

### Introduction

During the 20-21 school year many families have supported our schools with virtual education. Together we have made a difference, but research shows that students typically lose one month's worth of learning over summer break. As we move into the 2021 summer we want to continue supporting families and caregivers to strengthen your child's education through our tools and resources and help avoid learning loss during the summer.

At Trinity Basin we believe in learning acceleration as the primary tool to keep students on track for their college and career goals. This document aims to give families the materials necessary so their students continue to grow during the break.

There are several key words found in this document:

- **Learning acceleration** is a teaching strategy that focuses on supporting students with the essential knowledge and skills necessary to master grade-level content. This does not mean that content is taught more quickly, it means that the most foundational knowledge is focused on to ensure that they learn the most important materials.
- **Grade-level content** is the term for what students should know and be able to do by the end of a grade level. Grade-level content is determined by the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS).

### How to use the below table of content

In this document you will find each grade-level from 1st-8th grade with the essential knowledge and skills needed to accelerate learning for your student prior to entering the next grade level. For instance, if you have a student finishing 3rd grade, you would look at the 4th grade section to overview what your student should know and do before entering that grade.

You will also find some example activities to help you practice these skills with your students throughout the summer. This list does not contain all of the learning content for their grade level, but focuses on the key understandings needed to be successful for the following year. These activities are simple ways to keep your student engaged in their education over the summer break. Please choose a few activities to focus on each week and practice until your student can complete these activities with ease.

We recommend speaking with your student's teachers as well to get a better understanding of which of these activities will be most beneficial for your student to practice over the summer.

As always, we value your partnership in your child's education and we are always here to assist our TITANS to DO MORE for them.

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<a href="#"><u>2nd Grade</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Math Reading</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>4th Grade</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Math Reading</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>6th Grade</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Math Reading</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>8th Grade</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Math Reading</u></a>

## Students Entering First Grade

### Math-1st

Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
Numbers to 20	Recognize	<p>Make flashcards of numbers 0-20, mix them up, and have child practice recognize them out of order.</p> <p>Take mixed up flashcards and have students practice putting numbers 0-20 in order.</p>
	Write	<p>Draw 20 lines on a piece of paper. Have students write numbers 1-20 on each line.</p> <p>Tell students a number 0-20 and have them write the digit for that number.</p>
	Count	<p>Using paper and pencil/crayons, give students a number 0-20 and have them draw that amount of circles.</p> <p>Put out groups of objects between 0-20 and have students count these objects out loud</p>
Numbers to 10	Add and Subtract	<p>Give students groups of objects (noodles, beans, pencils, whatever is on hand) and have them combine or take away objects. Then have them write a matching addition/subtraction sentence. For example: <i>Show me 6 noodles. Now add/subtract 3. How many do you have now? What would an addition/subtraction sentence look like?</i></p>

### Reading-1st

Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
CVC, CCVC, CVCC, and VC words V= vowel C= consonant	Read	<p>Write a wide variety of <a href="#">CVC</a>, <a href="#">CCVC</a>, <a href="#">CVCC</a>, and <a href="#">VC</a> words on notecards. Have students read the words by saying each sound first and then the whole word. I.e. "c-a-t, cat"</p>
	Write	<p>Give students a paper and pencil. Say <a href="#">CVC</a>, <a href="#">CCVC</a>, <a href="#">CVCC</a>, or <a href="#">VC</a> words and have students repeat the word. Then have students write the word on the piece of paper.</p> <p>Push: Have students write a sentence with the word.</p>
<a href="#">Comprehension</a>	Retelling and sequencing	<p>Read a book with your child (any book) and have students tell you back what happened in the story, their favorite part, and why.</p>

		When eating dinner or going to bed, ask your student to retell what happened throughout the day, recalling what happened first, next, and last throughout the day.
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## Students Entering Second Grade

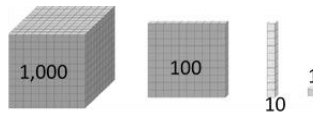
### Math-2nd













Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
Place value to 120: tens and ones	Break apart	Tell students a number between 0-120. Have your student write the number and then write how many 100s, 10s, or 1s are in that number. Use a picture or drawing to support.
	Put together	Give students a problem involving 10s and ones. For instance <i>"I am thinking of a number with 5 tens and 6 ones. What number is it?"</i> Have students draw a picture and write the number to match.
Numbers to 20	Adding and Subtracting	As your student engages with the world, have them answer simple addition and subtraction problems. For instance: <i>"We just saw 10 cars in the parking lot, but 5 left/came. How many cars are there now? How could we draw a picture to help us solve it?"</i>

