Health Related School Closure

Student Packet

Teacher Name: Mrs. Bernal, Ms. Duran, Ms. Elabeled, Mrs. Campo, Ms. Ehlermann, Mrs. Hammoudeh, Mrs. Obeidallah, Mrs. Mandy, Mrs. Cangoz, Mrs. Battaglie

Grade Level: 2

Course: Math, English Language Arts, Science, Social Studies

School: School #9

Phase/Days: Phase 5, Days 41-50

Student Name:
Phase V

Dear Parents,

This packet is for Week 9 and Week 10 of home instruction. In this packet you will find lessons and directions for Language Arts, Math, Science and Social Studies.

Please continue to use:

Razkis
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
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Mrs. Cangos: fcangos@paterson.k12.nj.us
Mrs. Battagliese: ibattagliese@paterson.k12.nj.us

IMPORTANT: Please go on Class Dojo (Mrs. Bernal & Mrs. Campo), Remind App (Mrs. Mandy) and Google classroom (Mrs. Battagliese) and check your Email every day for announcements and assignments. We will be posting important information that will help your child.
Phase V

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Week 9

Day 1 – Language Arts, Science and Math

• Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned –
  Level H – “Earth’s Water” –
  Read story and answer comprehension questions. It will be graded.
• Math: Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  Watch: 1. Basic Parts of a Whole
  2. Equivalent Fractions (Please go back to these videos, if needed.)

• Math -- Complete fraction worksheet.
• Go to http://www.geography4kids.com/files/earth_rocktypes.html
  Scroll down to watch “The Rock Cycle Video”
• Science Project for Day 1, Day 2 and Day 3 – Create Your Own Rock
  (Directions and activity is included in packet.)

Day 2 – Language Arts, Science and Math

• Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned –
  Level L – “Introducing Planet Earth” –
  Read story and answer comprehension questions. It will be graded.
• Continue with Science Project of Create Your Own Rock.
• Math – Complete fraction worksheet.

Day 3 – Language Arts, Science and Math

• Read “Beneath our Feet: The Four Layers of Earth” and answer questions.
• Math – Complete fraction worksheet.
• Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  Watch: Earth
• Continue with Science Project of Create Your Own Rock.

**Day 4 — Language Arts, Social Studies and Math**

- Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned —
  Level ELL – “U.S. Symbols” —
  Read story and answer comprehension questions. **It will be graded.**
  - Directions: Login to Raz Kids and click on “My Assignments” (Next to Reading Room)
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  Watch: U.S. Symbols

- Social Studies Project for Day 4 and Day 5 — Create Your Own Flag
  (Directions and activity is included in packet.)
- Math – Complete fraction worksheet.

**Day 5 — Language Arts, Social Studies and Math**

- Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned —
  Level K or O — “Barack Obama” —
  Read story and answer comprehension questions. **It will be graded.**
  - Directions: Login to Raz Kids and click on “My Assignments” (Next to Reading Room)
- Math – Complete review worksheets.
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  Watch: President
- Complete Social Studies Project — Create Your Own Flag
Science Project Activities

Rocks and Fossils

Week 1 (Week of May 18): Create Your Own Rock

- Directions: Create your own rock and be creative. Write about the properties that your rock has.
- Include:
  - Opening sentence
  - 3-4 facts or properties of your rock
    - Color, size, shape, how it feels, type of rock, and other properties
  - Closing sentence

Week 2 (Week of May 25): Create Your Own Fossil

- Directions: If you found a fossil in a rock what would it be? Draw what the fossil would look like and write about it.
- Include:
  - Opening sentence
  - 3-4 details of the fossil
    - What animal or plant did it come from and give details about the animal or plant.
  - Closing sentence
Name

Directions: Create your own rock and be creative. Write about the properties that your rock has.

Include: Opening sentence, 3-4 facts or properties of your rock, and a closing sentence.

