

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Grade FUESD Study Plan – Week 4

Week 4				
Monday/ lunes	Tuesday/ martes	Wednesday/ miercoles	Thursday/ jueves	Friday/ viernes
<p>ELA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read 30 minutes independently</li> <li><a href="#">Reading Log Entry</a></li> <li>Read: <a href="#">Ocean Animals pg.638-641</a></li> <li>1 Lexia/or Reading Plus Lesson</li> <li>Daily Journal Entry: Using the graphic organizer identify the order of events in the story.</li> </ul>	<p>ELA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read 30 minutes independently</li> <li><a href="#">Reading Log Entry</a></li> <li>Read: <a href="#">Whale Trip</a></li> <li>1 Lexia/or Reading Plus Lesson</li> <li>Daily Journal Entry: Answer Questions from the passage in your Journal for today.</li> </ul>	<p>ELA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read 30 minutes independently</li> <li><a href="#">Reading Log Entry</a></li> <li>Read: <a href="#">Adelina's Whale pg.642-651</a></li> <li>1 Lexia/or Reading Plus Lesson</li> <li>Daily Journal Entry: What are some similarities and differences between Adelina's village and your neighborhood?</li> </ul>	<p>ELA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read 30 minutes independently</li> <li><a href="#">Reading Log Entry</a></li> <li>Read: <a href="#">Adelina's Whale pg.652-660</a></li> <li>1 Lexia/or Reading Plus Lesson</li> <li>Daily Journal Entry: What has Adelina learned from the whales? What has she learned from the people who visit the whales?</li> </ul>	<p>ELA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read 30 minutes independently</li> <li><a href="#">Reading Log Entry</a></li> <li>Read: <a href="#">Underwater Song DE</a></li> <li>1 Lexia/or Reading Plus Lesson</li> <li>Daily Journal Entry: Create a 6 Word Story to summarize what you have read.</li> </ul>
<p>Math</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Dreambox or ST Lesson</li> <li><a href="#">Monday Homework</a></li> <li><a href="#">Math Sprint:</a></li> </ul>	<p>Math</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Dreambox or ST Lesson</li> <li><a href="#">Tuesday Homework</a></li> <li><a href="#">Math Sprint:</a></li> </ul>	<p>Math</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Dreambox or ST Lesson</li> <li><a href="#">Wednesday Homework</a></li> <li><a href="#">Math Sprint:</a></li> </ul>	<p>Math</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Dreambox or ST Lesson</li> <li><a href="#">Thursday Homework</a></li> <li><a href="#">Math Sprint:</a></li> </ul>	<p>Math</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Dreambox or ST Lesson</li> <li><a href="#">Friday Homework</a></li> <li><a href="#">Math Sprint:</a></li> </ul>
<p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 2 bingo fitness tasks</li> </ul>	<p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 2 bingo fitness tasks</li> </ul>	<p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 2 bingo fitness tasks</li> </ul>	<p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 2 bingo fitness tasks</li> </ul>	<p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 2 bingo fitness tasks</li> </ul>

## 4th Grade Reading Log Week 4

### Monday:

Book/Chapter(s) read:	
Minutes read:	
1 sentence comment about reading:	

### Tuesday:

Book/Chapter(s) read:	
Minutes read:	
1 sentence comment about reading:	

### Wednesday:

Book/Chapter(s) read:	
Minutes read:	
1 sentence comment about reading:	

### Thursday:

Book/Chapter(s) read:	
Minutes read:	
1 sentence comment about reading:	

### Friday:

Book/Chapter(s) read:	
Minutes read:	
1 sentence comment about reading:	

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Daily Journal Entry

## Week 4

### Independent Study

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Students,

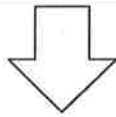
Please complete the entire week's assignments before turning in to your teacher for credit.

## Monday:

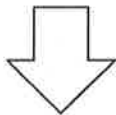
### Directions:

Fill in your sequence chart as you reread the selection to help you put the events in chronological order.

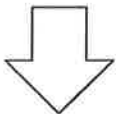
1.



2.



3.



4.

## Tuesday:

### Directions:

Use the information you read in *Whale Trip* to answer the following questions

Use the article *Two Kinds of Whales* to answer questions 1-3.

1. How Do Whales breathe?

2. What is the main idea of this article?

Use the article *Whales Take a Trip* to answer questions 4-6.

3. Each fall, humpback whales take a trip. What area of the ocean do they leave?

4. Where do the mother whales want to have their babies?

# Wednesday:

## Directions:

What are some similarities and differences between Adelina's village and your neighborhood?

# Thursday

## Directions:

What has Adeline learned from the whales? What has she learned from the people who visit the whales?

Friday:

**Directions:**

Think about what you read in *Underwater Song*. Create a 6 Word Story to summarize the passage.

Using ONLY 6 words, how would you summarize what you read in the passage?



## Vocabulary

rumbling

dove

unique

massive

encounter

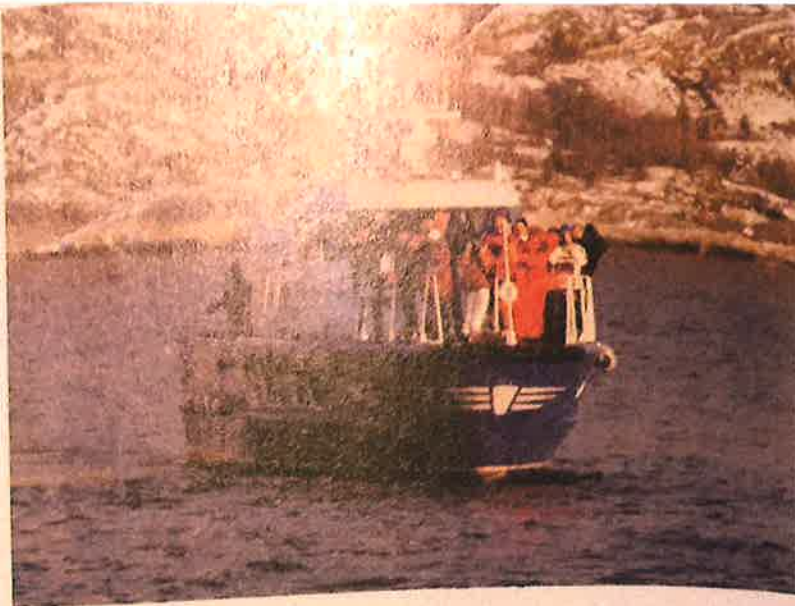
tangles

### Dictionary

**Homographs** are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. They also may have different pronunciations. You can check the meanings and pronunciations of homographs in a dictionary.

