Dear Parents,

This packet is for Day 21 to Day 30 of home instruction. In this packet you will find lessons for Language Arts, Math, Science and Social Studies.

Please continue to use:

Razkids

MobyMax

During this time, you may contact your child’s teacher.

Second Grade Team

Mrs. Bernal: cbernal@paterson.k12.nj.us

Ms. Duran: dduran@paterson.k12.nj.us

Ms. Elabeled: selabeled@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Campo: jcampo@paterson.k12.nj.us

Ms. Ehlermann: sehlermann@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Hammoudeh: hammoudehs@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Obeidallah: sobeidallah@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Mandy: smandy@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Cangos: fcangos@paterson.k12.nj.us

Mrs. Battagliese: ibattagliese@paterson.k12.nj.us
Schedule

Language Arts

Day 21
- Read “Spider Web” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 22
- Read “Skunk Alert” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 23
- Read “T’ Time With Elephants” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 24
- Read “Emma’s New Lunch Box” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 25
- Read “Superhero Joey” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 26
- Read “Noisy Silence” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 27
- Read “Another View” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 28
- Read “First Airplane Trip” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions
Day 29
- Read “Tyrannosaurus Rex” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 30
- Read “Sleep Bear” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

**Math**

Math pages are labeled by days.

Students will be learning geometry and two-digit addition and subtraction— with and without grouping.

Please go to [https://jr.brainpop.com/](https://jr.brainpop.com/) and watch the following videos:

BrainpopJr Username: boltcops

BrainpopJr Password: brainpop

- Planes Shapes
- Quadrilaterals
- Solid Shapes
- Polygons
- Addition with Regrouping
- Subtraction with Regrouping

**Social Studies**

**Week 5**

- Bodies of Water
- Do flashcards and learn different bodies of water
- Match definition to the picture of bodies of water
- Please go to [https://jr.brainpop.com/](https://jr.brainpop.com/) and watch the following video:

  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops

  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop

  Watch: Continents and Oceans
Week 6

- Landforms
- Do flashcards and learn different landforms
- Match definition to the picture of landforms
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following videos:
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Landforms

Science

Week 5

- Read “Volcanos- Fire Under the Surface” and answer comprehension questions
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Fast Land Changes

Science

Week 6

- Read “Types of Rocks” and answer comprehension questions
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Rocks and Minerals
The Spider Web
by Anita Amin

Nina raced her brother Carlos down the sidewalk. "I’m going to win!" Nina laughed, peeking back at him.

Then Nina ran right into a spider web. She jumped around, screaming. "Is it on me? Get it off of me! Get the spider off of me!"

Nina slapped her hair. She pulled off the sticky web. "Where’s the spider?" Nina cried.

Nina swiped at her face and arms. "I think it’s crawling all over me. It must be huge! Do you see it?" She asked Carlos. "Do you see the spider?"

Carlos smiled. He pointed to the sidewalk. "There’s your spider," he said.

They watched a baby spider hurry away.

"And guess what." Carlos laughed. He dashed past the finish line.

"I won!"
The Spider Web
by Anita Amin

1. Who are the main characters in this story?

____________________ and ____________________

2. How does Nina feel when she runs into the web?
   a. tired          b. hurt
   c. sad           d. scared

3. When Nina runs into the web, how does it feel?
   a. soft          b. furry
   c. sticky        d. hard

4. Look at the picture below.

Is this a picture of the beginning of the story or the end of the story?

How can you tell?

____________________

____________________
The Spider Web
Vocabulary

Draw lines to match each word from the story to its meaning.

1. dashed
   a. looking

2. screaming
   b. animal with 8 legs

3. spider
   c. yelling

4. peeking
   d. ran

Use a word from the box to complete each sentence.

spider  screaming  dashed  peeking

5. Sam ________________ across the playground.

6. There is a gray ________________ climbing on the wall.

7. A kitten was ________________ at me from a hole in the fence.

8. My baby brother was ________________ loudly because he was hungry.
Skunk Alert
by Lydia Lukidis

Last night Tommy saw a skunk. It was behind his house. It was looking through the garbage cans.

Tommy was scared. He asked his mom if the skunk would spray him.

His mom explained that skunks are known for spraying foul odors. Foul means yucky. She also said that there is no need to worry because skunks rarely use their spray. In fact, a skunk may never spray during its whole life. Skunks are actually shy animals. They will only spray if you bother them.

If you do bother a skunk, it will react. The skunk will first give you some warning signs. It will lift its tail and arch its back. It will try to look bigger. Sometimes it will stomp its feet. If you continue to bother the skunk, it will turn around and shoot its spray. The spray can go very far. It can go up to 10 feet away! The spray is very smelly. It can also sting the animal or person’s eyes.

The skunk does not mean to hurt people or animals. The spray is just its way of protecting itself. When Tommy learned all of these facts about skunks, he was relieved.
Skunk Alert
by Lydia Lukidis

1. What is the main reason a skunk will use its spray?
   a. He wants to keep bugs away.
   b. He wants to attract a female skunk.
   c. He will only spray when he feels hungry.
   d. He will only spray when he feels threatened.

