

Second Grade April Break Packet!



Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Due: Monday, April 29th, 2019

*All packets can be found on the school

website:

www.icanharterschool1.org

Daylight Saving Time



It's time for Daylight Saving Time! This is the time of the year when people set their clocks ahead one hour. On the day that Daylight Saving Time begins in the spring, people are actually losing

one hour of their day. However, for the months that follow this day, the evenings will have more daylight and mornings will have less daylight. This time change was created to move one hour of daylight from the morning into the evening hours.

There is a popular phrase that helps people remember what to do on these days of the year. "Spring forward and fall back", means we move our clocks forward an hour in the spring and backwards an hour in the fall. Daylight Saving Time starts on the second Sunday in March and ends on the first Sunday in November. This gives a long span of time to have more daylight through the evening. At around 2 a.m., the clocks will then roll back one hour. There are two states in the United States that do not practice Daylight Saving Time. Those states are Hawaii and Arizona. They choose to stay on standard time for the entire year.

Technology has made Daylight Saving Time much easier for many people. Some phones and clocks are powered by satellites, which automatically update the clocks. Clocks that are not connected to a satellite have to be changed by hand, which can be annoying to many people.

Name: _____

Nonfiction Questions



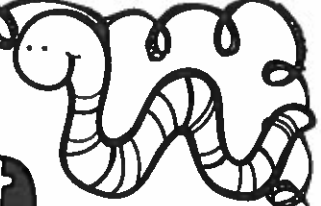
1. Identify the purpose of Daylight Saving Time.

