

Garden City Second Grade



Remote Learning Packet #5
May 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28



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 19-28, 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>NEW!</p> <p><u>The Daily Rundown</u> Write a poem about anything that is happening right now.</p>	<p>NEW!</p> <p><u>A Small Moment of Joy</u> Write about a small event that makes you feel joy.</p>	<p>NEW!</p> <p><u>Affirmation</u> What is something you like about yourself? What is something about you that makes you feel proud?</p>
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<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>
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<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>
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Day 1

Tuesday, May 19, 2020





History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

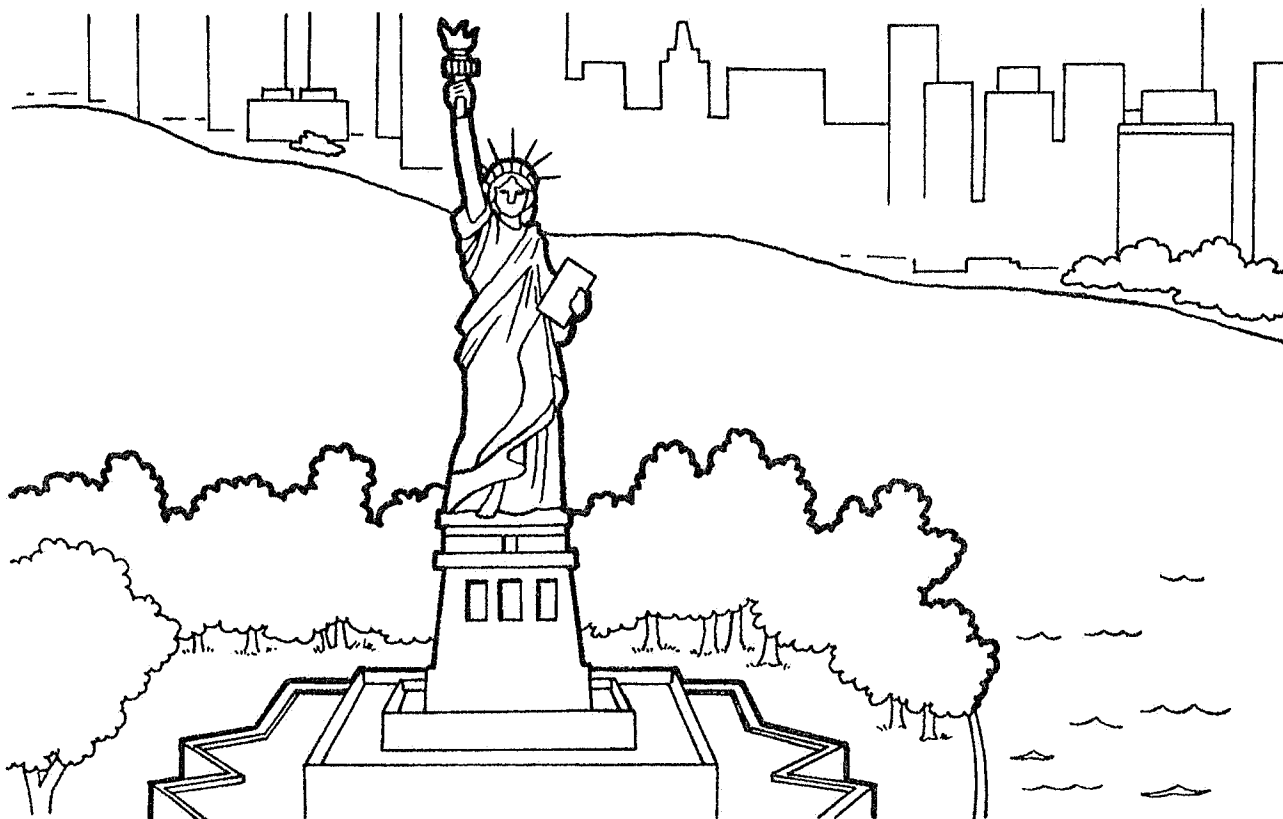
Benchmark: Knows why important buildings, statues, and monuments are associated with state and national history

The Statue That Stands for Freedom

The Statue of Liberty stands on an island near New York City. She has a crown. In one hand she has a light. In the other she has a book. The book has “July 4, 1776” on it.

In 1876 the people of France sent the statue as a gift to America. They put their gift into 214 big boxes on a ship. The ship ran into a bad storm. It almost went down.

At last the ship reached America. But Lady Liberty is so big that it took two years to put her back together! Each one of her fingers is longer than a man is tall. Inside of her are stairs. Each year many people go up the stairs to her crown. At night her crown and torch glow with light. Day or night, she is a beautiful sight.



The Statue That Stands for Freedom

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. The Statue of Liberty is near

- (a) New York City.
- (b) France.
- (c) Washington, D.C.

2. What happened last?

- (a) The ship nearly went down.
- (b) It took two years to put the Statue of Liberty together.
- (c) The French people sent America a gift.

3. Think about the size of the Statue of Liberty's fingers. Next to them you would be

- (a) taller.
- (b) larger.
- (c) smaller.

4. Another word for *torch* is

- (a) book.
- (b) light.
- (c) face.

5. Why do you think that the French people gave America the gift in 1876?

- (a) It was America's 100th birthday.
- (b) America had just won the war to be free of British rule.
- (c) France had just become a part of America.

6. Picture looking out from the Statue of Liberty's crown. The people on the ground below look

- (a) huge.
- (b) small.
- (c) normal size.

7. Would you like to visit the Statue of Liberty? Explain.

Synonym- the same or about the same

Here are a few examples of a **synonym**.

big ---- huge small ---- little tired ----
sleepy

nice ---- kind mad ---- angry cold ---- chilly

Think of a **synonym** for each of the words below.

tiny ---- large ---- pretty ----

Antonym- the opposite

Here are a few examples of an **antonym**.

big ---- little small ---- big asleep ----
awake

nice ---- mean mad ---- happy cold ---- hot

Think of an **antonym** for each of the words below.

