2nd Grade Home Learning Packet

Directions: (you will also find these on each days directions page)

Please complete the following:

- 20 minutes of your reading and track on your reading log
- 2 math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension worksheets
- 1 writing worksheet
- 20-30 minutes of ELA iReady

Name:_____

Independent Reading Written Response Journal

Direction:

Read your independent reading book for 20 min and record the title and time below.

Select to one of the following prompts.

- What happened in the story you read?
- Describe your favorite part of the story? Why?
- What is one thing you learned from the story you read?

Write a response and draw a picture to respond to your prompt.

Reading Log

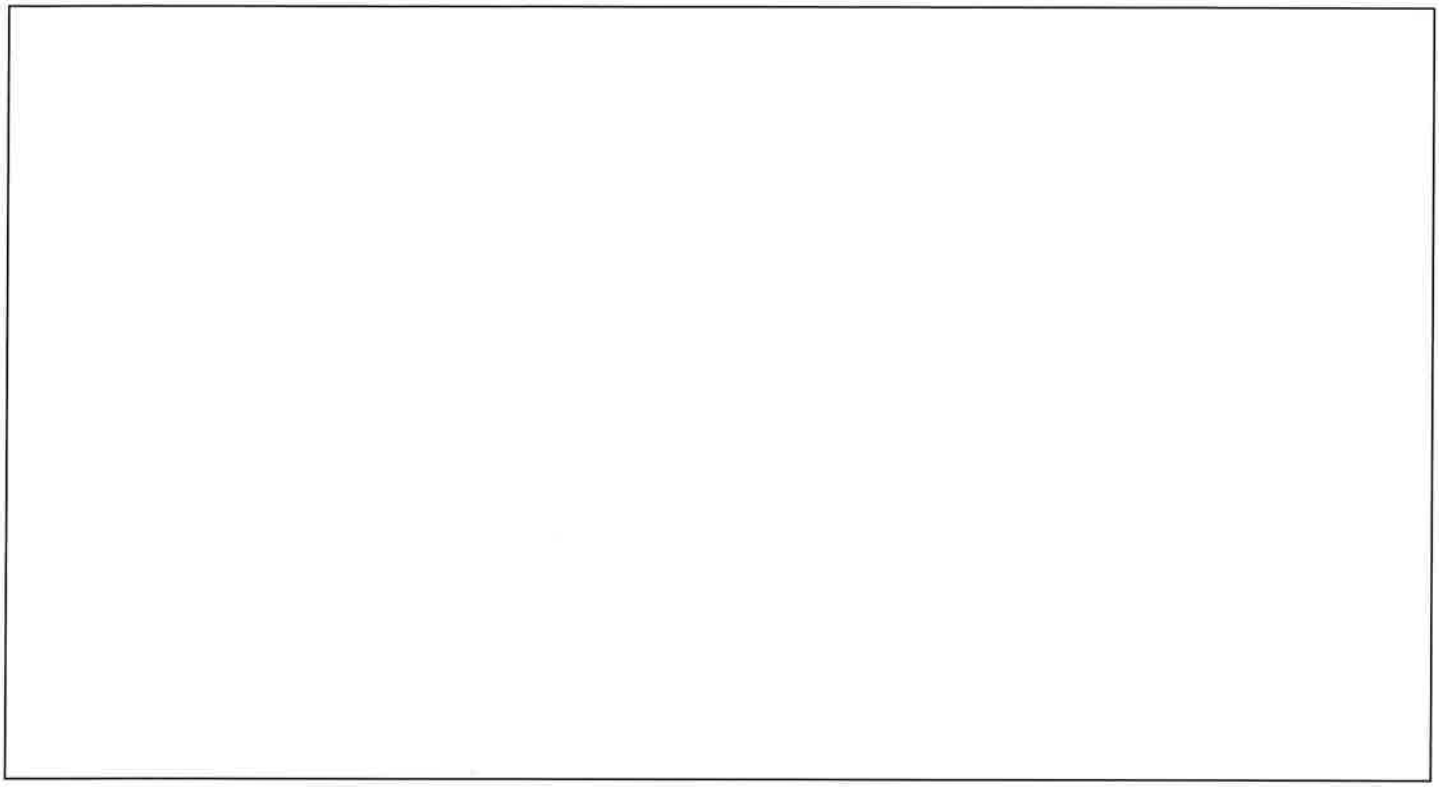
Date	Book Title	Time Read

Book Title: Week 1 Monday

Title: Week 1 Tues

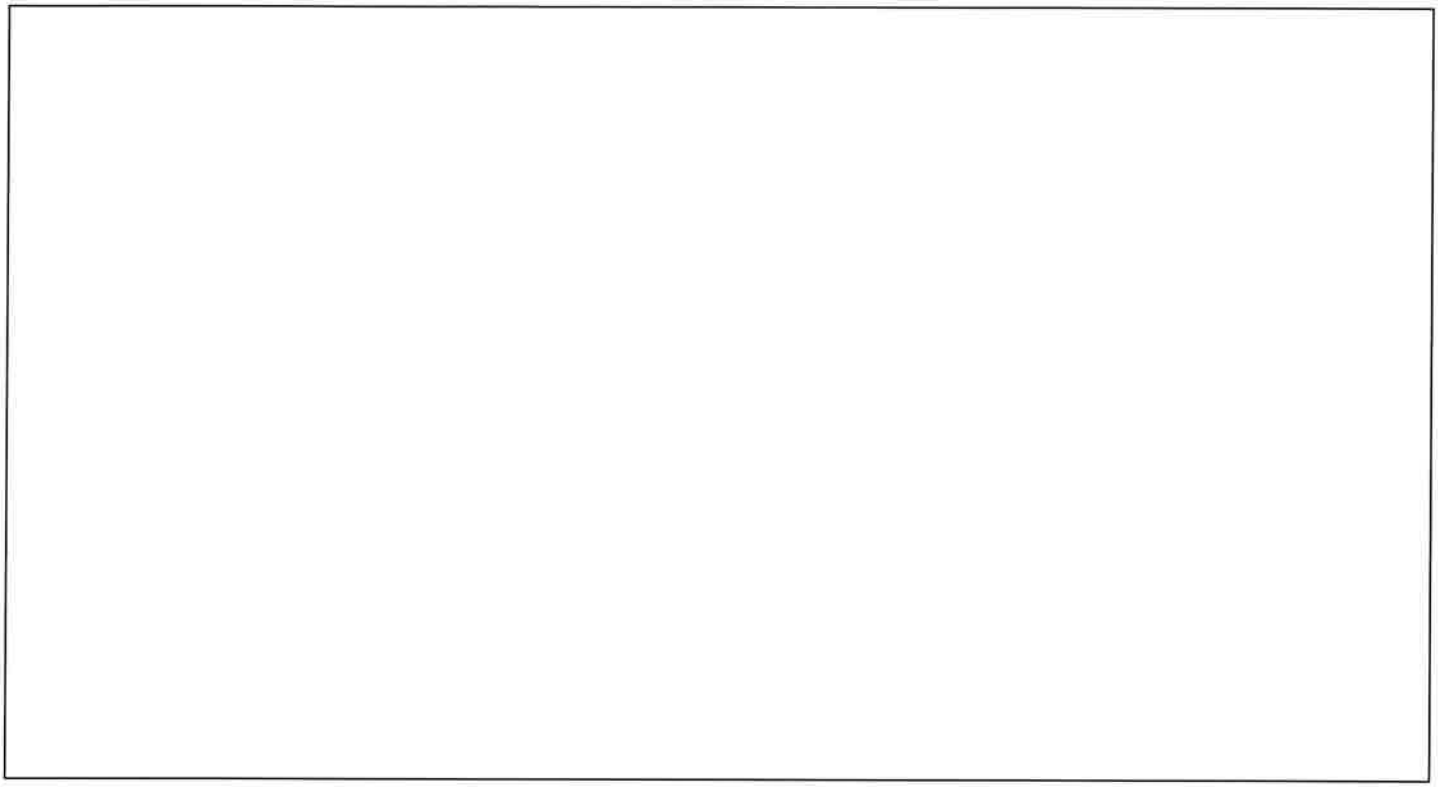
Book Title: Week 1 Wed

Book Title: Week 1 Thurs



Book Title: Week 1 Fri

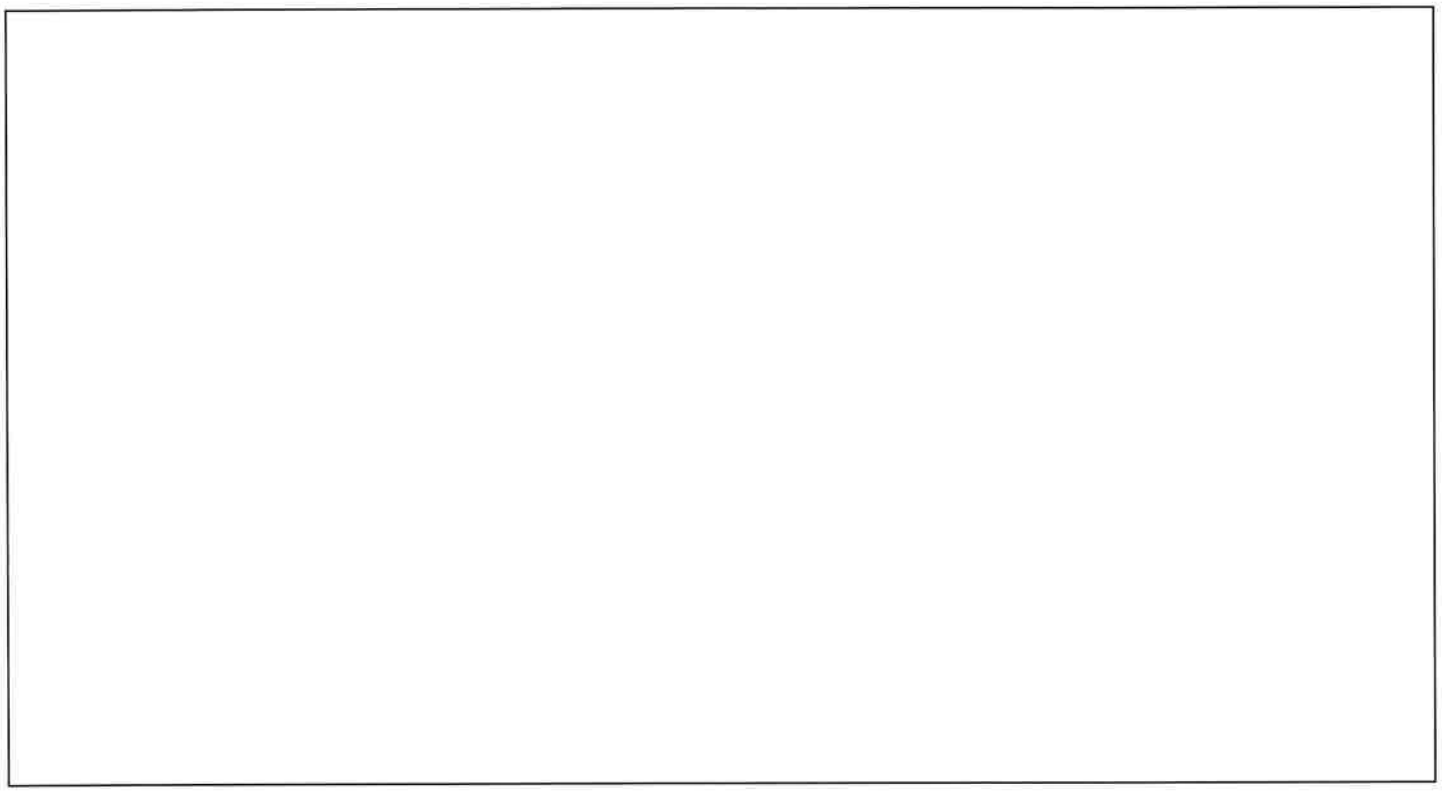
Book Title: Week 2. Mon



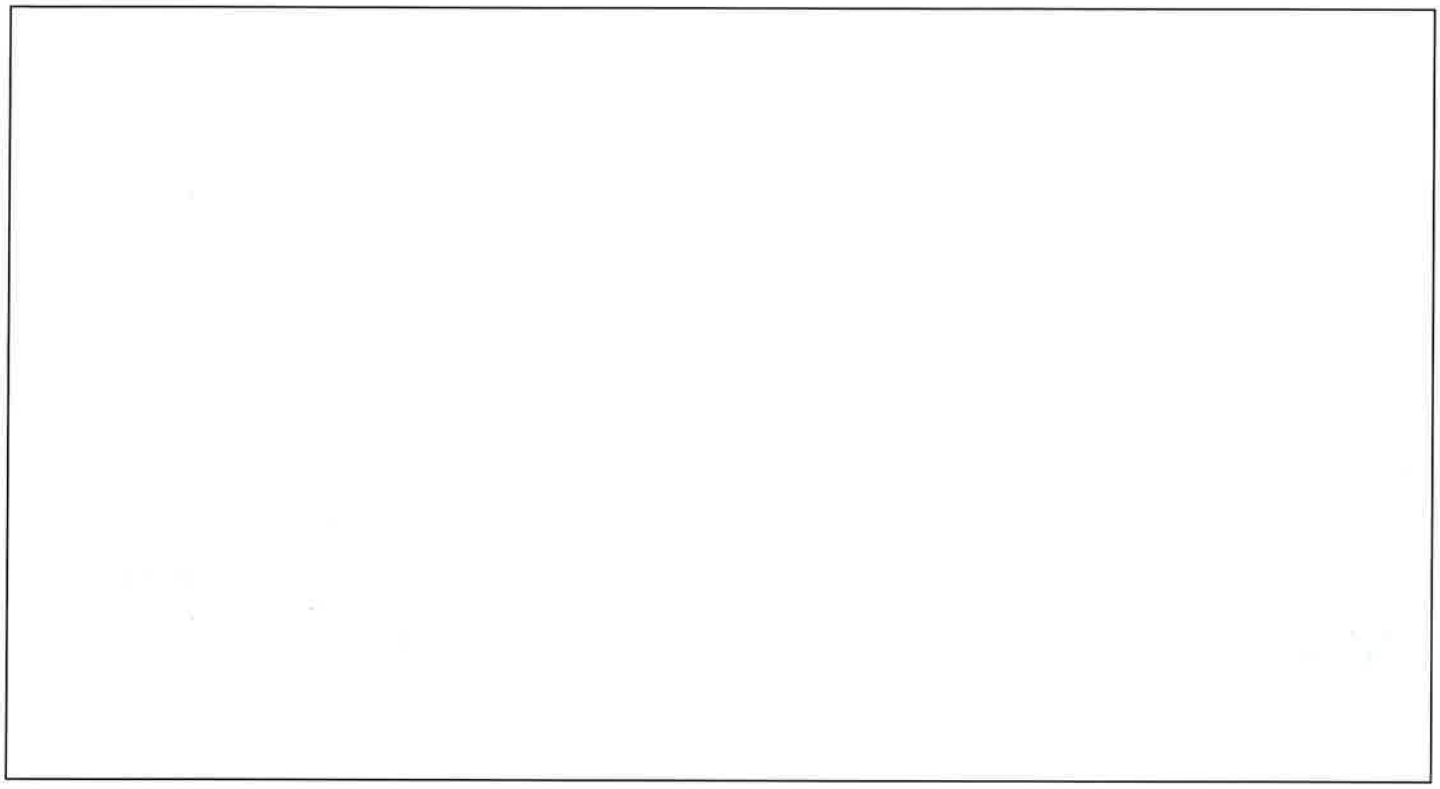
Book Title: Week 2 Tues

Book Title: Week 2 Wed

Book Title: Week 2 Thurs



Book Title: Week 2 Fri



2nd Grade Work Packet

Name: _____

Week 1

Monday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

This leap day and year would be the last ever if two scholars have their way

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.28.20
Word Count **417**
Level **570L**

February 29ths, like the one tacked to the end of this month, exist because Earth's orbit and human calendars are slightly out of sync. This is why we have Leap Years. Illustration by: Mbbirdy/Getty Images.

Some years we have February 29. Some years we do not.

It is because the calendar and Earth's orbit do not match up exactly. Earth goes around the sun in 365 days and 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Leap days make up for the extra time. They are on February 29.

Two professors have another idea. They work at Johns Hopkins University in Maryland.

Replacing Calendar With A New One

The professors would replace the calendar with a new one. It is 364 days long. It is always the same. The year always begins on a Monday. Birthdays are always on the same day of the week.

Richard Conn Henry is one of the calendar's makers. "The calendar will be exactly the same, every year," he said.

February would always have 30 days. So would January, April, May, July, August, October and November. The other months would have 31 days.

There would be no February leap day. Instead, every five or six years, we will have an extra week at the end, Henry said.

