

# Mannion's Minutes

April 13, 2020

Hello Parents/Guardians,

I hope everyone had a blessed Easter. I know we all had to alter our plans, but this time with family has definitely been precious.

Attached are your child's first set of plans for the week of April 13-17. I had a lot of fun planning the sea turtle content and may have gone a bit overboard (as you know I love turtles)! Regardless, please encourage your child to complete the lessons at his/her own pace. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me!

Many of you have logged on to my class page on *Microsoft Teams*. If you need any help getting on, please let me know. Many students have also located the "chat" page. I absolutely love that the class is able to stay in contact this way. Please review the chat rules (in the files tab,) with your child prior to allowing him/her to chat.

I've had the opportunity to video chat with a few students through *Microsoft Teams*. It's been great to see those faces I miss so dearly! Now that I know *Teams* is so easy to use for many, I would like to schedule a class video call this week! I will schedule it for the early evening as I know many are working from home. In the meantime, if you have not had the chance to login to *Microsoft Teams*, try it out as I will be sending the "video meeting" invite soon. This is completely optional. It's simply a way to connect since we can't see each other in a while.

Last but not least, I can't believe how many new puppies are joining homes this month! Once the quarantine has passed, I may have to visit the homes of Landry, Anna, and Jerzie to love on these precious new pups!



Please feel free to share any new and exciting news you may have. I love keeping up with my students and miss everyone so much!

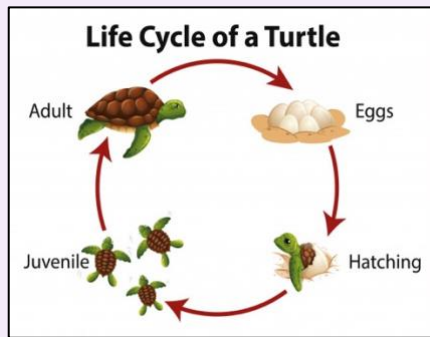
Warmly,  
Lisa Mannion

P.S. I will be driving around throughout the week making special deliveries. Please keep an eye on your front porch for something from me....



Week of April 13-17

## Reading / Language Arts



Word	Picture	What it Means
plates		pieces of flat bone on a turtle's shell
carapace		the upper shell on a turtle's back
webbed		having connecting bars
to nest		to lay eggs in a safe place
endangered		at risk of dying out forever (going extinct)

### Optional Videos:

Technology Needed

Begin by watching these videos as an introduction to the sea turtle life cycle and survival:

Click this turtle for sea turtle survival:



Click this turtle for sea turtle life cycle:

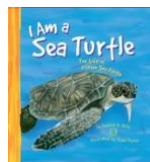


### Activity 1

Technology Needed

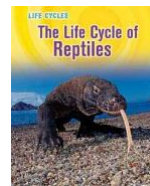
Listen to the following MyOn books about sea turtle and reptile Life Cycles. As you read/listen to these books, pause to write down any interesting facts you learn about sea turtles. Write the facts on the attached "facts" sheet. There are six areas for facts but you can write more or less.

1. I am a Sea Turtle: The Life of a Green Sea Turtle:



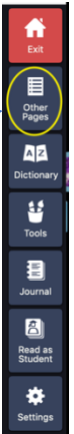
\*Click on the books to read them.

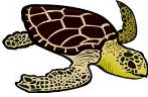

2. The Life Cycle of Reptiles:



\*\*See questions on next page after reading.


	<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What text features did you see as you read the books?</li> <li>2. Go back to one of the MyOn books and click the “<i>Other Pages</i>,” button on the menu all the way to the right. Are there any text features listed there? If so, what are they?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Activity 2</b> No technology needed</p>	<p><b>Sea Turtle passage</b> (attached)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choose the passage that best fits your level. (Contact your teacher if you are unsure).</li> <li>2. Read the same passage at least TWICE. On the second read, circle the key words.</li> <li>3. Read with a family member and read to self.</li> <li>4. Answer the comprehension questions following the reading passages.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Activity 3</b> <b>Writing</b> (attached)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Student will review their reading passages or MyOn books and write interesting facts they have learned about sea turtles. Student will write these facts on the attached “Facts” page.</li> <li>2. Please remember to write in complete sentences using a capital letter at the beginning and correct punctuation.</li> </ol>



<b>Science</b>	
<p><b>Activity 1</b> Technology Needed</p>	<p>Watch the following Sea Turtle video: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAbAwgWyinQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAbAwgWyinQ</a></p> 
<p><b>Activity 2</b> No technology needed</p>	<p>Discuss the following questions with a parent/sibling/friend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where do baby sea turtles hatch?</li> <li>2. Where do they go after they hatch?</li> <li>3. How long do they have to swim after they are born? Why?</li> <li>4. <i>What are the stages of a turtle's life cycle?</i></li> </ol>
<p><b>Activity 3</b> <b>Writing</b> (attached)</p>	<p>Refer to the <u>Writing</u> activity above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Student will review their reading passages or MyOn books and write interesting facts they have learned about sea turtles. Student will write these facts on the attached “Facts” page.</li> <li>2. Please remember to write in complete sentences using a capital letter at the beginning and correct punctuation.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Create!</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Color and cut out the turtle patterns attached.</li> <li>2. Cut out the facts you wrote down.</li> <li>3. Glue the facts onto your turtles.</li> <li>4. Hang them in your house to share the facts with your family.</li> </ol> 

