

# CBSD FID 工作簿第 2 天 名字:\_\_\_\_\_



# 灵活的教学









#### 什么是 <u>灵活的教学日</u>,也称为"FID"日?

在宾夕法尼亚州,教育部定义的灵活教学日是指学校可以远程授课而不是因恶劣天气或其他不可预见的情况而取 消学校的日子。

#### 灵活的教学日<u>的目的是</u>什么?

实施灵活的教学日的目的是确保学生继续接受有意义的教学,即使传统的"面对面"学习是不可能的。灵活的教学 日使学校能够保持教育过程的连续性,确保学生可以不间断地继续学习。通过利用技术和远程学习工作簿/资源 ,学校可以为学生提供教学材料、作业和教师支持,无论身在何处。

#### 我怎么知道 Central Bucks 何时有"FID"日?

- Central Bucks 学区将通过电子邮件、网站、短信通知、社交媒体等方式向家庭发送通知, 以传达"FID"日。
- 2. 您孩子的老师将在 Canvas 中发布 FID 内容:
  - 1. 链接到在线出勤调查。
  - 2. 链接到 教师的可选实时 Teams 通话"Office Hours"。

#### 在这些"FID"日,我的孩子将如何使用"Flexible Instructional Books"?

这本"灵活的教学书"是您孩子的工作簿,其中概述了完成灵活教学日工作的程序、期望和资源。以下是这样一本 书的使用方式:

- 3. Flexible Instructional Book 提供大约 <u>4 小时的</u>教学活动。
- 您的孩子将完成阅读、数学、写作和特殊技能 (体育、音乐、图书馆、艺术或QUEST) 在 "FID" 日期间。
- 5. 然后,当学校"面对面"恢复时,您的孩子会将"FID"书归还给他们的班主任。

#### 我的孩子在这些"FID"日将如何使用 Canvas?

- 6. 学生将通过学区提供的设备上的 Classlink 访问 Canvas
- 7. 出席情况将通过 Canvas 提交
- 8. 办公时间将通过 12:00-12:30 在 Canvas 中链接的 Teams 电话会议提供
- 9. 数字工作簿将链接到 Canvas

#### 如果我需要使用个人设备但找不到我的学生用户名和密码怎么办?

**10.** 学生用户名可以在 Infinite Campus 的家长门户中找到。它位于主菜单的"家庭信息"下的"更多"部分。 用户名是学生的完整电子邮件地址。例如: Smith.J123@student.cbsd.org。新生的密码是大写名字 首字母、小写姓氏首字母和他们的 6 位生日。 例如: James Smith 出生于 2009 年 7 月 8 日, 密码为 Js070809



# CBSD FID 工作簿 4 级





天





## 数学课程总结



### FACT PRACTICE

**<u>REFLEX MATH</u>**-获得绿灯!从任何设备登录 Classlink。只有在无法访问 Reflex Math 时才能完成替代活动。

#### **ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY:**

x 2/2	x 6	x 2	x 4	x 9
10 x 3	x 7	11 x 5	11 x 1	x 4
10 x 12	x 0	x 5	x 3	x 2
x 8	x 0	x 12	x 11	x 4
x 5	x 9	x 9	x 5	x 2
9 x 1	x 0	x 6	x 5	5 x 12
x 7	× 0	x 1	10 x 5	x 10
4 x 5	x 5	x 1	x 2	x 0
x 3	x 6	x 2	x 0	x 5
x 8	x 2	x 2	x 5	x 10

#### 事实实践

**<u>REFLEX MATH</u>**-获得绿灯!从任何设备登录 Classlink。只有在无法访问 Reflex Math 时才能 完成替代活动。

替代活动:

#### MATH TOWERS

#### <u>材料:</u>

- 1. 旋转器 (0-12)
- 2. Math Towers 游戏表
- 3. 24个计数器或连接立方体以覆盖数字(每个玩家 12个)

#### <u> 方向:</u>

- 1. 选择游戏的因素。
  - 2. 每个玩家在他们的塔上写下该因子(不包括 0)的 12 个倍数。
- 3. 年轻的球员先走。

4. 玩家1旋转旋转器,并将旋转的数字乘以正在练习的系数。

- 5. 玩家 1 覆盖了他们塔上的产品。
- 6. 如果数字已经被覆盖,玩家就输掉一个回合。
- 7. 然后玩家 2 轮流。

8. 获胜者是第一个覆盖其塔上所有数字的人。

## **MATH TOWERS**



## 独立执业

#### 加法和减法 - 活动 1:

#### 添加。显示您的所有工作。

1,756	2,468
+ 3, 2 2 3	+ 6,331

	5,643		4,	7 (	69
+	2,345	+	5,	1 3	2 0

	4, 2 3 2		5,941
+	3, 4 5 8	+	2,586

3, 5 4 8		З,	567
+ 2,287	-	- 4,	596

#### 加法和减法 – 活动: 1

减去。展示您的所有作品.

