

Second Grade ELA Academic Packet



Week 1
March 30-April 3, 2020

OCPS Distance Learning Packet
Grade 2 ELA
Week of Monday, March 30th
[Text and Activity Packet](#)

Day	Packet Pages	Skill	Instructions
Monday	11-12	Recounting Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Read skill Introduction.● Read <i>How the Elephant Got Its Long Nose</i> and complete graphic organizer to tell what happens in the story.● Read for 30 minutes.
Tuesday	13-15	Recounting Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Read <i>The Lion and the Mouse</i>.● Complete graphic organizer by writing the important events in order.● Complete writing activity.● Read for 30 minutes.
Wednesday	18-19	Recounting Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Read <i>Pecos Bill and the Mountain Lion</i>.● Answer the multiple choice questions.● Read for 30 minutes.
Thursday	18, 20	Recounting Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Reread <i>Pecos Bill and the Mountain Lion</i>.● Complete the writing activity.● Read for 30 minutes.
Friday	21-22	Context Clues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Read skill introduction.● Answer the multiple choice questions.● Read for 30 minutes.

Lesson 7

Recounting Stories



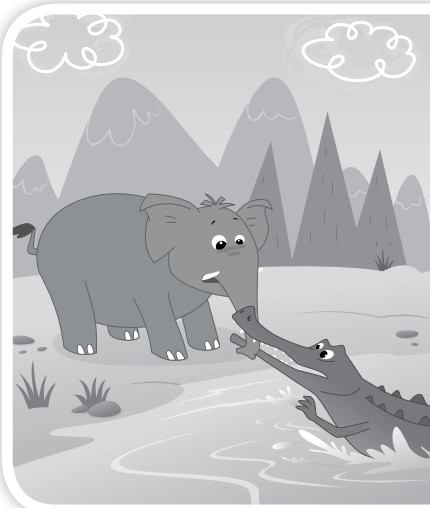
Learning Target

Retelling stories will help you understand the order of events and how these events happen.

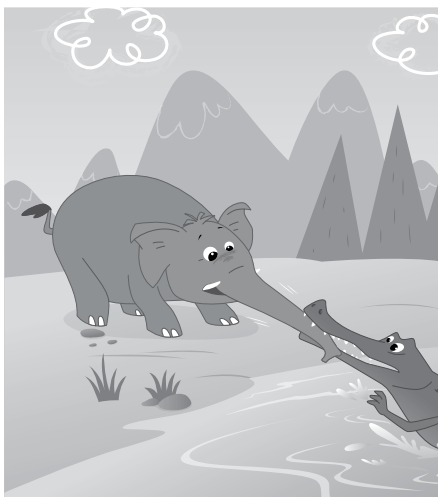
- **Read** Good storytellers take care to retell, or **recount**, the important **events** of the story in the **order** they happen. You can recount a story by telling the important events from the beginning, middle, and end.

Read this story. Think about what happens at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end.

How the Elephant Got Its Long Nose



A long time ago, elephants had short noses. But one day, a crocodile bit a young elephant on the nose.



The elephant tried to pull away. As he pulled and pulled, his nose got longer and longer.



When he pulled free, his nose was five feet long! He didn't like it at first. Then he found new things to do with his long nose. He reached into the trees to grab leaves to eat. Best of all, it was fun to take baths!

- **Think** Fill in the chart to tell the important story events in the order they happen.

Beginning	
Middle	
End	

- **Talk** Retell the story “How the Elephant Got Its Long Nose” to your partner. Use the events from your chart to help you.

**Academic Talk**

Use these words to talk about the text.

- **recount**
- **event**
- **order**

The Lion and the Mouse

an Aesop fable



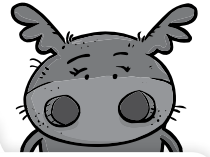
- 1 A long time ago, a mouse was looking for a good place to sleep. He climbed up onto what he thought was a small hill of warm, soft grass. He had really crawled up onto a sleeping lion!
- 2 The lion woke up and grabbed the mouse with a huge paw. Then he opened his mouth to eat him. The mouse said, “Forgive me! I didn’t mean to wake you. If you let me go, I’ll do something to help you someday.”
- 3 The lion laughed at the idea that the little mouse could ever help him. “What could a tiny thing like you ever do for me?” the lion said. But he let the mouse go.
- 4 The very next day, two hunters caught the lion. They tied the lion to a tree while they went to get a wagon.
- 5 The lion couldn’t move. Just then, the little mouse appeared. “Don’t worry, my friend,” he said. “I’ll help you!” The mouse gnawed at the ropes that held the lion. Soon, the lion broke free. He said to the mouse, “You were right, little one! Already you have helped me and have saved the King of the Beasts!”

Close Reader Habits

Underline sentences that tell important events. As you reread, think how you would retell those events in your own words.

Explore

What important events should you include when you recount the story "The Lion and the Mouse"?



As you recount a story, be sure to tell what the important events make the characters do.

Think

- 1 Complete the chart by writing the important events in order.

What Happens in the Story?

Beginning	
Middle	
End	

Talk

- 2 Recount the whole story to your partner in your own words.