## Independent Reading

**Required reading is still at least 20 min. per day!**

<p><b>Activity 1</b> <b>MyOn Option</b> Technology Needed</p>	<p>Login to <a href="#">Clever</a> in order to access MyOn  (Students, it's exactly the same as how you login at school).</p>
<p><b>MyOn Book Options</b></p>	
<p><b>Activity 2</b> No technology needed</p>	<p>If you do not have technology access, read some of these passages that are attached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>All About Sea Turtles</i></li> <li>• <i>Sea Turtle</i></li> <li>• <i>Traveling Turtles: A Trip Across the Atlantic</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Library Activity</b> <b>(This part created by Ms. Lopez)</b>  technology needed</p>	<p>Reading/Language Arts (Content Specific)</p> <p>-Activity 1-Game Shelver</p> <p>Online game using alphabetical order to practice putting books in order by author's last name. Three levels with increasing difficulty, choose any level to practice! <a href="http://www.mrs-lodges-library.com/shelver/">http://www.mrs-lodges-library.com/shelver/</a></p>

# Math

Skill/Standard: Adding 2-digit numbers with regrouping (review skill)

I can use different STRATEGIES to do ADDITION With REGROUPING

Proof Drawing

Show All Totals

34 → 30 + 4 → 50  
 + 28 → 20 + 8 → 12  
 50 + 12 = 62

60 + 2 = 62

New Group Above

New Group Below

34 + 28 = 62

**DOUBLE-DIGIT ADDITION**

Addition with regrouping is tricky to do, So here's a little rhyme to help you!

Put your **tens up high** and Your **ones down low**. Add them all together And you're ready to go!

1  
4 5  
+ 1 8  
6 3

## Activity 1

Technology Needed

- Students can watch [BrainPop](#) in order to review this skill: (If there are any issues logging in to BrainPop, have them login through their [Clever](#) account.
- Take the BrainPop quiz at the end!
- Optional video: <https://numberock.com/lessons/double-digit-addition-regrouping/>



## Activity 2

No technology needed

- See addition with Regrouping practice sheets (attached). I have added 3 different levels so find the one that works best for you. Complete 10 problems on the page of your choice.

### Level 1

2nd Grade Addition with REGROUPING

75 + 58	45 + 19	69 + 38	93 + 51
44 + 18	36 + 46	80 + 25	57 + 91
63 + 43	18 + 99	77 + 51	93 + 27

### Level 2

Coral Reef Addition

Add using regrouping. Show your work!

134 + 256	144 + 356	154 + 466
164 + 576	174 + 686	184 + 796
194 + 806	204 + 916	214 + 026

### Level 3

Addition Regrouping

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456
123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456
123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456	123 + 456

- Challenge yourself to a higher level if you can!

## Activity 3

Writing

- Write your own word problem and solve it! Then give it to a family member to solve. Be creative and add names and items that your family would enjoy!
- Here is an example problem:  
 Mrs. Mannion ate 16 peanut butter eggs last week. They were on sale this week so she ate 25 peanut butter eggs this week. How many peanut butter eggs did Mrs. Mannion eat in all?

\*\*Answer on next page

	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Answer: } 16 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$ peanut butter eggs	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 16 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$ peanut butter eggs
<p>By the way, Mrs. Mannion would never eat that many peanut butter eggs in 2 weeks..... Her children would find her stash and eat them all.</p>		

**PE**  
**(This part created by Ms. Fowler)**

<p><b>Activity 1</b></p> <p>Technology Needed</p>	<p>Google and watch Teaching Jump Rope in PE Class Tips and Activities - You tube/The PE Specialist</p>
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<p><b>Activity 2</b></p> <p>No technology needed</p>	<p>Students can practice reviewing or working on some of the skills that we learned in PE Class this school year. 2nd Activity/1st Template / Jumping/Landing Skills</p> <p>If you have a jump rope, you can review some of the Single Jump Rope Skills we learned in PE and if you don't have one you can practice jumping and landing over safe objects like a pillow or stand and long jump outside. If you have a sibling or family member you could try 60 second challenges: How many times can you jump rope in 60 seconds or jump over a pillow and back. You could record your challenges on your Fitness Calendar from last week!</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
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## Health or Art

(This part created by Ms. Davis)

<b>Activity 1</b> Technology Needed	<p>Getting sunburned is no fun! It hurts, and plus, you look like a lobster, sometimes! Thankfully, we have sunscreen to help stop a bad sunburn. Look at the picture, on the website, below, and see how to stay safe in the sun. Discuss what you read/see with an adult.</p> <p><a href="https://s3.amazonaws.com/able-guides/Sun+Safety+Downloads/How+to+be+sun+safe+primary+school+poster.pdf">https://s3.amazonaws.com/able-guides/Sun+Safety+Downloads/How+to+be+sun+safe+primary+school+poster.pdf</a></p>
<b>Activity 2</b> No technology needed	<p>Choose one of the activities, below to do, or you can do all three!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. If you have construction paper at home (darker paper works best), or any colored paper, try this experiment! You will also need sunscreen. some sunscreen. Fold your paper in half. Label one side "sunscreen" and the other side "no sunscreen." Put sunscreen all over the palm and fingers of one hand. Press your hand in one spot on the paper. Place the paper in the sun and leave alone. Leave in the sun for at least 4 hours. You should find that the color of the paper actually faded, while in the sun, except where your handprint is! Tell an adult who you think your handprint didn't fade and how sunscreen works on people.</li><li>2. Draw a picture about getting sunburned, and draw another picture about using sunscreen. Show an adult both pictures, and tell him or her about your pictures.</li><li>3. Write down as many words as you can, that have to do with getting a sunburn. See if you can come up with at least 10 or more! Show an adult the list you came up with. and talk with him or her about your list.</li></ol>

## Music

(This part created by Ms. Mulholland)

<b>Activity 1</b> Technology Needed	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/a0XzyKUTQFM">https://youtu.be/a0XzyKUTQFM</a></p> <p>Watch the link of the Nashville Symphony.</p> <p>You will experience seeing inside the Nashville Symphony Center, hear from the conductor, and see the musicians play their instruments.</p> <p>Who is the leader of the orchestra? What are they so important? Please list three instruments you observed from two different instrument families. (strings, brass, woodwind, percussion)</p>
<b>Activity 2</b> No technology needed	<p>Color and fill in the blanks in the "My Instrument File" Worksheet</p>

# Sea Turtle Facts

fact

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fact

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fact

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fact

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fact

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fact

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# Sea Turtle

YELLOW



Sea turtles are reptiles. They are cold blooded and can not survive in ocean water that is too cold. Sea turtles migrate to warmer waters when the of the water drops.

