

# Packet #4

# LEARN

A NETWORK *of* COLLEGE PREP ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

## Grade 2

This student work packet is for Weeks 7 – 9 of home learning based on your District's School Schedule. Students should be completing this packet, along with completing lessons on their math/reading online programs daily. We will continue to work on providing online learning options for as long as school is not in session. Please continue to reach out to your child's teacher if you have any questions regarding this packet or any online programs.

### Chicago Public Library Access

*\*Chicago residents only*

Don't Have a Chicago Public Library Card <small>* Children under 14 must have a guardian apply with them</small>	Already have a Chicago Public Library card
1.) Apply for an eCard at <a href="https://tinyurl.com/LEARNCPCLcard">https://tinyurl.com/LEARNCPCLcard</a> 2.) Access eBooks, audible books, and other online resources 3.) Check out other resources at <a href="https://chipublib.overdrive.com/">https://chipublib.overdrive.com/</a>	1.) Go to: <a href="https://www.chipublib.org/">https://www.chipublib.org/</a> 2.) Select: "Browse" 3.) Choose "eBooks" under "By Format" 4.) Check out other resources at <a href="https://chipublib.overdrive.com/">https://chipublib.overdrive.com/</a>

### North Chicago Public Library Access

<http://www.ncplibrary.org/>

Select: Kid's Corner

Select: TumbleBook Library

### Waukegan Public Library Access

<https://www.waukeganpl.org/temporary-library-card/>

1.) Complete the temporary library card form

2.) Access online resources at:

<https://www.waukeganpl.org/eresources/>

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(Student Name)

# LEARN Charter Schools Reading Log

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week Of: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Record the amount of time you read each day.

At home reading goal:

- I will read at least 45 minutes at home five times a week.

[illegible]

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

## Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
<b>Total Minutes This Week</b>	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Did you exceed your goal? \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, by how many minutes? \_\_\_\_\_

☐ What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

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- 3 Solve the problem. Show your work.

**Pavel buys 300 green party hats, 90 purple party hats, and 7 red party hats. How many party hats does Pavel buy?**

**Solution** .....

- 4 Check your answer. Show your work.





# The Old Picture

by Kate Paixão



Jayden found an old picture in his attic. It was a photo of a man wearing a uniform.

Jayden brought the picture downstairs. He showed it to his mom. "Who is this?" Jayden asked.

"That is your great-great-grandfather," said Mom. "His name was William."

"Is he still alive?" asked Jayden.

"No, this picture comes from about one hundred years ago," replied Mom.

"He was an American soldier in World War One. That is why he is wearing a uniform in the picture."

"This picture is cool. May I bring it to school?" asked Jayden. "I want to show my friends."

"This picture is old. We do not want it to get lost or ruined. It is part of our family history," said Mom. "We will make a copy of it. You can bring that copy to school."

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What does Jayden find in his attic?

- A. an American flag
- B. a uniform
- C. an old picture

2. A conflict in this story is that Jayden wants to take a picture to school, but his mom does not want him to take the picture to school. What is the resolution to this conflict?

- A. Jayden and his mom will make a copy of the picture that Jayden can take to school.
- B. Jayden will go back to the attic and look for another picture that he can take to school.
- C. Jayden will draw a picture of his great-great-grandfather and take that to school instead.

3. Jayden likes the picture he finds.

What evidence from the story supports this statement?

- A. "Jayden found an old picture in his attic. It was a photo of a man wearing a uniform."
- B. "Jayden brought the picture downstairs. He showed it to his mom. 'Who is this?' Jayden asked."
- C. "'This picture is cool. May I bring it to school?' asked Jayden. 'I want to show my friends.'"

4. Read this paragraph from the story.

"'This picture is old. We do not want it to get lost or ruined. It is part of our family history,' said Mom. 'We will make a copy of it. You can bring that copy to school.'"

What can be concluded from this paragraph about the attitude of Jayden's mom toward family history?

- A. Jayden's mom does not want anyone to know her family history.
- B. Family history is important to Jayden's mom.
- C. Family history is not important to Jayden's mom.

5. What is the theme of this story?

- A. war
- B. showing off to friends
- C. family history

6. Read this paragraph from the story.

"This picture is old. We do not want it to get lost or ruined. It is part of our family history," said Mom. "We will make a copy of it. You can bring that copy to school."

Based on this paragraph, what does the word "ruined" mean?

- A. traded or exchanged
- B. badly harmed or destroyed
- C. well protected or safe

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Jayden wants to show the picture to his friends \_\_\_\_\_ he thinks it is cool.

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

8. Who is in the picture that Jayden finds?

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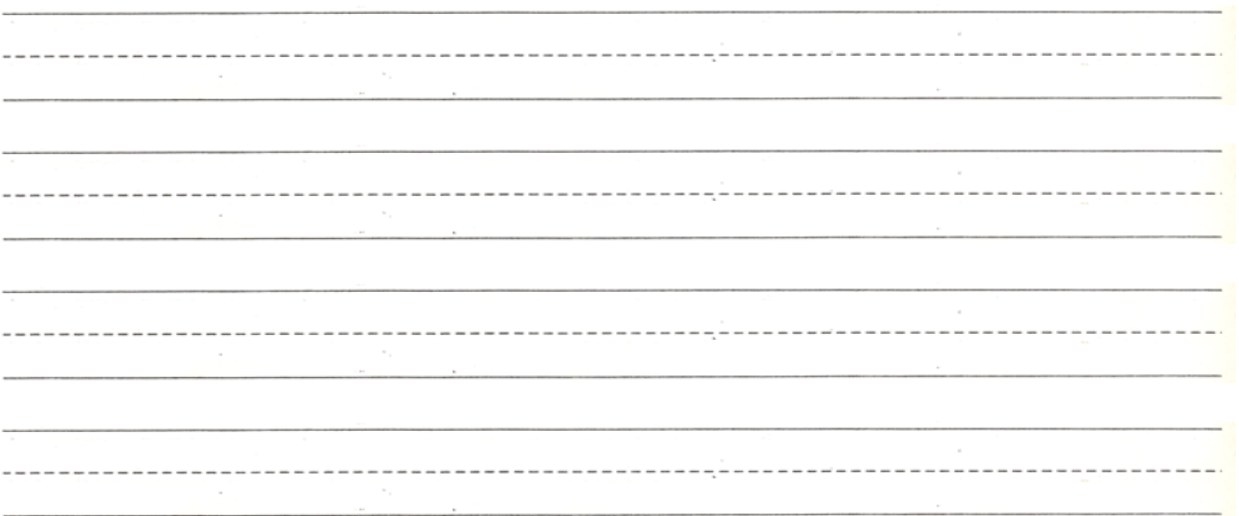
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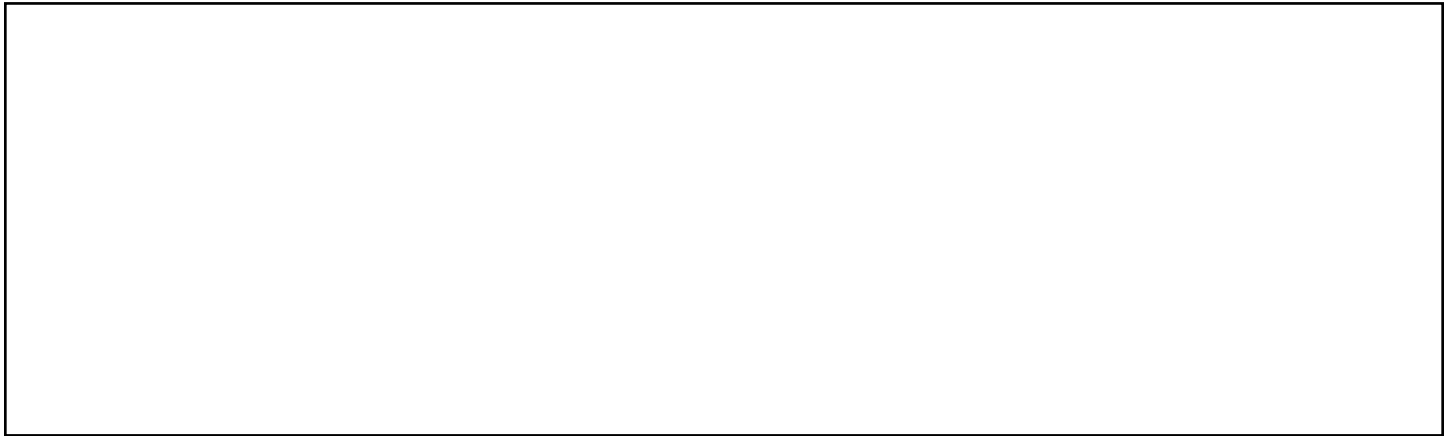
# Current Events Log

## Day 1

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 1



Draw your dream playground. Think about who you would like to be there with you. Write or tell a story about what you would do there.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

**APPLY IT**

Use what you just learned to solve these problems.

- 6 What is another way to show each number? Draw lines to connect each number to its expanded form.

392

329

239

$300 + 20 + 9$

$200 + 30 + 9$

$300 + 90 + 2$

- 7 Tia is playing a ring toss game to win tokens. She wins 3 hundreds tokens, 4 tens tokens, and 7 ones tokens. What is another way to write the total value of the tokens Tia wins? Show your work.

**Solution** .....

- 8 When does the digit 8 mean eighty? When does the digit 8 mean eight hundred? When does the digit 8 mean just eight?



# Pictures of the Year

by Rachelle Kreisman



People today take lots of photos. Many people use cell phones to photograph their daily lives with friends and family.

Some photographs are really memorable. They capture important events, such as birthday parties or weddings, or they show beautiful places. Years later, people may look at these special photos to remember the past.

Long ago, however, cameras had not been invented yet. How did people back then record important moments?

Some people told stories about old times. Others wrote down what they remembered. Some people made special drawings to help them recall important moments. Among those people were Native Americans of the Lakota tribe.

Every year, Lakota leaders decided which event was most important. A Lakota artist was then asked to draw a special picture of that event. Because each year's picture was decided on during the winter, the drawings



became known as winter counts.

For a long time, winter counts were drawn on animal skins. Later, the drawings were done on paper. The pictures told the history of the tribe. Each year, the newest winter count was added to the Lakota collection of pictures from earlier times. That helped people keep track of the years.

Today, winter counts are important records of the Lakota's past.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a winter count?

- A. a painting made by an artist during the winter
- B. a drawing that the Lakota tribe made of an important event each year
- C. a photograph that shows a special event, like a wedding

2. This article describes two different time periods. One time period is the present day. What is the second time period?

- A. within the last ten years
- B. before the camera was invented
- C. the time right after the camera was invented

3. The Lakota leaders would only choose one event to draw each year. All together, these pictures told the history of the Lakota tribe.

Based on this evidence, what can you conclude?

- A. The Lakota's winter counts are more useful now than when they were first drawn.
- B. The Lakota's winter counts only recorded events that were important to the whole tribe.
- C. The Lakota's winter counts were meant to help people remember their own daily life.

4. Which kind of photograph from today is most like the Lakota's winter counts?

- A. photographs of special or important events
- B. photographs of daily life from a cell phone
- C. photographs of beautiful places

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. The Lakota people's winter counts helped them remember important events over the years.
- B. The Lakota people drew winter counts to practice their drawing skills.
- C. Cameras have made it a lot easier for people to remember events over the years.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Some people told stories about old times. Others wrote down what they remembered. Some people made special drawings to help them recall important moments."

What does the word "recall" mean in these sentences?

- A. forget
- B. invent
- C. remember

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The Lakota people did not have cameras or photographs, \_\_\_\_\_ they still recorded their most important events.

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

8. According to the text, why might people today look at special photos of important events or beautiful places?

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9. Why did the Lakota people draw winter counts?

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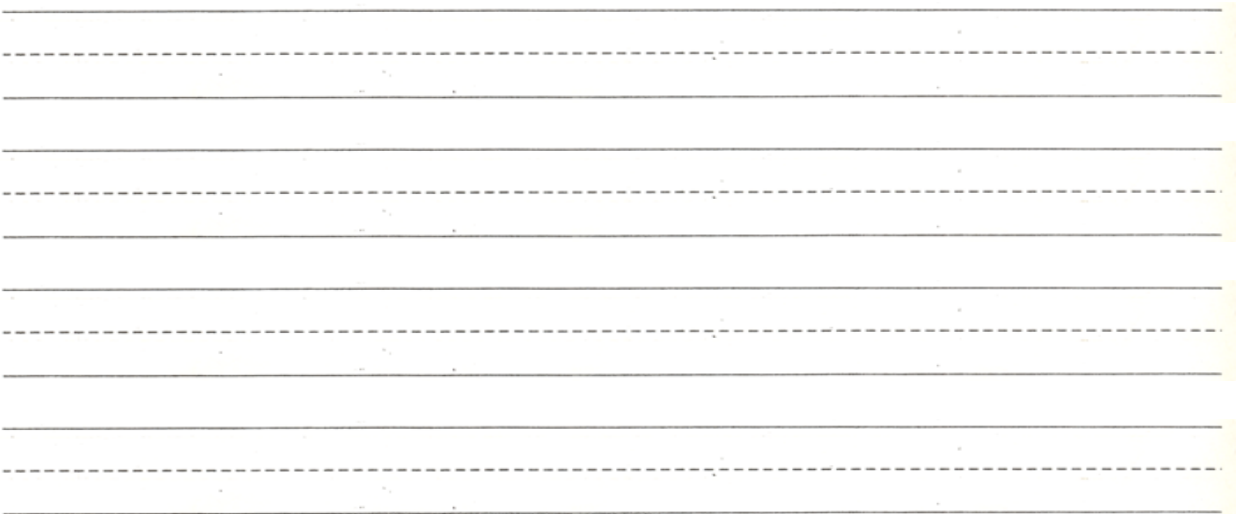
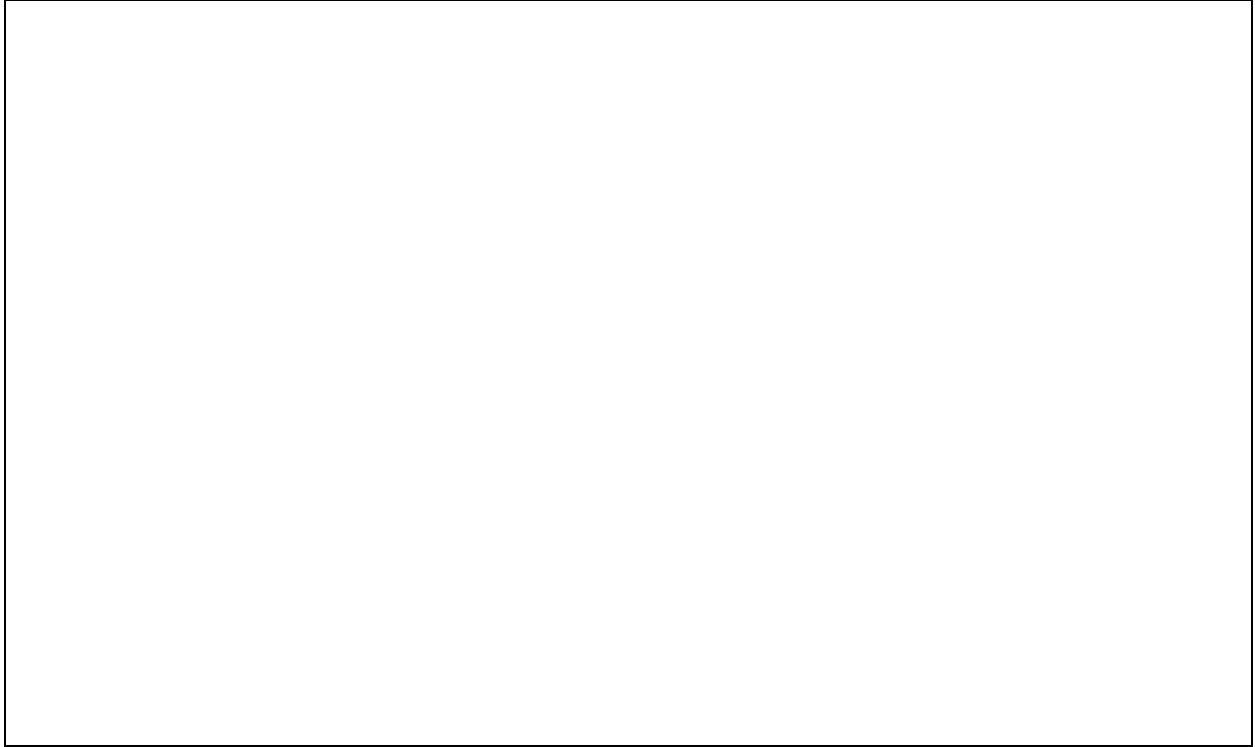
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10. How are the Lakota's winter counts similar to some photographs today? Use details

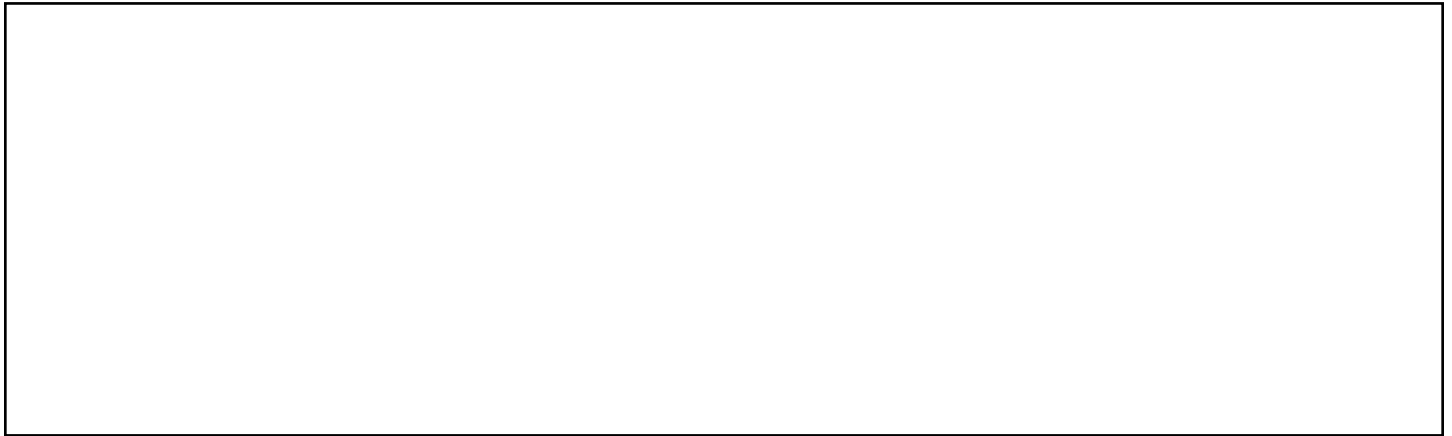
## Current Events Log

### Day 2

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 2



What animal would you like to be for a day? Draw the animal.  
Write or tell what you would be and what you would do for that  
one day.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

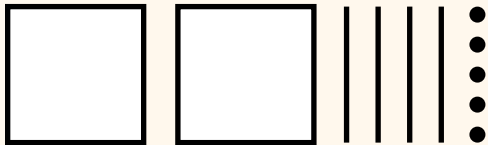
# Practice Finding the Value of Three-Digit Numbers

**Study the Example showing three-digit numbers in different ways. Then solve problems 1–6.**

## EXAMPLE

In a game, Jan pays money to the bank. She pays 2 hundreds bills, 4 tens bills, and 5 ones bills. What is the total value of the bills Jan pays?