Writing- continue on the back.
Name ____________________________

Directions: If you found a fossil in a rock what would it be? Draw what the fossil would look like and write about it.

Include: Opening sentence, 3-4 details of the fossil, and a closing sentence.

Writing- continue on the back.
Social Studies Project Activities

Government

Week 1 (Week of May 18):

Part 1: On paper, draw and create a flag to represent your school. Create any special symbols that you think are important.

Part 2: Write about your school flag on the back of the paper. Think about why it is important to have flags. Why are symbols important?

Week 2 (Week of May 25):

Create an award for someone who can be considered a hero. Be creative! 😊

Then, write 1-2 paragraphs on lined paper explaining:
- The name of the award and the name of the hero
- Why this person should be considered a hero
- What this person did that was so special
- How this person has influenced you (made you want to be a better person)
Name_______________________________

Draw and create a flag to represent your school. Create any special symbols that you think are important. Write about your school flag on the back of the paper. Think about why it is important to have flags. Why are symbols important?
Name ____________________________

Create an award for someone who can be considered a hero. Be creative!
Then, write 1-2 paragraphs on the bottom and back of paper:

- The name of the award and the name of the hero
- Why this person should be considered a hero
- What this person did that was so special
- How this person has influenced you (made you want to be a better person)

Writing- continue on the back.
Directions: Follow the directions inside each box.

Name:

Day 1

Show What You Know

Color $\frac{2}{4}$ brown

Color $\frac{3}{4}$ blue

Color $\frac{3}{8}$ green

Color $\frac{1}{4}$ yellow

Color $\frac{2}{4}$ purple

Color $\frac{2}{4}$ orange and $\frac{1}{4}$ yellow

Color $\frac{3}{4}$ pink

Color $\frac{1}{2}$ pink

Color $\frac{1}{2}$ blue

Color $\frac{2}{4}$ orange and $\frac{1}{2}$ blue

Color $\frac{1}{2}$ red

Color $\frac{2}{3}$ red

Color $\frac{1}{2}$ green

Color $\frac{1}{3}$
Fractions: Halves, Thirds, and Fourths

Directions: Color in each shape to show the given fraction.

1/4

1/2

1/2

3/4

2/3

2/4

1/2
Beneath our Feet: The Four Layers of Earth
by Kelly Hashway

We all call the Earth home, but did you ever think about what our home is actually made of? The planet is approximately 4,000 miles from surface to center, but what makes up those miles of Earth?

First, let’s start with the part of the Earth that we live on, the outermost layer called the crust. It is made up of loose material, like rocks, soil, and seabed. The crust is about five miles deep beneath the oceans and about twenty-five miles thick below the continents.

Beyond the crust is the mantle. The mantle extends approximately 1,800 miles deep into the Earth. It makes up about 85% of the total weight of the Earth’s mass. The mantle also has layers. The first 50 miles are hard rock. The next 150 miles are super-heated molten rock that is so hot it can flow under pressure, like tar. Underneath this heated layer is several hundred miles of solid rock. Think of the mantle like a peanut butter sandwich. You have the two pieces of bread and the peanut butter between them. In the mantle, we have two layers of solid rock with heated flowing rock between them.

Next is the outer core. This is about 3,000 miles beneath the Earth’s surface. The outer core consists of super-heated liquid molten lava. The lava is mostly made up of iron and nickel, which is why some geologists call it molten metal instead of molten rock. The outer core creates the Earth’s magnetic field.
The final layer is the inner core, which is 900 miles deep. Scientists believe the inner core is a solid ball of iron and other minerals. The temperature is extremely hot, somewhere between 9,000 and 13,000 degrees Fahrenheit. But because of the high pressure, the iron and other minerals cannot melt. The heat of the inner core is sometimes compared to the heat of the sun.

Are you wondering why the Earth is made up of four different layers? Many scientists believe that the Earth wasn’t always like this. They believe that when the Earth was formed, it was a hot ball made up of a mixture of rock and metals. They think that as the Earth cooled, the heavier parts sank to the inside and the lighter materials rose to the top. This would explain why the inner core is made up of iron and the crust consists of lighter rock and loose material.