Sea turtles have four flippers. They use their flippers to swim in the water. Sea turtles also have sharp jaws to tear apart their food. They like to eat sea weed, crabs, and fish.

The sea turtle is an oviparous animal. Their babies hatch from eggs. Every year female sea turtles lay around one hundred eggs on the beach. Baby sea turtles are only 1½to 4 inches long.

Why do sea turtles migrate?

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.....

.....

.....

New Vocabulary

reptile

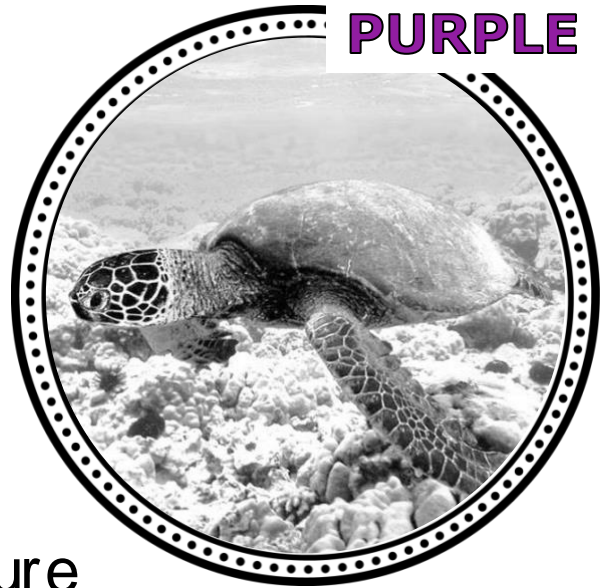
migrate

flipper

oviparous

# Sea Turtle

PURPLE



Sea turtles are reptiles. They are cold blooded and can not survive in ocean water that is too cold. Sea turtles migrate to warmer waters when the temperature of the water drops.

Sea turtles have four flippers. They use their front flippers to paddle through the ocean. Their back flippers are used for steering and stopping. They have sharp jaws to tear apart their food. Sea turtles like to eat sea weed, crabs, and fish.

The sea turtle is an oviparous animal. Their babies hatch from eggs. Every year female sea turtles climb onto the beach. They use their front flippers to dig nests and lay around one hundred eggs. After laying their eggs, they cover them with sand and head back to the sea. When the baby turtles hatch they are only 1½ to 4 inches long.

New Vocabulary

reptile

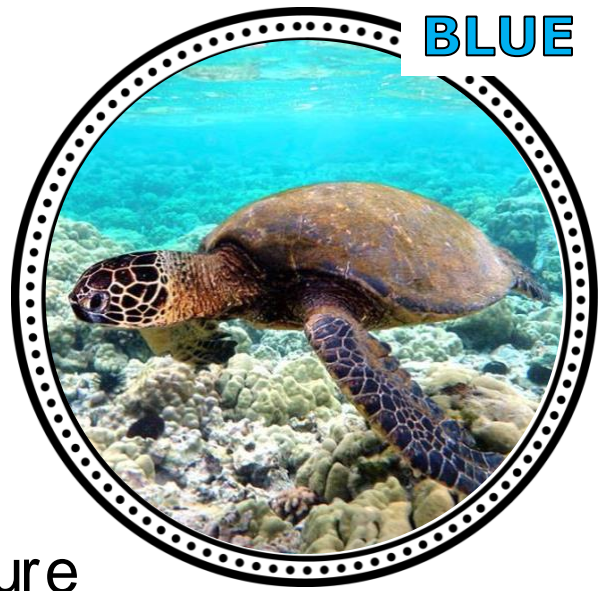
migrate

flipper

oviparous

# Sea Turtle

BLUE



Sea turtles are reptiles. They are cold blooded and can not survive in ocean water that is too cold. Sea turtles migrate to warmer waters when the temperature of the water drops.

Sea turtles have four flippers. They use their front flippers to paddle through the ocean. Their back flippers are used for steering and stopping. They have sharp jaws to tear apart their food. Sea turtles like to eat sea weed, crabs, and fish.

The sea turtle is an oviparous animal. Their babies hatch from eggs. Every year female sea turtles climb onto the beach. They use their front flippers to dig nests and lay around one hundred eggs. After laying their eggs, they cover them with sand and head back to the sea. When the baby turtles hatch they are only 1½ to 4 inches long.

New Vocabulary

reptile

migrate

flipper

oviparous

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Sea Turtle



Be a Reading Detective: Re-read *Sea Turtle* to find the answers below. Find evidence in the text to support your answer.

**Why can't sea turtles survive in cold water?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**How does a sea turtle use its flippers?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**What do female sea turtles do every year?**

\_\_\_\_\_

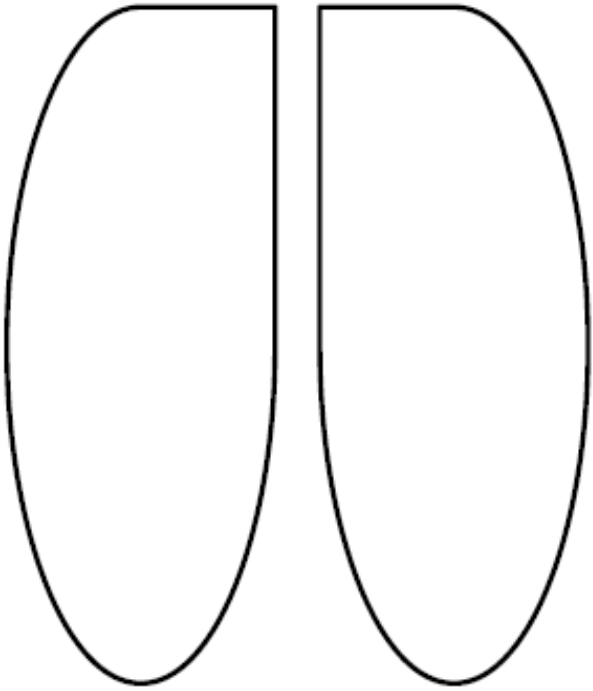
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

