

Garden City Second Grade



Remote Learning Packet #4
May 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14



What is journal writing?

Journal writing is a kind of writing that we do for ourselves. Journals are a place to write about things that are important to us.

- Journals can record the events happening in our lives.
- Journals can tell what we are thinking or feeling.
- Journals can help us think about problems and solutions.

- Journals can include words and pictures.
- Journals usually include a date at the top.
- Journal writing is not always organized like other writing.

We might choose to share our journals with a teacher, a parent, or a friend.



Daily Journal Writing

May 5-14, 2020

- For each day, choose one of the prompts below.
- Write at least one paragraph to answer the prompt.
- You may choose the same prompt for more than one day.

<p><u>The Daily Rundown</u> How are you feeling today? What events are happening in your day?</p>	<p><u>Gratitude</u> For what are you thankful?</p>	<p><u>Problems/Solutions</u> Write about a problem you are having and some possible ways you could solve this problem.</p>
<p><u>Important People</u> Think of someone important in your life. Describe this person and write about why they are important to you.</p>	<p><u>Important Places</u> Think about a place that is important to you. Write about that place.</p>	<p><u>Everyday Objects</u> Think about an object in your home or somewhere else. Describe this object and write about why it is important to you.</p>

Day 1

Tuesday, May 5, 2020



Spring

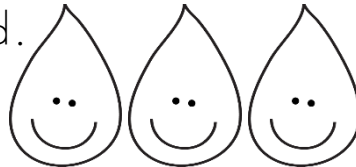
Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Spring

Spring is the second season of the year. It comes after winter and before summer. Spring takes place in the months of March, April, and May. In the spring, the weather gets warmer. The sun rises earlier in the morning. The season of spring is a symbol of new life. Many animals, plants, and insects are born in the spring.

Trees, flowers, and plants begin to bloom in the spring. Birds fly home when the weather gets warmer. They lay their eggs in the spring. Animals shed their winter coats. Farmers plant their crops in the spring.

Spring is also a season that has severe weather. Tornadoes occur in the spring. It can also be a season filled with rain and wind. Spring is a fun and exciting season!



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight the months that spring takes place.



Use a purple crayon to highlight three changes that take place in the spring.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the opinion sentence in this text.

Read and Respond:

What is an activity you like to do in the spring?

****If you are looking at this on your device, you will see the colors. The copied version will be in black and white**

Prefixes- come at the beginning of root words AND change the meaning of the root word.

Here is a list of some prefixes you may see often and their meaning.

un- not; reversal of	re- again; back	in/im- in; into; not
dis/dif- away; separate; not	pre- before	mis- wrong

Unhappy- when the prefix 'un' is with happy it means "not happy"

Redo- when the prefix 're' is with do it means "to do again"

NOTICE: the prefix is in green because it's at the beginning or at the start of the word. Green often means to 'go' or to 'begin'

LET'S PRACTICE!!!

Read each word. Underline the prefix. Circle the root word then write the new meaning of the word.

EX: misunderstand- do not understand (you would circle understand)

remix- _____

undo- _____

Circle all the words below that have a prefix.

joyful unhappy redo misunderstand excited

disable

reread

miscommunication

walked

disrespect

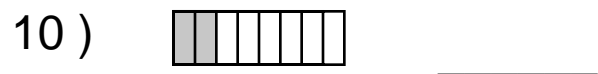
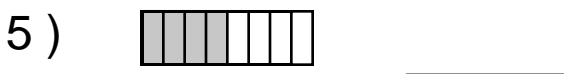
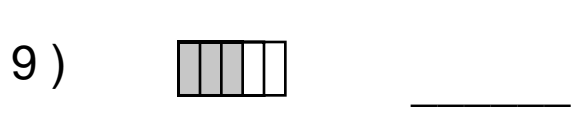
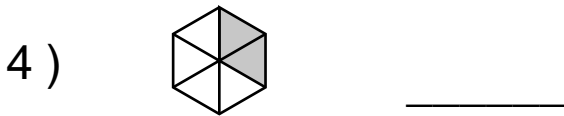
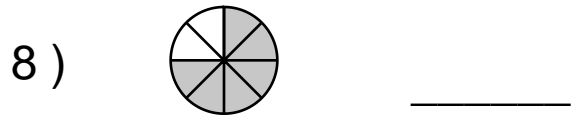
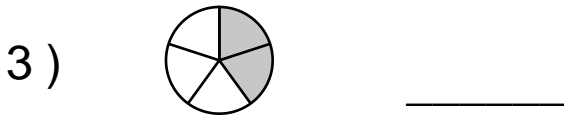
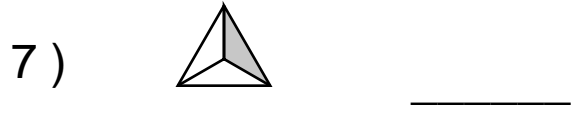
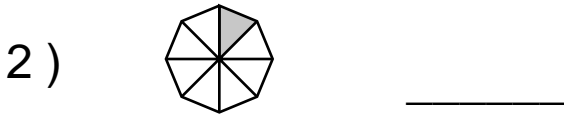
Name : _____