**Make a quick drawing.**



**Use a chart.**

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	5

**Write an equation.**

$$200 + 40 + 5 = 245 \text{ dollars}$$

**Bob plays a board game that uses play money. He wins 3 hundreds bills, 7 tens bills, and 7 ones bills.**

- 1 How many hundreds, tens, and ones are there?

..... hundreds ..... tens ..... ones

- 2 Write the total value of the bills using expanded form.

..... + ..... + ..... = .....

- 3 What is the total value of the bills Bob wins?

..... dollars

## Vocabulary

**expanded form** a way a number is written to show the place value of each digit.

# Grandpa and Me

by Rachelle Kreisman



I am seven years old. I am in second grade, and I live with my parents and my little sister. My grandpa Robert lives nearby. When I visit him, my grandpa likes to talk about the past. His favorite stories are about his life when he was my age.

Grandpa grew up in a city. When he was a boy, he lived in an apartment building on the third floor. His dad owned a clothing store. Grandpa walked to and from school alone. After school, his friends often played baseball on the streets nearby. "We never played with computers," he told me, "because nobody had a computer at home." At night, his mom cooked dinner for just the two of them. His dad did not come home till very late.

My life is much different from Grandpa's life as a boy. I live in a house in a small town. My dad is a teacher, and my mom is a scientist. I take the bus to and from school. Dad is already home when I get there after school. I do homework and sometimes play on our computer. My dad cooks dinner. When mom comes home from work, the three of us eat together.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where did Grandpa grow up?

- A. in a city
- B. in a small town
- C. on a farm

2. A narrator is a character in a story who is also telling the story. Who is the narrator in "Grandpa and Me"?

- A. Grandpa
- B. Grandpa's mom
- C. a young person who lives in a small town

3. The life of the narrator is different from the life of the narrator's grandpa.

What evidence in the story best supports this statement?

- A. The name of the narrator's grandpa is Robert, but the author does not tell readers what the name of the narrator is.
- B. The narrator's dad is a teacher, but the dad of the narrator's grandpa owned a clothing store.
- C. The narrator sometimes plays on a computer after school, but Grandpa never played on a computer after school.

4. What is a similarity between the narrator and the narrator's grandpa?

- A. They both took a bus to get to school.
- B. They both played sports with their friends after school.
- C. They lived with both their parents while growing up.

5. What is the theme of this story?

- A. People can use the past to predict what the future will be.
- B. The past and the present can be very similar.
- C. The past and the present can be very different.



6. Read these sentences from the text.

"My dad cooks dinner. When mom comes home from work, the three of us eat together."

Whom does the pronoun "us" refer to?

- A. the narrator, the narrator's mom, and the narrator's dad
- B. the narrator and the narrator's mom ONLY
- C. the narrator's mom and dad ONLY

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The narrator takes a bus to school, \_\_\_\_\_ the narrator's grandfather walked to school.

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

8. What does Grandpa Robert like to talk about?

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9. Who did Grandpa eat dinner with as a boy and who does the narrator eat dinner with?

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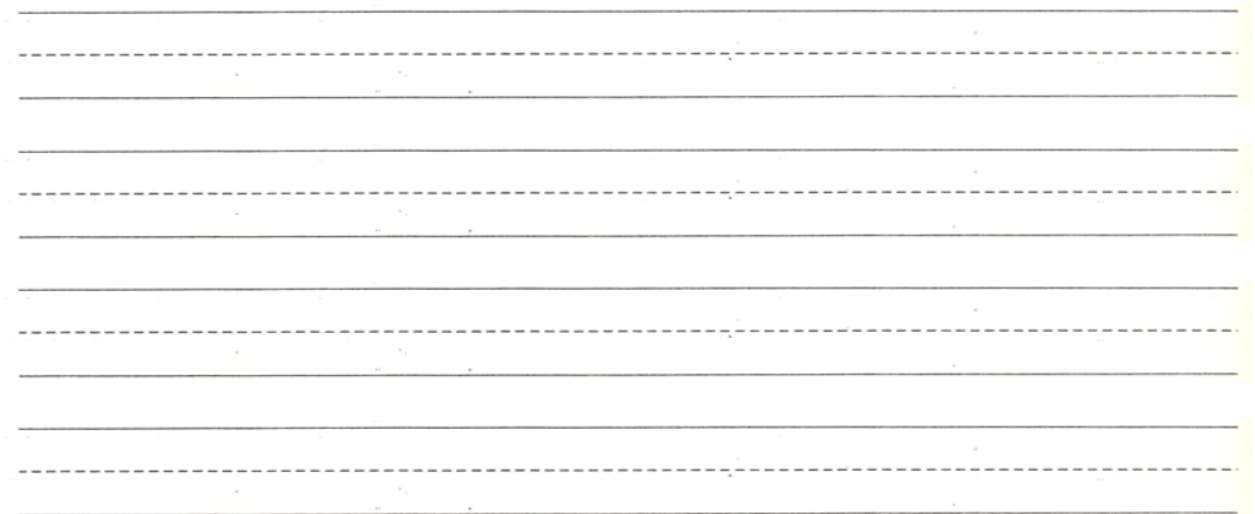
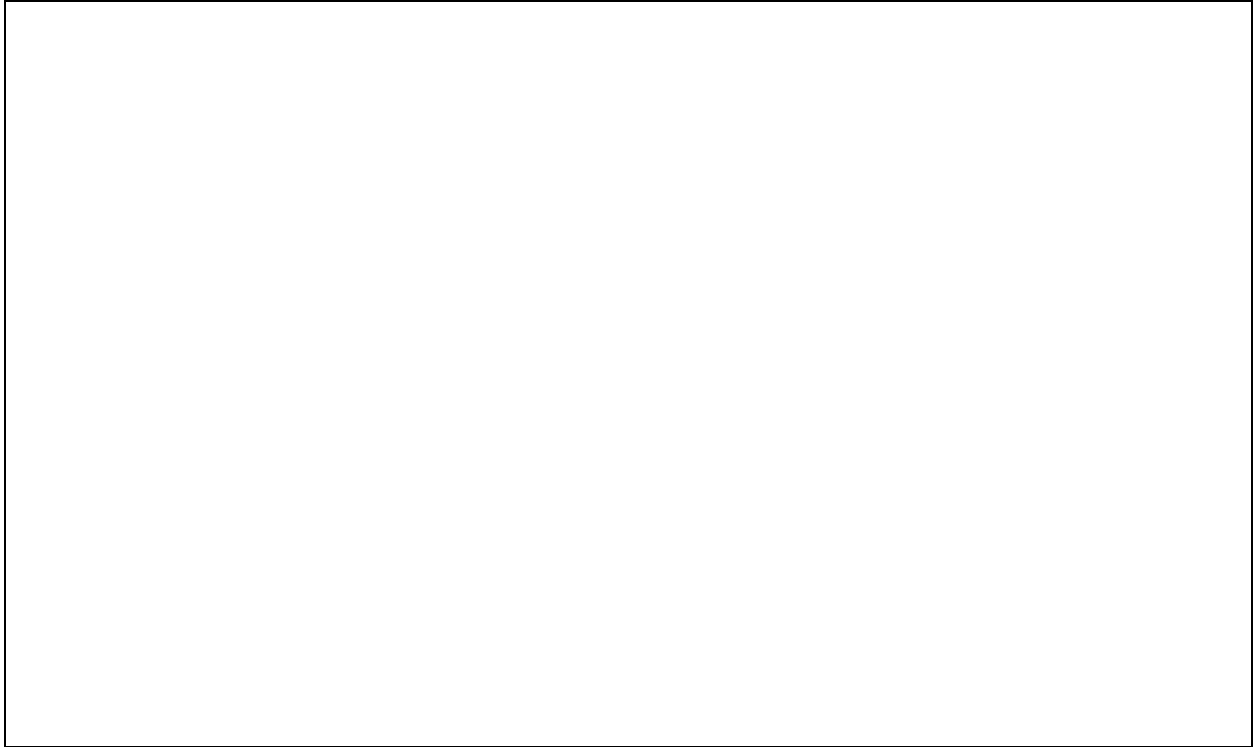
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10. "My life is much different from Grandpa's life as a boy."

## Current Events Log

### Day 3

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 3



©Alliya2/Shutterstock

Write or draw a picture about how you're feeling today. Explain what happened to make you have these feelings.

Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

- 4 Ali plays a board game that uses play money. He wins 8 hundreds bills and 6 ones bills. What is the total value of the bills Ali wins? Fill in the chart and then write the answer. Show your work.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones



**Solution** .....

- 5 Audra has 533 comic books. Write or draw to show this number in a different way.
- 6 What is another way to show each number? Draw lines to connect each number to its expanded form.

784

874

748

 $800 + 70 + 4$  $700 + 80 + 4$  $700 + 40 + 8$

# Big Waves!

by Linda Ruggieri



Take a look at a world map. Can you find the Pacific Ocean? Japan is a country made up of many islands in that ocean. Most people in Japan live close to the waters of the Pacific.

A few years ago, people living in the Tohoku region of Japan saw something strange. Giant ocean waves were coming toward them. When the waves reached the beach, they did not stop. Streets and homes were flooded.

Giant waves like those are known as tsunamis (*soo-NAH-meess*). *Tsunami* is a Japanese word that means "harbor wave."

What causes a tsunami? An earthquake occurs in the ocean. The land below the water shakes. That causes water to swell into giant waves. The waves travel quickly across the ocean.

The tsunami that hit Tohoku started as an earthquake in the ocean eighty miles away. The quake was very strong. The tsunami waves it created kept coming for hours. The waves destroyed ships, cars, and many buildings.

Scientists are studying the events of the Tohoku tsunami. The scientists hope to learn things that will make people safer the next time a tsunami happens.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which country was hit by a tsunami a few years ago?

- A. the United States
- B. Japan
- C. England

2. The article describes how earthquakes in the ocean can cause tsunamis. First, the land below the water shakes. What is the effect of this shaking?

- A. The earthquake gets bigger and bigger.
- B. The water swells into giant waves.
- C. The shaking land gets weaker.

3. The tsunami that hit Tohoku was very powerful.

What evidence best supports this conclusion?

- A. Tsunamis are caused by earthquakes in the ocean.
- B. The Tohoku tsunami started as an earthquake in the ocean eighty miles away.
- C. The tsunami waves destroyed ships, cars, and many buildings.

4. Most people in Japan live near the ocean. When the tsunami hit Japan, it damaged houses, ships, cars, and buildings.

Based on this evidence, what can you infer?

- A. The Tohoku tsunami was the worst tsunami to ever hit Japan.
- B. People in Japan have figured out a way to deal with tsunamis.
- C. The Tohoku tsunami probably affected a lot of people.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Earthquakes are a big problem for people in Japan.
- B. A few years ago, a tsunami hit Japan and caused lots of damage.
- C. Scientists hope to learn a lot more about tsunamis.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"What causes a tsunami? An earthquake occurs in the ocean. The land below the water shakes. That causes water to swell into giant waves. The waves travel quickly across the ocean."

Why does the author ask a question at the beginning of this paragraph?

- A. to show that the author does not know the answer to this question
- B. to let readers know that the next sentences will answer the question
- C. to let readers know about a question that scientists are trying to learn more about

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The tsunami waves were giant and kept coming for hours, \_\_\_\_\_ they destroyed many buildings.

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

8. What event causes a tsunami?

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9. What were two effects that the tsunamis had on Tohoku, Japan?

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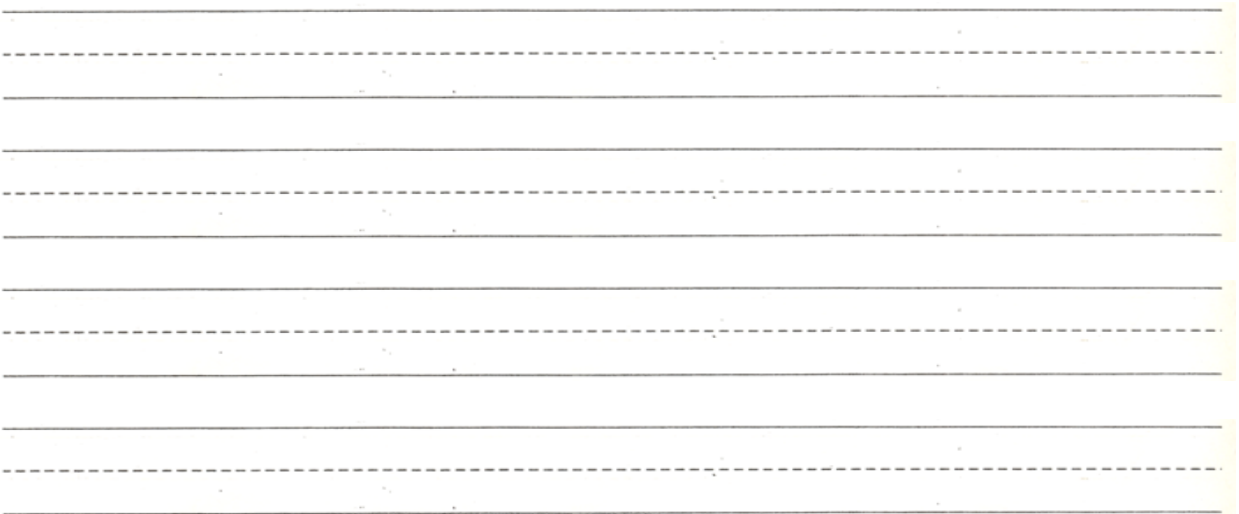
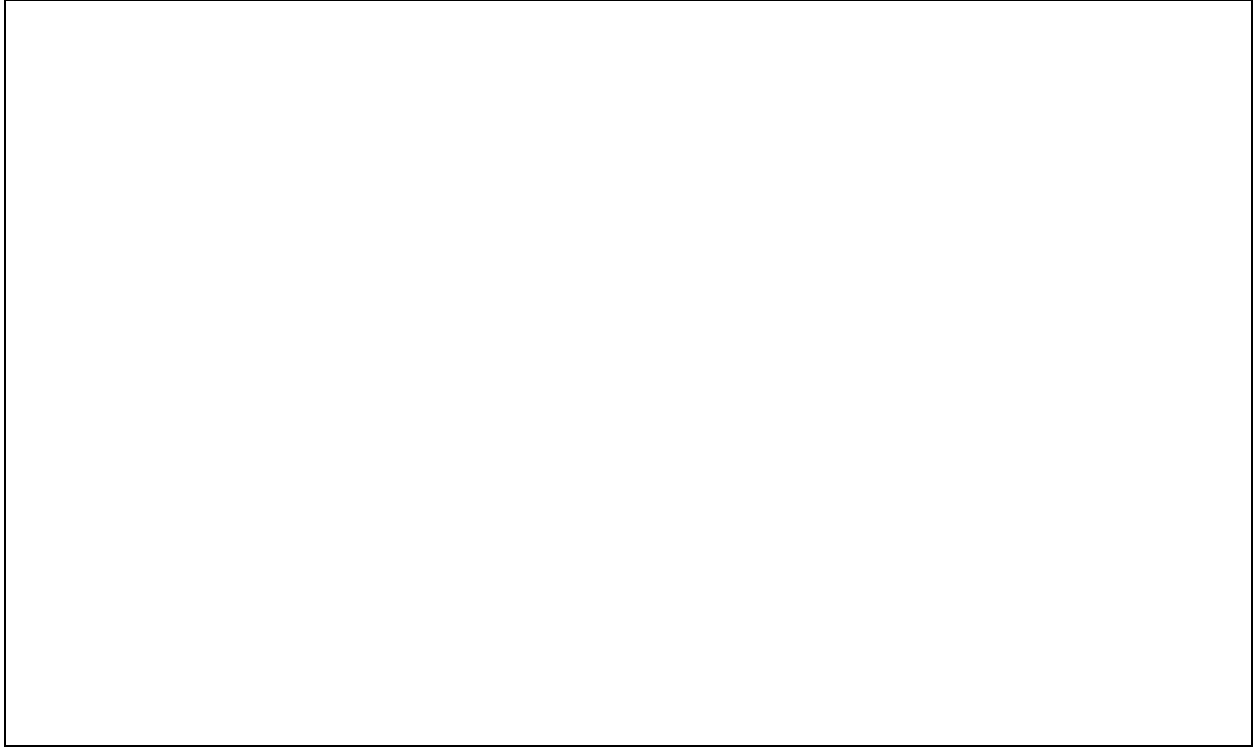
10. Scientists are studying the events of the Tohoku tsunami to find ways to keep



## Current Events Log

### Day 4

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 4



Think about your bedroom. How would you tell someone else what it looks like? Write 3 things or 3 sentences to describe it.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

- 3 Solve the problem. Show your work.

**Diana has 42 dolls. How can she put her dolls on the top and bottom shelves of her bookcase? Show three ways.**



**Solution** .....

.....

