

Pickens County School District

Elementary Second Grade

Extended Learning for Reading and Math

Compound words



Some words are made up of two other words. When two short words make one long word, the long word is called a **compound word**.

Write the two words without a space between them to make one **compound word**, like this: **head + rest = headrest**.

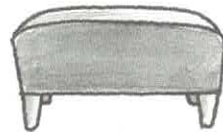
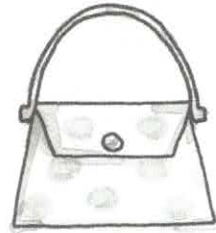
lamp + post = lamppost

her + self =

milk + man =

hand + bag =

foot + stool =



Draw lines to join up these **compound words**.

foot

card

play

bag

him

cake

school

man

post

ball

post

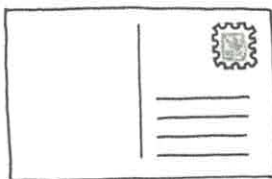
spoon

pan

self

tea

ground



Now write a list of the **compound words** that you joined above.

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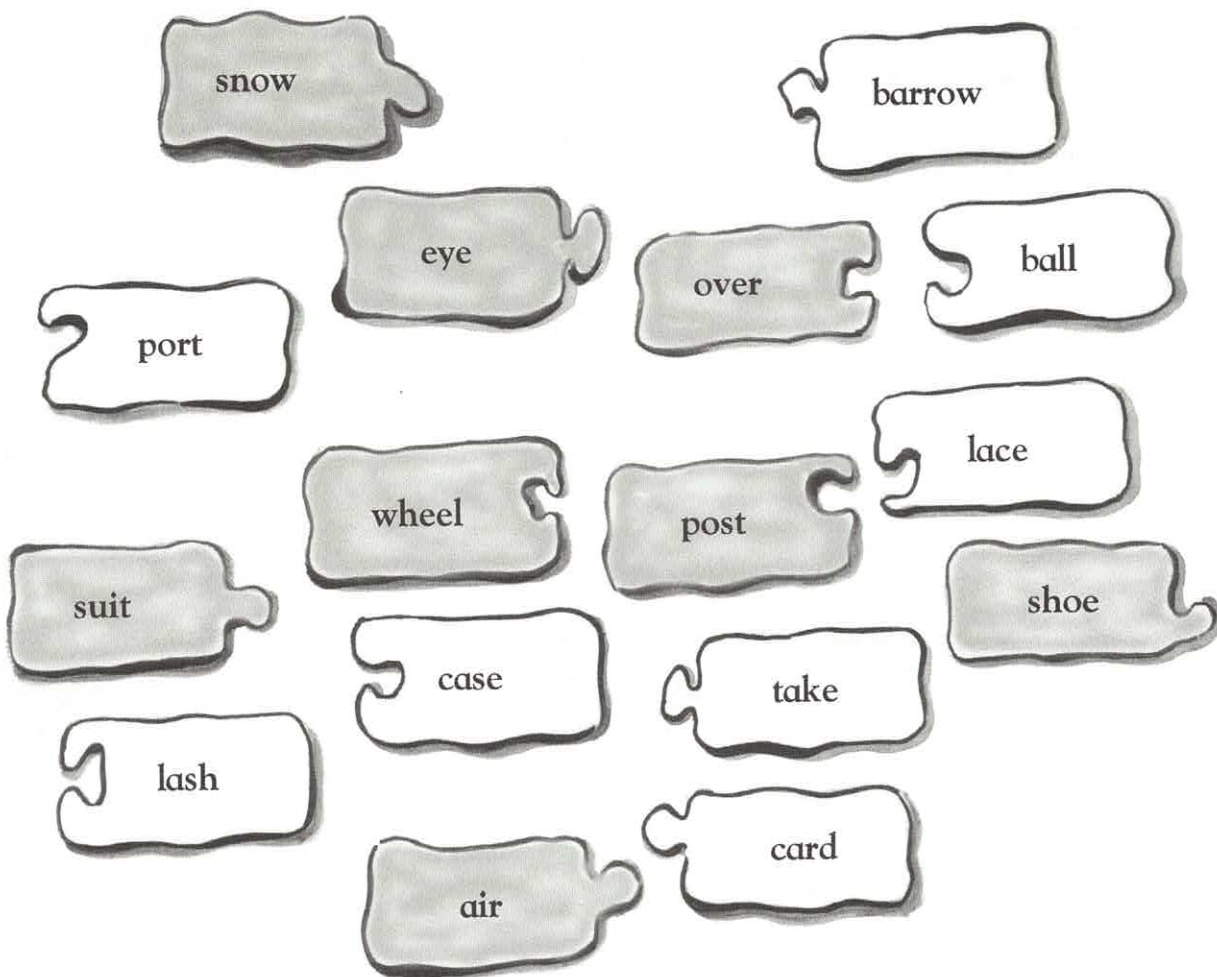
Compound words



The word **jigsaw** is made up of two words put together (jig + saw).

Can you pair up these **jigsaw** pieces to make other **compound words**?

Remember: A **compound word** is a word made up of two other words.



