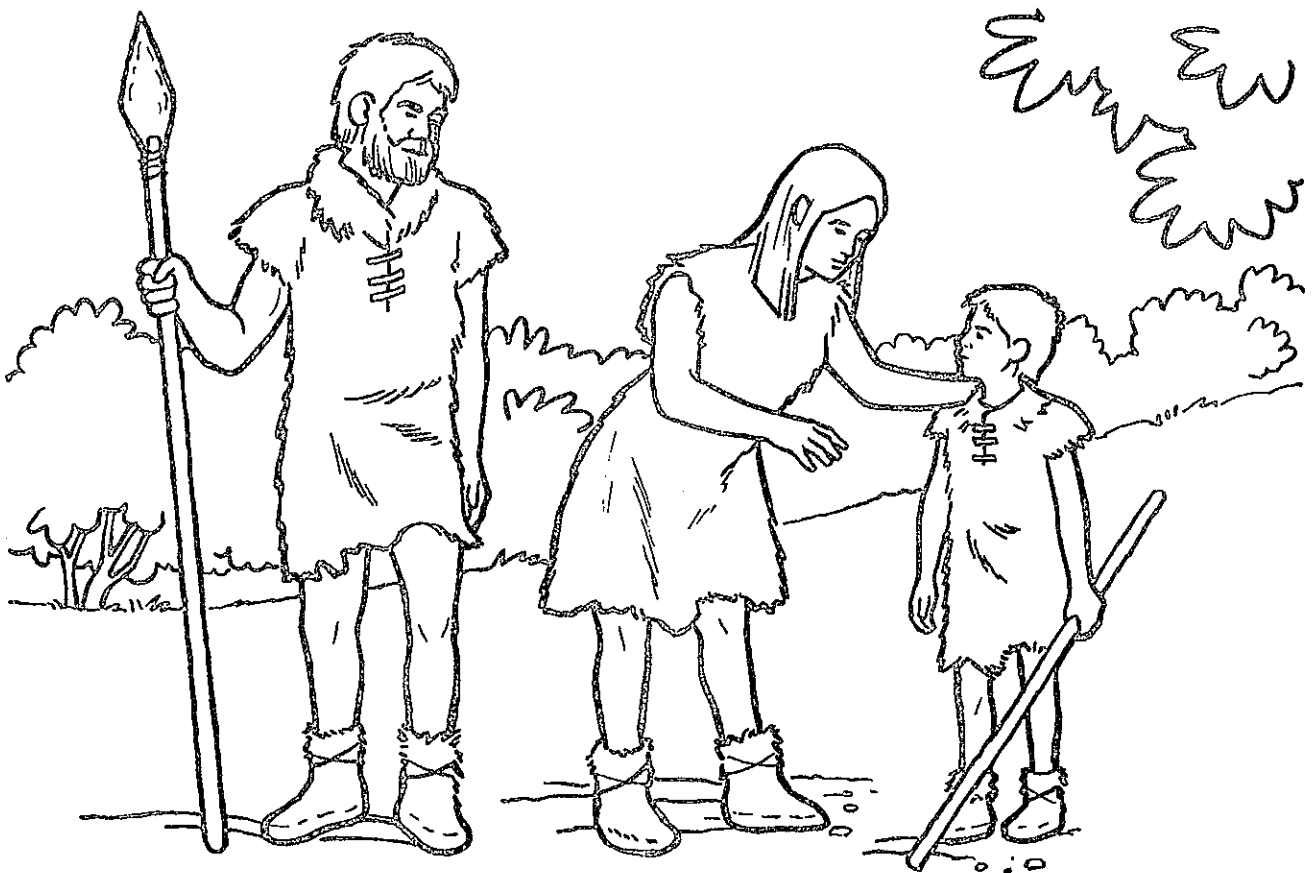
History Standard: Understands the historical perspective

Benchmark: Understands that specific ideas had an impact on history

The First Clothes

Long, long ago people had no clothes. They lived in warm places. They did not need clothes. But the people followed animals. So over time they moved to colder places. They did not like the cold. So after they killed an animal they put its skin around them. It was like a **blanket**. Then they felt warmer.

Over time they learned to make needles from bird bones. They made thread from strong grass. They cut the animal skins with sharp rocks or bones. Then they sewed the pieces together into the first clothes. The clothes kept the people warm.



The First Clothes

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What did the early people use for needles?

- Ⓐ bird bones
- Ⓑ strong grasses

2. What happened first?

- Ⓐ People used animal skins to stay warm.
- Ⓑ People did not wear clothes.

3. Why did the people want to stay warm?

- Ⓐ It didn't feel good to be cold and they could get sick.
- Ⓑ They wanted to look good.

4. A *blanket* is

- Ⓐ clothes.
- Ⓑ something we cover up with.

5. Why did the people make animal skins into clothes?

- Ⓐ They did not know what else to do with the animal skins.
- Ⓑ The clothes stayed on better than the animal skin blanket did.