Score : _____

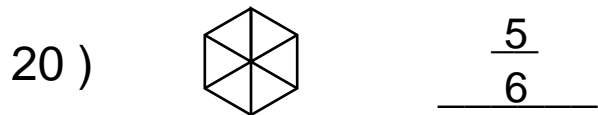
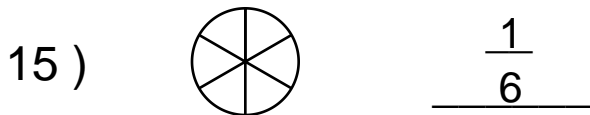
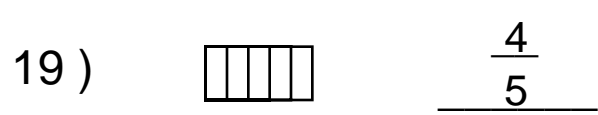
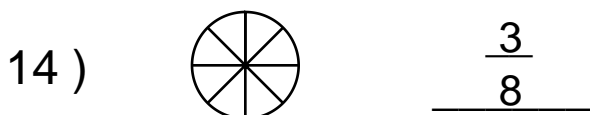
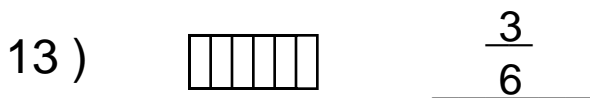
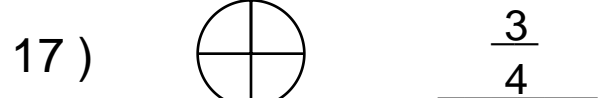
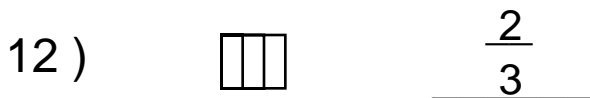
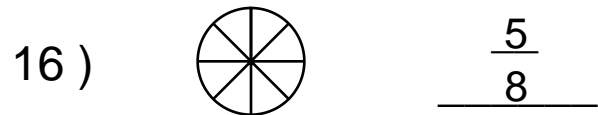
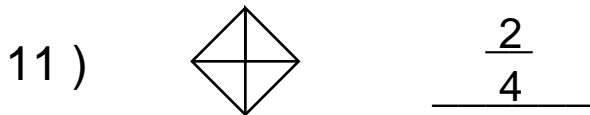
Teacher : _____

Date : _____

What is the Fraction of the Shaded Area ?



Shade the Figure with the Indicated Fraction.



Day 2

Wednesday, May 6, 2020



Plants

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Plants

There are thousands of different kinds of plants. Plants are important to our lives. Plants give off oxygen for humans and animals to breathe. Humans and animals also eat plants for food. Not all plants produce flowers and fruit. Plants like ferns, shrubs, and pines do not produce flowers or fruit.

A plant grows from a seed. The roots grow under the soil. Roots hold the plant in place. Roots also get water to the plant. The stem holds the plant up. The leaves soak up the sunlight. The plant uses the sunlight for food. A plant needs soil, water, and sunlight to grow.

Plants can live on land. They can also live in the ocean. Other plants live in fresh water.

We need plants to give us oxygen and food.



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight four parts of a plant.