Write the **compound words** here.

snowball,

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Marking time



Read this text and then answer the question below.

Text A: The Part-time Time-traveller

You may find this hard to believe, but **I once** built a time machine. It was made from scrap, which I collected **when** I visited the local recycling center **on weekends**.

First of all, I found some old bicycle parts, including a real leather saddle, which you don't often see **nowadays**.

A week later, I picked up a huge electric clock, which I had seen **years ago** in the bus station (**before** clocks went digital).

Meanwhile, I had a real stroke of luck ...

All the words in **bold type** are doing a similar job. Explain what it is here.

.....

.....

Now read this text.

Text B: The Part-time Time-traveller

George used to visit the local recycling center on weekends. He was always rifling through the scrap for old bicycle parts and other interesting things. His neighbors thought that he was a bit strange.

One weekend, he was seen struggling home with a horribly heavy old clock that some said had come from the bus station ten years previously.

Then things turned really peculiar ...



Both the texts above tell the same story but in different ways. Explain the difference between text A and text B.

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Labeling a diagram

Reread the texts A and B. Now draw a **diagram** of George's "Time Machine" as you imagine it. **Label** each part of the machine, saying what it is made from and what it does.

Remember: A **label** consists of a few words, or even just one word, that tell people about a particular part of a diagram.

Planning your own story



Look over your work in the previous exercises. **Where** is the story of *The Part-time Time Traveller* set, and how did it **begin**? How would you **complete** the story? **Plan** your story on this page by writing short **notes**.

Remember: You do not need to use full sentences when writing **notes**.

Characters:

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Setting:

Beginning:

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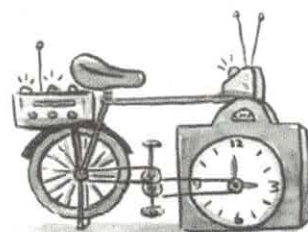
What happens:

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Ending:

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Writing your story

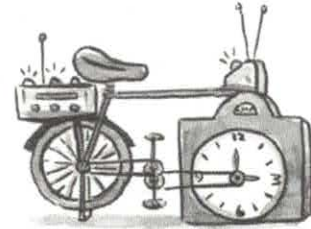
Look over the **notes** you wrote in the previous exercise, then write your story here. Use **paragraphs**, and fit your story into the pattern set out for you.

Either start with:

You may find this hard to believe, but I once built a time machine. It was made from scrap ...

or

George used to visit the local recycling center on weekends. He was always rifling through the scrap ...



The Part-time Time-traveller

Start here:

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What happens:

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Ending:

I Want to Buy a Computer Game

by Susan LaBella



Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. "The game is here!" he told his mom. "Can we go buy it?"

"How much does it cost?" Luis's mother asked.

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied.

"That is a lot of money, Luis. Do you have enough to buy it yourself?"

He shook his head.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

"But I really want this game!" answered Luis. "What can I do?"

"You get eight dollars a week for doing chores," his mom said. "Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game."

"I do not think so," said Luis. "By then, all the games will be sold."

"Try it," replied his mother.

Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. "Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars."

"And," his mother added, "you did it with your own money!"

sale

sale

Definition

noun

1. an exchange of goods for money; the act of selling.

There are strict rules for the sale of alcohol.

2. a selling of goods for a lower price than usual.

The store is having a big sale on winter coats.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the act of exchanging goods for money.
 2. a specific instance of selling goods or property.
 3. a selling of goods for a lower price than usual.
-

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Fernando and Zoey go to a plant **sale**. They buy mint plants. They like the minty smell of the leaves.
2. My dad and I go to the grocery store. We see many kinds of apples on **sale**. We choose four Granny Smith apples.
3. Now fire officials are fighting back. They want to stop the **sale** of those lighters. In 2008, Maine became the first state to pass a law to stop the sale of the lighters.
4. New Jersey is set to have the strictest school nutrition laws in the country. The state passed a bill in January [2007] to ban the **sale** of junk foods in elementary and middle schools. A bill is a proposed law.

save**save****Definition****verb**

1. to help someone get away from harm or danger.

He saved the girl who fell out of the boat.

2. to keep or store for future use.

He saved his dessert to eat later.

They are saving money for their children's education.

Advanced Definition**transitive verb**

1. to rescue from injury or danger.

His condition was critical, but the doctors were able to save him.

If the lifeguard had not jumped in to save her, the child would have drowned.

2. to preserve or keep from harm.

Laws were passed to save these animals.

3. to collect or reserve for future use.

Could you save me a slice of cake?

I'll have half of the sandwich now and save the rest for later.

Save your strength now because you'll need it for the climb that's ahead.

They're saving money for their daughter's education.

4. to prevent (something) from being used, carried out, or having to be done.

Buying more now will save a trip to the store later.

Delivering the letter yourself will save a stamp.

I'll explain it to her in Italian, and that will save his trying to explain it to her in

English.

Keeping up with the assignments in the course should save cramming for the exam.

5. in theology, to deliver from sin and its consequences.

If he repents, he will be saved.

6. in computing, to copy and transfer (data) from a temporary working area of a computer to the computer's hard drive.

