

1st Grade
Special
Education
Practice

Special Education Support

Subject	Strategy
Reading Fluency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Day 1: Cold Read: Set a timer for 1 minute, ask the student to read for one minute and mark the text where they stop. After they have marked where they stopped, read the passage aloud to the student. 2. Day 2: Choral Read: Have the student and another person read the passage together. 3. Day 3: Practice: Set the timer for 1 minute and ask the student to read the passage for marking where they stop. 4. Day 4: Practice: Repeat the steps for Day 3. 5. Day 5: Hot Read: Set the timer for 1 minute, ask the student to read for one minute and mark the text where they stopped. After multiple days of practice, the student should see that they can read farther and with less errors.
Reading Comprehension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask the student to read the text and use a writing tool to code the text using the symbols below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ! - surprising facts ○ ? - questions they had about the event ○ * - important information ○ L - information that tells the location of the event ○ P - information that describes the place of the event 2. Ask students to share with you what they coded and why. 3. Ask students to reread the text. 4. Read aloud the questions to the students. Ask students to use what they read to answer the multiple choice questions.
Writing	<p>After reading the text, use the steps below to answer the short answer questions.</p> <p>K-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. R: Restate the question b. A: Answer all parts of the questions c. C: Cite evidence from the text to support your answer. d. E: Explain how the evidence from the text supports your answer <p>6-12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Claim b. Support c. Evidence d. Tie-in

<p>Math Calculation</p>	<p>Encourage students to use the following to solve math problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number lines• 100 charts• 200 charts• Multiplication charts• Formula sheets <p>Choose the tool that students are most comfortable with and apply to their problems.</p>
<p>Math Problem Solving</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read word problems to the student.2. Ask the student to highlight or underline the important information in the problem that is needed to solve the problem.3. Write a number sentence or equation to solve the problem.4. Use the math tool necessary to solve the problem.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number lines• 100 charts• 200 charts• Multiplication charts• Formula sheets

Name _____

Word Count: 63

We Use Our Senses

There are things in the woods.

We can learn what is in the woods.

We can use our senses.

We can hear birds in the woods.

We can smell flowers in the woods.

We can touch trees in the woods.

We can taste a nut in the woods.

We can see a deer in the woods.

We can use our senses to learn.



What Is a Bird?

by Rachelle Kreisman



A bird is an animal with feathers and wings. Most birds can fly. Birds have two legs. They can walk, run, or hop.

All birds have a backbone. It is also called a spine. Birds have many hollow bones. Hollow bones have empty space inside. They make a bird's body lighter. That helps birds fly.

Birds are warm-blooded. They make their own body heat.

Birds lay eggs. The shells are hard. Birds keep the eggs warm. How? They sit on them until the eggs hatch! Then the bird takes care of its chicks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What makes a bird's body lighter?

- A. two legs
- B. feathers and wings
- C. hollow bones with empty space

2. How does the text describe birds?

- A. Birds are colorful and noisy, and they are messy pets.
- B. Birds are cold-blooded and have scales.
- C. Birds have feathers, wings, two legs, and a backbone.

3. Baby birds are called chicks, and they come from bird eggs. What part of the text tells us that this is true?

- A. Birds have many hollow bones.
- B. When a bird's eggs hatch, the bird has chicks to take care of.
- C. Birds keep their eggs warm by sitting on them.

4. What is "What Is a Bird?" mainly about?

- A. how birds have babies
- B. the characteristics of birds
- C. bird backbones

5. What do birds have that help them walk, run, or hop?

Birds have

6. What did you learn from "What Is a Bird"?

7. Class Discussion Question: Use information from the text to explain how birds keep their eggs warm.

8. Draw a picture of a bird.

Count on to add.

Example

5 + 2 = 7

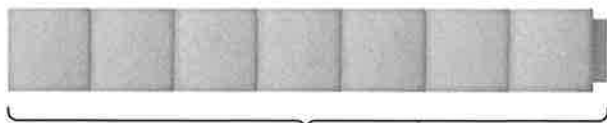
1

7 + 1 = _____

2

8 + 2 = _____

3



7



_____ , _____

$$7 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

4



6



_____ , _____ , _____

$$6 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

Discuss It

Did you always start at 1 when you counted? Explain.

Use what you know about doubles to solve.

Example

1 black sticker. 1 white sticker.

How many stickers in all?

$$1 + 1 = \underline{2}$$

2 stickers

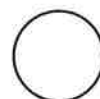


1 1 black sticker. 2 white stickers.

How many stickers in all?

$$1 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

 stickers

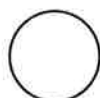


2 3 white stickers. 3 black stickers.

How many stickers in all?

$$3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

 stickers

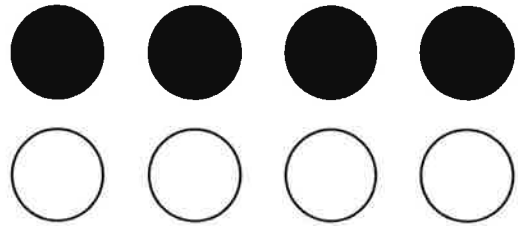


Name _____

- 3** 4 black stickers. 4 white stickers.
How many stickers in all?

$$4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

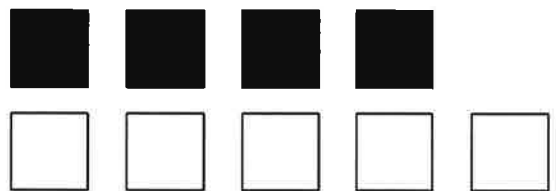
 stickers



- 4** 4 black squares.
5 white squares.
How many squares in all?

$$4 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

 squares

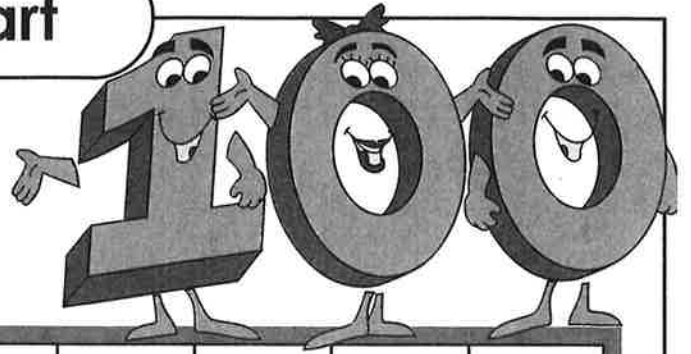


Discuss It

How is $3 + 3$ like $3 + 4$? How is it different?

Name: _____

100 Chart



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