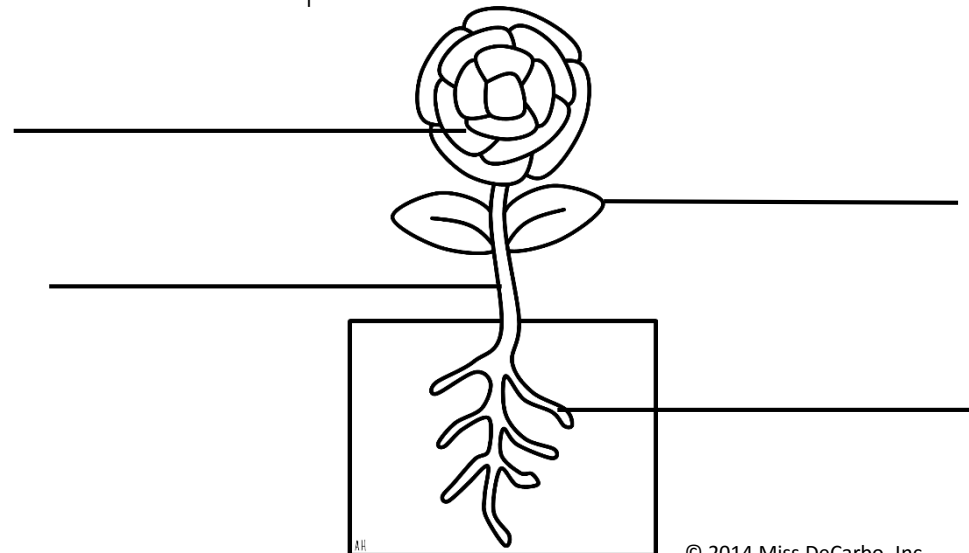
Use a purple crayon to highlight the three things a plant needs to grow.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight three places a plant can grow.

Read and Respond:

Label the plant:



Prefix Practice

Prefix-at the **beginning** of a **root word** and changes the meaning of the word.

un- not; reversal of	re- again; back	in/im- in; into; not
dis/dif- away; separate; not	pre- before	mis- wrong

Underline the prefix and circle the root word in each of the words below. Then match the word to its new meaning.

A.) replay

B.) preschool

C.) untie

D.) dishonest

___before school ___not honest ___play again ___not tied

Prefixes are everywhere!!! As you continue with the rest of your day, look to see if you can find a prefix. They can be found in books you read, videos you watch, or while you're watching T.V.

Name : _____

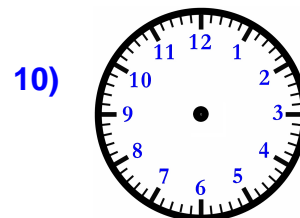
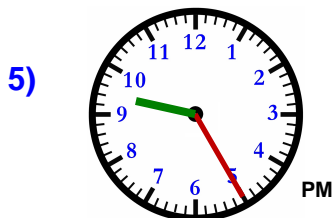
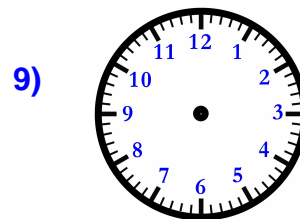
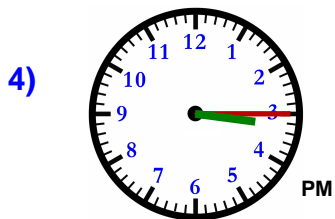
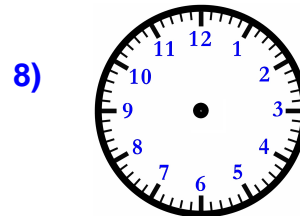
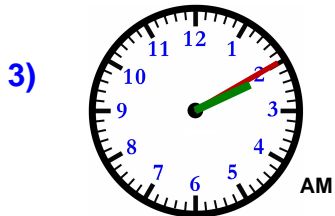
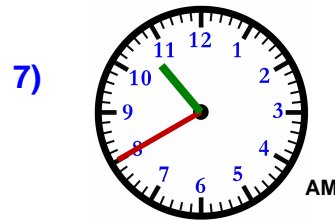
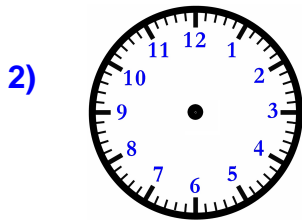
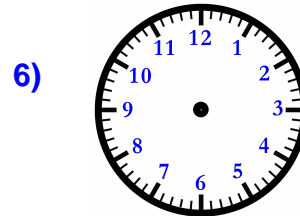
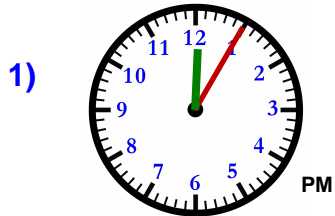
Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Filling In Time On Clocks

Fill out each missing clock based off the time of its pair.