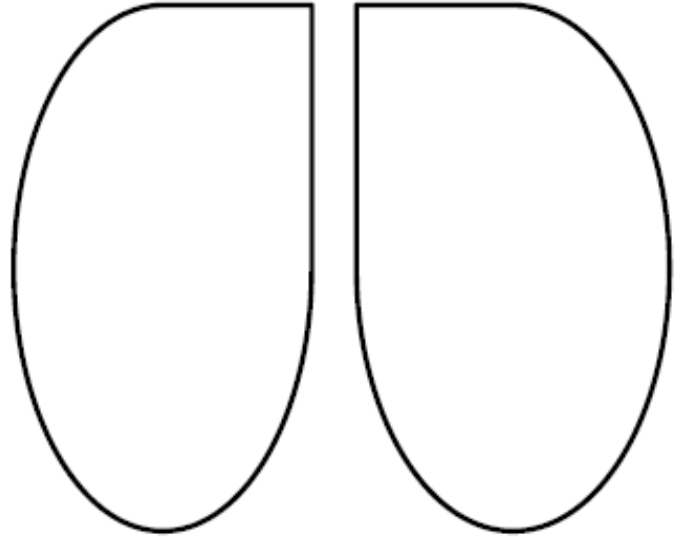
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

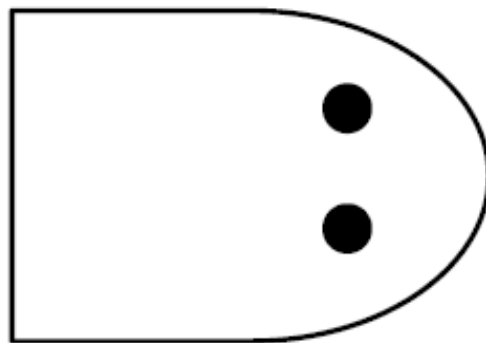
Body



front legs

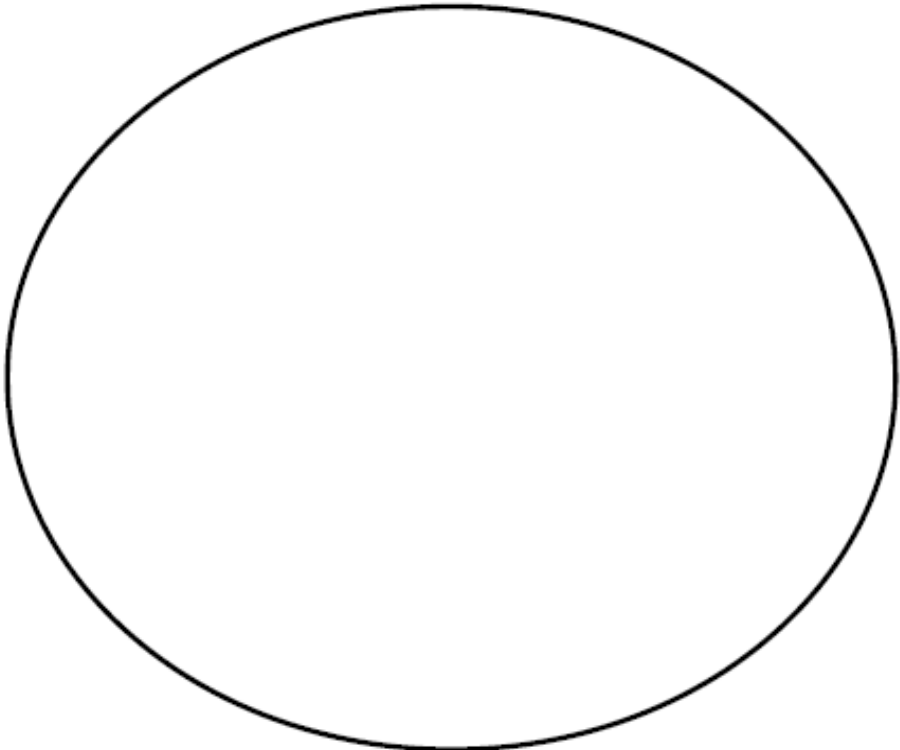
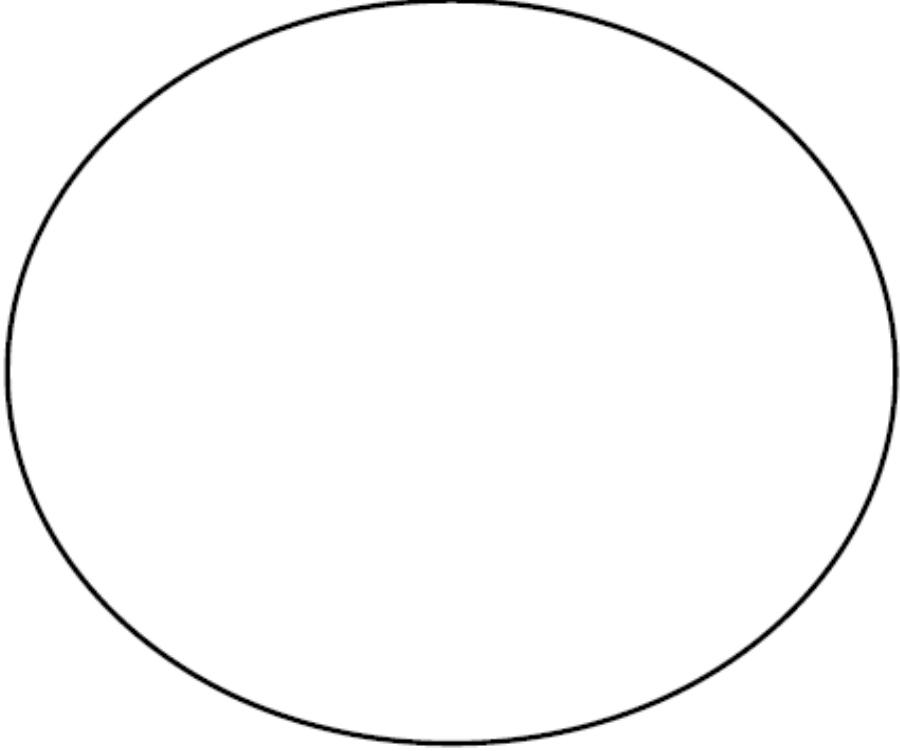


