

# 2nd Grade Home Packet

Please complete the following work:

1. Progress -Unit 6
2. Skills
3. Phonics
4. Math
5. Reading

The packet is due on April 20th. Your child will be assessed on math and phonics when they come back to school.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class 2-203

**Week of March 23- 27: Complete Lesson 2 Vocabulary packet, refer to packet for additional details. There is a packet of additional materials if needed.**

**March 23-**

1. **Progress-** Begin non-fictional narrative, watch YouTube video, Read and complete *Night Sounds*
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Singular and Plural Pronouns worksheet, Lesson 1 Finding Main Idea pages 4-7
3. **Math-** Complete Exemplar *Feather Collection* this week, 3 Math worksheets (Pay Two Different Ways Set I, Color the Coins, Pennies, Nickels and Dimes) and Math facts +5 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 1-3 and answer questions in notebook.

**March 24-**

1. **Progress-** Read and complete *The Big Hike*
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Prefixes worksheet (both sides pgs 215-216), Prefixes worksheet, Lesson 1 Finding Main Idea pages 8-9
3. **Math-** 3 Math worksheets (Draw the Correct Coins, Counting Coins, Coin Exchange) and Math facts +6 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 4-6 and answer questions in notebook.

**March 25-**

1. **Progress-** Read and complete *The Big Hike*
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Prefixes worksheet (both sides pgs 217-218), Prefix Practice Worksheet, Lesson 1 Finding Main Idea pages 10-13 (choose at least one activity to complete at the end)
3. **Math-** 3 Math worksheets (Make a clock, The hour and Minute Hands, Complete the Pattern by the Hour II) and Math facts +7 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 7-9 and answer questions in notebook.

**March 26-**

1. **Progress-** Create a circle map about ways to enjoy nature.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Review worksheet (both sides pgs 219-220), Suffixes worksheet Suffix Practice worksheet, Lesson 2 Recalling Facts and Details pages 14-17
3. **Math-** 3 Math worksheets (Before and After the Hour, Before and After By the Hour, Time For Word Problems) and Math facts +8 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 10-12 and answer questions in notebook.

**March 27-**

5. **Progress-** Complete graphic organizer (Personal narrative)

6. **Word Work/Skills-** Prefix Practice worksheet, Prefixes and Suffixes worksheet, Lesson 2 Recalling Facts and Details pages 18-19
7. **Math-** 3 Math worksheets (Complete the Pattern by the Half Hour, Time by the Hour True or False, Time with 5 Minutes, Time to Fish)
8. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Reread 1-12 create a timeline assignment.

**Week of March 30- April 3: Complete Lesson 3 Vocabulary packet, refer to packet for additional details. There is a packet of additional materials if needed.**

**March 30-**

1. **Progress-** Use the graphic organizer and thinking map to write a 3-5 paragraph story.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Long A Vowel Scramble worksheet, Adjectives worksheet,, Lesson 2 Recalling Facts and Details pages 20-23, complete atleast one activity at the end of page 23
3. **Math-** Complete Exemplar *How Many Students?* this week, 3 Math worksheets (Complete the Pattern by the Quarter Hour, Time for Word Problems, Time For Word Problems II) and Math facts +9 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 13-16 and answer questions in notebook.

**March 31-**

1. **Progress-** Use the graphic organizer and thinking map to write a 3-5 paragraph story.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Adverbs: When, Where or How worksheet, Verbs worksheet, Idioms: Figures of Speech Worksheet, Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 24-27
3. **Math-** 3 Math worksheets (Money Counting Coins, Money: Counting Coins, Money: Show the Change) and Math facts +10 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 17-19 and answer questions in notebook.

**April 1-**

1. **Progress-** Work on adjectives and adverbs worksheets and websites.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Long E Vowel Scramble worksheet, Long I Vowel Scramble, Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 28-29
3. **Math-** Math Book pages 538-539, 541-546 (Lesson 8.1) and Math facts -10 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 1-19 and answer questions in notebook.

**April 2-**

1. **Progress-** Work on adjectives and adverbs worksheets and websites.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Long O Vowel Word Scramble worksheet, Long U Vowel Word Scramble, Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 30-33
3. **Math-** Math Book pages 547-552 (Lesson 8.2) and Math facts -9 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 20-22 and answer questions in notebook.