*dove* = past tense of *dive*

*dove* = a type of bird



# A Whale of a Trip!

by Kristin Gold

“Ladies and gentlemen,” shouted Matty, our guide. He had to yell over the **rumbling** sounds of the boat’s engines. “You’re in for a **unique** and exciting trip.”

Matty continued, “Before your first **encounter** with whales I want to give you a little information about them.” First he explained that whales are mammals, not fish. Then he informed us that a group of whales is called a pod.

The first thing we saw were birds flying alongside our boat. One **dove** sharply toward the water, and then flew up again! “That’s a dovekie,” explained Matty. “Whales may be nearby.”





"There are two major groups of whales," Matty continued, "baleen whales and toothed whales. Instead of teeth, baleen whales have plates that act like a big sieve and collect food. These birds hang around to eat the tiny fish that slip out of the whales' mouths!"

When a whale suddenly surfaced, I couldn't believe how big it was. It was **massive!**

Soon we saw another whale slap its tail on the water.

"Is it angry?" I asked Matty.

"Probably not,"

said Matty.

"That's called lobtailing. Some scientists think it's a warning to other whales. Others think they're just playing or cleaning their tails."

Matty explained that it's against the law to hunt humpback whales, but whales get killed anyway. The huge nets fishermen use to catch tuna often trap whales, too. Matty said these **tangles** can be prevented by using other kinds of nets. Some concerned people want politicians to help by passing more laws to protect whales.

When we finally reached the dock, we realized that Matty was right. The whale watching trip had been exciting and one-of-a-kind.



## Reread for Comprehension

### Analyze Text Structure

**Sequence** Authors use signal words, such as *first* and *then*, to identify the order of **events** in a story. Identifying the sequence of a story can help the reader figure out how the story is structured, or organized. Fill in your Sequence Chart as you reread the selection to help you put the events in chronological order.

Event
↓
↓
↓

## Whales Take a Trip

by ReadWorks



Humpback whales live in Earth's oceans. Each fall, these whales take a trip. They leave the area where ocean water is cold. They swim to warm ocean water.

Why? The mother whales want to have their babies.

They want to have their babies in warm water. When they are born, the babies will already know how to swim.

They will drink their mothers' milk and grow. Then the mothers and babies will swim back to the cold water.

## Two Kinds of Whales

by ReadWorks



A whale is a huge sea animal. Different kinds of whales live in our oceans. Whales have blowholes on their heads. Some have one blowhole and some have two. A whale lifts its head up from the water to breathe through its blowhole.

The **killer whale** has one blowhole. It has sharp teeth. It uses its teeth to hunt for seals. It is as big as one school bus.

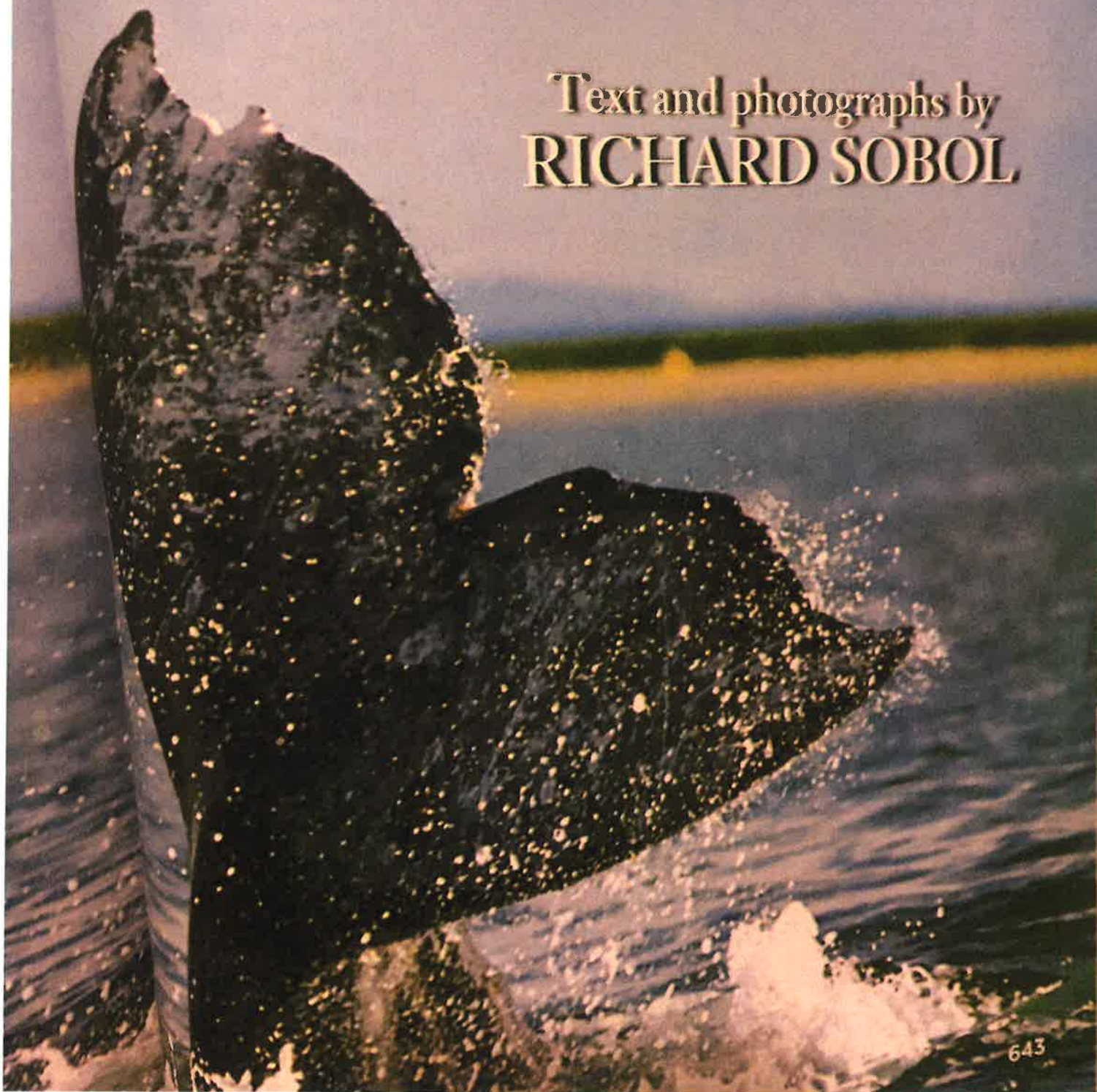
The **blue whale** has two blowholes. It doesn't have teeth, but it eats a lot of krill. Krill are very small and look like shrimp. The blue whale is the biggest whale. In fact, it is the largest animal in the world. It is as big as three school buses!