.....

- 4 Check your answer. Show your work.

# A Grand Old Canyon

by Linda Ruggieri



Canyons are deep valleys surrounded by rocky cliffs. One of the most famous canyons in the world is in the Arizona desert in the United States. It is called the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon stretches for 277 miles. That is a long distance! If you were in a car traveling at highway speed, it would take you about five hours to go that far.

The cliffs of the Grand Canyon are made of brown, red, and yellow rocks and sand. It is one mile from the top of the cliffs to the floor of the canyon. The Colorado River flows along the canyon floor.

Nature has shaped the Grand Canyon. For millions of years, scientists say, wind and water hit the canyon's rocks and sand. Strong winds blew on the cliffs. Rain and river water wore down the rocks. Together, the wind and water created the canyon we see today.

Even today, wind and water continue to change the canyon by reshaping the rocks and battering the cliffs. The change is very slow, but it never stops. A million years from now, the Grand Canyon will look very different.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What are canyons?

- A. rushing water that flows between rocky cliffs
- B. cliffs made of brown, red, and yellow rocks and sand
- C. deep valleys surrounded by rocky cliffs

2. What does the article explain?

- A. how to get from the top of the Grand Canyon to the bottom
- B. how scientists have gathered information about the Grand Canyon
- C. how the Grand Canyon we see today was created

3. "A million years from now, the Grand Canyon will look very different."

What evidence from the article supports this statement?

- A. "Even today, wind and water continue to change the canyon by reshaping the rocks and battering the cliffs."
- B. "For millions of years, scientists say, wind and water hit the canyon's rocks and sand."
- C. "The cliffs of the Grand Canyon are made of brown, red, and yellow rocks and sand."

4. Why might the Grand Canyon be one of the most famous canyons in the world?

- A. It stretches over a long distance.
- B. It was made by nature.
- C. It will look very different a million years from now.

5. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. Canyons are deep valleys surrounded by rocky cliffs that can be made of brown, red, and yellow rocks.
- B. It is one mile from the top of the Grand Canyon to the bottom, where the Colorado River flows.
- C. The Grand Canyon is a long, famous canyon that was shaped by nature over millions of years.

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"The Grand Canyon stretches for 277 miles. That is a long distance! If you were in a car traveling at highway speed, it would take you about five hours to go that far."

Why does the author tell readers how long it would take to go 277 miles by car?

- A. to help readers understand how long the Grand Canyon is
- B. to convince readers that driving is a better way to get somewhere than walking
- C. to encourage readers to drive to the Grand Canyon and see it for themselves

7. The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long and one mile tall, \_\_\_\_\_ it is longer than it is tall.

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

8. What are the cliffs of the Grand Canyon made of?

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9. Explain how wind and water shaped the Grand Canyon we see today. Support your answer with evidence from the article.

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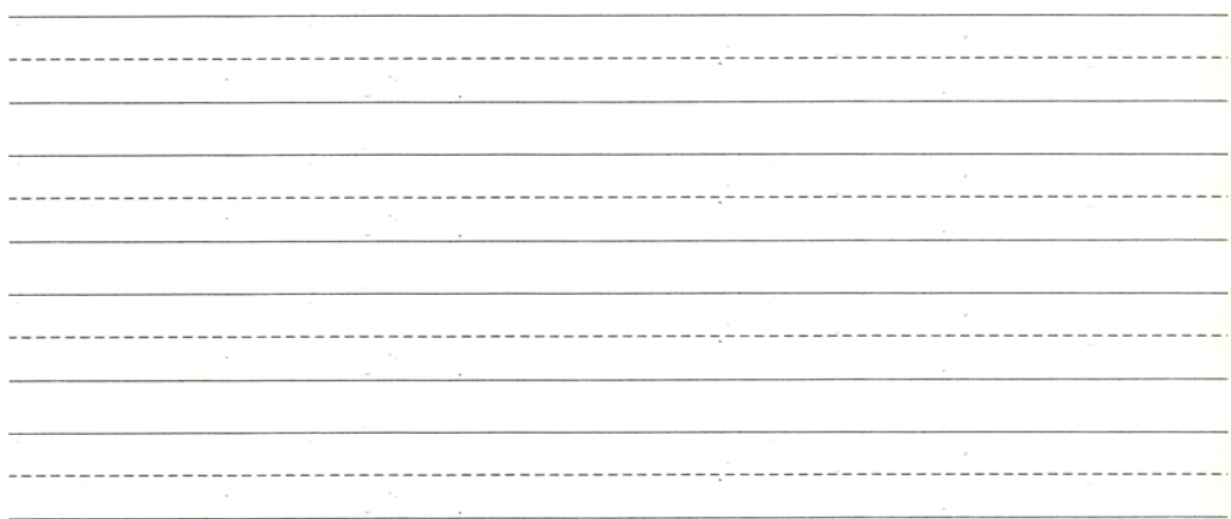
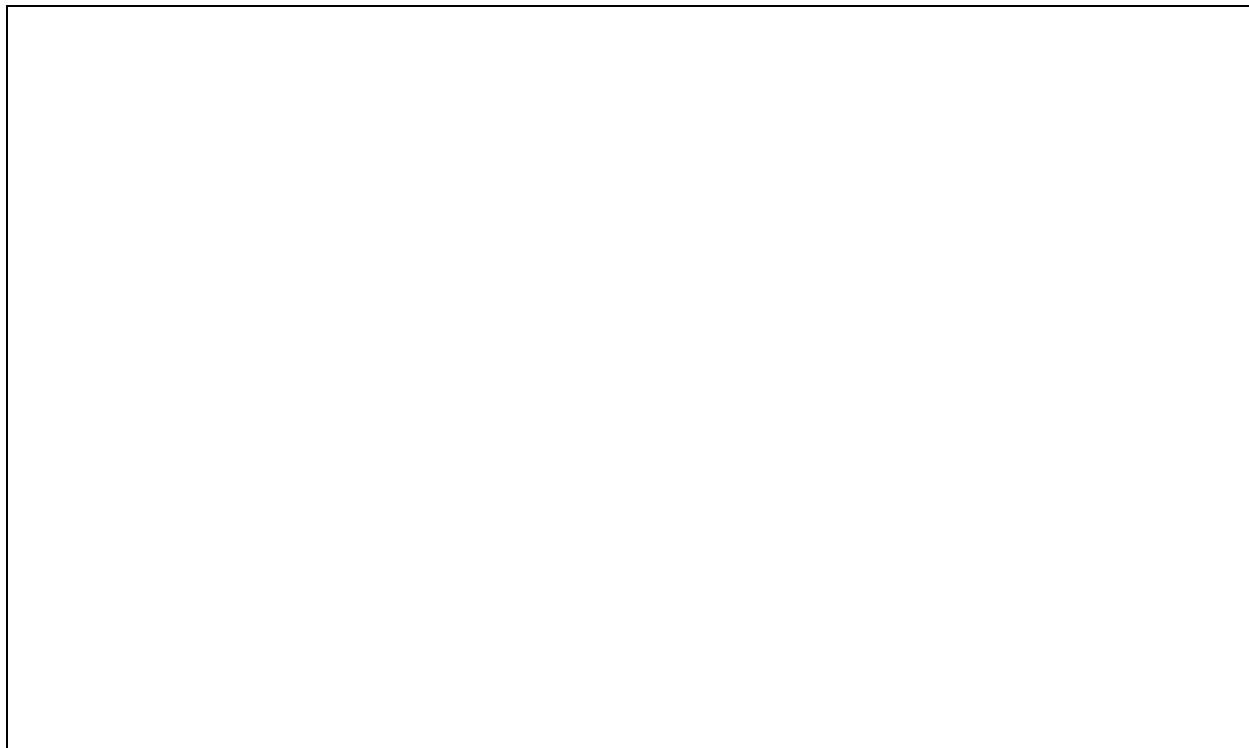
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## Current Events Log

### Day 5

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 5

Think about the biggest thing you have ever seen. Draw a picture of it. Then write or tell what it is, where you saw it, and how it made you feel.

Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation



**APPLY IT**

Use what you just learned to solve these problems.

- 6 Ricardo has 55 stamps. He gets some new stamps. Now Ricardo has 82 stamps. How many stamps does he get? Show your work.

**Solution** .....

- 7 Solve the problem by going to the next ten.

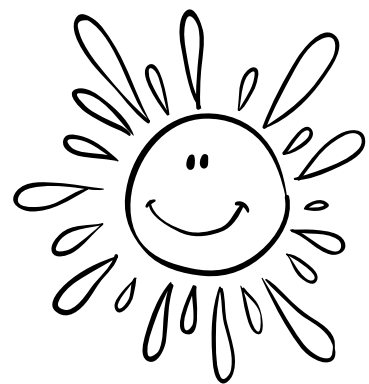
$$58 + ? = 95$$

Show your work.

**Solution** .....

- 8 Lee finds some seashells on Monday. He finds 31 seashells on Tuesday. Over the two days he finds 60 seashells. How many seashells does Lee find on Monday?

- (A) 23  
(B) 29  
(C) 90  
(D) 91



# Playtime in the Snow

by Aditi Sriram



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Sit on it," Mom tells George.

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

"Was that fun?" she asks him.

"Yes!" George says.

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

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

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

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where does George love to play?

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

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

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

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

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

4. What problem does George face?

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

5. What is this story mainly about?

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

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

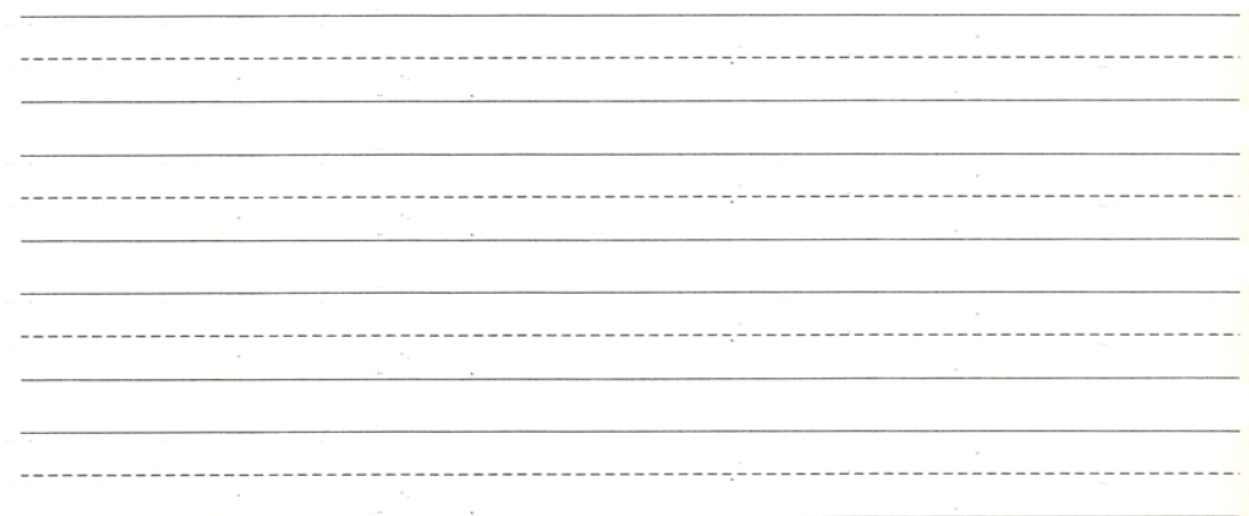
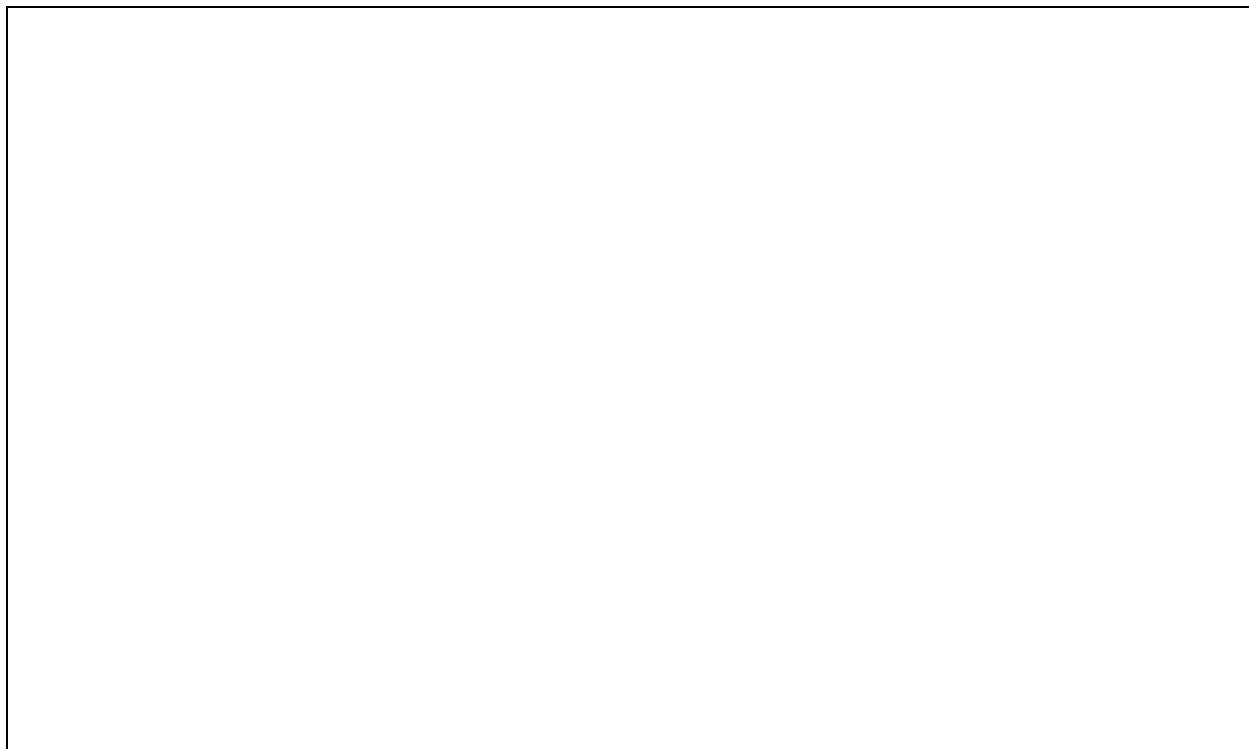
What does the word **steady** most nearly mean?

- A. scared
- B. balanced

## Current Events Log

### Day 6

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 6



One day you find you can talk to animals. What would you ask them? Write the questions or tell someone what you would want to ask.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

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☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

## Day 7

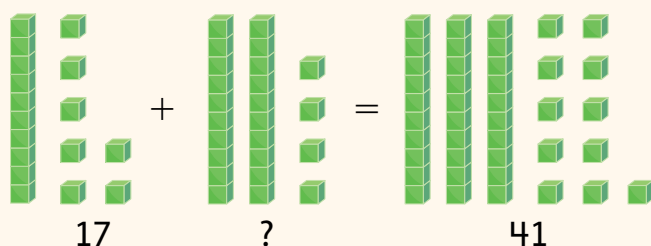
## Practice Strategies to Find a Missing Addend

**Study the Example showing how to use base-ten blocks to find a missing addend. Then solve problems 1–5.**

**EXAMPLE**

Ms. Acosta's class reads 41 books in February and March. They read 17 of the books in February. How many books do they read in March?

Find  $17 + ? = 41$ .



$$17 + 24 = 41$$

Ms. Acosta's class reads 24 books in March.

**Danny has \$26. His parents give him some money for his birthday. Then he has \$51. How much money do his parents give him?**

- 1 Draw base-ten blocks for 26 in one color. Then use a different color to draw more base-ten blocks so that you have 51.

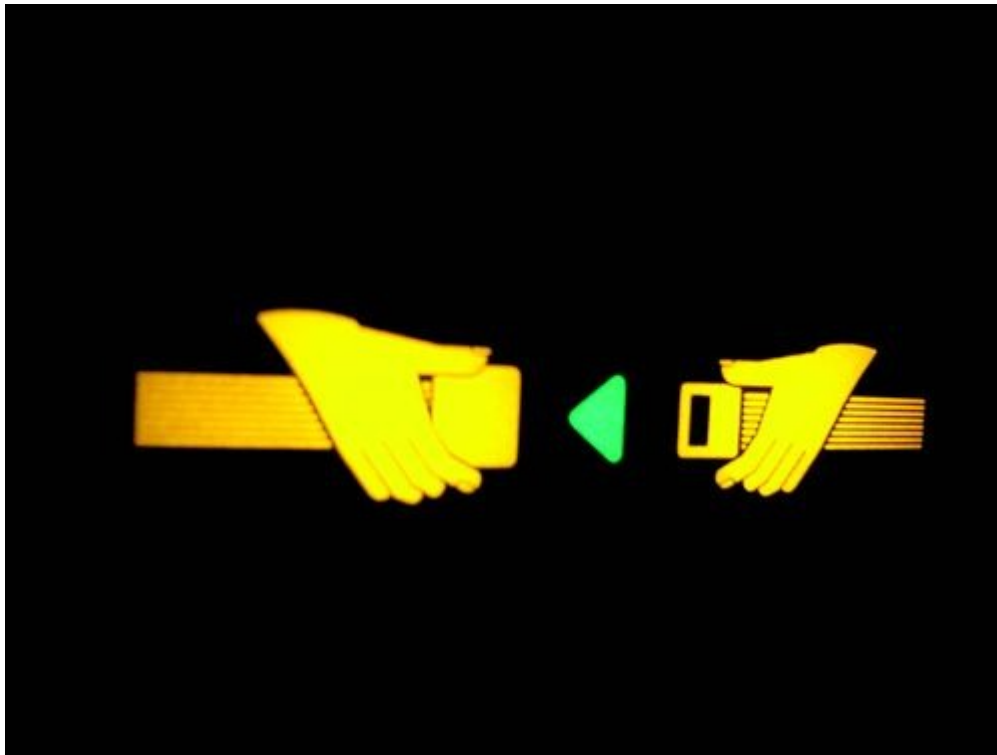
- 2 How many more blocks did you draw? .....

How much money do Danny's parents give him? \$ .....