2. According to the article, what does a skunk’s spray do besides make a smelly odor? (Use a complete sentence.)

3. Put a check mark (✓) next to the warning signs a skunk gives before it uses its spray.
   □ makes a barking noise
   □ stomps its feet
   □ lifts its tail and arches its back
   □ shows its teeth
   □ makes itself look bigger
   □ crouches to the ground
Skunk Alert
by Lydia Lukidis

Fill in the missing letters to create words from the story.

Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. r __ r ___ l y
   clue: not occurring very often

2. s ___ i n ___
   clue: cause a painful, burning feeling, such as in the eyes

3. o ___ o ___ s
   clue: very strong or unpleasant smells

4. r e l __ e ___ e d
   clue: no longer fearful of something

5. a ___ h
   clue: to make something curved, such as one's back
Skunk Alert
by Lydia Lukidis

In the article, "Skunk Alert," you learned many fascinating facts about skunks.

On the lines below, describe how you would react if you saw a skunk nearby, like Tommy did in the article. How do you think reading this article about skunks may cause you to react differently if you saw one?
“T” Time With Elephants
by Guy Bellerandi

Three interesting things about an elephant begin with the letter T—trunk, tusk and teeth.

An elephant’s trunk has over forty thousand muscles and tendons. The trunk is a combination of the nose and the upper lip. An elephant uses its trunk for picking things up. It also uses its trunk for smelling.

An elephant has two tusks. The tusks are made of ivory. The tusks grow from the elephant’s upper jaw. An elephant has these two "teeth" instead of incisor teeth. The tusks grow throughout an elephant’s life. An elephant uses its tusks to drill for water and to dig up food.

All African elephants have tusks. Only some Asian male elephants have tusks. Some female Asian elephants also have tusks, but they are very small and hidden inside the mouth.

An elephant also has four other teeth. These teeth are molars. An elephant has one upper molar and one lower molar on each side of its mouth. Because an elephant eats a lot of plants, its molars get ground down. New molars move in to replace the old molars about every ten years. An elephant gets up to six sets of molars over its lifetime.
“T” Time With Elephants
by Guy Belleranti

1. How many muscles and tendons are in an elephant’s trunk?
   a. over 4,000  
   b. over 40,000  
   c. over 400,000  
   d. over 40,000,000

2. What two things does an elephant use its trunk for?

3. What two things does an elephant use its tusks for?

4. What does an elephant use its molars for?
   a. growing tusks  
   b. chewing plants  
   c. chewing small animals  
   d. speaking to other elephants

5. What is one way you might tell whether an elephant is old or young?
   a. count the number of molars in its mouth  
   b. look at its color  
   c. measure its height  
   d. measure its tusks

6. Copy one sentence from the passage that states the main idea.
Emma’s friend, Alice, had a new lunch box. It had black and white stripes and pink ribbons.

“It’s so pretty,” Emma told Alice during school lunch.

Emma studied her own box. It had brown stains on it. A small scratch was starting to show. She wanted a pretty, new lunch box too.

After school at home, Emma asked Mom, “Can I have a new lunch box?” Emma told Mom about Alice’s new lunch box.

“I’m sorry, honey,” Mom said. “We don’t have extra money to spend – not even on a new lunch box.”

Emma thought for a moment. “Maybe I can earn the money. How much does a lunch box cost?”

“About ten dollars,” Mom said.

Emma ran to her room. She counted the coins in her piggy bank. “I only have fifty cents. Ten dollars will take forever.”

She tried to think of other ways to get a new lunch box but nothing came to mind. The next day at school, Emma’s teacher, Mrs. Robinson, gave the class a pop quiz. Emma aced the quiz. Mrs. Robinson gave Emma a smiley face sticker. But Emma didn’t put it on her paper. She had an idea. She put the sticker on her lunch box.

As the days went by, Emma got more and more stickers from her teacher for good work. Each time, Emma put the sticker on her lunch box.

Soon, Emma’s lunch box was covered with smiley face stickers. Even the scratch was covered up.

“Those smiley faces make me happy,” Alice told Emma one day at lunch. “You have a happy lunch box.”

Emma smiled. She loved her lunch box.
Joey put on his mask.
He flapped his cape in front of the mirror.
This is the best costume, he thought.
I’m sure to win the contest.

Joey skipped downstairs.

“Here I come to rescue you!” Joey shouted.
“Nice costume,” said Joey’s dad.
“I’m a superhero,” said Joey.

“Joey,” said Mom, “I need you to watch Mindy at the party.”
Joey looked at his little sister. “But Mom, superheroes don’t have kid sisters.”

“Well this superhero has a sister,” said Mom.
“What will Mindy’s costume be?” asked Dad.
“I’m not sure,” said Mom.
Joey got an idea. “I know!”

Joey took Mindy upstairs to his room.
He dug through his closets.

Joey found his baby blanket.
He put it around Mindy’s shoulders.

At the party, Superhero Joey and his sidekick Supergirl Mindy won first prize!
1. Why was Joey dressed like a superhero?

