

2nd Grade Distance Learning Packet Academic Readiness for 2020

Dear Center City Families,

In this challenging time, Center City staff is doing our best to ensure that your child is academically prepared to return to school in the Fall of 2020 with minimal learning loss. We have created this packet of academic materials that expand on foundational content that was covered this school year. Your child should complete this work to be ready for school once the academic year starts again in the fall.

This packet includes approximately four weeks of work. Between May 4th and 22nd, teachers will schedule virtual check-ins with students centered around the content of this packet. Please return the completed packet to your home campus no later than June 5, 2020.

Inside this packet, you will find:

- A table of contents that shows page numbers for each included activity
- A calendar that shows, day by day, which activities students should complete
- A copy of every activity and assignment that students will need to complete

Your child's teachers will be reaching out via text, email, phone, or Class Dojo to let you know when they are available and how they will monitor student progress on academic work through May 22nd.

There are a number of ways you can support the academic growth of your child during this time and throughout the summer:

- If possible, provide them with a quiet, comfortable place in which to complete their work.
- Please encourage them to read a book or magazine for pleasure. You can find books and resources online at <u>www.dclibrary.org</u>.
- Encourage children to keep a diary or journal for recording their thoughts, observations, or drawings.
- Get outside for an hour or two as weather permits.
- Reach out to the teacher if your child has any questions about the work in this packet.

We thank you for your patience and flexibility during these unprecedented times. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to your campus team. In the meantime, we encourage everyone to stay safe and healthy by following the social distancing protocols that Mayor Bowser has put into place.

Sincerely,

The Center City Team



2nd Grade Distance Learning Packet Preparación Académica para 2020

Queridas Familias de Center City,

Durante este tiempo difícil, el personal de Center City está haciendo nuestro mejor para asegurar que su hijo está académicamente preparado para regresar a la escuela en el otoño de 2020 con una pérdida mínima de aprendizaje. Hemos creado este paquete de materiales académicos que amplían en el contenido fundacional que estaba cubierto este año escolar. Su hijo debe cumplir este trabajo para estar listo una vez el año académico empiece otra vez en el otoño.

Este paquete incluye aproximadamente cuatro semanas de trabajo. Entre el 4 y el 22 de mayo, los maestros van a programar conversaciones virtuales con los estudiantes para hablar sobre el contenido de este paquete. Por favor entreguen el paquete cumplido a su campus no más tarde que el 5 de junio, 2020.

Adentro este paquete, van a encontrar:

- Una tabla de contenido que muestra el número de página para cada actividad incluida
- Un calendario que muestra, día por día, cuáles actividades los estudiantes deben cumplir
- Una copia de cada actividad y trabajo que los estudiantes necesitan cumplir

Los maestros de su hijo van a estar en contacto por texto, correo electronico, telefono, o Class Dojo para notificarles cuando están disponibles y cómo van a monitorizar el progreso de su estudiante en el trabajo académico hasta el 22 de mayo.

Hay una variedad de maneras que usted puede apoyar el crecimiento académico de su hijo durante este tiempo y durante el verano:

- Si posible, proporcione su estudiante un lugar tranquilo y cómodo donde puede cumplir su trabajo.
- Por favor anímalo a leer un libro o revista para diversión. Puede encontrar libros y recursos en línea a <u>www.dclibrary.org</u>.
- Anime los niños a escribir un diario con sus pensamientos, observaciones, o dibujos.
- Salgan afuera por una hora o dos si el tiempo lo permite
- Hable con el maestro si su hijo tiene alguna pregunta sobre el trabajo en este paquete.

Les agradecemos su paciencia y flexibilidad durante esta época sin precedentes. Si tiene preguntas o preocupaciones, por favor no duden en ponerse en contacto con el equipo de su campus. Mientras tanto, animamos a todos a mantenerse seguros y saludables por seguir los protocolos de distanciamiento social que la alcaldesa Bowser ha implementado.

Sinceramente,

El Equipo de Center City



ትምህርታዊ ዝግጁነት ለ 2020 2nd Grade Distance Learning Packet

የተከበራችሁ የሴንተር ሲቲ ወላጆች

በዚህ ፌታኝ ወቅት የሴንተር ሲቲ ስራተኞች ልጅዎ በ 2020 መገባደጃ ላይ ወደ ት / ቤት ሲመለስ በትምህርቱ ዝግጁ መሆኑን ለማረጋገጥ የተቻለንን ሁሉ እያደረጉ ነው ፡፡ በዚህ የትምህርት ዓመት የተሸፌኦ መሠረታዊ ይዘቶ ች ላይ የሚያተኩር ይህንን የትምህርት ቁሳቁስ የያዘ ፓኬጅ ፌጥረናል ፡፡ የትምህርት ዓመቱ በበልግ ወቅት/ፎል እንደገና ከተጀመረ ልጅዎ ለትምህርት ቤት ዝግጁ ለመሆን ይህንን ስራ መሙላት/መስራት አለበት ፡፡

ይህ ፓኬት በግምት የአራት ሳምንታት ሥራን ያካትታል ፡፡ ከግንቦት/ሚይ 4 እስከ 22 ኛው ባለው ጊዜ መምህራን በዚህ ፓኬጅ ይዘት ዙሪያ እተኩረው ከተማሪዎች ጋር በቨርቹዋል/በኢንተርንት ለሚደረግ ትምህርት መርሃ ግብር ያዘጋጃሉ ፡፡ እባክዎን የተጠናቀቀውን እሽግ ከጁን 5 2020 ዓ.ም. በፊት ወደ ትምህርት ጣቢያ/ ካምፓስ ይመልሱ ፡፡

በዚህ እሽግ ውስጥ የሚከተሉትን ያገኛሉ፡

- ለእያንዳንዱ ስራዎች የገጽ ቁጥሮችን የሚያሳይ የይዘት ሥንጠረዥ
- ተማሪዎች በየቀኑ ማጠናቀቅ የሚጠበቅባቸውን ስራዎች የሚያሳይ የቀን መቁጠሪያ
- ተማሪዎች ማጠናቀቅ የሚያስፌልጓቸውን የእያንዳንዱ እንቅስቃሴ ቅጅ/ኮፒ

የልጅዎ አስተማሪዎች እስከ ሜይ 22 ባለው ግዚ መቼ እንደሚገኙ እና እንዴት በአካዳሚክ ሥራ ላይ የተማሪዎን እድገት እንዴት እንደሚቆጣጠሩ ለማሳወቅ በጽሑፍ ፣ በኢሜል ፣ በስልክ ወይም በክፍል ዶጆ/ በኩል ለማድረስ ጥረት ያደርጋሉ ።

በአሁኑ ስአት እንዲሁም እስከ ስመር ባለው ጊዜ የልጅዎን የትምህርት እድገት ለመደገፍ በርካታ መንገዶች አሉ፡

- የሚቻል ከሆነ ሥራቸውን የሚያጠናቅቁበት ጸጥተኛና ምቹ የሆነ ቦታ አዘጋጁላቸው።
- እባክዎን ለመደሰት መፅሃፍ ወይም መጽሔትን እንዲያነቡ ያበረታቷቸው ። መጽሐፍትን እና የተለያዩ ጽሁፎችን በ www.dclibrary.org ማግኘት ይችላሉ ።
- ሀሳቦቻቸውን፡ ምልከታዎቻቸውን፣ ወይም ስዕሎቻቸውን ለመገልበጥ ልጆች ማስታወሻ ደብተር ወይም ማስታወሻ እንዲይዙ ያበረታቷቸው።
- የአየር ሁኔታ እንደሚፈቅድ ለአንድ ወይም ለሁለት ሰዓት ወደ ደጅ የዘዋቸው ይውጡ ፡፡
- ልጅዎ በዚህ ፓኬት ውስጥ ስላለው ሥራ ጥያቄ ካለዎት ከአስተማሪው ጋር ይገናኙ።

በእነዚህ ባልተለመዱ ጊዜያት ስለትዕግስትዎ እና እናመሰግናለን ፡፡ ማናቸውም ጥያቄዎች ወይም ስጋቶች ካሉዎት እባክዎን ወደ የካምፓስ ቡድንዎን ለመገናኘት አያመንቱ ፡፡ ይህ በእንዲህ እንዳለ ከንቲባ ባውዘር ያስቀመጠቻቸውን ማህበራዊ ልዩነትን /ተራርቆ የመቆየት ፕሮቶኮሎችን በመከተል ሁሉም ሰው ደህንነቱ የተጠበቀ እና ጤናማ ሆኖ እንዲቆይ እናበረታታለን ፡፡

ከሥላምታ ጋር ፡

የሴንተር ሲቲ ቡድን

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Table of Contents

Overview: Learning while at home should be fun, engaging, and authentic. Please use the activities in this packet as a guide for academic learning each day. Keep in mind that small children also learn a lot from engaging in conversation with each other and adults, through creative play time, and through exercise. So use every opportunity as a learning opportunity!

The daily activities in this packet cover a range of subject areas including:

- **Reading Activities** Books for you to read with and to your child, fluency practice, and reading response opportunities.
- Writing Activities Practice with sight words, sentence writing, and journaling.
- *Math Activities Practice with numbers, addition, and subtraction.*

Pages	Content
1	Calendar for Distance Learning Activities - Week 1
2-37	Daily Activities
38	Calendar for Distance Learning Activities - Week 2
39-73	Daily Activities
74	Calendar for Distance Learning Activities - Week 3
75-105	Daily Activities
106	Calendar for Distance Learning Activities - Week 4
107-137	Daily Activities

Tabla de Contenido

Información General: El aprendizaje en casa debe ser divertido, interesante, y autentico. Por favor usen las actividades en este paquete como un guía para el aprendizaje académico cada día. Tomen en cuenta que los niños pequeños también aprenden mucho de conversar entre ellos y con los adultos, con tiempo para jugar creativamente, y a través del ejercicio. ¡Usen cada oportunidad para aprender!