As you walk around and enjoy the beauty on the Earth’s surface, think about the many layers beneath your feet. It takes all these layers to make up the planet we call home.

Have you ever seen pictures of lava pouring down the sides of a volcano?

The molten rock inside the Earth’s mantle is called magma. When it erupts through a volcano, it’s called lava.

When it cools, the lava will harden and form new soil and rock, which will become part of the Earth’s crust.
Beneath our Feet: The Four Layers of Earth
by Kelly Hashway

1. Where is the Earth's crust the thickest?
   a. below the continents
   b. beneath the oceans
   c. below the equator
   d. below the North Pole

2. How is the Earth's mantle like a peanut butter sandwich?
   a. The mantle has three layers, like a peanut butter sandwich.
   b. The mantle is sticky, like peanut butter.
   c. The top and bottom layers of the mantle are the thickest parts.
   d. Peanut butter sandwiches feel like the hard rocks found in the mantle.

3. Which layers of the Earth are made mostly of metals?

4. Write the word true or false for each sentence.
   ______________ The inner core of the Earth is about the nine hundred degrees Fahrenheit.
   ______________ The inner core of the Earth is made of liquid iron and nickel.
   ______________ The Earth's mantle lies directly below the inner core.

5. Explain how scientists believe the Earth's four layers were formed.
Layers of the Earth

Label the four layers of the Earth.

- outer core
- inner core
- crust
- mantle
Directions: Look at the chart to determine the symbol for each topping. Follow the recipe. Draw the symbol.

Vocabulary:

- whole
- half
- fourth

Example:

- one-half ham
- one-fourth onions
- one-fourth pepperoni

Samples:

- one-half pepperoni
- one-half onions
- two-fourths pineapple
- one-whole pepperoni
- one-half ham
- three-fourths pineapple
- three-fourths ham
- one-fourth onions
flower fractions

write the correct fraction and fraction words next to each fraction flower.

\[ \frac{1}{8} \]

one-eighth
Read the word problem. Draw a picture to show the answer. Write an equation to match.

A farmer has 56 cows. Some of the cows are in the barn. 30 cows are out in the field. How many cows are in the barn?

\[ \square + \square = \square \]

There are \( \square \) cows in the barn.

Write the number for each word.

- fifty-eight
- sixty-four
- seventy-one
- twenty-two

Color the circle next to the word that names each shape.

- cylinder
- cone
- circle
- cube
- sphere
- square
- pyramid
- triangle
- cone
- rectangle
- hexagon
- rhombus

Read and complete each statement.

6 dimes is the same as \( \square \) pennies.

10 pennies is the same as \( \square \) nickels.

2 quarters is the same as \( \square \) dimes.

3 nickels is the same as \( \square \) pennies.

Show 35 cents. Use \( N \) and \( D \).
1. Circle the number that is 3 greater than the number of cubes.
   - 16
   - 17
   - 18

2. Color the cone blue.

3. Draw the missing hands.
   - 4:30

4. Complete the fact family.
   - (3 x 8 = 24, 24 / 3 = 8, 24 / 8 = 3)

5. Solve each side of
   - $10 - 5 = 3 + 3$
   - True
   - False

6. Compare the numbers.
   - 59, 87
   - 33, 33
   - 45, 46

7. Tom wants to build a shape using 2 cubes, and a cylinder. Which shape does Tom make?
Week 10

**Day 1 – Language Arts, Social Studies and Math**

- Read “The White House” (Story is found in packet) and complete questions.
- Math: Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  
  Watch: 1. Counting Coins
  
  2. Equivalent Coins (Please go back to these videos, if needed.)

- Math – Complete money worksheet
- Social Studies Project for Day 1, Day 2, Day 3 – Create an Award for Someone who can be Considered a Hero
  (Directions and activity is included in packet.)