### Reading-2nd

Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
<a href="#">Decodable Texts</a>	<a href="#">Read</a>	<p>Have your student practice reading in real-world situations. For instance, have your student read the grocery list for the week, practicing decoding the sounds for the letters on each line.</p> <p>Have students read some <a href="#">decodable books</a> to you every day. After reading, have your student tell you about what they read.</p>
<a href="#">Invented Spelling</a>	Write	Have your student help with real-world writing. This can include grocery lists, reminder notes, schedule for the day, chores, etc. Be sure your child can sound out the words and write all of the letters they have learned.
<a href="#">Comprehension</a>	Identify key moments	<p>Read aloud to your child for 20 minutes each day. Have your students restate the most important parts of the story and why they think those moments mattered. Push: Have students to keep the key moments in the order that they occurred in the story.</p> <p>Pick a topic with your student (for example: dogs, national parks, the ocean). Go to the local library and select books on this topic.</p>

		Have your student share the most interesting or important things they learned about the topic. Push: Have your students write several sentences about what they learned.
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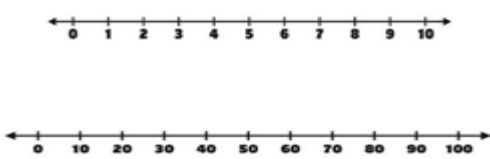
Students Entering Third Grade																		
Math-3rd																		
Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities																
Numbers to 1,200	Represent	<p>Draw base ten blocks to <a href="#">write the standard form, expanded form, and word form</a> for different numbers. See the example below.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">Thousands</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Hundreds</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Tens</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">One thousand</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">one hundred</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">forty</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">four</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">1,144</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones					One thousand	one hundred	forty	four	1,144			
	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones														
																		
One thousand	one hundred	forty	four															
1,144																		
Compare	<p>On index cards, write different numbers up to 1,200. Place cards facing down and ask your child to tell you which one is greater than or lesser than.</p> <p>You can also ask questions such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do you know 999 is less than 1,123?</li> <li>How do you know 525 is greater than 325?</li> <li>How do you know 359, 107, 998 is not in order from greatest to least?</li> </ol>																	
		<p>Give your child a list with different items with different values up to 1,200 (do not use cent values). Ask your child to show you how much you need to pay for the items.</p> <p><b>Practice addition:</b> Add ones and ones, tens and tens, and hundreds and hundreds for problems like <math>734 + 261</math>.</p>																

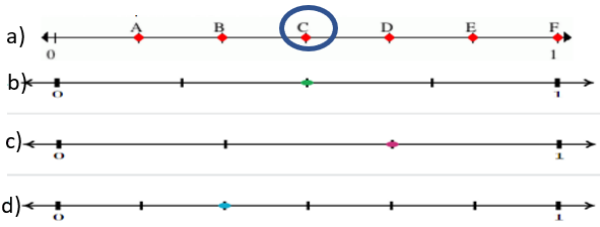

	Add and Subtract	<p>Write three- and four-digit numbers on index cards, ask your child to choose two cards to subtract. If your child needs help with place value, provide them with a subtraction grid. See example below:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Practice subtraction:</b> subtract ones and ones, tens and tens, and hundreds and hundreds for problems like 958 - 831.</p>	1	1	3	7	-	1	1	5				
	1	1	3	7										
-	1	1	5											
Place value	<p>Use a <a href="#">place-value chart</a> to write different numbers, such as the numbers 89, 337, or 1,104. Or:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Write numbers from 0 to 9 on sticky notes and ask your child to use the sticky notes to create numbers with different values.</li> <li>b) Create a number with 5 in the ones place.</li> <li>c) Create a four-digit number with the 9 in the hundreds place.</li> </ol>													
Reading-3rd														
Knowledge	Skill	Practice Activities												
Vocabulary-Phonetic knowledge	Identify and read high-frequency words	<p>Write high-frequency words on index cards or <a href="#">print a list from an online source</a>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Have your child read the words aloud to you one by one.</li> <li>2) Place cards facing down and ask your child to pick one, flip it, and read it aloud.</li> </ol> <p>Draw or print images that represent high-frequency words (E.g., girl, hand, family, house, letter, mountains, plant, school, tree). Read a high-frequency word aloud and ask your child to match the word with the image.</p>												
Reading		<p>Tell your child that every time you read you become detectives. For this activity, each of you is going to take turns to answer several questions about the text. Explain to your child that every time one of you uses text evidence to answer, you will get a point. The person with the most points wins.</p> <p>A very simple way to use text evidence is using the stem <i>I know... because...</i></p> <p>Before reading a book look at the cover- the title, the pictures, the</p>												

