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Journeys 1st grade reading lesson plans

I love the physical nature of having books up there on bookshelves, waiting to be viewed, admired, and remembered. I used to really liked the library and I still do. But when I look at my shelves I realize that I own so many books that I don't read. This post originally appeared on Medium.I bought them because I learned over time that I owned the book intellectually--I needed the same damn book. I should have attributed it closely to be able to refer. I needed to be able to write it and take it down off the shelf and put it back on the shelf and take it down off the shelf and put it back on-you it. So I went about building my anti-library of unread books, and today, even after leaving hundreds of books, my shelves have accumulated with books I haven't read. But I keep adding. Looking at my shelves recently, I saw a book I wanted to read for the longest time, and in fact had started over the summer, stopping at about 150 pages to move on to more instant reads. The book I definitely had was a Power Broker, by Robert Caro. It's a classic about the politics of power in New York in the early to mid-20th century, seen through the eyes of the brilliant and wicked Robert Moses. The glory and curse of the book, though, is that it is a doorstopper. It lasts about 1,110 pages – dense ones. I think Caro said it came to about 700,000 words. (That was down from his initial finished project of over a million.) G/O Media can get commissionsIt is awesomely well written, not slog in any sense of the word, but even great books take time just because of the sheer volume. The problem is when you think about reading a book like that, even taking it off the shelf seems to cause anxiety. Let's do the math: I'm a pretty good reader, I think I read the neighborhood 300 words per minute. It might be a plus or minus 50 words, but my guess is that there is a close assessment of the text written in modern English prose. After 300 words per minute, the 700,000 word text is going to take me 2,333 minutes, or about 39 hours to read. And there's the question: the brain doesn't seem to like to start on 39-hour projects, it's not paid to finish. So, most often, we choose something shorter and easier. Still counting, right? Then I thought about all the other great works I wanted to get into in my lifetime. Caro has four (ultimately five) books about LBJ, which are masterpieces of 20th century American politics. I want to read Gibbons the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. I want to read Tolstoy's Anna Karenina and War and Peace. I want to read Boswell Johnson. Sher's Rise and Fall third Reich. Adam Smith's Wealth of nations. More of Ron Chernow's biographies. (Titan is one of my favorites of all time and I hear great things about Alexander Hamilton.) All door bridges. It made me think. How a heck or whatever these books to read? How can I become a person who has read all these books instead of talking about them? I do a lot of reading on Farnam Street, but it's hard to take a week off from our standard tickets to sit back and read War and Peace. The same goes for any busy person in a profession that takes their days. The solution I developed for myself is simple: It's 25 pages a day. That's all. Just commit to it, and then do it. What will 25 pages a day get you? Let's say that for two days of each month, you probably won't have time to read. Plus Christmas. It gives you 340 days a year of solid reading time. 25 pages a day for 340 days is 8400 pages. 8400. What I also found is that when I commit to at least 25 pages, I almost always read more. So let's call 8400 pages 10,000. (I'd just need to expand that 25 pages to 30 to get there.) With 10,000 pages a year, at an overall rate of 25/day, what can we do? Well, as I said at the beginning, Power Broker has 1,100 pages. The four books of LBJ total 3552 pages. Tolstoy's two masterpieces come to a combined 2160. Gibbons has six volumes and goes to about 3660 pages. That's 10,472 pages. This means that for about one year, at a modest pace of 25 pages a day, I've knocked out 13 masterful work and learned a huge amount about world history. One year on! This leaves 2017 to read Shirer's Rise and Fall (1280), Carl Sandburg's Six Volumes on Lincoln (2000?), Adam Smith's Wealth nations unabridged (1,200), and Boswell's Johnson (1,300) with a lot of pages left to read something else. That's how great the works gets to read. Every day. 25 pages at a time. No excuses. Before anyone takes this too literally, the point is not a number. (Although 25 pages is my literal rule.) It could be 20 pages, or 10 pages, or thirty minutes, or an hour, or 2,000 words, no matter what unit you choose, mathematics still works out: in six months, or five years, or ten years, you have digested a great deal of Bad human wisdom. Do you ever want to read Moby Dick? Is Ulysses? Are some of Jane Austen's books? Is David Foster Wallace's Infinite Jest? Done! Start today. 25 pages. Then do it tomorrow. Read in the morning, read lunch, read before bedtime, read at the dentist's office, it doesn't matter. Just get your pages, day in and day out. And then you will be the person who reads the books everyone else just talks about. What you choose to read is up to you. I love history. I love the biography. I love science. Tolstoy aside, I don't read many novels. But the task no longer seems daunting, right? All it takes is commitment and a little assiduity. So let's go get smart. Shane Parrish writes for Farnam Street. You're interested in action-taking wisdom, right? Contact Farnam Street on Facebook and sign up a free weekly newsletter to get a glimpse of others missing. Image by lunewind (Shutterstock). August 9, 2016 4 min read Opinions expressed by business respondents are their own. You're reading Entrepreneur India, an international franchise entrepreneur for Media. It's been over four years since I started my business journey, and like any other startup founder, has had my share of highs and lows. Although it's a long mile ahead, I certainly had some interesting lessons along the way that have helped me become a better person and a better professional. Sharing five of the most important lessons