2. What was Joey supposed to do at the party?
   a. fly in the air
   b. help make the food
   c. watch his little sister
   d. clean up

3. Name all four characters in this story.

4. When does this story take place?
   a. at the party
   b. before the party
   c. after the party
   d. at Joey’s house

5. What did Joey put on Mindy when he dressed her up as Supergirl?

Something extra: On the back of this paper, draw a picture of Super Joey and his sidekick Supergirl Mindy.
- Learn the name of the shapes.
- Learn how many edges, faces and vertices/vertex on 3D Solid Shapes.
**3D Shapes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Faces</th>
<th>Vertices</th>
<th>Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sphere</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular Prism</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACES, VERTICES and EDGES**

3D shapes can be described in 3 ways:
- Faces – the sides of the shape
- Vertices – the corners
- Edges – where the faces meet
Write the number of faces, edges, and vertices.

1. Faces = 5  Edges = 3  Vertices = 5
2. Faces = 5  Edges = 9  Vertices = 6
3. Faces = 6  Edges = 12  Vertices = 8
4. Faces = 4  Edges = 6  Vertices = 4
5. Faces = 6  Edges = 12  Vertices = 8
6. Faces = 5  Edges = 9  Vertices = 6

Copyright © Big Ideas Learning, LLC
Quadrilaterals are any polygon with four sides and four angles.

- **Square**
  All sides are the same length; there are four right angles

- **Rectangle**
  Opposite sides are parallel and the same length; there are four right angles

- **Parallelogram**
  Two pairs of opposite parallel sides

- **Rhombus**
  Two pairs of parallel sides; all sides are the same length

- **Trapezoid**
  Only one pair of parallel sides

Write the name of each quadrilateral.

a.  

b.  

c.  

d.  

e.  

f.  

g. How can you tell the difference between a parallelogram and a trapezoid?

h. How can you tell the difference between a square and a rhombus?
2nd Grade

**ADDITION with REGROUPING**

Vertical #51

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>94</th>
<th>85</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ 58</td>
<td>+ 37</td>
<td>+ 79</td>
<td>+ 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>85</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>77</th>
<th>76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ 75</td>
<td>+ 73</td>
<td>+ 35</td>
<td>+ 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>76</th>
<th>61</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ 52</td>
<td>+ 79</td>
<td>+ 12</td>
<td>+ 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write the name of the solid figure that each object looks like.
Subtract to find the differences.

a. 35  
   - 17  
   _____

b. 58  
   - 29  
   _____

c. 96  
   - 34  
   _____
d. 80  
   - 47  
   _____
e. 51  
   - 10  
   _____
f. 72  
   - 7   
   _____
g. 28  
   - 13  
   _____
h. 47  
   - 18  
   _____
i. 16  
   - 9   
   _____
j. 60  
   - 26  
   _____

k. Meg had a lemonade stand.  
   She bought 24 lemons. She used 16 of them to make lemonade. How many lemons did she have left?

l. Meg had 40 cups. She used 7 of them.  
   How many cups did she have left?
# Solids and Polygons

Write the name of each shape.

## Word Box
(You will not use all of the words)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cylinder</th>
<th>rectangular prism</th>
<th>cube</th>
<th>sphere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>octagon</td>
<td>pentagon</td>
<td>hexagon</td>
<td>rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallelogram</td>
<td>triangle</td>
<td>square</td>
<td>trapezoid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. pentagon
2. cylinder
3. cube
4. hexagon
5. octagon
6. rectangular prism
7. parallelogram
8. rectangle
9. triangle
Find the sums.

a. \[72 + 19\]
b. \[46 + 27\]
c. \[14 + 33\]

d. \[83 + 36\]
e. \[50 + 57\]
f. \[67 + 8\]
g. \[56 + 65\]

h. \[44 + 46\]
i. \[55\]
j. \[38 + 27\]
k. \[99\]

l. Sam has 29 books.
   Jan has 44 books.
   How many books do they have altogether?

m. Nate has 47 chapter books.
   He buys 13 more.
   How many chapter books does he have in all?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat Shapes</th>
<th>Solid Shapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

How many shapes are flat? __________

How many shapes are solid? __________

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
**Addition & Subtraction**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+15</td>
<td>+36</td>
<td>+27</td>
<td>+88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+35</td>
<td>+25</td>
<td>+52</td>
<td>+16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Circle the correct answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. pentagon</td>
<td>a. cone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. hexagon</td>
<td>b. pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. octagon</td>
<td>c. triangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. rectangle</td>
<td>a. rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. square</td>
<td>b. square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. cube</td>
<td>c. diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. diamond</td>
<td>a. circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. rhomboid</td>
<td>b. oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. rectangle</td>
<td>c. sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. cylinder</td>
<td>a. octagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. prism</td>
<td>b. hexagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. oval</td>
<td>c. pentagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. oval</td>
<td>a. prism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. sphere</td>
<td>b. pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. circle</td>
<td>c. cone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volcanoes: Fire Under the Surface
by Kelly Hashway

Have you ever dropped a sealed bottle of soda and then tried to open it? The pressure inside the bottle combined with the carbonation of the soda makes it come shooting out of the opening, much like an erupting volcano.

Not all eruptions are the same. Some volcanoes erupt with lava and others erupt with hot ash. This is because volcanoes come in different shapes and sizes.

- **Ash and cinder volcanoes** have steep sides but aren't very tall. When they erupt, small solid fragments of rock and ash come out of the volcano.