<p>comprehension-Engage with the text</p>	<p>Use text evidence</p>	<p>author(s), and illustrator(s), then</p> <p>a) Ask questions about the cover. Make sure you and your child use evidence from the cover to respond. You could ask, what do you think will happen in this book?</p> <p>While reading the book stop at different points in the reading.</p> <p>a) Ask questions about what you have read thus far. For example: What do you predict will happen next? Why?</p> <p>At the end of the book, reflect on what you have learned together.</p> <p>a) Ask questions about the ending and the entire book. For example: What was your favorite part? Why?</p> <p>Then count your points and see who is the detective with the most points. Here is <a href="#">a list of questions</a> to help you get started.</p>
<p>Respond to the reading</p>	<p>Write and illustrate</p>	<p>Ask your child to complete one of the following tasks to illustrate understanding and interaction with a text:</p> <p>a) Make a pamphlet for the book that would make someone want to read the book.</p> <p>b) Create a book review to share with others.</p> <p>c) Create a diorama of a book that clearly displays character, setting, plot, and problem/resolution.</p> <p>d) Write a letter telling the author how much you liked or disliked the book and why.</p>

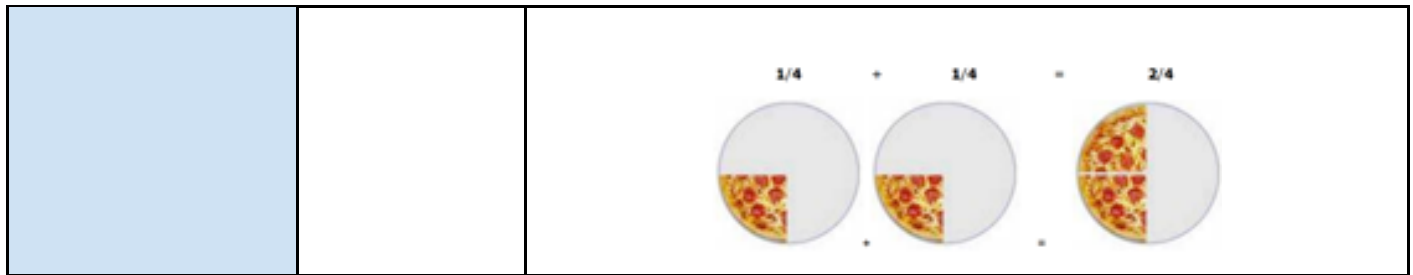
## Students Entering Fourth Grade


### Math-4th

Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
Estimation of Whole Numbers	<a href="#">Rounding</a>	<p>Use a number line to round to the nearest ten. Place a number on the number line. Then underline the two tens closest to the number. After, decide which ten it is closest to and record your answer.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Using index cards, do a number sort to round to the <a href="#">nearest hundred</a>. On the index card, write a statement: Round to _____. Then ask your child to write all the numbers that round to that statement. For example, Round to 240. Your child could write 241, 243, etc. Or print and cut a number sort from an <a href="#">online source</a>.</p>
Multiplication of Whole Numbers	Recall facts automatically	<p>Divide a deck of cards into two piles facing down. You and your child will take turns picking two cards from each pile. You will then flip the cards on the table face up. The first person that can</p>

		<p>multiply both cards correctly out loud wins and takes the cards. The person with the most cards wins. You can use a <a href="#">multiplication table</a> to check your answers.</p> <p>Play an old game of multiplication bingo. You can create bingo cards with the multiplication facts your child needs to practice. For example, if your child needs to practice the 3, 8, and 9 tables, then the bingo cards need to include the facts for the 3, 8, and 9 tables. As you call the multiplication facts, your child draws an "X" on the correct box. Eventually, you might plan a multiplication bingo in which all the math fact families, from the 2 tables to the 12 tables, are included. You can also print the multiplication bingo cards <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Read story books about multiplication. Here is a list of some good books to choose from: <a href="#">The best children's books</a>. You can also review the following resource to get more ideas. <a href="#">Fun multiplication ideas</a>.</p>
<p><a href="#">Fractions</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Use a number line to represent fractions with the denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8</a></p>	<p>Draw a number line to help your child locate points on a number line that represent fractions less than 1. For example, represent <math>\frac{3}{6}</math> on the number line a)? Or you could ask, what fraction is represented in problem b), c), and d)?</p>  <p>You can also ask your child to fill in the missing fractions on a number line.</p> 
<p>Fractions</p>	<p><a href="#">Adding fractions</a></p>	<p>Draw two circles on two pieces of paper. Divide the circles into equal sizes and color different parts of the circle for your child to find the total. See the example below.</p>