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# DELINA'S WHALES

Text and photographs by  
**RICHARD SOBOL**







## Comprehension

### Genre

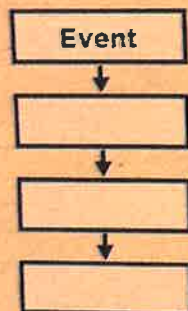
An **Essay** is a nonfiction article or book that expresses a theme or topic. It can include photographs.

### Analyze Text Structure



#### Sequence

As you read, fill in your Sequence Chart.



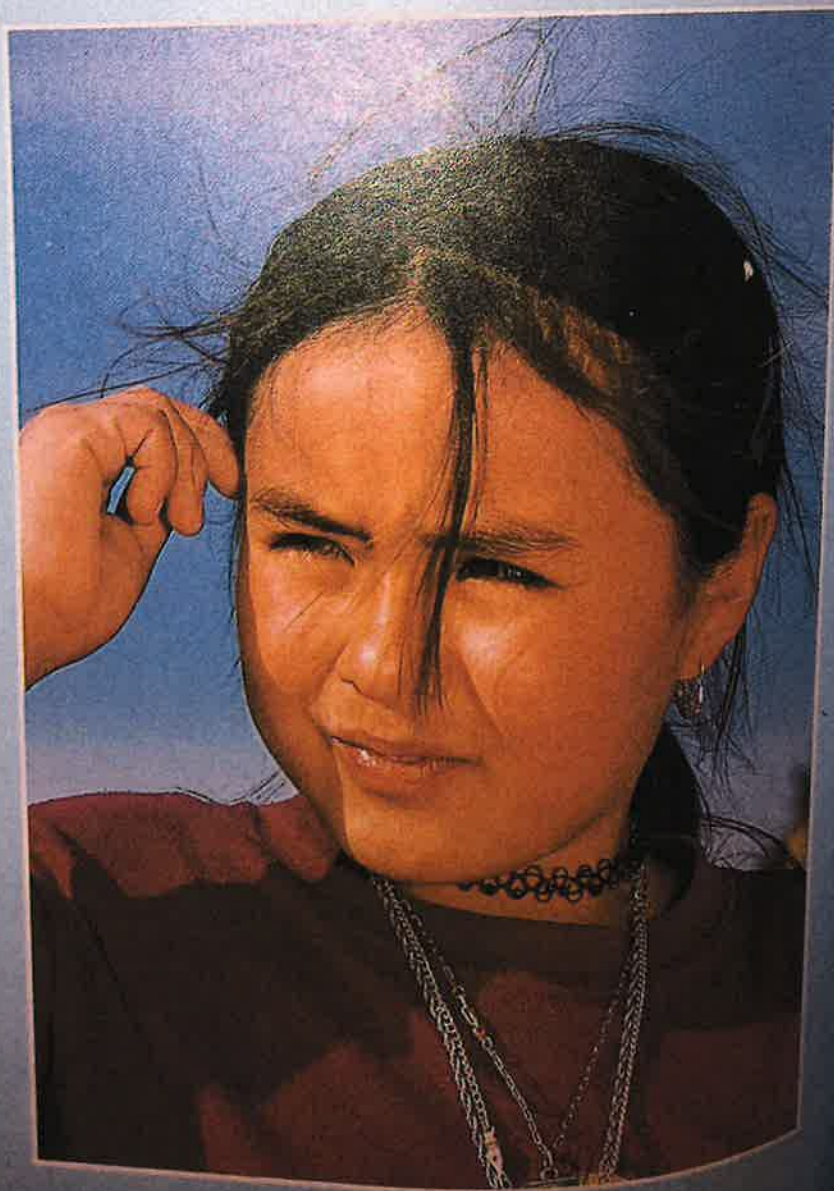
### Read to Find Out

How have the yearly visits of the whales affected Adelina's life?

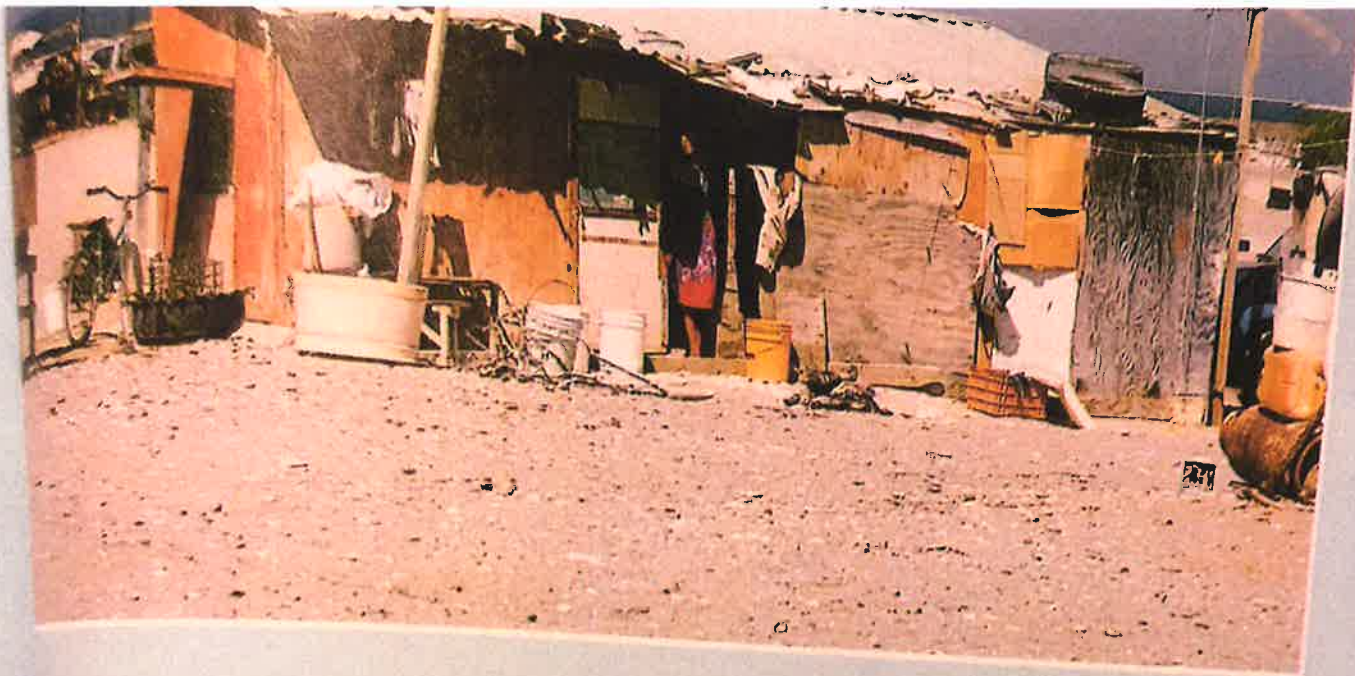


La Laguna is the name of a quiet, dusty fishing village on the sandy shore of Laguna San Ignacio, in Baja California, Mexico. A few dozen homesites are scattered along the water's edge. These little houses are simple one- or two-room boxes patched together with plywood and sheet metal. Drinking water is stored outside in fifty-gallon plastic barrels, and electricity is turned on for only a few hours each day.