back legs



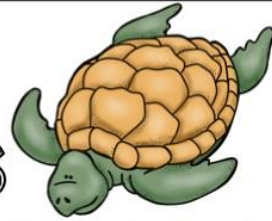
head

# Shells





## All About Sea Turtles



Did you know that sea turtles live to be about 80 years old? This could be because of their slow growth or hard protective shell.

Their shell is made of bones and **plates**. The upper shell that we see on a turtle is known as a **carapace**. Sea turtles have **webbed** feet to help them swim. Their colors are yellow, green, brown, and black. Sea turtles cannot bring their heads back into their shells like land tortoises.

There are seven species of sea turtles. They greatly range in size. One of the smallest turtles is the bog turtle, which grows to about 4 inches long. The largest turtle is the leatherback sea turtle, which can weigh up to 2,000 pounds. The leatherback is unique because its black and blue carapace feels rubbery unlike other turtles' hard shells.

Along with protection from their shells, sea turtles have other defenses from predators, like sharks and killer whales. They can swim quickly to escape danger. They also use camouflage to stay safe.



The diet of sea turtles varies between species.

They can eat plants, animals, or both. Their beaks help them to eat food such as jellyfish, crabs, shrimp, and algae.

Turtles live on every continent except Antarctica. This is because it is too cold there. They migrate hundreds of miles to feed and to **nest**. All turtles nest, or lay eggs, on beaches. Female turtles often return to the same place they were born to lay their own eggs.

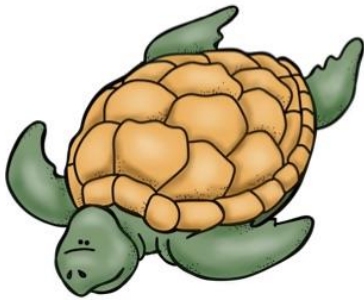


*Extra challenge – Try it out!*



Unfortunately, six of the seven sea turtle species are on the **endangered** species list. It is important not to litter and keep our oceans clean so turtles can have healthy, long lives!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# All About Sea Turtles Finding Text Evidence

**All About Turtles**

Did you know that sea turtles live to be about 80 years old? This could be because of their slow growth or hard protective shell.

Their shell is made of bones and plates. The upper shell that we see on a turtle is called a carapace. Sea turtles have flatter shells and webbed feet to help them swim. Their colors are yellow, green, brown, and black. Some turtles cannot bring their heads back into their shells like land turtles.

There are seven species of sea turtles. They are different sizes. One of the smallest turtles is the bog turtle, which grows to about 4 inches long. The largest turtle is the leatherback sea turtle. It can weigh up to 2,200 pounds. The leatherback is special because it has a soft, leathery skin instead of a hard shell.

A sea turtle's shell protects it. They also can swim fast. This helps them to escape predators like sharks and killer whales. They use camouflage to stay safe too.

Most species of sea turtles eat different things. They can eat plants, animals, or both. Their brains help them to eat foods like jellyfish, crabs, shrimp, or algae.

Turtles live on everywhere except Antarctica. This is because it is too cold there. They migrate many miles to feed and to nest. All turtles nest, or lay eggs, on beaches. Many times female turtles go back the same place they were born to lay their own eggs.

Sadly, six of the seven sea turtle species are on the endangered species list. It is important not to fish. We need to keep our oceans clean so turtles can have healthy, long lives.

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1. What is a turtle's shell like? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is special about the leatherback turtle? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How do turtles stay safe from predators? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do turtles eat? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do turtles migrate? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where do turtles nest? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Sea Turtle

Sea turtles are a group of turtles that are adapted to living in the ocean. They live in every ocean except the Arctic Ocean. There are only seven living species of sea turtles and all of them are endangered species. The seven species are: flatback sea turtles, green sea turtles, hawksbill sea turtles, Kemp's ridley sea turtles, leatherback sea turtles, loggerhead sea turtles, and olive ridley sea turtles. The leatherback sea turtles are the only species that has bony plates under its leathery skin instead of a shell. Leatherback sea turtles are the largest and can be six to seven feet long, three to five feet wide, and up to 1,300 pounds. Other species of sea turtles are only two to four feet in length.

Sea turtle shells and necks are often homes for barnacles. The sea turtle is always swimming, which provides a constant flow of water and food source for the barnacles. Turtles also live very long lives, 80 years is the average life expectancy, and some leatherbacks live to be 100. Barnacles usually only live five to ten years, so they can be sure their sea turtle **host** will be there.

Female sea turtles lay their eggs in holes they dig in the sand at night. They do not stay with their eggs, and the babies have to find their way back to the ocean when they hatch. The gender of sea turtles depends on

the temperature of the sand where they **incubate**. Warmer sand causes faster incubation times, causing more females to hatch. Male sea turtles do not return to the land once they have gone back into the ocean.