About 46 B.C. (2,066 years ago), Julius Caesar made a 365-day calendar to include a leap day. Caesar ruled the Roman republic. The calendar was close to the right time. It was not perfect, though. Each year had an extra 11 minutes and 14 seconds.

Over the years, the extra minutes added up. The seasons of Earth and the calendar got off track. Easter moved toward summer. This upset Pope Gregory XIII, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. He changed the calendar.

To fix the holidays, the pope skipped 10 days. In Italy and some other countries, they jumped ahead. This was in 1582. The pope kept leap years, but there were not as many. This calendar set February 29 as leap day.

We still use this calendar.

Helping People Plan

The calendar fits Earth's trip around the sun pretty well. People do not really need that, Henry said. We need a calendar to help people plan, he said.

Henry got Professor Steve H. Hanke to help him. Hanke said it would cost money to change calendars. Still, not having to make calendars every year would save money, he said.

On their calendar, the main U.S. national holidays, except for Independence Day and Thanksgiving, are on Monday. Christmas would always be on Sunday.

When he explains the new calendar, people seem upset over their birthdays, Hanke said. They would always be on the same day of the week.

1 Which sentence from the article states a MAIN idea of the entire article?

(A) It is because the calendar and Earth's orbit do not match up exactly.

(B) The professors would replace the calendar with a new one.

(C) About 46 B.C. (2,066 years ago), Julius Caesar made a 365-day calendar to include a leap day.

(D) Hanke said it would cost money to change calendars.

2 What is the MAIN idea of the section "Replacing Calendar With A New One"?

(A) Changing calendars will help people to plan their years more easily.

(B) Julius Caesar was the first person to create a 365-day calendar.

(C) The calendar needs to have leap years to match the year with the orbit of the Earth.

(D) The new calendar will be much more simple than the current calendar.

3 Some people think the new calendar will not be as good as the old one. Why do they think this?

(A) because their birthdays would always be on the same day

(B) because it would require more leap days

(C) because it would get rid of many of the holidays

(D) because some holidays would continue to move throughout the year

4 Richard Conn Henry said, "The calendar will be exactly the same, every year." How does he feel about the current calendar?

(A) He thinks the current calendar is too simple.

(B) He thinks the current calendar does not match the orbit of the Earth.

(C) He thinks the current calendar is perfectly fine to use.

(D) He thinks the current calendar makes it difficult to plan for the year.

Name _____ Date _____

Crows in the Corn

Folktale From Georgia

How do you know that this story is a folktale?

A Georgia farmer slept late one morning because she needed extra rest. This was very odd. The crows met nearby, but saw no people to chase them away. They also saw a field of ripe corn. So they flew right to that field to feast. "Caw-n! Caw-n!" they cackled.

Their noise awoke the rooster, who crowed, "Wake up! Wake up!" The farmer tossed and turned, but kept sleeping as the crows ate her corn.

The rooster crowed louder. "Crows are in the corn! Crows are in the corn!" But the farmer slept on. The rooster tried again and again to wake the farmer, but she still slept. So the rooster finally gave up trying.

Then a turkey came by to watch the crows feasting. Soon she gobbled, "The corn is all gone."

Later the farmer woke up at last and went outside. She saw that her corn was all gone, but she didn't see a single crow. So when Georgia folks say "the crows are in the corn," they mean that it's time to get up!

Name _____ Date _____

Crows in the Corn

Answer each question. Give evidence from the folktale.

1. What did the farmer do that was odd?

○ A. She slept very late.
○ C. She didn't see any crows.
○ B. She planted a field of corn.
○ D. She tossed and turned.

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. Corn that is *ripe* (line 4) _____.

○ A. smells bad
○ C. is ready to eat
○ B. looks green
○ D. wakes up roosters

How did you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

3. Why were the crows able to feast on so much corn? _____

_____

4. Why did the author write *Caw-n* (line 5) for the sound the crows made? Explain.

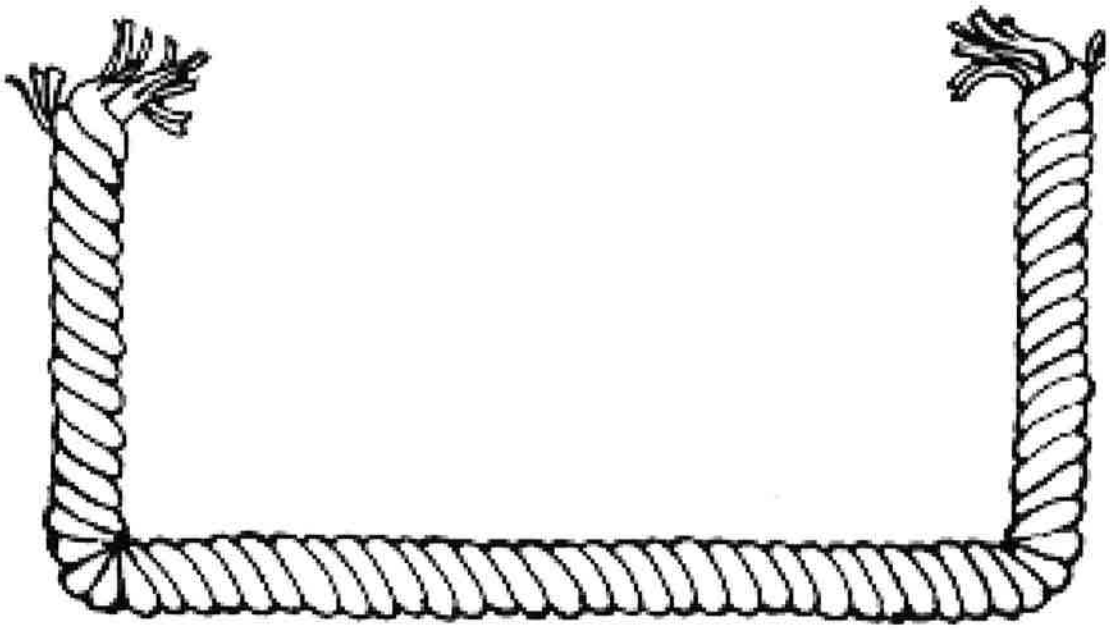
_____

_____

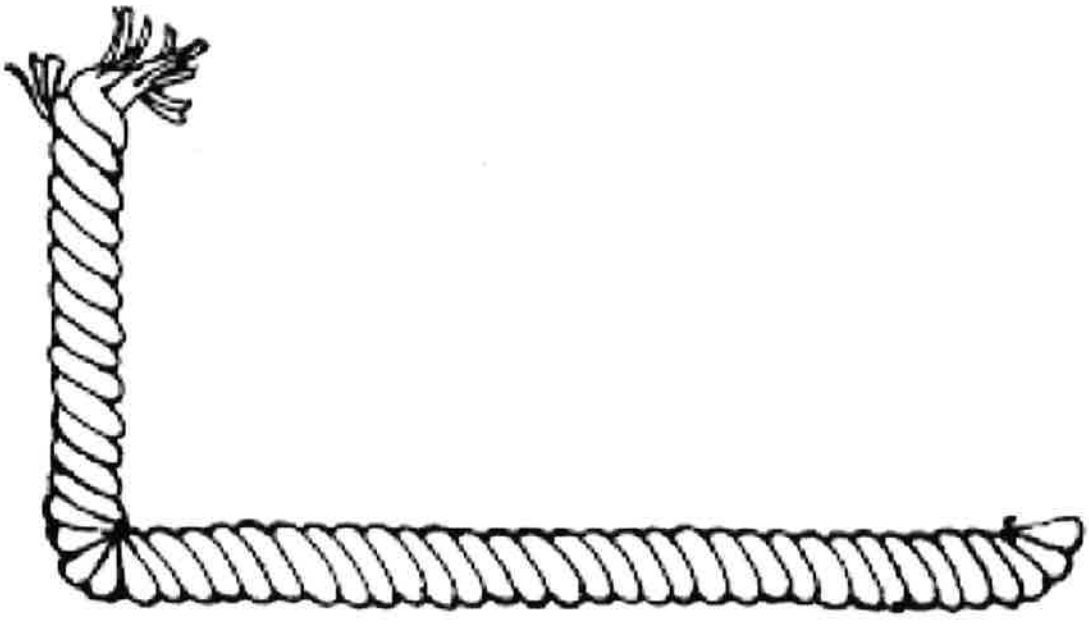
_____

3. Measure each scarf to the nearest inch.

Scarf A: _____



Scarf B: _____



How much longer is scarf A than scarf B? _____

2.MD.A.4 - Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.

In the figure below, the points labeled A through G are spaced evenly along the line. Use the figure to answer questions 1 and 2

1. Use your centimeter ruler to help you answer this question: Which distance below is the longest?

    a. From A to D

    b. From B to F

    c. From C to G

    d. From B to G

2. Using the same figure, which distance is the shortest?

    a. From C to D

    b. From B to D

    c. From B to G

    d. From A to C

6. Draw lines with the measurements below.

   a. 3 centimeters long

   b. 3 inches long

7. Thomas and Chris both measured the crayon below but came up with different answers. Explain why both answers are correct.

Thomas: 8 cm

Chris: 3 in

Explanation: _____

_____

_____

_____

2.MD.A.2 – Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.

Measure the lines in inches and centimeters. Round the measurements to the nearest inch or centimeter.

1.

_____ cm _____ in

2.

_____ cm _____ in

3. 

_____ cm _____ in

4.

_____ cm _____ in

5. a. Did you use more inches or more centimeters when measuring the lines above?

_____

b. Write a sentence to explain why you used more of that unit.

_____

_____

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Prompt: Imagine that you're trapped in your school alone overnight. Tell what happens.

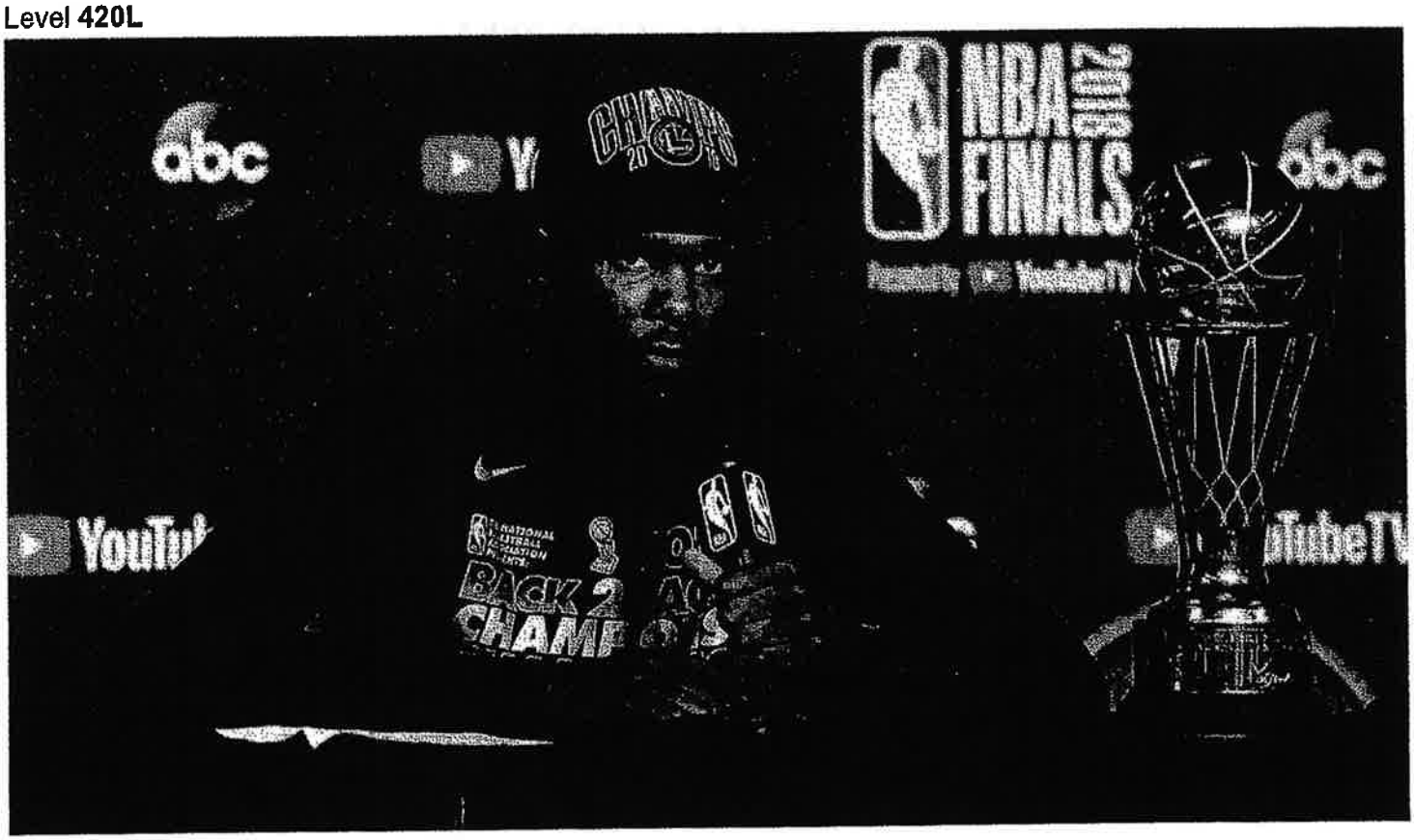
ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 1
Tuesday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Basketball star Kevin Durant donates money to his childhood rec center

By USA Today, adapted by Newsela staff on 06.14.18
Word Count **284**
Level **420L**



Finals MVP Kevin Durant of the Golden State Warriors speaks to the media after defeating the Cleveland Cavaliers in Game 4 of the 2018 NBA Finals at Quicken Loans Arena, June 8, 2018, in Cleveland, Ohio. The Warriors beat the Cavaliers 108-85 to win the 2018 NBA Finals. Photo by Jason Miller/Getty Images

Kevin Durant is a basketball star. He plays for the Golden State Warriors. That is a basketball team in California. A long time ago, he was just a young boy in Maryland. He played basketball at the local gym. It was called the rec center.

Hometown Hero

The rec center has many rooms. There are basketball courts. There is also a room with video games and TVs. Mr. Durant helps out the rec. He has provided money to fix the basketball courts. There are photos of Mr. Durant everywhere.

He still comes around to hang out.

Zion Kirkland goes to the rec. He is 16 years old. He does not know Mr. Durant personally. He does know how much he has done for the rec center. He has seen Mr. Durant hanging around for

years.

Childhood Coach

Mr. Durant met Taras Brown at the rec. Mr. Brown is his godfather and mentor. Mr. Durant was only 8 years old when they met. Mr. Brown was coaching there.

Mr. Brown said Mr. Durant was quiet as a kid. He had good manners. Mr. Brown said Mr. Durant loved the gym.

He still does. Mr. Durant sometimes comes back to hang out at the front desk. He takes photos with kids.

He looks for kids he knows. He will ask them how they are doing in school, said Mr. Brown.

The kids see Mr. Durant as a star. But that is not who he is, Mr. Brown said. He loves the center. It is open on Sundays because of money Durant gave.

Quiz

1 Who in the article is a basketball coach?

(A) Jason Miller

(B) Kevin Durant

(C) Zion Kirkland

(D) Taras Brown

2 In what state is the team Kevin Durant plays for located?

(A) California

(B) Ohio

(C) Maryland

(D) Florida

3 What is the article MAINLY about?

(A) how a recreation center in Maryland works

(B) a basketball player giving back to his community

(C) why it is important for children to do well in school

(D) how to become a basketball player in the NBA

4 What is the section "Hometown Hero" MAINLY about?

(A) how teenagers looks up to Kevin Durant

(B) how a community fixed old basketball courts

(C) how Kevin Durant has impacted his old rec center

(D) how Kevin Durant has changed since he became famous

Name _____ Date _____

Breaker Boy

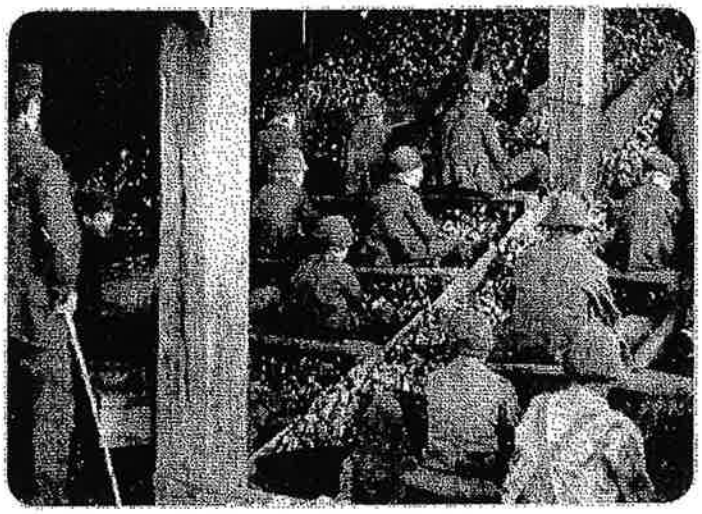
How can you tell that Chet lived long ago?