# Seat Belts Mean Safety

by Linda Ruggieri



Seat belts have been keeping people safe in cars for more than fifty years. But cars did not always have seat belts.

If a car stops suddenly, people are pushed forward in their seats. In the days before seat belts, more people were thrown out of cars in accidents.

People started demanding that car companies do something to protect drivers and passengers. Companies began to develop seat belts. But designing the belts to work well was not a smooth process.

The first seat belts only went across a person's waist. These belts attached to the base of the seat in the car. These new belts held people in their seats. However, many people were still hurt in crashes.

New types of seat belts were tried. The best new ones went across a person's chest *and* waist. These belts keep a person's whole body from moving around. As a result, fewer people get hurt in car accidents.

Although seat belts helped keep people safe, some people did not want to wear them. Later on, states passed laws that said people must wear seat belts.

Today, all cars come with seat belts. Using seat belts makes everyone safer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What have seat belts been doing for more than fifty years?

- A. causing drivers to get into accidents
- B. keeping people safe in cars
- C. causing problems for car companies

2. The development of seat belts was an effect. What was the cause?

- A. People demanded that car companies do something to protect drivers and passengers.
- B. States passed laws that said people must wear seat belts.
- C. The best new seat belts went across a person's chest and waist.

3. Read this sentence from the text.

"Using seat belts makes everyone safer."

What evidence from the text supports this statement?

- A. As a result of wearing seat belts, fewer people get hurt in car accidents.
- B. People started demanding that car companies do something to protect drivers and passengers.
- C. Over fifty years ago, cars did not have seat belts.

4. Why might people have started demanding that car companies do something to protect drivers and passengers?

- A. They did not want there to be laws about wearing seatbelts.
- B. They did not like the way that seat belts felt or looked.
- C. They did not want to get thrown out of a car in an accident.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. The first seat belts went across a person's waist but not across a person's chest.
- B. Seat belts were developed to protect people in cars from getting hurt in accidents.
- C. People in a car are pushed forward in their seats when the car stops suddenly.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"These belts keep a person's whole body from moving around. As a result, fewer people get hurt in car accidents."

Why does the author use the phrase "as a result" in the second sentence?

- A. to contrast an idea in the first sentence with an idea in the second sentence
- B. to compare an idea in the first sentence with an idea in the second sentence
- C. to connect an idea in the first sentence with an idea in the second sentence

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Seat belts have been keeping people safe in cars for more than fifty years. But cars did not always have seat belts."

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the second sentence.

- A. However, cars did not always have seat belts.
- B. Instead, cars did not always have seat belts.
- C. For example, cars did not always have seat belts.

8. What part of a person's body did the first seat belts go across?

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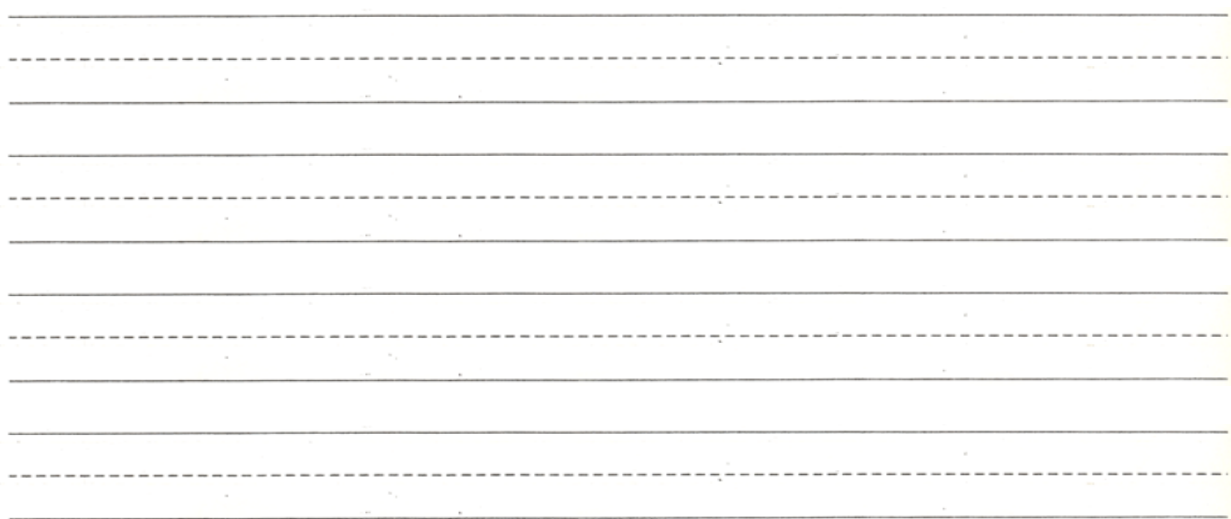
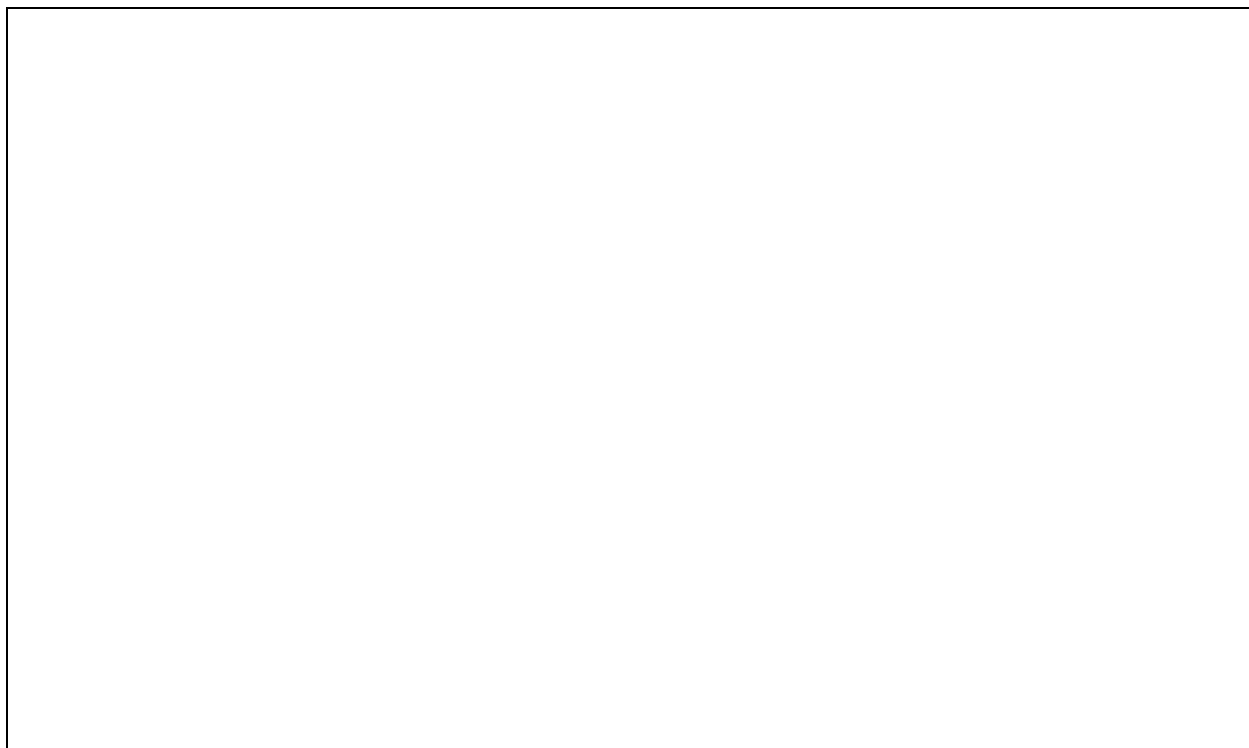
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## Current Events Log

### Day 7

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 7



Closely study this picture. Look at all the details. What do you think is happening? Write a fiction story telling about it.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation



- 3 Chen hikes some miles during the first week of his vacation. During the second week of his vacation, he hikes 18 miles. He hikes 37 miles total during both weeks. How many miles does Chen hike during the first week? Show your work.

**Solution** .....

- 4 A bakery sells 48 muffins in the morning. Some of the muffins are blueberry and the rest of the muffins are cherry. Which equations show how many of each type of muffin the bakery could sell?
- Ⓐ  $48 = 47 + 1$
  - Ⓑ  $30 + 18 = 48$
  - Ⓒ  $24 + 24 = 48$
  - Ⓓ  $48 + 12 = 60$
  - Ⓔ  $48 = 14 + 34$
- 5 Nirupa adds to the next ten to find  $65 + 25$ . Tell how she might find the sum. Show your work.

# Who Wants a Spiny Snack?

by American Museum of Natural History

This article is provided courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.



© iStock Photo/GlobalP

A hungry shark looks for its next meal. It spots a small fish.

But as the shark gets close, PUFF-PUFF-PUFF! The fish puffs out into a big ball. And it's covered with sharp spines! Ouch! The shark swims away. The small pufferfish is safe for now.





For a small fish, the ocean is full of danger. Bigger fish, sharks, and even birds eat small fish. Animals that hunt other animals are called predators. Pufferfish have their own way to stay safe from predators.



*A shark uses its sharp teeth to catch and eat fish.*

All animals have special ways to stay alive. These are called adaptations. An adaptation is a body part or action that helps an animal live. Predators have adaptations that help them hunt. Imagine a shark's sharp teeth. This adaptation helps a shark catch and eat fish.

Other fishes have adaptations too. These adaptations help keep them safe from predators. Some fish might be fast enough to escape a predator. Others might be able to blend in and hide on the ocean floor.



*Can you find the flounder?*

But some animals don't run or hide. They have bodies that are hard to eat. Porcupines have long sharp spines. So do sea urchins in the ocean. Spines protect these animals. Predators don't like spiny food!



*Porcupines have long sharp spines that protect them.*

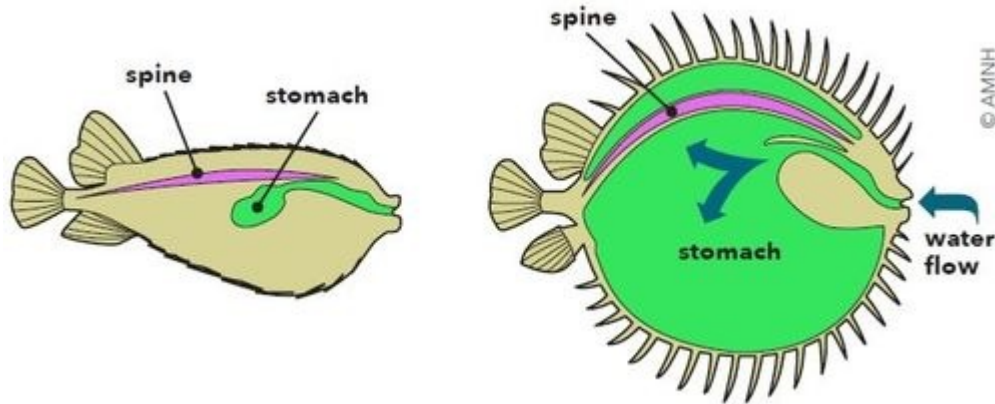
Some toads and snakes have another way to prevent a predator from trying to eat them. They puff up to look bigger. Pufferfish do both of these things. They puff up AND they have spines.



*A pufferfish's skin is hard and covered with sharp spines.*

Swimming along, a pufferfish looks like any other fish. When a predator gets close, the puffer swells up like a big balloon. Some people call it a balloon fish. But this fish is not soft and smooth like a balloon. Its skin is hard and covered with sharp spines. These spines usually lie flat on the side of the fish. When the fish puffs up, the spines stick out in all directions.

How does the puffer "puff" up? It's not filled with air like a balloon. It's full of water. The fish gulps lots of water into its stomach. Filled with water, its stomach becomes almost one hundred times bigger. Other body parts inside the puffer are pushed to the side to make room.



A puffer can turn into a spiny ball in a few seconds. Then only the biggest animals can eat it. The ocean may be full of dangers, but the puffer is ready. Adaptations like sharp spines and puffing up help keep the puffer safe.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. At the beginning of the text, what does the small fish do when the hungry shark gets close?

- A. It puffs out into a big ball covered with sharp spines.
- B. It shoots spines at the shark as the shark comes near.
- C. It swims away as quickly as it can.

2. What does the author describe in this text?

- A. how sharks stay safe from other predators
- B. how different kinds of toads puff up
- C. how the pufferfish puffs up

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Other fishes have adaptations too. These adaptations help keep them safe from predators. Some fish might be fast enough to escape a predator. Others might be able to blend in and hide on the ocean floor."

What conclusion can you draw based on this information from the text?

- A. If a fish does not have any adaptations, it is important for it to be able to swim quickly.
- B. A fish that can swim quickly is more likely to stay safe than a fish that can blend in with the ocean floor.
- C. Being able to blend in with the ocean floor is an adaptation that can keep fish safe.

4. When a predator comes near a pufferfish, the fish puffs up to look bigger. Why might a pufferfish want to look bigger?

- A. to make the predator want to eat it
- B. to stop a predator from trying to eat it
- C. to fight the predator

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Adaptations like sharp spines and puffing up help keep pufferfish safe in the ocean.
- B. Adaptations like sharp teeth help sharks catch and eat fish in the ocean.
- C. The ocean is full of dangerous predators that eat small fish.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"When a predator gets close, the puffer swells up like a big balloon."

Why might the author have compared the pufferfish to a balloon in this sentence?

- A. to hint to the reader that balloons also swell up when large animals get close
- B. to show the reader that pufferfish and balloons are made of similar things
- C. to help the reader understand what it looks like when the pufferfish swells up

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Spines protect these animals. Predators don't like spiny food!"

How could you rewrite these two sentences as one sentence without changing their meaning?

- A. Spines protect these animals because predators don't like spiny food.
- B. Spines protect these animals, so predators don't like spiny food.
- C. Spines protect these animals, but predators don't like spiny food.

8. What is an adaptation?

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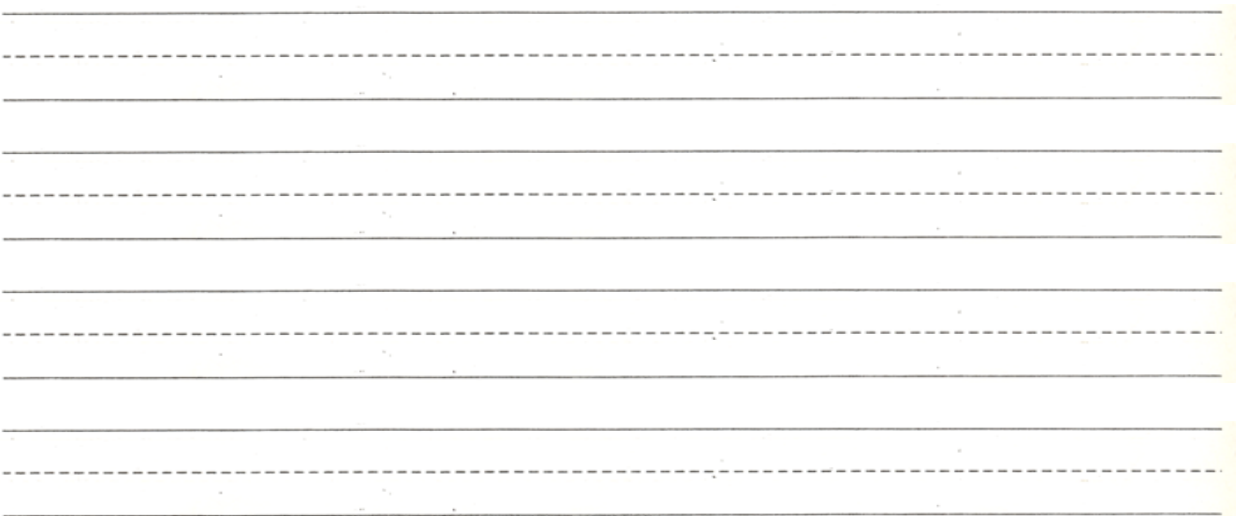
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## Current Events Log

### Day 8

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



..... **Journal Entry 8** .....

This image shows a full page of handwriting practice paper. It features five identical sets of horizontal lines spaced evenly down the page. Each set includes three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is otherwise blank, with no text or other markings.

Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

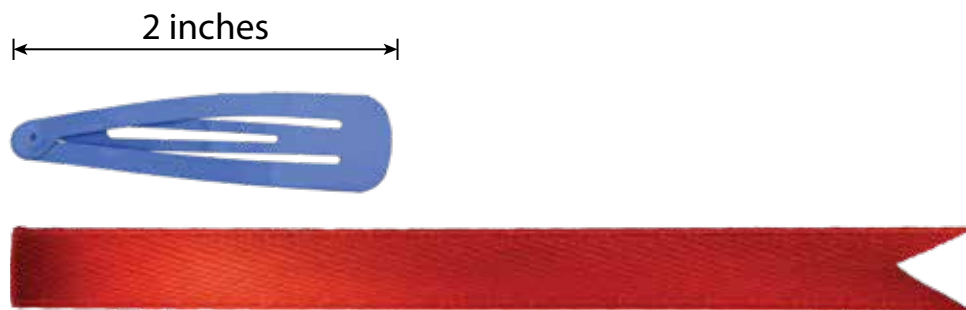
- ☐ Neat Handwriting
  - ☐ Spaces Between Words
  - ☐ Capital Letters
  - ☐ Punctuation



**APPLY IT**

Use what you just learned to solve these problems.

Use the hair clip and ribbon to answer problems 5 and 6.



- 5 Estimate the length of the ribbon.

The ribbon is about ..... inches long.

- 6 Use an inch ruler to measure the length of the ribbon.

What is the actual length? ..... inches long

- 7 Estimate the length of your teacher's desk in feet.  
Then find its actual length.

Estimate: about ..... feet      Actual: ..... feet

- 8 Estimate the length of a classroom wall in meters.  
Then find its actual length.

Estimate: about ..... meters      Actual: ..... meters

# Tea with Grandma

by A.P. Raj



Ravi loved to talk to his grandma, who lived in India. Grandma had grown up in a small village called Tambaram and had lived there her whole life. Sometimes Ravi got to visit her with his mom and dad and his sisters. Grandma would make him tea and tell him stories about when she was growing up.