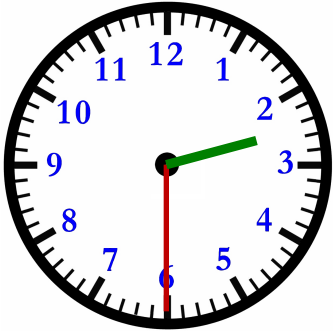
inside ---- up ---- tall ----

Name : _____

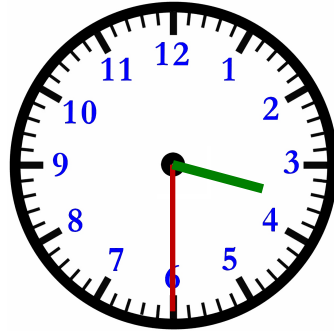
Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____



Clock A

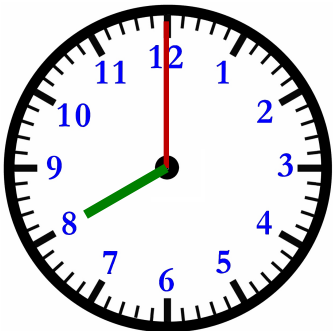


Clock B

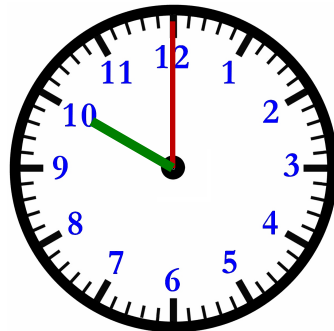
What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

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



Clock A

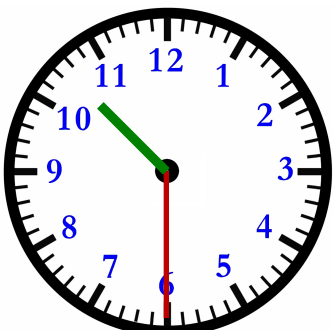


Clock B

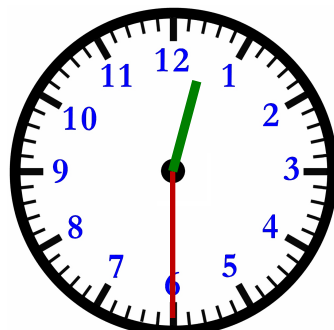
What time is on Clock A ? _____

What time is on Clock B ? _____

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



Clock A

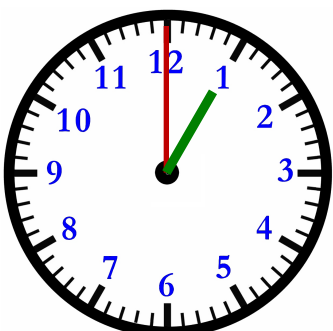


Clock B

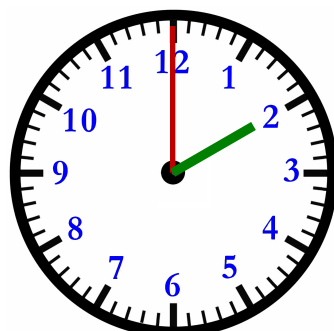
What time is on Clock A ? _____

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 2

Wednesday, May 20, 2020





History Standard: Understands the history of a local community and how communities in North America varied long ago

Benchmark: Understands the daily life of a colonial community

Early American Colonies

When people first came from Europe to America, many families came together. They set up small towns called **colonies**. They built homes from logs. They used tree bark to cover their roofs. Their homes were cold when the wind blew. Their homes were wet when it rained. Each home had a fireplace for cooking, warmth, and light.

The people cut down trees to make beds, tables, and chairs. They had wooden cups and plates, too. They used shells for spoons. Each family had an iron pot. In it they made soup, candles, and soap.

To get food, the men hunted deer and turkey. They fished. Children picked wild berries. The people also planted crops. Everyone, even the children, had to work in the fields. If they did not, there would not be enough to eat.



Early American Colonies

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. Who had to work in the fields?

- (a) the children
- (b) everyone
- (c) the women

2. What happened last?

- (a) The people reached America.
- (b) The people in Europe wanted to come to America.
- (c) The people got on a ship.

3. Why did the people use wood to make so many things?

- (a) They didn't like metal.
- (b) They didn't have the money to buy things at the store.
- (c) There were lots of trees they could cut down.

4. Another word for *colonies* is

- (a) communities.
- (b) farms.
- (c) forts.

5. Why were the homes wet when it rained and cold when the wind blew?

- (a) There were small gaps between the logs in the walls.
- (b) The homes had no roofs.
- (c) The homes had too many windows.

6. Picture an early American colony. Look at the homes. What does every home have?

- (a) windows
- (b) a chimney
- (c) shutters

7. Would you have liked being a child in an early American colony? Explain.

Synonym Practice

Read the 2 words in each box. If they are *synonyms*, color in the box. If the words are not synonyms, cross out the box.

little big	fast quick	jog run
hop jump	day night	high low
joyful happy	sad unhappy	hot cold

