



Dear Parents,

At Legacy, we believe summer is a time for swimming, relaxing, playing with friends and vacationing. However, during the elementary school years, it is **critical** that foundational skills such as reading, writing, and math be practiced continuously throughout the summer in order to retain learning. To accomplish this, we post Summer Bridge packets on our website to guide you.

Each Summer Bridge Packet is designed by the Legacy teaching staff with skills specifically designed to "bridge" the summer between each grade level. Although the work is not mandatory, your child will have a tremendous advantage because of skills that are mastered and reinforced through summer practice. Thank you for partnering with us to inspire your children to become college-worthy, character witnesses for Christ.

If you would rather purchase a summer packet we recommend www.summerskills.com. If your student did well academically during this past school year, we recommend purchasing the grade they will be going into for the fall. For ex. *My son just finished 1st grade. I will purchase the book that says "Completed 2nd Grade" for both LA and Math.* You can look at the samples on the website and decide what will be best for your student.

Thank you for partnering with us to inspire your children to become college-worthy, character witnesses for Christ.

Enjoy your summer!

Blessings,

Legacy Preparatory Christian Academy

Student Name: _____

SUMMER BRIDGE TO 1ST GRADE

READING

Summer Reading Log

Find 4 days each week to spend at least 20 minutes reading (independent or guided reading). Log those days with the title of the book and your initials. Choose books that are on your child's reading level (see their end of year DRA level). Go to www.arbookfind.com to determine book levels.

Copy the log as many times as necessary to record the books read.

Happy Reading!



| Date | Title of Book or DRA Leveled Reader | Parent Initials |
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WRITING

Summer Journal

Create a summer journal for your child using a single subject spiral notebook or composition notebook. Red baseline notebooks for primary students are available at Office Depot and Lakeshore Learning. A good balance is to have them write entries in their journal a minimum of two times per week beginning the week of June 1. Each entry should be dated. Encourage your child to begin each sentence with a capital letter, leave a finger space between words, spell words they know correctly, and end each sentence with correct punctuation.

Topic suggestions are below, but these are only suggestions. Your child may journal about any topic that interests them! What a fun memento from the summer they will have!

Happy Writing!

Topic Suggestions:

- * I know Jesus loves me because...
- * My favorite story from the Bible is...
- * The coolest thing God created is...
- * My best achievement in Kindergarten was...
- * One place I would really like to visit is...
- * What I like best about myself is...
- * I get angry when...
- * Sometimes I wish...
- * When I am alone,...
- * The funniest thing that ever happened to me...
- * Summer is fun because...
- * When I watch television,...
- * When I am sad,...
- * One thing I would like to learn more about is...
- * I went on vacation to...
- * If I were a mom or dad, I would...
- * Swimming
- * Eating
- * Watermelon
- * Reading
- * Fireworks
- * Baseball
- * Camping
- * Beaches
- * Squirt guns
- * Picnics
- * Swimming pools
- * Ice cream
- * Sister or brother
- * Mom and dad
- * Stuffed animals
- * Pets
- * Special comfort item
- * Church
- * Cousins
- * Camp
- * Sand
- * Sleeping

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Supplemental Math Practice

(Supplemental practice skills will help your child keep concepts fresh. However, nothing documenting practice of these skills will need to be turned in the first week of school.)

Help your student review subtraction (subtracting 0, 1, 2, and 10 from a number); odd & even numbers; counting by 2s, 5s, 10s, and 25s; counting to 100; telling time to the hour and half hour; drawing line segments using inches and centimeters, identifying missing numbers; and ordinal positions of numbers (1st, 2nd, 3rd...).

ADDITION FACT HELPS

1. Adding doubles - use the doubles rap
2. Adding 0 to a number - the sum (answer) is the same number that 0 was added to
3. Adding 1 to a number - the sum is the next number on the number line
4. Adding 2 to an even number - the sum is the next even number when counting by twos
5. Adding 2 to an odd number - the sum is the next odd number when counting by twos
6. Doubles plus 1 - when adding two numbers that are next to each other on the number line (ex. $3 + 4 = 7$), look for the smaller number (3), double it (6), then add 1 more (7)
7. Adding 10 to a number - 3 options: move one space down a column on a 100s chart; think of it as adding dimes (ex. $23 + 10$ would be 2 dimes and 3 pennies + 1 dime = 4 dimes and 3 pennies, which is 43); or add one to the tens digit
8. Adding 9 to a number - add 10 to the number, then count back by 1
9. All other facts just have to be memorized
10. Remind student of switch around facts: if $2 + 5 = 7$, then $5 + 2 = 7$
11. Adding 2-digit numbers - 2 options: think of adding dimes and pennies, or add the ones digits then add the tens digits
12. Adding 3 numbers - choose 2 of the numbers, put a dot under them and solve, then add the 3rd number to that sum

SUBTRACTION FACT HELPS

1. Subtracting 0 from a number - the difference (answer) is the number from which 0 was subtracted
2. Subtracting a number from itself (ex. $5 - 5$) - the difference is 0
3. Subtracting 1 from a number - the difference is the number that comes before on the number line
4. Subtracting 2 from an even number - the difference is the even number that comes before when counting by twos
5. Subtracting 2 from an odd number - the difference is the odd number that comes before when counting by twos

6. Difference of 1 - when subtracting numbers next to each other on a number line, the answer is always 1
7. Difference of 2 - when counting an even/odd number from the even/odd number that comes next, the answer is always 2
8. To check an answer when subtracting, do the problem in reverse and add instead of subtracting. (ex: $10 - 4 = 6$, so $6 + 4 = 10$)