Write

- 3 **Short Response** Why does the lion tell the mouse, "You were right, little one!"? Use the chart to help you write your answer. Write your answer in the space on page 112.

HINT What important event happens just before the lion says this?



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 109.

The Lion and the Mouse

- 3 Short Response** Why does the lion tell the mouse, "You were right, little one!"? Use the chart you filled out on page 109 to help you write your answer.

HINT What important event happens just before the lion says this?



Don't forget to check your writing.

PECOS BILL

and the Mountain Lion

a tall tale of the Old West

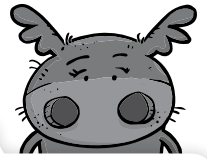


- 1 Almost everybody knows about Pecos Bill. He was born in Texas a long time ago. He grew up with a pack of coyotes. He was one of the toughest cowboys in the West.
- 2 Pecos Bill had a horse named Flash. He treated Flash like his best friend. But Bill didn't just ride horses. He could ride anything that came along.
- 3 One day, Bill was riding Flash through the mountains. A giant mountain lion jumped out in front of them. The big cat growled and showed its sharp teeth. Bill jumped off Flash and sent him home so he was safe.
- 4 Was Bill scared? Of course not! He grabbed a rattlesnake and made it into a lasso. Then he threw the lasso over the mountain lion and pulled it in. The cat knew it was no match for big Bill, so it gave up. Quickly, Bill jumped onto its back. Then he rode the mountain lion all the way home.

Close Reader Habits

What important events happen in the beginning, middle, and end of the story? As you reread, **underline** those important events.

Think



The mountain lion is important to this story. I'm going to reread what happens when Pecos Bill first meets the mountain lion.

1 Which sentence tells something that happens in the middle of the story?

- A Bill grew up with a pack of coyotes.
- B Bill was born in Texas a long time ago.
- C Bill sends Flash home to keep him safe.
- D Bill rides the giant mountain lion back home.

2 Why does Bill grab the rattlesnake?

- A to use it like a rope to catch the mountain lion
- B to save it from being hurt by the mountain lion
- C to stop it from scaring his horse, Flash
- D to try to scare away the mountain lion with it

Talk

3 What does Bill do when the mountain lion jumps in front of him? Recount these events to your partner in your own words.



Write

4 **Short Response** Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words. Write your answer in the space on page 113.

HINT Reread paragraph 4 to find out what Pecos Bill does with the mountain lion.



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 111.

PECOS BILL and the Mountain Lion

- 4 Short Response** Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words.

HINT Reread paragraph 4 to find out what Pecos Bill does with the mountain lion.

Check Your Writing

- ☐ Did you read the question carefully?
- ☐ Can you say the question in your own words?
- ☐ Did you use proof from the text in your answer?
- ☐ Are your ideas in a good, clear order?
- ☐ Did you answer in full sentences?
- ☐ Did you check your spelling, capital letters, and periods?



Lesson 18

Using Context Clues



Introduction When you see a word you don't know, look at the other words in the sentence. They can give you **clues** about what the word means.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence tell the **definition**, or meaning, of the word.

definition

The tops of trees in rain forests form a canopy, or **covering of leaves**.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence give an **example** that helps explain what the word means.

example

The forest canopy is like a **really big sun hat**.



Guided Practice Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Circle the other words that help you understand what the word means.

HINT Look for the words *or*, *like*, and *such as*. They often come before clues that help you figure out what a word means.

- 1 Many creatures, or animals, live in the rain forest.
- 2 Big flocks, or groups, of birds dive through the sky.
- 3 Mammals, like tigers and monkeys, climb on high branches.
- 4 Bright blue butterflies flutter, or fly, between tall trees.
- 5 Tiny amphibians such as frogs hide in the leaves.
- 6 Enormous snakes can be 30 feet long.



Independent Practice

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Big and small nocturnal animals only come out at night.

- 1** What do nocturnal animals do?
 - A** stay asleep all the time
 - B** come out when it gets dark
 - C** stay inside all the time
 - D** come out only during the day

- 2** Which words help you know what nocturnal means?
 - A** animals only
 - B** Big and small
 - C** only come out at night
 - D** small nocturnal

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Wild cats hunt for prey, or food, after dark.

- 3** What does the word “prey” mean?
 - A** where wild cats live
 - B** when wild cats sleep
 - C** what wild cats look like
 - D** what wild cats eat

- 4** Which word helps you know what the word “prey” means?
 - A** cats
 - B** food
 - C** dark
 - D** Wild

Second Grade Math Academic Packet



Week 1
March 30-April 3, 2020

Second Grade Recommended Pacing

<u>Day</u>	<u>Skill</u>	<u>Page</u>
Monday	Adding by Counting On and Making a Ten Using Doubles and Doubles Plus 1	3-4
Tuesday	Counting On and Making a Ten to Subtract	5
Wednesday	Solving Take-Apart Word Problems	6-7
Thursday	Solving Comparison Word Problems Ways to Solve Two-Step Problems	8-9
Friday	Ways to Model Word Problems	10

Adding by Counting On and Making a Ten

Name: _____

Add.