Adelina Mayoral has lived her whole life in La Laguna. She is a bright ten-year-old girl. She loves the ocean and the feeling of the ever-present wind that blows her long, dark hair into wild **tangles**. She knows what time of day it is by looking at the way the light reflects off the water. Adelina can tell what month it is by watching the kind of birds that nest in the mangroves behind her home. She can even recognize when it is low tide. Simply by taking a deep breath through her nose, she can smell the clams and seaweed that bake in the hot sun on the shoreline as the water level goes down.



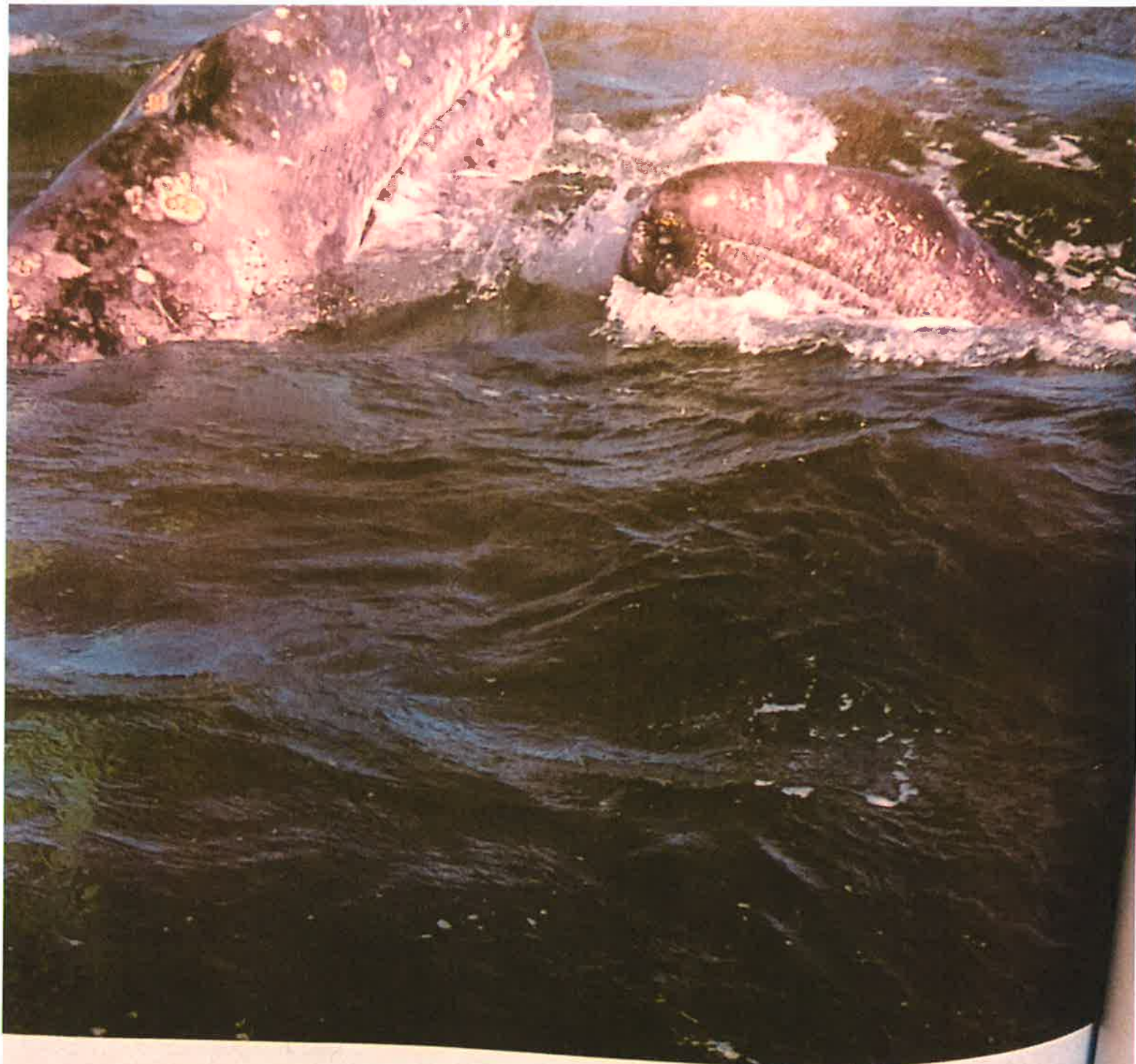




In late January, every afternoon after school, Adelina walks to the beach to see if her friends—the gray whales—have returned. At this same time every year the whales come, traveling from as far away as Alaska and Russia. They slowly and steadily swim south, covering more than five thousand miles along the Pacific Coast during November, December, and January.







One night Adelina is awakened by a loud, low, **rumbling** noise. It is the sound of a forty-ton gray whale exhaling a room-size blast of hot wet air. As she has always known they would, the gray whales have come again to visit. Adelina smiles and returns to her sleep, comforted by the sounds of whales breathing and snoring outside her window. At daybreak she runs to the lagoon and sees two clouds of mist out over the water, the milky trails of breath left by a mother gray whale and her newborn calf.