	6,845			4,678
_	2,314	_	-	3,456

	3, 4 7 2		2,463
_	2,695	_	1,678

5, 0 0 0		7,000
_ 1,475	_	5,687

62,435		73,241
<u> </u>	_	37,586

#### 加法和减法 - 活动 2:

挑战活动



Match the numbers with the correct cards. The first one has been done for you. There are five number cards, A, B, C, D, and E, in a stack. Each card has a number on the reverse side.

- The number on card A is the greatest number.
- Card B has the least number.
- The numbers on card C and card B have a difference of 7,161.
- The number on card D is greater than the number on card C but less than the number on card E.



The sum of two numbers is 7,150. The difference of these two numbers is 1,358. Find the two numbers.

## **FIFTEEN**

Players take it in turns to color 2 or 3 hexagons that total 15. A player could color 2 hexagons, e.g. 7 and 8 or a player could color 3 hexagons, e.g. 4, 5 and 6. The last player who colors a combination of 2 or 3 numbers that total 15 is the winner.

VARIATIONS – Choose a different total to aim for instead of 15 (For example try 10, 12 or 17).



# **SNOWMAN SUM GAME**

Goal: Find pairs of numbers that add up to 14.

Number of Players 2: or 3

Materials: Game board and Crayons (Different color for each player)

How to play: Each player chooses a different color crayon. Players take turns finding and coloring pairs of adjacent squares that have a sum of 14. (For example, player 1 might color two joining shapes that have the numbers 9 and 5. Then player 2 might color joining shapes with the numbers 6 and 8.









# CBSD FID 工作簿 4 级

# 阅读和写作第2天



# 灵活的教学第2天阅读和写作

## 阅读和写作课程总结

Total Time – 90 Minutes							
Time	Focus	Description					
90 Minutes	Reading/ Writing	<ol> <li>Read the text "Earthquakes".</li> <li>Respond to the prompts and questions related to the text.</li> <li>Complete the graphic organizer on page 28.</li> <li>Write a summary of the text using information from the graphic organizer.</li> </ol>					
30 Minutes	Independent Reading	<ol> <li>Read a self-selected book.</li> <li>Complete the Reading Log.</li> </ol>					

## 阅读和写作 - 90 分钟

- 1. 阅读速览,想想您可能已经了解的有关地震的知识。
- 大声或默读关于地震的段落。根据需要花尽可能多的时间。
- 1. 使用 Building Connections (建立连接) 页面编写单词 或短语,以帮助您记住重要的内容。
- 1. 回答每篇文章末尾的 Key Notes 问题。
- 2. 通过返回文本来回答问题以找到您的答案。
- 3. 在提供的论文上写一个摘要。
- 4. 请用完整的句子写下文本中的证据。

# Earthquakes

A scientist tries to predict if an earthquake will happen.

#### Fast Facts

- Animals may hear sounds that warn them an earthquake is on the way.
- Waves from a major earthquake can be measured on the other side of the world.
- There is no way to prevent an earthquake from happening.

#### **Predicting and Measuring Earthquakes**

TV reports tell people when bad storms are coming. However, there's no report that tells when earthquakes are <sup>22</sup> on the way. Scientists can predict places where earthquakes could happen. They can't predict when an earthquake might <sup>40</sup> take place. Scientists keep looking for ways to predict earthquakes.<sup>50</sup>

After earthquakes happen, scientists measure their size. The ground's vibrations are measured on the nine points of the <sup>6</sup> Richter scale. When the vibrations measure 3.5 or higher on the Richter scale, people usually know that an earthquake has <sup>88</sup> happened. Earthquakes that measure 4.5 or higher on the Richter scale can harm buildings and roads.<sup>104</sup>

#### **KEY NOTES**

**Predicting and Measuring Earthquakes** What is the Richter scale?

# Earthquakes



Workers "duck, cover, and hold" under a table for safety during an earthquake drill.

#### Fast Facts

- In a 1989 earthquake, bricks and stones that fell off buildings hurt many people.
- In places where there are many earthquakes, people have drills so they know what to do.
- School children get under their desks in earthquake drills.

## Duck, Cover, and Hold

The three rules of earthquake safety are DUCK, COVER, and HOLD.  $^{^{15}}$ 

DUCK means get under a table or sit next to a wall without windows. This position helps keep glass from a broken window<sup>3</sup> from hitting you. If you're outside, get off sidewalks and stay away from buildings, trees, and power lines.<sup>56</sup>

Next, COVER yourself with a rug or coat. Or put your head in your lap, with your arms around your head.<sup>77</sup>

HOLD means stay where you are, even when you think the earthquake's over. The earthquake may seem to have stopped, but it can start up again.<sup>103</sup>

#### **KEY NOTES**

**Duck, Cover, and Hold** How do the three rules of earthquake safety keep people safe?

# **Earthquakes**



A tsunami just hit this area near the ocean.

#### Fast Facts

- A tsunami wave looks like a huge wall of water.
- Tsunamis pick up and suck in objects.
- A tsunami wave is strong enough to kill people and damage buildings.