Sea turtles spend most of their time underwater. They breathe air, but can use anaerobic metabolism if they need to stay underwater longer. Sea turtles can take one huge, fast breath to fill their lungs. When they need to come up for air, they can do so quickly and stay away from danger.

Sea turtles eat both animals and plants. They are important to the sea environment because some eat jellyfish and help control the jellyfish population. Green sea turtles also are some of the only animals to eat sea grass, which needs to constantly be cut to help it grow. Many other sea creatures depend on the sea grass as a place to live. If sea turtles went extinct, they would not be the only creatures affected.

Fisherman's nets are one of the biggest threats to sea turtles. Some shrimp nets now include **TEDs** or "Turtle Excluder Devices." These are metal bars that keep larger animals from being able to go into the back of the nets. There are then holes for the turtles to escape to the front of the net. It is one way humans are working to save the sea turtles from extinction.

1. **New terms:** See how these three terms are used in the text, and write a definition next to each one.

**host**

**incubate**

**TEDs**

2. How big can leatherback sea turtles get? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Sea turtles lay their eggs in sea grass.

**True or False?**

4. All sea turtles are endangered.

**True or False?**

# Traveling Turtles: A Trip Across the Atlantic



National Image Library

In late spring, huge loggerhead sea turtles crawl onto beaches. Each turtle digs a nest in the sand and lays about 100 eggs. Two months later, tiny turtles hatch and travel out to sea.

Most babies do not go for a swim when they are hours old. But baby loggerhead sea turtles do. Baby loggerheads start to swim 8,000 miles not long after they hatch!

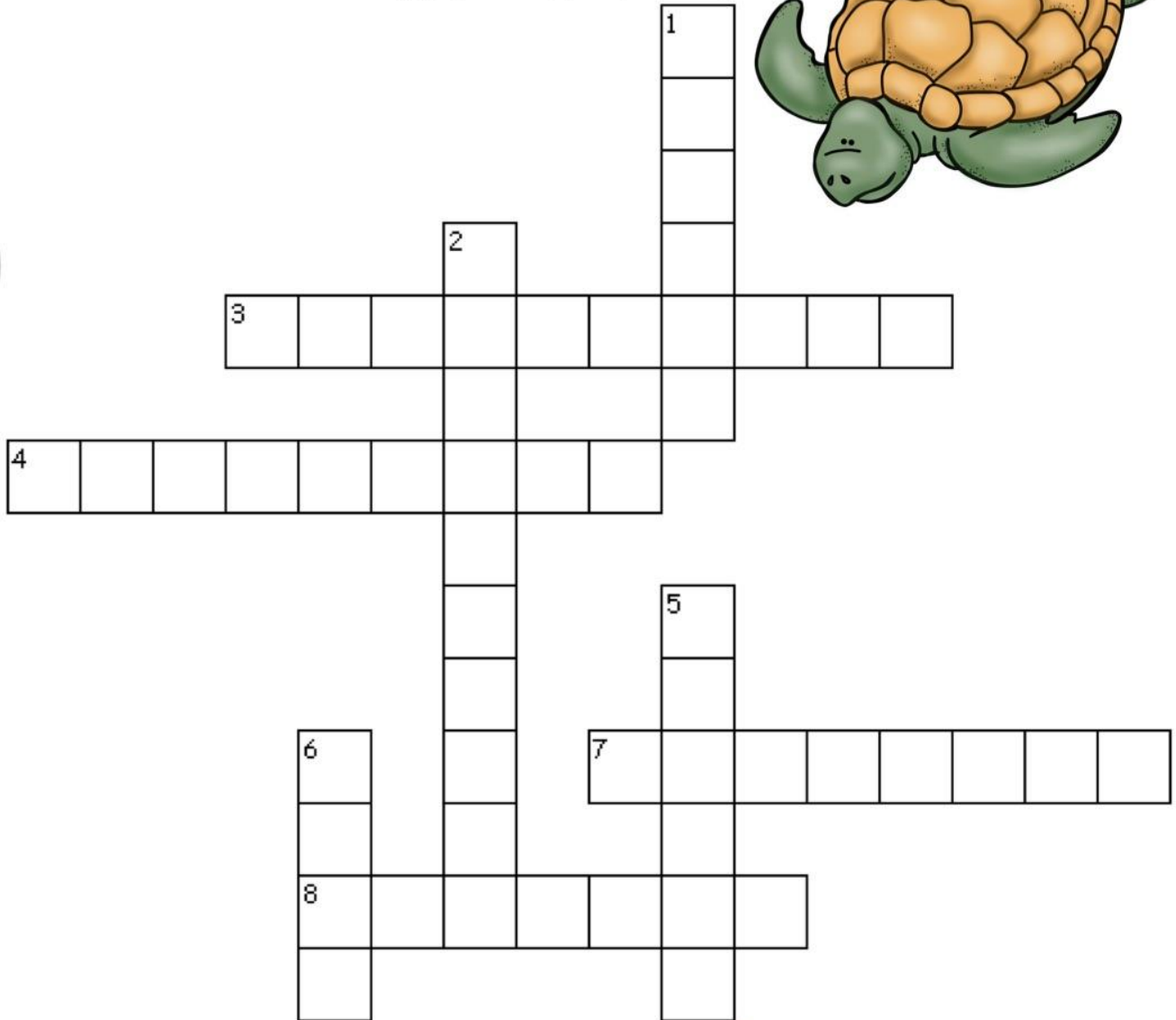
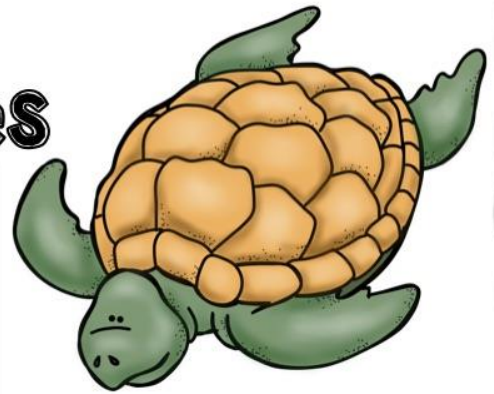
Many loggerheads hatch in Florida. Soon after, the baby turtles head for the Atlantic Ocean. The tiny turtles swim across the ocean and back again. The trip takes between five and ten years.