Las actividades cotidianas en este paquete cubren un rango de materias incluyendo:

- Actividades de Lectura Los libros para leer con y a su estudiante, práctica de fluidez, y oportunidades para responder a los libros.
- Actividades de Escritura Práctico con las palabras comunes, cómo escribir oraciones, y escribir en su diario.
- Actividades de Matemáticas Práctico con los números, la suma y la resta.

Páginas	Contenido
1	Calendario para Actividades de Aprendizaje a Distancia - Semana 1
2-37	Actividades Cotidianas
38	Calendario para Actividades de Aprendizaje a Distancia - Semana 2
39-73	Actividades Cotidianas
74	Calendario para Actividades de Aprendizaje a Distancia - Semana 3
75-105	Actividades Cotidianas
106	Calendario para Actividades de Aprendizaje a Distancia - Semana 4
107-137	Actividades Cotidianas

<u>2nd</u> Grade Distance Learning Activities ~ Week 1

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
Read: "Trouble with	Review: "Trouble	Review: "Trouble	Read: "War Hawks"	Review: "War
the British"	with the British"	with the British"		Hawks"
			Answer questions	
Answer questions	Answer questions	Answer questions		Answer questions
Writing Read: "Big Questions: What Causes the	Writing Read: "Why is there day and night?"	<u>Writing</u> Answer questions about "Why is there day and night?"	<u>Writing</u> Answer questions about both articles	<u>Writing</u> Create your own story.
Seasons?"	Answer questions			
Answer questions				
Math	Math	Math	Math	Math
Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up
Lesson 1 Homework	Lesson 2 Homework	Lesson 3 Homework	Mixed Place Value Review	Number Practice

Week 1 ~ Day 1

1. Reading

- All reading work is located in the Grade 2-Skills 6 Activity book. All of the reading is focused around the War of 1812. Page numbers of the text and questions are provided. Students should rip out the text and put it next to the questions they are answering so they can go back to it to find the answers. Ripped out text should be stored in the workbook next to questions so they can use it for the next day.
- **Read:** Trouble with the British pg. 29-30
- Answer Questions: Trouble with the British pg. 23

2. Writing

- □ This week's focus: Cycles in Nature
- Read and annotate the article "Big Questions: What Causes the Seasons?"
- ❑ Annotate the text as you read. Remember that annotations are notes that you take to help you to understand the text better. <u>Annotations</u> include:
 - Circle unfamiliar vocabulary words. Look up the definitions and write them down.
 - □ Underline important facts.
 - Draw a question mark (?) next to sentences that are puzzling you.
 - Draw an exclamation mark (!) next to sentences that are interesting to you.
 - □ Take notes in the margins of the text about your own ideas.
- □ Answer the questions

3. Math

This week's focus: Understanding the Place Value of Ones, Tens, and Hundreds

- □ Use the following aides to help you with your work this week:
 - Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 1
 - □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 3
 - 3 Anchor Charts
- □ Warm-up: Lesson 19 Application Problem
- Lesson 1 Homework



Big Questions: What causes the seasons?

By NASA.gov, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.20.17 Word Count **510**

Level 540L



Image 1. A bicyclist stops to look up at the cherry trees blossoming in Washington, D.C., in April 2015. The cherry blossoms reach their peak bloom in spring. Photo from: Saul Loeb/AFP/Getty Images.

What causes the seasons? You might think that Earth is closer to the sun in the summer. The closeness makes the weather is hot. That would mean Earth is farther from the sun in winter, when the weather is cold.

This idea makes sense. However, it is not correct.

Lopsided Orbit Around Sun

Like all of the planets in our solar system, Earth circles around the sun. It takes Earth one year to make a full trip. Earth's path around the sun is not a perfect circle. It is a little lopsided. Sometimes Earth is a little closer to the sun. Other times it is a little farther away.

But even when Earth is a little closer to the sun, the sun is still very, very far away. It is much too far to warm up the weather. So the change in Earth's distance does not create seasons. There is a different reason.

Earth Spins Around Its Axis

Imagine there is a pole running through Earth. This imaginary pole runs through Earth's center. It goes from the North Pole to the South Pole. This pretend pole is called the axis.

Earth spins around its axis. It makes one full turn each day. That's why we have day and night. When one part of Earth faces the sun, it is daytime there. When the same part of Earth turns away from the sun, it's nighttime.

Tilting At Sunlight

Earth's axis does not stand up straight. It tilts to one side. The axis always leans in the same direction. So different parts of the planet tilt toward the sun at different times of year. The part that leans toward the sun gets more direct rays from the sun.

The North Pole leans toward the sun in June. The North Pole is in the Northern Hemisphere. So it is summer in June in the Northern Hemisphere.

The North Pole leans away from the sun in December. So December is a winter month for the Northern Hemisphere.

It is the other way around in the Southern Hemisphere. The South Pole leans toward the sun in December. So that is summer in the Southern Hemisphere. The South Pole leans away in June. That makes it the winter season.

Crash Knocked Earth Over A Little

What caused Earth to tilt, anyway?

Scientists think that a big object crashed into Earth long ago. The crash knocked Earth off-center. Since then, Earth's axis is not a straight up-and-down axis. Instead, it tilts.

The big thing that hit Earth is called Theia. It blasted a hole in Earth's surface. This sent lots of rubble into space. Many scientists think that that rubble became our moon!





Quiz

1

Read the sentences below. They are the first part of a summary of the article.

Earth has seasons because it is tilted in space as it circles around the sun. When the U.S. is tilted toward the sun, it's summer, and when it is tilted away, it's winter.

Which answer BEST completes the summary?

- (A) Being close or far away from the sun affects seasons for the hemispheres.
- (B) The Earth does not have a circle orbit so there are no direct sun rays.
- (C) The Earth is tilted because something crashed into it a very long time ago.
- (D) A real pole runs through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- 2 Why is the Earth's axis important?
 - (A) because it affects day and night and also when hemispheres get direct rays from the sun
 - (B) because it affects how fast the Earth spins around and how close the poles are to the sun
 - (C) because it affects the shape of the orbit around the sun and which direction the Earth spins
 - (D) because it affects the distance of the Earth from the moon and which season each pole has
- 3 Which paragraph from "Tilting At Sunlight" explains when it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere?
- 4 Which sentence from "Crash Knocked Earth Over A Little" explains what might have happened to the pieces of Earth that Theia broke off?
 - (A) What caused Earth to tilt, anyway?
 - (B) Scientists think that a big object crashed into Earth long ago.
 - (C) This sent lots of rubble into space.
 - (D) Many scientists think that that rubble became our moon!

G2-M3-Lesson 1

- 1. Fill in the missing part.
 - a. $3 \text{ ones} + \underline{7} \text{ ones} = 10 \text{ ones}$
 - b. 3 + <u>7</u> = 10
 - c. $3 \text{ tens} + \underline{7} \text{ tens} = 1 \text{ hundred}$
 - d. 30 + <u>70</u> = 100

I know 3 facts that can help me solve all these problems: 3 + 7 = 1010 ones = 1 ten10 tens = 1 hundred

2. Rewrite in order from largest to smallest units.

4 tens	Largest	2 hundreds	\leq	I know that 2 hundreds	
2 hundreds		4 tens		40, and 9 ones equal 9.	
9 ones	Smallest	9 ones			~

3. Count each group. What is the total number of sticks in each group?



What is the total number of sticks? 236

Lesson 1:



1

Homework Helper

G2-M3-Lesson 3

1. Fill in the blanks to reach the benchmark numbers.

I count by ones to reach 70. I count by tens to reach 100. I count by hundreds to reach 400, and then I count by tens to get to 420.

66, <u>67</u>, <u>68</u>, <u>69</u>, 70, <u>80</u>, <u>90</u>, 100, <u>200</u>, <u>300</u>, 400, <u>410</u>, 420

Benchmark numbers make it quicker and easier to count to large numbers!

2. These are ones, tens, and hundreds. How many sticks are there in all?



I know that the order of these drawn units doesn't matter, but it's easiest to start with the highest value, the hundreds.

There are 232 sticks in all.

3. Show a way to count from 457 to 700 using ones, tens, and hundreds.



Count up and down between 90 and 1,000 using ones, tens, and hundreds.



Lesson 3:









No	ame			Date
1.	2 ones + ones = 10		2.	6 tens + tens = 1 hundred
	2 + = 10			60 + = 100
3.	Rewrite in order from large	st to smallest u	nits.	
	6 tens	Largest		
	3 hundreds			
	8 ones	Smallest		

4. Count each group. What is the total number of sticks in each group?



What is the total number of sticks? _____



5. Draw and solve.

Moses has 100 stickers. Jared has 60 stickers. Jared wants to have the same number of stickers as Moses. How many more stickers does Jared need?

Jared needs _____ more stickers.



Week 1 ~ Day 2

1. Reading

Review: Trouble with the British pg. 29-30

Answer Questions: Trouble with the British pg. 24

2. Writing

- Read and annotate the article "Big Questions: Why is there day and night?"
- ❑ Annotate the text as you read. Remember that annotations are notes that you take to help you to understand the text better. <u>Annotations include:</u>
 - □ Circle unfamiliar vocabulary words. Look up the definitions and write them down.
 - □ Underline important facts.
 - Draw a question mark (?) next to sentences that are puzzling you.
 - Draw an exclamation mark (!) next to sentences that are interesting to you.
 - Take notes in the margins of the text about your own ideas.
- □ Answer the questions

🖬 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 20 Application Problem
- Lesson 2 Homework



Big Questions: Why is there day and night?