#### **Underwater Earthquakes**

When earthquakes happen underwater, vibrations that move through the water cause waves to form. The waves get <sup>19</sup> bigger and faster as they move out from the earthquake's center. The waves can travel faster than 400 miles per hour.<sup>40</sup> That's about the same speed as an airplane. They can grow to 100 feet, about as high as a six-story building.<sup>62</sup>

In Japan, where many people live close to the water, the waves made by underwater earthquakes were given the name <sup>82</sup> *tsunami*, which means "harbor wave." These waves were given this name because tsunamis can harm the people and things around harbors.<sup>103</sup>

#### **KEY NOTES**

**Underwater Earthquakes** What causes waves to form in a tsunami?

# Earthquakes

#### What Is an Earthquake?

- 1. Another good name for "What Is an Earthquake?" is
  - a. "Earth's Crust."
  - b. "Why Buildings Fall Down."
  - c. "The Shaking Earth."
  - d. "The Earth Has Plates."

2. Why did the author write "What Is an Earthquake?"

- a. to give readers information about earthquakes
- b. to compare big earthquakes and small earthquakes
- c. to compare different kinds of plates
- d. to tell about an experience during an earthquake

#### 3. What is an earthquake?

#### **Predicting and Measuring Earthquakes**

1. In this reading, predict means

- 2. This reading is MAINLY about \_
  - a. why scientists cannot measure earthquakes.
  - b. how earthquakes are reported on TV.
  - c. how the Richter scale was invented.
  - d. the fact that scientists cannot predict earthquakes, but they can measure them.

3. Explain your answer to question 2.

#### Duck, Cover, and Hold

1. What is the main idea of "Duck, Cover, and Hold"?

- a. how to cover your head in an earthquake
- b. how to predict earthquakes
- c. how to know when an earthquake is over
- d. how to stay safe in an earthquake

2. If you are in an earthquake, what should you do FIRST?

3. Why do you think it is important to have rules for earthquake safety?

#### **Underwater Earthquakes**

- 1. In this reading, the word vibrations means
  - a. waves that move quickly.
  - b. a shaking movement.
  - c. waves that grow high.
  - d. things that live underwater.

2. What happens to the ocean in an underwater earthquake?

- a. The water moves around a little.
- b. Big, fast waves can form.
- c. Boats rock in the sea.
- d. People fish in the harbor.

3. Why are tsunamis called harbor waves?

earthquake	harbor	Japan	predict
Richter	sidewalk	tsunami	vibrations

**1.** Choose the word from the word box above that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line below.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ to say what is going to happen
- B. \_\_\_\_\_a country in Asia
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ a shaking of the ground
- D. \_\_\_\_\_a walkway
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ shaking or moving
- F. \_\_\_\_\_a scale to measure earthquakes
- G. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a wave from an underwater earthquake
- H. \_\_\_\_\_a place for boats that is usually safe
- **2.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Choose the word from the word box that completes each sentence.
  - A. An \_\_\_\_\_makes the ground move.
  - **B.** We could feel the \_\_\_\_\_\_on the track as the train went by.
  - **C.** A big ship came into the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **D.** The earthquake measured 6 on the \_\_\_\_\_scale.
  - E. My teacher visited \_\_\_\_\_last summer.
  - F. Sam rode his bike on the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - G. It is hard to \_\_\_\_\_if our team will win.
  - H. The \_\_\_\_\_ made the ships rock in the sea.

# Earthquakes

**1.** Use the idea web to help you remember what you read. In each box, write the main idea of that reading.



**2.** Write the most interesting thing you read about earthquakes. Explain your choice.

**3.** Write a question you would like to ask the author about earthquakes.

**4.** How would you explain earthquakes to someone who didn't know about them?

# Use the idea web above to write a summary about Earthquakes.

## 独立阅读 - 30 分钟

- 1. 继续阅读您的独立阅读书。
- 如果您没有独立阅读书籍,请从您的家庭 图书馆中选择一本书。
- 3. 在 Reading Log 上记录标题、作者和页数。

	Name:	Parent Initials:		
Date	Title of Book	Author	Pages	Time spent reading

## Reading Log



# CBSD FID 工作簿 4 级

# SPECIALS DAY 2



# <section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

# Aluminum Boats How much weight can it hold?

# 方向:

- 1. 按照指示建造船只。
  - 2. 测试每一个。

1.

- 3. 确定哪艘船最强。
- 4. 想想这些问题的答案。





 Cut two squares of aluminum that are 12 inches, by 12 inches. If you can't measure, just estimate.

 Fold the foil to make two different boats. Make them different shapes, such as rectangular or with pointed ends like a canoe.



3. Think about how to fold the foil so that your boat is strong and doesn't leak.

4. Fill a sink or bathtub with water. Decide how you will test your boats. If you have pennies, that will work great. If not, find something else. Guess which boat will hold the most pennies/weight? How many pennies can each boat hold?

# Get ready to test!

5. Gently add one penny at a time. To prevent the boat from tipping, carefully balance the load as you add pennies.

# Get ready to test!

Boat 1: \_\_\_\_ Boat 2:

You will write your results here.

What happened? Which boat held more pennies? Did your guess match your results? Were you surprised? What did you do that made one boat stronger than the other?