**April 3-**

1. **Progress-** Work on adjectives and adverbs worksheets and websites.
2. **Word Work/Skills-** Synonyms worksheet (both sides pgs 221-222), Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 34-37
3. **Math-** Math Book pages 553-558 (Lesson 8.3) and Math facts -8 two times
4. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Reread Pages 1-22 and create treemap in notebook.

**Week of April 6-8: Refer to packet for additional details. There is a packet of additional materials if needed.**

**April 6-**

1. **Word Work/Skills-** Antonyms worksheet (both sides pgs 223-224), Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 38-39
2. **Math-** Complete Exemplar *Beanbag Toss* this week, Math Book pages 559-564 (Lesson 8.4) and Math facts x2 three times
3. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 22-24 and answer questions in notebook.

**April 7-**

1. **Word Work/Skills-** Homonyms worksheet, Homonym Crossword Puzzle worksheet, Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence pages 40-43
2. **Math-** Math Book pages 565-570 (Lesson 8.5) and Math facts x3 three times
3. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 25-27 and answer questions in notebook.

**April 8-**

1. **Word Work/Skills-** Homophones worksheet, Lesson 3 Understanding Sequence page 43 complete at least 2 activities
2. **Math-** Math Book pages 571-577 (Lesson 8.6) and Math facts x4 three times
3. **ReadyGen-** Theodore Roosevelt Read Pages 1-27 and create bubble map in notebook.

**Vocabulary**

**Work**

**Materials**

## Lesson 2

For more practice and games, go to [www.WordlyWise3000.com](http://www.WordlyWise3000.com).



### Word List

Study the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

#### attract

*v.* To bring or draw closer.

The large red flowers **attracted** both the hummingbird and Ming.

**attractive** *adj.* Pleasing to the eye or mind.

The bakery window, filled with pies, cakes, and cookies, was so **attractive** that Jean and I entered the shop.

**attraction** *n.* Something that draws attention.

One **attraction** Karen attends every September is the chowder festival near the dock.

#### crew

*n.* A group of people working together, especially one that runs an airplane or large vessel.

The **crew** worked quickly to take down the sails on the boat before the storm hit.

#### dangle

*v.* To hang loosely.

Not yet ready to go into the pool, Ramona and Fernando sat by the edge and **dangled** their feet in the water.

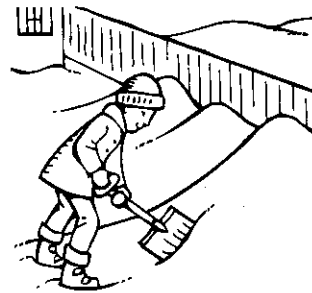
#### drift

*n.* A pile of sand or snow created by moving air or water.

The **drifts** of snow in the driveway mean that we will all have to help with the shoveling.

*v.* To be carried along by moving air or water.

Liz climbed onto the rubber raft and let herself **drift** along the river for a while.



## event

*n.* Something that happens, especially something important.

The big **event** of the week for Sharon and Kurt was going to see *Swan Lake* with their aunt.

## launch

*n.* An open motorboat that is used for short distances.

The **launch** carried our class across the bay to one of the islands for a picnic.

*v.* 1. To put a boat or vessel in the water.

Leon and Greta **launched** the canoe onto the pond and started to paddle toward the other side.

2. To get something started.

Ms. Pinsky and Mr. Miller **launched** the clean-up day by giving everyone a pair of thick work gloves and some large plastic bags.



## opposite

*adj.* 1. Very different from.

It is difficult to believe Ruth and Emily are sisters because they are **opposite** in so many ways.

2. Facing or moving away from each other.

After they got off the bus, Jorge and Janelle said good-bye and walked off in **opposite** directions.

## reverse

*v.* To go backward or in the direction one just came from.

We laughed when Daniel suddenly **reversed** direction by walking backwards.

*adj.* Back to front.

One side of this coin shows a head and the **reverse** side shows a building.

## signal

*n.* An object, action, or sound that gives a message or a warning.