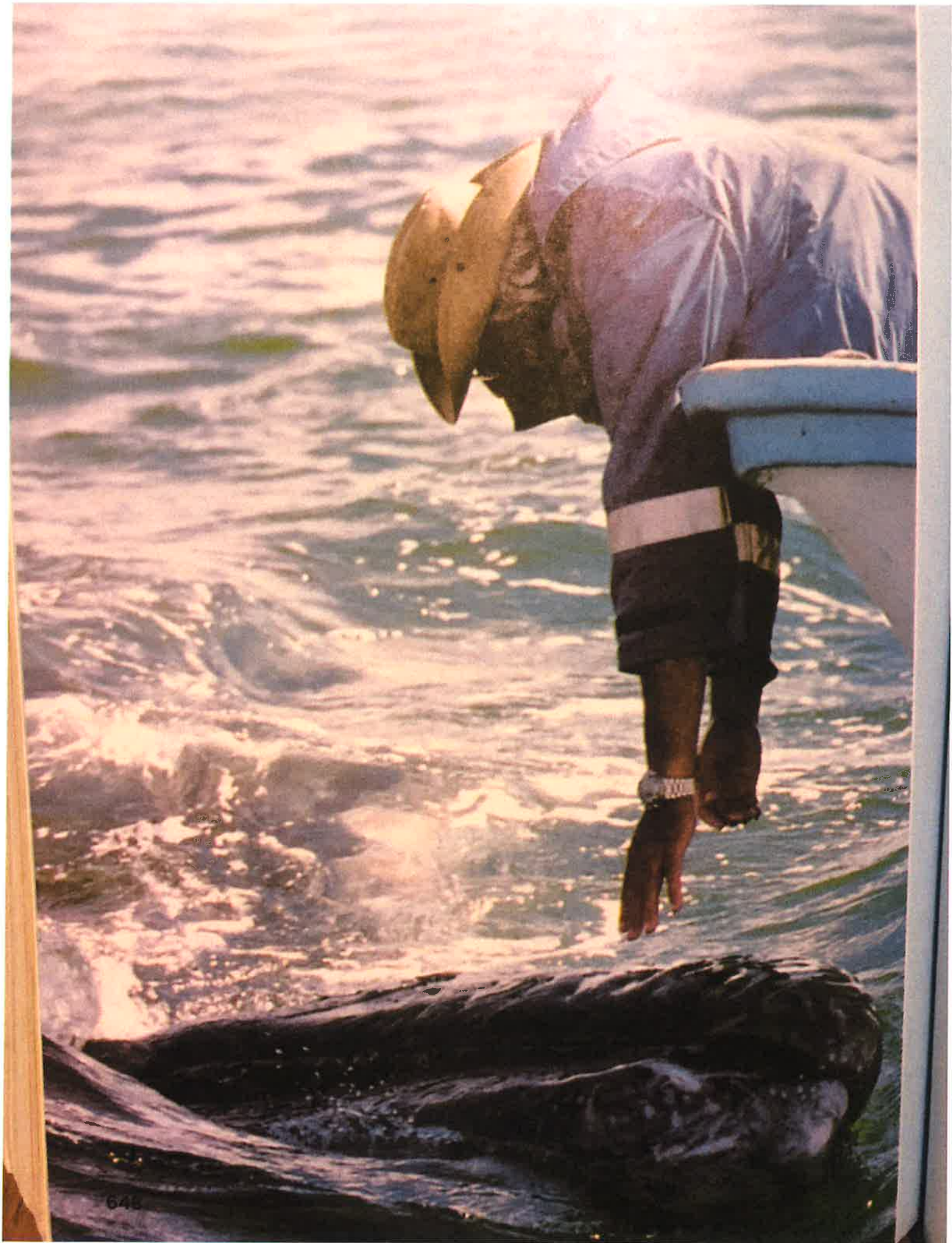




The waters of the protected lagoon are warm and shallow. The scientists who have come to visit and study the whales have explained that Laguna San Ignacio is the perfect place for the mother whales to have their babies and then teach them how to swim. But Adelina knows why they really come—to visit her!

Adelina's family lives far away from big cities with highways and shopping malls. Her little village does not have any movie theaters or traffic lights, but she knows that her hometown is a special place. This is the only place on earth where these giant gray whales—totally wild animals—choose to seek out the touch of a human hand. Only here in Laguna San Ignacio do whales ever stop swimming and say hello to their human neighbors. Raising their **massive** heads up out of the water, they come face-to-face with people. Some mother whales even lift their newborns up on their backs to help them get a better view of those who have come to see them. Or maybe they are just showing off, sharing their new baby the way any proud parent would.