By NASA StarChild, adapted by Newsela staff on 09.02.19 Word Count **454** Level **430L**



Image 1. Nahant Bay, Massachusetts, at dusk, the period of transition from day and night. Photo from: Wikimedia Commons

When the sun shines in the sky, it is daytime. When you don't see the sun in the sky, it is nighttime. You probably knew that already. It may make you wonder: Why is the sun in the sky only some of the time? The sun rises in the east in the morning. It seems to cross the sky during the day. Then, as the day ends, the sun sets in the west. It seems to leave our sky. What makes this happen?

Ancient Tales Of The Sun

Long ago, people had creative ideas about the sun. The ancient Greeks are one example. They thought that the sun was pulled across the sky in a chariot. A chariot is a two-wheeled vehicle. It is pulled by horses. The Greeks believed the god Helius drove the sun's chariot!

Today, we know that is not true. We know the real reason the sun seems to move across the sky. It's because our planet is turning. Earth turns on its axis. The axis is like a pretend pole. It goes right through the middle of Earth. The axis stretches from the top of Earth to the bottom.

Shedding Some Light On The Subject

How does the turning of Earth make the sun seem to move across the sky? It is easy to see this with a quick experiment. You just need a globe and a bright light!

First, find a dark room. Next, shine a bright light on the side of the globe. Your light is like the sun. Find where you live on the globe. Now slowly spin the globe on its axis. You should be spinning it to the left.

Watch what happens to the place where you live. Do you see that it is sometimes facing the light? At other times, it faces away from the light. Guess what: You have made day and night! Because Earth is turning, your home is pointed at the sun only part of the time. We call this day. It is also pointed away from the sun part of the time. We call this night.

The Ever-Moving Planet Earth

Earth makes a complete spin every 24 hours. That means it is spinning very fast. You can measure the Earth's speed at the equator. The equator is a pretend line. It goes all the way around Earth's middle, like a belt. At the equator, the Earth is turning at a speed of about 1,000 miles per hour! Good thing we cannot feel it!



Quiz

1

2

3

4

- WHERE is the Earth's axis?
 - (A) around the outside of the Earth, going from top to bottom
 - (B) around the outside of the Earth, going from side to side
 - (C) in the middle of the Earth, going from top to bottom
 - (D) in the middle of the Earth, going from side to side

Which sentence from the section "Ancient Tales Of The Sun" explains WHY day and night happen?

- (A) They thought that the sun was pulled across the sky in a chariot.
- (B) The Greeks believed the god Helius drove the sun's chariot!
- (C) We know the real reason the sun seems to move across the sky.
- (D) It is because our planet is turning. Earth turns on its axis.
- According to the article, HOW is day different from night?
 - (A) During day, the axis is turning to the left toward the sun; during night, the axis is turning right away from the sun.
 - (B) During day, it is warm outside and time to be awake; at night, it is cold outside and time to go to sleep.
 - (C) During day, a part of the Earth is pointed away from the sun; at night, this same part of Earth is pointed toward the sun.
 - (D) During day, a part of the Earth is pointed toward the sun; at night, this same part of Earth is pointed away from the sun.
- What happens because the Earth is spinning fast?
 - (A) It is hard to see the sun.
 - (B) A day is 24 hours long.
 - (C) The equator goes all the way around the Earth.
 - (D) People cannot feel the spinning.



Read

Lesson 20 Application Problem

Write

399 jars of baby food are sitting on the shelf at the market. Some jars fall off and break. 389 jars are still on the shelf. How many jars broke?

Draw

N	ame				Date
1.	How mar	ny in all?			
	***	***	***	xx	_ ones = tens
	***	***	**	**	
	**	**	**	***	_stars in all.
	***	***	**	***	
	${\mathcal{T}}$	***	**	**	

2. These are bundles with 10 sticks in each.



a. How many tens are there?

b. How many hundreds? _____

c. How many sticks in all? _____

3. Sally did some counting. Look at her work. Explain why you think Sally counted this way.

177, 178, 179, 180, 190, 200, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214



4. Show a way to count from 68 to 130 using tens and ones. Explain why you chose to count this way.

5. Draw and solve.

In her classroom, Sally made 17 bundles of 10 straws. How many straws did she bundle in all?



Week 1 ~ Day 3

1. Reading

- **Review:** Trouble with the British pg. 29-30
- □ Answer Questions: Trouble with the British pg. 25

2. Writing

- Refer to the anchor chart: "Does your sentence have Superhero SWAG?" Remember all of the tips for writing great sentences.
- Answer the questions about "Why is there day and night?". Be sure to refer back to the text.

🖵 3. Math

- U Warm-up: Lesson 2 Application Problem
- Lesson 3 Homework



Name_____

Reread "Big Questions: Why is there day and night?" and respond to the questions below, writing in complete sentences and using details from the text.

1. How do you know when it is day?

2. How do you know when it is night?

3. Why is there day and night?

4. How would your life be different if there were no day or night?



Read

Lesson 2 Application Problem

Ben and his dad have sold 60 chocolate chip cookies at the school bake sale. If they baked 100 cookies, how many cookies do they still need to sell?



Nam	2	Date
1. F	ill in the blanks to reach the benchmark numbers.	
a	14,,,,, 20,,	, 50
b	73,,,,,, 80,	, 100,, 300,, 320
C.	65,,,,, 70,,,	100
d	30,,,,,, 100,	,, 400

2. These are ones, tens, and hundreds. How many sticks are there in all?

										There are	_sticks in all.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------	-----------------

3. Show a way to count from 668 to 900 using ones, tens, and hundreds.



4. Sally bundled her sticks in hundreds, tens, and ones.



- a. How many sticks does Sally have?
- b. Draw 3 more hundreds and 3 more tens. Count and write how many sticks Sally has now.



Week 1 ~ Day 4

1. Reading

Read: War Hawks pg 37-38

□ Answer Questions: War Hawks pg. 41

2. Writing

Review the articles from this week and answer the questions about both articles. Be sure to answer in complete sentences.

🗅 3. Math

□ Warm-up: Lesson 3 Application Problem

□ Mixed Place Value Review

Nome_____

Date_____

Reread "Big Questions: Why is there day and night" and "Big Questions: What causes the seasons?" and respond to the questions below, writing in complete sentences and using details from the articles.

	Word	Bank	
orbits	hemisphere	axis	Earth
1. The Eart pole.	h spins, or rotates, on c	a tilted	, or imaginary
2. The Eart	h, or gc	bes around, the s	un.
3. Why doe	s Earth have seasons?		
4. How wou	ıld life on Earth be diffe	rent if Earth did	not rotate?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



Read

Lesson 3 Application Problem

Kinnear decided that he would bike 100 miles this year. If he has biked 64 miles so far, how much farther does he have to bike?

Draw

Write

CCSS 2.NBT.1 Understand place value Primer, Prerequisite

Name:_____

Mixed	Plac	e Vo	alue	Revi	ew					
Follow the directions for each	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
problem.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Shade in the number with 4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
tens and 3 ones.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
2. Shade in the number with 8	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
ones and 3 tens. 3 Shade in the number with 1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
ten and 4 ones.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
4. Shade in the number with 6	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
5. Shade in the number with 8	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
tens and 4 ones.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
$53 \ \underline{\qquad} 64 \ \underline{\qquad} 72 \ \underline{\qquad} 94 \ \underline{\qquad} 19 \ \underline{\qquad}$ $24 \ \underline{\qquad} 17 \ \underline{\qquad} 38 \ \underline{\qquad} 47 \ \underline{\qquad} 83 \ \underline{\qquad}$										

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Week 1 ~ Day 5

1. Reading

Review: War Hawks pg. 37-38

Answer Questions: Use blank page 40 to plan how would you convince Congress to go to war. Include 3 reasons.

2. Writing

□ Create a fictional story using information that you have learned about what causes day, night, and the seasons.

🖬 3. Math

U Warm-up: Lesson 4 Application Problem

□ Number Practice







Read

Lesson 4 Application Problem

At his birthday party, Joey got \$100 from each of his two grandmothers, \$40 from his dad, and \$5 from his little sister. How much money did Joey get for his birthday?

Draw

Write

Number Practice



Number Practice



<u>2nd</u> Grade Distance Learning Activities ~ Week 2

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
Review your	Read: "The War	Review: "The War	Review: "The War	Read: "A Famous
answers from p. 40	Starts"	Starts"	Starts"	Ship"
Answer questions	Answer questions	Answer questions Answer questions		Answer questions
Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing
Read: "Water on	Review: "Water on	Review: "Water on	The Water Cycle	Write a fictional
Farth"	Farth"	Farth"	The Water Cycle	story
	Lartin			5019.
Answer questions	Fill in the diagram	Answer questions		
Math	Math	Math	<u>Math</u>	Math
Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up
Lesson 4 Homework	Lesson 5	Lesson 6 Homework	Lesson 6 Problem	Lesson 7 Homework
	Homework		Set	

Week 2 ~ Day 1

1. Reading

- **Review:** Your plan from page 40
- **Answer Questions:** Pg. 42 Use the sentence starters:
 - "I would convince Congress to go to war with three reasons.
 - First,
 - □ Second,
 - □ Finally,
 - □ That's how I would convince Congress to go to war."

2. Writing

□ This week's focus: Cycles in Nature

- □ Read the article "Water on Earth"
- □ Answer the questions

3. Math

- This week's focus: Exploring Numbers in Unit, Standard, Expanded, & Word Forms
- □ Use the following aides to help you with your work this week:
 - □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 4
 - □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 7
 - U Week 2: Forms of a Number Anchor Charts
- U Warm-up: Lesson 5 Application Problem
- Lesson 4 Homework



Water on Earth

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.27.19 Word Count **453** Level **510L**



Image 1. A blueish glacier is seen in an ocean in Antarctica in February 2019. Most of the freshwater on Earth exists in the form of glaciers. Photo by: Ozge Elif Kizil/Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

Water moves through Earth on the land, oceans and air. This is called the water cycle. Water always exists in all three places, in many forms.