2. When does Daylight Saving Time begin?

3. Explain why Daylight Saving Time might be annoying to some people.

4. Identify one thing you have learned about Daylight Saving Time.

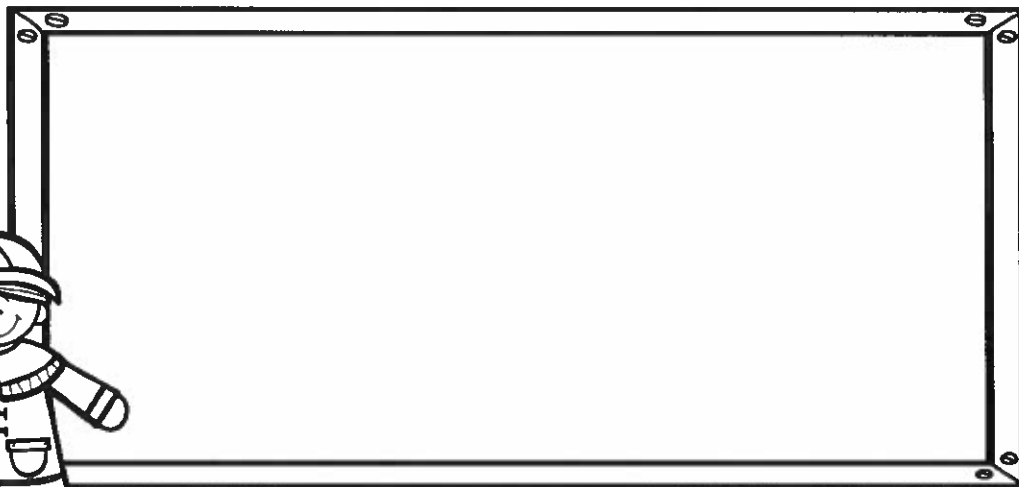
Name: _____



The Perfect

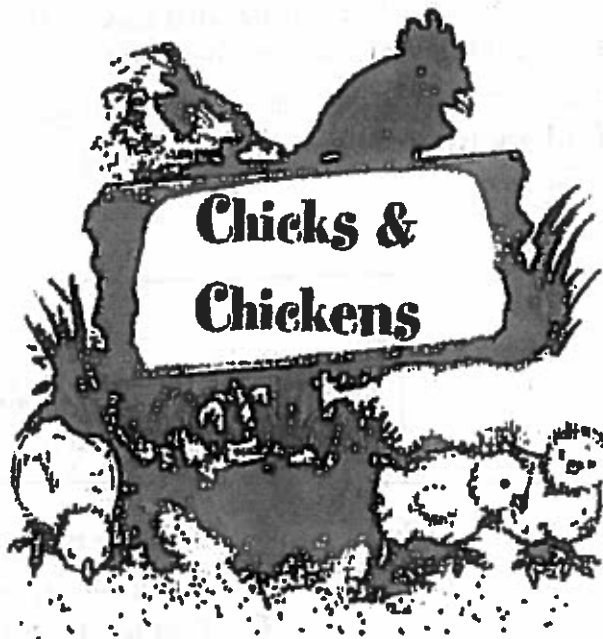
Spring Break

Think of your idea of the perfect Spring Break. Would you go on vacation or stay at home? Would you be with your family or friends? What would you do? Try and answer these questions as you describe your perfect Spring Break:



Directions

Read this passage. Then answer questions 1 through 5.



by Gail Gibbons

The book *Chicks & Chickens* tells about chickens. Most chickens live on farms where female chickens, called hens, lay eggs. This part of the story tells what happens to the eggs.

Many farmers raise hens to lay eggs. Some breeds of hens lay white eggs. Others lay brown eggs. A few breeds lay green or blue eggs. A hen usually lays no more than one egg a day.

After the hen has laid all her eggs, she sits on them gently, turning the eggs over now and then, keeping them warm all over. Warming the eggs is called incubation.

The mother hen incubates her eggs for about 3 weeks. During this time, a chick is growing inside each egg.

When the incubated eggs are about 3 weeks old, the brooding mother hears a cheeping sound. The eggshell of one of the eggs begins to crack. A chick using its egg tooth, a sharp part of its beak, is breaking out of its shell. The other eggs begin to hatch, too.

incubation =
in-kew-BAY-shun

Go On

At first the chicks are wet and sticky. They are very tired. Soon they dry and have fluffy yellow feathers called down. They become stronger. They can see and hear and begin to move about. The chicks make a cheeping sound to let their mother know where they are. The mother hen clucks and drops food in front of them. Chicks can eat the same food as their mothers.

In a few weeks the chicks are bigger, but their mother still protects them. The chicks have grown feathers. In a few months these young chickens will look like their mother or father.

- 1 What does the mother hen do during incubation?
- A lays the eggs
 - B warms the eggs
 - C cracks the eggs
 - D hides the eggs
- 2 Which word best describes a chick right after it breaks out of its shell?
- A fluffy
 - B strong
 - C tired
 - D warm
- 3 According to the passage, how do the chicks let the mother hen know where they are?
- A They sit on the eggs.
 - B They break their shells.
 - C They make a cheeping sound.
 - D They drop food in front of her.
- 4 Which statement about chicken eggs is most important to the main idea of this passage?
- A Eggs can be easily cracked.
 - B A hen can lay one egg a day.
 - C Eggs can be different colors.
 - D A chick can grow inside an egg.
- 5 According to the passage, which statement about chickens is true?
- A A mother hen can find her chick by its sounds.
 - B The color of the egg tells how big each chicken will be.
 - C Mother hens dry the feathers of their chicks after they hatch.
 - D Chicken eggs take longer to hatch than other bird eggs.

STOP



Test 3 Reading

If you play sports, you should drink lots of water. When you get too thirsty, you will not play well. You might even get sick. Drink a little water before you begin, and then drink small amounts of water while you are playing.

S2 What happens if you play sports and don't drink enough water?

- You become sleepy.
- You won't play well.
- You drink too much water.

When J. R. saw her new house, she wasn't very happy. It was much smaller than her old house, and it was way out in the country.

J. R. and her mother walked around the back of the house.

"Are you the new family here? I'm Willie. I live down the road."

J. R. turned around and saw a boy about her own age. Behind him stood a big brown dog.

"Hi. I'm J. R., and this is my mother."

"Hi. This is my dog, Nick. Say hello, Nick."

The big brown dog walked up to J. R. and put up his paw.