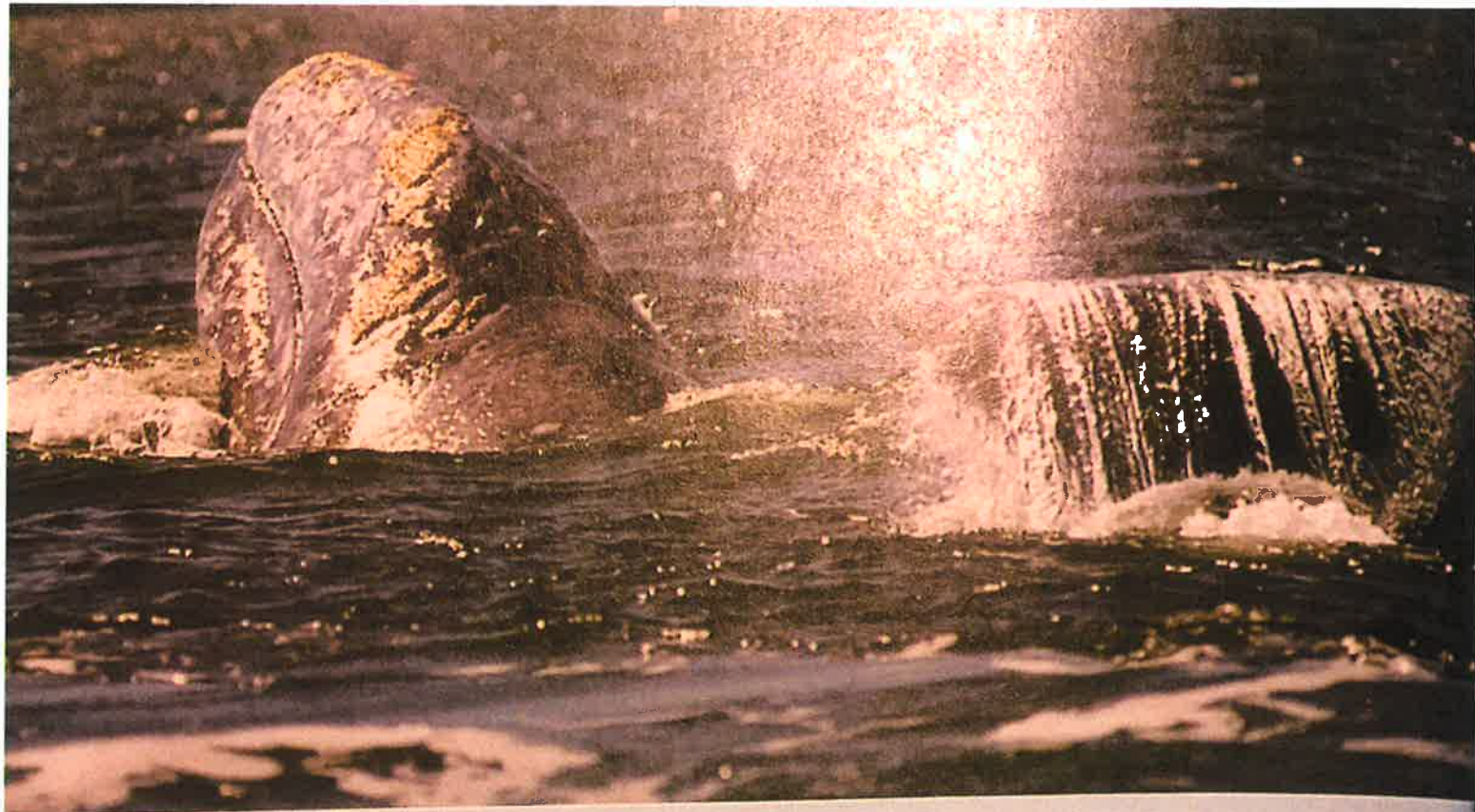


The whales have been coming to this lagoon for hundreds of years, and Adelina is proud that her grandfather, Pachico, was the first person to tell of a “friendly” visit with one. She loves to hear him tell the story of that whale and that day. She listens closely as he talks about being frightened, since he didn’t know then that the whale was only being friendly. He thought he was in big trouble.

Adelina looks first at the tight, leathery skin of her grandfather, browned from his many years of fishing in the bright tropical sun. From his face she glances down to the small plastic model of a gray whale that he keeps close by. As he begins to tell the story of his first friendly whale **encounter**, there is a twinkle in his eye and a large smile on his face. Adelina and her father, Runolfo, smile too, listening again to the story that they have heard so many times before.







In a whisper, her grandfather begins to draw them in. Adelina closes her eyes to imagine the calm and quiet on that first afternoon when his small boat was gently nudged by a huge gray whale. As the boat rocked, her grandfather and his fishing partner's hearts pounded. They held tight and waited, preparing themselves to be thrown into the water by the giant animal. The whale **dove** below them and surfaced again on the opposite side of their boat, scraping her head along the smooth sides. Instead of being tossed from the boat, they were surprised to find themselves still upright and floating.

For the next hour the whale glided alongside them, bumping and bobbing gently—as gently as possible for an animal that is as long as a school bus and as wide as a soccer goal. As the sun started to set behind them, the whale gave out a great blast of wet, snotty saltwater that soaked their clothes and stuck to their skin. The whale then rose up inches away from their boat and dove into the sea. Her first visit was over.



As her grandfather finishes the story, he looks to Adelina, who joins him in speaking the last line of the story: "Well, my friend, no fish today!" they say before breaking into laughter.

### Sequence

Use signal words to retell the grandfather's story in correct sequence order.



After this first friendly visit with the whales, word quickly spread of the unique encounter between a wild fifty-foot whale and a tiny fishing boat. Scientists and whale watchers started to come to Laguna San Ignacio to see the whales themselves. Perhaps word spread among the whales, too, because now dozens of whales began to approach the small boats. With brains as large as a car's engine, gray whales might even have their own language. They "talk" in low rumbles and loud clicks, making noises that sound like the tappings of a steel drum or the ticking that a playing card makes as it slaps against the spokes of a turning bicycle wheel. Maybe they told each other that it was safe to visit here.







Adelina's favorite time of the day is the late afternoon, when her father and grandfather return from their trips on the water, guiding visitors to see the whales. They sit together as the sun goes down behind them, and she listens to stories of the whales. She asks them lots and lots of questions.

Adelina has learned a lot about the gray whales. She knows that when a whale leaps out of the water and makes a giant splash falling back in, it's called breaching. When a whale pops its head straight up out of the water, as if it is looking around to see what is going on, it is called spyhopping. Adelina also learned how the whale's wide, flat tail is called a fluke, and when it raises its tail up in the air as it goes into a deep dive, that is called fluking.



Although her home is a simple one on a sandy beach hugging the edge of the Pacific Ocean, Adelina has many new friends who come to share her world. She has met people who come from beyond the end of the winding, bumpy road that rings the lagoon. Some are famous actors. Some are politicians. Some speak Spanish. Some speak English. Those that weigh forty tons speak to her in their own magical style. The whales have taught her that the world is a big place.

Adelina knows that she has many choices in her future. Sometimes she giggles with delight at the idea of being the first girl to captain a *panga* (a small open fishing boat) and teach people about the whales in the lagoon. Or sometimes she thinks she may become a biologist who studies the ocean and can one day help to unlock some of the mysteries of the whales in her own backyard. Or maybe she will take pictures like the photographer whom she watches juggling his three cameras as he stumbles aboard the whale-watching boat. But no matter what she chooses, the whales will always be a part of her life.







For these three months Adelina knows how lucky she is to live in Laguna San Ignacio, the little corner of Mexico that the gray whales choose for their winter home. This is the place where two worlds join together. She wouldn't trade it for anything.

**Sequence**

What events brought whale watchers to Laguna San Ignacio? List the events in correct order.