Name: _____

Fruit Stand

Money

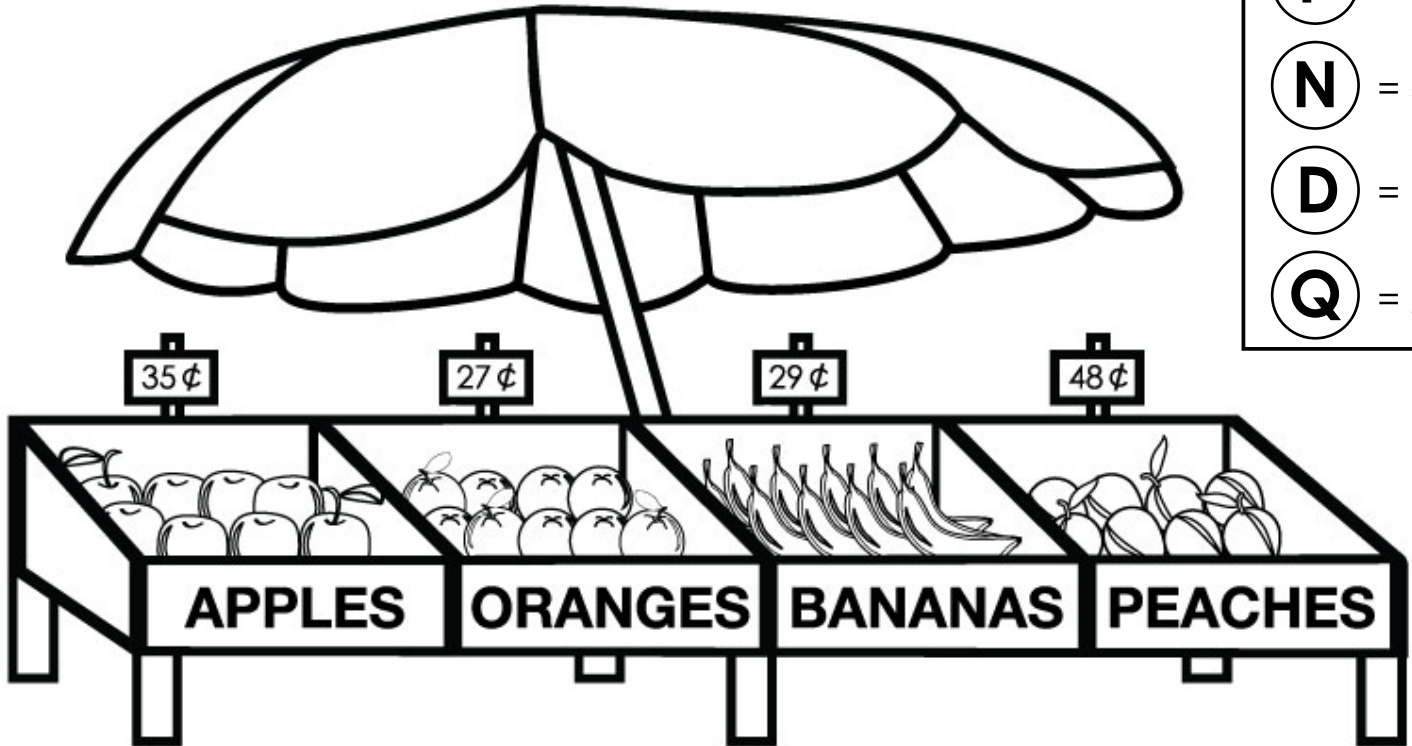
Key for
Drawing Coins

P = 1¢

N = 5¢

D = 10¢

Q = 25¢



1. Draw the coins needed to buy an apple.
Use the fewest number of coins possible. (2 coins) _____
2. Draw the coins needed to buy a banana.
Use the fewest number of coins possible. (5 coins) _____
3. Draw the coins needed to buy an orange.
Use the fewest number of coins possible. (3 coins) _____
4. Draw the coins needed to buy a peach.
Use the fewest number of coins possible. (6 coins) _____
5. A boy has 4 dimes and a nickel.
Which fruits could he buy? _____

Day 3

Thursday, May 21, 2020





History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

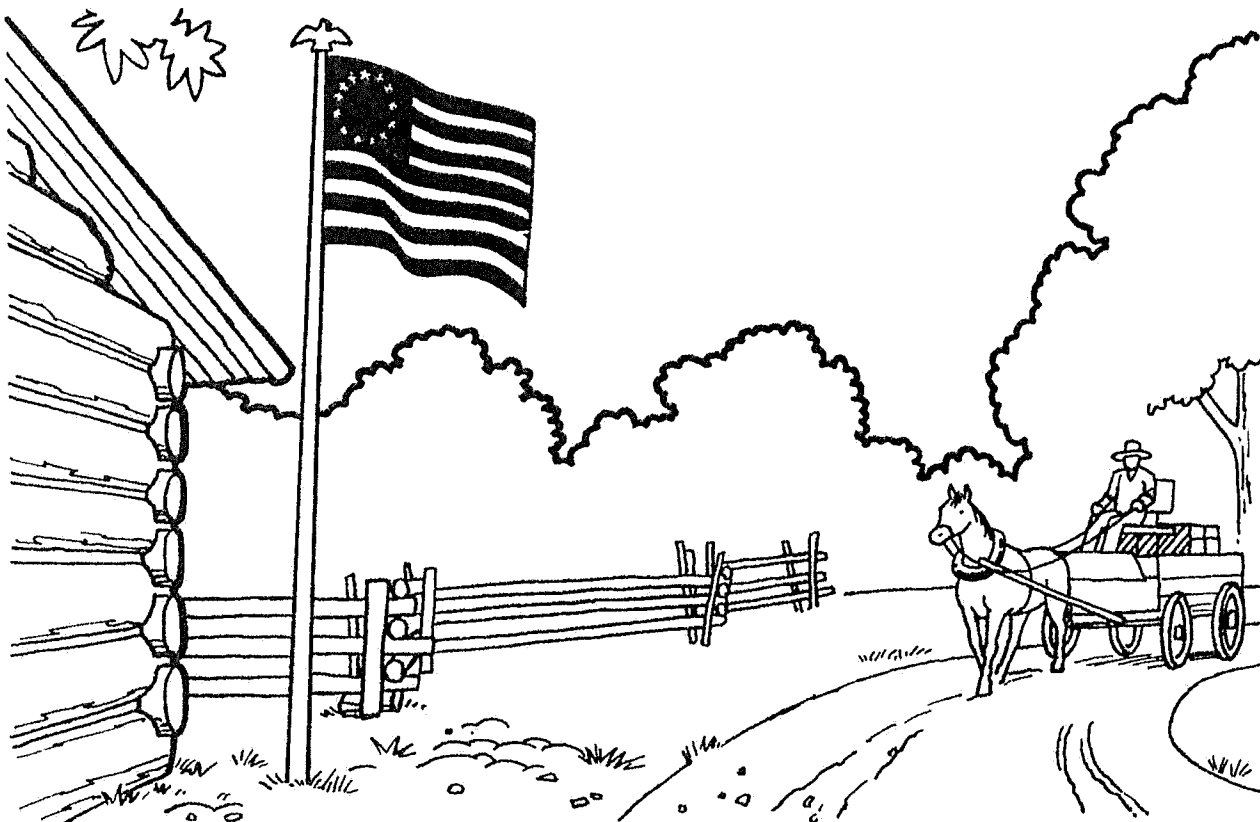
Benchmark: Knows the history of American symbols