Ravi grew up in Texas, so Grandma's stories were very interesting to him. She lived in a different world. Grandma went to the temple. Ravi went to the church. Ravi was frightened by insects, but Grandma was not even scared of snakes. When he went on walks with her, Ravi was not afraid either.

When Ravi was younger, Grandma would often come to visit him in Texas. But now it was harder for her to travel, so she stayed at home. He missed her visits. Sometimes she would call on the phone. Grandma always called late at night. Dad explained to Ravi that when it was nighttime in Texas, it was daytime in India. Ravi loved hearing her voice on the phone. He would

always ask Grandma if she would make him a cup of tea. She would always laugh and say, "Ravi, sweetheart, I can send you my voice, but not my tea."

One night, Ravi's grandmother didn't call. His mom and dad called him into the living room. They were sitting in front of a laptop, and asked him to come sit with them and look at the screen. Grandma was there, and she was drinking a cup of tea. She smiled at Ravi.

"Hello, dear!" she said to him.

Ravi's dad got up and went into the kitchen. Grandma asked Ravi a lot of questions, like she always did. She asked how he was doing in school. She asked how his friends were. She asked what he liked to do for fun. Ravi answered her questions and asked some of his own. He asked if Grandma still liked to go for walks to the temple. She said she did. Then he smiled and asked, "Grandma, can I have a sip of your tea?"

Ravi felt a tap on his shoulder, and his dad set down a steaming cup in front of him.

"We know how much you love to have tea with Grandma," his dad said. "Just be careful not to spill it." His dad smiled.

Ravi laughed and drank his tea with Grandma. His mom took a picture of him and the computer. The picture made Ravi happy, and he put it on his wall. Later, his mom showed him how to email the picture to Grandma and to his friends. Ravi was glad he could send pictures and words and voices. But he still hoped Grandma could send him some tea one day.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where did Ravi's Grandma live?

- A. in Texas
- B. in India
- C. in China

2. What problem do Ravi and his Grandma face?

- A. Ravi and his Grandma are not able to speak to each other.
- B. Ravi and his Grandma live far away from each other.
- C. Ravi and his Grandma are not able to visit one another.

3. Ravi was able to visit his Grandma in India. Grandma often visited Ravi in Texas. Sometimes Grandma would call Ravi on the phone.

What does this evidence show?

- A. Ravi was able to keep in touch with his Grandma who lives far away in India.
- B. Ravi lost touch with his Grandma because she lived far away in India.
- C. Ravi and his Grandma did not make an effort to stay in touch with one another.

4. How does Ravi most likely feel about the time he has spent with his Grandma?

- A. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is difficult.
- B. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is a waste of time.
- C. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is special.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. the difference between Texas and India
- B. why tea is important to Ravi
- C. how Ravi and his Grandma keep in touch

6. Read the following sentences: "Ravi grew up in Texas, so Grandma's stories were very interesting to him. She lived in **a different world**. Grandma went to the temple. Ravi went to the church. Ravi was frightened by insects, but Grandma was not even scared of snakes."

What does the author mean when he writes Grandma lived in "**a different world**"?

- A. The place where Grandma lived in India was not like any other place on Earth.
- B. The place where Grandma lived in India was very different from where Ravi lived in Texas.
- C. Grandma lived in a country that was a lot like Texas.

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

Ravi's Grandma lived in India \_\_\_\_\_ Ravi was still able to communicate with her.

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

8. What drink did Ravi's Grandma make for Ravi when he visited her in India?

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9. How was Ravi able to have tea with Grandma when he was in Texas and she was in India?

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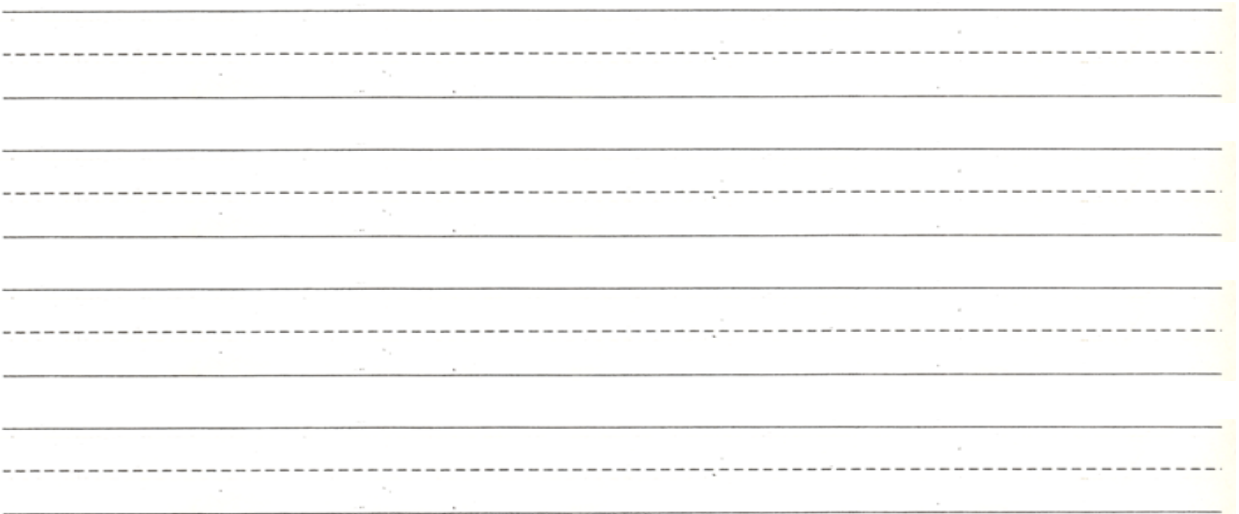
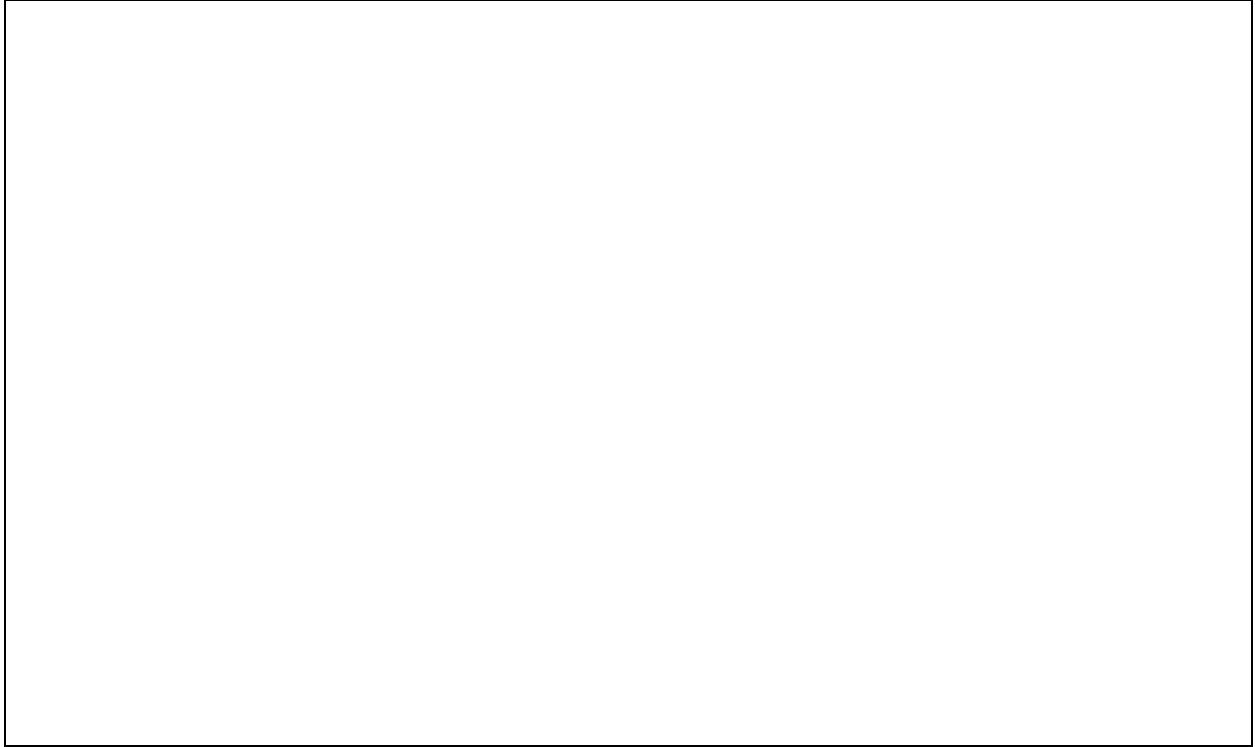
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10. Explain whether Ravi and his Grandma were able to keep a close personal

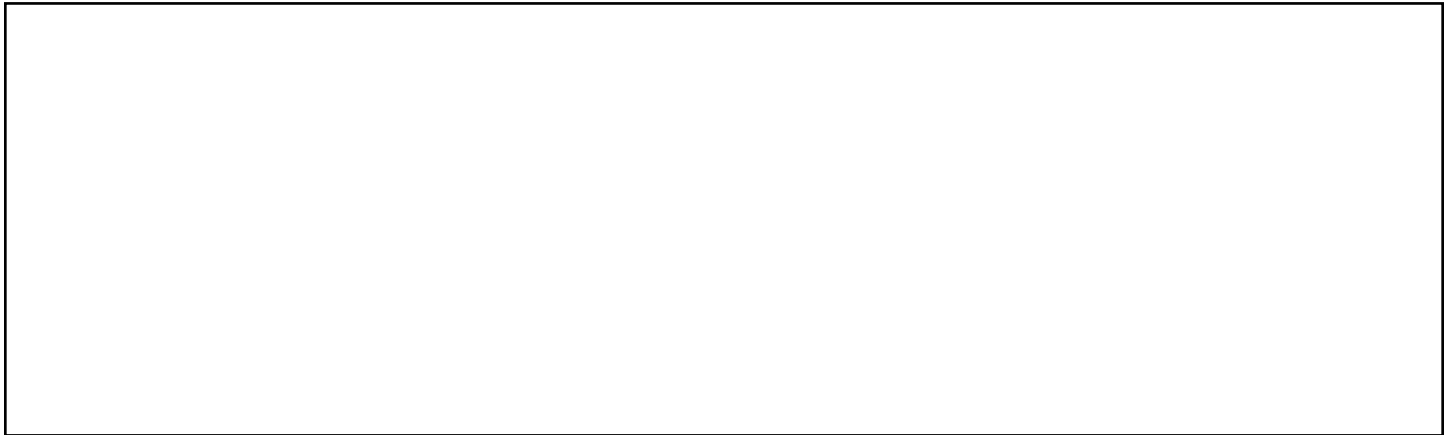
## Current Events Log

### Day 9

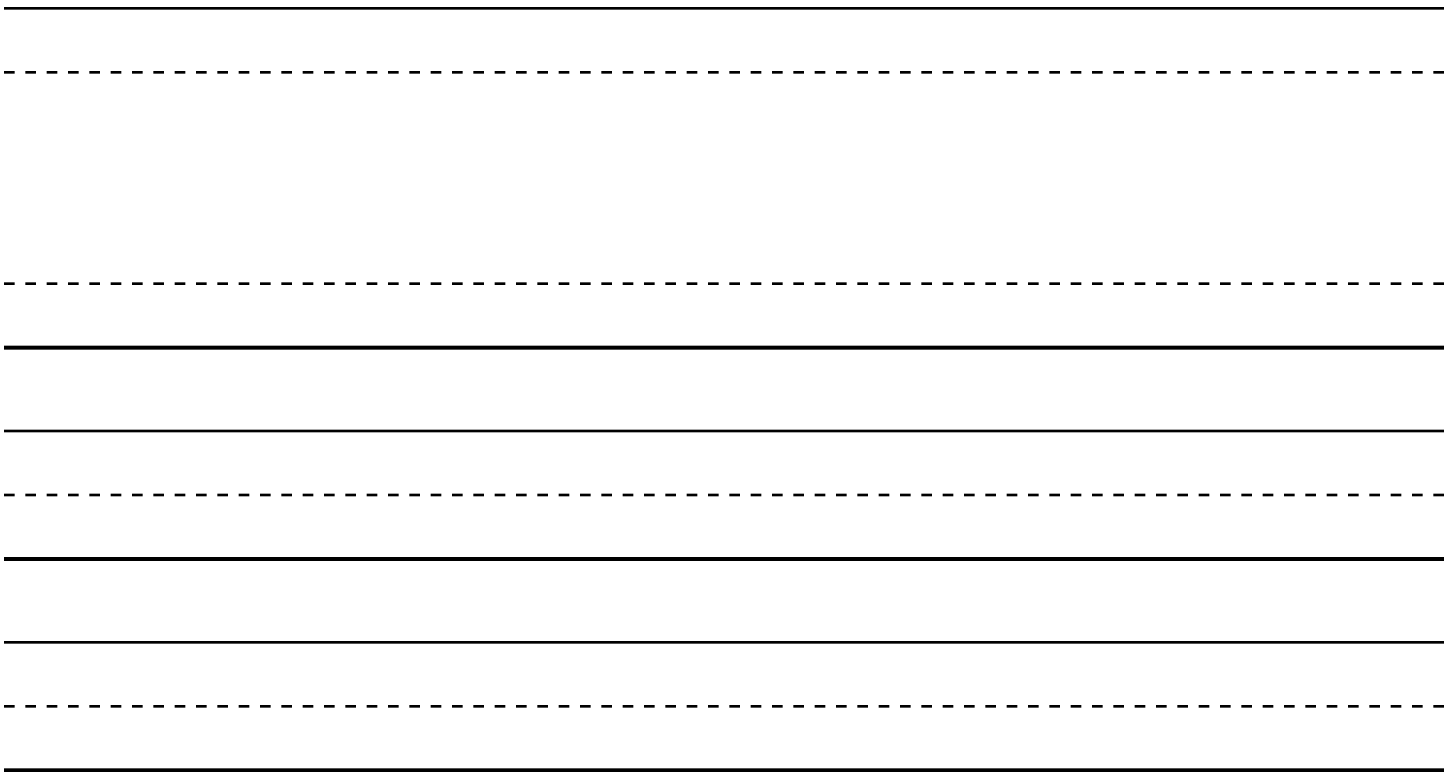
On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 9



What makes a good friend? Write three sentences telling what good friends do for you. Pick one thing from your writing that good friends do and draw a picture of it in the box.



Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

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☐ Punctuation

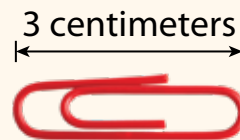
# Practice Using Different Units to Estimate Length

**Study the Example showing how to estimate length.  
Then solve problems 1–8.**

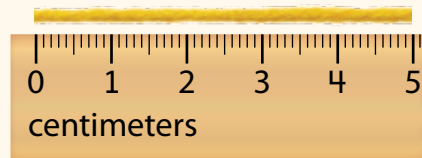
## EXAMPLE

Estimate the length of the yarn. Then find the actual length.

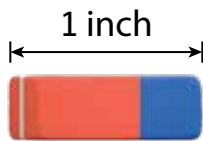
Use the paper clip to estimate the length of the yarn. It looks like about 2 paper clips would fit above the yarn. So, the estimate is about 6 centimeters.



Then use the ruler to measure the actual length of the yarn. So, the actual length is 5 centimeters.



- 1 Use the eraser to estimate the length of the marker.



The marker is about ..... inches long.

- 2 Use a ruler to find the actual length of the marker.



What is the actual length? ..... inches

## Vocabulary

### estimate (noun)

a close guess made using mathematical thinking.

### estimate (verb)

to make a close guess based on mathematical thinking.



# The Harmonica

by ReadWorks



Lola's brother is in a band. They practice in the garage every day after school. They make so much noise that Lola can't do her homework. She bangs on the garage door. She shouts, "Be quiet!" But they don't even hear her. Lola can't stand it anymore. She needs to go for a walk.

The woods behind Lola's house are peaceful. Just a hundred feet from her house, her brother's noise fades away. There is a little stream just behind her backyard. On weekends, she and her friends make paper boats to race in the stream. They like to pretend they are pirates, racing on the sea. Next to the stream, she sees a squirrel eating a nut.

"Hello Mr. Squirrel!" she says. The squirrel is scared, and runs away.

Lola hears a bird singing. It sounds like a happy bird. She wonders what kind of bird it is. It is red, with a fuzzy head. Maybe it's a robin? She will have to remember to look it up in the encyclopedia when she gets home. Lola tries to sing along with the bird. She doesn't know the words to his song.

Something shiny beside the stream catches Lola's eye. She jumps over the

stream and picks it up. It is a thin rectangular box made of metal. There are holes on its sides. Something is printed on the metal. It is so dirty that she can't make it out. She wipes the grime off with her sleeve. It says, "Old-Fashioned Blues Harmonica." Lola has heard her brother's friends talk about harmonicas. They are a very simple musical instrument. Anyone can play a song on a harmonica, even without a band.

Lola rinses the harmonica off in the stream. With the dirt gone, it looks as good as new. She dries it on her sleeve. Lola puts the instrument to her mouth and blows. It makes a high-pitched, whistling noise. She moves her mouth and blows again. Now the sound is deeper. She covers the back of it with her hand. Now when she blows, it sounds different. She blows harder and softer. She moves her hands and her mouth. Pretty soon, she is playing a song. It may not sound as good as the bird's but the robin doesn't seem to mind.

That night, Lola shows the harmonica to her brother.

"Cool!" he says. "My music teacher taught me how to play the harmonica a little. Do you want me to show you?"

"Sure!" says Lola.

The next time her brother has band practice, Lola plays along. Now that she has an instrument of her own, the noise doesn't sound so bad.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** Where does Lola find the harmonica?

- A. by the stream
- B. in the garage
- C. in the stream

**2.** What event causes Lola to leave the house?

- A. She finishes her homework.
- B. The band plays too loud.
- C. Her friends ask her to go on a walk in the woods.

**3.** Lola enjoys being in the woods behind her house. What evidence from the story supports this conclusion?

- A. Lola and her friends pretend to be pirates when they are playing in the woods.
- B. The woods are a hundred feet from Lola's house.
- C. Lola rinses the harmonica off in the stream in the woods.