Evaporation, Condensation And Precipitation

The water cycle is made up of three major parts: evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

Evaporation

Evaporation is when a liquid changes to a gas. A liquid is something that flows, like water in a river. A liquid is not hard like a rock. A rock is a solid. Liquid water is found in the ocean, lakes or rivers. This water evaporates and becomes water vapor. It is a gas that you cannot see. It goes up into the air. The air around the planet is called the atmosphere.

Evaporation is caused by the sun. The sun warms up the water and the water turns into gas.

Condensation

Condensation is when gas changes to a liquid. This happens to water vapor in the atmosphere. The gas cools down and it turns into liquid.

Precipitation

After condensation, liquid or solid water falls to Earth. Precipitation is what falls. Rain and snow are precipitation.



Precipitation is important in the water cycle. It is how water moves from the atmosphere back to Earth.

States Of Water

Water comes in many forms and continually changes in the water cycle. Water is in three forms. They are solid, liquid and vapor.

Ice is solid water. It is hard like a rock. Most of Earth's freshwater is found in giant mountains of ice called glaciers.

As ice melts, it turns to liquid. The ocean, lakes and rivers hold liquid water.

Water vapor is in the atmosphere. There is a lot of water vapor above the ocean. There is very little in the air above deserts where it is very dry.

The Water Cycle And Climate

The water cycle has a big effect on climate. Climate is the kind of weather in an area.

Humidity creates different climates on Earth. It is how much water vapor is in the air. Places on the coast are very humid. There is a lot of water vapor in the atmosphere. Places far away from water are not humid.

The Water Cycle And The Landscape

The water cycle also affects the land on Earth.

As glaciers slowly grow, they can carve out valleys. Glaciers can push up mountains. Rivers can carve huge canyons.

Fast Facts:

Breaking The Cycle

Today, glaciers are melting. Their ice cannot be replaced by precipitation fast enough. There is less fresh water that exists on Earth when this happens. The water cycle changes.

Quiz

1	Which ar	ea would have the MOST humidity?
	(A)	a desert with no oasis
	(B)	a rainforest by the coast
	(C)	a meadow far from lakes
	(D)	a forested top of a mountain
2	Read the	e section "Evaporation."
	Select th	e sentence from the section that explains HOW evaporation happens.
	(A)	A liquid is something that flows, like water in a river.
	(B)	Liquid water is found in the ocean, lakes or rivers.
	(C)	The air around the planet is called the atmosphere.
	(D)	The sun warms up the water and the water turns into gas.
3	Climates	around the world are changing.
	Which is	evidence of the change from the article?
	(A)	Glaciers can push up mountains. Rivers can carve huge canyons.
	(B)	As ice melts, it turns to liquid. The ocean, lakes and rivers hold liquid water.
	(C)	Today, glaciers are melting. Their ice cannot be replaced by precipitation fast enough.
	(D)	Evaporation is caused by the sun. The sun warms up the water and the water turns into gas.
4	Read the	e section "The Water Cycle And The Landscape."
	Which qu	uestion is answered in this section?
	(A)	How does the water cycle create different climates?
	(B)	What are some famous mountains and canyons?
	(C)	How does the water cycle help make landforms?
	(D)	Why are glaciers melting quickly?
5	Which la	ndforms can be made by the water cycle?
	(A)	mountains, volcanoes, canyons
	(B)	volcanoes, canyons, lakes
	(C)	mountains, canyons, lakes
	(D)	volcanoes, mountains, lakes
6	WHY is p	precipitation important?
	(A)	Precipitation keeps Earth warm.
	(B)	Precipitation is when gas becomes a liquid.
	(C)	Precipitation is the last stage of the water cycle.
	(D)	Precipitation is how water returns to Earth.

Water gets frozen into glaciers.

Where did the water come from?

- (A) The water came from Earth's core.
- (B) The water was made by the sky.
- (C) The water cycled into glaciers.
- (D) The water eroded from rocks.

WHY does condensation happen?

- (A) Water vapor cools down and becomes a liquid.
- (B) Water vapor warms up and becomes a solid.
- (C) Liquid water is cooled and becomes a solid.
- (D) Liquid water is heated and becomes a gas.

8

G2-M3-Lesson 4

1. Pilar used the place value chart to count bundles. How many sticks does she have in all?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	

Pilar has <u>135</u> sticks.

I see 1 hundred, 3 tens, and 5 ones. I count the units like this, 100, 110, 120, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135. I can also count in unit form like this, 1 hundred 3 tens 5 ones.

2. These are tens. If you put them together, which unit will you make?

			I can skip-count by ten to see that 10 tens equal 1 hundred. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. I can bundle it to show 100.	
one	b. hundred	c. thousand	d. ten	

3. Imagine 467 on the place value chart. How many ones, tens, and hundreds are in each place?



4. Show a way to count from 160 to 530 using tens and hundreds. Circle at least one benchmark number.

160, 170, 180, 190 200, 300, 400, 500, 510, 520, 530

I skip-count by tens to reach 200. After that, I can count on by hundreds. At 500, I count by tens to reach 530.



Lesson 4:

©2015 Great Minds. eureka-math.org G2-M1-HWH-1,3.0-07.2015

a.

G2-M3-Lesson 7

1. These are bundles of hundreds, tens, and ones. Write the standard form, expanded form, and word form for each number shown.





Week 2: Forms of a Number Anchor Charts





Math Anchor Chart

Ways To Write Numbers Standard Form 367 Expanded Form 300+60+7 ritten torm Three Hundred Sixty Seven Picture Form #### Number Bond 367 (300 60 Unit Form 3 hundreds 6 tens 7 ones

Lesson 5 Application Problem

Freddy has \$250 in ten-dollar bills.

Read

a. How many ten-dollar bills does Freddy have?

b. He gave 6 ten-dollar bills to his brother. How many ten-dollar bills does he have left?

Draw

Write

Name _____ Date _____

1. Marcos used the place value chart to count bundles. How many sticks does Marcos have in all?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
			Marcos has sticks.

2. Write the number:



Hundreds	Tens	Ones

3. These are hundreds. If you put them together, which unit will you make?





4. Imagine 585 on the place value chart. How many ones, tens, and hundreds are in each place?

ones tens hundreds

5. Fill in the blanks to make a true number sentence.

12 ones = _____ ten _____ ones

6. Show a way to count from 170 to 410 using tens and hundreds. Circle at least 1 benchmark number.

7. Mrs. Sullivan's students are collecting cans for recycling. Frederick collected 20 cans, Donielle collected 9 cans, and Mina and Charlie each collected 100 cans. How many cans did the students collect in all?



Week 2 ~ Day 2

1. Reading

Read: The War Starts pg. 59-60

Answer Questions: The War Starts pg. 53

2. Writing

- □ Review the article "Water on Earth"
- Fill in the diagram about the water cycle and answer the questions

🖬 3. Math

- U Warm-up: Lesson 6 Application Problem
- Lesson 5 Homework





Read

Lesson 6 Application Problem

Timmy the monkey picked 46 bananas from the tree. When he was done, there were 50 bananas left. How many bananas were on the tree at first?



Name					Date	
1.	What is the value of the 7 in	7	6	4	?	

- 2. Make number bonds to show the hundreds, tens, and ones in each number. Then, write the number in unit form.
 - a. 333

<i>Example:</i> 263 200 60 3
2 hundreds 6 tens 3 ones

b. 330

c. 303



Lesson 5: Write base ten three-digit numbers in unit form; show the value of each digit.

3. Draw a line to match unit form with number form.

a.	1 hundred 1 one =	11
b.	1 ten 1 one =	710
C.	7 tens 1 one =	110
d.	7 hundreds 1 one =	701
e.	1 hundred 1 ten =	101

f. 7 hundreds 1 ten =

71

Week 2 ~ Day 3

1. Reading

- **Review:** The War Starts pg.59-60
- Answer Questions: The War Starts pg. 54

2. Writing

- □ Review the article "Water on Earth"
- □ Answer the questions

🖬 3. Math

- Gira Warm-up: Lesson 7 Sprint-A
- Lesson 6 Homework

Name_____

Reread "Water on Earth" and respond to the questions below, writing in complete sentences and using details from the articles.

	precipitation	<u>Word Bank</u> evaporation	condensation
1.	Explain the steps of the wate Last.	r cycle using words I	ike First, Then, Next, and
2.	Why is the water cycle import	ont?	
_			
3.	What would happen if the ste	p "evaporation" did	not exist in the water cycle?

Number Correct: _____

A

Expanded Form

1.	20 + 1 =	
2.	20 + 2 =	
3.	20 + 3 =	
4.	20 + 9 =	
5.	30 + 9 =	
6.	40 + 9 =	
7.	80 + 9 =	
8.	40 + 4 =	
9.	50 + 5 =	
10.	10 + 7 =	
11.	20 + 5 =	
12.	200 + 30 =	
13.	300 + 40 =	
14.	400 + 50 =	
15.	500 + 60 =	
16.	600 + 70 =	
17.	700 + 80 =	
18.	200 + 30 + 5 =	
19.	300 + 40 + 5 =	
20.	400 + 50 + 6 =	
21.	500 + 60 + 7 =	
22.	600 + 70 + 8 =	

23.	400 + 20 + 5 =	
24.	200 + 60 + 1 =	
25.	200 + 1 =	
26.	300 + 1 =	
27.	400 + 1 =	
28.	500 + 1 =	
29.	700 + 1 =	
30.	300 + 50 + 2 =	
31.	300 + 2 =	
32.	100 + 10 + 7 =	
33.	100 + 7 =	
34.	700 + 10 + 5 =	
35.	700 + 5 =	
36.	300 + 40 + 7 =	
37.	300 + 7 =	
38.	500 + 30 + 2 =	
39.	500 + 2 =	
40.	2 + 500 =	
41.	2 + 600 =	
42.	2 + 40 + 600 =	
43.	3+ 10 + 700 =	
44.	8 + 30 + 700 =	



Lesson 7: Write, read, and relate base ten numbers in all forms.