She Made the First American Flag

Betsy Ross made the first American flag. She had never made a flag before. But she was good at sewing. She sewed cloth onto chairs in her shop.

In June 1776 George Washington took a drawing to Betsy. He asked her to make a flag from the picture. The flag had seven red stripes. These stripes stood for bravery. The flag had six white stripes. These stripes stood for truth. The flag also had a blue square with a circle of 13 white stars. The blue stood for justice, or fairness. The flag had one star for each of the colonies.

Today's flag looks a lot like that first flag. The difference is the number of stars. Flag Day is June 14. On that day we **celebrate** our beautiful flag.



She Made the First American Flag

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. How many stripes are on the American flag?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 13

2. What happened first?

- (a) George Washington visited Betsy Ross.
- (b) June 14 was named Flag Day.
- (c) Betsy Ross sewed a flag.

3. How many colonies were there when the first flag was made?

- (a) 13
- (b) 7
- (c) 6

4. Another word for *celebrate* is

- (a) sew.
- (b) honor.
- (c) wash.

5. Why aren't the stars in a circle on today's flag?

- (a) Circles on flags are no longer in style.
- (b) Most people don't like circles.
- (c) There are so many states that the stars would have to be too tiny.

6. Picture Betsy sewing the first flag. What is she using?

- (a) a needle and thread
- (b) a sewing machine
- (c) fabric glue

7. If you had chosen the colors for the first American flag, would you have used red, white, and blue? Explain.

Synonym Practice

Circle the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word.

was quick

slow

fast

run

race

Circle the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word.

was kind

mean

angry

nice

sad

The author writes that penguins use their flippers, "to help them move swiftly through the water."

Which of these words means the same as swiftly?

carefully

quickly

slowly

safely

Dr. Martin Luther King gave speeches and held peaceful protests because he wanted all people to have equal rights.

Which of these words means the same as equal?

same

different

unequal

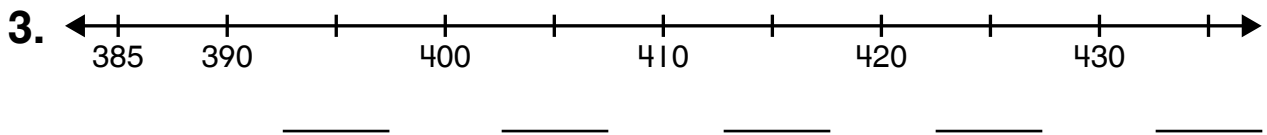
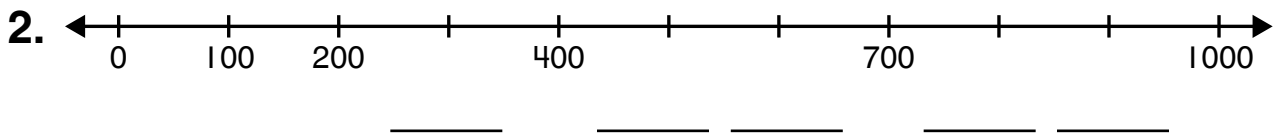
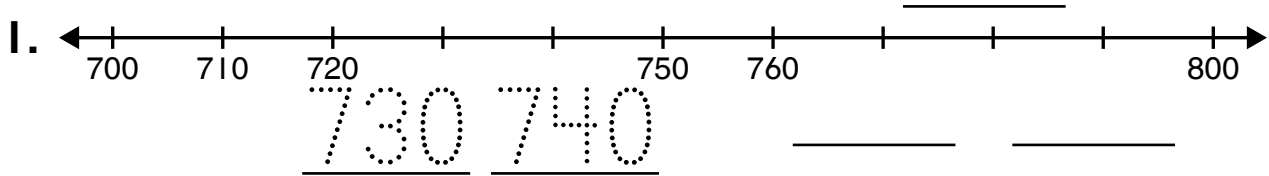
wrong

Name _____

Skip Counting by 2, 5, 10, 100 to 1,000

Skip count on the number line.

Write the missing numbers.



4. Lloyd counts 25, 27, 29 on a number line. Which three numbers should he count next?

- (A) 30, 31, 32
- (B) 31, 32, 33
- (C) 31, 33, 35
- (D) 32, 34, 36

5. Mary skip counts on a number line. She counts 330, 340, 350. What number does she skip count by?

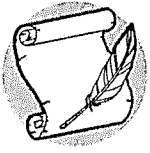
- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 10

6. **Journal** When you skip count by 5s, how do you find the next number?