- **Acid lava cone volcanoes** are full of magma, which we call lava once it reaches the surface. These volcanoes erupt with very slow moving, thick lava that doesn't travel far. As the lava cools and hardens, it forms new soil and rock, giving the volcano its cone shape.

- **Shield volcanoes** are also made of hardened lava. When they erupt, their lava flows are very thin and runny. The lava spreads out and becomes new soil, making these volcanoes very large with gentle sloping sides.

- **Composite cone volcanoes** are the most common. They are very tall, and they erupt with runny lava followed by explosive thick lava. They also have a lot of ash. These volcanoes have very steep sides because the ash and thick lava cool and becomes part of the surface.

A volcano is a mountain that opens inward to molten rock below the earth's surface. This molten rock is also called magma, and it is found in the layer of earth known as the mantle. The temperature in the mantle is extremely high. Because heat rises, the magma tries to find a way to rise to the earth's surface. Since the magma is escaping from a small space, it releases a lot of energy. This energy can produce gas and dust, but it also causes pressure to build. The magma rises and shoots out the opening of the volcano, just like a soda that's been shaken.
Volcanoes can be very dangerous and can do a lot of damage. Volcanic eruptions have caused mudslides, avalanches, and floods. They can also trigger other things, like tsunamis, earthquakes, and rockfalls. In the United States, the most active volcanoes are in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. In fact, the Hawaiian Islands were actually created by volcanoes under the ocean.

The location of volcanoes has to do with the surface of the earth. The surface, or the crust, is broken up into large pieces called tectonic plates. Tectonic plates lie on top of the hot, liquid mantle. The mantle can flow and move the tectonic plates. Volcanoes occur at hot spots under these plates, where the mantle is pushing to the surface. These volcanoes are usually the most active. Volcanoes that have not erupted for some time are considered dormant. Because the tectonic plates shift, one volcano can become dormant while another volcano is formed.

Whether volcanoes are creating new soil and beautiful islands like in Hawaii or causing damage to people's homes, they are the earth's way of reminding us that our planet is actually a hot, fiery ball of molten rock underneath the surface.

---

## More Interesting Volcano Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you know the difference between lava and magma?</th>
<th>There are about 1,500 active volcanoes on the earth's surface. There may be 10,000 or more under the ocean.</th>
<th>The biggest volcano in the solar system isn't on planet Earth - it's on Mars!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magma is molten rock found beneath the Earth's surface. When it reaches the surface, it is called lava.</td>
<td>The biggest volcano on Earth is Mauna Loa, in Hawaii. It is over 13,000 feet above sea level.</td>
<td>Olympus Mons is a large shield volcano on the surface of Mars. It is three times taller than the tallest mountain on Earth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Super Teacher Worksheets - [www.superteacherworksheets.com](http://www.superteacherworksheets.com)*
Volcanoes: Fire Under the Surface
by Kelly Hashway

1. Where is magma found?
   a. at the top of a volcano  
   b. on the sides of a volcano  
   c. in the air  
   d. inside the Earth

2. What is the difference between magma and lava?

3. What is a dormant volcano?
   a. a volcano that has never erupted  
   b. a volcano that has not erupted in a long time  
   c. a volcano that will never erupt again  
   d. a newly-formed volcano

4. Where would you find the most active volcanoes in the United States?
   a. in the eastern part of the country  
   b. in the central part of the country  
   c. in the western part of the country  
   d. There are no volcanoes in the United States.

5. List two ways an ash and cinder volcano is different from a composite cone volcano.

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
pond
wetland
reservoir
harbor
canal
gulf
Bodies of Water

Cut out the bodies of water pictures on the next page. Glue each next to its description.

- a large area of water that is surrounded by land
- an area of water that is mostly surrounded by land
- a major body of water that covers large parts of the earth
- a place where water flows over a cliff
- a thin waterway that allows water to flow into a lake or ocean
- a very small body of water that is surrounded by land
- a channel of water that connects two large areas of water
- an area of wet, soggy land with many pools of water

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
Dear Parents,

This packet is for Day 21 to Day 30 of home instruction. In this packet you will find lessons for Language Arts, Math, Science and Social Studies.

Please continue to use:

Razkids
MobyMax

During this time, you may contact your child’s teacher.

Second Grade Team

Mrs. Bernal: cbernal@paterson.k12.nj.us
Ms. Duran: dduran@paterson.k12.nj.us
Ms. Elabeled: selabeled@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Campo: jcampo@paterson.k12.nj.us
Ms. Ehlermann: sehlermann@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Hammoudeh: hammoudehs@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Obeidallah: sobeidallah@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Mandy: smandy@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Cangoes: fcangoes@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Battagliese: ibattagliese@paterson.k12.nj.us
Schedule

Language Arts

Day 21

- Read “Spider Web” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 22

- Read “Skunk Alert” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 23

- Read “T” Time With Elephants” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 24

- Read “Emma’s New Lunch Box” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 25

- Read “Superhero Joey” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 26

- Read “Noisy Silence” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 27

- Read “Another View” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

Day 28

- Read “First Airplane Trip” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions
Day 29

- Read “Tyrannosaurus Rex” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions

Day 30

- Read “Sleep Bear” and answer comprehension and vocabulary questions, and writing prompt

**Math**

Math pages are labeled by days.