1 $8 + 2 =$ _____

2 $8 + 3 =$ _____

3 $6 + 4 =$ _____

4 $6 + 8 =$ _____

5 $7 + 3 =$ _____

6 $7 + 5 =$ _____

7 $9 + 1 =$ _____

8 $9 + 6 =$ _____

9 $5 + 5 =$ _____

10 $5 + 8 =$ _____

11 $9 + 2 =$ _____

12 $2 + 9 =$ _____

13 $8 + 4 =$ _____

14 $4 + 8 =$ _____

15 $6 + 9 =$ _____

16 $6 + 7 =$ _____

17 Which strategy did you use to solve problem 11? Explain.

Using Doubles and Doubles Plus 1

Name: _____

Add.

1 $4 + 4 =$ _____

2 $4 + 5 =$ _____

3 $6 + 6 =$ _____

4 $5 + 6 =$ _____

5 $7 + 7 =$ _____

6 $8 + 7 =$ _____

7 $9 + 9 =$ _____

8 $8 + 9 =$ _____

9 $5 + 5 =$ _____

10 $6 + 5 =$ _____

11 $8 + 8 =$ _____

12 $7 + 8 =$ _____

13 Which strategy did you use to solve problem 12? Explain why.

Complete each set of equations.

1 $12 - 3 = \square$

$3 + \square = 12$

2 $14 - 5 = \square$

$5 + \square = 14$

3 $11 - 3 = \square$

$3 + \square = 11$

4 $15 - 7 = \square$

$7 + \square = 15$

5 $12 - \square = 10$

$12 - 4 = \square$

6 $13 - \square = 10$

$13 - 6 = \square$

7 $16 - \square = 10$

$16 - 9 = \square$

8 $15 - \square = 10$

$15 - 9 = \square$

- 9** In problem 6, how did you use your first answer to find your second answer?

Solve problems 1–6.

- 1** Hailey buys 9 potatoes. 4 potatoes are white. The rest are red. How many red potatoes are there? Show your work.

Solution _____ potatoes are red.

- 2** Levi has 17 pet fish. 7 of the fish are goldfish. The rest are mollies. How many fish are mollies? Show your work.

Solution _____ fish are mollies.

- 3** Ada wants to read 12 books over the summer. 5 books are stories about cats. The rest are stories about horses. How many books are stories about horses? Show your work.

Solution _____ books are stories about horses.

- 4** There are 16 chairs at a table. 7 students sit down. The rest of the chairs are empty. How many chairs are empty? Show your work.

Solution _____ chairs are empty.

- 5** Luis sees 14 dogs at the dog park. 6 of the dogs are small dogs. The rest of the dogs are big dogs. How many dogs are big? Show your work.

Solution _____ dogs are big.

- 6** Sadie has 20 crayons. She finds 8 crayons in her desk. The rest of the crayons are in her crayon box. How many crayons are in Sadie's crayon box? Show your work.

Solution _____ crayons are in the crayon box.

- 7** Which strategy did you use to solve problem 6? Explain why.

Solving Comparison Word Problems

Name: _____

Solve problems 1–6. Show your work.

- 1** There are 4 fewer cats than dogs. There are 2 cats. How many dogs are there?

_____ dogs

- 2** Trevor sees 8 red birds. He sees 5 more red birds than blue birds. How many blue birds does Trevor see?

Trevor sees _____ blue birds.

- 3** Anna has 7 baskets and some flowers. She has 5 fewer baskets than flowers. How many flowers does Anna have?

Anna has _____ flowers.

- 4** There are 14 coats and some hats. There are 6 more coats than hats. How many hats are there?

_____ hats

- 5** There are 9 apples. There are 6 fewer apples than oranges. How many oranges are there?

_____ oranges

- 6** Brynne has 13 books. She has 8 more books than games. How many games does Brynne have?

Brynne has _____ games.

Solve problems 1–6. Show your work.

- 1** Jack has 9 flowers to plant. He plants 2 flowers before lunch. Then he plants 3 more after lunch. How many flowers does Jack have left to plant?

Jack has _____ flowers left to plant.

- 2** There are 8 girls at the park. First, 5 girls go home. Then 6 more girls come to the park. How many girls are at the park now?

There are _____ girls at the park.

- 3** Bella paints 6 pictures on Monday and 8 pictures on Wednesday. Then she paints 3 more pictures on Friday. How many pictures does Bella paint this week?

Bella paints _____ pictures this week.

- 4** Ali puts 12 books in a box. She takes 4 books out of the box. Then she puts 6 books in the box. How many books are in the box now?

There are _____ books in the box.

- 5** Lucas has 5 crayons. His sister gives him 6 more. Then he gives 4 to a friend. How many crayons does Lucas have now?

Lucas has _____ crayons.

- 6** Miss Brady puts 15 pencils in her desk. Then she takes out 9 pencils. After school she puts 5 pencils back in her desk. How many pencils are in Miss Brady's desk now?

There are _____ pencils in the desk.

Solve problems 1–6. Show your work.

- 1** Tony has 37 building blocks. Then he buys more blocks. Now he has 51 blocks. How many blocks does Tony buy?