**Day 2 – Language Arts, Social Studies and Math**

- Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned –
  
  Level I – “Childhood Stories of George Washington” –
  
  Read story and answer comprehension questions. It will be graded.
  
  o Directions: Login to Raz Kids and click on “My Assignments” (Next to Reading Room)
- Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
  
  BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
  
  BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
  
  Watch: George Washington

- Continue working on Social Studies Project – Create an Award for Someone who can be Considered a Hero
- Math – Complete money worksheet

**Day 3 – Language Arts, Social Studies and Math**

- Go on Raz Kids a story has been assigned –
  
  Level I – “Lincoln Loved to Learn” –
Read story and answer comprehension questions. It will be graded.
  • Directions: Login to Raz Kids and click on “My Assignments” (Next to Reading Room)
  • Please go to https://jr.brainpop.com/ and watch the following video:
    BrainpopJr Username: boltcops
    BrainpopJr Password: brainpop
    Watch: Abraham Lincoln
  • Continue working on Social Studies Project – Create an Award for Someone who can be Considered a Hero
  • Math – Complete money worksheet

Day 4 – Language Arts, Science and Math
  • Read “Fossils: Clues to the Past” (Story is found in packet) and complete questions.
  • Math – Complete money worksheet
  • Science Project for Day 4 and Day 5 – Create Your Own Fossil
    (Directions and activity is included in packet.)

Day 5 – Language Arts, Science and Math
  • Read “Mount Rushmore” (Story is found in packet) and complete questions.
  • Please go to https://www.generationgenius.com/videolessons/changing-the-shape-of-land-video-for-kids/
  • Watch “Changing the Shape of Land” Video
  • Math – Complete review worksheets
  • Complete Science Project – Create Your Own Fossil
### Adding Money Word Problems

**Example:** Julia had 65¢. She found the following coins on the ground: [65¢, 26¢]. How much does she have now?

1. Tristan had 74¢. Juniper gave him a quarter. How much does he have now?
2. Jon had 28¢. He walked the neighbor's dog and earned 25¢. How much does he have now?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65¢ + 26¢ = 91¢</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65¢ + 26¢ = 91¢</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: Week 2 - May 25th Day 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Adding Money Word Problems (continued)

Read the word problems, then fill out the number bonds to answer the question. Show your work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Lula sold one cupcake for 45¢ and one cookie for the coins below. How much did she make in all?</th>
<th>Number Bond</th>
<th>Work space</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Jayden spent the coins below at a garage sale. How much did he spend in all?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sophia was given her allowance of 75¢ then found these coins under the couch. How much does she have in all?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name ___________________ Coin Values

I can add coin values to find the total value of the coin set.

Write the total value using a $ or ¢ symbol.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6.
Name ___________________________  Word Problems

I can solve money word problems with coins and bills.

1. Max was digging under the couch cushions and found 1 quarter, 3 dimes, and 2 pennies. How much money did he find?

1. Jessica spent $0.23 on a piece of bubblegum and $0.58 on a sucker. How much money did she spend in all?

   = 

1. Jake had $0.67 in his pocket, but he lost a dime and a nickel. How much money does Jake have left?

1. Molly’s mom gave her $0.75. Molly spent 2 quarters playing a video game at the arcade. How much money does Molly have left?

   = 

   = 

Day 2
Money Word Problems

A cupcake is 8 cents. An apple is 4 cents. How much money do I need altogether?

A cookie is 4 cents. A sucker is 4 cents. How much money do I need to buy both?

A friend has 10 cents. He bought a bag of chips for 8 cents. How much money does he have left?

A friend has 9 cents. She bought a bag of chips for 8 cents. How much money does she have left?

If a cookie costs 4 cents and a soda costs 9 cents, how much more is the soda than the cookie?

A toy costs 12 cents and a book costs 5 cents. How much money do I need to buy both items?

