Robertson County Schools 800 M. S. Couts Boulevard • Springfield, Tennessee 37172 • Phone (615) 384-5588 • Fax (615) 384-9749 Dr. Chris J. Causey, Director of Schools

Student-Parent Intervention At-Home Packet

Please find enclosed information regarding:

- Reading Activities
- Math Activities
- Classroom Accommodations

Nashville Public Television has partnered with the Tennessee Department of Education to offer instructional programming daily beginning March 30, 2020. Please check your television schedule daily.

**Special thanks to Dickson County schools for sharing their Student-Parent Intervention Packet and collaborating on this project.



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Student-Parent Intervention At-Home Packet

Parents have always been a child's first teacher. By talking with your child, asking and answering questions, you began the process of learning at home. You taught your children words have meanings, the use of those words can help communicate wants and needs, and through those, every day interactions, learning began.

Reading Activities

Reading together at home is one of the easiest, but most important ways, in which you can help your child. As you share books, you are helping improve your child's reading skills as well as showing them how important and enjoyable reading is. In terms of reading, we want children to be able to

- Enjoy reading and see it as a pleasurable leisure activity, as well as a means of following instructions and finding things out
- Have the reading skills necessary to read a range of text types for pleasure and for information
- To be confident and competent readers, children need to have access to a range of reading experiences

Talking about the book with your child at the end of the page, the chapter and at the end of the book will help your child in their enjoyment and understanding of the book.

It can also be fun to play games with letter sounds and words. When we a child is learning to read, there are five areas to focus on phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.

Phonemic awareness is your child's ability to notice, think about, and work with sounds in spoken words. When playing games with phonemic awareness, no letters or words are used – you should be able to play in the dark!

- Recognize words that start with the same sound
 - Do cat and bat have the same beginning sound? How about cat and car?
- Segment or separate words into separate sounds



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- What are the sounds in slip? /s/ /l/ /i/ /p/
- o How many sounds are in slip? (4)
- o What are the sounds in chat? /ch//a//t/
- o How many sounds are in chat? (3)
- Change the sounds to make a new word
 - o Say cat /cat/. Change the /c/ to /b/. What is the new word? /bat/
 - o Say flip /flip/. Take off the /f/ sound. What is the new word? /lip/
- Rhyme as many words as you can they can be real words or nonsense (silly) words
 - Read or recite nursery rhymes

Phonics is your child's ability to apply the phonemic awareness activities to letters and words. Use the activities from above, but now add letter cards. (Letter cards are just letters written on individual squares of paper.)

Fluency is your child's ability to read with accuracy, quickness, and expression. When your student practices fluency, have them practice with the same sentence or paragraph for at least 2 minutes.

- Read silently, read it aloud, then read it to someone
- Record your child reading and listen to it together. Record them again and see how they improve.
- Read the same sentence with a different expression
 - excited
 - o sad
 - o silly
 - o scary
 - o puzzled

Vocabulary is your child's ability to make sense of words they see in print. Children learn most of their vocabulary indirectly though everyday experiences, being read to, and independent reading.

- Teach your child to use a dictionary. Look up an unfamiliar word you have heard used in a TV show or in a book. Read the definition, talk about the definition, and use the definition to create a new sentence. Encourage your student to use the word when it is appropriate.
- Look at common prefixes and roots of unknown words.
- Practice using context clues to determine word meaning.



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Comprehension is your child's ability to make meaning out of the words they see in print. Before reading, complete an activity in which your child will brainstorm what he or she already knows about the topic, setting, or genre. While reading, help students picture what is happening by describing the metal images created by reading the text.

- Students should monitor their comprehension and identify where they are having difficulty.
 - identify what the difficulty is
 - o restate the difficult passage in their own words
 - o look back in the text for clues to the meaning
 - look ahead in the text for more information that might clear up the confusion
- Students should be able to answer questions about the text. Answering questions allows students to have a purpose for reading and assists them in monitoring comprehension.
- Students can ask questions for others to answer.
- Students can recognize the story structure
 - o What is the beginning, middle and end?
 - o What is the conflict?
 - o What is the peak?
 - o What is the resolution?
- Students should be able to summarize retell the main ideas and key details.

Writing

- Keep a journal during your time away from school. We are living though a historic event; record your thoughts, feelings, and daily activities.
- Write a letter to a friend, relative, or teacher.
- After finishing a book, write another chapter to expand on the characters and storyline.
- Write your opinion on anything! It could be your favorite TV show, video game, sport, etc. Explain why you think it is the best!

Adapted from https://reachcommonground.wordpress.com/reading-terminology/



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Quality Reading Websites:

Scholastic -

https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html?caching

Read 180 – Students with current access to Read 180 can continue working on their individual reading program. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor your progress. https://idp-awsprod1.education.scholastic.com/idp/

System44 – Students with current access to System44 can continue working on their individual reading program. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor your progress. https://idp-awsprod1.education.scholastic.com/idp/

iReady – Students with current access to iReady can continue working on their individual reading program. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor your progress.