Chet was eight years old. He told the boss he was 12 and small for his age. Everybody knew that was a lie. But that lie got him a job as a breaker boy.

Chet woke up every day at five, ate a biscuit, and put on his dusty clothes. He walked for an hour to get to the mine. He had to be on his wood bench by seven. The breaker room was as hot as an oven in summer. It was as cold as an icebox in winter. The air was dirty all year long.

Chunks of coal mixed with other materials passed below Chet's feet on a moving belt. He and the others picked out anything that wasn't coal. It might be clumps of clay, slabs of slate, or plain rocks. It was boring and dangerous work. But it earned him money.

Chet's filthy hands were red with scrapes and cuts. Gloves were not allowed. His back, neck, and arms were sore from bending all day. But what choice was there? He, Ma, and the babies needed money. So no more school for Chet. No more farm work either. Just long, hard days of work.



Breaker boys at work

Name _____ Date _____

Breaker Boy

Answer each question. Give evidence from the story.

1. What was the breaker room like in summer?

○ A. It was rocky and dark.
○ C. It was cool and calm.
○ B. It was way too hot.
○ D. It was warm and cozy.

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. Why did Chet lie about his age?

○ A. He was too young for the job he needed.
○ B. He liked working with older boys.
○ C. He was ashamed he was so small.
○ D. He wanted to miss school.

How did you choose your answer? _____

_____

3. Explain the job of a breaker boy. _____

_____

_____

4. Look closely at the photo. Tell how it fits Chet's story. _____

_____

_____

3. Circle Yes or No to tell if each measure tells the length of the line.

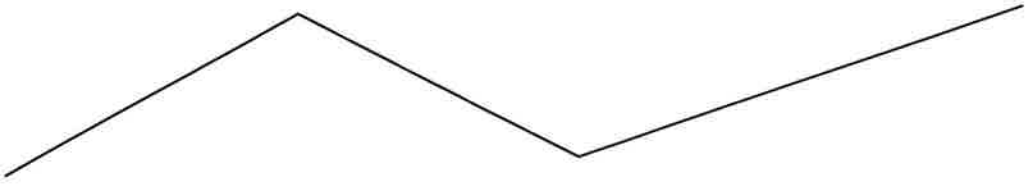
a.		6 centimeters	Yes	No
b.		3 centimeters	Yes	No
c.		4 centimeters	Yes	No
d.		5 centimeters	Yes	No

4. Circle the best unit to measure each object.

The length of a soccer field: **centimeter** **meter**

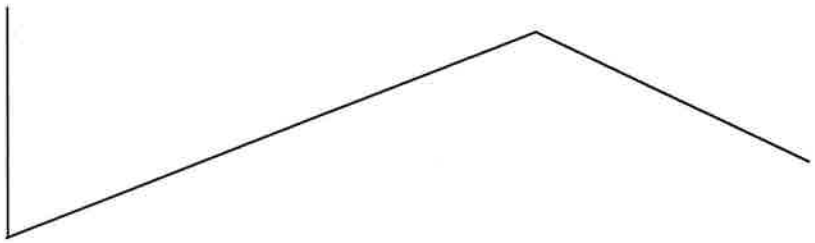
The length of a pencil: **centimeter** **meter**

5. Measure the length of the line to the nearest inch.



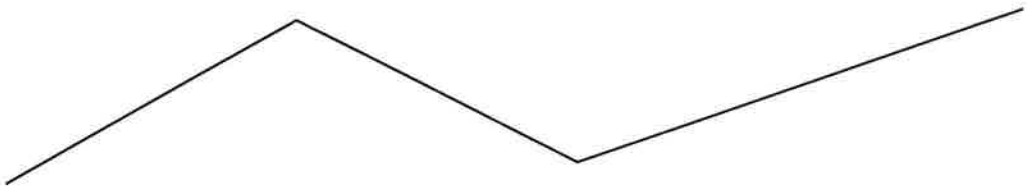
Total length: _____

6. Measure the length of the line to the nearest inch.



Total length: _____

7. Measure the length of the line to the nearest inch and then the nearest cm.

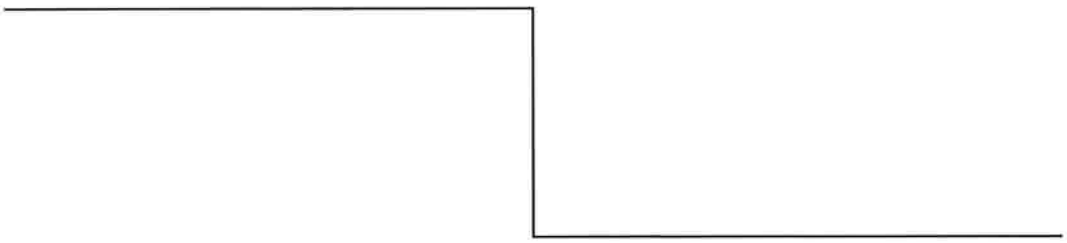


Total inches: _____ Total centimeters: _____

8. Circle the best unit to measure each object.

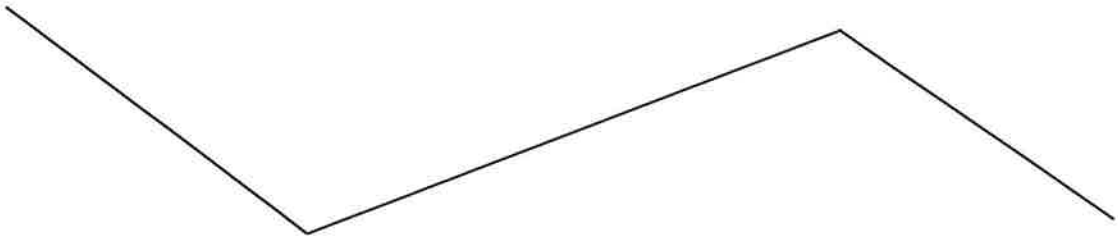
The height of a locker:	**inch**	**foot**
The length of a marker:	**yard**	**inch**

9. Measure the length of the line to the nearest inch.



Total length: _____

10. Measure the lines in inches and in centimeters

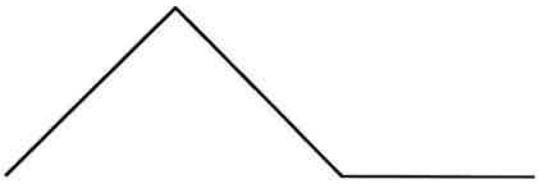


Inches: _____ Centimeters: _____

11. Measure the line to the nearest inch.

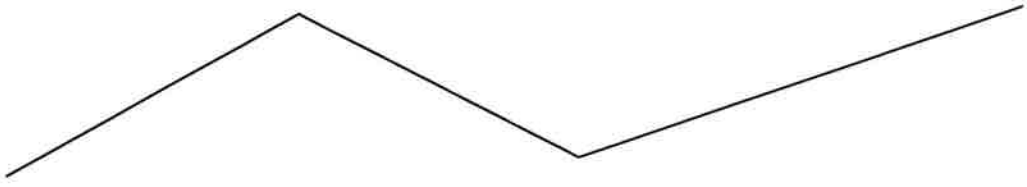
Total length: _____

12. Use an inch ruler to measure the total length:



Total length: _____

13. Use a ruler to measure the length of this line to the nearest centimeter and the nearest inch.



Total inches: _____ Total centimeters: _____

14. Circle the best unit to measure each object.

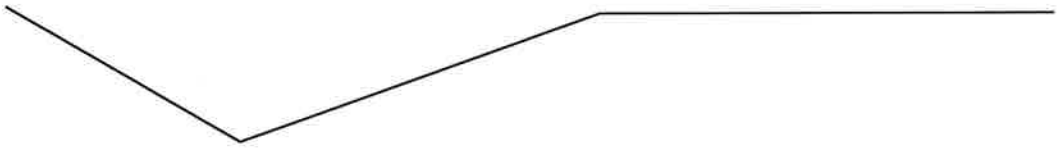
a. The length of a book: **yard** **inch**

b. The perimeter of the classroom: **yard** **foot**

15. Use a ruler to measure the length of this line to the nearest centimeter and the nearest inch.

Total inches: _____ Total centimeters: _____

16. Use a ruler to measure the length of this line to the nearest centimeter and the nearest inch.



Total inches: _____ Total centimeters: _____

17. Use an inch ruler to measure the total length of the shape below:

Total Length: _____

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Prompt: Describe what it would be like to switch lives with anyone in the world for a day. Who would it be and what would you do?

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 1 Wednesday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Library on wheels helps newcomers to Greece

By The Guardian, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.15.17
Word Count **445**
Level **370L**

A reader looks through the book collection inside the mobile library. Photo from: Education Community Hope and Opportunity (ECHO).

Sometimes people have to leave their homes. The country where they live is no longer safe. Some leave to get away from a war. Some are escaping other dangers. These people are called refugees.

Refugees travel to safer countries. Then they need a place to stay. Many end up in refugee camps. These camps provide a place to live. Refugees stay a short time. They plan for a safe place to live.

Two women named Laura Samira Naude and Esther ten Zijthoff work at a refugee camp. They are volunteers. That means they help out for free. The camp where they help is in Greece. This is a country in Europe.

Ms. Naude and Ms. Zijthoff met many refugees. They learned something. The people they met needed food and shelter. Yet that was not all they needed. The refugees wanted to study and learn. They wished to make better lives for themselves.

A Library On Wheels!

The two women decided to help. They wanted to make a quiet space where refugees could read. In

Ms. Naude and Ms. Zijthoff took action. They opened a library on wheels.

First, the women bought an old, small bus. They built shelves inside. They added computers, too. Then they collected books. They wanted to have books in many languages. Other people gave them books to use.

Slowly, they filled the shelves. The library came to life! Today, it has about 1,300 books. About 115 readers visit the library every week. So far, 904 books have been checked out.

Sometime people want to keep the books. This is mainly true for the language-learning books. People want more time to learn from them. Ms. Naude and Ms. Zijthoff do not mind. They make copies of these books. That way, there are enough to go around.

Children Say It Feels Like Home

Those who come to the library love it. Children say it feels like home. One teacher used many of the library's books. They helped him write his work in English. Others have used the library to learn English, too. One group even held their own classes there!

Ms. Zijthoff and Ms. Naude spend a lot of time at the library. They work there full time. They get no pay. But they love their work.

Many other countries have refugee camps. The women would like to see libraries on wheels in these places. Ms. Zijthoff hopes the idea will spread.

Quiz

1 Which sentence from the introduction [paragraphs 1-4] explains why Naude and Zijthoff opened the mobile library?

(A) Sometimes people have to leave their homes.

(B) Refugees travel to safer countries.

(C) The people they met needed food and shelter.

(D) The refugees wanted to study and learn.

2 Who in the article used the van to learn English?

(A) Laura Samira Naude

(B) Esther ten Zijthoff

(C) a group of children

(D) a group of refugees

3 What is the section "A Library On Wheels!" MAINLY about?

(A) how Naude and Zijthoff made the library

(B) how many people have used the library

(C) how Naude and Zijthoff got books for the library

(D) how to check books out from the library

4 Read the paragraph from the introduction [paragraphs 1-4].

Refugees travel to safer countries. Then they need a place to stay. Many end up in refugee camps. These camps provide a place to live. Refugees stay a short time. They plan for a safe place to live.

What is the MAIN focus of this paragraph?

(A) what it's like to live in a camp

(B) why people live in refugee camps

(C) how people leave refugee camps

(D) who lives in refugee camps

Passage 18

Informational Text: Procedural/Technical Process

Name _____ Date _____

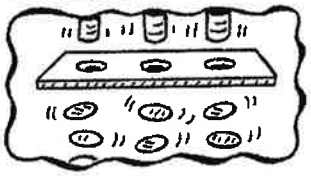
Making Coins

How do pictures help explain the text?

A mint is a candy with a fresh, tingly flavor. But did you know that there is another kind of mint, too? A mint is also the place where coins are made. Every American coin is made at one of four U. S. mints.

There are many steps to making a coin. Here are the main parts.

(1) A big machine punches disks from thin sheets of metal. These disks are called *blanks*. They have no designs yet.



(2) The blanks get heated, washed, and dried. Then they go through another machine that raises a rim around the edge.

(3) Now the blanks go to the *coining press*. It stamps each blank with the designs for both sides. This is called *striking*.

(4) Workers closely check the coins to be sure they look right. Coins with mistakes get sent back to be recycled.

(5) A special machine counts the coins. Then it pours them into huge bags. Forklift trucks move the bags into giant safes.

(6) The last stop is the bank. Then the new coins can get to the people who will spend them!

Passage 18

Informational Text: Procedural/Technical Process

Name _____ Date _____

Making Coins

▶ **Answer each question. Give evidence from the text.**

1. What is the job of the coining press?

   ○ A. It puts the designs on both sides of the coin.

   ○ B. It decides which designs a coin gets.

   ○ C. It punches out disks from thin metal.

   ○ D. It sends the coins out to the banks.

   What helped you pick your answer? _____

   _____

2. What happens after *striking* (line 15)?

   ○ A. The disks get punched.

   ○ B. The coins arrive at the bank.

   ○ C. The coins get washed and dried.

   ○ D. Workers check the coins for mistakes.