8 What is this story mostly about?

- A boy and his dog
- A house in the country
- A girl and her new home

9 Where did J. R. live before?

- In a bigger house
- In a smaller house
- Way out in the country

10 Why did Nick walk over to J. R. and raise his paw?

- He is curious about J. R.
- He is friendly and trained well.
- He wants to be petted or fed.



Test 3 Reading

Most very large cities have one or more famous museums. Museums are places where people can go to learn about art, science, nature, history, and other subjects. Museums are surprisingly popular. More people go to museums than to professional sporting events.

Art museums are usually quiet places. People go there to study paintings, statues, and other forms of art. In an art museum, pictures are often grouped together in collections because they were made by the same artist or were painted in a similar style.

Science museums are more active places. They have exhibits that show how things work and explain the mysteries of science. People like science museums because they get to try many wonderful experiments.

Natural history museums show the many wonders of nature, such as rocks, gems, animals, and plants. Almost every natural history museum has a display of dinosaurs. This is usually the most popular part of the museum because children and adults love dinosaurs.

- 11** Where are famous museums most often found?
- In foreign countries
 - In very large cities
 - In the suburbs
- 12** Which of these would be found in a natural history museum?
- An exhibit about wild horses
 - The paintings of Georgia O'Keeffe
 - An exhibit about rockets
- 13** What is a difference between art and science museums?
- Science museums are quieter.
 - Art museums are more crowded.
 - Art museums are quieter.
- 14** In this story, what is a "collection"?
- A group of famous pictures
 - A group of things that were found
 - A group of similar pictures

Oak trees are among the most important trees in the United States. They grow in many places around the country and range in size from a small bush to a giant tree over a hundred feet tall. Oaks grow wild in forests, and they are also a popular tree for home gardens.

The wood of oak trees is used for building furniture. It is a hard wood that has a beautiful grain. People like oak furniture because it is sturdy and looks pretty. Antique furniture that is made of oak is very valuable even though it might be several hundred years old.

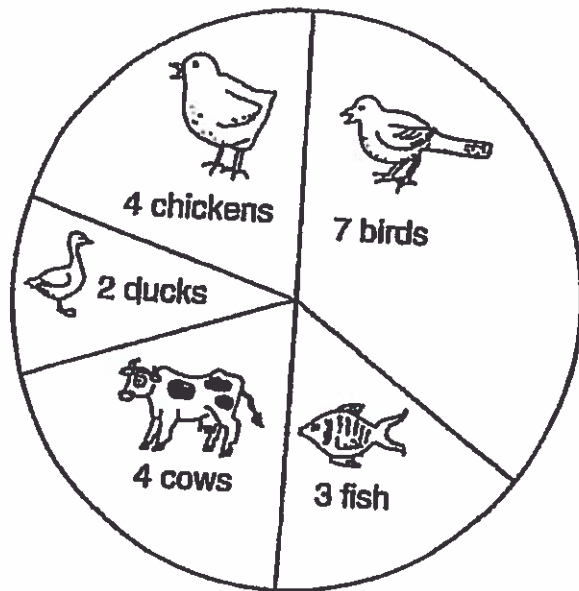
Oak trees produce a nut called an acorn. Birds and other animals love to eat acorns. Squirrels and jays often bury acorns and come back for them later. They sometimes forget where they buried the acorns, and from the acorns grow more oak trees.

- 15** What is this story mostly about?
- Oak trees
 - Important trees
 - Using trees
- 16** In this story, what does "antique" mean?
- Something very sturdy
 - Something very old
 - Something very beautiful
- 17** What is an acorn most like?
- The root of a sunflower
 - The leaf of an apple tree
 - The seed of a tomato plant
- 18** How do jays help oak trees?
- They build their nests and lay their eggs in oak trees.
 - They love to eat acorns.
 - They bury acorns so more trees will grow.
- 19** Which words describe what oak wood looks like?
- Beautiful grain
 - Valuable
 - Several hundred