Seeing the flashing red **signal**, Antonio told his brother they had to wait to cross the street.

*v.* To do something that gives a message or warning.

Jeff **signaled** the start of the race by dropping a white handkerchief.

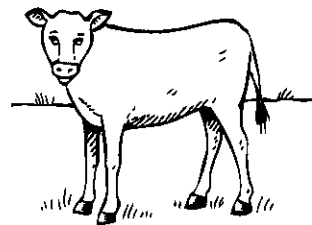
## steer

*n.* A young bull.

The herd of thirsty **steers** gathered around the water tank in the middle of the field.

*v.* To guide the direction of.

With her brother's help, Bonnie carefully **steered** her bicycle around his toys.



## 2A

### Words and Their Meanings

Look at the group of words next to the number. Then circle the letter of the word that has the same meaning.

.....  
① to hang in a loose way

(a) signal      (b) reverse      (c) steer      (d) dangle

.....  
② a group of workers

(a) steer      (b) crew      (c) event      (d) signal

.....  
③ to bring closer

(a) attract      (b) launch      (c) drift      (d) reverse



- 4** to start out or begin  
 (a) drift                      (b) steer                      (c) reverse                      (d) launch
- 
- 5** to control the direction of  
 (a) signal                      (b) drift                      (c) steer                      (d) reverse
- 

Look at the word next to the number. Then circle the letter of the group of words that has the same meaning.

- 6** opposite  
 (a) always the same                      (b) almost the same  
 (c) always changing                      (d) different in many ways
- 
- 7** event  
 (a) a list of things to do                      (b) a display of objects  
 (c) an important thing that happens                      (d) two equal amounts
- 
- 8** signal  
 (a) a feeling of sadness                      (b) a sign telling what to do  
 (c) a large area of flat land                      (d) a wooden hammer
- 
- 9** drift  
 (a) to be carried along on water                      (b) to become aware  
 (c) to go in circles                      (d) to fail to understand
- 
- 10** reverse  
 (a) to speed up                      (b) to come to a stop  
 (c) to slow down                      (d) to go back in the direction you came from
- 

attract  
 crew  
 dangle  
 drift  
 event  
 launch  
 opposite  
 reverse  
 signal  
 steer

**2B****Just the Right Word**

Improve each of the sentences by crossing out the words in bold and replacing them with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 2.

.....

- 1 We turned and faced **two quite different** directions.
- 2 The biggest **thing that happens** in July is the fireworks display.
- 3 The space shuttle's **group of people working together** were all smiles after landing.
- 4 His December picture showed **a pile of snow** six feet tall.
- 5 The garden was **pleasing to the eye** because it was so colorful.

**2C****Applying Meanings**

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

.....

- 1 Which of the following could be an **event**?  
 (a) a diameter    (b) a number    (c) the letter Z    (d) a birthday  
 .....
- 2 Which of the following would need a **crew**?  
 (a) a car    (b) a skateboard    (c) a train    (d) a bicycle  
 .....
- 3 Which of the following are **opposite** to one another?  
 (a) black and white    (b) peaches and cream  
 (c) green and gold    (d) lunch and dinner  
 .....
- 4 Which of the following could **dangle**?  
 (a) a broken rib    (b) a broken cup  
 (c) a broken promise    (d) a broken branch  
 .....
- 5 Which would you use to **steer**?  
 (a) pedal    (b) handlebars    (c) tire    (d) brake  
 .....

## 2D

## Word Study

A **verb** tells what action is happening or what someone or something is doing. Underline the verbs in the sentences.

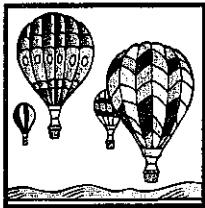
- 1 We launched our new canoe today.
- 2 We steered the canoe with paddles.
- 3 We dangled our hands into the cool water.
- 4 Our colorful canoe attracted a lot of attention.
- 5 Dad signaled to us from the dock to come in.

## 2E

## Passage

Read the passage, then answer the questions that follow it.