I hope they remembered to save the changes they made to the document before closing it.

intransitive verb

1. to put money away for reserve.

She's saving for college.

2. to spend little money; be frugal; economize.

You need to save now and stop spending money on unnecessary things.

noun

1. the goalkeeper's turning away a shot on the goal, esp. in hockey or soccer.

We would have lost if it hadn't been for that brilliant save.

2. in baseball, a relief pitcher's preserving a victory over the opposing team.

The relief pitcher earned a save in the last game.

spend

spend

Definition

verb

1. to use money to buy things.

He spent all his money.

I will spend my money on a new book.

2. to use time doing a particular activity.

He spends a lot of time watching TV.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to disburse (money or other resources).
2. to use; expend.

He spent much time and energy on the project.

3. to use completely; exhaust.

She spent all her energy running.

intransitive verb

1. to disburse money.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Jaguars are wild cats. They **spend** most of their time in small trees and on the forest floor.
2. Then the panda **spends** less time with its mother. It likes to be on its own. It will climb trees. It will sit in their branches.
3. An amphibian is an animal that **spends** part of its life in water and part on land. Most have smooth, wet skin. Frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders are amphibians.
4. Many pet dogs **spend** their days sleeping around the house. They play catch with their owners. And they have all their meals delivered straight to their bowls. Pet dogs give their owners love and friendship. In return, the dogs live carefree lives.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Why was Luis excited at the start of the story?

- A. He managed to save up thirty-five dollars.
- B. The new computer game he wanted was in stores.
- C. His mother bought him a computer game as a gift.

2. What is the main problem Luis faces in the story?

- A. He wants a new computer game, but the store has run out of that game.
- B. He wants a new computer game, but he doesn't have enough money to buy it.
- C. He wants a new computer game, but his mother hates all computer games.

3. Read this statement that Luis's mom said to Luis.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

- A. A house and food are things that Luis's family needs.
- B. Luis's mom doesn't want to buy clothing, books, and gas for the car.
- C. Having clothing, books, and gas is more important than having a house and food.

4. How does Luis's mom most likely feel about the computer game?

- A. She feels excited because she wants to play the game, too.
- B. She feels angry that Luis wants to spend his money on a game.
- C. She feels like the game is not something that Luis really needs.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

- A. The computer game that Luis wants costs thirty-five dollars.
- B. Luis wants a new computer game, so he saves up money to buy it.
- C. Luis's mom has to spend money on things like food, clothing, and the house.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. 'The game is here!' he told his mom. 'Can we go buy it?'"

Why might the author have used an exclamation point when Luis tells his mother that the game is here?

- A. to show that Luis is very excited
- B. to show that Luis's mom is very excited
- C. to show that the game is really fun to play

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"'You get eight dollars a week for doing chores,' his mom said. 'Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game.'"

What does the word "it" in the second sentence refer to?

- A. the chores
- B. the eight dollars
- C. the week

8. Why doesn't Luis's mother buy the computer game when Luis first asks her for it?

9. Read these sentences from the text.

"Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. 'Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars.'

"'And,' his mother added, 'you did it with your own money!'"

How does Luis's mother probably feel about Luis saving up his money to buy the computer game?

10. This story suggests that it is a good idea to save up your extra money to buy things that you want. Why might this be a good idea? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

Afternoon on a Hill

by Edna St. Vincent Millay

I will be the gladdest thing

Under the sun!

I will touch a hundred flowers

And not pick one.

I will look at cliffs and clouds

With quiet eyes,

Watch the wind bow down the grass,

And the grass rise.

5

And when lights begin to show

Up from the town,

I will mark which must be mine,

And then start down!

10

cliff**cliff****Definition****noun**

1. a high, steep surface of rock.

It is dangerous to stand near the edge of a cliff.

Advanced Definition**noun**

1. a high, steep or overhanging surface of rock or earth.
-

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. They are sticking out of a **cliff** in South Dakota. The fossil is named after Sue.
2. They were sleeping on tiny cots dangling from the side of a **cliff**. That's when the shots rang out.
3. Canyons are deep valleys surrounded by rocky **cliffs**. One of the most famous canyons in the world is in the Arizona desert in the United States.
4. You'd be amazed to see these farms because the hillsides they sit on are practically **cliffs**. If you tripped, you'd probably roll right down into the river.
5. The **cliffs** of the Grand Canyon are made of brown, red, and yellow rocks and sand. It is one mile from the top of the cliffs to the floor of the canyon.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What does the speaker look at in this poem?

- A. the sun and moon
- B. cliffs and clouds
- C. bugs in the grass

2. Which of these phrases from the poem describes part of the setting?

- A. "which must be mine"
- B. "with quiet eyes"
- C. "a hundred flowers"

3. The speaker of the poem wants to enjoy nature without hurting it in any way.

Which evidence from the poem best supports this conclusion?

- A. I will touch a hundred flowers / And not pick one.
- B. I will mark which must be mine, / And then start down!
- C. I will be the gladdest thing / Under the sun!