N	ame	Date	Date	
1.	Match the numerals with the number names. a. Two hundred thirty	■ 14		
	b. Forty	■ 913		
	c. Nine hundred sixty	■ 470		
	d. Four hundred seventy	■ 916		
	e. Eight hundred fifty	■ 519		
	f. Five hundred nineteen	■ 815		
	g. Four hundred seventeen	■ 213		
	h. Fourteen	• 40		
	i. Nine hundred thirteen	■ 230		
	j. Eight hundred fifteen	■ 960		
	k. Five hundred ninety	■ 417		
	I. Two hundred thirteen	■ 850		
	m. Nine hundred sixteen	■ 590		



2. Write the answer in number form.

- b. 300 + 90 + 9 = _____
- c. _____ = 5 + 100 + 20
- d. _____ = 600 + 50
- e. 3 + 400 = _____
- f. 900 + 76 = _____

3. Write each number in expanded form.

- a. 533 = _____
- b. 355 = _____
- c. 67 = _____
- d. 460 = _____
- e. 801 = _____



Week 2 ~ Day 4

1. Reading

- □ Review: The War Starts pg.59-60
- ❑ Answer Questions: Pg. 53 Change questions 1 and 5 into true statements. Write your answer on the blank page on page 52.

2. Writing

❑ Cut out the steps to the water cycle and paste them in order on a separate sheet of paper. (Alternative: If you do *not* have scissors and glue, you can write the answers in, right on the sheet.)

🖵 3. Math

- Given Warm-up: Lesson 7 Sprint-B
- Lesson 6 Problem Set

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Number Correct:

Improvement: _____

B

Expanded Form

1.	10 + 1 =	
2.	10 + 2 =	
3.	10 + 3 =	
4.	10 + 9 =	
5.	20 + 9 =	
6.	30 + 9 =	
7.	70 + 9 =	
8.	30 + 3 =	
9.	40 + 4 =	
10.	80 + 7 =	
11.	90 + 5 =	
12.	100 + 20 =	
13.	200 + 30 =	
14.	300 + 40 =	
15.	400 + 50 =	
16.	500 + 60 =	
17.	600 + 70 =	
18.	300 + 40 + 5 =	
19.	400 + 50 + 6 =	
20.	500 + 60 + 7 =	
21.	600 + 70 + 8 =	
22.	700 + 80 + 9 =	

23.	500 + 30 + 6 =	
24.	300 + 70 + 1 =	
25.	300 + 1 =	
26.	400 + 1 =	
27.	500 + 1 =	
28.	600 + 1 =	
29.	900 + 1 =	
30.	400 + 60 + 3 =	
31.	400 + 3 =	
32.	100 + 10 + 5 =	
33.	100 + 5 =	
34.	800 + 10 + 5 =	
35.	800 + 5 =	
36.	200 + 30 + 7 =	
37.	200 + 7 =	
38.	600 + 40 + 2 =	
39.	600 + 2 =	
40.	2 + 600 =	
41.	3 + 600 =	
42.	3 + 40 + 600 =	
43.	5 + 10 + 800 =	
44.	9 + 20 + 700 =	

EUREKA MATH

Name	Date	

Write each number in expanded form, separating the total value of each of the units.

1.	231	2.	312
3.	527	4.	752
5.	201	6.	310
7.	507	8.	750


Write the answer in number form.

9.	2 + 30 + 100 =	10.	300 + 2 + 10 =
11.	50 + 200 + 7 =	12.	70 + 500 + 2 =
13.	1 + 200 =	14.	100 + 3 =
15.	700 + 5 =	16.	7 + 500 =



Week 2 ~ Day 5

1. Reading

- **Read:** A Famous Ship pg. 73-74
- □ Answer Questions: A Famous Ship pg. 69

2. Writing

Create a fictional story using information that you have learned about water on Earth.

🛾 3. Math

- Warm-up: Lesson 10 Sprint
- Lesson 7 Homework





Number Correct:

A

Expanded Form

1.	100 + 20 + 3 =	
2.	100 + 20 + 4 =	
3.	100 + 20 + 5 =	
4.	100 + 20 + 8 =	
5.	100 + 30 + 8 =	
6.	100 + 40 + 8 =	
7.	100 + 70 + 8 =	
8.	500 + 10 + 9 =	
9.	500 + 10 + 8 =	
10.	500 + 10 + 7 =	
11.	500 + 10 + 3 =	
12.	700 + 30 =	
13.	700 + 3 =	
14.	30 + 3 =	
15.	700 + 33 =	
16.	900 + 40 =	
17.	900 + 4 =	
18.	40 + 4 =	
19.	900 + 44 =	
20.	800 + 70 =	
21.	800 + 7 =	
22.	70 + 7 =	

23.	800 + 77 =	
24.	300 + 90 + 2 =	
25.	400 + 80 =	
26.	600 + 7 =	
27.	200 + 60 + 4 =	
28.	100 + 9 =	
29.	500 + 80 =	
30.	80 + 500 =	
31.	2 + 50 + 400 =	
32.	2 + 400 + 50 =	
33.	3 + 70 + 800 =	
34.	40 + 9 + 800 =	
35.	700 + 9 + 20 =	
36.	5 + 300 =	
37.	400 + 90 + 10 =	
38.	500 + 80 + 20 =	
39.	900 + 60 + 40 =	
40.	400 + 80 + 2 =	
41.	300 + 60 + 5 =	
42.	200 + 27 + 5 =	
43.	8 + 700 + 59 =	
44.	47 + 500 + 8 =	



Name _____ Date _____

These are bundles of hundreds, tens, and ones. Write the standard form, expanded form, and word form for each number shown.

1.	
	a. Standard Form
	b. Expanded Form
	c. Word Form
2.	
	a. Standard Form
	b. Expanded Form
	c. Word Form
E	UREKA Lesson 7: Write, read, and relate base ten numbers in all forms.

30

3. What is the unit value of the 3 in 432?

4. What is the unit value of the 6 in 216?

5. Write 212, 221, 122 in order from greatest to least.



<u>2nd</u> Grade Distance Learning Activities ~ Week 3

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
Read: "A Famous	Read: "The Attack	Review: "The Attack	Read: "The Burning	Review: "The
Ship"	on Washington"	on Washington"	of Washington,	Burning of
			D.C."	Washington, D.C."
Answer questions	Answer questions	Answer questions		
			Answer questions	Answer questions
		XX 7. • 4 •	XX 7.* 4 *	
Writing Dec.1. "Dec. and	Writing Dec 1: "I if Coul	Writing Opinion Whiting	Writing Dec 1. (1) (en em 1	<u>Writing</u>
Read: "Bees and	Read: "Life Cycle	Opinion Writing	Read: "Nonarch	Read: "Types of
Pollination	of a Bee		Buttermes	Buttermes
Complete the	Write about a bee's		Answer Questions	Write about them
brochure	life		Answer Questions	
bioendie				
Math	Math	Math	Math	Math
Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up	Warm-up
*		*	±	·
Lesson 11	Lesson 12	Lesson 13 Homework	Lesson 14	Lesson 15
Homework	Homework		Homework	Homework

Week 3 ~ Day 1

1. Reading

- **Review:** A Famous Ship pg. 73-74
- □ Answer Questions: A Famous Ship pg. 70

2. Writing

This week's focus: Insects

- □ Read the article "Bees and Pollination"
- □ Fill in the informational brochure about bees

3. Math

This week's focus: Modeling Numbers

- □ Use the following aides to help you with your work this week:
 - □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 13
 - □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 14
 - ❑ Lesson 11 Template (Place Value Disks) Cut out the place value disks for 1's, 10's, and 100's. Use these disks to help you visualize and draw numbers in expanded form.
- □ Warm-up: Lesson 9 Application Problem
- Lesson 11 Homework

BEES AND POLLINATION

Did you hear a tiny sound go buzzing by? It was probably a bee. Bees like to visit the flowers in your yard. In fact, bees visit hundreds of flowers every day. Bees shiver or shake their wings to make that unique sound. Bees love to drink nectar and gather pollen. Nectar is a sweet juice found inside a flower. Bees have long tongues that can reach deep into a flower and suck up the nectar. Honeybees use nectar to make honey.

Yellow dust called pollen sticks to the hairs on a bee's body. As they fly from plant to plant, bees carry tiny pieces of pollen with them. When a bee visits another flower, some of the pollen rubs off. This is called pollination. Trees, flowers, and other plants need pollen to reproduce and make fruit and new seeds. Bees help new flowers grow and pollinate many crops that we eat.

Bees have to watch out for predators as they fly around visiting flowers. Birds, wasps, spiders, and praying mantises eat bees. A bee will use its sharp stinger to scare enemies away. There are more than 20,000 different kinds of bees! One of the most common is the honeybee. Honeybees live with other bees in a colony. The colony may have up to 50,000 bees living all together. Some bees live in nests. Nests can be in the ground or in a hole in a tree. Bumblebees are another common type of bee. They are larger than a honeybee with a yellow and black furry body. Most bumblebees are gentle creatures that are not likely to sting you. Like all insects, a bee's body is made up of three parts: a head, thorax, and abdomen. A bee has five eyes on its head. The two large eyes are called compound eyes. Compound eyes help the bee see movement. They also have three smaller eyes called simple eyes. Simple eyes see light. Two antennae help bees smell and taste.

The middle section is called the thorax. Here is where the wings and six legs are found. The last part is called the abdomen. The abdomen is a long, thin section. Many bees have a sharp stingers located on their tails. Bees use their stingers for protection and to keep their hives safe.

Bees are important helpers to people. These amazing insects help new flowers and plants grow. Honeybees pollinate more than 100 different crops such as almonds, blueberries, watermelons, cucumbers, and apples. Let's not forget that bees make a sweet tasty treat called honey!