**4.** At what point in the story does Lola find the harmonica?

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

**5.** What is this story mostly about?

- A. how bands practice
- B. how Lola makes paper boats
- C. how Lola finds a harmonica

6. Read the following sentences:

"The woods behind Lola's house are peaceful. Just a hundred feet from her house, her brother's noise **fades** away."

What does the word **fade** mean?

- A. to sound bad
- B. to become less strong
- C. to become stronger

7. Lola cleaned up the harmonica \_\_\_\_\_ she found it by the stream.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. but

8. Complete the following sentence.

Lola can't do her homework because

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9. What does Lola's brother do when Lola shows him her harmonica?

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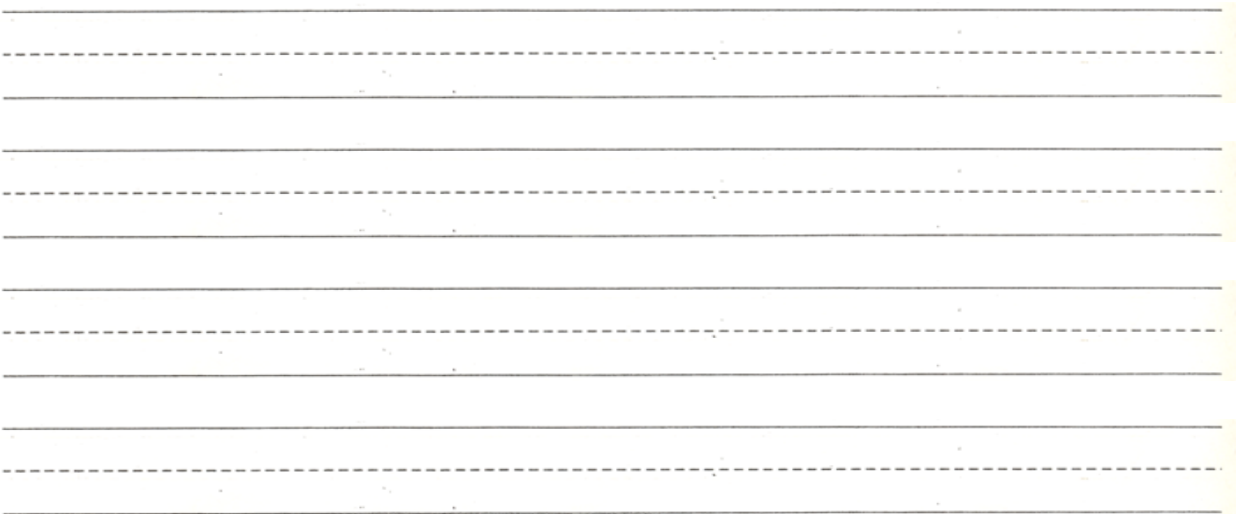
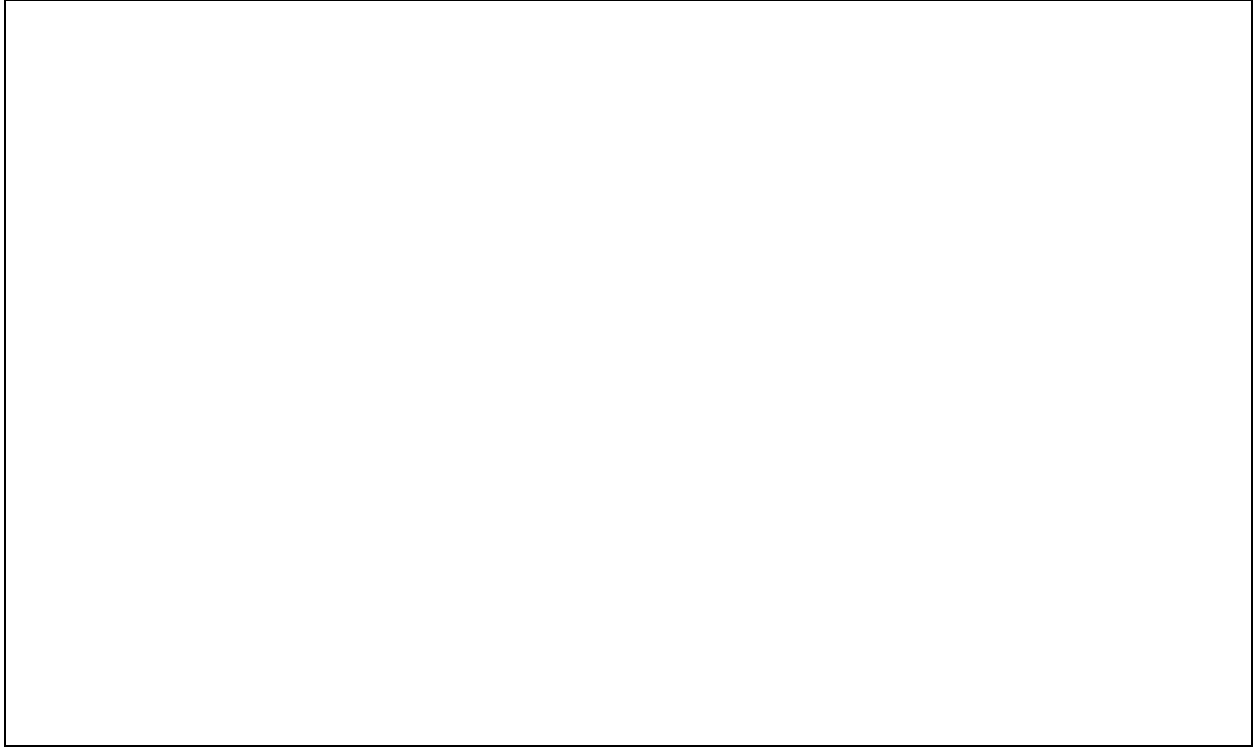
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## Current Events Log

### Day 10

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 10



Think about all you have done this school year. What one thing are you the most proud of doing? Write to tell others about it.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation



- 3 Use your little finger to estimate the length of the sticker.

The sticker is about ..... centimeters long.

- 4 Use the centimeter ruler to measure the length of the sticker.

What is the actual length? ..... centimeters

- 5 Estimate the height of your front door in feet.

..... feet

- 6 Estimate the length of a wall in your home in meters.

..... meters

- 7 Which is the best estimate for the length of a park bench?



10 inches      24 feet      2 meters

- 8 Which is the best estimate for the length of a piano keyboard?



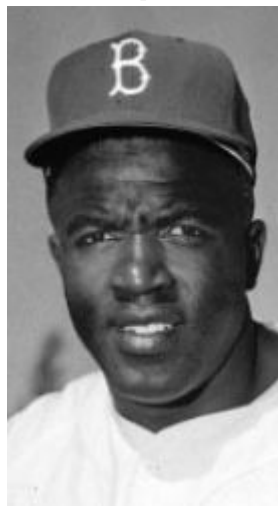
12 inches      5 feet      20 centimeters

## American Heroes

# Celebrate Black History Month

February is Black History Month. During this time, we remember important African Americans. Read about four people who made history.

### Jackie Robinson (1919-1972)



AP Images

In 1947, Jackie Robinson changed history. He became the first African American to play major league baseball. He played for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Until then, African Americans were not allowed to play in the major leagues.

### Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

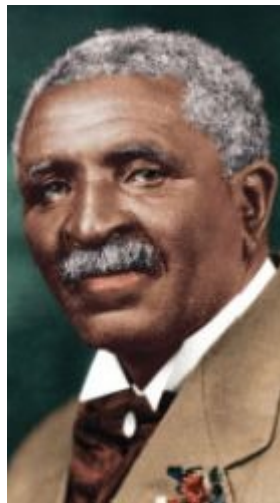




William Philpoot/Reuters

Rosa Parks spent her life fighting for equal rights. Those rights make sure all people are treated fairly. In 1955, Parks was arrested in Alabama for not giving up her bus seat to a white person. Her brave act helped change unfair laws.

## George Washington Carver (1864-1943)



Getty Images

George Washington Carver was an inventor. He was born on a farm in Missouri. He found more than 300 new uses for peanuts. Those uses include making soap, glue, and paint. Carver also taught people better ways to farm.

## **Marian Anderson (1897-1993)**



Bettman/Corbis

Marian Anderson was a famous singer. In 1955, she became the first African American to sing a leading role at the Metropolitan Opera. That is an opera house in New York City. She was also the first African American to sing at the White House.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. When is Black History Month?

- A. February
- B. December
- C. August

2. The cause of Rosa Parks' arrest was she refused to give up her bus seat. What was an effect?

- A. Her brave act helped change unfair laws.
- B. She found many new uses for peanuts.
- C. She became the first African American in major league baseball.

3. George Washington Carver was an intelligent inventor. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. He taught people better ways to farm.
- B. He found over 300 new uses for peanuts.
- C. He was born on a farm in Missouri.

4. How did Jackie Robinson probably feel about being the first African American to play major league baseball?

- A. sad
- B. proud
- C. angry

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. Black History Month
- B. important African Americans
- C. Jackie Robinson

6. Read the following sentences: "February is Black History Month. During this time, we remember important African Americans. Read about four people who made history."

Why does the author begin the passage like this?

- A. to tell the reader that these African Americans are important
- B. to tell the reader that these African Americans are unimportant
- C. to confuse the reader with extra facts about Black History Month

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below

No African American had played major league baseball before him, \_\_\_\_\_ Jackie Robinson made history when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers.

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

8. Marian Anderson was the first African American to sing where?

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9. What do we do during Black History Month?

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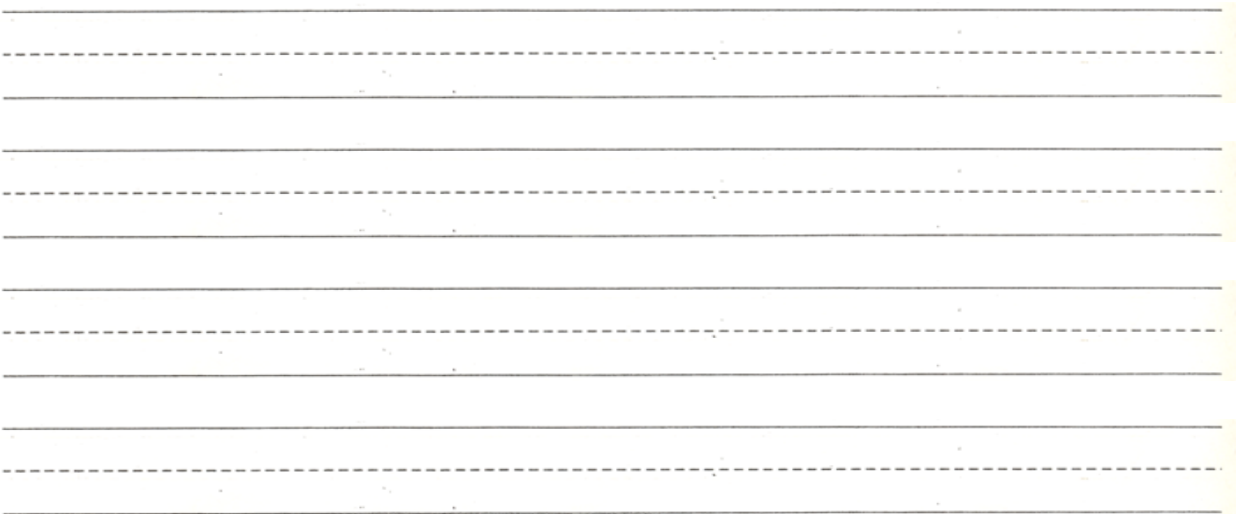
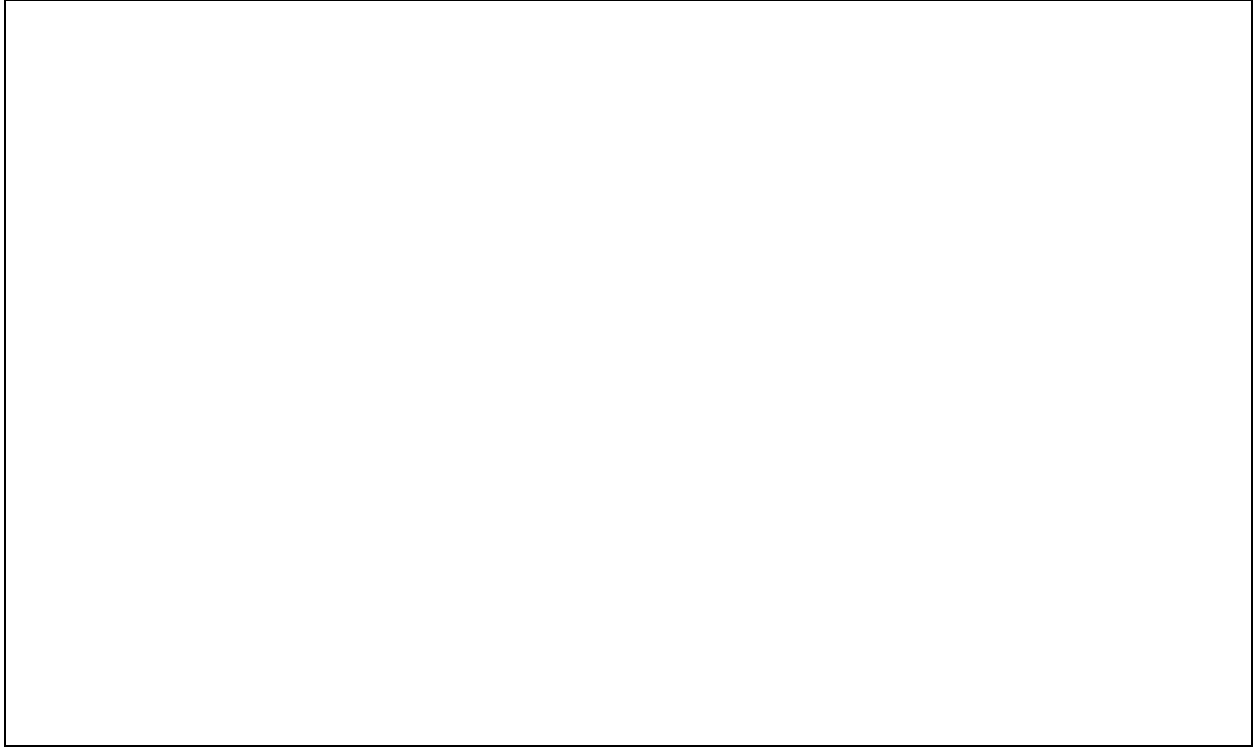
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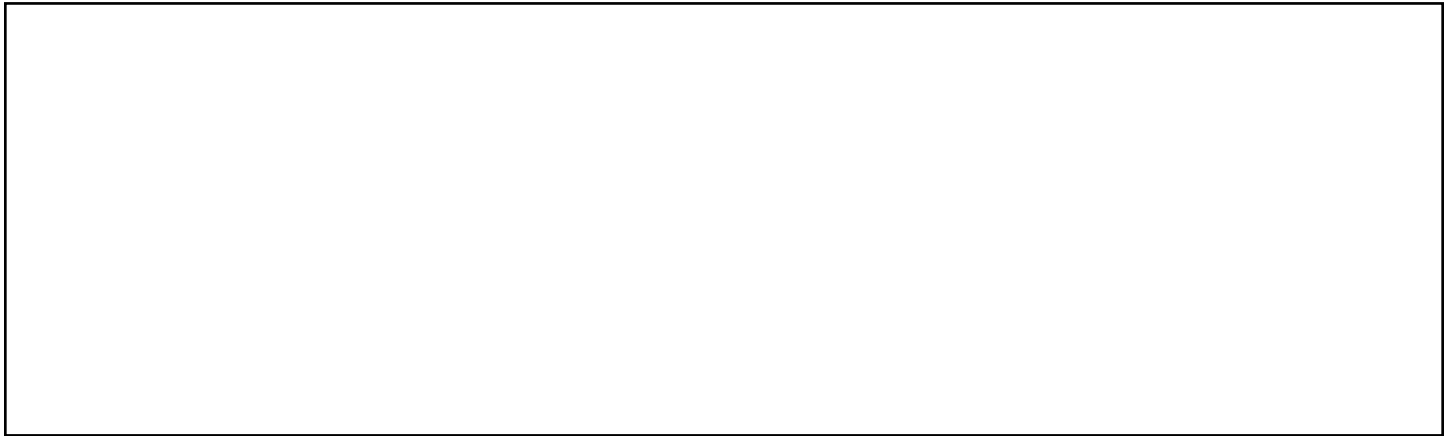
## Current Events Log

### Day 11

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 11



Think about a really fun day you have had. Draw a picture of something that happened that day. Then write or tell a story about the best day ever.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

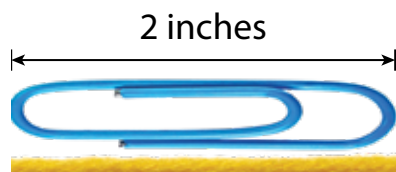
☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

# Practice Estimating and Measuring Length

- 1 Use the paper clip to estimate the length of the string.



About how many paper clips would fit above the length of the string?



The string is about ..... inches long.

- 2 Use the ruler to find the actual length of the string in inches. Was your estimate in problem 1 a good estimate for the length of the string? Explain.

How can you use the ruler to find the actual length?



- 3 Pedro's science book is about a foot long. Which of these objects are about a foot long?

- Ⓐ a sheet of notebook paper
- Ⓑ a desk
- Ⓒ a stamp
- Ⓓ an egg carton
- Ⓔ a finger

How many inches are equal to 1 foot?

# What Is a Budget?

by Susan LaBella



How much does your favorite snack cost? How many dollars do you spend each week? Can you spend less money to save some?

Making a budget is a good way to answer those questions.

A budget is a plan for how to spend and save money.

Companies and countries have budgets to manage their spending.



Putting together a budget can help you, too. Do you get a weekly allowance? That is a regular amount of money you might receive to pay for things such as snacks, games, and toys. What would happen to a boy who got his allowance on Monday and spent it all by Wednesday? He would not have any money to spend for the rest of the week!

You can avoid that problem by following a budget. First, figure out how much you have to spend. Include money you earn, gifts you receive, and money you have already saved. Next, write down what you spend money on each week.