Day 3

Thursday, May 7, 2020



The Water Cycle

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is how the water gets from the sky to the land and back again. It is made up of four parts: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection.

First, the sun's heat turns the water on earth into vapor. The water vapor rises into the air. Then, the water vapor cools, turns into a liquid, and forms a cloud. This is called condensation.

When the clouds get heavy with water, the air cannot hold it anymore. Water falls back to Earth in the form of precipitation. Precipitation is anything wet that falls from the sky, such as rain, sleet, or snow.

The last step in the water cycle is collection. When the water falls from the sky, it goes back into the oceans, rivers, ponds, and streams. The water that falls on land soaks into the ground. Then, the water cycle begins again!



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight the four parts of the water cycle.



Use a purple crayon to highlight what happens during condensation.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what happens in the last step of the water cycle.

Read and Respond:

List three examples of precipitation:

Prefix Practice

Look at each word in the boxes below. Underline the prefix and color in the box. If the word does not have a prefix, mark it out with an 'X'

<i>mismatch</i>	<i>sparkly</i>	<i>redo</i>
<i>peaceful</i>	<i>prepay</i>	<i>discard</i>
<i>unsafe</i>	<i>inbox</i>	<i>slowly</i>

Name : _____

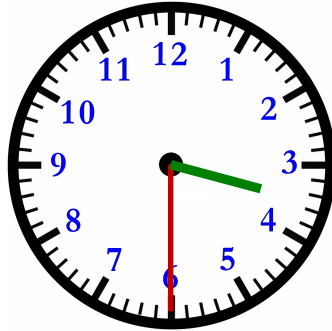
Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____



Clock A



Clock B

What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

How much time has elapsed between Clock A and B ? _____



Clock A

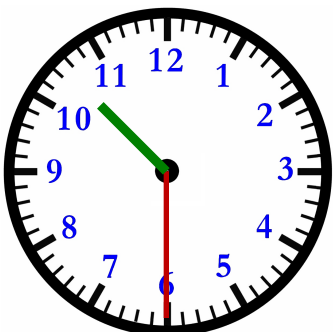


Clock B

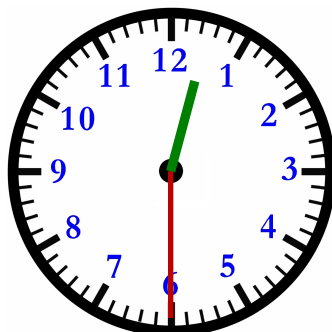
What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

How much time has elapsed between Clock A and B ? _____



Clock A

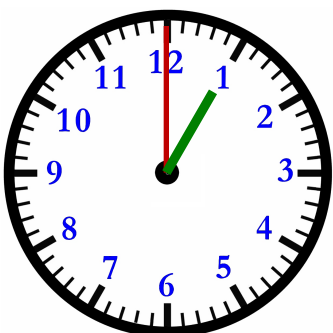


Clock B

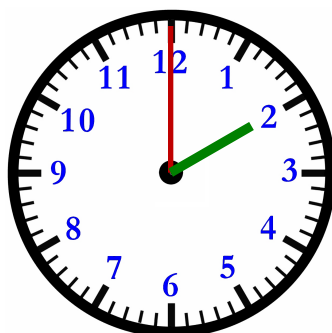
What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

How much time has elapsed between Clock A and B ? _____



Clock A



Clock B

What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

How much time has elapsed between Clock A and B ? _____



Day 4

Tuesday, May 12, 2020



Trees

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

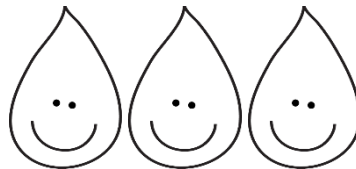
Trees

Trees are very important to our world. Trees give us oxygen to breathe. Many animals make their homes in trees. There are two categories of trees: coniferous trees and deciduous trees.

Coniferous trees grow upward. They have a triangle shape to them. Coniferous trees are very strong. Their seeds grow in cones. A coniferous tree has needles that do not fall off in the cold weather. A spruce tree is a coniferous tree.

Deciduous trees grow outward. They have a round shape to them. The leaves of deciduous trees die and fall off when the weather gets cold. Their seeds grow in a nut or fruit. Maples and oaks are deciduous trees.