Tony buys _____ blocks.

- 2** There are some chairs in the art room. Mrs. Lopez brings in 16 more chairs. Now there are 42 chairs. How many chairs were in the room at the start?

There were _____ chairs in the room at the start.

- 3** Jen has some buttons. She gets 23 more buttons from her mom. Now she has 65 buttons. How many buttons did Jen have to begin with?

Jen had _____ buttons to begin with.

- 4** Colby packs 31 boxes in one day. He packs 12 boxes in the morning and some boxes after lunch. How many boxes does Colby pack after lunch?

Colby packs _____ boxes after lunch.

- 5** Ayanna reads 26 pages of her book at school. Later she reads more pages at home. Now she has read 54 pages. How many pages does Ayanna read at home?

Ayanna reads _____ pages at home.

- 6** The camp has some tents. Campers set up 42 more tents. Now the camp has 60 tents. How many tents did the camp have to begin with?

The camp had _____ tents to begin with.

K-2 Visual and Performing Arts

WEEK 3-30-2020

Art

Music

Theatre



ART



Name _____

Teacher _____

Directions: Draw an example of each of the Elements of Art in the correct box.

LINE

A mark with length and direction

Shape

An enclosed area – 2d and 3d

Color

Light strikes an object and reflects back to the eye

The Elements of Art

The building blocks or ingredients in a work of art.

Value

Lightness and darkness of a color

Texture

How something feels

Space


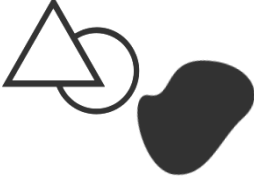


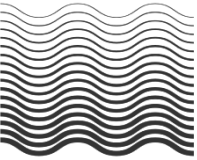


The area above, below, around, and between objects

Form

3d object or a 2d work of art that looks 3d

The Elements of Art

The building blocks of making art

Line		A line is a path made by a moving point through space. It is one-dimensional and can vary in width, direction, and length.
Shape		Shapes are flat, enclosed areas that are two-dimensional (length and height). Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.
Color		Color is perceived by the way light reflects off a surface. There are three properties of color: hue (color name), intensity (strength/purity), and value (lightness and darkness).
Value		Value describes the lightness or darkness of a surface.
Texture		Texture describes the surface quality of an object. Artists use both actual texture (how things feel) and implied texture (how things look like they feel).
Space		Space is used to create the illusion of depth within an artwork. It can also refer to the positive and negative space between, around, or within objects.
Form		Forms are three-dimensional (length, width, height) and can be viewed from many angles. Forms have volume and take up space.

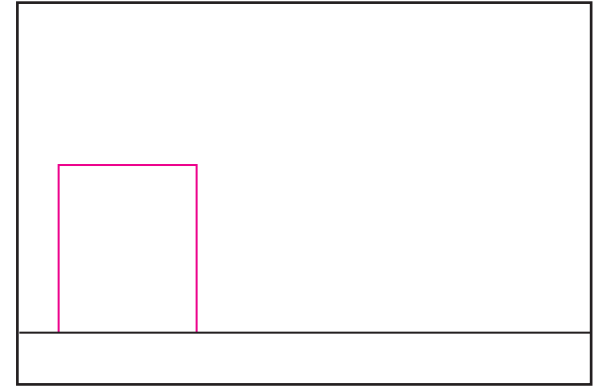
Draw 3D Buildings



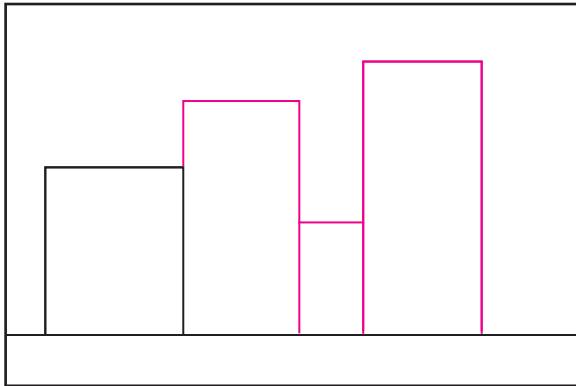
Supplies: Graph paper, black marker, crayons.



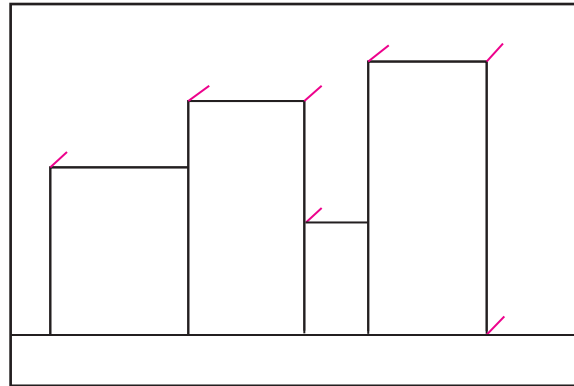
1. Draw a horizon line.



