



How to Support Learning at Home: A Play Card for Families



Kindergarten-Second Grade Selected English Language & Writing Standards

	Kinder	First	Second
Key Ideas and Details (Reading)	With adult support, your child is to learn how to ask and answer questions about important details found in a book or article, he/she can share details about characters, the setting, and major events in a story. Ask questions such as what is happening in the story? What happens to the characters throughout the story?	You child is to learn to ask and answer questions about details and events that take place in the story to the characters. Students learn to retell the story to you and capture the story's main message. Students also learn to describe characters, the setting, and major events that take place in the story.	Your child can ask and answer questions about who, what, where, when, why, and how events happen to the characters in the story, explaining the central message, lessons, or moral of the story.
Writing	Your child can use drawing, dictating and writing to organize simple sentences about the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and can write their ideas or opinion about the topic or book (e.g. My favorite book is..., I like ____ because...)	Your child can write about a book where they introduce the title or the main topics, they state an opinion, and provide a reason for the opinion they wrote. The student is also able to make a closing thought about the book and the idea they wrote.	Your child is able to write their opinion about a book topic found in the book, as well as state an opinion and provide reasons for their opinion, and link their ideas (using words such as because, and, also) to connect their opinions. The narrative includes a concluding sentence.
Sample Activities & Online Resource to Practice with your Child at Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Choose a book to read on https://www.storylineonline.net/ ✓ Ask students to draw the characters, setting and major events in the story. ✓ Complete reading and activity lessons on https://www.pbs.org/parents ✓ Retell a familiar story to students, changing one part of the story for a different outcome. ✓ Ask students questions about what changed in your new story in relation to the characters, setting and major events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask students to choose a book to read on https://www.storylineonline.net/ ✓ Ask students to draw a scene with characters, setting and a major event in the story, and to tell you what scene to draw ✓ Complete reading and activity lessons on https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html ✓ Ask students questions about what changed in the new story. and how/if it affected the outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask students to choose a cultural fable or folktale to read on https://www.storylineonline.net/ ✓ Ask students questions about details in the story (who, what, where, when, why, and how). ✓ Complete reading and activity lessons on http://www.readwritethink.org/or on https://www.startwithabook.org/summer-writing ✓ Have students write their own fables or folktales (provide them with a “who, what, when, where”).



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Sample Activities & Online Resource to Practice with your Child at Home

Kinder

- Tell students a personal story about your childhood, about how you overcame a challenge.
- Have them draw a picture of their favorite part of a story and write a sentence about why.
- Have students write 2 sentences providing an opinion about their favorite book or character. Ask students to explain why this is their favorite.
- Have students color and draw a scene from a book (with details) and write an opinion about the scene.
- Help students write the title and author of the book on the top of the page.

First

- Have students tell you a story about when they had a challenge to overcome in school.
- Ask them to describe how they overcame the challenge. What was the setting, characters and major events?
- Have students write 3 sentences introducing a topic, like a favorite movie, character or friend, providing an opinion about it, and providing a reason for their opinion.
- Have students draw and color 3 scenes, the beginning, middle and end, of a story and write an opinion sharing either the funniest/most surprising/scariest part.
- Have students write one sentence about a reason for their opinions.

Second

- Ask the student to identify the moral or main lesson in the story and to explain why he/she chose to write this story.
- Ask students to recount a challenge that one of their friends or your family had to overcome and the lesson that was learned.
- Have students write 5 sentences on their favorite place to play: 1. introduce the topic 2. state an opinion about the topic 3. and 4. give reasons that support the opinion, using the word "because" to connect opinion and reasons 5. write a conclusion.
- Have students identify a scene from a story showing how a character responded to a challenge in the story.
- Ask students to write about whether the character made the correct choice and reasons for their opinions.