Homework Helper

G2-M3-Lesson 13



A Story of Units 2.3

I know 18 is 1 ten 8 ones. I can exchange

1 ten for 10 ones and have 10 ones and

8 ones, which is 18 ones.

I can say 315 is 3 hundreds 1 ten 5 ones. Since I know

1 ten 5 ones is the same as 15 ones, I can also say 315

is 3 hundreds 15 ones.

Homework Helper

G2-M3-Lesson 14



- a. 18 = hundreds <u>1</u> tens <u>8</u> ones
 - 18 = 18 ones
- b. 315 = 3 hundreds <u>1</u> tens <u>5</u> ones
 - 315 = <u>3</u> hundreds <u>15</u> ones
- c. 419 = 4 hundreds 1 tens 9 ones
 - 419 = <u>41</u> tens <u>9</u> ones
- d. 570 = 5 hundreds 7 tens

I know 10 tens make 100, so there are 40 tens in 400. Then, I add the other ten, so there are 41 tens. The ones stay the same.

2. Write down how you can skip-count by ten from 420 to 310. You might use place value disks, number lines, bundles, or numbers.

420, 410, 400, 390, 380, 370, 360, 350, 340, 330, 320, 310

Easy! I can just count back by ten!

EUREKA	
MATH	

Lesson 14: Read and write numbers within 1,000 after modeling with place value disks.



place value disks



Lesson 11: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks.

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Read

Lesson 9 Application Problem

Sarah earns \$10 each week for weeding the garden. If she saves all of the money, how many weeks will it take her to save up \$150?

Draw

Write

Name _____ Date _____

1. Model the following numbers for your parent using the fewest disks possible. Whisper the numbers in standard form and unit form (1 hundred 3 tens 4 ones).

a. 15

- b. 152
- c. 102
- d. 290
- e. 300
- 2. Model the following numbers using the fewest place value disks possible. Whisper the numbers in standard form and unit form.

α.	42	f.	53
b.	420	g.	530
c.	320	h.	520
d.	402	i.	503
e.	442	j.	55



Week 3 ~ Day 2

1. Reading

- **Read:**The Attack on Washington, D.C pg. 85-86
- Answer Questions: The Attack on Washington, D.C pg. 79

2. Writing

- □ Read about the "Life Cycle of a Bee"
- U Write about a honeybee's life cycle

🖬 3. Math

- Warm-up: Lesson 11 Application Problem
- Lesson 12 Homework

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A BEE

The queen bee is the only one that can lay eggs. The other bees in the colony are called drones. The drones' only job is to mate with the queen. After the drones mate with the queen, they leave the colony to die.

Then the queen flies back to her hive and begins laying eggs. All bees start life as eggs. The queen bee covers the eggs with wax from her body and sits on her eggs to keep them warm. A baby bee hatches in about three days. Baby bees are called larvae and look like fat, white worms. The larvae eat lots of pollen. Adult bees carry pollen to the nest for the babies.

The larvae eat and eat and grow quickly. Soon, they cover themselves with coats of silk called cocoons. Inside their cocoons, the larvae turns into pupas. Two weeks later, they emerge from their cocoons as adult worker bees. The series of life stages that insects go through to become an adult is called metamorphosis. At first, the bees' wings are soft and damp. In a short time, their wings harden and they can fly. Worker bees are always busy working. They build and clean the hive and hunt for pollen.

Soon, the queen lays more eggs, and the worker bees help to feed the new baby bees. Later in the summer, the queen will lay more eggs. Some eggs will be males, and some will be female eggs that will hatch into new queens. The old queen and all the other bees die. The new queens hibernate during the winter. In spring, she lays new eggs, and the cycle of life begins again.



SWEET HONEY



Honeybees make a sticky, sweet liquid called honey that people love.

Beekeepers gather extra honey from hives for people to use. They do this by building a hive called an apiary. An apiary is a large wooden box with trays that slide out easily. Bees put their honey inside the trays. This makes it easier for beekeepers to remove the extra honey.





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Samantha is helping the teacher organize the pencils in her classroom. She finds 41 yellow pencils and 29 blue pencils. She throws away 12 that are too short. How many pencils are left in all?

Draw

Read

Write

Name _____

Date _____

Count by ones from **368 to 500**. Change for a larger unit when necessary.

When you counted from **368 to 500**:

Die	d you make a larger unit at	I chang	Yes , ed to make:	No, I need
1.	377?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.
2.	392?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.
3.	400?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.
4.	418?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.
5.	463?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.
6.	470?	1 ten	1 hundred	ones.
				tens.



Week 3 ~ Day 3

1. Reading

- **Review:**The Attack on Washington, D.C pg. 85-86
- Answer Questions: Pg. 80 Write a paragraph on how you would help Dolly Madison.
- □ Include the sentence starters:
 - □ "I would help Dolly Madison in many ways.
 - First,
 - □ Second,
 - Finally,
 - □ That's how I would help Dolly Maidson."

2. Writing

Answer the question "Do you like bees? Why or why not?"

🖬 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 12 Application Problem
- Lesson 13 Homework





Read

Lesson 12 Application Problem

How many packages of 10 cookies can Collette make using 124 cookies?

How many cookies does she need to complete another package of 10?

Draw

Write

Name _____ Date _____

Draw place value disks to show the numbers.

1. 43

2. 430					

3. 270



5. 702

6. 936

_		 _	 	
		1		
]		

When you have finished, use your whisper voice to read each number out loud in both unit and word form. How much does each number need to change for a ten? For 1 hundred?



Week 3 ~ Day 4

1. Reading

- **Read:**The Burning of Washington, D.C pg. 95-96
- □ Answer Questions: Pg. 99-100

2. Writing

- □ Read the article "Monarch Butterflies"
- □ Answer the questions

🖬 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 13 Application Problem
- Lesson 14 Homework

MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

Butterflies are found in almost every place on Earth! There's a good chance that you have seen a beautiful orange and black butterfly fluttering along gracefully. It was probably a monarch butterfly!

A monarch butterfly is easy to identify by the orange, black, and white pattern on its wings. Monarchs have a wingspan of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. Monarchs fly about 5 miles per hour, which is slower than a human can run. Butterflies have large eyes made up of much smaller, simple eyes that help them see in all directions.

Butterflies are a type of insect. Like all insects, they have six jointed legs, three body parts, a pair of antennae, compound eyes, and an exoskeleton. Butteries have three main body parts: a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. The four wings and the six legs of the butterfly are attached to the thorax. How would you like to use your feet to taste food? Butterflies do! They smell with their antennae and taste with their feet. Monarchs eat milkweed plants when they are caterpillars. After they turn into an adult butterflies, they drink nectar from plants and flowers.

In the fall, just as the leaves start to change, the monarch butterfly begins its 3,000-mile-long migration. The monarch butterfly cannot survive the cold winters of the northern climates, so it travels south from Canada to Mexico each year. In the early spring, the butterflies will make the journey back home.

Why does the monarch butterfly migrate?



Parts of a Butterfly



Page 95

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Parts of a Butterfly



Page 96

MONARCH BUTTERFLIES





Read

Lesson 13 Application Problem

Sarah's mom bought 4 boxes of crackers. Each box had 3 smaller packs of 10 inside. How many crackers were in the 4 boxes?

Draw

Write

Name Date _	
1. Whisper-talk the numbers and words as you fill in the blanks.	
a. 16 = tens ones	
16 = ones	
b. 217 = hundreds tens ones	
217 = hundreds ones	
c. 320 = hundreds tens ones	
320 = tens ones	
d. 139 = hundreds tens ones	
139 = tens ones	
e. 473 = hundreds tens ones	
473 = tens ones	
f. 680 = hundreds tens	
680 = tens	
g. 817 = hundreds ones	
817 = tens ones	



h. 921 = _____ hundreds _____ ones

921 = _____ tens _____ ones

2. Write down how you can skip-count by ten from 350 to 240. You might use place value disks, number lines, bundles, or numbers.



Lesson 14:

14: Model numbers with more than 9 ones or 9 tens; write in expanded, unit, standard, and word forms.

Week 3 ~ Day 5

1. Reading

Review:The Burning of Washington, D.C pg. 95-96

Answer Questions: Building Sentences pg. 101-102

2. Writing

□ Read the article "Types of Butterflies"

Write about different types of butterflies based on what you have read

🖵 3. Math

□ Warm-up: Lesson 14 Application Problem

Lesson 15 Homework

Types of Butterflies

A blue morpho is a large, bright blue butterfly that lives in the rainforests in South and Central America. They have a wingspan of about 5 to 8 inches. The undersides of the wings are a dull brown to keep them safe or hidden in the forest. These beautiful blue butterflies drink the juices of fruit, tree sap, and fungi.

> Tiger swallowtails are bright yellow butterflies that live in the United States, Canada, and parts of Mexico. They live in the fields and prairies. They have a wingspan of 3 to 6 inches. They eat the leaves of many plants including tulips, birch trees, willow trees, and lilacs.

Dogface butterflies are bright yellow and live in California. In fact, they are the state insect of California. Can you tell why they are called dogface butterflies? That's right because the design looks similar to a face. They are found in the hills and forests. They have a wingspan of I to 2 inches and eat lots of different flowers.



Cabbage white butterflies are a small common butterfly found in Europe. They make great pets for children and are often seen in schools to learn about nature. They have a wingspan of I to 2 inches. They eat vegetables such as cabbage, kale, and Brussel sprouts.

Buckeye butterflies are brown with colorful spots. They are found in the Southwest and Eastern United States. The spots on their wings look like eyes to other animals living in the forest. This adaptation is meant to help scare off predators. They have a wingspan of 2 to 3 inches. They eat the leaves from peppermint plants, sunflowers, and other flowers.