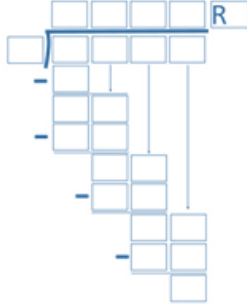
<p>Multiplication and Division</p>	<p>Connecting multiplication with division</p>	<p>Use <a href="#">multiplication and division fact families</a> to show the relationship between these two operations. Fact Families are sets of three numbers that can be divided or multiplied. For example, <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math> also is related to <math>15 \div 5 = 3</math> and <math>15 \div 3 = 5</math> because multiplication and division are inverse operations. You can use <a href="#">Multiplication and division Triangles</a> to help you.</p> 
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Reading-4th

Need to know	Need to do	Practice Activities
<p>Vocabulary-Phonetic knowledge</p>	<p>Identify and read high-frequency words</p>	<p>Write high-frequency words on index cards or <a href="#">print a list from an online source</a>.</p> <p>a) Have your child read the words aloud to you one by one.</p> <p>b) Place cards facing down and ask your child to pick one, flip it, and read it aloud.</p> <p>c) While reading books ask your child to find high-frequency words using the list. Make your child read the word aloud. Ask your child to make a set of <a href="#">flashcards</a> by writing the words on index cards, and if possible add a drawing.</p>
	<p>Write</p>	<p>Set daily writing prompts and require the use of a certain number of high frequency words.</p>
<p>Comprehension</p>	<p>Make connections</p>	<p>Read a book with your child (any book) and add a sticky note to the pages where you and your child can make a connection to the story as you read the text. Each time you stop, ask your child to</p>

	<p>write a <a href="#">text-to-text</a>, <a href="#">text-to-self</a>, or a <a href="#">text-to-world connection</a>. <a href="#">Here is a handout</a> to help you with some sentence starters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">At the end of a book, ask your child:          What were your feelings when you read this book?          How is this book different from other books you've read?          How is this text like things that happen in the real world?</p> <p>You can also use <a href="#">a graphic organizer</a> to help your child record the different connections made.</p>
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Students Entering Fifth Grade		
Math-5th		
Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
Whole number computations	<a href="#">Multiply by two digits up to four digits</a>	<p>Use three dice to come up with a 3-digit number and use two dice to come up with a two-digit number. Then ask your child to multiply both factors to find the product. You can also use a <a href="#">digital dice roller</a>. See the example below:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>156 × 26 =</p> </div>
		<p>Use dice to come up with a four-digit dividend and a one-digit divisor to divide. Your child can roll the dice as many times to come up with different dividends and divisors. You can also use the model below to help your child place the digits and divide.</p>

	<p><a href="#">Divide up to a four-digit dividend by a one-digit divisor</a></p>	
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<p>Adding and subtracting</p>	<p><a href="#">Decimals</a></p>	<p>Create a supermarket list with different values that include decimals for your child to add. Make sure that when your child is adding, each of the numbers is aligned with its place value. You can also grab a supermarket weekly specials flyer at your local supermarket and have your child add the value of different items.</p> <p>For subtracting decimals, use the same supermarket list or weekly flyer but give your child a budget. Tell your child that with a certain amount of money they need to buy the groceries. What can they buy? And what's the change? For example, what can you buy with \$22.75 in the supermarket? Do you have any change left? How much?</p>
	<p><a href="#">Fractions</a></p>	<p>Write or <a href="#">print different word problems</a> for your child to practice adding and subtracting fractions with equal denominators. Ask your child to solve the problem using an <a href="#">equation and a pictorial model</a>. See example below:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <math display="block">\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}</math> </div>

Reading-5th

Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
<p>Reading Process</p>	<p><a href="#">Read grade-level text with fluency</a></p>	<p>Ask your child about a topic you can enjoy reading together. Think about the personal interests, hobbies, activities, and other personal topics you both want to explore and learn more about. Then engage in a partner reading and take turns reading a page aloud. Here is a list of possible books to get you started: <a href="#">4th-5th Grade Books</a></p> <p>Read poems together and <a href="#">re-read</a> them again. You can start</p>