4. Where is the speaker of the poem spending an afternoon?

- A. on a hill
- B. in a forest
- C. in a town

5. What is this poem mostly about?

- A. enjoying nature without leaving a mark on it
- B. the effects of wind on grass, cliffs, and clouds
- C. travelling from a hill down to a town

6. Read these lines from the poem:

I will look at cliffs and clouds

With quiet eyes,

Watch the wind bow down the grass,

And the grass rise.

Why might the poet have described the speaker's eyes as "quiet" in the second line of the stanza?

- A. to hint that the speaker cannot hear or speak at all
- B. to show that the speaker was not making any noise
- C. to suggest that the speaker's mouth was not staying quiet

7. Read this stanza from the poem:

I will look at cliffs and clouds

With quiet eyes,

Watch the wind bow down the grass,

And the grass rise.

Which of these lines means the same thing as the last line in this stanza?

- A. And the grass rises quietly.
- B. And the grass might rise.
- C. And watch the grass rise.

8. What are three things the speaker will see during the afternoon on the hill?

9. What are two things the speaker will do while spending time on the hill?

10. Based on this poem, how does the speaker feel about spending time in nature? Use evidence from the poem to support your answer.

Playtime in the Snow

by Aditi Sriram



George loves to play outdoors. He takes his toy trucks and cars into the garden, and he races them everywhere.

One day in the fall, Mom tells George that she's going to plant seeds in their garden. "You can help me plant cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower," Mom says. "They are all of your favorite vegetables."

Once they have planted them, Mom tells George not to run around in the garden. "You don't want to hurt the baby seeds," she says. "Let's play in the playground instead."

George loves the playground, too. He kicks his legs and swings up high. He and Mom go up and down, down and up on the seesaw. He goes across the monkey bars and falls into Mom's arms. The playground is so much fun!

George's favorite is the slide. He climbs carefully up the ladder and feels the wind rush past as he slides quickly down. Mom waits for him at the bottom. Sometimes he comes down so quickly that she catches him as he flies off the slide.

It begins to get colder, so Mom dresses George in his coat, hat, gloves, and boots. By winter, the garden has a few small shoots poking out of the ground. George cannot believe that these tiny plants will grow into fat heads of cauliflower and long stems of broccoli.

One day George wakes up to a "white morning." He watches the snow glitter in the sun. He wants to see what the playground looks like with all the snow. Mom dresses him up, and they go to take a look. There is snow on the swing, the monkey bars, and the seesaw. The slide is completely covered, and it looks like a mountain! George wants to go down the slide, but how can he with all the snow?

"I have an idea," Mom says. She takes George back to the house, where they pick out a long, flat baking tray from the kitchen. They return to the playground, and Mom puts the baking tray at the top of the slide.

"Sit on it," Mom tells George.

George is a little nervous, but he listens to Mom and gets on the tray. It feels a bit wobbly, so he holds onto the sides of the slide. Once he feels steady, he pushes off and down he goes. Whoosh!

"Was that fun?" she asks him.

"Yes!" George says.

"We made you a sled for the slide," Mom says. "Now even snow won't stop you from going down the slide."

"How did you come up with that?" George asks Mom.

"I ate my vegetables when I was a little girl, and they made me smart!"

George laughs. He is excited to eat the vegetables in his garden and sled down the slide and grow smarter and stronger.

instead in · stead

Definition

adverb

1. in place of; rather.

I don't care for the mountains, so let's go to the beach instead.

Advanced Definition

adverb

1. in place of something; in preference.

I don't care for the mountains, so let's go to the beach instead.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Confucius did not write down what he taught. **Instead**, he talked to his students.
2. Toads have stubby bodies with warty skin, and they walk **instead** of hopping. Toads live in most parts of the world.
3. There were small farms in New England, but no big farms like the southern plantations. **Instead**, the North became the center of the shipbuilding industry.
4. Next time you're in a museum or looking at an art book, stop and look closer. **Instead** of seeing lines and colors, see what wonderful things there are within.
5. The oldest dated book using woodblock printing was made in China in 868 A.D. Chinese writing is a very important part of Chinese culture. Chinese writing uses symbols **instead** of letters.
6. Bach's music is very complex. During his lifetime no one could imitate him. **Instead** of writing just one melody into his music, he often used two.
7. The sensation of zero gravity was surprising, Roach says. Your arms don't pull down on your shoulders. Your hair doesn't sit on your scalp. Your organs float up beneath your rib cage **instead** of hanging heavily in your gut.
8. The future king of Portugal stayed in Brazil for 13 years. He grew attached to Brazilians and the colony. Brazilians did not feel removed from the Portuguese government. **Instead**, they felt that the prince brought status and glory to their colony.
9. The Greeks believed that everything around them happened for a reason. They wanted to find out this reason and discover the order of the world around them. Their buildings were beautiful, but they do not overflow with frivolity² or emotion. **Instead**, Greek buildings define order.

plant

plant

Definition

noun

1. a living thing that has leaves, makes its own food, and has roots that usually grow in the earth.

I have many plants growing in my garden.

2. a building that has machinery and equipment for making things; factory.

Nina works at the automobile plant.

verb

1. to put something into the ground to make it grow.