Red admiral butterflies are brown and red. They are found all over the world. You can see them fluttering along in the woods and fields. They have a wingspan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. They eat the sap and nectar from many types of trees and flowers like daises, goldenrods, and milkweed.
Types of Butterflies

Directions: name and describe each of the butterflies below.





Lesson 14 Application Problem

A second grade class has 23 students. What is the total number of fingers of all the students?



Name	Date	

Pencils come in boxes of 10.

1. How many boxes should Erika buy if she needs 127 pencils?

2. How many pencils will Erika have left over after she gets what she needs out of the boxes?

3. How many more pencils does she need to have 200 pencils?



<u>2nd</u> Grade Distance Learning Activities ~ Week 4

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
Review: "The	Read: "The Attack	Read: "Francis Scott	Read: "Andrew	Review: "Andrew
Burning of	of Baltimore"	Key and the National	Jackson"	Jackson"
Washington, D.C."		Anthem"		
	Answer questions		Answer questions	Answer questions
Answer questions		Answer questions		
<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>
Read: "Awesome	Complete a poster	Read: "Lucky	Create your own	Create your own
Ants"		Ladybugs"	ladybug	story.
Write about them.		Answer questions		
Math	Math	Math	Math	Math
Warmann	Warma wa		Warm we	Warm we
w arm-up	w arm-up	w arm-up	w arm-up	w arm-up
Lesson 16 Guided	Lesson 16 Droblem	Lesson 17 Guided	Lesson 17 Problem	Module 2 Ouiz
Notes	Sot	Notes	Sat	
INDIES	501	INDIES	501	
<u>Math</u> Warm-up Lesson 16 Guided Notes	Math Warm-up Lesson 16 Problem Set	<u>Math</u> Warm-up Lesson 17 Guided Notes	<u>Math</u> Warm-up Lesson 17 Problem Set	Math Warm-up Module 3 Quiz

Week 4 ~ Day 1

1. Reading

- D Review: The Burning of Washington, D.C pg. 95-96
- □ **Answer Questions:** Pg. 90 Write a paragraph explaining: What exactly happened during the Burning of D.C.?
- □ Include the sentence starters:
 - 🖵 "First,
 - Second,
 - General Finally."

2. Writing

- □ This week's focus: Insects
- □ Read the article "Awesome Ants"
- □ Write about the life cycle of an ant

3. Math

This week's focus: Comparing 3 Digit Numbers

□ Use the following aides to help you with your work this week:

- □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 16
- □ Homework Helper G2-M3-Lesson 17
- U Week 4: Comparing Numbers Anchor Charts
- □ Warm-up: Lesson 16 Sprint
- □ Module 3 Lesson 16 Guided Notes

Ants are tiny red or black insects that can be found on every continent! There are over 12,000 different species of ants! Their loyalty to their colony and never-ending teamwork gives them the power to move mountains! Well, maybe not mountains but up to 20 times their body weight which is a huge feat for anyone. That's like you lifting a car over your head. Ants are very strong for their size because of their hard exoskeletons that protect their light bodies. They are able to put all of their muscle power into lifting objects giving them super strength. And that's not all that makes these insects so incredible!

AWESOME ANTS

What do ants eat? Ants eat many different foods including sugary liquids like nectar. They are mainly herbivores eating leaves, seeds, fruits, sweet plants, and fungus that grows inside their nests. Some ants are scavengers and eat other insects, caterpillars, or even decaying matter.

Ants have six legs with a hooked claw at the end of the legs that allows them to climb trees. Ants do not have excellent vision, some species are even blind but they use their antennae to guide them through the senses of touch and smell. They have two power jaws, called mandibles, that are used to carry food, build nests, and of course, for defense against predators. The larger the ant, the greater the mandibles. Queen and male ants have wings.

head

legs

abdomer



antennae

mandibles

thorax

Ants are fast learners! When preparing to build a new nest, or colony, they scout out an area to see what's in the environment that they can use as the structure for their new home. Most nests are built on or under the ground, or inside logs or hollow stems. Some become so large they rise up several feet above the ground. Others are completely underground, invisible to the people walking above. Some complex nests are made up of several layers or floors, full of chambers with connecting tunnels. A lot of them have pantries, or store-rooms, to store food. Some even have a garden area where they grow fungi for the colony. Ants are known to travel great distances from their homes to gather materials for their nest like leaves, wood, soil, or tiny pieces of other "building" materials. They leave marks or scent trails to help them find their way back home.

BRILLIANT ANTS

Did you know that an ant begins life as an egg? Ant eggs are oval shaped and tiny usually about 1 mm long. Fertilized eggs produce female ants like queens, workers, or soldiers whereas unfertilized eggs produce male ants.

During the second stage the eggs become worm-like larvae with no legs. They eat food regurgitated by adult ants. The larvae molt, or shed their skin, many times as they grow in size. The larvae goes through several stages of molting before it becomes a pupa.

After reaching a certain size, the larva spins a silk-like cocoon around itself and a solid object. During this time the body changes into its adult form. This process is called metamorphosis. This process is the same a caterpillar uses to change into a butterfly. When the pupa emerges from the cocoon, it is a full grown adult. The entire life cycle usually lasts from 6 to 10 weeks but depends on the surrounding temperatures and food available.





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Homework Helper

Drawing the numbers with disks on the place value chart makes it easy to compare them.

G2-M3-Lesson 16

- 1. Draw the following numbers using place value disks on the place value charts. Answer the questions below.
 - a. 132 b. 312







d. Order the numbers from least to greatest: <u>132</u>, <u>213</u>, <u>312</u>

Hundreds are the biggest unit here, and 312 has more hundreds than the other numbers. 132 is the smallest number because it only has 1 hundred.

2. Circle less than or greater than. Whisper the complete sentence.

300 + 60 + 5 is (less than)/ greater than 635.

4 tens and 2 ones is less than /greater than 24.

©2015 Great Minds. eureka-math.org G2-M1-HWH-1.3.0-07.2015 You could also compare all the tens in each number. 132 has 13 tens, 213 has 21 tens, and 312 has 31 tens.

300 + 60 + 5 = 365. 365is less than 635 because it only has 3 hundreds. 635has 6 hundreds. I could also think of it as 36 tens is less than 63 tens.

In this problem, tens are the greatest unit. 4 tens and 2 ones equals 42. 42 is greater than 24 because it has 4 tens, and 24 only has 2 tens. I could also think of it as 40 is greater than 20.

> EUREKA MATH

18

a.

b.

Homework Helper	
G2-M3-Lesson 17	
	I have to read carefully! In Part (a), the ones are first, and the tens come after, but when placed on the place value chart.

When I whisper count as I draw, I see that I am comparing 112 and 115. 112 is less than 115.

A Story of Units

1. Whisper count as you show the numbers with place value disks. Circle >, <, or =.

the hundreds come first.



Week 4: Comparing Numbers

EQ: How d	paring 3-1 paring	t numbers using syr	nbols?		
238	238 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 28				
Symbol	It means "is less than"	Use it when the first number is smaller than the second number	Example 267< 345		
=	"isequal to"	both numbers are the <u>same</u>	553 = 553		
>	"is greater than"	the first number is bigger than the second number	976 > 648		
* Rememb to cat	er, the alligator i the bigger nur	nouth <u>Always</u>	wants		

Comparing and Ordering Nombers 09/15#, Greater Than, Less Than Greater Than Less Than 0 0 Mr. Gator likes to munch.... Doicy numbers for his lunch. Small numbers make his belly sore... Big numbers make him shout for more! 610 100 250 330 925 east to Greatest 100,250,330,610, reatest to Least: 925, 610, 330, 250,

A

Number Correct: _____

Sums—Crossing Ten

1.	9 + 1 =	
2.	9 + 2 =	
3.	9 + 3 =	
4.	9 + 9 =	
5.	8 + 2 =	
6.	8 + 3 =	
7.	8 + 4 =	
8.	8 + 9 =	
9.	9 + 1 =	
10.	9 + 4 =	
11.	9 + 5 =	
12.	9 + 8 =	
13.	8 + 2 =	
14.	8 + 5 =	
15.	8 + 6 =	
16.	8 + 8 =	
17.	9 + 1 =	
18.	9 + 7 =	
19.	8 + 2 =	
20.	8 + 7 =	
21.	9 + 1 =	
22.	9 + 6 =	

23.	7 + 3 =	
24.	7 + 4 =	
25.	7 + 5 =	
26.	7 + 9 =	
27.	6 + 4 =	
28.	6 + 5 =	
29.	6 + 6 =	
30.	6 + 9 =	
31.	5 + 5 =	
32.	5 + 6 =	
33.	5 + 7 =	
34.	5 + 9 =	
35.	4 + 6 =	
36.	4 + 7 =	
37.	4 + 9 =	
38.	3 + 7 =	
39.	3 + 9 =	
40.	5 + 8 =	
41.	2 + 8 =	
42.	4 + 8 =	
43.	1 + 9 =	
44.	2 + 9 =	



Lesson 16: Compare two three-digit numbers using <, >, and =.

Module 3 Lesson 16 Guided Notes

Draw the place value disks for the three following numbers:



Week 4 ~ Day 2

1. Reading

- □ Read: The Attack of Baltimore pg. 103-104
- Answer Questions: Pg. 107-108

2. Writing

- □ Review the article about "Awesome Ants"
- Complete the informational poster about "Amazing Insects: Ants"

🖬 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 16 Application Problem
- Lesson 16 Problem Set





Read

Lesson 16 Application Problem

At recess Diane skipped rope 65 times without stopping. Peter skipped rope 20 times without stopping. How many more times did Diane skip rope than Peter?

Draw

Write

Name _____

Date _____

1. Draw the following numbers using place value disks on the place value charts. Answer the questions below.

a. 132	b. 312	c. 213	
d. Which is the greatest	number?		