6. Picture a person wearing some of the first clothes. What do you see on the clothes?

- Ⓐ fur
- Ⓑ buttons

7. What piece of clothing do you like to wear the most? Why?



History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

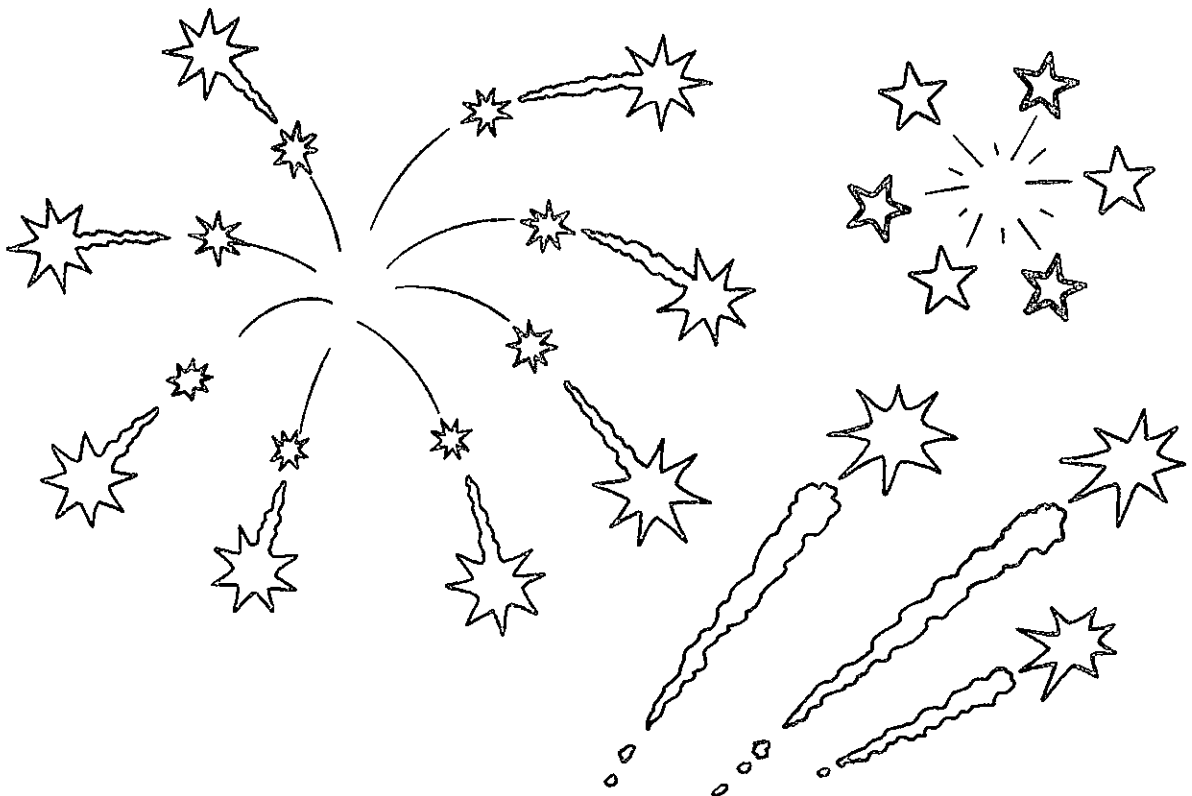
Benchmark: Understands the reasons that Americans celebrate national holidays

The Fourth of July

We see fireworks on the Fourth of July. There are **parades** with music. Most people have the day off. Why? It is America's birthday.

At one time a king ruled America. He lived across the sea. The people did not like this. They wanted to make their own laws. They wanted to be free. So they told the king. It was July 4, 1776.

The king got mad. He sent men to fight. When the war was over, America was free.



The Fourth of July

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. On July 4, 1776,

- Ⓐ a king started to rule America.
- Ⓑ the people told the king that they were free.

2. What happened first?

- Ⓐ The people had parades and fireworks on July 4th.
- Ⓑ The people fought to be free.

3. America's birthday is July 4th because

- Ⓐ that is the day that the king lost the war.
- Ⓑ that is the day that the people said they were free.

4. During *parades*

- Ⓐ bands play music.
- Ⓑ people run.

5. What would have happened if America lost the fight?

- Ⓐ The people would have made their own laws.
- Ⓑ The king would have stayed the ruler.

6. Picture the king on July 4, 1776. What is the look on his face?

- Ⓐ mad
- Ⓑ happy

7. What is the best part of the 4th of July? Why?



History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

Benchmark: Understands the reasons that Americans celebrate certain national holidays

The First Thanksgiving

In 1620 the Pilgrims left England. They wanted their own land. They sailed in a ship called the *Mayflower*. When they reached America, they named their new home Plymouth.

The first winter was hard. There wasn't much to eat. Half of the people died. In the spring, Native Americans found them. They gave the Pilgrims corn seeds. They told them where to fish and dig for clams.

By that fall the people had lots of food. They had a big **feast**. They asked the Native Americans to come. They ate for three days! It was the first Thanksgiving.



The First Thanksgiving

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. What was the name of the ship the Pilgrims sailed on?
 - (a) *Plymouth*
 - (b) *Mayflower*
2. What happened last?
 - (a) The people almost starved to death.
 - (b) The people met the Native Americans.
3. Did it help the Pilgrims when the Native Americans gave them corn seeds?
 - (a) Yes, because then the Pilgrims had a crop of corn.
 - (b) No, because the Pilgrims didn't know what to do with them.
4. The word *feast* means
 - (a) meal.
 - (b) wedding.
5. Why did the Pilgrims ask the Native Americans to come?
 - (a) because the Native Americans had given them help
 - (b) because they wanted to stop the war with the Native Americans
6. Picture the first Thanksgiving. What food do you see?
 - (a) cheesecake
 - (b) cranberries
7. Do you enjoy Thanksgiving Day? Why?