If an ice cream cone costs 11 cents and to add sprinkles its costs 6 cents. How much money do I need altogether?

If a stuffed animal costs 18 cents and I have 13 cents, how much more money do I need to buy the animal?
Fossils: Clues to the Past
by Cindy Sherwood

Everybody knows that dinosaurs once roamed the earth. But how do we know that fact? Dinosaurs lived many millions of years ago and there were no photos taken of them (or any people around to take those photos!) Yet scientists do have proof of dinosaurs, thanks to fossils.

A fossil is what is left of an animal or a plant a long time after it dies. Fossils are the buried parts of living things that have been preserved from a different geological time period. You can think of fossils as the ancestors of today’s animals and plants. To be considered a fossil, the remains must be at least 10,000 years old.

Usually when an animal or plant dies, it decomposes. That means it rots away to nothing over time. But sometimes, an animal gets buried at the bottom of an ocean in layers of sand or mud called sediment. Over many years, the animal’s skeleton gets crushed by more layers of sediment. Eventually, the sediment hardens into rock over the bones, which decay. When that happens, minerals slowly replace the bones and make a cast of the skeleton in the same shape as the original. Millions of years later, the rock surrounding the skeleton surfaces after an earthquake or after erosion from wind and rain. The fossil is then just waiting to be found, perhaps by someone like you digging it up from the ground!

There are some other, more unusual ways for fossils to form. Scientists have discovered skeletons of animals that died instantly when a volcano erupted, their bones preserved in the ash. Small bugs or insects caught in tree sap can become fossils when
the sap hardens into a golden material called amber. And animals trapped in sticky natural asphalt or tar can turn into fossils. The most famous example of these fossils can be found right in the middle of California’s biggest city, Los Angeles. Scientists have uncovered more than three million fossils from the Ice Age at the La Brea Tar Pits, including saber-toothed cats and mammoths. And scientists there continue to dig up more fossils all the time!

Huge dinosaur skeletons are probably the most famous kinds of fossils. The largest ever found is a dinosaur called sauriposeidon (soh-reh-pohs-ee-don). Scientists think this type of dinosaur was 60 feet long and weighed 60 tons—that equals 120,000 pounds! But fossils are not always huge. The tiniest dinosaur fossil was found in China. Microraptor was only about a foot long, which is about the size of a box of cereal. Even tinier are the smallest fossils ever discovered, blue-green algae that lived on some rocks in Africa more than three billion years ago. Blue-green algae are also the very oldest fossils ever found.

Fossils give us a wonderful window into our past. Today the science of studying fossils is alive and well. Paleontology (pay-lee-un-tail-un-glee) is the study of the history of life on earth, using fossils as the evidence. So if you love dinosaurs and you want to know more about what happened on earth thousands or millions of years ago, maybe someday you can make your living by digging up fossils!
Fossils: Clues to the Past
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1. Which of the following statements is true about fossils?
   a. The oldest fossils on record date back to the time of the first humans living in North America.
   b. Only large animals, like dinosaurs, mammoths, and saber-toothed cats, are capable of becoming fossilized.
   c. It is becoming harder and harder for scientists to find fossils, so paleontology is a dying profession.
   d. You are likely to find a fossil after it has been brought to the surface by wind or rain erosion, or even a natural disaster.

2. According to the information in the article, why are fossils helpful in studying the prehistoric past?

3. Where are you most likely to discover a fossil?
   a. in North America, only  
   b. in Asia, only
   c. all continents except Africa  
   d. anywhere on earth

4. Using the information in the article, describe one way a fossil can form.

5. In your own words, describe what the La Brea Tar Pits are.
## Fossils: Clues to the Past

by Cindy Sherwood

The following terms are vocabulary words from the article. Match the vocabulary word with its correct definition by writing the corresponding letter on the line.