Trees are important to our daily lives!



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight two reasons why trees are important to our lives.



Use a purple crayon to highlight the two categories of trees.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight two examples of deciduous trees.

Read and Respond:

What is one way coniferous trees are different than deciduous trees?

****If you are looking at this on your device, you will see the colors. The copied version will be in black and white**

Suffixes- come at the **end** of **root words** AND change the meaning of the root word.

Here is a list of some suffixes you may see often and their meaning.

s, es- more than one	ed- in the past	ful- full of
ly- how something is done	er, or- one who	able- able to be or do

joyful- when the **suffix 'ful'** is with joy it means "full of joy"

worker- when the **suffix 'er'** is with work it means "one who works"

NOTICE: the **suffix** is in **red** because it's at the **end** of the word. **Red** often means to '**stop**' or to be at the '**end**' of something

LET'S PRACTICE!!!

Read each word. Underline the suffix. Circle the root word then write the new meaning of the word.

EX: understandable- able to understand (you would circle understand)

teacher- _____ doable- _____

Circle all the words below that have a suffix.

joyful happily redo understandable excited
teacher

reread powerful uncover beautiful

Suffix Practice

Suffix- at the **end** of a **root word** and changes the meaning of the word.

s, es- more than one	ed- in the past	ful- full of
ly- how something is done	er, or- one who	able- able to be or do

Underline the suffix and circle the root word in each of the words below. Then match the word to its new meaning.

A.) singer

B.) breakable

C.) thankful

D.) kindly

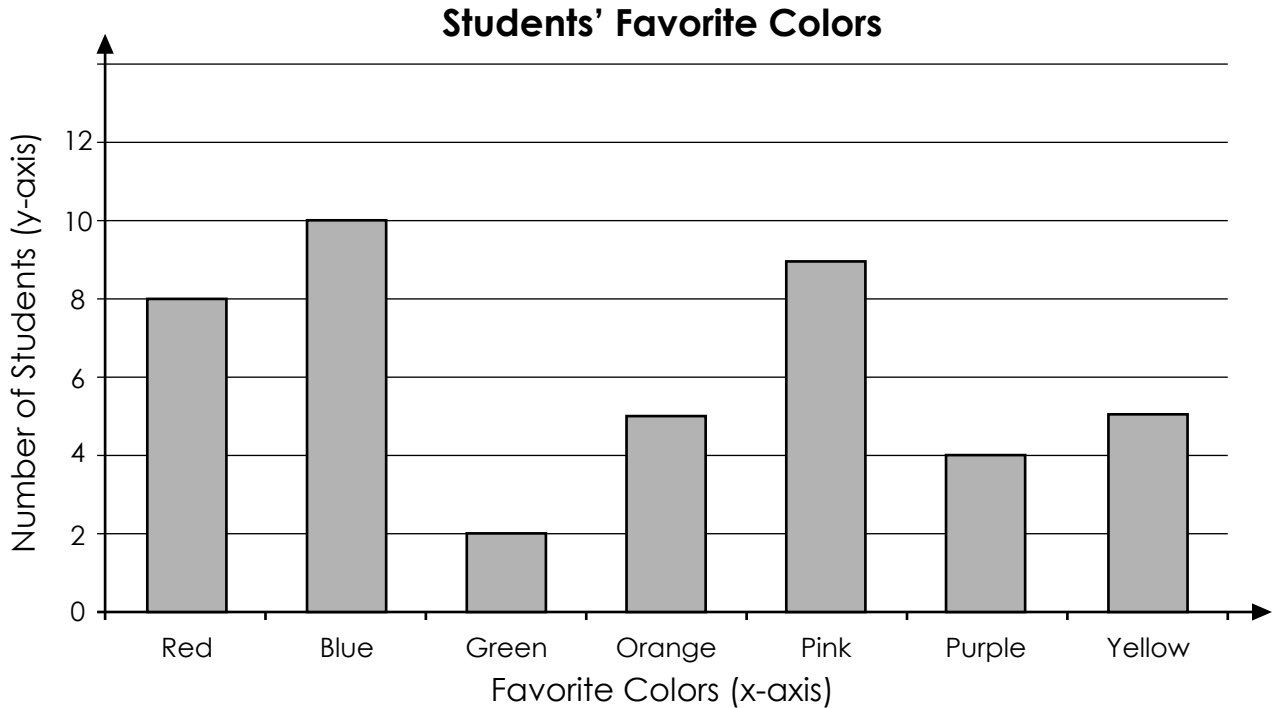
___full of thanks ___in a kind way ___one who sings ___able to break

Suffixes are everywhere!!! As you continue with the rest of your day, look to see if you can find a suffix. They can be found in books you read, videos you watch, or while you're watching T.V.