We planted a vegetable garden behind our house.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a living organism of the vegetable group.
2. a form of vegetable life that has roots and leaves and is of smaller size than trees or shrubs.
3. a building or group of buildings, esp. those that house machinery and equipment for manufacturing; factory.
4. (informal) a person or thing placed or used in such a manner as to deceive or entrap.

transitive verb

1. to put (seeds or plants) in the ground.
2. to provide (land) with plants.
3. to establish, as in the mind.

We are planting ideas in the students.

4. to place firmly or with force.

He planted his feet and would not move.

5. to establish in a location or situation.

intransitive verb

1. to put seeds in the ground.

Spring is the time to plant.

Spanish cognate

planta: The Spanish word *planta* means plant.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. But the fluffy bread you see in grocery stores in the United States today is made in large commercial facilities. These commercial facilities, or **plants**, have business contracts to bake many different bread brands.
2. A clownfish has scales on its body. This fish sleeps in the branches of a poisonous **plant**. The plant helps protect the fish at night.
3. If experts are right, global warming could cause less rain to fall in the Midwest. This would be hard on **plant** life and people.
4. A habitat is a place in nature where an animal or a **plant** lives.
5. Talk about hide-and-seek! Scientists in Asia recently discovered more than 350 **plant** and animal species.
6. Kids at Madison Elementary School in Redondo Beach, California, **plant** gardens in the fall and the spring.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Where does George love to play?

- A. at school
- B. outdoors
- C. indoors

2. What are the two main settings of the story?

- A. outside in the garden and playground
- B. inside George's bedroom and kitchen
- C. outside in the garden

3. George loves the playground. What evidence from the story supports this statement?

- A. The slide in the playground looks like a mountain when it is covered with snow.
- B. George plants vegetables with his mom in the garden.
- C. George enjoys going on the seesaw and going across the monkey bars.

4. What problem does George face?

- A. George wants to go down the slide but it is covered in snow.
- B. George doesn't want to use the baking tray to go down the slide.
- C. George's mom won't let him play in the garden even though he wants to.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. how George enjoys playing outdoors
- B. a playground that is covered in snow
- C. why baking trays are good sleds

6. Read the following sentences: "George is a little nervous, but he listens to Mom and gets on the tray. It feels a bit wobbly, so he holds onto the sides of the slide. Once he feels **steady**, he pushes off and down he goes."

What does the word **steady** most nearly mean?

- A. scared
- B. balanced
- C. unsafe

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The slide was covered with snow, _____ George was still able to go down the slide.

- A. because
- B. but
- C. so

8. What stops George from going down the slide when it snows?

9. What does George's mom give George to go down the slide covered with snow?

10. Explain whether George's mom solves George's problem in the story? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

Bobby Gets a Doggy

by Vinnie Rotondaro



Bobby loves doggies. He loves big doggies and small doggies. He loves doggies that are soft and even doggies that aren't so soft. Bobby loves all doggies, except for mean doggies that bite people, because really, nobody likes mean doggies that bite people.

But Bobby doesn't have his own doggy. He can only look at other people's doggies and wish he had one for himself, and sometimes at night, after his parents tuck him into his bed and turn off the light, he sighs and thinks to

himself about how badly he wants one.

Bobby is a good little boy. He doesn't complain, and he never whines about how he doesn't have a doggy. But Bobby's mom and dad know how happy a doggy would make him.

One day, Bobby's parents drive over to the pet store and look at the different doggies for sale. All the doggies are small and young. They are puppies. One puppy has fuzzy white hair with a brown patch over its eye and floppy ears. Another has tall pointy ears and a coat of hair that is red and black. Another still has long, wispy hair that is all white.

Bobby's parents look at each of the puppies. They pick them up and pet them and let them lick their faces. There is one puppy that they haven't seen, though. This puppy has grey hair with some white in it, and little black eyes. It is in the corner of the puppy pen with its head down, and it is looking out at Bobby's parents with a cute look on its face.

"What is that puppy's name?" Bobby's father asks.

"That puppy's name is Lucy," says the pet store man.

Bobby's father picks up Lucy. She is very, very soft, and very, very nice. Bobby's father and mother know that this is the dog for Bobby. They pay for her and take her home with them, and hide her in the bathroom.

Bobby comes home from school, takes off his backpack, and sits down on a couch in the living room.

"Bobby," his mother says. "How was your day at school?"

"Oh, it was fine," he says. But Bobby's mother knows that he is secretly wishing he had a doggy.

Bobby's dad quietly opens the bathroom door and scoops Lucy into his arms. He sneaks up behind Bobby and very quietly lowers Lucy onto his lap.

Bobby yelps with joy!

"What is her name?!" he asks his parents.

"Her name is Lucy," they say. "And she is all yours."

And that's how Bobby meets his best friend.

complain com · plain

Definition

verb

1. to say that something is wrong or that you are not happy with something.

She complained about the cold weather.

He complained that the soup was too salty.

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to express dissatisfaction, pain, grief, or other negative feelings.

She complained that the soup was cold.

It was strange for the child to complain of a headache.

The parents complained to the principal about the school lunches.

The miners complained of unsafe conditions in the mines.