Day 4

Tuesday, May 26, 2020





History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

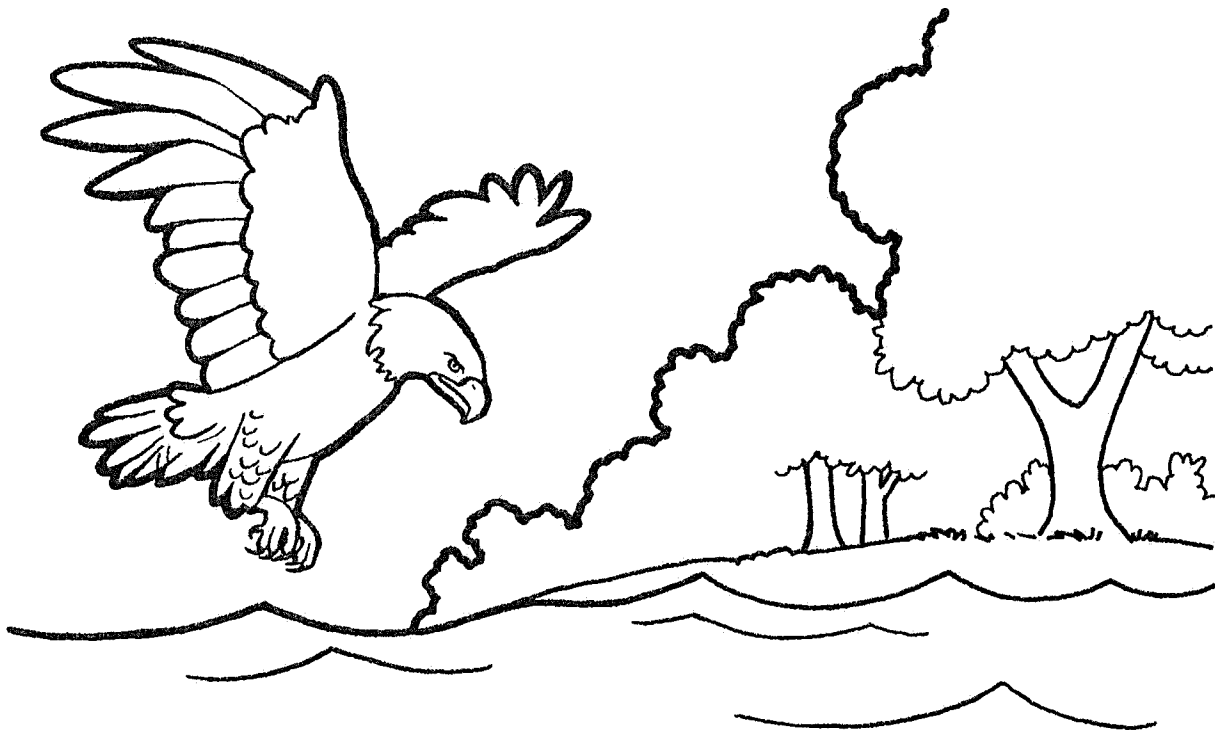
Benchmark: Knows the history of American symbols

The American Bald Eagle

A symbol stands for something. The U.S. flag is a symbol of our country. When you see it, you think of America. The American bald eagle is another U.S. symbol. It was picked in 1782. This beautiful bird lives only in North America. It's strong, and it can live up to 50 years. That's quite a long time for a bird.

The American bald eagle is not bald. It has white feathers on its head. The rest of its feathers are brown. The food it likes best is **salmon**. So it lives near streams and rivers. That makes it easy to catch the fish.

A male and female will stay together for life. Each year they use the same nest. Each year they have one or two eggs. Taking care of their hungry babies is a lot of work. Both of the parents take turns finding food. When one goes hunting, the other watches over the nest.



The American Bald Eagle

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. The American bald eagle is a symbol for

- (a) South America.
- (b) North America.
- (c) the U.S.A.

2. What happens last?

- (a) The eagles pick mates.
- (b) The eagles take turns finding food.
- (c) One or two babies hatch.

3. What is odd about the American bald eagle's name?

- (a) It makes you think that eagle doesn't live a long time.
- (b) It makes you think the eagle's head is bald, but it isn't.
- (c) It makes you think that the eagle lives in North America.

4. *Salmon* is a kind of

- (a) mouse.
- (b) snake.
- (c) fish.

5. Why is it important that the bald eagle can live for 50 years?

- (a) The people who picked it as a symbol wanted America to last a long time, too.
- (b) We don't want to pick a new symbol more often than every 50 years.
- (c) The bird has to get old before it gets bald.