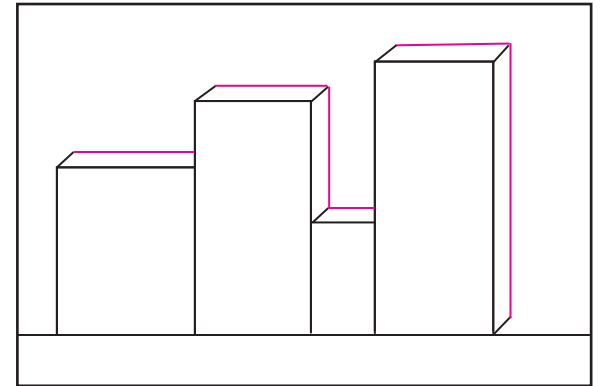
2. Start a series of rectangles.



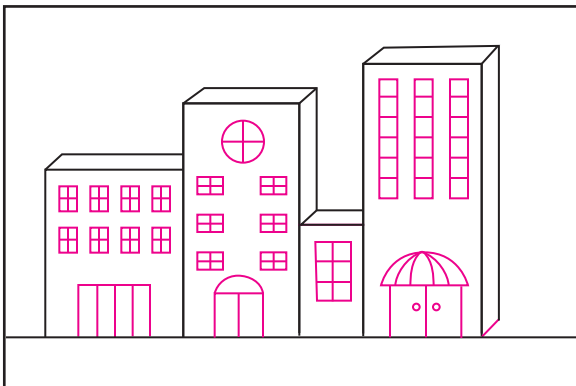
3. Make sure the rectangles all share sides.



4. Add diagonal lines on the corners shown.



5. Finish backs with horizontal and vertical lines.



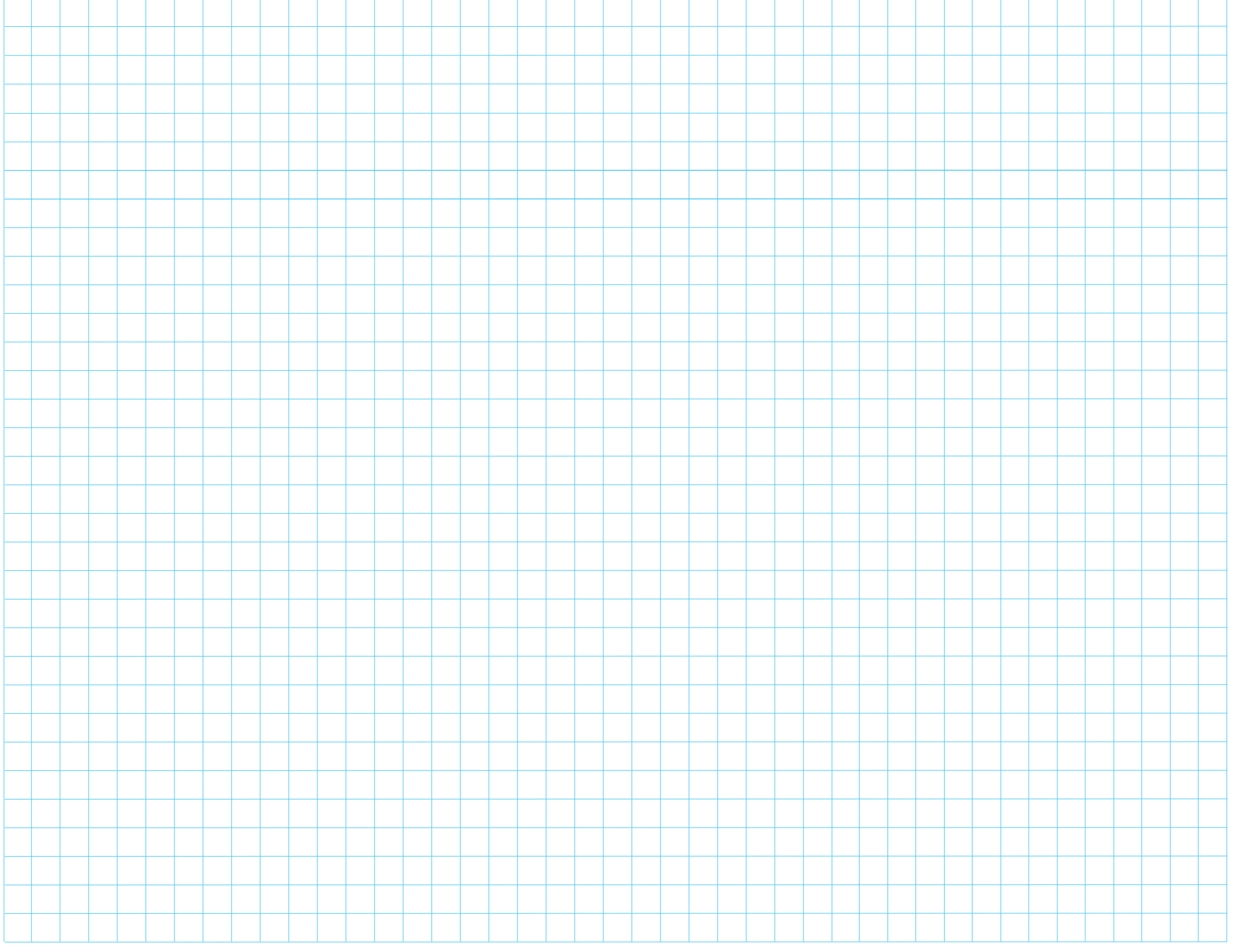
6. Add doors and lots of windows.