   How did you pick your answer? _____

   _____

3. Reread lines 7–9. Why are the metal disks called *blanks*? _____

   _____

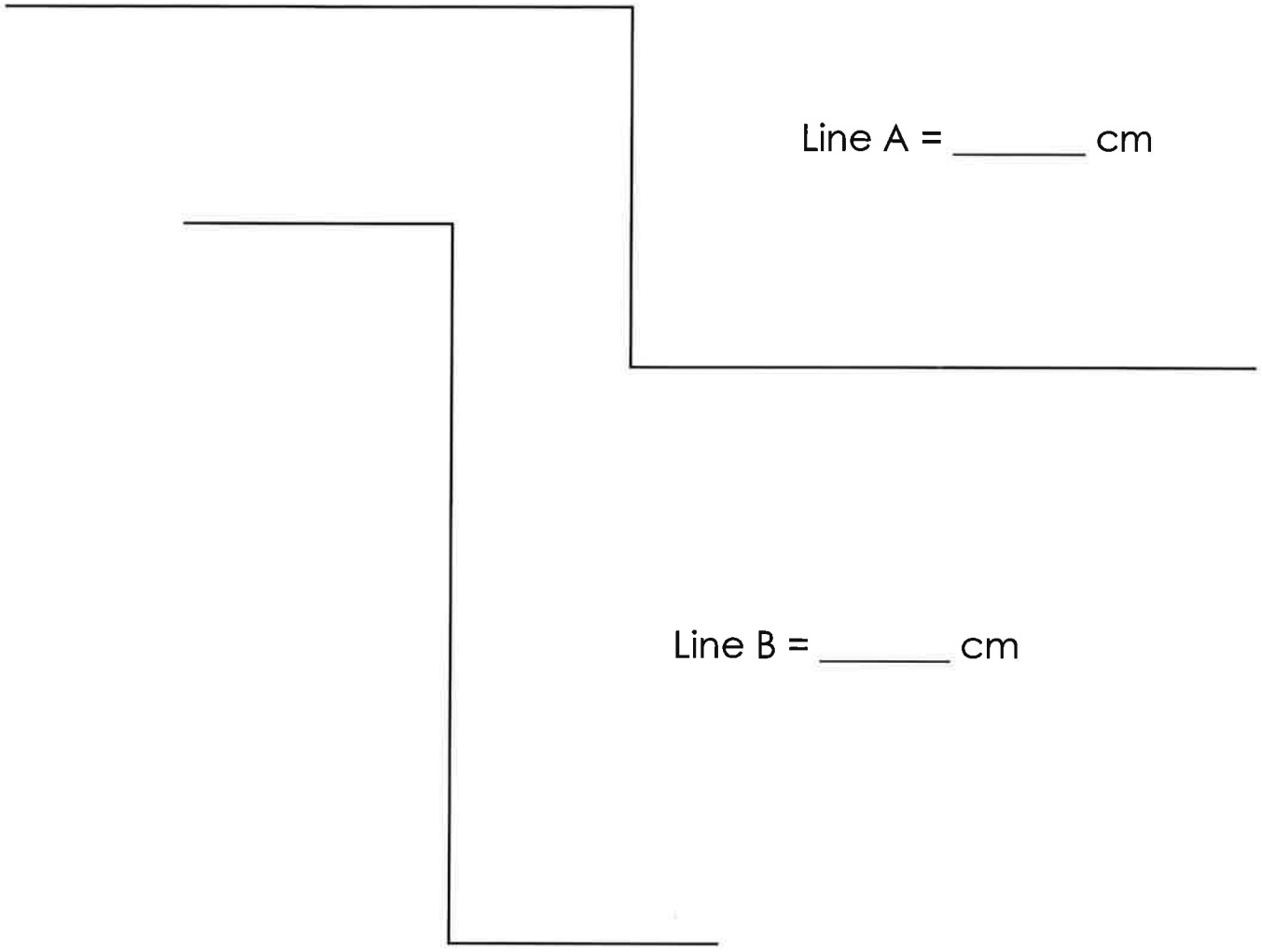
   _____

4. Why are the bags of coins put into giant safes? How do you know?

   _____

   _____

10. Measure each line to the nearest centimeter.



Line A = _____ cm

Line B = _____ cm

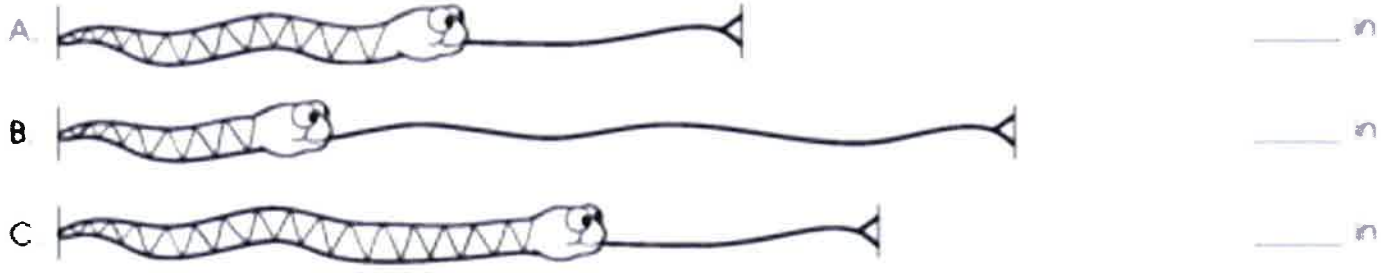
Which line is longer? _____

How much longer?_____

8. How much longer, in centimeters, is the pencil than the key?

_____

9. Use an inch ruler to measure each snake to the nearest inch.



_____ in

_____ in

_____ in

How much longer is Snake A than Snake B? _____

How much shorter is Snake A than Snake C? _____

How much longer is the longest snake than the shortest snake?

_____

6. Tim has a piece of yarn that is 3 inches long. Which piece of yarn is 1 inch shorter than Tim's yarn?

A. 

B. 

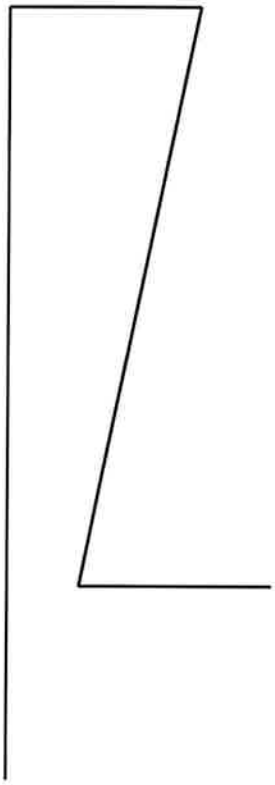
C. 

D. 

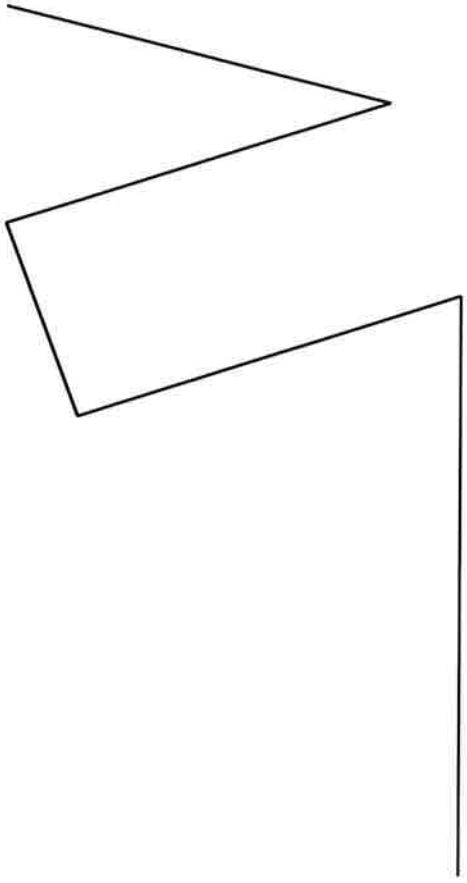
7. What is the difference in the lengths of the two lines below? Measuring using inches.

_____ inches

Line A



Line B

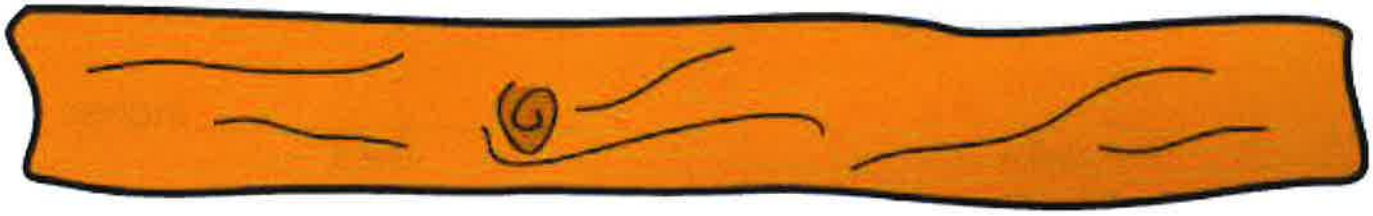


4. How long is the board? Measure to the nearest centimeter.

_____

How much longer would the board need to be in order to be 20 centimeters long?

_____



5. How much shorter in inches in the eraser than the crayon?

_____ inches

Editing Worksheet

Directions: Correct the sentences below. Make sure they include a subject and a predicate.

1.Went to the movies.

_____

2.My mom bought us popcorn I ate so much popcorn.

_____

3.We went home and had birthday cake.

_____

4.The dog went for a walk.

_____

5.She school.

_____

6.The dog barked the dog was very loud.

_____

7.So much fun.

_____

8.She couldn't wait to tell her mom the news.

_____

9.Went down the slide.

_____

10. The pumpkins looked like monsters.

_____

11.The leaves.

_____

12.Painting a big picture.

_____

Week 1

Thursday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

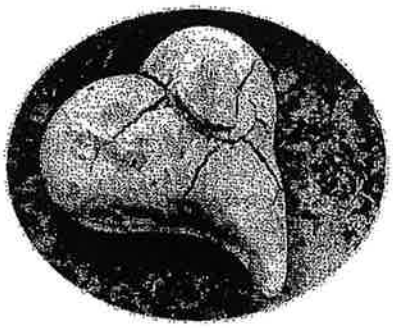
Name _____ Date _____

Changes in Rocks

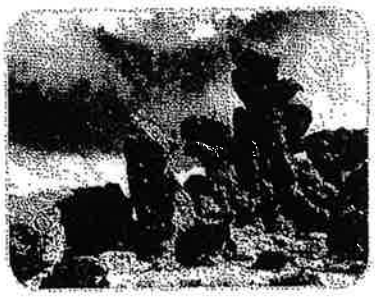
How are *erosion* and *weathering* related?

Most rocks are so hard you may think they can't break. But many forces break down rocks. It doesn't take a hammer or machine. Nature itself can change rocks.

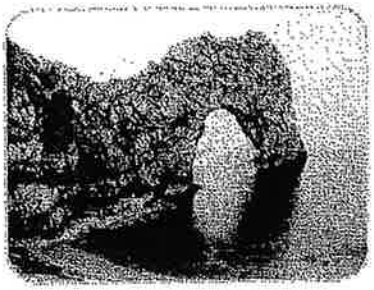
Erosion is the word scientists use for when things wear away. When big rocks *erode*, little bits of them break off. Erosion makes rocks change their size and shape. Weather causes some kinds of erosion. This kind of erosion is called *weathering*. Changes from weathering take a long time.



Weathering by Water When it rains, water gets into cracks in rocks. If the weather gets very cold, the water can freeze. Frozen water takes up more space than liquid water. So ice in a rock can make it crack or break.



Weathering by Wind Blowing winds can carry dust and pebbles that hit against big rocks. Bit by bit, all that rubbing erodes the rock. So weathering by wind causes changes in size and shape.



Weathering by Waves Ocean waves are strong. They move toward the land and crash into rocks at the shore. As waves hit the rocks again and again, little bits chip off. In time, many of those little chips turn into sand.

Name _____ Date _____

Changes in Rocks

Answer each question. Give evidence from the article.

1. What does *erosion* do to big rocks?

   ○ A. It gets them wet.
   ○ B. It builds them up.
   ○ C. It breaks them down.
   ○ D. It makes them heavier.

   What helped you pick your answer? _____

   _____

2. Which sentence about weathering is TRUE?

   ○ A. Weathering happens very quickly.
   ○ B. Weathering must take place near water.
   ○ C. Weathering works only on broken rock.
   ○ D. Weathering takes place over a long time.

   How did you pick your answer? _____

   _____

3. Explain how wind erodes big rocks. _____

   _____

   _____

4. Describe the kind of weathering that changed the rock in each picture.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Four-year-old Internet star is an author, too

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.24.19
Word Count **389**
Level **400L**

Image 1. Parker Curry, who is 4 years old, does her imitation of former first lady Michelle Obama's pose for a photograph at the West End Library in Washington, D.C., on October 10, 2019. Photo by: Marvin Joseph/Washington Post

WASHINGTON, D.C. - There is a new tell-all book. The writer has been busy. She is telling her story to many people. Still, she makes sure not to miss nap time.

The writer is Parker Curry. She is 4 years old.

Parker took over the Internet last year. Many remember her photo. Parker stared at a painting of Michelle Obama at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Obama is the wife of President Barack Obama. He was president before President Donald Trump. Mrs. Obama is the first African-American first lady in the United States.

Dancing With Michelle Obama

After seeing the photo, Mrs. Obama asked Parker to come over to dance. Ellen DeGeneres is a TV host. She had Parker on her show.

Parker was a star.

Now, Parker's story is told in a book. It is called "Parker Looks Up." She made the children's picture book with her mother. It came out October 15.

Parker answered questions about the book.

How long did it take?

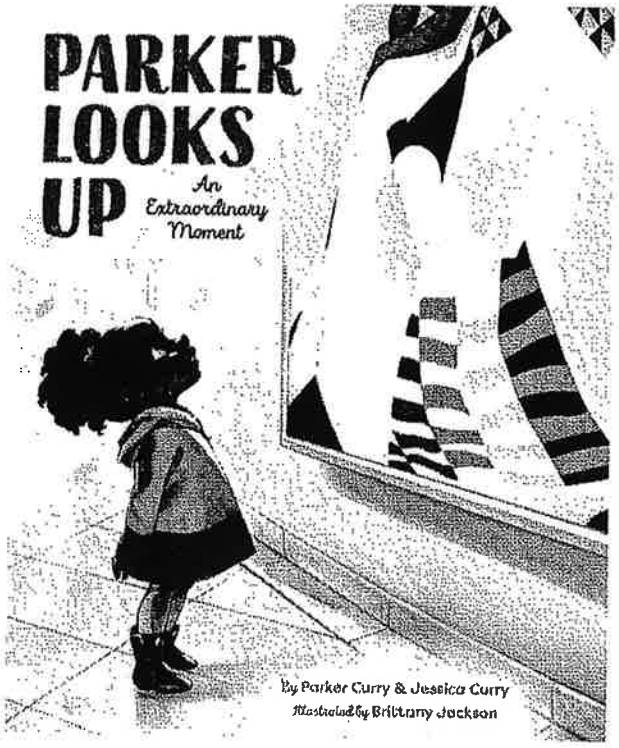
Parker said a few months.

Her Story Gives People Hope, She Says

Why is her story so important?

Parker said it gives people hope.

Those who saw the picture gasped at the wonder on Parker's face. The pint-sized black girl looked up at Mrs. Obama.



"This is what America is all about," someone tweeted about the picture. "This young girl can now dream about being someone like Michelle Obama."

"Parker Looks Up" tells all about that March day. Parker was 2 years old. It was a rainy day. She skipped dance lessons. She went to the museum. Her younger sister Ava came. Her best friend Gia went, too.

Parker and her mom write about the girls being excited. They went down the hall quickly. They looked at the paintings around them. They found the play room, too.

On the way out, the girls raced to a painting of dancers. Then Parker saw Mrs. Obama.

The book says Parker stopped in her tracks.

Karen Nagel is a children's book editor. She works for Simon and Schuster, which is printing the book. The picture had touched Ms. Nagel deeply.

She said adults do not listen to children enough. Ms. Nagel believes children are wise and tell the truth.

1 Read the sentence from the section "Her Story Gives People Hope, She Says."

Those who saw the picture gasped at the wonder on Parker's face.

What is "wonder"?

(A) panic

(B) awe

(C) confusion

(D) fear

2 Read the sentence from the introduction [paragraphs 1-4].

Parker stared at a painting of Michelle Obama at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C.

What does the word "stared" mean?

(A) made

(B) missed

(C) laughed

(D) looked

3 Which answer choice is a section title?

(A) "Four-year-old Internet star is an author, too"

(B) "Dancing With Michelle Obama"

(C) "Parker Looks Up"

(D) "This is what America is all about," someone tweeted about the picture.

4 Read the paragraph from the section "Her Story Gives People Hope, She Says."

"Parker Looks Up" tells all about that March day. Parker was 2 years old. It was a rainy day. She skipped dance lessons. She went to the museum. Her younger sister Ava came. Her best friend Gia went, too.

What information can the reader get by reading this paragraph?

(A) what Parker's book is about

(B) when Parker's book was written

(C) who helped Parker with her book

(D) how many books Parker sold

Directions for this page: Skip count by 5 – write the number that comes next.

Example:

360 365 370 375 380 385

11. 735 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

12. 200 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

13. 185 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

14. 520 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

15. 380 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

16. 85 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

17. 970 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

18. 495 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

19. 525 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

20. 610 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Directions for this page: Skip count by 10 – write the number that comes next.

Example:

360 370 380 390 400 410

21. 220 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

22. 600 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

23. 470 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

24. 90 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

25. 180 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

26. 530 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

27. 360 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

28. 710 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

29. 850 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

30. 270 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Directions for this page: Skip count by 10 – write the number that comes next.

Example:

233 243 253 263 273 283

31. 725 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

32. 504 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

33. 321 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

34. 617 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

35. 832 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

36. 85 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

37. 366 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

38. 210 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

39. 177 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

40. 888 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Directions for this page: Skip count by 100 – write the number that comes next.

Example:

365 465 565 665 765 865

41. 222 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

42. 408 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

43. 190 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

44. 275 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

45. 134 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

46. 500 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

47. 340 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

48. 210 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

49. 450 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

50. 385 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Directions: Edit the following sentences for the correct capitalization.

1.My family is going to florida this easter.

2.we are going to celebrate thanksgiving early this year.

3.Can you pick up some campbell's soup on your way home?

4.In august and september, we harvest the foods that were grown during the summer.

5.Sam will meet me at frank's market before the race to buy gatorade.

6.i love to eat goldfish crackers and apples after school.

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences with the correct capitalization.

7.on tuesday we went to the grocery store to buy kleenex.

8.last week elsa went to the library in new york city to get a new book.

Capitalization Practice

1. Rachel celebrated chinese new year last week.

2. My cousin is traveling to south africa.

3. For my birthday my brother got me a new apple computer.

4. During the christmas holiday, my family travels to georgia to visit family.

5. Last summer, I visited my grandma in texas.

6. I will bring in oreo cookies next week for our publishing party.

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences with the correct capitalization.

7. on valentine's day my teacher brought in fritos as a snack.

Week 1

Friday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Name _____ Date _____

Ask the Driver

Answer each question. Give evidence from the interview.

1. How does Rico know Wanda?

   ○ A. Wanda drives the school bus Rico rides.

   ○ B. Wanda is Rico's music teacher.

   ○ C. Rico lives next door to Wanda.

   ○ D. Rico is her son.

   What helped you pick your answer? _____

   _____

2. What does it mean that Wanda has a *perfect safety record* (line 15)?

   ○ A. She did very well on her bus driver test.

   ○ B. She has never had an accident driving her bus.

   ○ C. She knows all about how to give first aid.

   ○ D. She always picks up her riders on time.