		<p>by reading a poem aloud to your child, then ask your child to read the poem aloud to you.</p> <p>Use a stopwatch or timer for your child to read a given passage in a set time frame. You can set a timer for a couple of minutes and ask your child to read a passage or page with the fewest errors and stops. Take note of where your child's fluency stops or breaks, and focus on strengthening those places.</p>
	<a href="#">Build comprehension</a>	<p>Ask your child to take notes and <a href="#">write down their questions</a> about the reading. After a chapter or a section of the book, ask your child to give you a brief summary only using their notes. <a href="#">Ask questions</a> about what your child is reading and find out if the questions your child is asking have been answered.</p>
<a href="#">Writing Process</a>	Compose a variety of texts	<p>Make writing a fun game by giving your child <a href="#">different prompts or topics</a> to write about. Your child can write creative stories such as the time they had to pack their bags and move to Mars, or more informational stories like how to protect our planet. Remember that each writer needs to have a beginning, middle, and end.</p>

Students Entering Sixth Grade																						
Math-6th																						
Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity																				
Whole number computations	<a href="#">Multiplication and division</a>	<p>Have students practice multi-digit multiplication and division without time limits. If students are having difficulty, push them to draw models, or use pictures like the one below to help support their understanding:</p> <p>438 x 52</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>400</td> <td>30</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>400</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>800</td> <td>60</td> <td>16</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20,000 1,500 800 400 60 16 + 22,776</td> </tr> </table>		400	30	8		50	20,000	1,500	400		2	800	60	16						20,000 1,500 800 400 60 16 + 22,776
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50	20,000	1,500	400																			
2	800	60	16																			
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		<p>Practice adding and subtracting fractions with <a href="#">unlike denominators</a> (<math>2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2}</math>) and solve word problems that include fractions with unlike denominators. Ask questions</p>																				

<u>Fractions</u>	<u>Adding and Subtracting</u>	<p>such as:  <i>Harold poured <math>\frac{7}{8}</math> of a gallon of water into a bucket. Later, he added <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of a gallon more. How much water is in the bucket now?</i></p> <p>Encourage them to use models to help them solve:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
	<u>Multiplication and division</u>	<p>Practice multiplication and division with fractions once students have mastered whole number multiplication and division and addition and subtraction of fractions. Spending time cooking and adjusting recipes is a great real-world opportunity to apply fractional learning. Have students adjust recipe sizes using math as their guide. Ask students questions such as:</p> <p><i>It takes <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> cup of sugar to make 2 dozen cookies. How much sugar is needed to make 1 dozen? What about 6 dozen?</i></p>

Reading-6th

Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
How to read <u>fluently</u>	Read books/words on their own	<p>Encourage your child each day to <u>choose a book</u> they want to read on their own. Reading lots of books over time is more important than the type of book, so allow them to choose the book based on their interests and what makes them excited to read. Have them share in words or in writing what they have been reading and why they enjoy that topic. Ask questions such</p> <p>Turn on closed captioning while watching TV and allow your child to read along with the dialogue presented. To push them further, turn the volume down so that the need to rely on the words to understand the content being shown.</p> <p>Pick a topic that you and your child want to learn about together (cooking, volcanos, animals, ect.) Go to your local library and ask for some books on the topic. Read the books, study online, and share what you each have learned about the topic to create a love of learning.</p>

Sentence and paragraph structure	Write on their own	Encourage your child to use writing in the real world. This can include authentic writing (like the grocery lists, chores, notes, etc.) as well as daily journal writing, book response writing, or other <a href="#">creative writing activities</a> .
Sentence and paragraph structure	Write on their own	Pick a topic books and research the topic online. Have your student write a “book” about what they have learned on the topic and share it with others. The students may write several “books” over the course of the summer to create their own personal library. Encourage them to consider the big picture they want their readers to come away with as well as the overall organization of the content.