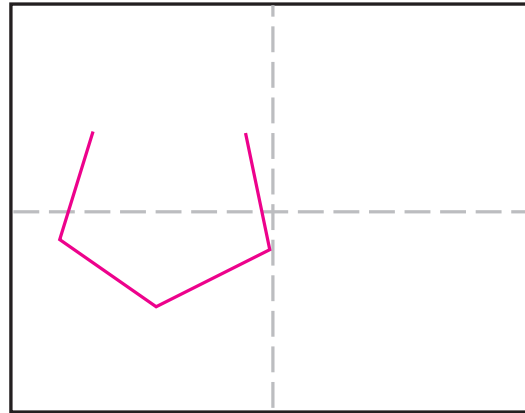
7. Add setting, as with trees, clouds and sun.



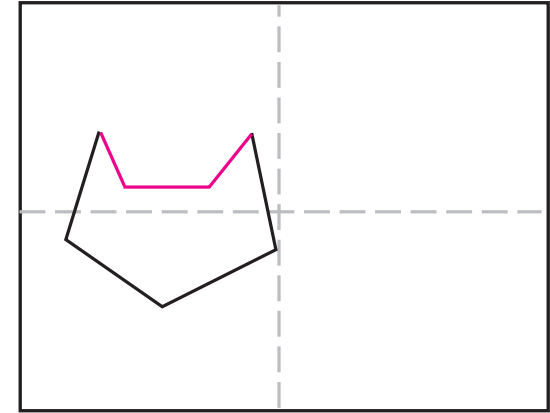
8. Trace, color. Press hard to make shaded sides.



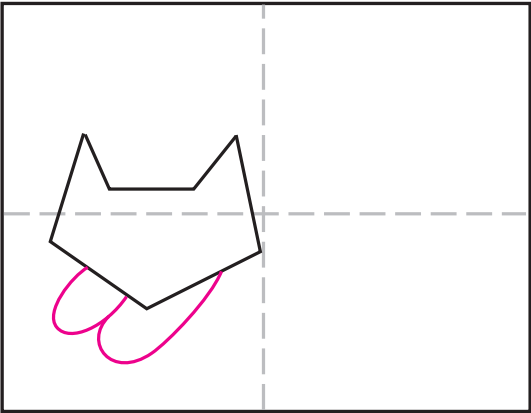
Draw a Romero Britto Cat



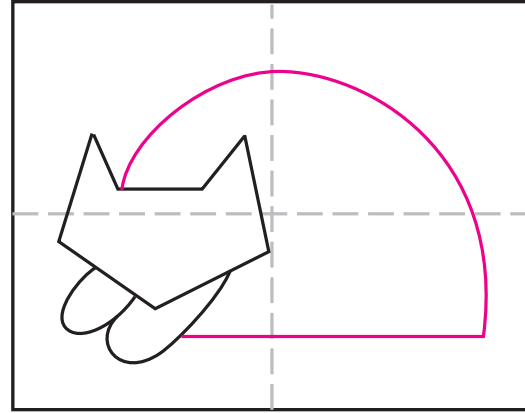
1. Make guide lines. Start the head.



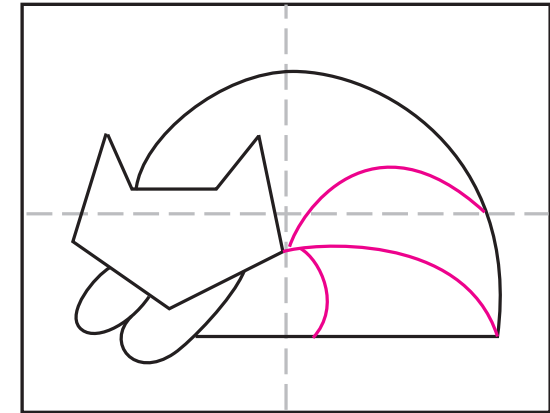
2. Draw two cat ears as shown.



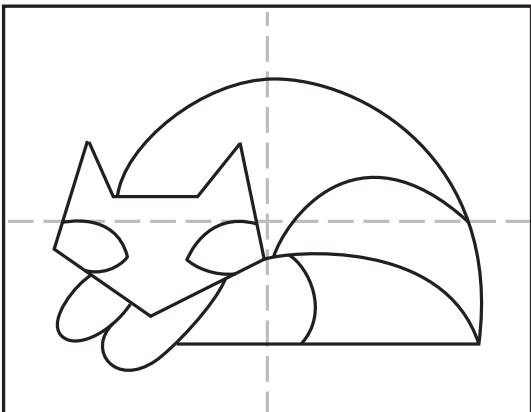
3. Draw two paws.