Test 7 Mathematics Problems

How Many Animals Kayla Saw



- 10** Which animal did Kayla see the most of?
- Cows
 - Birds
 - Fish
- 11** How many cows did Kayla see?
- 4
 - 5
 - 7
- 12** How many more chickens than ducks did Kayla see?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
- 13** Kayla's brother, Horace, saw 2 more fish than Kayla did. How many fish did Horace see?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5

Name: _____

Date: _____

Good Morning - Adding and Subtracting with Tens



$28 + 10 =$ _____
 $32 + 10 =$ _____
 $17 + 10 =$ _____
 $98 + 10 =$ _____
 $20 + 10 =$ _____
 $56 + 10 =$ _____
 $48 + 10 =$ _____
 $77 + 10 =$ _____
 $101 + 10 =$ _____
 $107 + 10 =$ _____

$28 - 10 =$ _____
 $32 - 10 =$ _____
 $17 - 10 =$ _____
 $98 - 10 =$ _____
 $20 - 10 =$ _____
 $56 - 10 =$ _____
 $48 - 10 =$ _____
 $77 - 10 =$ _____
 $101 - 10 =$ _____
 $107 - 10 =$ _____

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Good Morning – Missing Addends

$$7 + \square = 15$$

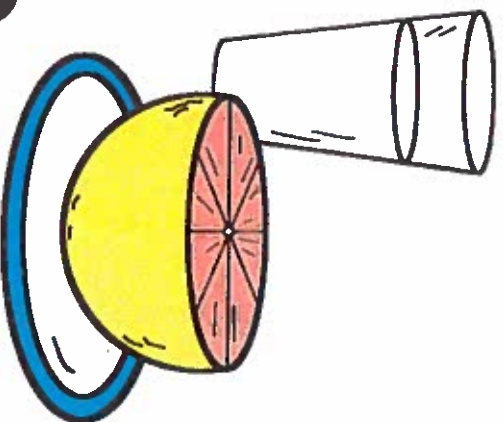
$$9 + \square = 18$$

$$\square + 12 = 17$$

$$14 + \square = 20$$

$$6 + \square = 9$$

$$\square + 10 = 14$$



$$9 + \square = 20$$

$$3 + \square = 8$$

$$\square + 7 = 16$$

$$12 + \square = 15$$

$$4 + \square = 13$$

$$\square + 8 = 11$$

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Good Morning – Adding 3 Numbers

$2 + 3 + 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 + 4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 + 8 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 2 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$13 + 5 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 3 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 + 2 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 + 1 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$14 + 3 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + 4 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 + 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 + 4 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 + 8 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 3 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

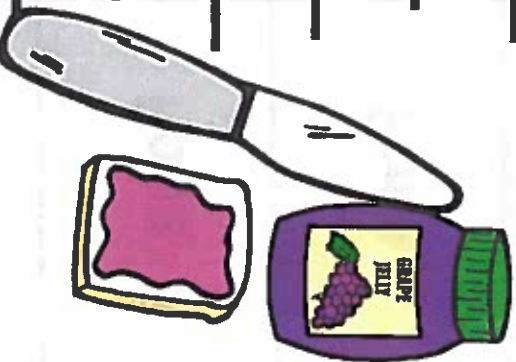
$1 + 9 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 + 6 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 + 7 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 + 3 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 + 3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$



** Bonus Box—Circle each of the sums that you calculated using a combination of ten as a strategy.

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Good Morning – True/False Equations

Circle True or False and use the space to explain your answer

$$9 + 3 = 4 + 5$$

True

False

$$57 = 75$$

True

False

$$10 = 6 + 4$$

True

False

$$7 + 2 = 2 + 7$$

True

False

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Mike has 8 more stickers than Lisa. Lisa has 19 stickers. How many stickers do Lisa and Mike have together? (READ IT CAREFULLY)

2. Tom had 200 grapes in two bowls. One bowl had 112 grapes. How many grapes were in the other bowl?

3. Sarah had a box of 245 crackers. By the end of the week, there were 137 crackers in the box. How many crackers were eaten during the week?

4. Mrs. Smith asked for 150 paper cups for the party. 67 cups were used. How many cups were left over?