Scientists wondered how loggerheads safely make their way across the Atlantic Ocean. To find out, scientists put "bathing suits" on some baby sea turtles. *Extra fun – Try it out!* The "bathing suits" were tracking machines that followed the turtles' movements. Then the turtles were put into a water tank.

Scientists created magnetic paths in the water tank to see how the turtles would behave. A magnet pulls things to it. Earth has similar magnetic paths.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# All About Sea Turtles



### Across →

- 3. at risk of dying out forever
- 4. Sharks are \_\_\_\_\_

### Down ↓

- 1. having connected toes
- 2. Sea turtles use \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ around them,

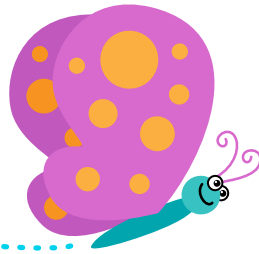
*Choose 10 problems to complete or challenge yourself to the whole page!*

- 7. the upper shell on a turtle's back \_\_\_\_\_ to stay safe.
- 8. There are 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of sea turtles.
- 5. pieces of flat bone on a turtle's shell
- 6. to lay eggs in a safe place

**ADDITION** *with* **REGROUPING**

Vertical

#45



Go for it!



$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ + 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ + 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ + 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

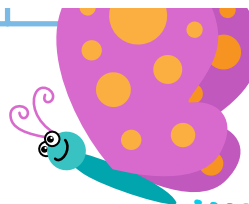
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ + 99 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ + 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Choose 10 problems to complete or challenge yourself to the whole page!



# Coral Reef Addition

Add using regrouping. Show your work!



$$\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ + 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ + 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 486 \\ + 235 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ + 98 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 559 \\ + 262 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ + 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ + 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ + 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 497 \\ + 155 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 348 \\ + 285 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 846 \\ + 137 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Choose 10 problems to complete or challenge yourself to the whole page!



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Addition: Regrouping

step 1 First add the ones. Regroup the 10.	step 2 Then add the tens. Regroup the hundred.	step 3 Then add the hundreds. Regroup the thousand.	step 4 Finally, add the thousands.
$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 567 \\ +686 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 567 \\ +686 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 567 \\ +686 \\ \hline 253 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 567 \\ +686 \\ \hline 1,253 \end{array}$

1	$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ +786 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2	$\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ +699 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3	$\begin{array}{r} 396 \\ +854 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4	$\begin{array}{r} 886 \\ +384 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{r} 977 \\ +194 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{r} 915 \\ +696 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7	$\begin{array}{r} 676 \\ +887 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8	$\begin{array}{r} 644 \\ +768 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9	$\begin{array}{r} 338 \\ +885 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10	$\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ +526 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11	$\begin{array}{r} 675 \\ +575 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12	$\begin{array}{r} 776 \\ +995 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13	$\begin{array}{r} 924 \\ +587 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14	$\begin{array}{r} 979 \\ +662 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15	$\begin{array}{r} 499 \\ +892 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16	$\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ +283 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17	$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ +897 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18	$\begin{array}{r} 647 \\ +768 \\ \hline \end{array}$
19	$\begin{array}{r} 348 \\ +875 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20	$\begin{array}{r} 195 \\ +956 \\ \hline \end{array}$	21	$\begin{array}{r} 745 \\ +868 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22	$\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ +881 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23	$\begin{array}{r} 355 \\ +889 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24	$\begin{array}{r} 946 \\ +264 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25	$\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ +295 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26	$\begin{array}{r} 753 \\ +569 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27	$\begin{array}{r} 939 \\ +287 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28	$\begin{array}{r} 749 \\ +869 \\ \hline \end{array}$	29	$\begin{array}{r} 799 \\ +918 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30	$\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ +786 \\ \hline \end{array}$
31	$\begin{array}{r} 568 \\ +747 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32	$\begin{array}{r} 453 \\ +679 \\ \hline \end{array}$	33	$\begin{array}{r} 484 \\ +768 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34	$\begin{array}{r} 793 \\ +417 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35	$\begin{array}{r} 566 \\ +946 \\ \hline \end{array}$	36	$\begin{array}{r} 776 \\ +635 \\ \hline \end{array}$

## Week 2 K,1,2,3 No tech Lesson

### What Is The Brass Family?

Families. We all have them! Did you know that instruments belong to families, too? Well, there are many families in the music world, including the string family, the percussion family, the woodwind family, and, of course, the brass family.

The word 'brass' sounds like the word, 'brash,' which means to be over-confident. That can describe brass instruments sometimes, as they are often used to make a strong musical statement.

### Characteristics Of Brass Instruments

Brass is a yellowish metal that is a combination of copper and zinc. But some instruments that are made of brass, like the saxophone, are not considered brass instruments. So, what makes an instrument part of the brass family?

For any sound to be produced, something has to vibrate, such as a column of air, a string, a reed, or a drum head. In the case of brass instruments, it is actually the player's lips that vibrate. This happens in a mouthpiece that's attached to the instrument, causing the air in the instrument to vibrate. Any instrument that produces sound in this way is part of the brass family.

