Grade 1 Reading
Student At-Home Activity Packet 1

This At-Home Activity Packet includes two parts, Section 1 and Section 2, each with 5 lessons in it. We recommend that your student complete one lesson each day.

Children will need the support of an adult or older student to complete these lessons, unless they can read independently.

Encourage your student to do the best they can with this content. The most important thing is that they continue to work on their reading!

Flip to see the Grade 1 Reading activities included in this packet!
Drip, Drop, Roots on Top

by Kimberly Feltes Taylor
Drip Tips and Raincoats

Have you ever been soaked by the rain? Your clothes get wet. You need to dry off!

Plants need to dry off, too. Plants can die if they get too much rain. Drip tips can help. A drip tip is a pointy end on a leaf. Rain drips off the pointy part. The leaf dries off.

Leaves with pointy drip tips
Roots Get Food

Many plants have roots below the ground. The roots grow far down. They are hard to see.

The roots absorb, or soak up, food from the soil. The food is from dead plants and insects. The dead things fall apart and sink deep into the soil.
Trees and plants live with a lot of rain in the rainforest. Plants stay dry with drip tips and waxy coatings. Roots soak up food before it washes away. Plants and trees survive in their rainy, rainforest home.
Question 3 (for p. 3 of passage)

How do a leaf's coating and tip help the plant survive in the rain?

a. They dry off the plant.
b. They slip and slide off the leaf.
c. They stop rain from falling on the plant.

Question 4 (for p. 4 of passage)

What does the word absorb mean?

a. fall apart
b. grow down
c. take in

Question 5 (for p. 5 of passage)

Why do roots grow above the ground in the rainforest? Complete the sentence.

Roots above the ground can get food before ______ moves it away.

a. the soil
b. a forest
c. the rain

Question 6 (for p. 6 of passage)

How do roots on top help a plant survive in the rain?

a. They get food deep in the soil.
b. They wash away with the rain.
c. They absorb food on the ground.
Many animals eat plants. And guess what? Some plants eat animals! The pitcher plant does this. It kills and eats bugs for food.

This plant lives in warm, rainy forests. It has a leaf that is shaped like a pitcher. The plant catches bugs in this special leaf.

Colorful leaves with a pitcher shape
Some pitcher plants are dark green or brown. These plants have a different way to bring in bugs. The plants have a smell. Bugs follow the smell. They go to the plant.

Fly on a smelly pitcher plant
The plant is wet inside. It is so wet that the bug falls apart. It breaks into little bits. The plant takes in these parts of the bug. That is how a pitcher plant eats a bug.
**Question 1** (for p. 1 of passage)

What does a pitcher plant do with bugs?

- a. It feeds them to animals.
- b. It gives them a special leaf.
- c. It catches and eats them.

**Question 2** (for p. 2 of passage)

Why do bugs like pitcher plants?

- a. The plants have bright colors.
- b. The plants come to the bugs.
- c. The plants have ants on them.

**Question 3** (for p. 3 of passage)

How do brown and green pitcher plants bring in bugs? Complete the sentence.

Bugs like the ________ of the pitcher plants.

- a. smell 
- b. shape 
- c. feel 

**Question 4** (for p. 4 of passage)

What happens when bugs sit on the plant?

- a. They fall down.
- b. They land nicely.
- c. They walk in.
**Question 7** (for p. 6 of passage)

Which other animal might a pitcher plant eat?

a. 

b. 

c. 

**Question 8** (for p. 6 of passage)

How does the pitcher plant get food?

a. It catches bugs.

b. It chases bugs.

c. It falls on bugs.