Students Entering Seventh Grade		
Math-7th		
Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
Ratios and Rates	<a href="#">Solve real-world situations</a>	To help support your student, give them hypothetical situations to solve. For example, “ <i>If it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35 hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?</i> ”
Fractions	<a href="#">Dividing and solve word problems</a>	Practice dividing and adding fraction parts in the real world. Invite your student into the kitchen and teach them to read recipes to support their understanding. Have them consider adaptations to the recipe. For example, <i>You are making granola. One batch of granola requires 2/3 cup of nuts. How many batches can be made with 4 cups of nuts?</i>
	<a href="#">Write and solve</a>	Give students practice scenarios where they have to write and solve equations. For example, the distance (D) traveled by a train over a period of time (T) might be expressed by an

Algebra Expressions	<a href="#">equations with variables</a>	equation $D = 85T$ , where D equals the distance in miles, and T equals the time in hours. This equation could be used to find the time required for the train to travel 100 miles or to find the distance the train would travel in 1.5 hours.
Reading-7th		
Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
<a href="#">Fluent reading</a>	Summarize and retell key information	Listen to podcasts together, or encourage your 6th grader to listen to podcasts of their choice and tell you about what they cover. There is a wide range of podcasts available. Consider the following sampling for a range of topics and types: "But Why: A Podcast for Curious Kids;" "Code Switch;" and "The Unexplainable Disappearance of Mars Patel."
	Analyzing the author's word choice	Discuss with your student the author's specific word choice to understand how it impacts the meaning or tone of the text. Determine the meaning of unknown words with them by looking at synonyms, antonyms, and figures of speech (for example, "cause and effect," "part and whole," "item and category"). Clarify the meaning of words with similar, but not identical, meanings (for example, "stingy," "scrimping," "economical," "thrifty"). This can be done based on how they are used in context, through word relationships, or by using tools like dictionaries or glossaries.
	Reading Independently	If your student needs to sound out most words or sounds choppy while reading they may be struggling with fluency. Have them practice reading and re-reading a poem, <a href="#">short story</a> , script, or passage focussing on getting more fluent with each time they re-read.
Background Knowledge on a Variety of Topics	Researching and Writing	Encourage your student to choose a book they want to read on their own each day. Reading lots of books over time is more important than the type of text. Let your child pick based on their interests and what makes them excited to read. <a href="#">Pick a topic</a> to learn about together. Read books, look online, or do short research projects together. Ask what they learned in their reading. Have them share with you, with friends, or with other family members by writing their own books with the topics they find most interesting.

## Students Entering Eighth Grade

### Math-8th

Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
Word Problems	<a href="#">Solve with a variety of fractions, decimals, and whole numbers.</a>	Have students create word problems that have a combination of whole numbers, fractions, and decimals for you to solve. For example, <i>an employee making \$25 per hour receives a 10% raise. The employee will make an additional <math>\frac{1}{10}</math> of \$25 per hour, or \$2.50, for a new salary of \$27.50.</i>
<a href="#">Coordinate Planes</a>	Solve relationships	Give students examples of how to analyze proportional relationships, for example, by graphing in the coordinate plane, and distinguishing proportional relationships from other kinds of mathematical relationships for example, buying 10 times as many items will cost you 10 times as much, but taking 10 times as many aspirin will not lower your fever 10 times as much.
		Give students examples of how to analyze proportional



<a href="#">Rates and Proportional Relationships</a>	Analyze	relationships, for example, by graphing in the coordinate plane, and distinguishing proportional relationships from other kinds of mathematical relationships for example, buying 10 times as many items will cost you 10 times as much, but taking 10 times as many aspirin will not lower your fever 10 times as much.
Reading-8th		
Need to Know	Need to Do	Practice Activity
Reading	Summarize and retell key information	Listen to podcasts together, or encourage your student to listen to podcasts of their choice and tell you about what they cover. There is a wide range of podcasts available. Consider the following sampling for a range of topics and types: “But Why: A Podcast for Curious Kids;” “Code Switch;” and “The Unexplainable Disappearance of Mars Patel.”
	Analyzing the author’s word choice	Discuss with your student the author’s specific word choice to understand how it impacts the meaning or tone of the text. Determine the meaning of unknown words with them by looking at synonyms, antonyms, and figures of speech (for example, “cause and effect,” “part and whole,” “item and category”). Clarify the meaning of words with similar, but not identical, meanings (for example, “stingy,” “scrimping,” “economical,” “thrifty”). This can be done based on how they are used in context, through word relationships, or by using tools like dictionaries or glossaries.
	Reading Independently	If your student needs to sound out most words or sounds choppy while reading they may be struggling with fluency. Have them practice reading and re-reading a poem, <a href="#">short story</a> , script, or passage focussing on getting more fluent with each time they re-read.
	Researching and Writing	Encourage your student to choose a book they want to read on their own each day. Reading lots of books over time is more important than the type of text. Let your child pick based on their interests and what makes them excited to read. <a href="#">Pick a topic</a> to learn about together. Read books, look online, or do short research projects together. Ask what they learned in their reading. Have them share with you, with friends, or with other family members by writing their own books with the topics they find most interesting.