   How did you pick your answer? _____

   _____

3. Why might Rico have had to ask questions about an adult's job (lines 4–6)?

   _____

4. Write two other questions to ask a school bus driver about the job.

   _____

   _____

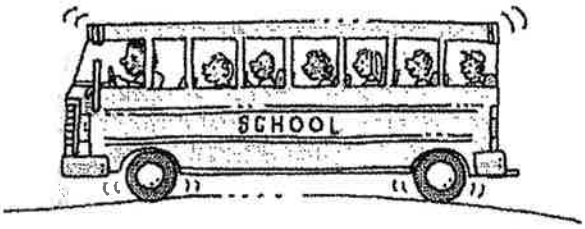
   _____

Name _____ Date _____

Ask the Driver

How is an interview organized?

Rico rides the school bus. He is the first one picked up each day. He is the last one dropped off after school. When he had to ask an adult questions about the job they do, Rico asked Wanda. She is his bus driver.



Rico: *Wanda, how did you become a bus driver?*
Wanda: I like kids and driving, so I took bus driving lessons. Once I passed my driver tests, I looked for work at different schools.

Rico: *Were you scared at first?*
Wanda: No, but I worry about keeping you kids safe. We get bad weather sometimes. Or I might feel sick now and then. But I have a perfect safety record. I'm proud of that.

Rico: *When do you have to get up?*
Wanda: I wake up at 5:30 A.M. I have tea and toast, and then drive my car to the bus garage. I check my bus and fill it with gas. I leave by 7:00 A.M. to reach my first stop on time.

Rico: *Why don't you play music on the bus?*
Wanda: I don't want any extra sounds. I need to pay attention and listen for kids who may call for help.

10. Find the missing number to make the statement true. Show your work.

$$\_\_\_\_\_ = 504 - 286$$

11. Solve. Show all of your work.

$$800 - \_\_\_\_\_ = 500 - 354$$

12. Use the space below to solve the problem correctly. Show your work.

$$603 - 246 = \_\_\_\_\_$$

13. Calculate.

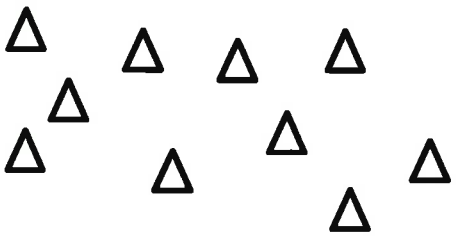
903 - 465	922 - 573	721 – 238 = _____
495 + 129 = _____	243 + 713	317 + 458

14. Solve. Show your work.

203 + 318	832 - 627
304 + 339	638 - 219
740 - 226	436 + 418

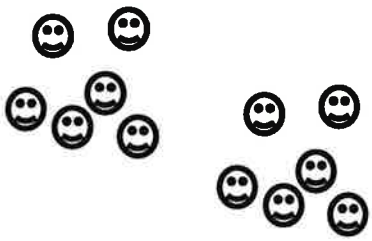
2.OA.C.4 - Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.

1. Circle groups of five. Then, draw the triangles into equal rows of five.



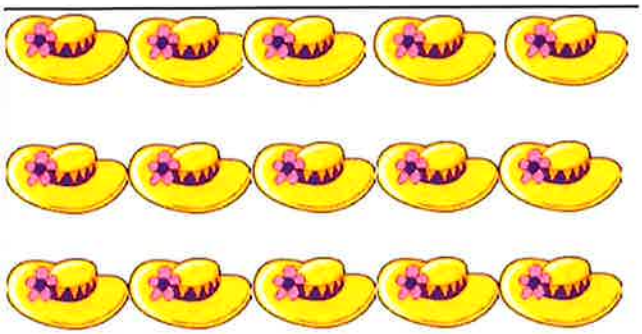
There are _____ rows of _____.

2. Circle groups of three. Redraw the groups of three as rows.



There are _____ rows of _____.

3. Anna Beth is organizing her hats. She put them into a rectangular array to try to find out how many total hats she has.



Write an addition equation and then solve to find out how many hats she has.

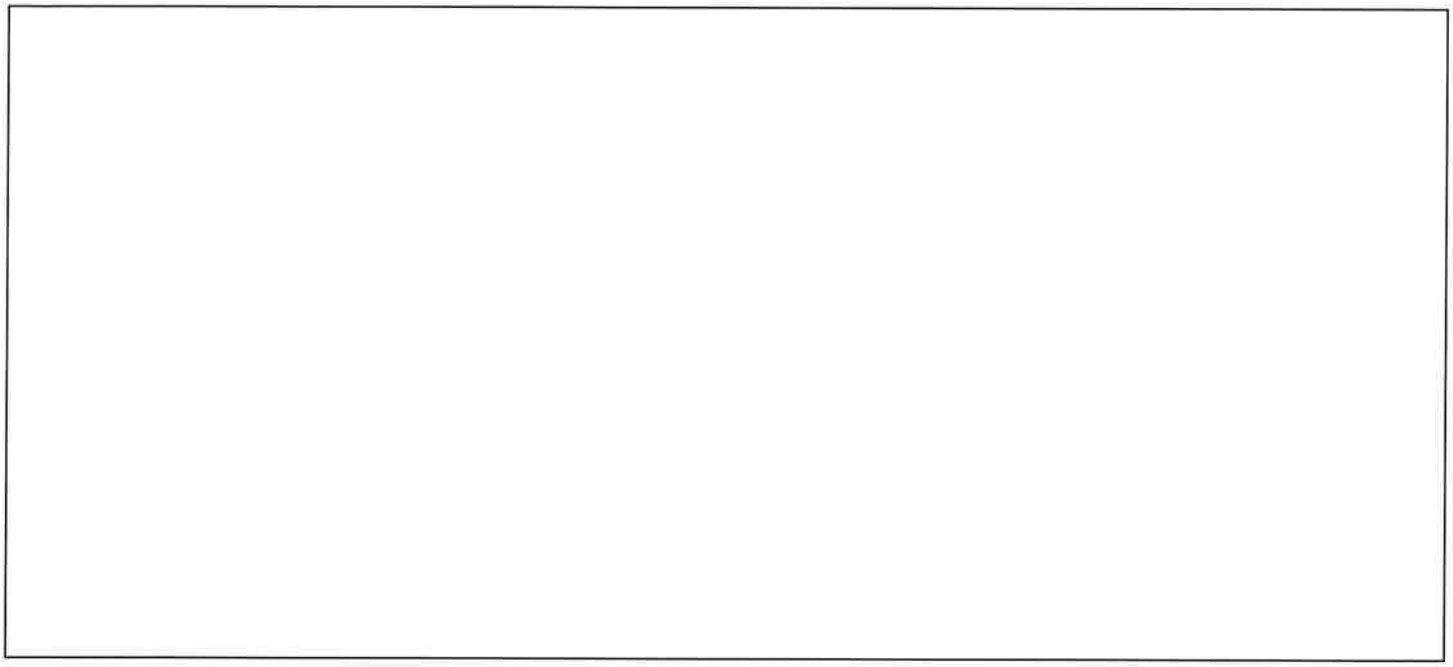
_____ = _____

4. Create a rectangular array using circles to solve the equation below.

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = _____

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Prompt: Describe a special day that you and your best friend shared. What made it so memorable?



ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 2

Monday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Tani Adewumi overcomes homelessness to win N.Y. chess championship

By USA Today, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.22.19
Word Count **455**
Level **580L**

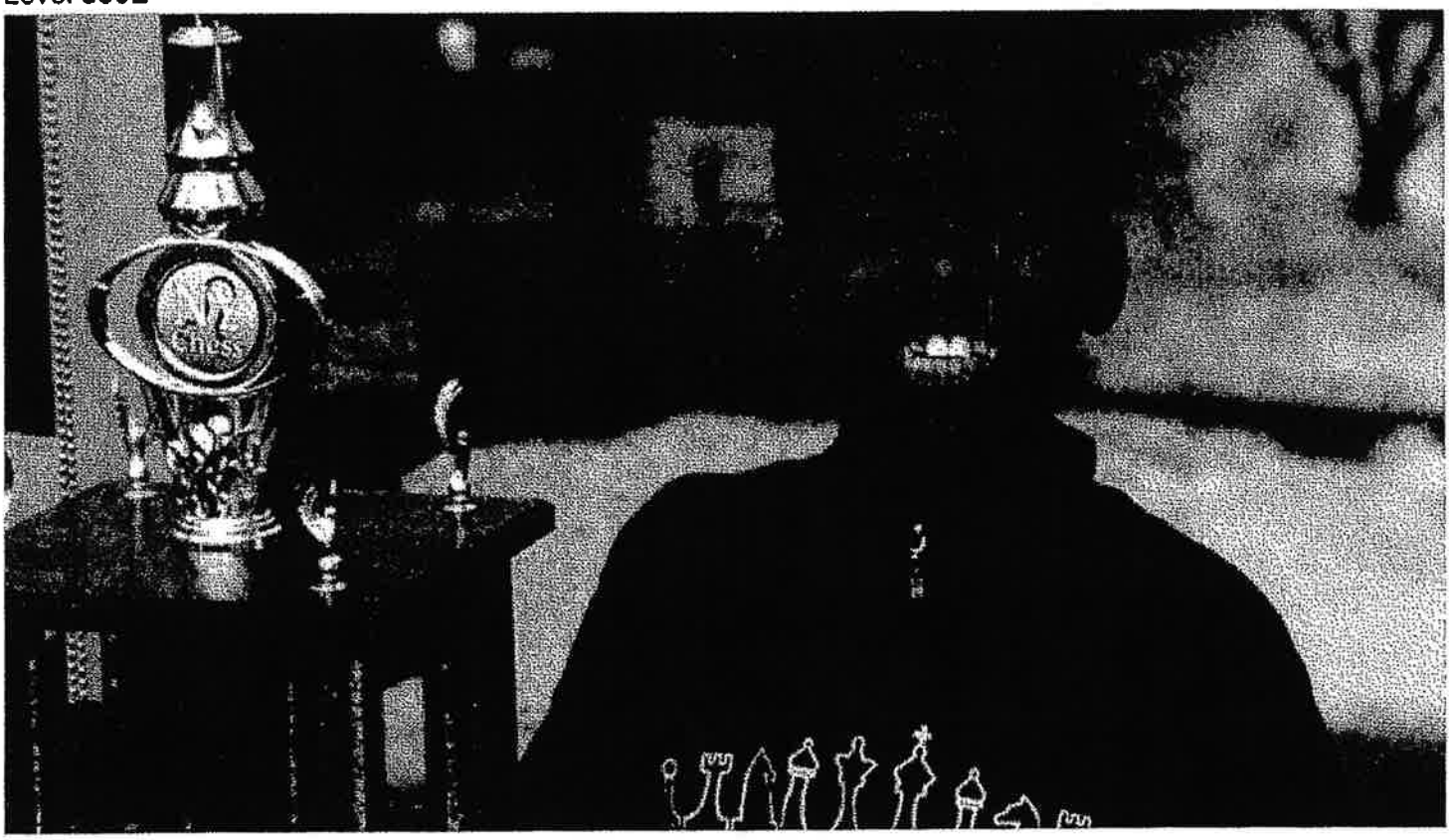


Image 1. Tanitoluwa Adewumi, 8, a Nigerian refugee who had lived in a homeless shelter in New York City, has won the New York State chess championship for his age bracket. Photo courtesy of GoFundMe

Tanitoluwa Adewumi is 8 years old. He recently became a chess champion.

To the surprise of many, Tanitoluwa also was living in a homeless shelter.

Tanitoluwa won the New York State Scholastic Championships for his age group. He beat out other kids from kindergarten through third grade.

"I want to be the youngest grandmaster," said Tanitoluwa. He goes by the nickname Tani.

"Unheard Of For Any Kid"

It was a remarkable win for anyone.

"It's unheard of for any kid, let alone one in a homeless shelter," said Russell Makofsky. Makofsky is in charge of the chess program at P.S. 116, a school in New York City.

Tanitoluwa has not had an easy life. His family is Christian. They are from northern Nigeria. Nigeria is a country in Africa. Christians are being attacked there. His family feared violence, so they left Nigeria in 2017. They moved to New York City over a year ago. There, Tanitoluwa learned how to play chess at school. He and his family lived in a homeless shelter until recently.

Tanitoluwa A Chess Whiz Kid

Shawn Martinez is the school's chess coach. He watched Tanitoluwa learn the game just last year.

Martinez watched Tani succeed. After just a few weeks, he knew Tani had talent.

He reached out to Tanitoluwa's family about joining the school's chess program. Martinez learned they were unable to pay costs that come with membership. Makofsky decided to let Tanitoluwa join anyway.

A student gave Tanitoluwa a chess clock as a gift. The clock makes sure players aren't taking up too much time in their turns. Tanitoluwa's mother took him to regular practice sessions. His dad lets him use a laptop. Tani plays chess online.

He has since won seven trophies. Now, Tanitoluwa is one of the top players in the country for his age group.

"He works very hard at his game," Martinez said. He estimates Tanitoluwa could become a master "in the next year or two." This means he is an official chess expert. The world's youngest grandmaster earned the title at age 12.

Tani's Family Gets Help Through GoFundMe

Tanitoluwa's story has been in the news. Now, more people want to help.

Makofsky set up a GoFundMe account for Tanitoluwa. It is a website where you can raise money for special causes. Makofsky said the family has received offers for a car. Others offered jobs and even housing.

"My hope is that he'll be in a home tonight," Makofsky said.

That wish came true. Tanitoluwa's family has moved into an apartment. They do not live in the homeless shelter anymore.

1 Read the paragraph from the section "Unheard Of For Any Kid."

Tanitoluwa has not had an easy life. His family is Christian. They are from northern Nigeria. Nigeria is a country in Africa. Christians are being attacked there. His family feared violence, so they left Nigeria in 2017. They moved to New York City over a year ago. There, Tanitoluwa learned how to play chess at school. He and his family lived in a homeless shelter until recently.

Which question is answered in this paragraph?

(A) How did Tani learn to play chess at school?

(B) Why did Tani and his family decide to leave Nigeria?

(C) How did Tani and his family feel about New York City?

(D) Why did Tani learn to play chess at school?

2 Which sentence in the section "Tanitoluwa A Chess Whiz Kid," explains why Shawn Martinez wanted Tani to join the school's chess program?

(A) After just a few weeks, he knew Tani had talent.

(B) He reached out to Tanitoluwa's family about joining the school's chess program.

(C) Martinez learned they were unable to pay costs that come with membership.

(D) This means he is an official chess expert.

3 Why does Tani need a chess clock?

(A) to make sure he gets to school on time

(B) so he can be ready when his mother takes him to practice

(C) to make sure he gets to the chess program on time

(D) so he knows the time he is taking when it is his turn playing chess

4 How did Tani's life change because a story about him being a chess champion was in the news?

(A) He won more trophies.

(B) He became a grandmaster.

(C) He got a new place to live.