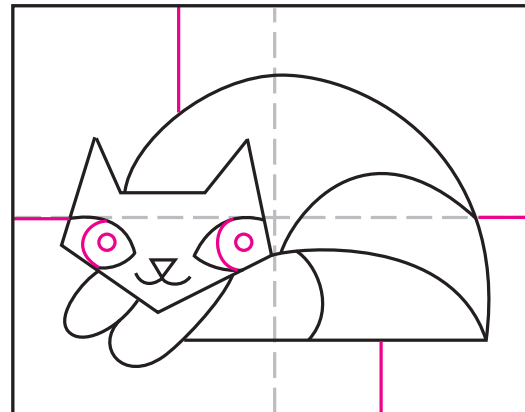
4. Draw large half circle for the body.



5. Draw three curved lines.



6. Draw outside of eyes.



7. Draw inside eyes, and four lines.

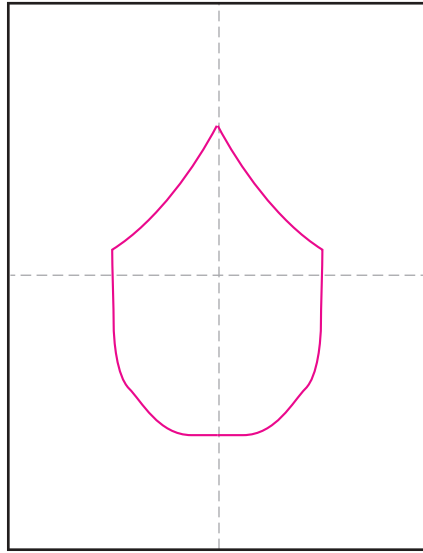


8. Trace with a thick black marker, fill shapes. Add patterns on top afterwards.

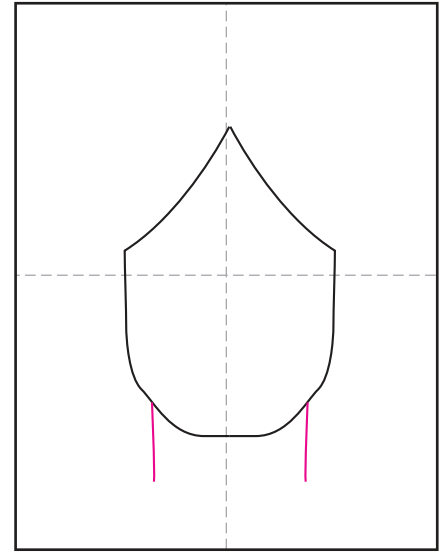
Draw Frida Kahlo



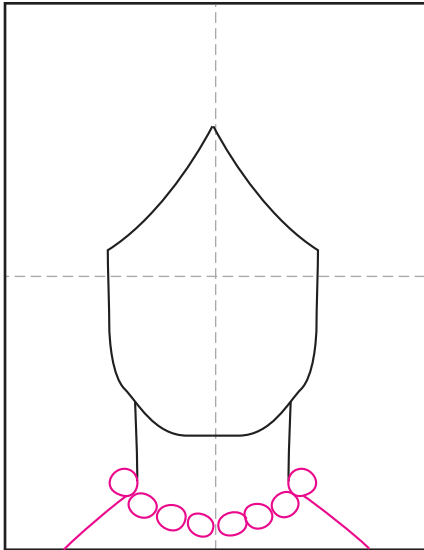
Supplies: Black paper, oil pastels.



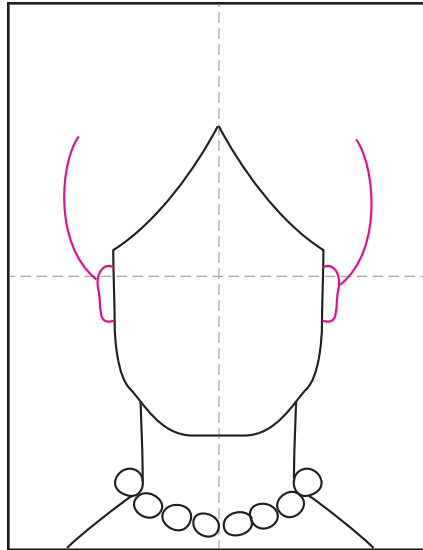
1. Make guide lines. Start the face.



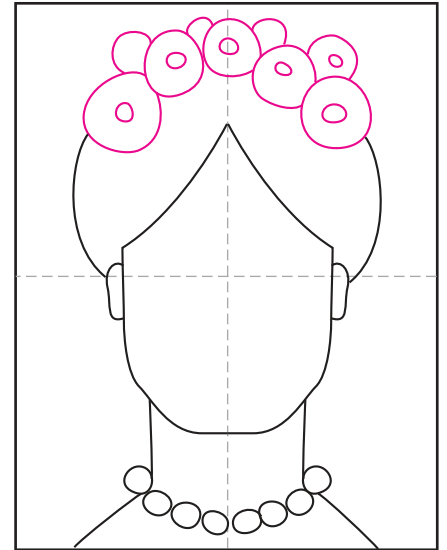
2. Add the neck.