2. to express such negative feelings habitually or with inadequate cause.

She lies in her bed and complains all day.

3. in law, to make a formal charge.

The building committee complained to the police about the lack of heat in the apartments.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The computer was grey. It had black keys and a smudged screen. It was not pretty at all. Stacey's mother never **complained** about this. But Stacey could tell it bothered her.
2. "I guess I'll travel around the world now. And get new sneakers. These are falling apart." She looked down at her worn-out shoes. Then, she kicked them off. "I'm sure that now that we have money, my mother won't **complain** if I just throw these away."
3. "I know I shouldn't be **complaining**," she emailed her friend Denise one night from a hotel in Indonesia. "I get sent to the most beautiful places on the planet every month. And I get to do what I love: surfing every day, all day! But once you've seen 10 whitesand beaches with

crystal clear water and perfect waves, they all start to blend together.

4. "She gets to go? She doesn't deserve it. She doesn't even know what it means to go abroad. Not really; not like me or my friends. She won't appreciate it; she's going to **complain**. Look, she's whining about it already, and you only told her about it ten seconds ago."
5. In school, I meet Susanna by our lockers. They're right next to each other in a prime spot by our classroom, because Susanna **complained** to the principal that she didn't feel comfortable "expressing herself" on the inside of her locker by any other person in our grade. (Susanna's dad is a lawyer and her mom is an artist.)

se · cret · ly

adverb

1. in a secret manner, so as to conceal the action from others involved.

He had secretly taped their conversations.

2. in one's private thoughts only; without uttering or expressing; privately.

Secretly, she hoped her mother would never come back.

Spanish cognate

secretamente: The Spanish word *secretamente* means secretly.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Quietly, Kaitlyn opened a popsicle and dumped orange liquid into a cup. When no one was looking, she drank it. "I won't tell on you," Lydia said. Then, she **secretly** drank a popsicle, too.
2. After it was banned, the dance continued to be taught and danced **secretly**.

wish

wish

Definition

verb

1. to desire; want.

She wished for a new car.

You may sit if you wish.

noun

1. a hope for something, or a thing that you hope to get.

Close your eyes and make a wish.

I hope my wish will come true.

My wish is for my children to be healthy.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to long for; desire; want.

She wished her husband's safe return.

He had long wished to visit India and Nepal.

I wish that he would tell me what's bothering him.

He wished that he had a brother or a sister.

2. to express wishes to or for.

I wish you well.

We wish you good luck with your endeavors.

3. (formal) to request or demand.

I wish an immediate apology.

I wish to see the manager!

4. to bid.

As he stepped out the door, he wished us good day.

intransitive verb

1. to desire; want (sometimes fol. by "for").

She wished for a better future for her children.

You may sit here if you wish.

2. to express or make a wish.

Have you ever wished on a star?

noun

1. a desire or longing for something.
2. an expression of a desire or wish.
3. a thing wished for or desired.

My wish is a better paying job.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. "I know," Kelvin said. "My stomach is rumbling. I **wish** we had some ants-on-a-log."
2. In Russia, a child might have a birthday pie with a birthday **wish** cut into the crust.
3. Susannah despised the snow. More than that, she hated everything about wintertime. Her family had taken a trip to Florida two winters ago, and she **wished** that they could live there all year round.
4. It's a hot summer's day, and Clara is outside on her back porch drinking lemonade. Her mom is in the backyard cutting the grass with a lawn mower. The lawn mower is loud, and Clara **wishes** her mom would play with her instead.
5. "It sounds like they're having a lot of fun up there," said Andy, who **wished** he could be part of the party.
6. "Where do you get all of that energy, anyway?" he asked. "Certainly not from me. In fact, I **wish** you could give me some of your energy, right in here." He pointed to his steaming coffee cup.
7. We were going to be traveling over the American holiday, Thanksgiving, and I **wished** more than anything that I could be thankful for the company of my best friend on this trip instead of that of my sister.
8. "I **wish** I had been here to help you when you fell, Nana," Debra says out loud to herself. "You

were always there for me, to stop me from getting hurt. But now, you are the one who ended up needing me."

9. She spent most of the day reading in bed, stretched out on the scratchy blanket on the rock-hard mattress, wishing she was at home with her friends doing normal summer stuff: going to the mall, watching movies, eating popsicles in the park. She **wished** she was anywhere but Lake Wenatchee.
10. Peter Smith is a science journalist in Brooklyn, New York. He travels the country to report stories for national newspapers and magazines. Since he doesn't work for a single publication, however, he does not have an office. He works out of his apartment, coffee shops, and the local library. Being a journalist is his dream job. He only **wishes** it paid a bit more money.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What does Bobby love?

- A. kitties
- B. doggies
- C. snakes

2. When do Bobby's parents give him a doggy?

- A. at the beginning of the story
- B. in the middle of the story
- C. at the end of the story

3. Bobby loves doggies that are soft. The doggy that Bobby's parents give him is soft.

What can be concluded from this information?

- A. Bobby will forget to feed the doggy that his parents give him.
- B. Bobby will not like the doggy that his parents give him.
- C. Bobby will love the doggy that his parents give him.