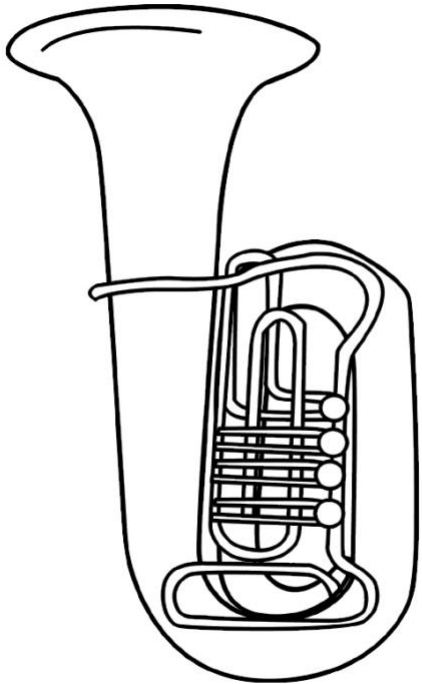
There are two ways to change pitch in a brass instrument. The first way is to make the tubing of the instrument shorter or longer. Valves redirect the air to shorter or longer routes to make the pitch go up or down. Slides can move in or out, making the tube shorter or longer and the pitch go up or down accordingly.

The second way to change pitch in a brass instrument is for the player to make their lips tighter or looser. Brass players have to learn how to change pitch using these techniques, and sometimes a combination of them. Try it yourself!

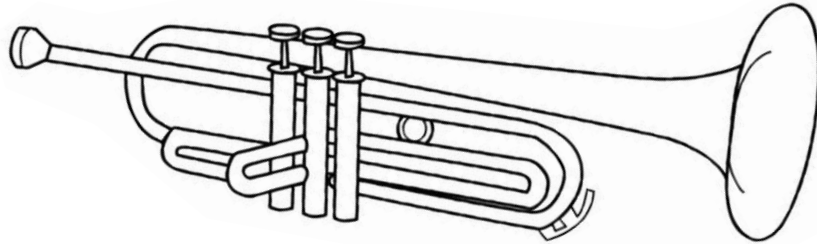


# My Instrument File

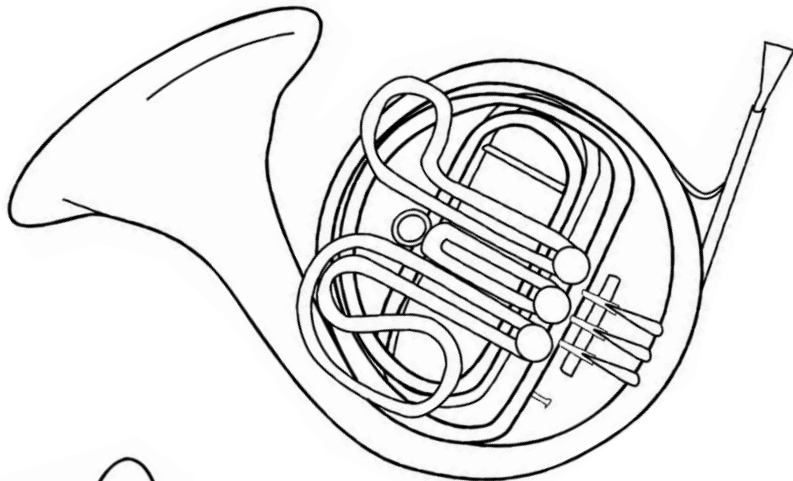
Color the most popular instruments in the brass family and fill in their names.



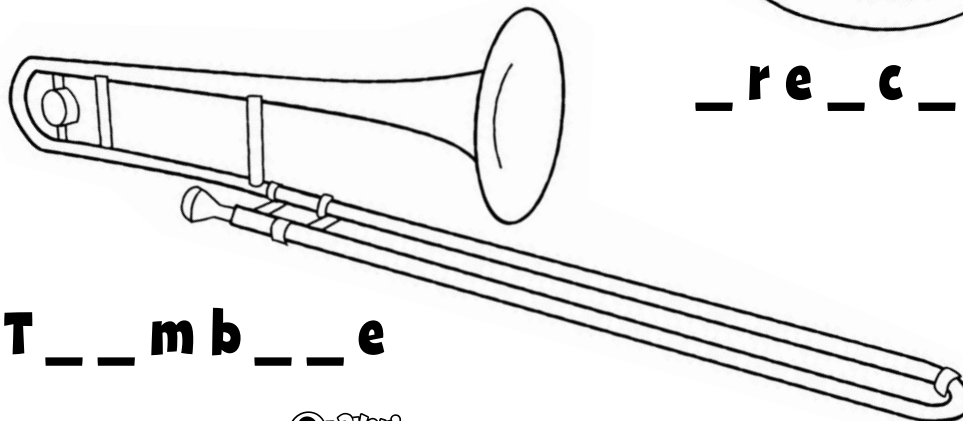
**T \_ b \_**



**\_ r u \_ p \_ t**



**\_ r e \_ c \_ H \_ \_ n**



**T \_ \_ m b \_ \_ e**



Week 2 (April 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup>)

## Self-care/Yoga

Taking care of our bodies and our minds are very important in stressful and scary times! Practicing different yoga poses is a good form of exercise for your body as well as a good way to keep your mind calm and happy!

1. Activity One (Optional) – Explore the Cosmic Kids Yoga YouTube channel and select one or two videos to complete.  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/CosmicKidsYoga>

2. Activity Two – See the attached worksheet and practice doing each yoga pose. Do your best to hold the pose for at least 10 seconds!

Remember to practice taking deep breaths!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Yoga Poses

Candle Pose



Child's Pose



Warrior II Pose



Downward-Facing Dog Pose



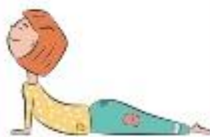
Cat Pose



Mountain Pose



Cobra Snake Pose



Camel Pose



Tree Pose



Corpse Pose (Savasana)