- e. Which is the least number? _____
- f. Order the numbers from least to greatest: _____, ____, ____,
- 2. Circle less than or greater than. Whisper the complete sentence.

a. 97 is less than / greater than 102.	f. 361 is less than / greater than 367.
b. 184 is less than / greater than 159.	g. 705 is less than / greater than 698.
c. 213 is less than / greater than 206.	h. 465 is less than / greater than 456.
d. 299 is less than / greater than 300.	i. 100 + 30 + 8 is less than / greater than 183.
e. 523 is less than / greater than 543.	j. 3 tens and 5 ones is less than / greater than 32.



- 3. Write >, <, or =. Whisper the complete number sentences as you work.
 - a. 900 () 899
 - b. 267 () 269
 - c. 537 () 527
 - d. 419 () 491
 - e. 908 () nine hundred eighty
 - f. 130 () 80 + 40
 - g. Two hundred seventy-one 70 + 200 + 1
 - h. 500 + 40 () 504
 - i. 10 tens () 101
 - j. 4 tens 2 ones 30 + 12 k. 36 - 10 2 tens 5 ones
- 4. Noah and Charlie have a problem.

Noah thinks 42 tens is less than 390.

Charlie thinks 42 tens is greater than 390.

Who is correct? Explain your thinking below.



Week 4 ~ Day 3

1. Reading

Read: Francis Scott Key and the National Anthem pg. 117-118

□ Answer Questions: Pg. 109-110

2. Writing

□ Read the article "Lucky Ladybugs"

□ Answer the questions

🛾 3. Math

Given Warm-up: Lesson 17 Sprint

□ Module 3 Lesson 17 Guided Notes

EUCKY LADYBUGS

Did you know that if a ladybug lands on you, it's a sign of good luck? Ladybugs belong to a group of insects, called beetles. A ladybug is easy to identify. If you see a tiny red bug with black spots flying by, it is probably a ladybug. There are more than four thousand different types of ladybugs in the world. Some have red or orange outer shells with black spots. Others have no spots at all. In the United States, red ladybugs with black spots are the most common ones. Ladybugs eat tiny bugs called aphids. Aphids feed on and suck the sap out of flowers, trees, and other plants. These tiny bugs can destroy a whole field of crops. That is why ladybugs are a farmer's little helpers. Many farmers release ladybugs to protect their plants from pests such as aphids. An adult ladybug can eat up to 100 aphids a day. You can buy ladybugs from a local nursery to release in your yard too.

All insects are made of three main body parts: the head, thorax, and abdomen. The smallest part is the head. A ladybug has two antennae on its head, which it uses to taste and smell. The middle section is called the thorax. A ladybug has two pairs of wings and six legs. The forewings form the hard outer shell when they are closed. The second pair of soft wings are inside the outer shell. The abdomen or stomach is the third part of the body of a bug. In the stomach, food is

broken down to be used by the body.

Like many insects, ladybugs go through a complete metamorphosis. During this process, insects move through four life stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

All ladybugs start life as an egg. A mother ladybug lays her eggs. She will look for hidden spots to keep her eggs safe. She might put her eggs on the underside of a leaf or a plant. She will leave 25-30 eggs in several different spots. The eggs stay wherever she places them. In all, she will lay close to 200 eggs. One week later, the eggs will hatch and the larva will crawl out. They have dark bodies and six little stubby legs. These caterpillars eat tiny bugs called aphids. Each one will eat as many aphids as it possibly can, up to 150 in a day. As the larva develops, it grows and grows. Soon, it will shed its skin or molt. During the first few weeks, it will molt, for a total of four times. At that point, the larva fastens itself to a leaf or plant and changes into a pupa. In another week, an adult ladybug emerges. An adult ladybug has a hard outer shell called an exoskeleton. Its protective case keeps it safe from predators. Sometimes, ladybugs play dead to avoid being eaten by predators. They can also give off a bad smell to scare away animals.

Did you know that ladybugs hibernate in the winter? Hibernation occurs when an animal goes into a deep sleep or becomes inactive during cold weather. Ladybugs store up fat and sugar, so they can go for months without food. Then, they look for a safe place to spend the winter. Many of them crawl under a rock or inside a building. Some ladybugs hibernate together in large groups called a colony. When the weather starts to warm up, ladybugs will become active again. Most ladybugs only live for one or two years.

JUST THE FACTS

HABITAT:

They are found in many different habitats including grasslands, forests, cities, and probably in your own backyard.

DIET:

Ladybugs eat tiny bugs called aphids. An adult ladybug can eat up to 100 aphids a day.

CLASSIFICATION:

Ladybugs are invertebrates. This means they do not have a backbone. The largest group of invertebrates are arthropods. Insects, spiders, and crustaceans such as lobsters and crabs are all arthropods.

All arthropods:

- have an exoskeleton
- have segmented bodies
- have jointed limbs



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Name:

LUCKY LADYBUGS

What do ladybugs eat?

How do ladybugs help farmers?

Why might a ladybug play dead?





Describe the process a ladybug goes through to prepare for hibernation.

Tell one interesting fact you learned about ladybugs:

Number Correct:

A STORY OF UNITS

B

Sums—Crossing Ten

1.	10 + 1 =	
2.	10 + 2 =	
3.	10 + 3 =	
4.	10 + 9 =	
5.	9 + 10 =	
6.	9 + 2 =	
7.	9 + 3 =	
8.	9 + 4 =	
9.	9 + 8 =	
10.	8 + 9 =	
11.	8 + 3 =	
12.	8 + 4 =	
13.	8 + 5 =	
14.	8 + 7 =	
15.	7 + 8 =	
16.	7 + 4 =	
17.	10 + 4 =	
18.	6 + 5 =	
19.	7 + 5 =	
20.	9 + 5 =	
21.	5 + 9 =	
22.	10 + 8 =	

	Improvemen	t:
23.	5 + 6 =	
24.	5 + 7 =	
25.	4 + 7 =	
26.	4 + 8 =	
27.	4 + 10 =	
28.	3 + 8 =	
29.	3 + 9 =	
30.	2 + 9 =	
31.	5 + 8 =	
32.	7 + 6 =	
33.	6 + 7 =	
34.	8 + 6 =	
35.	6 + 8 =	
36.	9 + 6 =	
37.	6 + 9 =	
38.	9 + 7 =	
39.	7 + 9 =	
40.	6 + 6 =	
41.	7 + 7 =	
42.	8 + 8 =	
43.	9 + 9 =	
44.	4 + 9 =	



Lesson 17: Compare two three-digit numbers using <, >, and = when there are more than 9 ones or 9 tens.

Module 3 Lesson 17 Guided Notes

Draw the two numbers and then compare using >, <, or =.





> means greater than < means less than = equal to

Week 4 ~ Day 4

1. Reading

□ Read: Andrew Jackson pg.133 -134

□ Answer Questions: Andrew Jackson pg. 127

2. Writing

□ Create your own ladybug. Draw a picture of it, color it, and write about its name and characteristics.

🛾 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 17 Application Problem
- Lesson 17 Problem Set

ids



Walking on the beach on Tuesday, Darcy collected 35 rocks. The day before, she collected 28. How many fewer rocks did she collect on Monday than on Tuesday?

Draw

Read

Write

more than 9 ones or 9 tens.

Compare two three-digit numbers using <, >, and = when there are

Name _____

1. Whisper count as you show the numbers with place value disks. Circle >, <, or =.

<

>

a. Draw 217 using hundreds, tens, and ones.

c. Draw 1 hundred and 17 ones.

d. Draw 1 hundred 1 ten and 7 ones.









Lesson 17:





Page 131

Date _____

2. Circle less than (<), equal to (=), or greater than (>). Whisper the complete sentence.



- 3. Write >, <, or =.
 - a. 99 () 10 tens
 - b. 116 () 11 tens 5 ones
 - c. 2 hundreds 37 ones () 237
 - d. Three hundred twenty () 34 tens
 - e. 5 hundreds 2 tens 4 ones \bigcirc 53 tens
 - f. 104 () 1 hundred 4 tens
 - g. 40 + 9 + 600 () 9 ones 64 tens
 - h. 700 + 4 () 74 tens
 - i. Twenty-two tens () Two hundreds twelve ones
 - j. 7 + 400 + 20 () 42 tens 7 ones
 - k. 5 hundreds 24 ones () 400 + 2 + 50
 - I. 69 tens + 2 tens () 710
 - m. 20 tens () two hundred ten ones
 - n. 72 tens 12 tens () 60
 - o. 84 tens + 10 tens () 9 hundreds 4 ones
 - p. 3 hundreds 21 ones () 18 tens + 14 tens



Week 4 ~ Day 5

1. Reading

Review: Andrew Jackson pg.133 -134

□ Answer Questions: Andrew Jackson pg. 128

2. Writing

Create a fictional story about an adventure that your ladybug will go on.

🖬 3. Math

- □ Warm-up: Lesson 18 Application Problem
- Grade 2 Module 3 Topic F Quiz

By		
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Read

Lesson 18 Application Problem

Write

For an art project, Daniel collected 15 fewer maple leaves than oak leaves. He collected 60 oak leaves. How many maple leaves did he collect?

Draw

_____Date: _____

Grade 2 Module 3 Topic F Quiz

1. Draw place value disks and circle the correct sign.

A Draw 316 using hundreds, tens, and ones		B Draw 16 tens and 9 ones	
	< =		
	>		

2. Write <, =, or > on the line to compare the two numbers.

- a) 198 _____ 20 tens
- b) 112 _____ 11 tens 2 ones
- c) Four hundred fifty _____ 44 tens
- d) 4 hundreds 46 ones _____40+600+6
- e) 73 tens 10 tens _____ 9 hundreds 4 ones
- f) 2 tens _____ 1 hundred 0 ones
- g) 500+5 _____ 20 tens
- h) 4 hundreds 4 tens _____ 344
- i) Two hundred forty _____ 20+400