## Up, Up, and Away



Have you ever taken a ride in a hot-air balloon? It is exciting and gives those aboard a chance to see the world in a new way. A good place to learn about the sport is New Mexico. Let us go there. We'll explore the Albuquerque Balloon Fiesta.

attract

crew

dangle

drift

event

launch

opposite

reverse

signal

steer

Almost a million people come to Albuquerque each October to see this colorful **event**. It lasts nine days. Over a thousand balloons take part. That is a fifth of all the hot-air balloons in the world.

Balloonists are **attracted** to this part of New Mexico for a special reason. The pilot of a hot-air balloon cannot **steer** it. It goes wherever the wind takes it. That is why most balloon trips end a long way from where they begin. In most places, a van with a **crew** of helpers follows the balloon. They keep it in view. When the balloon lands, the van is right there. It takes the passengers and the balloon back to the starting point.

In Albuquerque, it is different. An unusual wind pattern occurs there. It is called the "Albuquerque box." Winds from the Rio Grande valley pass over Albuquerque as they move east toward the Sandia Mountains. But just a few hundred feet higher, a different wind blows toward the west. That makes Albuquerque a place where a round-trip balloon ride is possible.

The ride begins when the balloon is filled with hot air from a gas burner. Soon it rises in the air. The basket **dangles** beneath the balloon. Several helpers hold the basket down. Then the passengers climb inside. There is room for just three people plus the pilot.

When everything is ready, the pilot gives a **signal** to those on the ground: Let go! To the passengers, the balloon does not seem to be moving. The earth just looks like it is dropping away beneath them. The heat from the gas burner makes the balloon continue to rise. The burner is fixed in place above the basket; it blows hot air into the balloon through an opening at the bottom. When the balloon reaches the right height, the pilot turns down the gas burner.

Passengers enjoy wonderful views in all directions. They see the houses and streets of Albuquerque the way a thousand-foot giant would. Cars look like little toys. People seem no bigger than ants. They are surprised by how quiet the ride is. The air is perfectly still. The balloon just **drifts** with the wind.

After about thirty minutes, it is time to **reverse** the direction of the balloon. The pilot turns up the heat. Again the balloon rises. The wind at the higher level is blowing in the **opposite** direction. The balloon is now heading back toward Albuquerque. As it gets closer to the starting point, the pilot turns down the gas burner. The balloon sinks slowly. It lands with a gentle bump. The ride is over.

The Albuquerque Balloon Fiesta is an exciting time even for those who stay on the ground. The high point is the **launching** of hundreds of balloons from Fiesta Park. The launch takes place in the space of an hour. The balloons come in many colors. They fill the whole sky. Some have unusual shapes. Visitors might see a cow, a teddy bear, or a pink dragon floating overhead. Balloonists are serious about their sport. But they also like to have fun.

Answer each of the questions with a sentence.

.....  
1 What would be the most exciting **attraction** for you at the Balloon Fiesta?

---

---

2 How do you know that two balloons going in **opposite** directions near Albuquerque will not run into each other?

---

---

3 How is the work different for the **crew** in Albuquerque compared to other places?

---

---

4 What happens when it is time to **launch** the hot-air balloon?

---

---

5 If you were the pilot, how could you **signal** to the crew on the ground?

---

---

6 What do you think you would enjoy most about **drifting** along in a hot-air balloon?

---

---

attract

crew

dangle

drift

event

launch

opposite

reverse

signal

steer

Answer each of the questions with a sentence.

.....  
1 What would be the most exciting **attraction** for you at the Balloon Fiesta?

---

---

2 How do you know that two balloons going in **opposite** directions near Albuquerque will not run into each other?

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3 How is the work different for the **crew** in Albuquerque compared to other places?

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4 What happens when it is time to **launch** the hot-air balloon?

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6 What do you think you would enjoy most about **drifting** along in a hot-air balloon?

---

---

attract  
crew  
dangle  
drift  
event  
launch  
opposite  
reverse  
signal  
steer

7 How can a pilot **reverse** the direction of a balloon that is rising?

---

---

8 How does a pilot **steer** a hot-air balloon?

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---

9 What **dangles** under a hot-air balloon?

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10 Why is the Albuquerque Fiesta a special **event** for people with hot-air balloons?