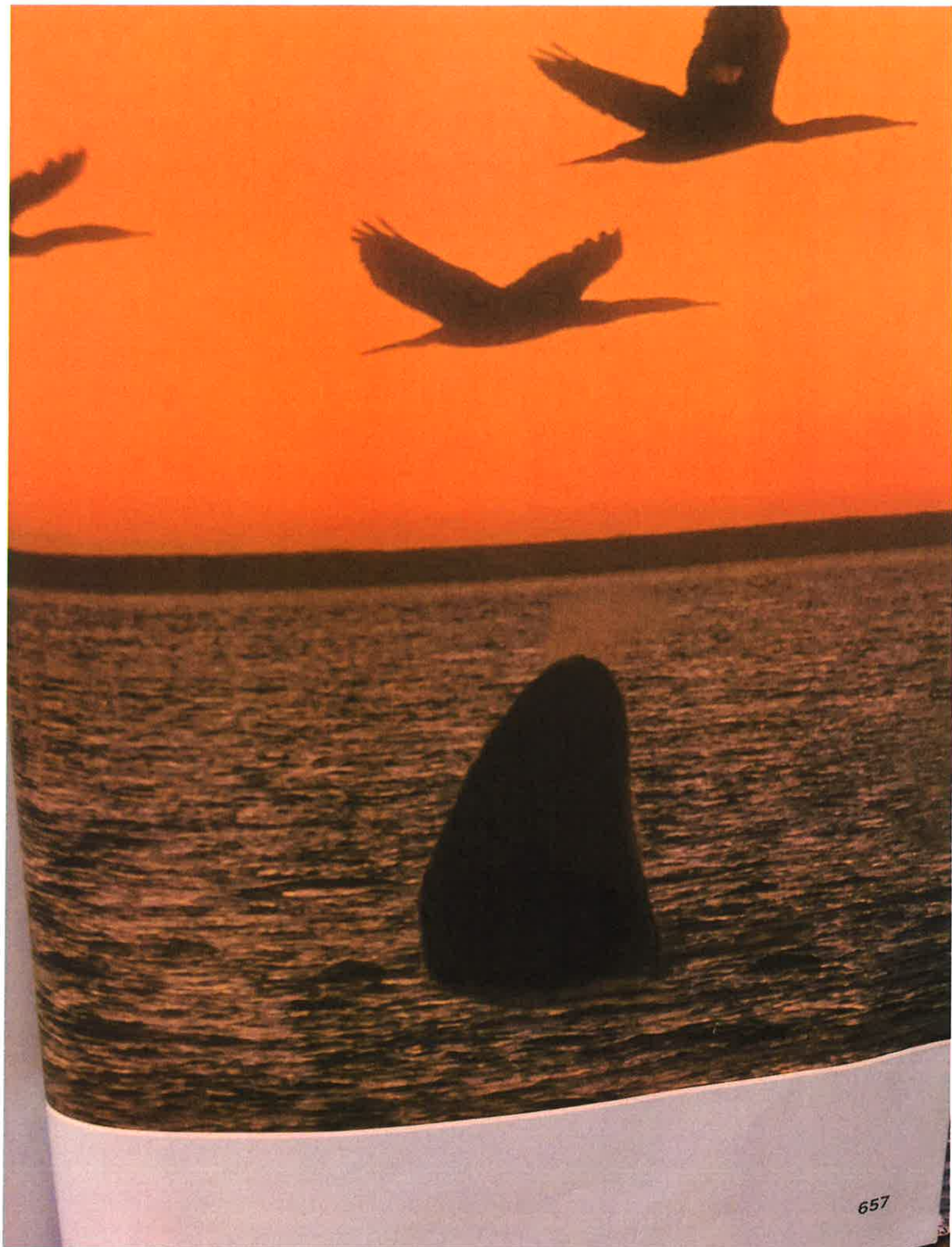




In the early spring the lagoon grows quiet. One by one the whales swim off, heading north for a summer of feeding. On their heads and backs they carry the fingerprints of those they met, the memories of their encounters in Mexico. Maybe, as the whales sleep, they dream of the colorful sunsets of Laguna San Ignacio.

Every afternoon Adelina continues to gaze across the water. Sometimes now, when she closes her eyes, she can still see the whales swimming by. And if she listens *really* closely, she can even hear their breathing.





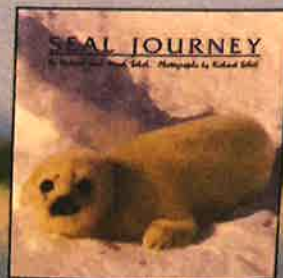
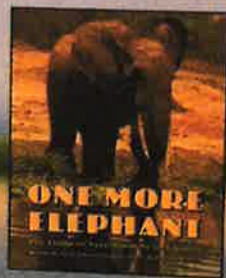


# A Snapshot of Richard Sobol



**Richard Sobol** is a photographer who has snapped many different subjects in his long career. For the past few years, Richard has spent a lot of time photographing wildlife, including the whales. He is especially interested in capturing images of endangered species.

Other books by Richard Sobol



LOG  
ON



Find out more about  
Richard Sobol at

[www.macmillanmh.com](http://www.macmillanmh.com).



## Author's Purpose

Why did Richard Sobol write this nonfiction text, *Adelina's Whales*? What clues help you figure out his purpose for creating this photo essay?

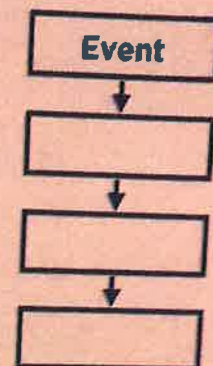




# Critical Thinking

## Summarize

Summarize the relationship between humans and gray whales in Laguna San Ignacio. Use your Sequence Chart to organize events in correct order.



## Think and Compare

1. Describe the **sequence** of events that lead the **massive** whales to Laguna San Ignacio. How do the whales get there? When and why do they leave? Use details from the story to explain.

**Analyze Text Structure: Sequence**

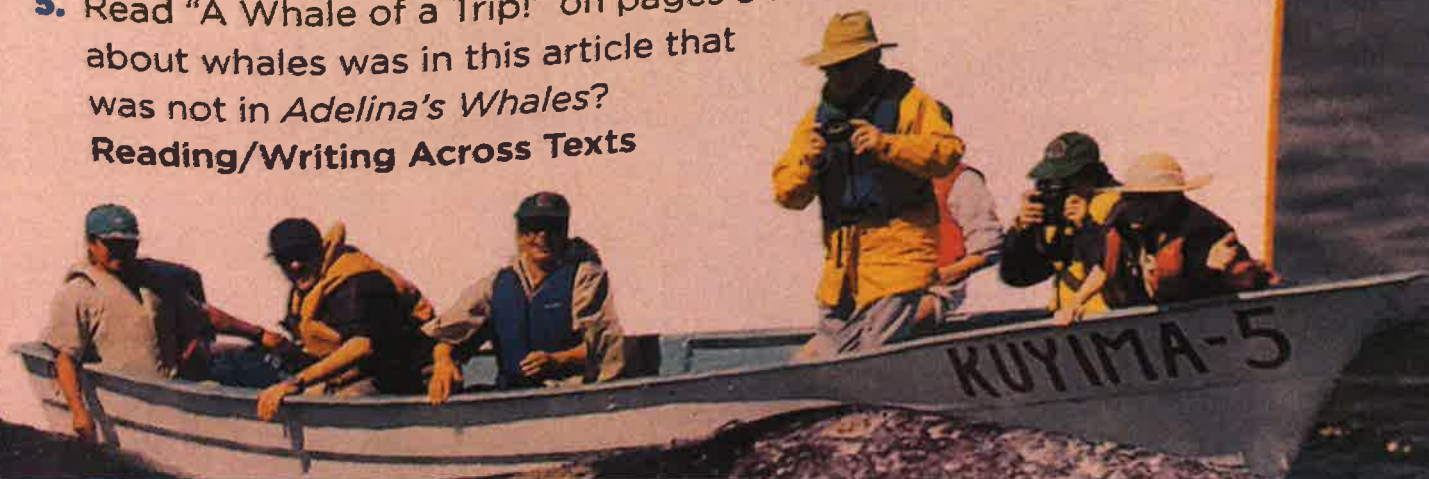
2. Reread pages 653–654. What has Adelina learned from the whales? What has she learned from the people who visit the whales? Why are these lessons important? Explain using story details. **Analyze**

3. How would you organize a club to study whales and visit Laguna San Ignacio? Develop a plan showing the steps you would take. **Apply**

4. What will happen to the whales and Adelina's community if the lagoon becomes polluted? **Synthesize**

5. Read "A Whale of a Trip!" on pages 640–641. What information about whales was in this article that was not in *Adelina's Whales*?