Students will be learning geometry and two-digit addition and subtraction- with and without grouping.

Please go to [https://jr.brainpop.com/](https://jr.brainpop.com/) and watch the following videos:

BrainpopJr Username: boltcops

BrainpopJr Password: brainpop

- Planes Shapes
- Quadrilaterals
- Solid Shapes
- Polygons
- Addition with Regrouping
- Subtraction with Regrouping

**Social Studies**

**Week 5**

- Bodies of Water
- Do flashcards and learn different bodies of water
- Match definition to the picture of bodies of water
- Please go to [https://jr.brainpop.com/](https://jr.brainpop.com/) and watch the following video:

  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops

  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop

  Watch: Continents and Oceans
Week 6

- Landforms
- Do flashcards and learn different landforms
- Match definition to the picture of landforms

*Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following videos:*
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Landforms

Science

Week 5

- Read “Volcanos- Fire Under the Surface” and answer comprehension questions
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Fast Land Changes

Science

Week 6

- Read “Types of Rocks” and answer comprehension questions
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  - BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  - BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  - Watch: Rocks and Minerals
Boing. Boing. Boing. Rosie bounced her ball. She always did that when it was too quiet.

Her dad sighed. He put down his pencil and puzzle. He was sitting on the sofa.

“What’s wrong, Dad?” Rosie asked.

“I can’t hear myself think,” Dad said. “It’s too noisy.”

Noisy? Rosie held her ball under her arm. She listened. This is what she heard.

A clock was ticking.

Coffee was burbling in a kettle in the kitchen.

The fire was crackling in the fireplace.

The floor creaked.

Clothes tumbled gently in the dryer.

Outside, a bird screeched.

A dog was barking in someone’s yard.

The wind moaned and whined. Tree branches tapped the windows.

A truck puttered by.

Somebody was pounding a hammer.

Rosie shook her head. She said, “You’re right. It is noisy. So noisy, I can’t hear what you’re thinking either, Dad!”
Noisy Silence
by Anita N. Amin

1. Why does Rosie's dad stop working on his puzzle?
   a. It is too quiet.
   b. It is too loud.
   c. He wants to watch outside the window.
   d. Rosie wants to bounce her ball with him.

2. What does Rosie notice when she stops bouncing the ball?

3. In the box below, circle four sounds that Rosie hears in the story.

geese honking       rain falling       bird screeching       clock ticking
fire crackling      ball bouncing      floor creaking       car beeping

4. Reread Rosie's words at the end of the story.

"You're right. It is noisy. So noisy, I can't hear what you're thinking either, Dad!"

Why is this funny?

5. How does Rosie change her opinion from the beginning of the story to the end of the story?
Noisy Silence
by Anita N. Amin

Fill in the missing letters to create words from the story.

Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. k ___ t ___ l ___
   clue: a pot used for boiling water

2. s ___ e e ___ h ___ d
   clue: made a loud cry

3. ___ o ___ a
   clue: a small couch

4. g ___ n ___ l y
   clue: softly; lightly

5. ___ r a ___ k l ___ n g
   clue: popping or cracking sounds
In the story, "Noisy Silence," Rosie discovers that there is lots of sound all around her if she listens carefully. On the lines below, write about some of the sounds you are hearing around you right now. Be sure to use complete sentences.
Another View

by Anita N. Amin

One misty morning, Chloe and Joey were looking around their backyard. They were sitting on the grass.

Joey saw a rock with little plants on it. "Look at that mossy green rock!" Joey cried.

"That is not a rock," Chloe said. "It's a dinner table for snails." A snail inched over to the rock to munch on the plants.

Next, Joey saw a leaf. "Look at that pretty yellow leaf!" Joey cried.

"That is not a leaf," Chloe said. "It's a blanket for beetles." A beetle crawled under the warm leaf.

Then, Joey saw a flower. "Look at that red flower!" Joey cried.

"That is not a flower," Chloe said. "It's a shower for worms." A worm played in the water under the flower as dewdrops dripped from the petals.

"Look at that wild mushroom!" Joey cried.

"That is not a mushroom," Chloe said. "It's an umbrella for spiders." A spider knitted a web under the mushroom away from the mist.

Finally, Joey saw a stick. "Look at that squiggly—" Joey stopped. If he called it a stick, Chloe would say it was not a stick. So, Joey cried. "Look at that squiggly ladybug ladder!"

Chloe grinned at Joey and said, "Now you're seeing things from another point of view!"
Another View
by Anila N. Amin

1. What is this story about?
   a. The story is about two children who argue about everything.
   b. The story is about animals that talk.
   c. The story is about seeing things from another point of view.
   d. The story is about bugs that are building their own city.

2. Joey points out the following objects in the story. Match each object on the right to Chloe’s description of it on the left.

   wild mushroom ●
   mossy green rock ●
   red flower ●
   yellow leaf ●

   ● dinner table for snails
   ● blanket for beetles
   ● umbrella for spiders
   ● shower for worms

3. How many creatures do Chloe and Joey see in their backyard?
   ___________

4. What does Joey do differently at the end of the story?
   a. Joey draws a picture of all the bugs Chloe points out.
   b. Joey calls a stick a “ladybug ladder” to show Chloe he can see from another viewpoint too.
   c. Joey builds a water slide for the crickets.
   d. Joey argues with Chloe because he doesn’t like her ideas.
Another View
by Anita N. Amin

Draw lines to match the words from the story with their meanings.