Maybe you will find you are spending a lot on snacks. Cutting down would help you save some money every week. You could then use your savings for something special. That is the benefit of a budget!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a plan for how to spend and save money?

- A. a gift
- B. a budget
- C. a company

2. The article lists a sequence of steps you can take to follow a budget. What is the first step?

- A. figuring out how much you have to spend
- B. cutting down on spending to help save money every week
- C. writing down what you spend money on each week

3. The author believes that saving money is better than spending all your money at once.

What evidence from the article best supports this conclusion?

- A. "Maybe you will find you are spending a lot on snacks. Cutting down would help you save some money every week. You could then use your savings for something special. That is the benefit of a budget!"
- B. "Do you get a weekly allowance? That is a regular amount of money you might receive to pay for things such as snacks, games, and toys. What would happen to a boy who got his allowance on Monday and spent it all by Wednesday?"
- C. "How much does your favorite snack cost? How many dollars do you spend each week? Can you spend less money to save some?"

4. Based on the information in the article, why might a person want to save money?

- A. to buy something special
- B. to answer questions about spending
- C. to receive an allowance

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. One way to save money is to buy fewer snacks.
- B. Putting together a budget can help you save money.
- C. A boy who gets his allowance on Monday and spends it all by Wednesday will not have any money for the rest of the week.

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Maybe you will find you are spending a lot on snacks. Cutting down would help you save some money every week. You could then use your savings for something special. That is the benefit of a budget!"

What does the phrase "cutting down" mean here?

- A. chopping off
- B. spending more
- C. spending less

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

A boy may not have any savings \_\_\_\_\_ he has spent all his money on snacks.

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

8. What do budgets help companies manage?

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9. Based on the information in the article, what is one benefit of a budget?

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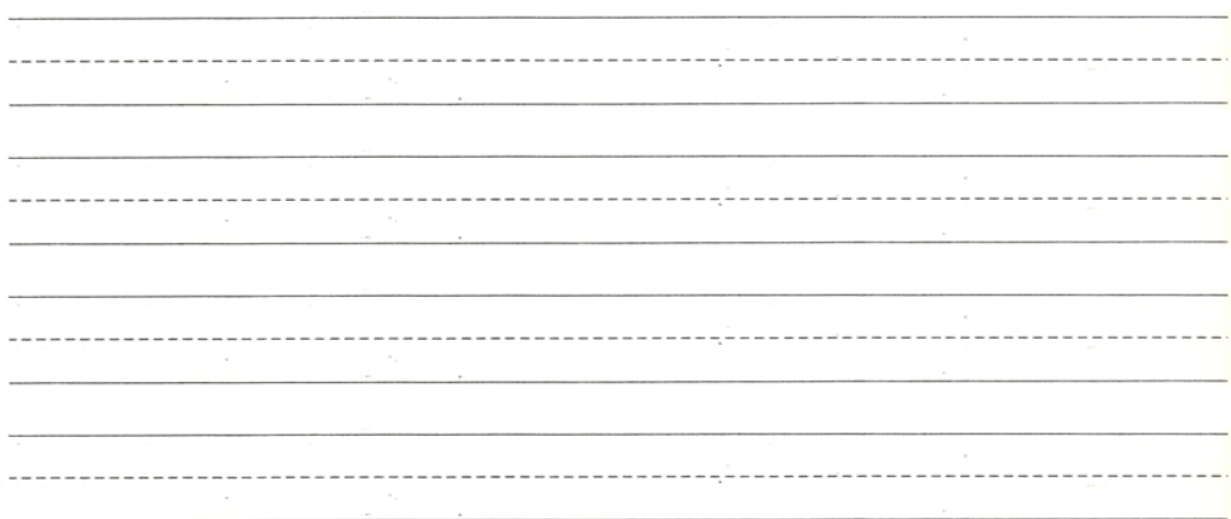
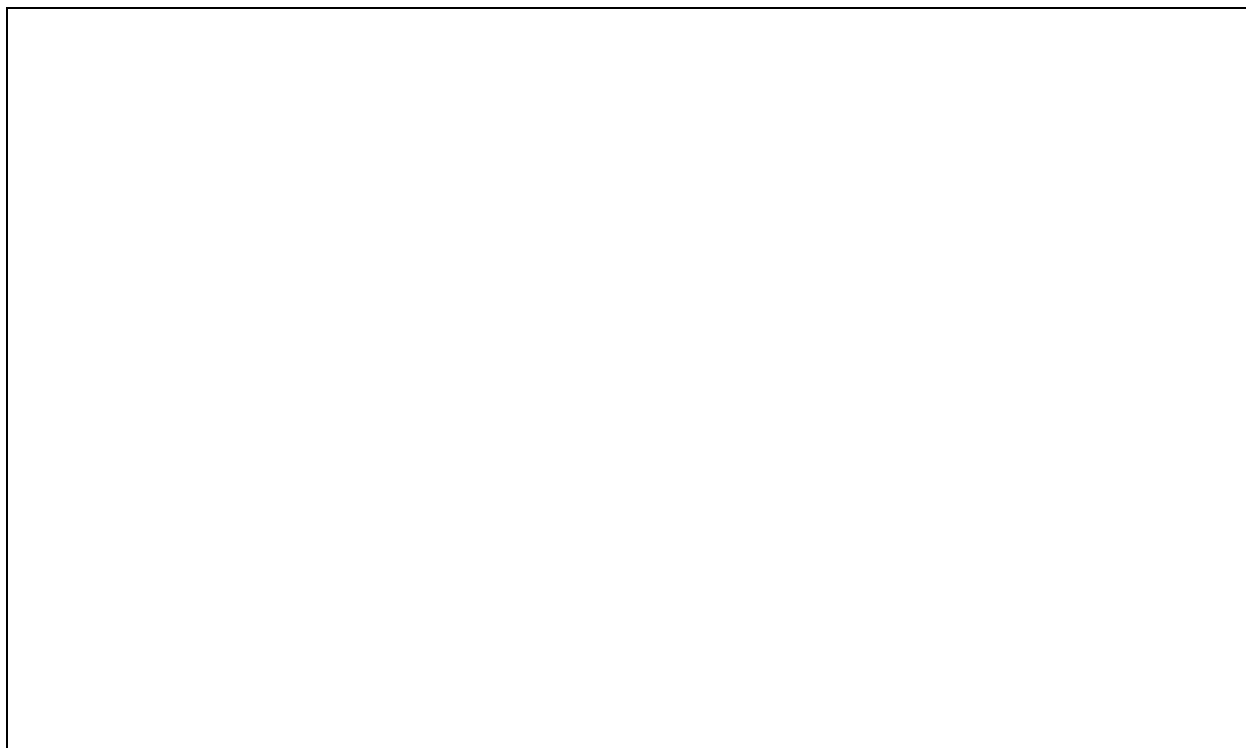
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## Current Events Log

### Day 12

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 12



© Maria Sbytova/Shutterstock

Closely study this picture. Look at all the details. What do you think happened? Write or tell a story telling about it.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

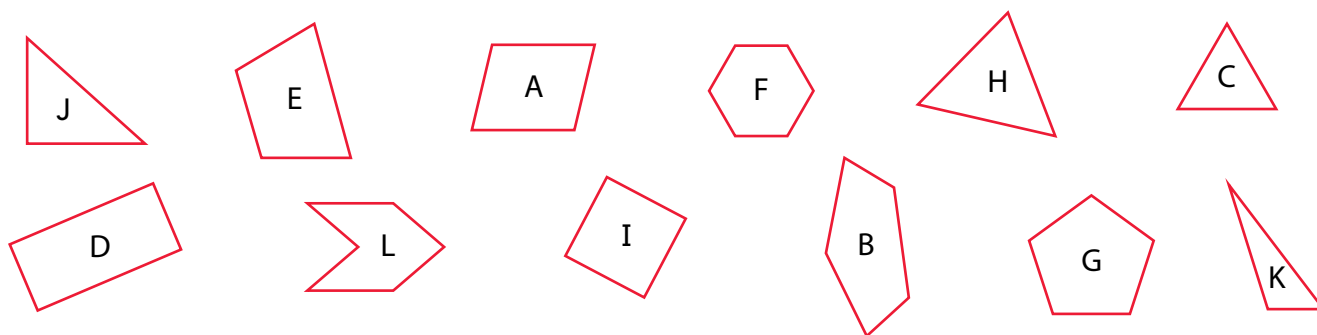
☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

**APPLY IT**

Use what you just learned to solve these problems.

- 4 Look at the number of sides, angles, and vertices of each shape below.



Sort the shapes. Write each shape's letter in the correct column.

Triangles	Quadrilaterals	Pentagons	Hexagons

- 5 Which describes all quadrilaterals?
- Ⓐ all sides the same length      Ⓑ 5 sides and 5 vertices  
Ⓒ 4 sides and 4 angles      Ⓓ 4 sides and 4 square corners
- 6 Explain two ways in which a triangle and a rectangle are different.

# Bobby Gets a Doggy

by Vinnie Rotondaro



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

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

himself about how badly he wants one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Bobby yelps with joy!

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

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

And that's how Bobby meets his best friend.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What does Bobby love?

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

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

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

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

What can be concluded from this information?

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

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

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

5. What is the main idea of this story?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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9. Describe Lucy.

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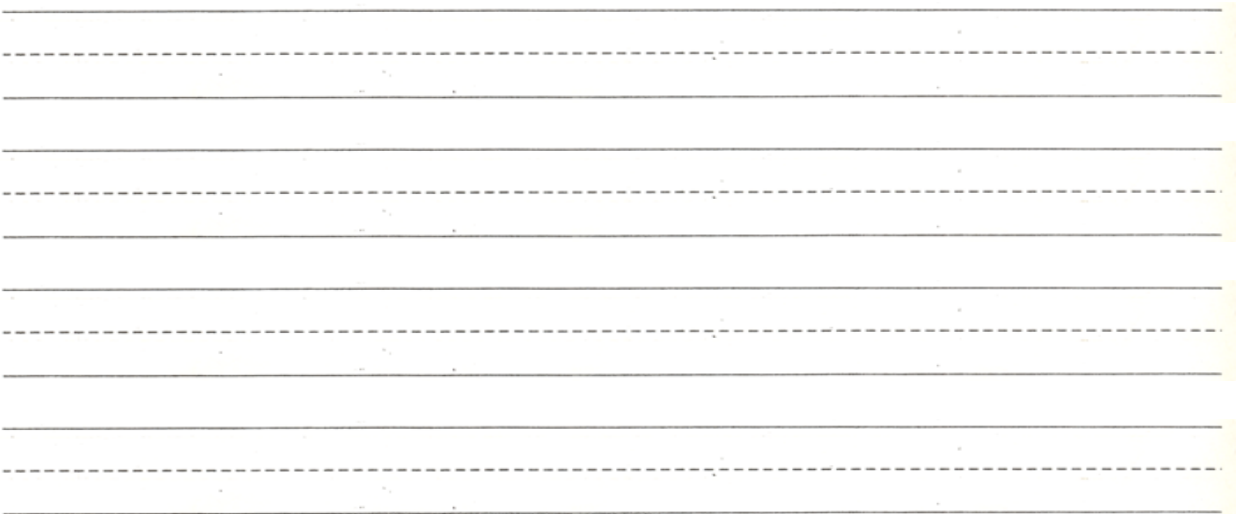
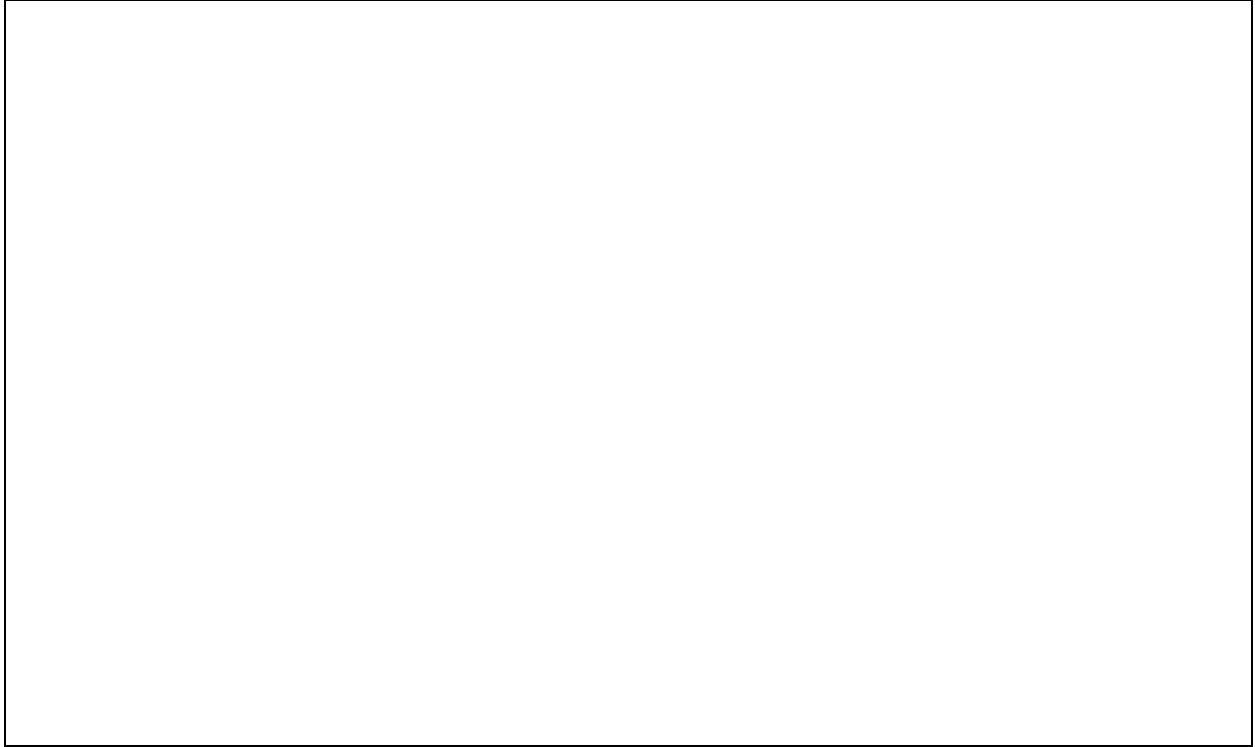
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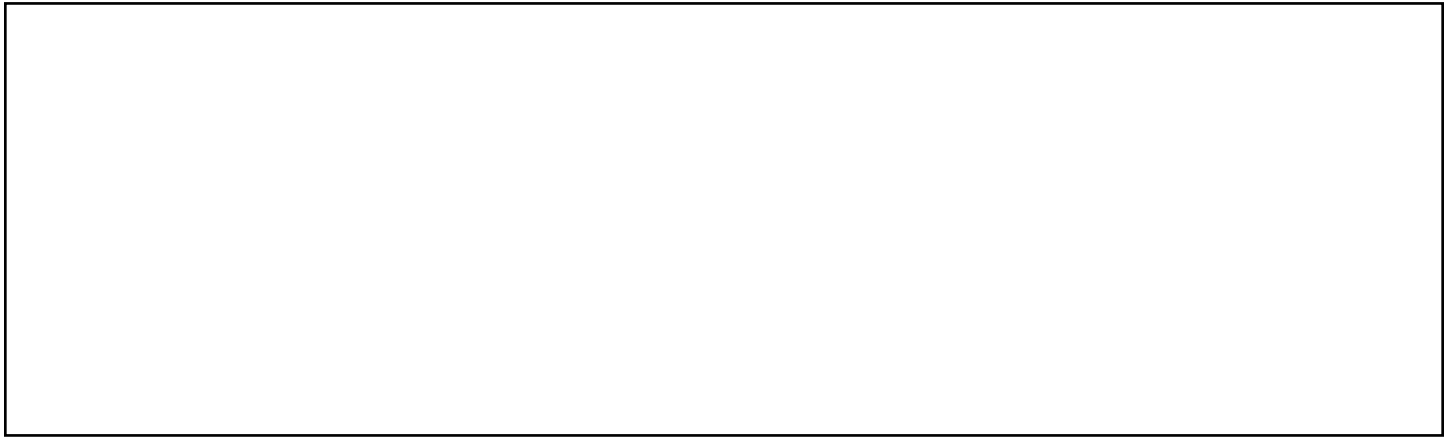
## Current Events Log

### Day 13

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 13



Imagine you are a bird or a butterfly and you have wings to fly. Draw a picture of yourself. Then think about where you would go and what you would do. Write or tell a story about your day.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation

# Practice Recognizing and Drawing Shapes

**Study the Example showing how to name shapes and describe shapes. Then solve problems 1–5.**

## EXAMPLE

Quadrilaterals have 4 sides, 4 angles, and 4 vertices.



square

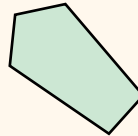
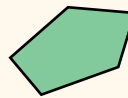


rectangle

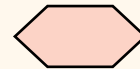
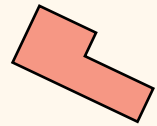
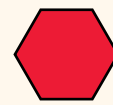


rhombus

Pentagons have 5 sides, 5 angles, and 5 vertices.



**Hexagons** have 6 sides, 6 angles, and 6 vertices.



- 1** Look at the shapes below. Fill in the chart to name and describe each shape.

Shape A



Shape B



Shape C



Shape	Shape Name	Sides	Angles	Vertices
A				
B				
C				

### Vocabulary

**angle** one of the corners of a shape where two sides meet.

**vertex** the point where two rays, lines, or line segments meet to form an angle.

# When Television Became Colorful

by Linda Ruggieri



Today, nearly all television programs are broadcast in color. If you turn on a baseball game, you can see that the grass on the field is green, or that the pitcher has a blue cap on. But when your grandparents were children, most people watching TV at home could not have seen any of those colors. Television programs were broadcast in black and white only.

Television sets that could broadcast in color have been around for a long time. An engineer named John Logie Baird invented a color TV set in the

1930s. But the picture on Baird's TV flickered, and was not clear. Companies would not sell a TV that was not good quality.

For many years, people worked to improve how color televisions worked. Over time, companies found ways to make the picture clearer. The improvements also meant that a user could turn a dial to add just the right amount of color to the picture.