**Reading/Writing Across Texts**



# Math Homework

Week 4

Students,

Please complete the entire assignment before turning it in to your teacher for credit.

# 4th Grade Homework - Trimester 1

Trimester 1: Week 5: September 19

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student # \_\_\_\_\_

## Monday: Multiplication Facts

1.  $8 \times 8 =$

2.  $16 \times 10 =$

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5. The teacher has 27 students in a class. She would like to give each child 10 pencils on the first day of school. How many pencils does she have to buy?

## Tuesday: Single Digit Division

3.  $21 \div 7 =$

2.  $42 \div 6 =$

3.  $49/7 =$

4.  $64/8 =$

5. Your teacher has 81 colored pencils and 9 students in her small group. She would like to give each student the same number of pencils. How many pencils will each student get?

## Wednesday: Addition within 100,000

2.  $1,485 + 5,525 =$

2.  $1,737 + 421 =$

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,598 \\ + 3,281 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 851 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5. You have 27 books. If your mom gives away 16, how many books will you have left?

## Thursday: Subtraction within 100,000

1.  $827 - 435 =$

2.  $763 - 272 =$

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4,593 \\ - 3,436 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ - 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5. You have 67 marbles. You let your friend borrow 29. How many marbles are left?



## Answer Page Week 1

### Monday

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

### Tuesday

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

### Wednesday

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5

### Thursday

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Math Sprints 1

Add mentally, then round the sum to the nearest thousand.

1.	$100 + 28$	11.	$10,000 + 827$
2.	$300 + 34$	12.	$10,000 + 936$
3.	$400 + 49$	13.	$10,000 + 35$
4.	$555 + 10$	14.	$10,000 + 999$
5.	$1,782 + 10$	15.	$10,002 + 1,000$
6.	$2,353 + 10$	16.	$11,600 + 900$
7.	$2,789 + 100$	17.	$12,199 + 1,100$
8.	$2,499 + 100$	18.	$12,409 + 1,100$
9.	$2,789 + 100$	19.	$12,510 + 900$
10	$3,101 + 100$	20.	$12,601 + 900$

## Math Sprints 2

Add mentally, then round the sum to the nearest thousand.

1.	$3,129 + 100$	11.	$12,510 + 900$
2.	$4,209 + 100$	12.	$12,601 + 900$
3.	$4,399 + 100$	13.	$12,655 + 900$
4.	$3,576 + 1,000$	14.	$13,768 + 900$
5.	$4,748 + 1,000$	15.	$13,900 + 900$
6.	$5,552 + 1,000$	16.	$19,102 + 1,000$
7.	$6,799 + 1,000$	17.	$19,155 + 900$
8.	$7,490 + 1,100$	18.	$20,650 + 900$
9.	$7,750 + 1,100$	19.	$20,699 + 900$
10.	$2,678 + 100$	20.	$39,055 + 900$

### Math Sprints 3

Circle T for True or F for False

1.	2 is a factor of 4.      T   F	11.	36 is a factor of 6.      T   F
2.	2 is a factor of 8.      T   F	12.	6 is a factor of 48.      T   F
3.	8 is a multiple of 2.      T   F	13.	7 is a factor of 21.      T   F
4.	3 is a factor of 18.      T   F	14.	7 is a multiple of 35.      T   F
5.	6 is a factor of 18.      T   F	15.	7 is a factor of 23.      T   F
6.	3 is a multiple of 6.      T   F	16.	8 is a factor of 8.      T   F
7.	3 is a factor of 25.      T   F	17.	8 is a multiple of 8.      T   F
8.	5 is a factor of 5.      T   F	18.	8 is a factor of 54.      T   F
9.	10 is a multiple of 5.      T   F	19.	8 is a multiple of 16.      T   F
10	10 is a multiple of 20.      T   F	20.	8 is a factor of 24.      T   F









## Math Sprints 4

1.	$11 + 9 =$	11.	$9 + 122 =$
2.	$21 + 9 =$	12.	$136 + 10 =$
3.	$31 + 9 =$	13.	$136 + 9 =$
4.	$9 + 41 =$	14.	$136 + 11 =$
5.	$8 + 41 =$	15.	$139 + 10 =$
6.	$51 + 10 =$	16.	$139 + 20 =$
7.	$51 + 11 =$	17.	$139 + 21 =$
8.	$59 + 9 =$	18.	$139 + 30 =$
9.	$59 + 11 =$	19.	$139 + 29 =$
10	$69 + 9 =$	20.	$139 + 99 =$









## Math Sprints 5

1.	$12 + 10 =$	11.	$9 + 112 =$
2.	$31 + 9 =$	12.	$146 + 10 =$
3.	$41 + 9 =$	13.	$146 + 9 =$
4.	$9 + 51 =$	14.	$149 + 11 =$
5.	$8 + 51 =$	15.	$149 + 10 =$
6.	$62 + 10 =$	16.	$149 + 20 =$
7.	$62 + 11 =$	17.	$149 + 21 =$
8.	$69 + 9 =$	18.	$159 + 30 =$
9.	$69 + 11 =$	19.	$159 + 29 =$
10	$79 + 9 =$	20.	$159 + 99 =$

# Fitness BINGO

 10 scissors	 12 star jumps	 Sprint on the spot for 30 seconds
 8 twists	Free Choice	 5 crunches
 Knee high jog on the spot for 30 seconds	 6 push ups	 8 high knee lifts

# Fitness BINGO









 4 heel touches	 Shuffle on the spot for 30 seconds	 Sprint on the spot for 30 seconds
 8 twists	Free Choice	 10 squats
 12 side to side jumps	 6 push ups	 10 backwards forwards jumps



# Fitness BINGO

 <p>4 heel touches</p>	 <p>2 grape vines</p>	 <p>Hop on one leg for 30 seconds</p>
 <p>Easy walk on the spot for 30 seconds</p>	<p>Free Choice</p>	 <p>10 squats</p>
 <p>15 second plank hold</p>	 <p>8 step touches</p>	 <p>10 backwards forwards jumps</p>

# Fitness BINGO

 <p>March on the spot for 30 seconds</p>	 <p>2 grape vines</p>	 <p>Hop on one leg for 30 seconds</p>
 <p>Easy walk on the spot for 30 seconds</p>	<p>Free Choice</p>	 <p>Side to side step for 30 seconds</p>
 <p>15 second plank hold</p>	 <p>8 step touches</p>	 <p>4 left leg lunges</p>