6. Picture an eagle catching salmon. How does the eagle grab its prey?

- (a) with its feet
- (b) with its wings
- (c) with its head

7. Do you think the American bald eagle was a good choice for a symbol? Explain.

Antonym Practice

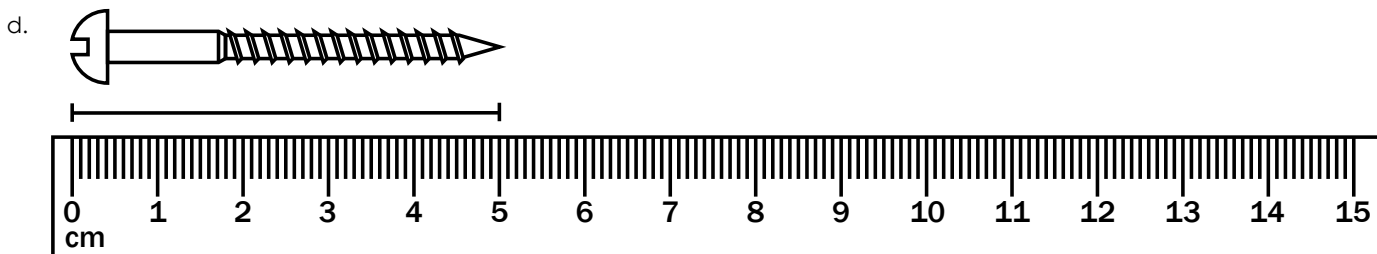
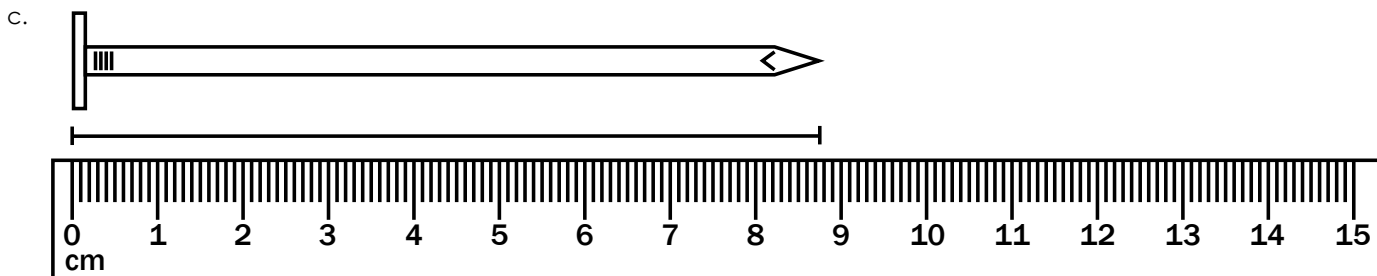
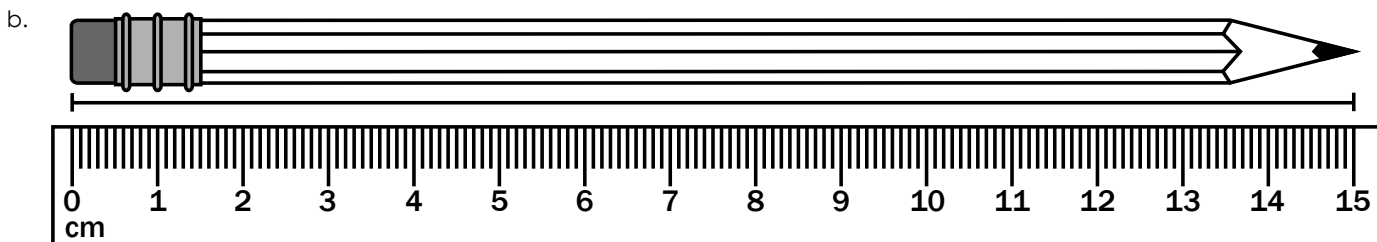
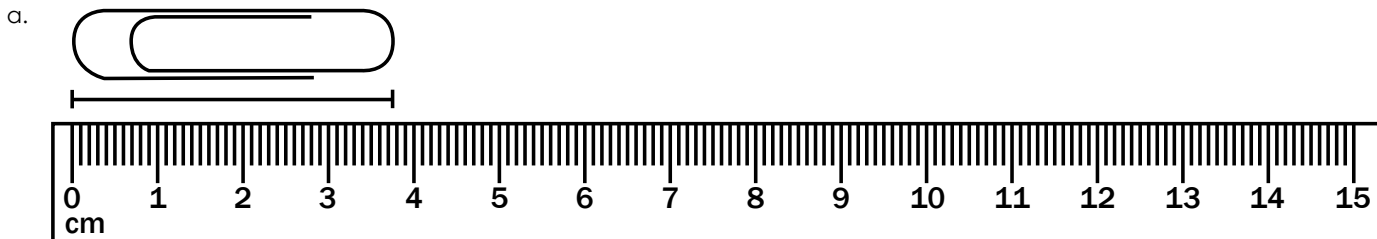
Read the 2 words in each box. If they are *antonyms* color in the box. If the words are not antonyms, cross out the box.

<i>light</i> <i>dark</i>	<i>sunny</i> <i>bright</i>	<i>happy</i> <i>sad</i>
<i>pretty</i> <i>beautiful</i>	<i>fast</i> <i>slow</i>	<i>night</i> <i>day</i>

Name: _____

Measuring Centimeters

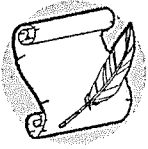
Measure each object with the ruler shown. Round to the nearest centimeter.



Day 5

Wednesday, May 27, 2020





History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

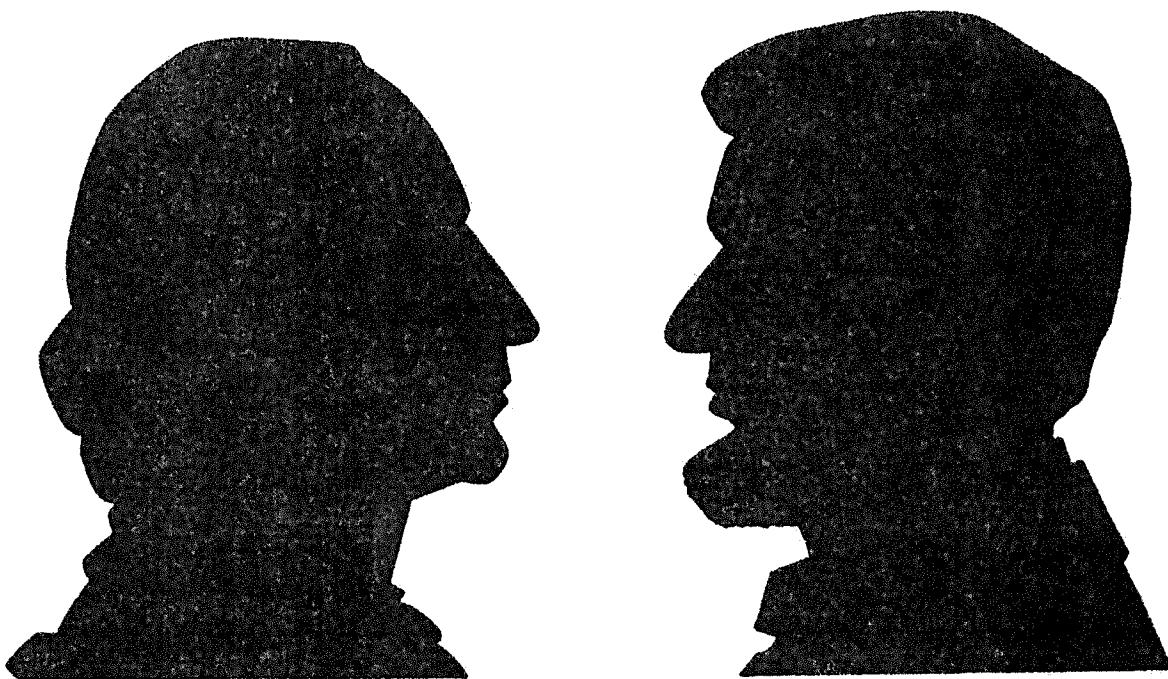
Benchmark: Understands the reasons that Americans celebrate national holidays