1. blanket ● twisty or curvy
2. squiggly ● chomp or chew
3. dewdrops ● a tool you use to climb up and down
4. munch ● an object that helps you stay dry in the rain
5. umbrella ● fabric you put on your bed to keep warm
6. ladder ● water drops that form on plants and grass

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
In the story, "Another View," Joey learns to see ordinary objects in his backyard from a different point of view. Answer the question below.

Describe your backyard (or a special space in your house). What is your favorite part? What would you change, if anything? Write your answer on the lines below.
First Airplane Trip
by Sara Matson

Jake is going on a trip. He and Mom take a taxi to the airport.

"It's my first plane trip," he tells the taxi driver.

"That's great!" the taxi driver says.

Jake rolls his suitcase onto the plane.

"It's my first plane trip," he tells the pilot.

"Welcome aboard," the pilot says.

Jake finds his seat and buckles his seatbelt. The plane's engines rumble and roar. Jake opens his backpack and pulls out Panda.

"It's my first plane trip," he whispers. He holds Panda's paw.

The plane moves faster and faster. Then—Whoosh! On the ground, cars and houses look like toys.

Jake smiles. "Guess what, Panda?" he says. "Flying is fun!"
First Plane Trip
by Sara Matson

1. How do Jake and his mom travel to the airport?
   a. in a plane   b. in their car
   c. in a taxi   d. in a bus

2. What does a pilot do?

3. What does the pilot say to Jake?

4. Who is Panda?
   a. Jake's brother   b. a large animal
   c. Jake's pet   d. a stuffed animal

5. What does Jake whisper to Panda?

6. Read this sentence from the story:
   On the ground, the cars and houses look like toys.

   What does this mean?
   a. The cars and houses looked very big.
   b. The cars and houses looked very small.
   c. The cars and houses did not move.
   d. Jake could not see the cars and houses.
Tyrannosaurus Rex
By Guy Belleranti

One of the most dangerous dinosaurs was the Tyrannosaurus rex. It looked like a huge lizard with sharp teeth. It lived over 60 million years ago.

From nose to tail, T-rex was as long as a school bus. It was taller than a house. It weighed more than an airplane. T-rex’s head was as long as a kitchen table.

T-rex was one of the biggest meat-eating dinosaurs. It could eat hundreds of pounds of meat in one bite. Animals that eat meat have sharp teeth. T-rex had 60 of them! Some of the teeth were as big as bananas. When T-rex lost a tooth, it grew a new one.

T-rex stood on two powerful legs. It also had two small arms. Its strong tail helped keep it from falling over.

It might be fun to see a live Tyrannosaurus rex, but I wouldn’t want to meet one. Would you?
Tyrannosaurus Rex
By Guy Bellerantti

1. How many teeth did a Tyrannosaurus rex have?
   a. thirty  b. sixteen  c. sixty  d. seventy

2. How long ago did Tyrannosaurus rex live?
   ____________________________________________

3. What did Tyrannosaurus rex eat?
   a. leaves from tall trees  b. other dinosaurs
      c. small insects  d. people

4. A T-rex was as long as a ________________________.

5. A T-rex weighed as much as an ________________________.

6. Which dinosaurs had sharp teeth?
   a. all dinosaurs  b. dinosaurs that had tails
      c. dinosaurs that were big  d. dinosaurs that ate meat
Tyrannosaurus Rex
Article by Guy Belleranit

Draw straight lines to match each vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right.

1. powerful • not safe
2. pounds • room where people cook
3. school bus • units of weight
4. dangerous • strong
5. kitchen • yellow fruits
6. bananas • yellow vehicle that brings kids to school
Sleepy Bear
by Lydia Lukidis

Shhh...don't wake up Bear! He is sleeping.

In fact, he will sleep for many months. This is called “hibernation.” Bear has dug his own den. A den is a bear's home. It looks like a dark hole or cave. Bear hibernates because there is not much food in winter. It is also very cold. While he sleeps, he will relax. He will conserve energy. That means he will save energy. His body temperature will go down. He will not eat. He will not wake up for a while. He won’t even go to the bathroom. But don’t worry! Bear will survive. He was smart and he ate a lot of food before falling asleep.

Bear will wake up in the spring. He will be well rested. He will also be very hungry! Luckily, there will be a lot of food to eat. Bear will snack on plants, berries, and insects. Sometimes he will eat fish too.

Bear is not the only animal that hibernates. Squirrels, skunks and raccoons are other examples.
Sleepy Bear
by Lydia Lukidis

1. Why does a bear hibernate?
   a. He is bored.
   b. He doesn’t like snow on his paws.
   c. He can’t find food in the winter.
   d. He is afraid of being buried in the snow.

2. What happens to the bear’s body temperature when he hibernates?

3. When the bear wakes up in the spring, what will he eat?
   (Circle four answers in the box.)
   plants  deer  fish  insects
   squirrels  berries  birds  worms

4. Name three other animals that hibernate according to the article.
Fill in the missing letters to create words from the story.

Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. h __ b __ r n __ t i o n
   clue: sleep during winter

2. c __ n s __ r v __
   clue: save

3. e n __ r __ y
   clue: ability to do work

4. t __ m __ e r __ t u r e
   clue: amount of hot or cold

5. s __ r v __ v e
   clue: to stay alive
Name: ____________________

**Sleepy Bear**

_by Lydia Lukidis_

In the article, “Sleepy Bear,” you learned how bears hibernate in the winter.

With an adult’s help, use the Internet to research three facts about brown bears. Be sure to write in complete sentences. Choose facts that were not mentioned in the article.

Fact #1: ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Internet source: ______________________________________

Fact #2: ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Internet source: ______________________________________

Fact #3: ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Internet source: ______________________________________
Subtraction

Subtract to find the differences.

a. 92
   - 41
   ______

b. 66
   - 37
   ______

c. 54
   - 43
   ______

d. 83
   - 36
   ______

e. 51
   - 27
   ______

f. 77
   - 8
   ______

g. 96
   - 17
   ______

h. 44
   - 0
   ______

i. 66
   - 52
   ______

j. 68
   - 36
   ______

k. 99
   - 99
   ______

1. Billy has a box of 36 crayons. He broke 10 of them. How many crayons does Billy have left? 26

m. Leah has 64 crayons. She gives away 13. How many crayons does Leah have? 51
Look around the classroom for solid figures that are similar to the object in each example.

Objects shaped like a sphere:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Objects shaped like a rectangular prism:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Objects shaped like a cube:
1. 
2. 

Objects shaped like a cylinder:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Objects shaped like a cone:
1. 
2. 

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Number 1</th>
<th>Number 2</th>
<th>Subtract from the number in the shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentagon</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapezoid</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Pentagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexagon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hexagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octagon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Octagon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subtract the number in the shape from the number in the corresponding shape.*
Squares, Triangles, Cones, "Oh My!"

Directions: Write the number of sides (flat surfaces) and vertices each shape or figure has. For extra practice, please name the shapes or figures, list if it can slide or roll (solid figures), and if it is a solid figure or plane shape.

[Diagram of shapes with blanks for number of sides and vertices]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexagons</td>
<td>36, 59</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the hexagons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangles</td>
<td>27, 92</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the triangles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octagons</td>
<td>30, 77</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the octagons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squares</td>
<td>19, 18</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the squares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapezoids</td>
<td>45, 5</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the trapezoids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circles</td>
<td>63, 27</td>
<td>Find the sum of the numbers in the circles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tell how many faces, edges, and corners each figure has.

a. faces: _______  edges: _______  vertices: _______

b. faces: _______  edges: _______  vertices: _______

c. faces: _______  edges: _______  vertices: _______

Use the shape to answer the questions.

d. Will all the faces be the same size? _______

e. Based on the measurements of the three edges, what solid shape is this? _______
Addition Word Problems

Answer the questions. Show your work.

1. Gina picks 28 flowers.
   Hannah picks 36 flowers.
   How many flowers did they pick in all?

   Answer: ____________

2. Kyle has 45 rocks.
   Leo has 39 rocks.
   How many rocks do they have in all?

   Answer: ____________

3. Patty has 64 crayons.
   She buys 8 more.
   How many crayons does she have now?

   Answer: ____________

   14 more fly in.
   How many ducks does Matt see now?

   Answer: ____________
Solids

Word Box

cube  sphere  four
pyramid  solid  six
cylinder  vertex  eight
cone  faces  ten
rectangular prism  edge  twelve

Choose a word from the box to correctly answer each question. Some words will be used more than once. Some words will not be used at all.

1. A box of cereal is shaped like which solid?

2. A can of soup is shaped like which solid?

3. An orange is shaped like which solid?

4. A glue stick is shaped like which solid?

5. Your math book is shaped like which solid?

6. A die is shaped like which solid?

7. What are the flat surfaces on a pyramid, cube, or rectangular prism called?

8. What is the name of the place on a solid where two faces meet?

9. What is the name of a corner on a solid where three or more edges meet?

10. How many faces does a rectangular prism have?

11. How many vertices does a rectangular prism have?

12. How many edges does a rectangular prism have?
### Column Addition

Find the sums.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cara played her violin of 3 different nights this week. She played for 24 minutes on Monday, 9 minutes on Tuesday, and 35 minutes on Thursday. How many minutes did she play in all?
Rocks Have Properties
Properties are the characteristics used to describe rocks.
Did You Ever See a Rock?

By A. Potter (tune: Did You Ever See a Lassie)

Did you ever see a rock, a rock, a rock?
Did you ever see a rock, out on the ground?

There are big ones and little ones.
There are bumpy ones and smooth ones.

Did you ever see a rock out on the ground?

Did you ever see a rock, a rock, a rock?
Did you ever see a rock, out on the ground?

There are dull ones and shiny ones.
There are speckled ones and dark ones.

Did you ever see a rock out on the ground?
Types of Rocks

By Cindy Sherwood

Mount Rushmore is an amazing sight, with the faces of four presidents carved into a giant rock mountain. But even a small rock you find in your yard is pretty amazing. After all, most rocks have been around for millions of years. Some are billions of years old!