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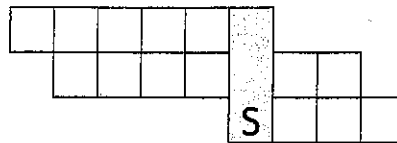
### FUN FACT

- You may have heard of the hairstyle known as the **crew cut**. This haircut, buzzed very short on the sides and flat on the top, began with teams, or **crews**, of racing-boat rowers. All the rowers cut their hair in the same way to create team spirit. After a time, the hairstyle became known as the "crew cut" whether the person wearing it was a rower or not.

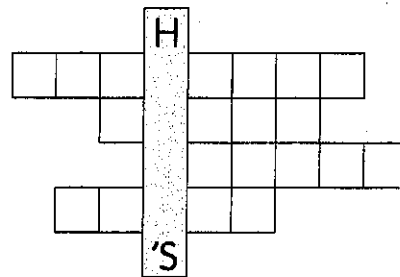
**Hidden Message** Write the word that is missing from each sentence in the boxes next to it. All the words are from Lessons 1 and 2. The shaded boxes will answer the following riddle:

**Cowboy Tex rode into town on Friday. He stayed two days and left on Friday. How can that be?**

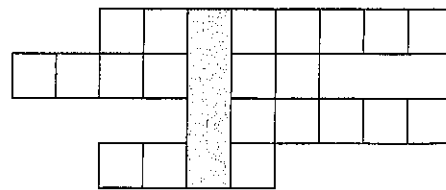
1. The rocket \_\_\_\_\_ was scheduled for 8:00 A.M.  
 2. The jeweler bent close to \_\_\_\_\_ the diamond.  
 3. Maria's knee was badly scraped, but the doctor said there would not be a \_\_\_\_\_.



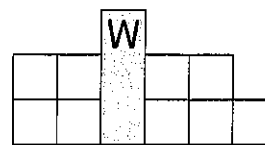
4. People think I am smart, but I often feel just the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5. The boat started to \_\_\_\_\_ away, but we caught it in time.  
 6. As if on a given \_\_\_\_\_, all the birds started singing at once.  
 7. My grandmother called my baby brother's birth a "blessed \_\_\_\_\_."



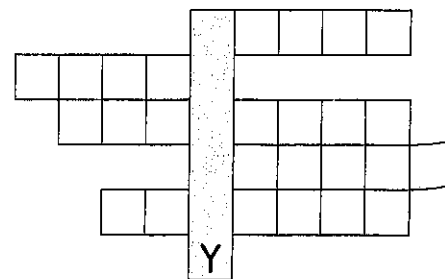
8. The giant squid's long \_\_\_\_\_ broke the surface of the water.  
 9. My favorite flowers are the ones that \_\_\_\_\_ bees.  
 10. Tony wanted to live near the ocean and study \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
 11. We waited on the airstrip while the \_\_\_\_\_ checked the plane.



12. Everyone cheered as our team's running back broke free of the tackler's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 13. Sailors lined the ship's deck, waiting for their \_\_\_\_\_ to dock.



14. The bite of certain snakes can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 15. Jonah sat back and let me \_\_\_\_\_ the boat.  
 16. We crawled through a big \_\_\_\_\_ at the playground.  
 17. Ben liked to tease his dog and \_\_\_\_\_ chew toys in his face.  
 18. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of the statue was the head, which was realistic.







# Lesson 3

## Word List

Study the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

### ambition

*n.* A strong wish to be good at something or to have something.

Clare's **ambition** was to dive into the pool without making a splash.

### auction

*n.* A public sale. Each item is sold to the person who offers the most money.

At the **auction**, Peter's uncle bought a maple desk.

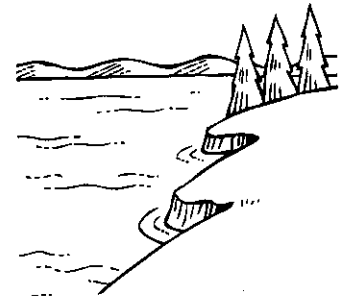
### coast

*n.* The land beside the sea.

After we reached the **coast**, we walked a long way on the beach.

*v.* To move without power or effort.