Name: _____

Favorite Color Bar Graph

The three third grade classes at Elm Tree Elementary School took a vote of their favorite colors and graphed the results. Use the graph to answer the questions.



- How many students chose blue as their favorite color? 1. _____
- How many more students chose red than green? 2. _____
- How many more students voted for pink than purple? 3. _____
- Which two colors had the same number of votes? 4. _____
- How many students chose either pink or purple? 5. _____
- If three more students voted for green, how many votes would green have? 6. _____
- If two less students voted for green, how many votes would green have? 7. _____
- List the colors in order, from most votes to least votes.

Day 5

Wednesday, May 13, 2020



Frogs

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Frogs

Frogs are amphibians. This means that frogs live both on land and in water. Frogs lay their eggs in the water. The eggs hatch into tadpoles. Then, the tadpoles turn into froglets. Their tail shrinks and back legs form. Next, the froglets grow front legs. The lungs develop. When the tail disappears, it has become a frog.

Small frogs eat insects such as flies and moths. Large frogs eat larger insects like grasshoppers and crickets. A frog catches insects with its sticky tongue. Frogs have strong back legs. They use their legs to swim and jump. Some people eat frog legs!

There are many kinds of frogs. Frogs come in different colors and sizes. Many people keep frogs as pets. Frogs are interesting animals!



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight the text that tells what an amphibian is.



Use a purple crayon to highlight what happens after the froglets grow front legs.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight two things a frog eats.

Read and Respond:

What is the main idea of this text?

Suffix Practice

Suffix- at the **end** of a **root word** and changes the meaning of the word.

s, es- more than one	ed- in the past	ful- full of
ly- how something is done	er, or- one who	able- able to be or do

Underline the suffix and circle the root word in each of the words below. Then match the word to its new meaning.

A.) singer

B.) breakable

C.) thankful

D.) kindly

___ full of thanks ___ in a kind way ___ one who sings ___ able to break

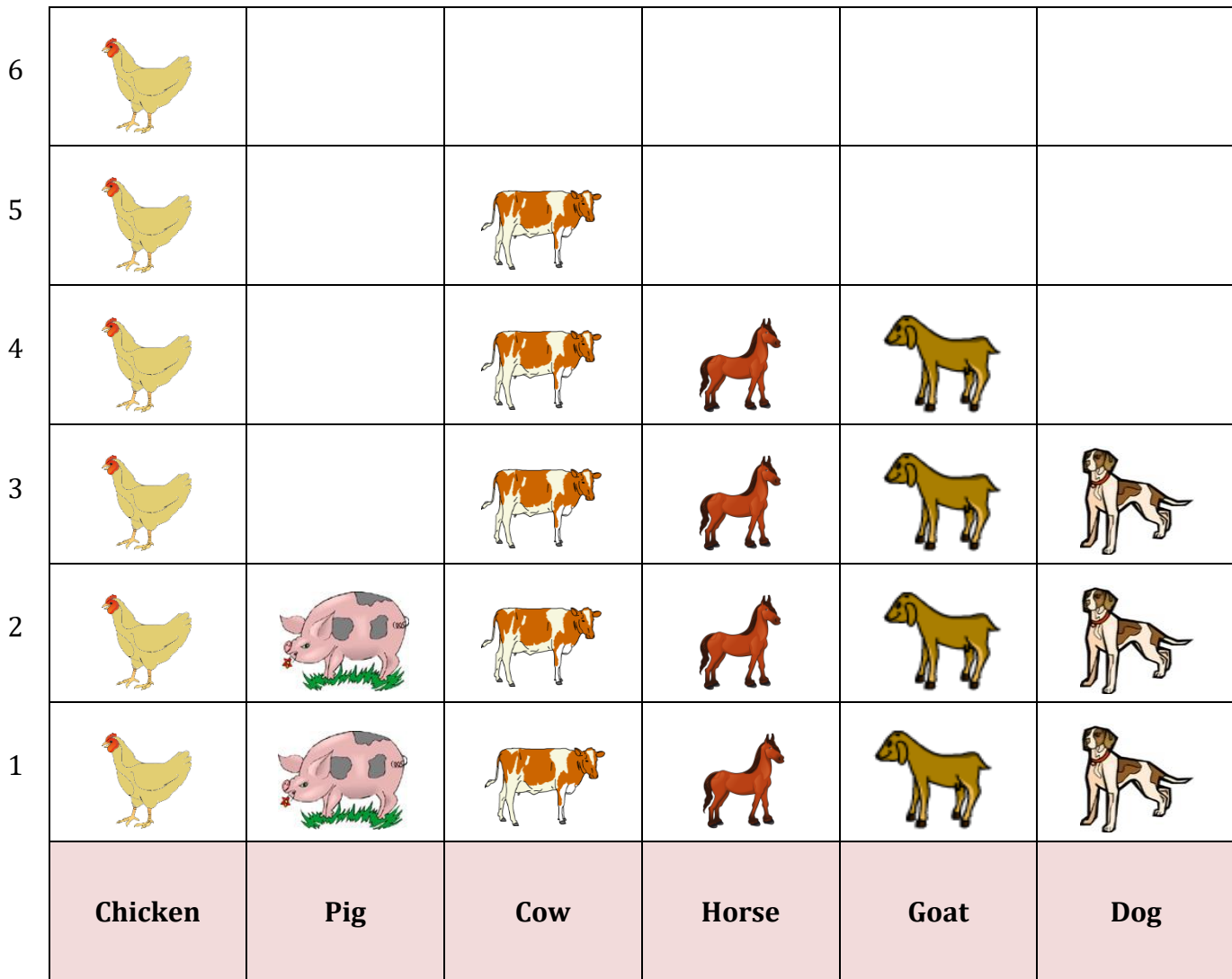
Suffixes are everywhere!!! As you continue with the rest of your day, look to see if you can find a suffix. They can be found in books you read, videos you watch, or while you're watching T.V.