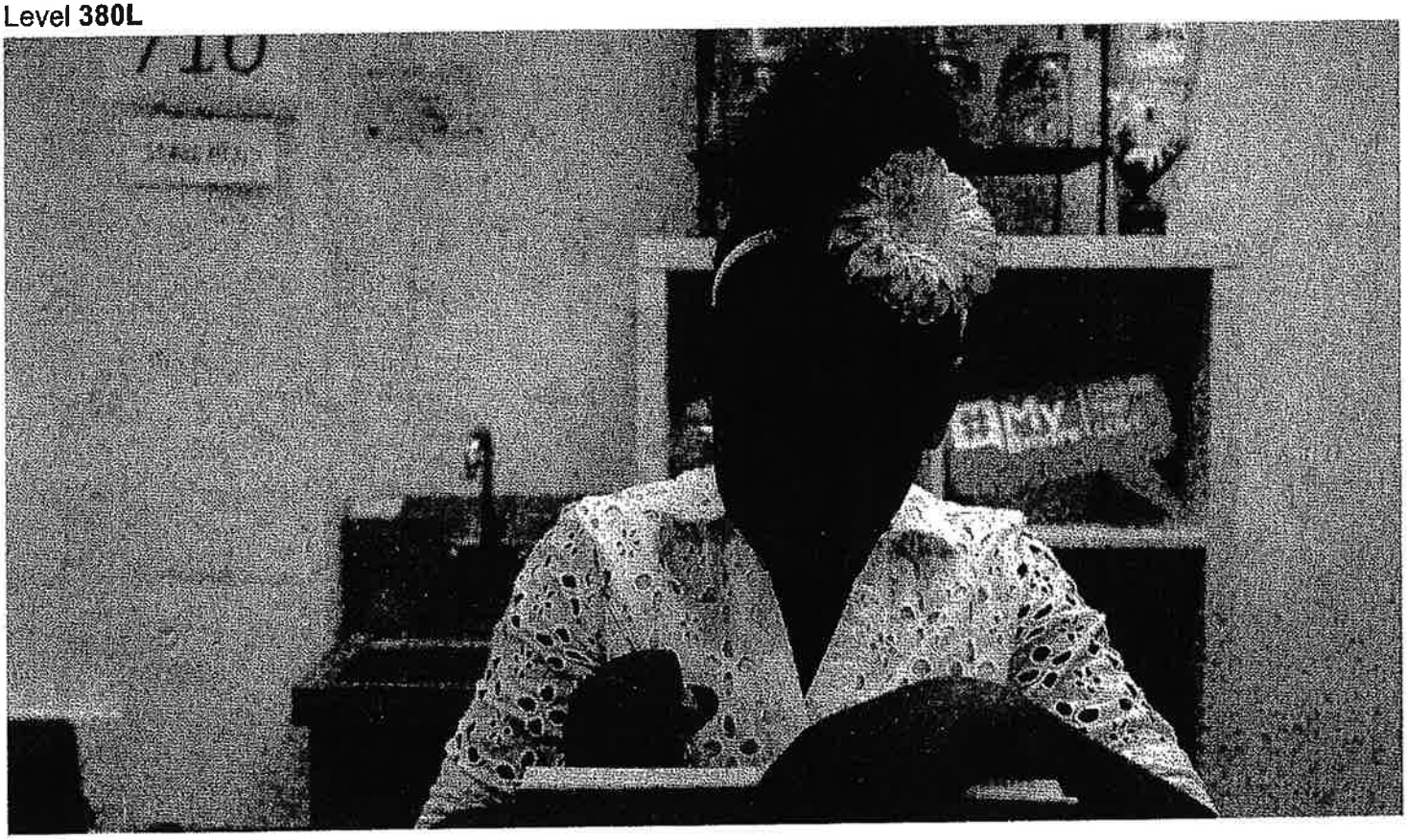
(D) He won a state championship.

Eleven-year-old's lemonade and dessert business takes off

By Anna Muckerman, Baltimore Sun, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.23.18

Word Count **368**

Level **380L**



Owner and baker Jamaria Crump, 11, begins a list of ingredients to purchase while sitting in her market stand on July 31, 2018. LemonTopia, a lemonade and dessert bar, is open three days a week during remodeling. (Karl Merton Ferron/Baltimore Sun/TNS).

BALTIMORE - Ever thought about running a lemonade stand? Sixth-grader Jamaria Crump did it.

Jamaria took a year to come up with the perfect lemonade recipe. She named her business LemonTopia. She sells lemonade-flavored treats. She makes pies, cakes and cookies.

Jamaria built LemonTopia herself. OK, she got some help from Mom.

No Time For A Lemonade Stand

"She begged for a lemonade stand," said Jasmine Hall. Ms. Hall was a teacher. There was no time for a lemonade stand.

Then Jamaria's school had a bake sale in 2016. It was time to try her recipe. She had to sell baked goods, too.

So Jamaria made cookies. She also made cakes. She added lemon to her recipes. Her lemonade was a hit. She kept selling at school and community events. Now she has her own business at a street market.

Jamaria Pays Her Mother To Work

Jamaria pays all her own costs. Her money buys the ingredients. And she pays her mother, too. She pays her for rides to the market and grocery store. Jamaria pays her mother to work at the stand.

Jamaria loves the cooking and mixing. She has to clean up, too. "I make her wash all of her own dishes. That is a constant battle," Ms. Hall said.

The dining room is filled with lemons and mixtures. Soon the dining-room jumble will move. The basement will be a kitchen for LemonTopia.

Doran Brown is a family friend. He says Jamaria is a hit. "She is adorable, and she makes delicious lemonade. She is running her own business," he said.

Popular In Town

Jamaria is popular in town. She has 800 followers on Instagram. She sells out her goods. A local cafe sells her bottled lemonade.

The business can have its ups and downs. "I am very proud of her for sticking with it," said Hall. She wondered if Jamaria would get bored. She worried that Jamaria would quit. But that hasn't happened.

A Good Start For The Future

Jamaria wants to study in Paris. She wants to be a dessert chef. For now, she'll bake and sell her goods. LemonTopia is a good start. It points to a sweet future.

Quiz

1 Where did Jamaria first sell her food?

(A) at a grocery store

(B) at a lemonade stand

(C) at a street market

(D) at a school bake sale

2 Which detail in the article shows that Jamaria is in charge of running LemonTopia?

(A) She added lemon to her recipes.

(B) Jamaria pays all her own costs.

(C) She has 800 followers on Instagram.

(D) She wants to be a dessert chef.

3 What is the section "Popular In Town" MAINLY about?

(A) how Jamaria's business is doing

(B) what types of food Jamaria sells

(C) where Jamaria sells her lemonade

(D) why Jamaria wants to go to Paris

4 Read the following paragraph from the section "Jamaria Pays Her Mother To Work."

The dining room is filled with lemons and mixtures. Soon the dining room jumble will move. The basement will be a kitchen for LemonTopia.

What is the focus of this paragraph?

(A) how Jamaria's mom helps out with the business

(B) why Jamaria chose to use lemon in her recipes

(C) how Jamaria needs a larger space for her business

(D) why Jamaria's lemonade is popular in her town

2.NBT.B.6 - Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

1. Solve.

$$13 + 10 + 21 + 30 = \_\_\_\_$$

2. Which 3 numbers add to a total of 40?

22	10	18	8

Answer: _____

3. Solve.

$$33 + 34 + 26 = \_\_\_$$

4. $17 + 24 + 33 + 19 = \_\_\_\_$

5. Which 4 numbers add to a total of 100?

12	48	30
10	56	14

Answer: _____

6. 45 + 31 + 12 = _____

7. What are two ways that you can make 65 using 3 addends?

_____ + _____ + _____ = 65	_____ + _____ + _____ = 65

8. 27 + 55 + 17 = _____

9. Find the total.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 21 \\ 35 \\ +11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10. What are two ways that you can make 92 using 3 addends?

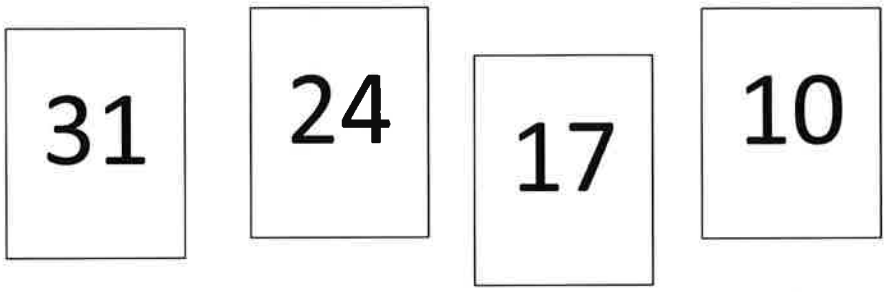
_____ + _____ + _____ = 92	_____ + _____ + _____ = 92

11. Which 3 numbers can be added together to make a total of 50?

27	13
60	10

_____ + _____ + _____ = 50

12. Gunther was playing a card game. Below are the 4 cards he pulled. What is his total?



13. Solve.

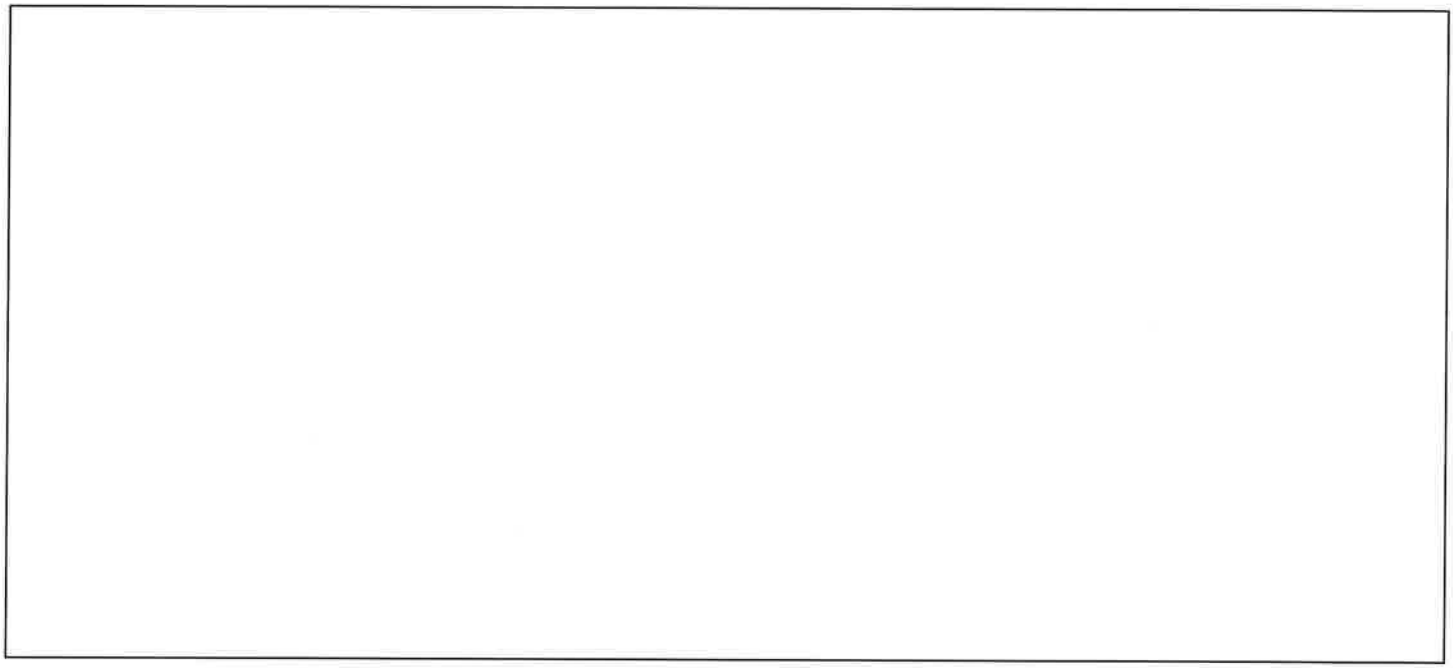
$13 + 10 + 21 + 30 =$ ____

14. Which 3 numbers add to a total of 50?

22	10	18	8

Answer: _____

Prompt: What school subject is your favorite and why?



ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 2

Tuesday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Passage 7

Literature: Legend

Name _____ Date _____

The Golden Touch

Legend From Greece

What happens in the story to change King Midas?

Long ago lived a rich man called King Midas. He was richer than anyone on Earth. Still, he always wanted more.

One day, a wizard granted King Midas one wish. "May all that I touch turn to gold!" At once, his wish came true.

King Midas loved his new power. He spent all day touching things. He turned flowers, trees, and rocks into gold. He turned tables and chairs into gold. Midas was giddy with golden delight.

That night, King Midas sat on his golden throne and called for supper. He took a red apple. But before he could bite into it, it turned to gold. He tried to eat some bread, but it turned to gold. He drank from a gold goblet, but the water in it turned to gold as it touched his lips. Midas went to bed hungry.

The next day, the king's daughter came to him for her morning hug. Before Midas realized what would happen, his touch turned her into a gold statue. "NO MORE!" Midas cried. "What use is gold without my sweet girl? I don't want this golden touch anymore!"

The wizard appeared and turned everything gold back into what it was before. King Midas hugged his daughter, and the two shared a huge breakfast.

Passage 7

Literature: Legend

Name _____ Date _____

The Golden Touch

▶ **Answer each question. Give evidence from the legend.**

1. What made Midas want to end his golden touch?

○ A. It was hard turning things into gold. ○ C. He grew bored with gold.

○ B. He turned his daughter into a statue. ○ D. He couldn't eat or drink.

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. When King Midas felt *giddy* (line 11), he felt _____.

○ A. joyful ○ B. bright ○ C. worried ○ D. ashamed

How did you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

3. Why was Midas foolish to wish for a golden touch? _____

_____

_____

4. Why did King Midas have such a big breakfast (lines 24 and 25)?

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Wenebojo Gets Angry

Ojibwe Myth

Why does Wenebojo change Buffalo and Fox?

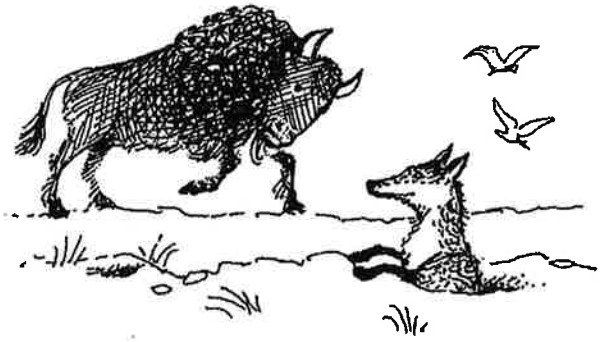
In the beginning, Wenebojo kept watch over all animals. Buffalo had no hump then, and Fox lived in the trees. Buffalo ran over the fields to have fun on warm days. Fox raced ahead of Buffalo to warn small animals that he was coming.

But Fox didn't notice the tiny birds that made nests on the ground. Buffalo galloped hard and trampled the nests. The birds begged Buffalo to be kind but Buffalo paid no attention.

The birds kept crying about their broken nests. Wenebojo took pity. He made Buffalo and Fox stand before him. Buffalo hung his head and humped his shoulders. Wenebojo poked Buffalo in the shoulders with a stick. Fox dashed away. He dug a hole in the ground to hide.

Wenebojo stared at Buffalo and said, "Shame! Shame on you, Buffalo! From now on, you will always have a hump on your back. You will hang your head low in shame forever."

Then Wenebojo called to Fox. "Shame on you, Fox! From now on, you will live in the cold ground. This is because you did not warn the little birds."



So buffaloes have humps and foxes live in the ground to this day.

Name _____ Date _____

Wenebojo Gets Angry

Answer each question. Give evidence from the myth.

1. Who was Wenebojo?

○ A. the spirit who looked after the animals

○ B. the strongest animal in the world

○ C. the leader of the tiny birds

○ D. the king of the fields

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. What made Wenebojo angry with Fox?

○ A. Fox lived in the trees.

○ B. Fox trampled the nests.

○ C. Fox dug a hole in the ground.

○ D. Fox didn't warn the tiny birds.

How did you pick your answer? _____

_____

3. How does the picture support the story? _____

_____

_____

4. How can we tell that Buffalo knew he had done wrong? _____

_____

_____

_____

41. Solve.

45 – 30 = _____

42. Solve using a number line. **28 + 36 = _____**

43. Solve using a number line. **22 + 71 = _____**

44. Solve using sticks and dots.

68 - _____ = 34

45. Solve.

_____ = 34 + 45

32. Solve.

22+ 43 = _____

33. Solve.

17+ 63 = _____

34. Circle which set of sticks and dots will help to find the total?

62 + 24 = _____

||||||.. ||....	......|| ..||	....	|||||| ||

35. Solve.

26 + 43 = _____

36. Solve.

34 + 48 = _____

37. Solve.

51 - 30 = _____

38. Solve to find the total.

57 + 28 = _____

39. Solve.

24 + 49 = _____

40. Solve using a number line. **28 + 36 =** _____

52 + 43 = _____	**22 51 = _____**
28. Solve. **15 + 22 = _____**	29. Which would give you a total of 61? Circle your answer. 20 + 0 + 40 + 1 30 + 0 + 10 + 0 60 + 1 + 60 + 0 3 + 1 + 3 + 0

30. Solve. **22+ 43 = _____**	31. Solve. **17+ 63 = _____**

23. Calculate.

95 - 38	60 - 47	55 – 38 = _____
55 + 29 = _____	24 + 76	27 + 58

24. Find the missing number.

_____ - 29 = 48

25. Find the missing number.

_____ + 43 = 73

26.	27.
Use sticks and dots to find the total.	Use expanded notation to solve.

Prompt: If you could go anywhere with your family, where would you go and why?

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 2 Wednesday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Name _____ Date _____

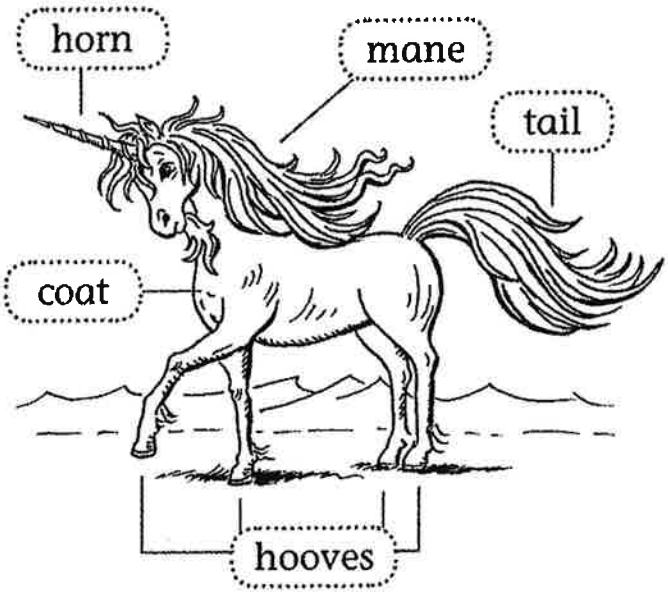
Unicorn Secrets

What makes this story a fantasy?