Gabriella and Lucy quickly pedaled their bikes to the top of the hill and then **coasted** down the other side.



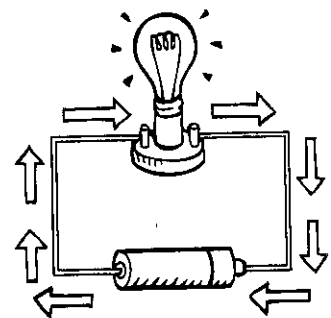
### current

*n.* A flow of air, water, or electricity.

The lifeguard told us not to swim to the middle of the river, because the **current** there was very strong.

*adj.* Of the present time.

Is Caroline's **current** address 7 Elm Street, or did she move?



### frail

*adj.* Weak, not very strong.

Danny looked **frail** when I visited him in the hospital after his operation.

**intelligent**

*adj.* Able to learn, think, and understand quickly and easily.

In our science book, we are reading some stories that show how **intelligent** dolphins are.

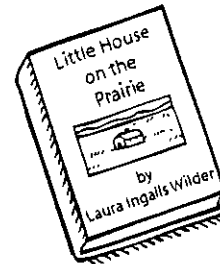
**novel**

*n.* A long story about people and events that are imagined by the author.

Have you read any **novels** by Laura Ingalls Wilder?

*adj.* New and different.

In 1990, the Internet was a **novel** way to find information.



**resident**

*n.* A person who lives in a certain place.

May we go to this beach to swim, or is it for the **residents** of the town only?

**starve**

*v.* To be very hungry or to suffer because of not eating any food.

The farmers want to bring hay to the animals trapped by the flood before they **starve**.

**volunteer**

*n.* A person who offers to do a job, usually without pay.

Marco, who is a **volunteer** in our class, helps Mrs. Stevens with the art projects.

*v.* To choose to do something or to give help.

Cathy **volunteered** to help in the library on Thursday mornings.

Look at the group of words next to the number. Then circle the letter of the word that has the same meaning.

- .....
- 1** someone who lives in a place  
 (a) auction      (b) coast      (c) current      (d) resident
- .....
- 2** a sale to the person paying the most  
 (a) volunteer      (b) novel      (c) auction      (d) ambition
- .....
- 3** taking place now  
 (a) current      (b) intelligent      (c) novel      (d) frail
- .....
- 4** a wish to be very good at something  
 (a) novel      (b) ambition      (c) coast      (d) volunteer
- .....
- 5** able to understand quickly  
 (a) frail      (b) novel      (c) intelligent      (d) coast
- .....

Look at the word next to the number. Then circle the letter of the group of words that has the same meaning.

- .....
- 6** volunteer  
 (a) offer to help      (b) change direction  
 (c) turn away      (d) look closely
- .....
- 7** coast  
 (a) stop without warning      (b) reverse position  
 (c) move without using effort      (d) return to starting place
- .....
- 8** starve  
 (a) put money away      (b) be without food for a long time  
 (c) waste time      (d) be without sleep for a long time
- .....

- 9 novel  
(a) kind and gentle (b) timid and quiet  
(c) slow and painful (d) new and unusual
- 

- 10 frail  
(a) not easy (b) not nice  
(c) not strong (d) not open
- 

### 3B

### Just the Right Word

Improve each of the sentences by crossing out the words in bold and replacing them with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 3.

---

- 1 One of our favorite vacation spots is the **land beside the sea**.
- 2 Your pet will **be very hungry** if you fail to provide food.
- 3 The hospital relied on **people who do a job without pay** to cheer up patients.
- 4 Her **strong wish to be good at something** made her spend hours at practice.
- 5 This gadget measures the **flow of electricity** in volts.

ambition  
auction  
coast  
current  
frail  
intelligent  
novel  
resident  
starve  
volunteer

- .....
- .....
- .....
- 2 Which of the following can **coast**?  
 (a) a flagpole    (b) a bicycle    (c) a  
 .....
  - 3 Which of the following might be a person's  
 (a) to pack a lunch    (b) to  
 (c) to water the plants    (d) to  
 .....
  - 4 Which of the following could cause animals to  
 (a) not enough food    (b) too  
 (c) too much heat    (d) too  
 .....
  - 5 When are you most likely to be **frail**?  
 (a) when you are exercising    (b) when  
 (c) when you are eating    (d) when  
 .....