Pictograph - Animals

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Pictograph shows to count all the animals. Use the graph to answer the questions.



- 1) Which animal counts to 4? _____ Horse and Goat _____
- 2) Are there more cows or dogs? _____
- 3) How many pigs are there? _____
- 4) How many animals in the above graph? _____
- 5) Which animal counts to 6? _____

Day 6

Thursday, May 14, 2020



Butterflies

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a raindrop each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

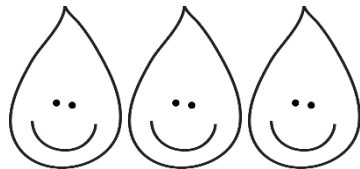
Butterflies

Butterflies are beautiful insects. Like all insects, they have a head, thorax, and abdomen. Butterflies can be different colors and sizes.

Butterflies have two pairs of large wings. As a butterfly gets older, the color on their wings fade. They are excellent fliers. Some butterflies can fly up to 30 miles per hour!

Their body is covered by tiny hairs. Butterflies have two antennae. They use their antennae to smell. Butterflies have a long, tube-like tongue called a **proboscis**. They use the proboscis to drink nectar from flowers.

Butterflies are found all over the world. Most butterflies are found in tropical areas, such as the rainforests. The butterfly is a beautiful insect!



Read and Look Back:



Use a green crayon to highlight the three parts of all insects.



Use a purple crayon to highlight the text that tells what butterflies use their antennae for.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what a butterfly's proboscis is.

Read and Respond:

What happens to a butterfly as it gets older?

Suffix Practice

Look at each word in the boxes below. Underline the suffix and color in the box. If the word does not have a suffix, mark it out with an 'X'

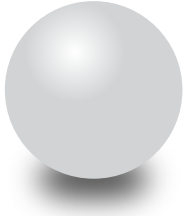
<i>unlock</i>	<i>sparkly</i>	<i>teacher</i>
<i>peaceful</i>	<i>slowly</i>	<i>joyful</i>
<i>unable</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>dishes</i>

Name: _____

Solid Figures

Look around the classroom for solid figures that are similar to the object in each example.

Objects shaped like a sphere:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Objects shaped like a rectangular prism:



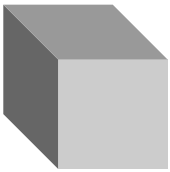
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Objects shaped like a cube:



1. _____

2. _____

Objects shaped like a cylinder:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Objects shaped like a cone:



1. _____

2. _____