By the late 1960s, many people were buying color televisions. Soon, most TV shows were being broadcast in color, and most people in the U.S. had color TV sets.

Today, it's unusual to find any television show that is still broadcast in black and white. Now the world of television is full of color!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A long time ago, how were television programs broadcast?

- A. in black and white only
- B. in black only
- C. in white only

2. The article describes a sequence of events in the history of the color television. Which of these events happened first?

- A. Most television shows began to be broadcast in color.
- B. Most people in the U.S. bought color television sets.
- C. People worked to make the picture on color television sets clearer.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"An engineer named John Logie Baird invented a color TV set in the 1930s. But the picture on Baird's TV flickered, and was not clear. Companies would not sell a TV that was not good quality."

Based on this evidence, what can you conclude about Baird's color TV set?

- A. It was not good quality.
- B. It was high quality.
- C. It worked pretty well.

4. Why might people have tried to improve how color televisions worked?

- A. because people wanted to leave black-and-white television sets alone
- B. because people wanted color televisions, but the first color TV set did not work well
- C. because most television shows were already being broadcast in color

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Many improvements were made to color televisions over time to make them how they are today.
- B. Color televisions were invented in the 1930s, and they have stayed the same ever since then.
- C. Today's color televisions are not as good as the black-and-white televisions of the past.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"For many years, people worked to improve how color televisions worked. Over time, companies found ways to make the picture clearer. The improvements also meant that a user could turn a dial to add just the right amount of color to the picture."

Based on this, what does the word "improve" mean?

- A. to make something bigger
- B. to make something worse
- C. to make something better

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The first color television set was not good quality, \_\_\_\_\_ people worked to improve it.

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

8. What did John Logie Baird do?

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9. How did other people and companies improve John Logie Baird's color television set?

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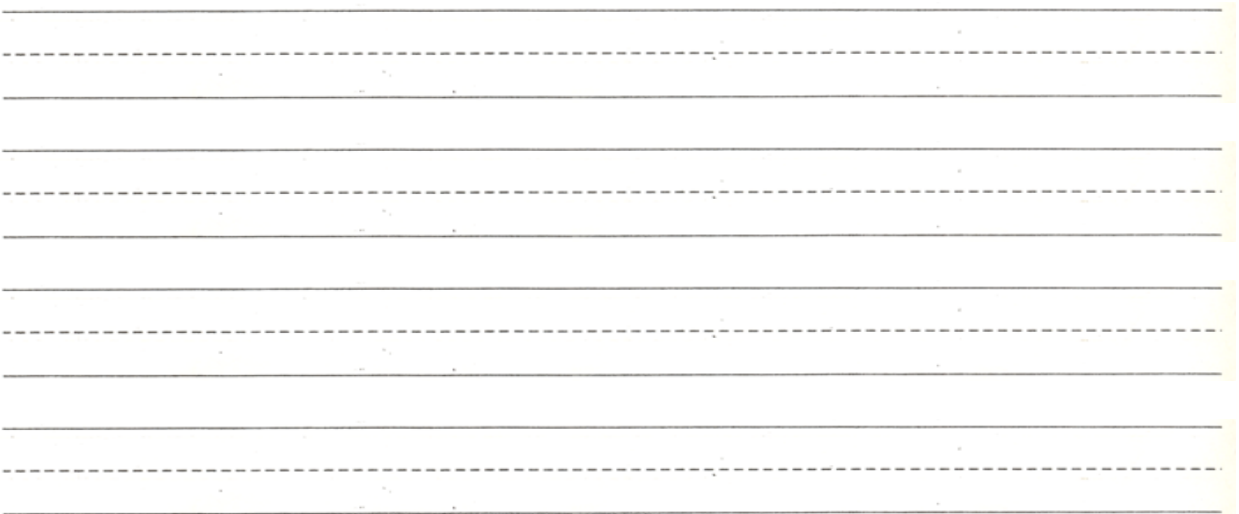
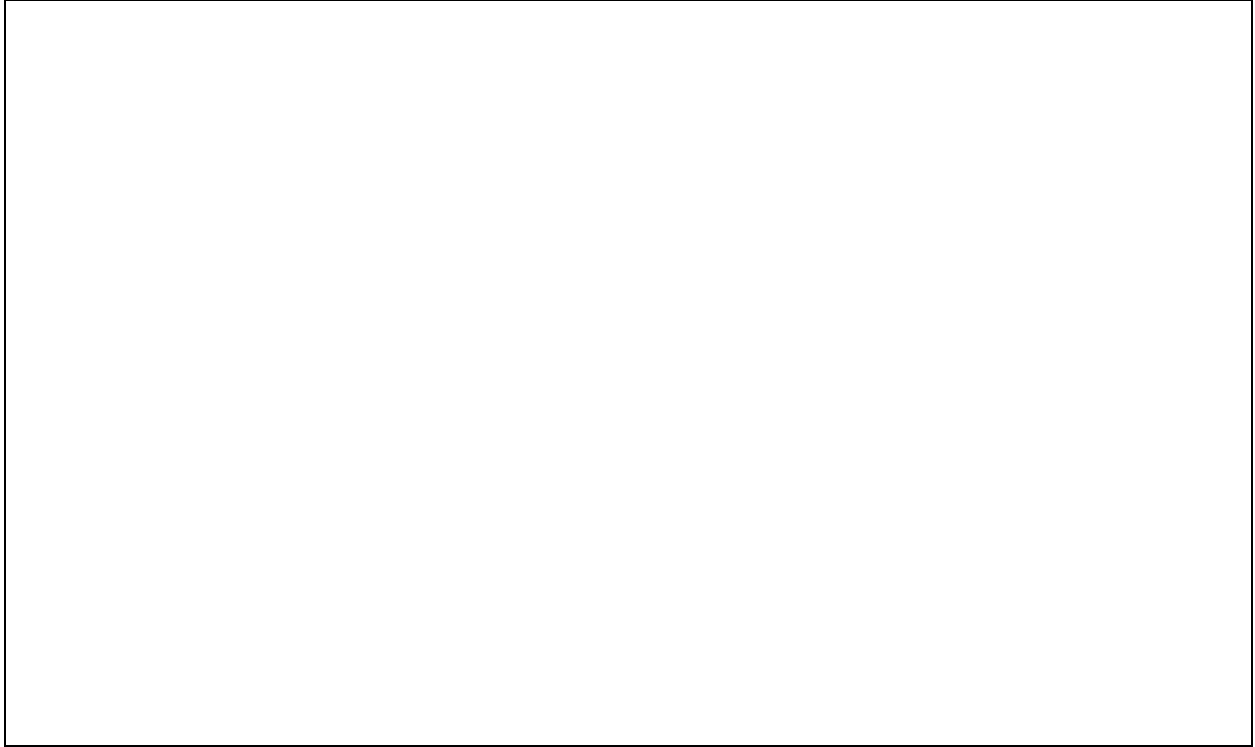
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10. Today, most televisions are color televisions. Would this still be true if people had

## Current Events Log

### Day 14

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



## Journal Entry 14



What is your favorite food? Draw it. Now use your 5 senses to think about it. Write to tell about it with each of your senses.

Food:



Image credits ©vecktor/Shutterstock

Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐

Neat Handwriting

☐

Spaces Between Words

☐

Capital Letters

☐

Punctuation

- 2 Draw two different shapes that each have 3 sides.  
Then write the name for shapes with 3 sides.

Shape name: .....

- 3 Draw two different shapes that each have 6 angles.  
Then write the name for shapes with 6 angles.

Shape name: .....

- 4 Draw two different shapes that each have 5 vertices.  
Then write the name for shapes with 5 vertices.

Shape name: .....

- 5 Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

- a. .... quadrilaterals have 4 vertices.  
b. .... quadrilaterals have 5 angles.  
c. .... quadrilaterals have sides the same length.

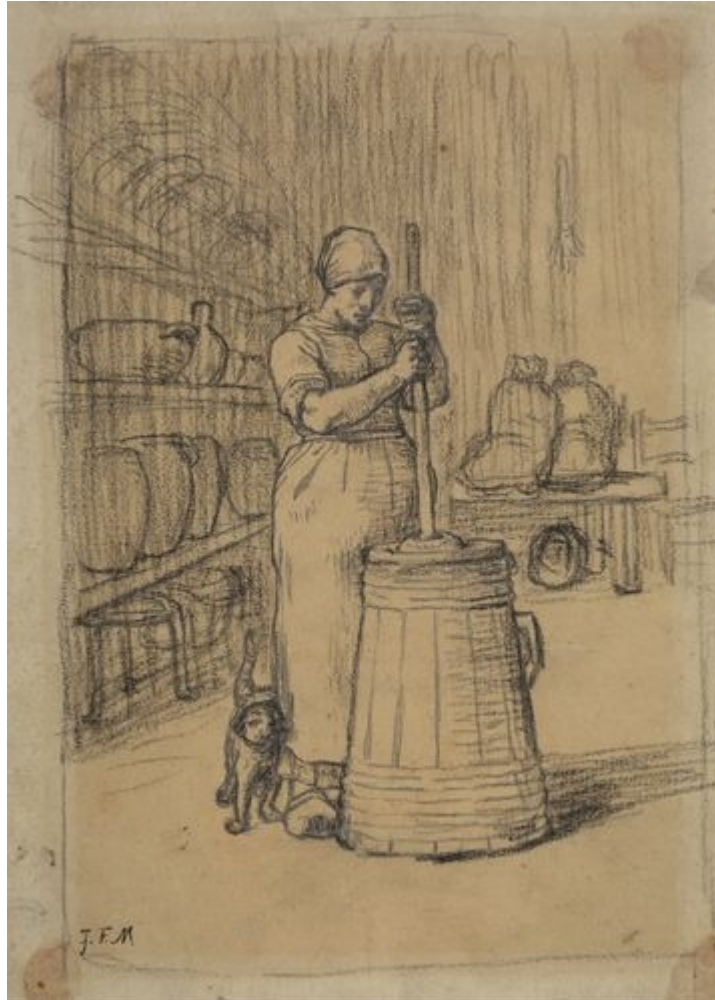
Some

No

All

# Making Butter, Long Ago and Today

by Susan LaBella



People have been eating butter for a long time. How was it made in the past? Do we produce it differently today?

Long ago, working women called milkmaids poured cow's milk into pans. The milkmaids knew that when milk got warm, part of it turned into cream. They waited till cream rose to the top of the milk. Then they removed it and let it get sour. That gave the cream flavor.

These workers poured the sour cream into wooden tubs called *churns*.

Churns had big paddles that had to be pushed and pulled. That hard work turned cream into butter! The butter was rinsed with cold water. Finally, salt was added to keep the butter from spoiling.

Today, we produce butter a little differently. First, cow's milk goes into big cans that spin the milk. Cream moves to the top. The cream is heated to kill germs. The cooled cream goes into a metal churn that spins like a clothes dryer. The churn tumbles the cream. Soon, butter forms. Salt is added, and the butter is churned again.

That butter is sent to a packager. It is shaped into sticks, wrapped, and sold to grocery stores. Then people buy it and take it home!

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** According to the article, what have people been eating for a long time?

- A. butter
- B. meat
- C. eggs

**2.** What does this article describe?

- A. the reasons that butter is produced in a different way now than it was long ago
- B. how butter used to be produced and how it is produced now
- C. how much butter people used to eat and how much people eat now

**3.** Butter was produced differently long ago than it is today.

What evidence in the article supports this statement?

- A. Long ago butter had to be churned by people, but now machines can churn butter on their own.
- B. After butter is sent to a packager, it is shaped into sticks, wrapped, and sold to grocery stores.
- C. Long ago milkmaids removed the cream that rose to the top of milk and let it go sour.

**4.** What is one similarity between the way butter was produced long ago and the way it is produced now?

- A. the use of salt
- B. the use of heat to kill germs
- C. the importance of milkmaids

**5.** What is the main idea of this article?

- A. When milk gets warm, part of it turns to cream.
- B. People have been eating butter for a long time.
- C. The way butter is produced has changed.



6. Reread the first paragraph of the article.

Why might the author have asked the two questions in that paragraph?

- A. to help readers imagine what it was like to be a milkmaid who made butter
- B. to let readers know that no one is sure what the answers to those questions are
- C. to introduce ideas that will be discussed later in the article

7. Milk turns into cream \_\_\_\_\_ it turns into butter.

- A. after
- B. when
- C. before

8. Describe churns.

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9. Why is cream now heated before it is turned into butter?

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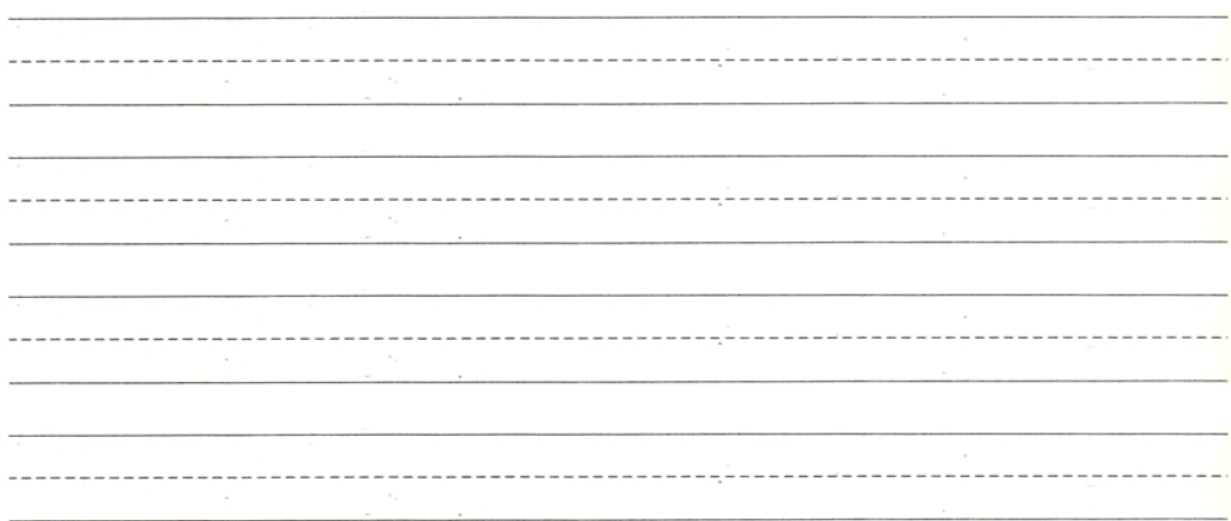
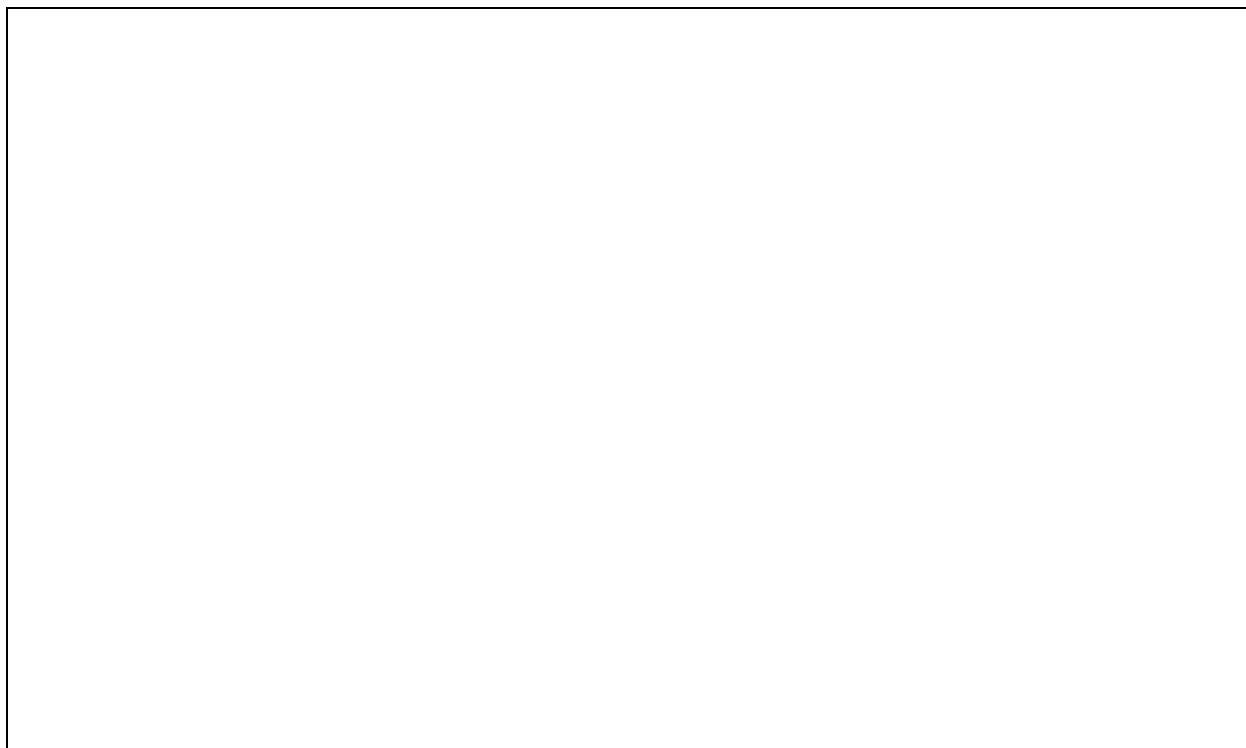
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## Current Events Log

### Day 15

On the lines below, draw and write about something interesting you learned about by reading the newspaper, watching local news, or watching an educational TV show. Describe who, what, where, when, why, and how of what you learned. What facts or information are most interesting to you and why?



# Journal Entry 15



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All creatures dream—even dogs! What do you think dogs dream about? Pretend you are a dog. Write or tell a story about a dream you had.

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Writing Checklist—I have checked my writing for:

☐ Neat Handwriting

☐ Spaces Between Words

☐ Capital Letters

☐ Punctuation



Proud LEARN  
Family

The background of the image is decorated with several line art flowers of various designs, including daisies, multi-petaled blooms, and stylized flowers with circular centers. These are arranged around the central text.

Thank you  
first responders

♡, **LEARN**