**3D**

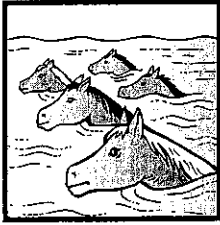
**Word Study**

An **adjective** tells about something and gives  
 adjectives in the sentences.

- .....
- 1 My current favorite book is about baby animals.
  - 2 A kitten has such a frail voice that is hard to hear.
  - 3 Did you know that pigs are one of the most intelligent animals?
  - 4 Training monkeys to help people who cannot walk is called therapy.
  - 5 Monkeys can learn to bring a book from a shelf to a person in a wheelchair.

Read the passage, then answer the questions that follow it.

## Roundup Time in Virginia



You might think cowboys round up wild horses only in the movies. But there is an island near Virginia where this really happens. Let us explore Assateague [as-sa-teeg] Island and learn about its famous wild horses.

What are wild horses doing there? Some say they first arrived on the island in the 1500s, when a Spanish ship was wrecked in the Atlantic Ocean. The horses on board swam ashore. Others say that is just a story. We know this for certain: the horses have been on the island for hundreds of years. There are no **residents** on the island. The horses have it all to themselves.

Assateague horses do not grow very big. Most are the size of a pony. Perhaps that is because there are not many kinds of plants to eat on the island. The horses live mostly on marsh grass, which is quite salty. They also feed on seaweed. They even eat poison ivy. Assateague horses take in a lot of salt. This causes them to drink twice as much water as other horses. All that water makes them look rather fat around the middle.

The island of Assateague is not very big. Sometimes the number of horses grows too large for the island. Then there is not enough grass for all of the animals. Some of them could **starve**. The people on the nearby island of Chincoteague [shin-ka-teeg] came up with an idea to help the horses. Chincoteague lies between Assateague and the Virginia **coast**. Its firefighters, who are all **volunteers**, hold a summer roundup of the horses and then sell them. This helps to control the number of horses. It also raises money for their fire department.

The firefighters go to Assateague. They collect as many of the horses as they can. A vet then examines each one to make sure they are healthy. Those that are too young or too **frail** stay on the island. The rest of the horses are driven into the water. They have to swim across the narrow channel to Chincoteague. It is only about

ambition

auction

coast

current

frail

intelligent

novel

resident

starve

volunteer

a hundred yards away. The roundup usually takes place on the last Wednesday of July. That's when the sea is calm and the **current** is not strong.

First the horses swim ashore. They spend the night penned up in the center of the town. The next day there is an **auction**. Up to eighty animals might be sold. Some do not sell. They swim back to Assateague to wait for another year. Usually, people pay about two thousand dollars for one of the horses. The new owners like these animals. They are **intelligent** and easy to train. Young children enjoy riding them because of their small size.

Many people first heard of these creatures by reading a **novel** by Marguerite Henry. The book is called *Misty of Chincoteague*. It came out in 1947. It tells the story of Paul and Maureen Beebe, two children who have one great **ambition**. They want to own one of the wild horses that run free on Assateague. You can discover how they find Misty, the horse of their dreams. And you can learn how they get the money to buy her. All you have to do is read the book!

**Answer each of the questions with a sentence.**

.....

❶ What details tell how the people of Chincoteague have succeeded in their **ambition** to keep the wild horses from going hungry?

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❷ Why would the new owners be happy to have an **intelligent** horse?

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❸ What **novel** idea did the people of Chincoteague have for controlling the number of wild horses?

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4 What do you know about the **residents** of Assateague Island?

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5 What might cause the wild horses on Assateague to **starve**?

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6 What is the name of the large body of water off the Virginia **coast**?

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7 Which people **volunteer** to take part in the summer roundup?

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8 How are **frail** horses kept back from the sale?

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9 Why are the horses not swept away by a strong **current** as they swim?

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10 How is the money from the **auction** used?

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### FUN FACT

- The words **current** and **currant** sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. They are homophones. A **currant** is a type of berry. It is also a type of seedless raisin.