Do you believe in unicorns? Most people say that unicorns aren't real, so you probably don't. But when my grandmother was nine, she met a unicorn in the woods one summer night. Both were scared and shy, but they became friends. My grandmother learned these unicorn secrets, which she shared with me.

- Swim every night in fresh cold water. This keeps your horn and coat clean so they can shine in the moonlight.
- Sip goat's milk and dewdrops. These liquids give you powerful legs and tough teeth.
- Eat fresh cobwebs every day. They help your mane and tail to grow silky and strong.
- Run along a sandy beach or rocky trail every day. Your hooves and your balance will become sturdy.
- Look deeply into someone's eyes to find his or her true feelings. Eyes never lie.
- Pick your friends with care. Choose only those who will always be kind and true.

As for me, I don't believe in unicorns at all. Still, I think that my grandmother got some very good advice somehow!



Name _____ Date _____

Unicorn Secrets

Answer each question. Give evidence from the fantasy.

1. What do most people believe about unicorns?

   ○ A. Unicorns breathe fire.
   ○ B. Unicorns are friendly.
   ○ C. Unicorns are not real.
   ○ D. Unicorns are very smart.

   What helped you pick your answer? _____

   _____

2. What is the unicorn's secret for knowing if someone is telling the truth?

   ○ A. Swim every night in fresh cold water.
   ○ B. Sip goat's milk and dewdrops.
   ○ C. Talk to friends in the woods.
   ○ D. Look deeply into his or her eyes.

   How did you pick your answer? _____

   _____

3. In lines 7 and 8, the unicorn tells how to keep your *coat* clean. What does the unicorn mean by *coat*?

   _____

4. Which of the secrets make sense for people to follow? Explain.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name _____ Date _____

Horse Sense

How does the title fit the essay?

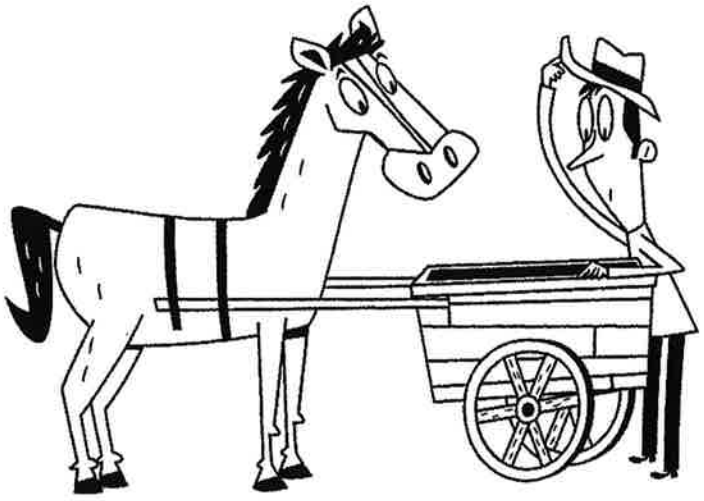
Sayings can stand for something other than what the words seem to mean. Such sayings are called *idioms*. Suppose your dad says, "Hold your tongue!" Does he want you to grab your tongue? No, he wants you to stop talking.

English has many *horse* idioms. This may be because so many people used to have or use horses. Teachers might ask groups to *stop horsing around*. This means to stop acting wild and noisy.

Did you ever get a bad leg cramp? A nurse might call it a *Charley horse*, no matter what your name is! Nobody knows for sure how this old idiom got started.

Can you trust a report that *comes straight from the horse's mouth*? Usually you can. This idiom means that the person who reported the event was there when it happened.

Don't put the cart before the horse is a warning: Do things in order. If you zip your jacket before you put it on, you put the cart before the horse. Maybe you do this because you have no *horse sense*!



Passage 19

Informational Text: Language Arts Essay/ Idioms

Name _____ Date _____

Horse Sense

▶ **Answer each question. Give evidence from the essay.**

1. Which of the following is NOT an idiom?

○ A. Comes straight from the horse's mouth ○ C. Stop horsing around!

○ B. Feed hay to that hungry horse! ○ D. Hold your tongue!

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. Which shows *Don't put the cart before the horse*?

○ A. eating your cereal and then pouring milk in the bowl

○ B. opening the closet and then hanging up your coat

○ C. putting on your socks and then your shoes

○ D. washing the dishes and then drying them

How did you pick your answer? _____

_____

3. Explain what an idiom is. _____

_____

_____

4. What does it mean to have *horse sense* (title and line 25)? Explain.

_____

_____

19. Calculate.

76 - 37	50 - 23	75 – 48 = _____
56 + 39 = _____	13 + 74	27 + 52

20. **76 + 18 = _____**

21. **53 - _____ = 28**

22. **65 – 36 = _____**

14. Use a number line to solve.

$93 - 27 = \_\_\_$

15. Solve.

50 - 34 = _____

16. Solve. **_____ = 22 + 59**

17. Solve. **_____ = 33 + 47**

18. Solve. **74 - 28 = _____**

10. Calculate.

65 - 37	60 - 43	45 – 28 = _____
55 + 29 = _____	23 + 73	17 + 58

11. **67 + 25 = _____**

12. **75 - _____ = 23**

13. **55 – 19 = _____**

1. **_____ + 45 = 63**

2. **26 + 37 = _____**

3. **73 – 26 = _____**

Solve.

4. 45 + _____ = 100

5. 35 + _____ = 50

6. _____ + 25 = 100

7. _____ + 15 = 50

8. 100 = _____ + 80

9. 50 = 20 + _____

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Prompt: Write about a food that you like but most people don't. Why should people give it a chance?

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 2

Thursday

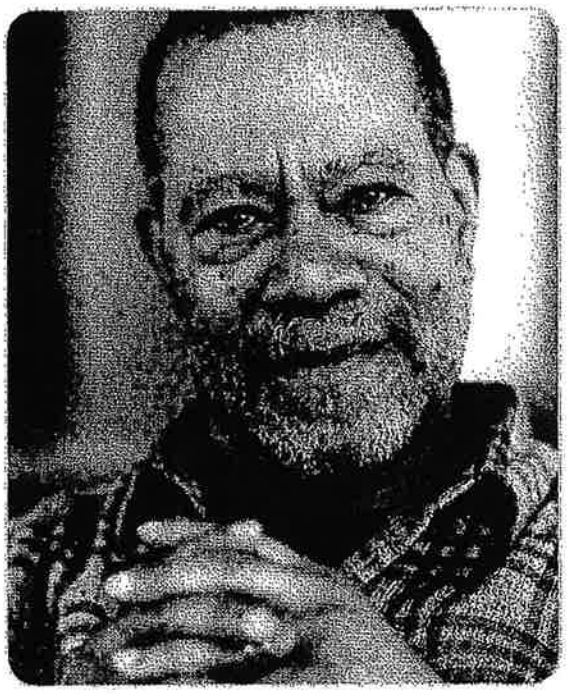
- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Name _____ Date _____

About an Illustrator

Why does the writer use Pinkney's own words?

Jerry Pinkney is a "storyteller at heart." He has been a book illustrator for nearly 50 years. He has made the art for more than 100 books. Many of them have won awards.



Jerry Pinkney

Pinkney began drawing as a young boy. He says, "At some point I realized I'd rather sit and draw than do almost anything else." By first grade, he was the class artist. He always had a pad and pencil with him. When he wasn't using them, he would look for little details all around him.

But school wasn't easy for Pinkney. He didn't read as well as other kids did. No matter how hard he tried, he was a slow reader. He recalls, "I felt calm when I was making pictures. When I was drawing, I knew that I was using my mind."

Pinkney focuses hard when he draws. "I don't see things until I draw them. When I put a line down, the only thing I know is how it should feel. I know when it doesn't feel right. I work with a pencil in one hand and an eraser in the other." He believes that every mistake is a new chance to do better.

Name _____ Date _____

About an Illustrator

Answer each question. Give evidence from the passage.

1. Jerry Pinkney knew that he was using his mind when he was _____.

   ○ A. in first grade
   ○ B. trying to read
   ○ C. making pictures
   ○ D. carrying a pad and pencil

   What helped you pick your answer? _____

   _____

2. What job do illustrators do?

   ○ A. Illustrators erase things.
   ○ B. Illustrators win awards.
   ○ C. Illustrators write books.
   ○ D. Illustrators make pictures.

   How did you pick your answer? _____

   _____

   _____

3. Explain why school was hard for young Jerry Pinkney. _____

   _____

   _____

4. Why doesn't Jerry Pinkney worry about making mistakes when he draws? Explain.

   _____

   _____

   _____

A mother lion adopts a leopard cub in India

By Smithsonian.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.12.20
Word Count **407**
Level **400L**

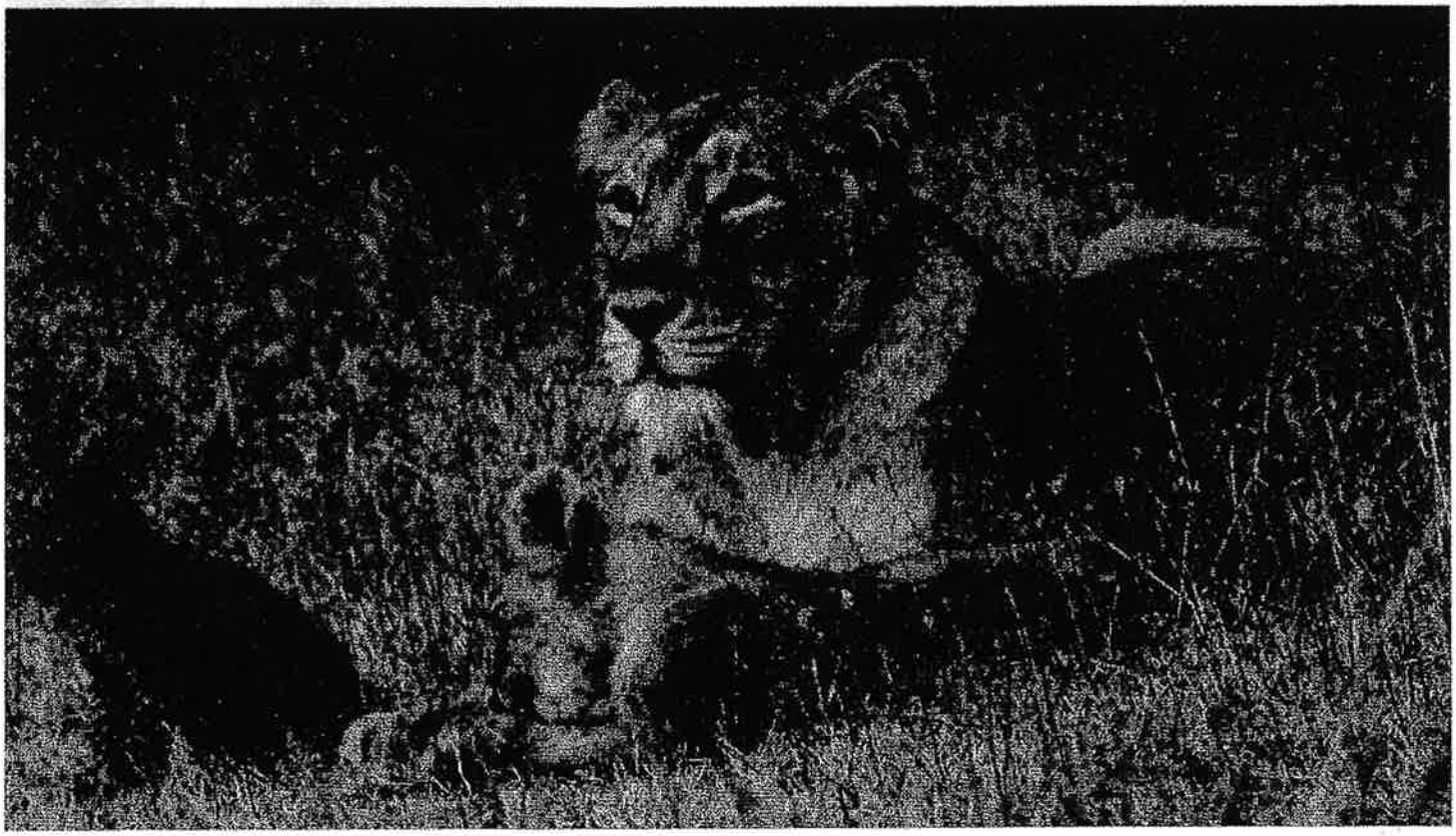


Image 1. The mother lion, her lion cubs and her adopted spotted leopard baby all get along just fine. Photo by: Dheeraj Mittal/Deputy Conservator of Forests in India

Gir National Park is a wildlife area. It is in Gujarat, India. In December 2018, scientists saw something very strange there. A lioness had adopted a baby leopard. She treated it as one of her own cubs. She fed him her milk. The little leopard cub was about 2 months old. He played with her two lion cubs. They were around the same age as him. This puzzled the scientists. It was weird, they said.

Rare In The Wild

This is rare in the wild. It does not make much sense to care for another animal's babies. It takes time to raise babies. It also takes energy. A mother has to feed babies milk. She has to get food for them. She has to keep them safe.

Wild animals sometimes raise other animals' babies. This mostly happens among the same type of animal. Cheetahs do this, for example. Cheetah moms sometimes adopt cheetah cubs. They do this if the cub's mother has died. This helps the cheetahs survive as a group.

Lions and leopards are different types of animals. They both hunt for the same food. That makes them enemies. They do not get along. Lions kill leopards. Leopards kill lion cubs. Even so, this lion mother adopted this leopard baby. She cared for him like he was a lion.

Then the baby leopard died. He was not attacked. He was born with a health problem. This caused him to die young.

A New Mom

Scientists do not know why the leopard was adopted. The lioness was young. She was a new mom. She did not know much about being a mother. She was already making milk for her cubs. Maybe she did not notice that one of her cubs was a leopard.

In India, male lions do not live with female lions. Lionesses are left by themselves after they give birth. A male lion may have acted differently. Maybe it would not have let the leopard stay with them.

We will never know for certain. The cub died so young.

Stotra Chakrabarti is a scientist. He studied the lions.

"It would have been fantastic to see, when the leopard cub grew up, how things would be," Mr. Chakrabarti said.

Quiz

1 Which sentence from the section "Rare In The Wild" explains why it is so strange for a lioness to care for a leopard cub?

(A) This is rare in the wild.

(B) A mother has to feed babies milk.

(C) Lions kill leopards.

(D) She cared for him like he was a lion.

2 What is a reason why scientists think the lioness might have cared for the leopard?

(A) She did not realize that one of her cubs was a leopard.

(B) A male lion would have killed the leopard.

(C) The lioness was friends with the leopard's mother.

(D) The leopard played with her other cubs.

3 Why did the leopard cub die?

(A) He was attacked by a lion.

(B) He drowned in a river.

(C) He had a health problem.

(D) He was abandoned by the lions.

4 Why did Chakrabarti want the leopard to grow up?

(A) He wanted the leopard to find its mother.

(B) He wanted to keep studying its life with the lions.

(C) He hoped other scientists could study the leopard.

(D) He hoped the lioness would keep caring for the leopard.

2.NBT.A.2 - Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.

Directions for this page: Count up – write the number that comes next.