Presidents' Day

Over 200 years ago Americans had to fight to be free from British rule. George Washington led the fight and won. Then he led America for another eight years as the first president. We call him the Father of our Country. Our country's capital is named for him.

Abe Lincoln was another president. He did not want people to have **slaves**. He said that one person could not own another. The people in the North said that Lincoln was right. The people in the South said that he was not. This led to the Civil War. The men from the North fought the men from the South. When the war ended, everyone was free.

Both leaders believed in freedom. Both had to fight a war to make people free. Both were born in February. Now a day in February honors them. We call it Presidents' Day.



Presidents' Day

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. Who did George Washington fight?

- (a) the British
- (b) Abe Lincoln
- (c) the Mexicans

2. What happened first?

- (a) George Washington was president.
- (b) Abe Lincoln was president.
- (c) The Northern states and Southern states fought each other.

3. After the Civil War

- (a) people started to own slaves.
- (b) all slaves were free.
- (c) American had to fight the British.

4. What are *slaves*?

- (a) people who fight
- (b) people who do work
- (c) people who belong to another person

5. The capital of the United States of America is

- (a) Washington, D.C.
- (b) Philadelphia.
- (c) Boston.

6. Picture the month of February on the calendar. It has

- (a) all odd numbers for its dates.
- (b) more days than any other month.
- (c) fewer days than any other month.

7. Do you think that it's fair that Washington and Lincoln are the only presidents that have a holiday? Explain.

Antonym Practice

Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

was inside

over

under

beside

outside

Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

was loud

noisy

quiet

yell

scream

The author writes, "They started by testing kites and then gliders." Which of these words means the opposite of started?

began

finished

last

continued

The kids were very happy to see their teacher again. Which of these words means the opposite of happy?

nervous

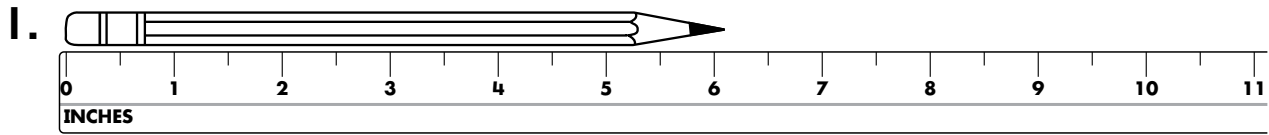
excited

sad

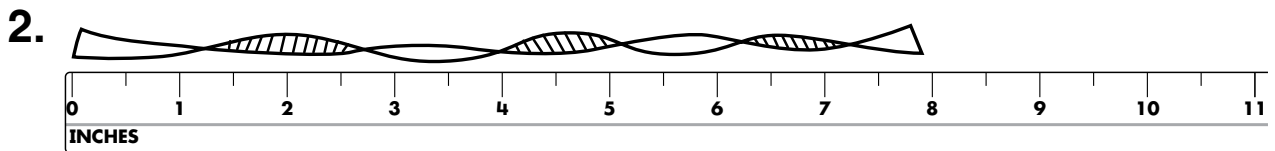
joyful

Name _____

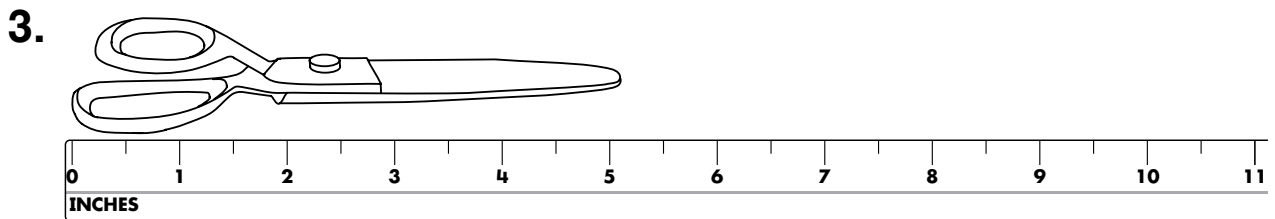
About how long is the object?



- (A) about 5 inches (C) about 7 inches
(B) about 6 inches (D) about 8 inches



- (A) about 9 inches (C) about 7 inches
(B) about 8 inches (D) about 6 inches



- (A) about 5 inches (C) about 7 inches
(B) about 6 inches (D) about 8 inches

4. **Writing in Math** Tell how you use inches to measure length.