Rocks come in many sizes. A grain of sand can be considered a very tiny rock. Small, smooth rocks you can hold in your hand are called pebbles. A boulder is a very large rock that is detached, or separate from, other rocks. Some boulders are so big you can climb on them.

A scientist who studies rocks is called a geologist. Geologists will tell you that there are three main kinds of rocks on earth, and each kind started in a different way. The three types have long names that are a little difficult to say.

The first type of rock is igneous, which you pronounce “ig-knee-us.” Igneous means “fire rocks,” which is a good description of how they were formed. Most come from deep inside the earth’s core where it is so hot that rocks are in a liquid form called magma. Magma that cools very slowly inside earth’s crust creates one kind of igneous rock. Another kind of igneous rock forms after a volcano erupts. Liquid magma is called lava when it reaches the earth’s surface and blasts out of a volcano. When the lava cools, it creates igneous rock.

About a quarter of the rocks on earth are igneous. The most common type is granite. Granite has big clumps of crystals that are either gray, white, pink, or red. Granite is often used as a building material, and can be found in everything from kitchen counters to bridges. Another kind of igneous rock is obsidian, which you pronounce “ub-sid-ee-un.” This is a shiny black volcanic rock with sharp edges that was often used for knife blades and arrowheads.

Sedimentary Rock

The second major type of rock is sedimentary, pronounced “said-uh-men-tare-ee.” It means “sitting rock.”
This type of rock is formed from igneous rocks that break down into smaller pieces and fall to the ground or to the bottom of a lake or river. After many years, layers of these tiny pieces of rock pile on top of one another. The layers eventually cement together to form sedimentary rock. Sedimentary rock also can be created from the shells of tiny sea creatures that fall to the bottom of the ocean and get smashed together under the weight of the water. Sedimentary rocks formed close to the shore have mostly sand in them, such as sandstone. Sedimentary rocks formed farther from the shore have more clay in them, such as shale or limestone. Just as they did billions of years ago, sedimentary rocks still form in the same way today.

The third major type of rock is metamorphic, pronounced "met-uh-more-fic." Metamorphic means "changed form," and that is exactly what these rocks are. They start out as either igneous or sedimentary, but over time extreme heat or pressure causes them to change into a different kind of rock. For example, limestone eventually can turn into marble.

Metamorphic is the least common type of rock.

The next time you get a pebble in your shoe, take a minute to study it closely before you throw it away. That little pebble may be billions of years old. Maybe it came from a volcano, or maybe it traveled all the way from the center of the earth. Or maybe it was once part of the shell of a sea creature. Mount Rushmore is an amazing carved rock, but even the smallest, most ordinary rock is amazing, too!
Types of Rocks
By Cindy Sherwood

1. According to the information in the article, which of the following is **not** an example of a rock?
   a. a boulder in the woods
   b. a pebble inside your shoe
   c. a grain of sugar on the kitchen table
   d. a grain of sand on the seashore

2. Based on what you read in the passage, what are two ways igneous rocks are formed?
   1. 
   2. 

3. Choose the best description of sedimentary rock from the choices below.
   a. Sedimentary rocks were formed under a lot of heat and pressure.
   b. Sedimentary rocks consist of layers of material cemented together.
   c. Granite and obsidian are two examples of sedimentary rock.
   d. Sedimentary rocks are the least common type of rock.

4. According to the article, what is magma?

5. Many everyday items we use are made out of rock. Based on what you learned in the article, place a check mark (✓) next to two common items made from rock.
   - [ ] Granite counter tops
   - [ ] Hardwood floors
   - [ ] Window panes
   - [ ] Knife blades

*Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com*
Types of Rocks
By Cindy Sherwood

Match each vocabulary word from the reading passage with the correct definition.

1. crystals
   a. a type of rock that forms from magma (inside the earth's crust) or lava (outside the earth's crust)

2. grain
   b. shiny, black volcanic rock with sharp edges

3. core
   c. a type of rock that is formed by layers of materials, such as shells, sand, or clay

4. volcano
   d. solid objects that have naturally occurring geometric forms

5. igneous rock
   e. U.S. National Memorial with the faces of four U.S. presidents carved into a huge rock

6. geologist
   f. the center of the earth

7. sedimentary rock
   g. a type of rock that undergoes changes because of heat and pressure

8. obsidian
   h. very small particle

9. metamorphic rock
   i. a mountain or hill with a crater in the center from which lava, gas, and rock pieces erupt

10. Mount Rushmore
    j. a scientist who studies the earth, including rocks
ROCK FACTS

Directions: Write four interesting facts about rocks.
Cut out the landform pictures on the next page. Glue each landform next to its description.

- a large area of flat land
- a large area of flat land that is raised higher than the land around it
- a large, tall, rocky area of land that comes up out of the earth’s surface
- a mound of raised land that is smaller than a mountain
- a large crack in the earth formed by a river or earthquakes
- a narrow strip of land that connects two large areas of land
- an area of land that is completely surrounded by water
- a strip of land that extends out into a body of water
- low, water land that is formed at the mouth of a river
- an area of low land between two mountains or hills