4. Why do Bobby's parents get a doggy for him?

- A. Bobby's parents want to make Bobby happy.
- B. Bobby's parents want to make Bobby a better student.
- C. Bobby's parents want to make Bobby better at sports.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

- A. A boy gets mad at his parents because he does not have a dog.
- B. A good boy who loves dogs is given a dog.
- C. A bad boy who hates dogs is given a cat.

6. Read this sentence from the passage: "Bobby loves all **doggies**, except for mean **doggies** that bite people, because really, nobody likes mean **doggies** that bite people."

What does the word "**doggies**" mean?

- A. dogs
- B. parents
- C. children

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

At first Bobby does not have a doggy, _____ later his parents give him one.

- A. after
- B. because
- C. but

8. What is the name of Bobby's dog?

9. Describe Lucy.

10. Why do Bobby's parents choose Lucy out of all the puppies at the pet store?

Support your answer with information from the story.



Dear Parent,

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Your child can log in and continue learning while outside of the classroom and at home with this program(s). To get started, please visit this website, www.imaginelearning.com/at-home and watch the quick introduction videos—available in English and Spanish. You can also download the parent letter (available in various languages) with brief log-in details.

If you have questions or need help, feel free to reach out directly to **Imagine Learning's Customer Care Team** at:

Imagine Learning Customer Care
Monday-Friday: 6 am – 6 pm MT
support@imaginelearning.com
866.457.8776
support.imaginelearning.com


Enjoy using the Imagine Learning at home. Stay safe!

Sincerely,
Pickens County School District

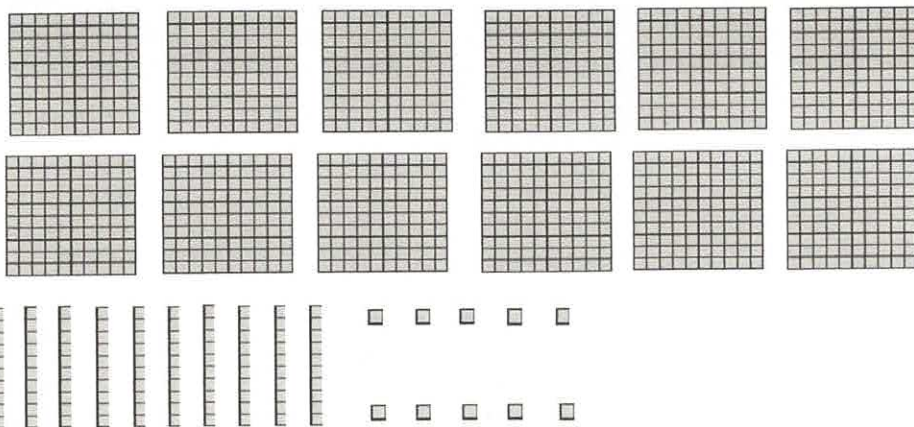
Name: _____

CCSS Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones...

Place Value Blocks

 Directions: Circle the place value blocks needed to make the number.

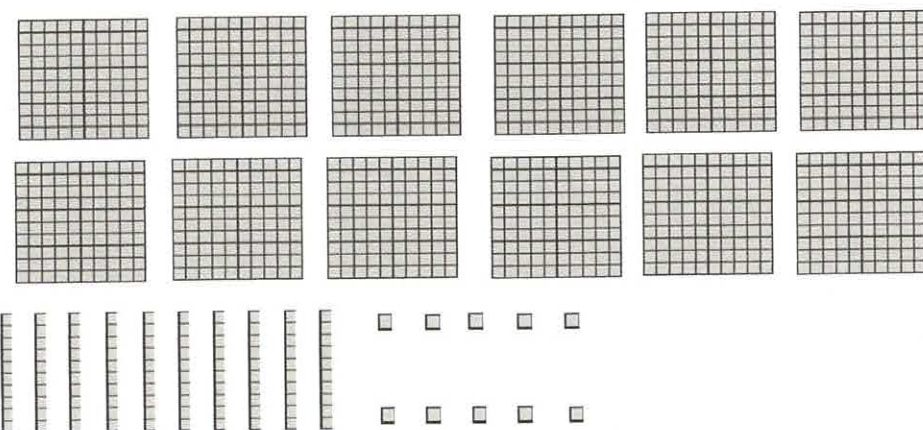
1. 347



How many hundred blocks did you circle? _____ Tens? _____ Ones? _____

Write the number shown by the blocks you circled. _____

2. 526



How many hundred blocks did you circle? _____ Tens? _____ Ones? _____

Write the number shown by the blocks you circled. _____

____ I double checked my work.

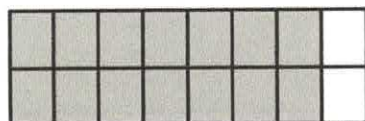
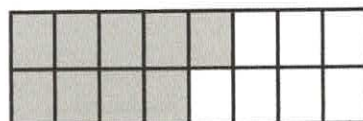
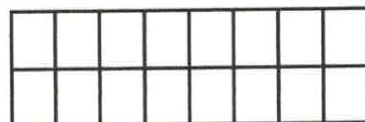
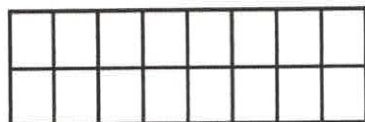
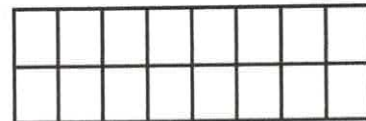
Name: _____

CCSS 2.OA.3 Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members...