Example:

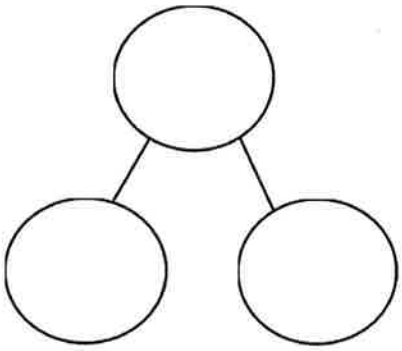
362 363 364 365 366 367

1. 231 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2. 804 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
3. 177 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
4. 639 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
5. 201 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
6. 86 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
7. 900 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
8. 497 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
9. 555 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
10. 383 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

17. Solve.

11 + 9 = _____	2 + 15 = _____	19 + 0 = _____
14 – 7 = _____	3 + 8 = _____	18 – 5 = _____
9 + 8 = _____	11 + _____ = 15	11 + 7 = _____
13 – 6 = _____	_____ = 11 + 8	17 – 6 = _____
_____ = 12 - 4	_____ = 8 + 2	_____ = 12 - 7
_____ = 2 + 9	17 – _____ = 8	_____ = 3 + 10
8 + 6 = _____	_____ = 9 + 3	5 + 8 = _____

12. Fill in the missing numbers. You can use a number bond to help you.

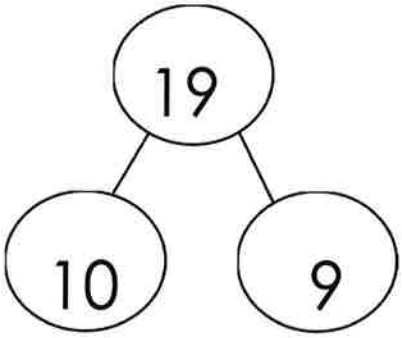


14 – 6 = _____ is the same as 6 + _____ = 14

13.Use the number bond to write two addition number sentences.

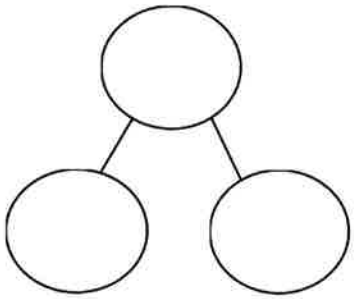
_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____



14. Create a number bond to help you solve.

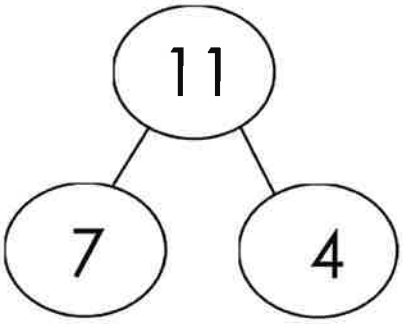
5 + _____ = 16



15. Solve.

3 + 2 + 8 = _____

16. Write the four number sentences that go with this number bond.



_____

_____

_____

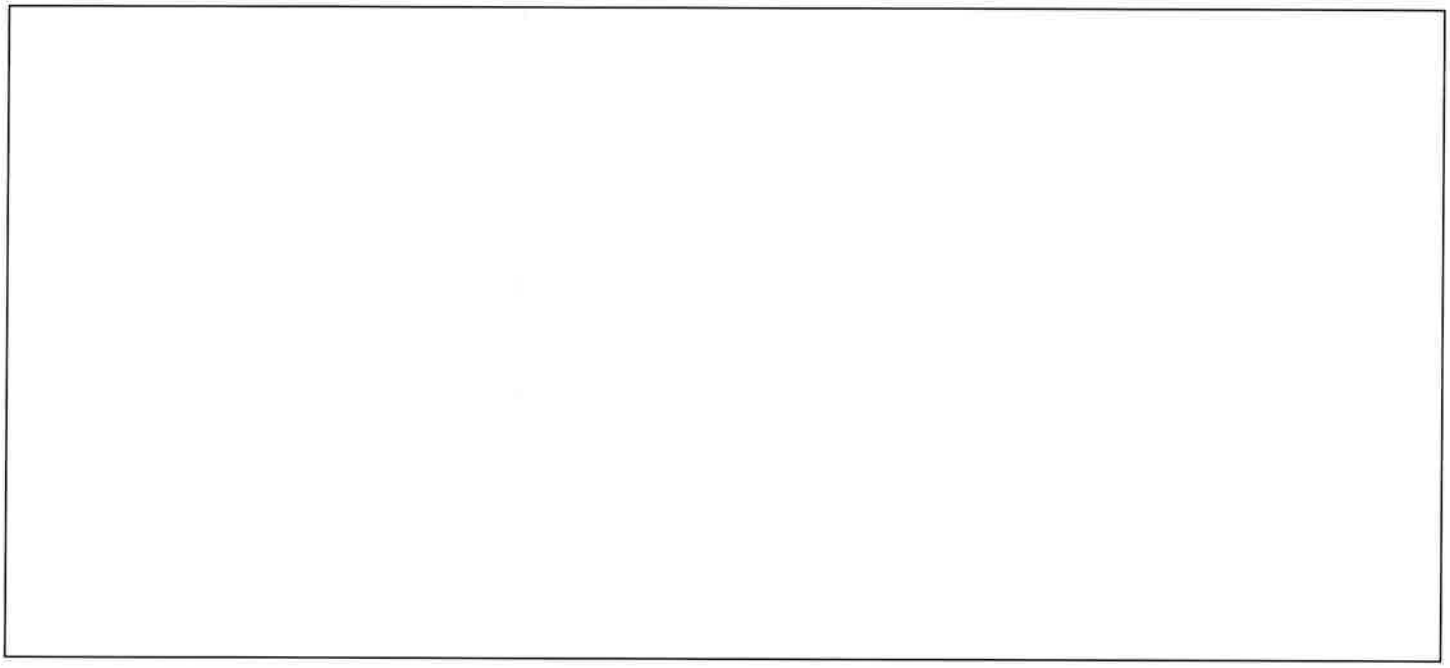
_____

11. Solve.

3 + 7 = _____	3 + 12 = _____	7 + 2 = _____
15 – 7 = _____	7 + 6 = _____	14 – 6 = _____
12 + 1 = _____	5 + _____ = 11	10 + 7 = _____
8 – 2 = _____	_____ = 1 + 5	11 – 3 = _____
_____ = 6 - 2	_____ = 5 + 2	_____ = 16 - 9
_____ = 3 + 8	14 – _____ = 5	_____ = 10 + 6
8 + 6 = _____	_____ = 7 + 3	5 + 8 = _____

ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Prompt: If you could chose any wild animal for a pet, what would you chose and why?



ACHIEVEMENT FIRST

Week 2

Friday

- 2 Math worksheets
- 2 reading comprehension passages and questions
- 1 writing worksheet
- 2o minutes of reading a night (for reading log)
- 20-30 minutes on ELA iReady

Name _____ Date _____

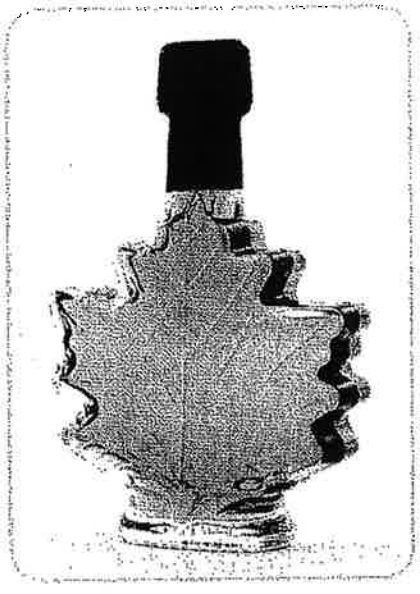
A Sweet Museum

Who might read a museum review?

Vermont is a small state with many mountains. In those mountains grow many maple trees. So it makes sense that Vermont has a maple museum.

Making Maple Syrup The New England Maple Museum is small and plain outside but inside, visitors go back in time. They learn all about maple syrup. They see old photos of sap buckets hanging from maple trees. Murals painted around the walls show the sap being boiled. There are old tools and handmade buckets. Children can even make maple candy and taste it, too!

The Legend Many visitors say that the best thing about the maple museum is a legend they learn about. It says that maple syrup came from a happy accident. An Indian hunter dropped his things under a maple tree. He pounded his axe into the trunk for safety. The next day, he removed his axe. Watery sap dripped down into his wooden bowl. The sap had no taste. But then it was boiled over a wood fire. It turned brown and thick and sweet!



Syrup Today Today people still make maple syrup the same way. They use gas stoves instead of wood fires, but the sweet taste is the same. Discover the sweetness for yourself. The Maple Museum is worth a visit!

Name _____ Date _____

A Sweet Museum

Answer each question. Give evidence from the review.

1. What made watery sap turn brown, thick, and sweet?

○ A. an axe ○ C. a wooden bowl

○ B. an old tool ○ D. the heat of a fire

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. Which best describes *murals* (line 7)?

○ A. modern photos ○ C. stacks of old sap buckets

○ B. pictures painted on walls ○ D. sweet things made of maple syrup

How did you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

3. Why does the maple syrup bottle have that shape? _____

_____

4. What makes this article a review? Explain. _____

_____

_____

_____

Passage 8

Literature:
Humorous Fiction

Name _____ Date _____

The Napping Dog

What are some funny things about this story?

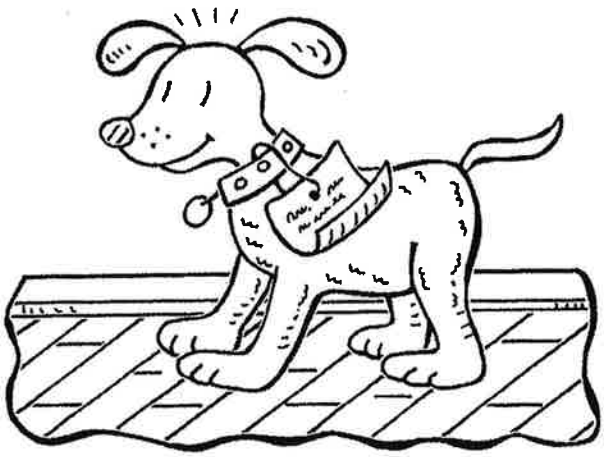
One afternoon a gray dog wandered into our yard. He sniffed around and then lay down. Since he wore a collar and tags, we thought that he probably was making a visit.

We don't have a dog, so my sister and I went out for a closer look. The dog lifted his head and wagged his tail. He then followed us back inside, curled up on a rug, and fell asleep. His legs made running movements, as if he was chasing rabbits in a dream.

After an hour, the dog woke up, stretched, and stood by the door. I let him out and off he went. The next day, he returned at the same time, and we followed the same routine. This kept up for almost three weeks, but we still didn't know whose dog he was.

So I tied a note to his collar. It said, "Who owns this sweet dog? Did you know he visits us for a nap almost every day?"

The next day, there was the dog in our yard again, but with a new note tied to his collar. "This is Scooter. His family has five kids, all younger than seven. Scooter just needs some rest. Can I join him tomorrow?"



Name _____ Date _____

The Napping Dog

Answer each question. Give evidence from the story.

1. Which of these is a routine most children follow?

○ A. reading a map
○ B. giving a speech
○ C. visiting the moon
○ D. brushing their teeth

What helped you pick your answer? _____

_____

_____

2. Who wrote the second note (lines 21–25)?

○ A. Scooter
○ B. the dog catcher
○ C. Scooter's owner
○ D. one of the five young children

How did you choose your answer? _____

_____

_____

3. Why does the person telling the story think that the dog has an owner?

_____

_____

4. Why would Scooter need rest away from his family? _____

_____

_____

8. Solve.

2 + 9 = _____	2 + 11 = _____	7 + 4 = _____
15 – 3 = _____	3 + 8 = _____	17 – 9 = _____
12 + 1 = _____	6 + _____ = 16	11 + 9 = _____
9 – 4 = _____	_____ = 1 + 4	11 – 5 = _____
_____ = 8 - 2	_____ = 5 + 2	_____ = 14 - 7
_____ = 4 + 9	16 – _____ = 3	_____ = 10 + 3
7 + 8 = _____	_____ = 6 + 3	4 + 8 = _____

10. Solve the problem.

10 + 6 + 2 = _____

7. Solve.

1 + 9 = _____	2 + 14 = _____	9 + 4 = _____
19 – 7 = _____	7 + 8 = _____	16 – 8 = _____
15 + 1 = _____	5 + _____ = 15	12 + 7 = _____
9 – 6 = _____	_____ = 1 + 8	11 – 6 = _____
_____ = 9 - 7	_____ = 4 + 2	_____ = 13 - 7
_____ = 3 + 9	17 – _____ = 5	_____ = 10 + 9
7 + 6 = _____	_____ = 8 + 3	6 + 8 = _____

4. Solve each number sentence.

7 + 5 = _____ 6 + 3 = _____ 9 + 2 = _____

3 + 1 = _____ 5 + 8 = _____ 4 + 2 = _____

8 + 4 = _____ 1 + 9 = _____ 2 + 7 = _____

5. Solve each number sentence.

4 + 7 = _____ 3 + 8 = _____ 2 + 6 = _____

1 + 5 = _____ 8 + 6 = _____ 9 + 3 = _____

7 + 4 = _____ 5 + 9 = _____ 6 + 3 = _____

6. Solve each number sentence.

5 + 3 = _____ 1 + 8 = _____ 4 + 2 = _____

2 + 6 = _____ 6 + 6 = _____ 2 + 7 = _____

8 + 4 = _____ 3+ 9 = _____ 6 + 4 = _____

1. Solve each doubles fact.

4 + 4 = _____ 2 + 2 = _____ 8 + 8 = _____

5 + 5 = _____ 1 + 1 = _____ 9 + 9 = _____

7 + 7 = _____ 6 + 6 = _____ 3 + 3 = _____

2. Solve each doubles +1 fact.

4 + 5 = _____ 2 + 3 = _____ 8 + 9 = _____

5 + 6 = _____ 1 + 2 = _____ 9 + 10 = _____

7 + 8 = _____ 6 + 7 = _____ 3 + 4 = _____

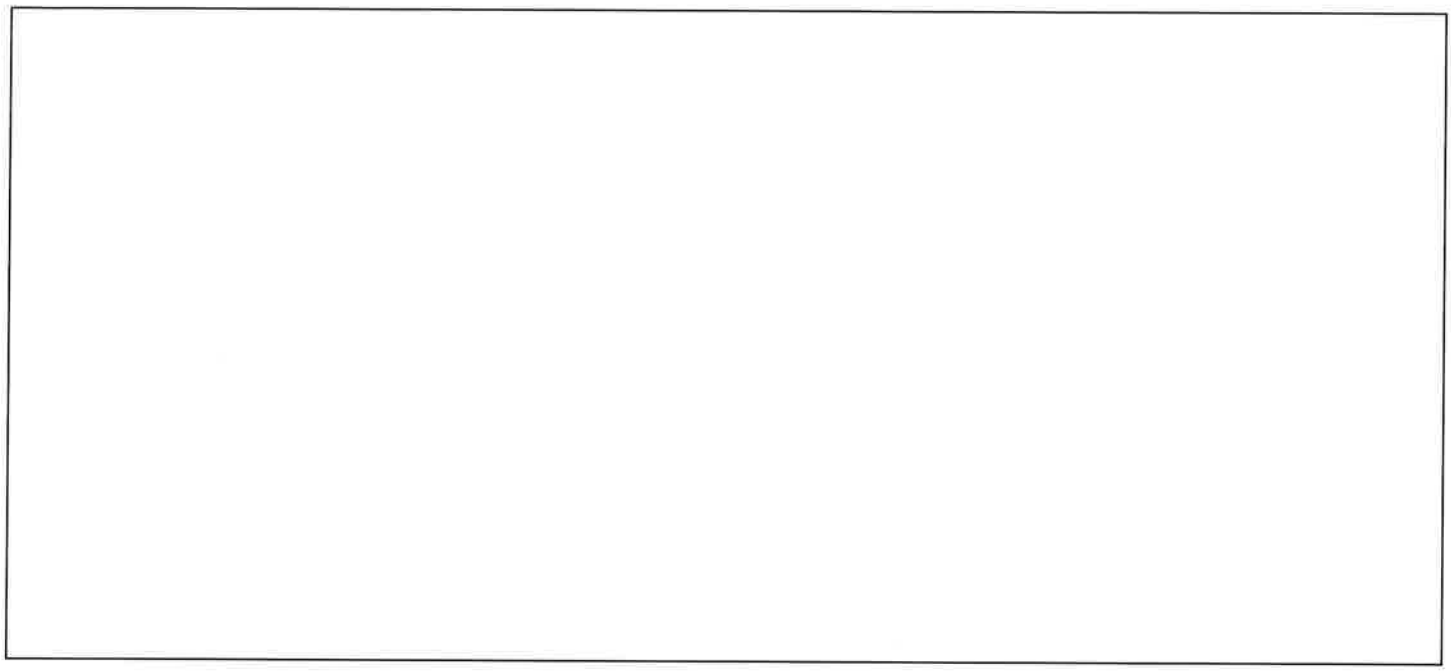
3. Solve each doubles +2 fact.

2 + 4 = _____ 5 + 7 = _____ 3 + 5 = _____

8 + 10 = _____ 6 + 8 = _____ 4 + 6 = _____

1 + 3 = _____ 9 + 11 = _____ 7 + 9 = _____

Prompt: Imagine your class is on a field trip to the zoo and one of the animals starts talking to you. What does he tell you?



ACHIEVEMENT FIRST