1. ___ mammoths
   - a. small, non-flowering plants that include seaweed and single-celled organisms

2. ___ sediment
   - b. an object that is made when material is shaped into a mold

3. ___ amber
   - c. maintained its original condition

4. ___ cast
   - d. the available information in support of a claim or proposition

5. ___ asphatt
   - e. material that settles at the bottom of a body of water

6. ___ algae
   - f. a framework of bones and cartilage supporting an animal's body

7. ___ erosion
   - g. ancient, extinct elephants from the time of the Ice Age

8. ___ evidence
   - h. a dark, sticky mixture; natural tar or pitch

9. ___ skeleton
   - i. the breakdown of rock or other material by wind, rain, or water

10. ___ preserved
    - j. a yellowish, see-through resin material that was produced by now-extinct trees in prehistoric times
Fossils: Clues to the Past
by Cindy Sherwood

In the article, "Fossils: Clues to the Past," you learned that fossils help scientists learn about prehistoric animals, including dinosaurs and other extinct creatures, like mammoths and saber-toothed cats.

On the lines below, describe what kind of information scientists can learn about a prehistoric animal from studying its fossil. Base your answer on the information from the article and your knowledge of geology.
Joe has 2 pennies in one hand. He has 3 dimes in the other hand. How much money does he have in all?

Judy has 2 nickels. She finds one more nickel. How much money does Judy have in all?
Kim has 2 dimes. Her dad gives her 2 more dimes. How much money does she have in all?

Lisa has 4 pennies. Joey has 2 dimes. How much money do they have altogether?
Mount Rushmore is located in South Dakota. It's a giant sculpture of American presidents carved in the side of a mountain. The sculpture was created by Gutzon Borglum. The carving began in 1927 and ended in 1941. The sculpture represents 150 years of history. The four presidents represented in the sculpture are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.

1. Where is Mount Rushmore located?

2. Who carved the sculpture?

3. What year did the sculpting begin?

4. What year did the sculpting end?

5. How many years did it take Borglum to sculpt Mount Rushmore? (Hint: You will need to use your Math skills.)

6. Name the 4 presidents in the sculpture?
**Monday**

1. Josh eats at 12:30. Which is his clock?
   - a) [Clock Image]
   - b) [Clock Image]
   - c) [Clock Image]

2. Cruz goes to bed at 9:00. Which is Cruz's clock?
   - a) [Clock Image]
   - b) [Clock Image]
   - c) [Clock Image]

3. Jerry goes to soccer practice at this time.
   At what time does Jerry go to soccer practice?
   - a) 1:30
   - b) 2:30
   - c) 4:00

4. Beth will go outside to play at this time.
   At what time will Beth go outside to play?
   - a) 5:00
   - b) 3:30
   - c) 4:00

**Tuesday**

1. Which shape has 0 corners and 0 sides?
   - a) circle
   - b) square
   - c) triangle

2. Which shape has 4 corners and 4 sides?
   - a) circle
   - b) rectangle
   - c) triangle

3. Which shape has 3 corners and 3 sides?
   - a) triangle
   - b) circle
   - c) square

4. Which shape has 8 vertices and 6 flat surfaces?
   - a) cone
   - b) cylinder
   - c) rectangular prism

5. Which shape has 0 vertices and 2 flat surfaces?
   - a) cube
   - b) cylinder
   - c) rectangular prism
The White House has stood as a symbol of the presidency for over 200 years. The White House began construction in 1792 and concluded in 1800. George Washington did not live in the White House, but he did oversee the construction of it. John Adams and his family were the first presidential family to live in the White House.

The White House has 132 rooms. There are 16 bedrooms, 35 bathrooms, and 6 levels. The president's main office has round walls, and is called the Oval Office.

The White House isn't just a home for the president and his family. It also has offices for government workers and a museum for tourists.

Answer each question with a complete sentence.

1. In what year was construction of the White House completed?

2. Who oversaw the construction process?

3. Who was the first president to live in the White House?

4. Are there more bathrooms or bedrooms in the White House?