Even or Odd?**Directions: Complete and solve the problems.**

An even number can be divided into two equal parts. An odd number cannot be divided into two equal parts. An even number can be expressed with a doubles addition fact. Shade in the squares top, bottom, top, bottom to illustrate the number shown.

Examples:

Is 14 an even number? ☒ yes ☐ noIs 9 an even number? ☐ yes ☒ noIs 13 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ noIs 8 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ noIs 5 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ noIs 16 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ noIs 12 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ noIs 7 an even number? ☐ yes ☐ no

____ I double checked my work.



Name: _____

CCSS 2.OA.1 Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems...

Word Problems

Directions: Solve the word problems.

1. Maya has 6 marbles. Jada has 7 marbles. How many marbles do they have altogether?

Write and solve an equation to show this problem. Use a symbol for the unknown number.

_____ marbles altogether

2. Laci and Kendra caught 17 fireflies altogether. Laci caught 8 fireflies. How many fireflies did Kendra catch?

Write and solve an equation to show this problem. Use a symbol for the unknown number.

_____ fireflies

3. There were 3 children on a bus. 4 more children got on the bus at the next stop. 7 more children got on the bus at the last stop. How many children were on the bus altogether?

Write and solve an equation to show this problem. Use a symbol for the unknown number.

_____ children

_____ I double checked my work.



Name: _____

CCSS 2.NBT.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition

+ and - Within 100

Directions: Find the sums.

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2.	$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3.	$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ - 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4.	$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5.	$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ - 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6.	$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7.	$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 07 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8.	$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9.	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10.	$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ - 08 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11.	$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ + 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12.	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 05 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13.	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14.	$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15.	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16.	$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17.	$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ + 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18.	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 09 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19.	$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ - 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20.	$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$

____ I double checked my work.



Name: _____

CCSS 2.MD.8

Prerequisite, Primer

Count to see how much money my students had in their pockets. Don't forget to write the value of each coin above and the running count below. (IF YOUR TEACHER WANTS YOU TO)



Total



Total



Total



Total



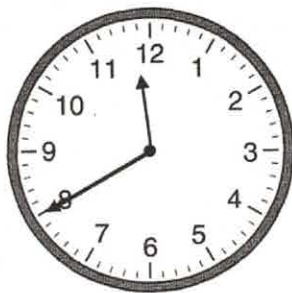
Total

Name: _____

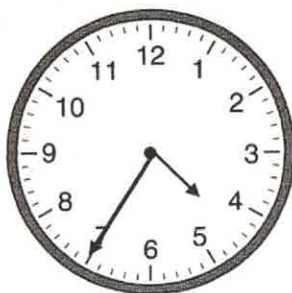
CCSS 2.MD.7 Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest....

Telling Time to Five Minutes

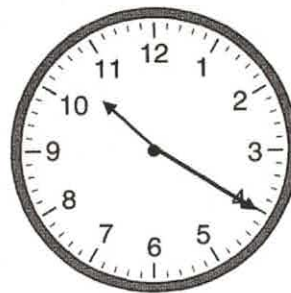
Write in the digital time.



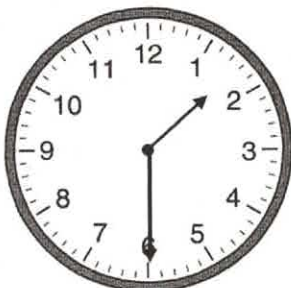
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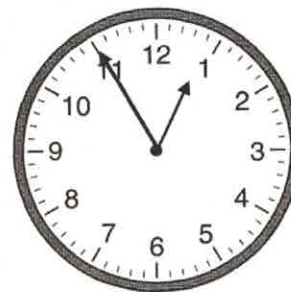
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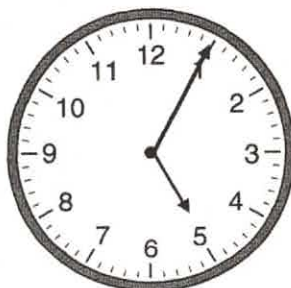
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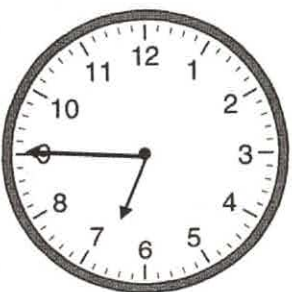
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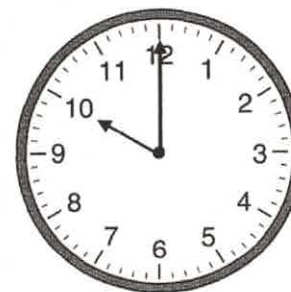
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