Read Naturally – Students with current access to Read Naturally can continue working on their individual reading program. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor your progress.

MyOn – Students with current access to MyOn can continue working on their account. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor progress.

Math Activities

One of the best things students can do during this break from school is increase their math fluency. Math fluency is, "the ability to perform mathematical problems accurately and quickly" (https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-math-fluency-definition-components.html). The child should know math facts but also be able to apply the fact to a math concept smoothly and easily. Math fluency can be practiced through fun games at home.

Listed below are key fluency skills that can be practiced at home by grade level, K-8. Students can use a deck of cards, dice, or dominoes to create numbers and play games for fluency practice. Students could make their own homemade spinner using a paper clip, paper plate, and brad. Students can create their own flashcards, make up their own problems, or google the topic for additional problems.

Additional Math Websites students could practice math concepts as well for building fluency skills are at the end of this document.



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Kindergarten

- Fluently add and subtract within 10 using mental strategies.
- Count to 100 by ones, fives, and tens. Count backward from 10.
- Count forward beginning from any number (instead of having to begin at 1).
- Write numbers 0-20 and represent with an object (Ex. match the number 15 with 15 cheerios)
- Count "how many" up to 20 when items are in different arrangements (Ex. Items could be in a line, square, circle, or scattered)
- Identify the penny, nickel, dime, and quarter and recognize the value of each.

1st Grade

- Fluently add and subtract within 20. By the end of 1st grade, know from memory all sums up to 10.
- Add three whole numbers whose sum is within 20 using objects, drawing, or equations with a symbol for the unknown. (Ex. 2 + 8 + 6 = ____)
- Count to 120, starting at any number (instead of having to begin at 1).
- Read and write numerals to 120 and represent a number of objects with a written numeral (match the number 55 with 55 toothpicks).
- Count backward from 20.
- Count the value of a set of like coins less than one dollar using the ¢ symbol.

2nd grade

- Fluently add and subtract within 30 using mental strategies. By the end of 2nd grade, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers and related subtraction facts.
 - o Ex. 6 + 7 = 13, 13 7 = 6, 13 6 = 7
- Add and Subtract within 100 using objects, drawings, understanding of place value, and equations with a symbol for the unknown. (Ex. 53 + = 79, 84 = 37)
- Read and write numbers to 1000 using standard form, word form, and expanded form. (Ex. 356 = three hundred fifty six = 300 + 50 + 6)
- Count within 1000. Skip-count within 1000 by 5s, 10s, and 100s, starting from any number in its skip counting sequence. Ex. skip count by 5 starting with 20. Skip count by 10 starting with 90.
- Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100-900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100-900. (Ex. 735 + 10, 890 + 100, 430 – 10, 925 – 100)
- Tell and write time in quarter hours and to the nearest five minutes.

3rd grade

- Fluently multiply and divide within 100. By the end of 3^{rd} grade, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers and related division facts. (Ex. Know that $8 \times 5 = 40$ and $40 \div 5 = 8$)
- Multiply and divide within 100 with unknowns in all positions (Ex. $3 \times _ = 24$, $6 \times 6 = ?$, $? \div 8 = 3$)
- Fluently add and subtract within 1000.
- Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions. Denominators can be 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. (Ex. 1/2 = 2/4; 3/8 = 12/48, 5/6 = 25/30)



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- Find the area of a rectangle with whole number side lengths. (Ex. length is 10 ft, width is 8 ft. What is the area? Area is 63 ft. Length is 9 ft. What is the width?)
- Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. (Ex. Lunch starts at 11:43 am and ends at 12:19 pm. How long is lunch?)

4th grade

- Fluently add and subtract within 1,000,000
- Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number. (Ex. 479 x 6)
- Multiply two two-digit numbers
- Read and write multi-digit whole numbers (less than or equal to 1,000,000) using standard form, word form, and expanded form. (Ex. 4256 = four thousand, two hundred fifty-six = 4x1000 + 2x100 + 5x10 + 6x1)
- Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.
- Add and subtract fractions and/or mixed numbers with like denominators. Denominators can be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. (Ex. 2 3/8 + 4 4/8)

5th grade

- Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers (up to three-digit by four-digit factors) (Ex. 271 x 1508)
- Read and write decimals to thousandths using standard form, word form, and expanded form. (Ex. the expanded form of 347.392 is written as $3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$
- Find whole-number quotients and remainders of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors. (Ex. 8513 ÷ 22)
- Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths. Limit division problems so that either the dividend or the divisor is a whole number.
- Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators, including mixed numbers.
- Multiply a fraction by a whole number or a fraction by a fraction.

6th grade

- Fluently divide multi-digit numbers.
- Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals.
- Divide fractions by fractions.
- Solve one-step equations of the form x + p = q and px = q (p, q, and x are all positive whole numbers, decimals, and/or fractions)

7th grade

- Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers (positive and/or negative whole numbers, decimals, and fractions)
- Solve one-step equations of the form x + p = q and px = q (p, q, and x are all positive whole numbers, decimals, and/or fractions)
- Solve two-step equations of the form px + q = r and p(x + q) = r where p, q, and r are rational numbers.