here, which I think can benefit from my peers as well as key staff start-ups. Have a bias about action! do not think sleep over solutions. There is no point in taking extra time thinking about a problem or issue unless you anticipate significant development or expect significant factual updates. Quick action on problem solving opens the door to many solutions that could help solve the problem more quickly. This does not mean to rush into an uninformed decision, but it means that once the facts and information are gathered, no point spends excessive time in circular thinking or complex analysis. Giving the right job to the right people.Lie at the same time most startups prefer to lean in size, determining the most capable person for a particular task is very important. When we started, there was a friendship with the original key staff. Sometimes they were assigned roles based either on their wishes or because they were the only persons available. It is very important to assign roles to people based on their abilities and there is no one available in Jozeka, then either one of the co-founder must fill the gap or the employee should be aware that this is a temporary measure. Jugad people, cost heavily while scaling up. Be proactive in innovateOr you are a product company or a service company, it is always advisable to be proactive and constantly innovate. Innovation not only helps make your offer better, but also goes well with customers. While improvisation based on customer feedback is essential, being thoughtfully proactive will give you a favorite customer. It is important to devote time in the middle of fire and allocate special resources to innovation as well as to work on a larger plan. By building a start-up team and empowering it as a founder or senior manager, look for team members who have a high sense of initiative and responsibility. I love the staff who continually push me through their initiatives and can't go to sleep until an effective solution has come to any burning issues. When you're running fast at a start-up, it's impossible for you to push and pull others. Roc star team can be the biggest asset and can be the difference between mediocre and big startups Therefore, it will it is imperative that concentrated time should be spent on work and nurturing a team that can make a difference. I am a firm believer that a great manager or seller or developer is 10x better than the average one to go all out to scout and nurture them. Ask for helpin the unknown and challenging world of startups, the trip is both exciting and painful. The world is full of nice and knowledgeable people who are always ready to help. Apart from valuable tips and help, sometimes it relies on a relationship of trust and respect that has many advantages. I have concluded my fundraising with an investor, to whom I turned not to fund raising, but to advice on understanding the industry and B2B's business. We concluded a strategic partnership with a large multi-country organisation with which I had turned to for help in structuring some transactions. And both of them are cold calls/letters. In the process of truly seeking help, you build mentors, relationships and business partnerships. And finally, one should look at enjoying this journey and lead by example how a happy and passionate man can only motivate a team to create a great start-up culture. Students will create, read and split a large number. 4. Grade One or two class periods, 45 minutes of each paper or large note cards numbered 0 - 10 (enough for the entire class)whiteboard, whiteboard or overhead projector Students will demonstrate their understanding of the value of places to create and read in large numbers. 4.NBT.2 Read and write multi-digit integers using base ten digits, number names, and expanded form. Invite a few volunteer students to come to the board and write down the largest number they can think about and read aloud. Many students will want to put endless numbers on board, but being able to read the number aloud is a more difficult task! Give each student a piece of paper or a large note card with a number between 0 and 10.Call two students to the front of the class. All two students will work as long as they both don't hold a 0 card. Start the class numbers. For example, one student has 1 and the other holds 7. Ask the class: What number do they do when they stand next to each other? Depending on where they stand, the new room is 17 or 71. Invite students to report what numbers mean. For example, with 17, 7 means 7, and 1 is really 10.Repeat this process with several other students until you are sure that at least half of the class has mastered double-digit numbers. Move to three-digit numbers, inviting three students to come to the front of the class. Let's say the number is 429. As in the above examples, ask the following questions:What does 9 mean? What does 2 mean? What does 4 mean? When students answer these questions, write the numbers down: 9 + 20 400 = 429 . Tell them that this is called an extended notation or extended form. The term expanded would make sense to many students because we are taking the number and expanding it into its parts. After doing a few examples in front of the class, invite students to begin writing an extended notation by inviting students to the board. With sufficient examples on their paper, when it comes to more complex problems, they will be able to use their notes as a reference. Continue adding students to the front of the class until you work with four-digit numbers, then on five-digit numbers, then six. By entering thousands, you can become a comma that separates thousands and hundreds, or you can assign a comma to a student. (A student who always wants to participate is good to assign it – a comma will be invited often!) You can give your students a choice of assignments—both equally long and equally complex, albeit in different ways: Do students write 987,654 with extended notation or the greatest number they can. Let them write 20,006 extended notations (Make sure to go over this one class the next day.) Write the following numbers on the board, and invite students to write them in an extended note:1,78630,551516 notation:1,78630,551516

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