Day 6

Thursday, May 28, 2020





History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

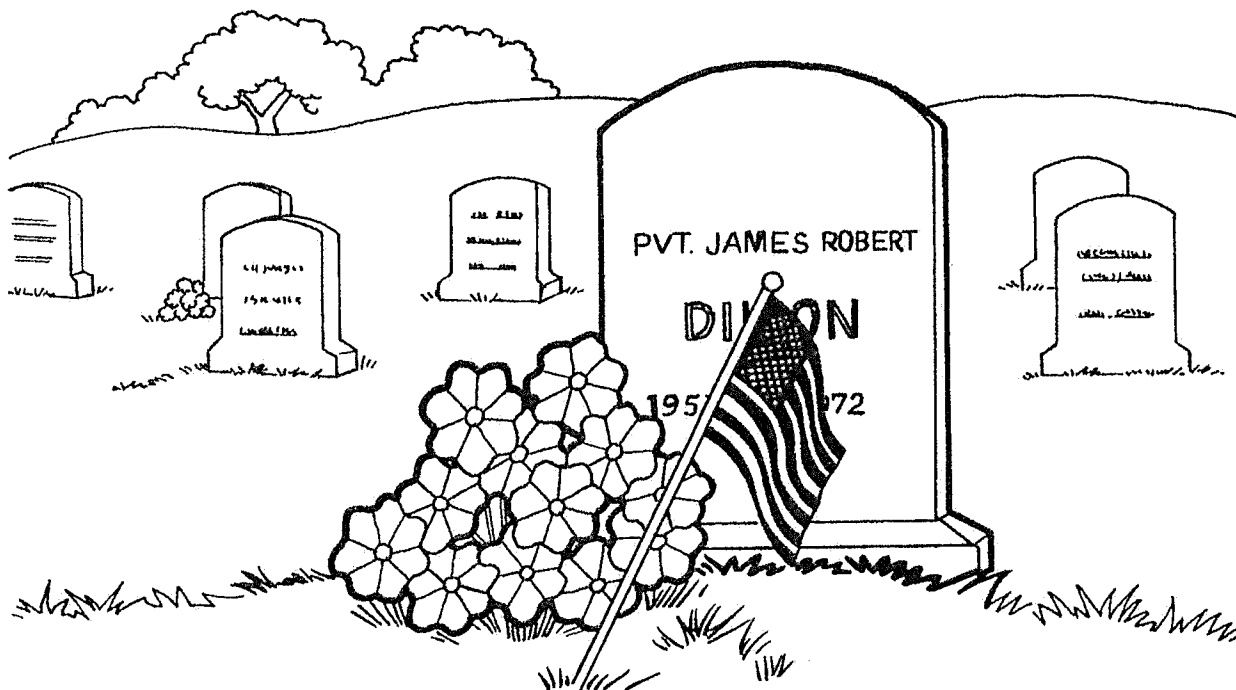
Benchmark: Understands the reasons that Americans celebrate national holidays

Memorial Day

In 1866 some women showed that they cared about the **soldiers** who had died in the Civil War. They put flowers on their graves. They did it for men from both sides. They wanted to honor them all. Newspapers wrote about their kind act.

People thought it was a good idea. So a day was set aside to do this. We call it Memorial Day. It is on the last Monday of May each year. On this day we think of all of the men and women who have fought for America. We think of those who fought in the Civil War and all of the wars before and since. Many of them gave their lives for our country. It is a day to think about how happy we are to be free.

We get Memorial Day off from school. There are parades and speeches. Flowers or flags are put on graves.



Memorial Day

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. Memorial Day honors

- (a) the people who fought in the Civil War.
- (b) the people who fought in the most recent war.
- (c) the people who fought in any American war.

2. What happened first?

- (a) Newspapers wrote about what was done.
- (b) Women put flowers on graves.
- (c) Memorial Day became a holiday.

3. What other American holiday also honors soldiers?

- (a) Veterans' Day
- (b) Presidents' Day
- (c) Columbus Day

4. Soldiers are

- (a) people who fight for their country.
- (b) people who write newspaper stories.
- (c) people who put flowers on graves.

5. Why do Americans fight wars?

- (a) to make money
- (b) to keep our country free
- (c) to remember people who have died

6. Picture a graveyard the day after Memorial Day. What do you see?

- (a) posters and cards
- (b) balloons and ribbons
- (c) flowers and flags

7. Do you think that the women who put flowers on graves thought that they were starting a national holiday? Explain.

Synonym and Antonym Wrap Up

Circle the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word.

was big

little

tiny

small

bulky

Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

was pretty

beautiful

ugly

cute

kind

The author writes that penguins use their flippers, "to help them move quickly through the water."

Which of these words means the same as quickly?

swiftly

carefully

slowly

safely

The kids were sad to return back to school after such a long break. Which of these words means the opposite of sad?

upset

scared

angry

happy

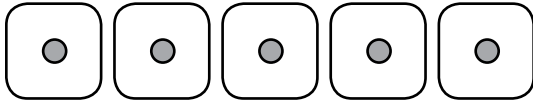
Name _____

Repeated Addition

Use the model.

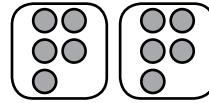
Complete each sentence.

1. ? in all



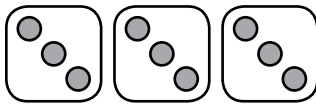
$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = \underline{5}$$

2. ? in all



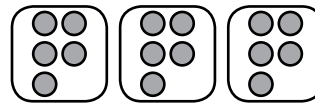
$$5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

3. ? in all



$$3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

4. ? in all



$$5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

5. 2 monkeys climb a tree.

Each monkey picks 3 bananas.

Which number sentence shows this problem?

$$2 + 3$$

(A)

$$2 + 2$$

(B)

$$3 + 3$$

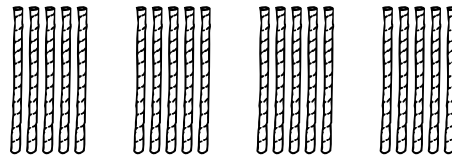
(C)

$$3 + 3 + 3$$

(D)

6. **Number Sense** Find the sum.

Write an addition sentence to show the same amount.



$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$$