How to Support Learning at Home: A Play Card for Families



Kindergarten-Second Grade Selected Mathematics Standards

	Kinder	First	Second
Number Sense	<p>Students add with a sum of 10 or less.</p> <p>Students subtract from a number 10 or less.</p> <p>Solving addition and subtraction word problems.</p>	<p>Students understand what the digits mean in two-digit numbers (place value).</p> <p>Students use their understanding of place value to add and subtract (e.g., $38 + 5$, $29 + 20$, $64 + 27$, $80 - 50$).</p>	<p>Students use their understanding of place value to add and subtract three-digit numbers (e.g., $811 - 367$).</p> <p>Students add and subtract two-digit numbers quickly and accurately (e.g., $77 - 28$).</p>
Measurement and Geometry	<p>Students correctly name shapes regardless of orientation or size (e.g., a square oriented as a “diamond” is still a square).</p>	<p>Students measure lengths of objects by using a shorter object as a unit of length. For example, students can use a water bottles to measure the distance between the floor and the ceiling</p>	<p>Students build, draw, and analyze 2-D (two dimensional) shapes like triangles, hexagons, rectangles and 3-D (three dimensional) shapes like rectangular prisms, pyramids and cylinders.</p>
Sample Activities & Online Resource to Practice with your Child at Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Khan Academy – Early Math: https://www.khanacademy.org/math/early-math ✓ Khan Academy – Early Math en Español: https://es.khanacademy.org/math/early-math ✓ Look around the house and identify familiar shapes (polygons) – circles, rectangles, squares, and triangles. ✓ PBS – Parent Tips on Measurement - https://www.pbs.org/parents/learn-grow/age-5/math/measurement ✓ Math Playground: https://www.mathplayground.com/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Khan Academy – Arithmetic: https://www.khanacademy.org/math/arithmetic ✓ Khan Academy – Arithmetic en Español: https://es.khanacademy.org/math/arithmetic ✓ Pick an object like a can, an action-figure or your child’s hand. Ask, “How many of these will it take to cross from one end of the couch to the other?” Estimate, then check. ✓ PBS – Parent Tips on Numbers and Counting - https://www.pbs.org/parents/learn-grow/age-6/math/numbers-counting ✓ Math Game Time: http://www.mathgametime.com/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Place Value YouTube videos: https://youtu.be/_dHu5TFxPtk https://youtu.be/a4FXl4zb3E4 ✓ Video de YouTube de valor posicional en español: https://youtu.be/IDnbAO7532Q ✓ Use academic vocabulary for shapes (Polygons) ✓ 2-D shapes: https://youtu.be/z13rUMrRLF8 https://youtu.be/aRCt9Ch7oRo ✓ 3-D shapes: https://youtu.be/ZnZYK83utu0 https://youtu.be/G79xAbas6Os ✓ PBS Activity – Print and assemble 3D model - https://www.pbs.org/parents/learn-grow/age-7/science/doing-science-every-day ✓ Splash Learn: https://www.splashlearn.com/math-games



Family Friendly Math Glossary

Absolute value – the positive distance between a number and zero

Area – the space inside a two-dimensional figure, measured in square units

Coordinate plane - The plane containing an “x” axis and “y” axis

Decimal – a number expressed in place value format

Denominator – in a fraction, the bottom number which tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into

Difference – the result of a subtraction problem, how much one number differs from another

Digit - a single symbol used to make a numeral

Dividend – in a division problem, the number that is being divided up

Divisor – the number that you divide by

Factor – numbers we can multiply together to get a product

Fraction - How many parts of a whole

Greatest Common Factor or Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) – the largest shared factor of two or more numbers

Improper fraction – a fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator, example: $\frac{4}{3}$

Place value – the value of where a digit is placed in a number. In the example below, the 5 is in the hundreds place. You would read this number as “four hundred fifty-three thousand, five hundred seventy-six and one hundred twenty-two thousandths”.

Integers – all positive and negative whole numbers (no decimals)

Least Common Multiple (LCM) – the smallest positive number that is a multiple of two or more numbers

Mixed number – a whole number and a fraction added together, example: $4\frac{1}{2}$

Multiple - The result of multiplying a number by an integer (not by a fraction)

Numerator – in a fraction, the top number which says how many parts there are

Percent – an amount expressed as parts of 100 or per 100, example: 15% means 15 out of 100

Perimeter – the shortest distance around a shape (polygon)

Place Value – see below

Polygon – a closed two-dimensional figure with straight sides

Product – the result of a multiplication problem

Proportion - Proportion says that two ratios (or fractions) are equal

Quotient – the answer or result of a division problem

Rate – a comparison of two related quantities, example: miles per hour, meals per day, dollars per month

Ratio - a statement of how two numbers compare. It is a comparison of the size of one number to the size of another number, example: 3 apples; 2 bananas ; 4 scooters to 5 motorcycles

Remainder – the amount left over after division when the divisor does not evenly divide into the dividend

Simplest form – a fraction that has no common factors in its numerator or denominator

Simplify – to simplify a fraction is to remove all common factors from the numerator and denominator; equations and expressions are set to standard form

Sum – the answer or result of an addition problem

Three-dimensional - having three dimensions, height, width and length

Two-dimensional - having only two dimensions, width and length

Volume – the space inside a three-dimensional figure, measured in cubic units: example

Whole number - Any of the numbers {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} etc. Fractions, decimals and negative numbers are not included.

4	5	3	5	7	6	•	1	2	2
Hundred-thousands	Ten-thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones/units	decimal	tenths	hundredths	thousandths