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8th grade

- Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers (positive and/or negative whole numbers, decimals, and fractions)
- Solve one-step equations of the form x + p = q and px = q (p, q, and r are all positive whole numbers, decimals, and/or fractions)
- Solve two-step equations of the form px + q = r and p(x + q) = r where p, q, and r are rational numbers (integers, whole numbers, fractions, decimals).
- Solve linear equations in one variable with rational number coefficients. Understand when equations have one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions.

Quality Math Websites:

VmathLive ® - grades K–8 as they master math content at their own pace in a motivating online environment. The learning is structured so students work sequentially through the lessons and can earn badges, trophies, and points. The licenses are valid through July 31, 2020. Click here to sign up. Check with your student – some already have usernames and passwords through RTI These students can continue to use and teachers monitor their progress.

iReady – Students with current access to iReady can continue working on their individual reading program. Your teacher can access your account and help monitor your progress.

Prodigy (Gr1-8) – offers a unique, adaptive learning platform that keeps students highly engaged with math. If your student doesn't already have an account, go to https://www.prodigygame.com/ and click on "Get your free account."

DreamBox Learning (GrK-8) – provides students with a challenging and fun math curriculum that adapts to give them the support they need, when they need it. This company is currently offering parents a 90-day FREE trial. Go to https://www.dreambox.com/ for more information.

Math Playground (GrK-6) – provides a platform including a wide variety of math topics, from a fun way to practice math facts, to problem solving and mathematical art to real world math and thinking games. Many of our teachers have used this website in their class. https://www.mathplayground.com/

Khan Academy (GrK-12) – offers free lessons in math, science, and humanities from kindergarten through the early years of college. Students can use our exercises, quizzes, and instructional videos to learn and master skills. They will get immediate feedback and encouragement. https://www.khanacademy.org



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The following are some suggestions of websites for fluency games/practice:

- Dice Games:
 - https://www.newarkschools.us/Downloads/Math%20Games%20with%20a%20Pair%20of%20Dice.pdf
- Dice and Card Games to Practice Math Facts:
 http://www.movingtocommoncore.com/uploads/9/6/3/6/9636990/dice_and_card_games_to_practice_math_facts.pdf
- Counting/Addition/Subtraction: (grades K-1): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/how-many-are-hiding/
- Math puzzles aligned to content standards (K-12): https://www.openmiddle.com/
- Variations on the card game War (K-8): https://denisegaskins.com/2006/12/29/the-game-that-is-worth-1000-worksheets/
- Addition (grades 1-5): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/tic-tac-toe-sums/
- Which One Doesn't Belong (K-12): http://wodb.ca/shapes.html
 - Parents display one of the four-image grids and ask children to come up with reasons why each of 4 images doesn't belong with the other three
- Computation (grades 2-7): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/bowl-a-fact/
- Multiplication (grades 3-6): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/how-close-to-100/
- Multiplication (grades 3-6): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/race-one-hundred/
- Multiplication (grades 3-6): https://www.youcubed.org/tasks/tic-tac-toe-products/

Accommodations

Some of our students have Individual Education Plans or 504 Service Plans to help them access instruction and materials. Below is a list of commonly used accommodations and modifications utilized to help students with disabilities. As your student works assignments, please encourage them to do the best they can and use the interventions that they used in classes.

Change the way information is presented:

- Work with fewer items per page
- If you print an activity, you may cut the paper so only a couple of questions are in front of the student at a time.
- Work with text in a larger print size
- Read the questions aloud to the student
- Make a checklist of instructions use pictures if needed

SCHOOL BOARD

WENDY BARGATZE * ALLAN HEARD * CONNIE HOGAN * TOMMY MASON * SCOTT RICE * JEFF WHITE

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Change the way the student completes the assignment:

- Let the student give answers orally or in written form (whichever is easier for them)
- Allow the student to dictate the answers for someone to write for them
- Use a dictionary or SIRI to check spelling
- Allow the use of technology to type answers
- Use a calculator
- Use blocks or other manipulatives to complete math problems
- Shorten assignments
- Give extra cues or prompts
- Give directions in small distinct steps
- Provide examples

Change the setting where the student completes the assignment:

- Work in a different setting, such as a quiet room with few distractions or outside
- Sit where they learn best
- Use special lighting
- Allow frequent breaks
- Offer frequent rewards for completing assignments or portions of assignments

Encourage organizational skills:

- Use timers and alarms to help with time management
- Highlight important text
- Use a visual schedule
- Use a planner or organizer to help coordinate daily tasks
- Ask questions to clarify understanding
- Teach study skills
- Have student repeat directions orally
- Give transition warnings
- Give verbal praise
- Offer choices
- Use behavior chart