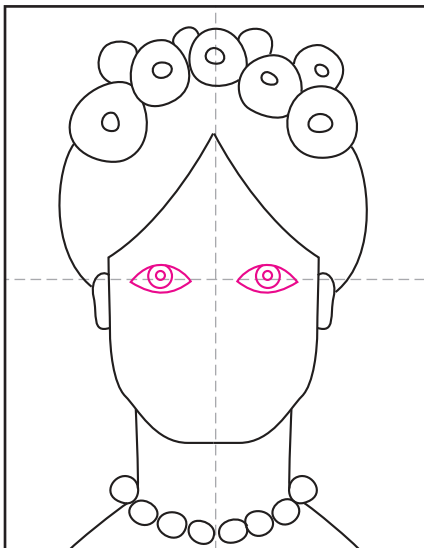
3. Draw necklace and shoulders



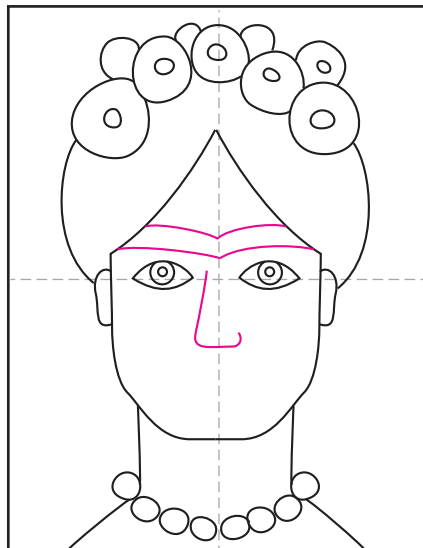
4. Draw ears and side hair.



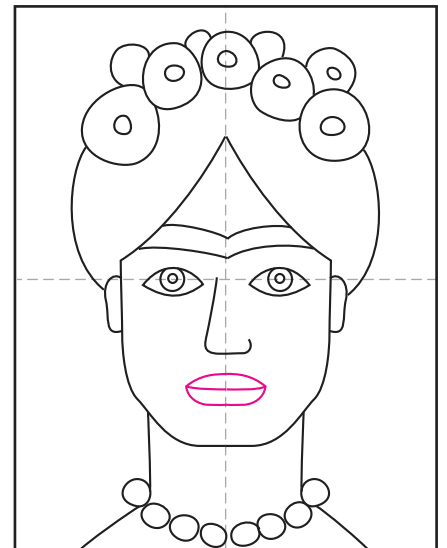
5. Add flowers on top of head.



6. Draw eyes on center line.



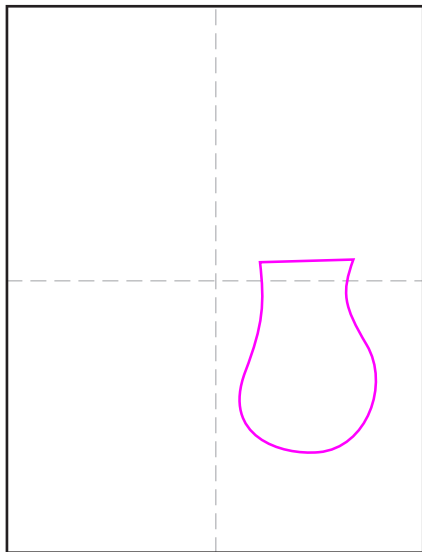
7. Add eyebrows and nose.



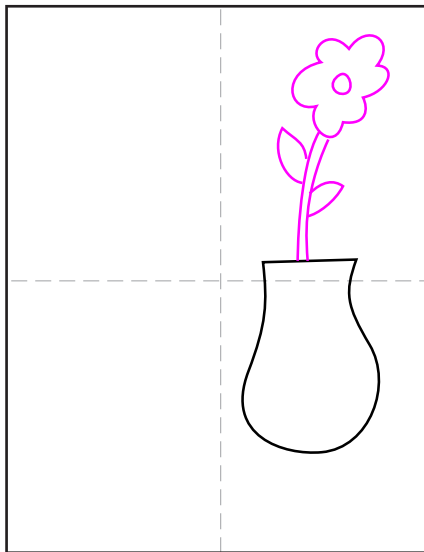
8. Finish with mouth.

Draw a Matisse Still Life

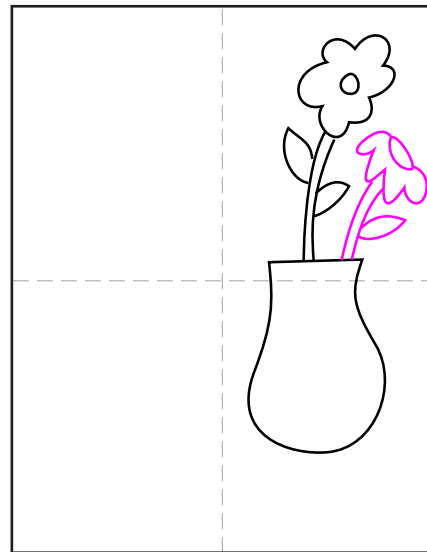
Art History: Henri Matisse. **Elements of Art:** Use LINES to make SHAPES, fill with crayon TEXTURE, and paint with COLOR.



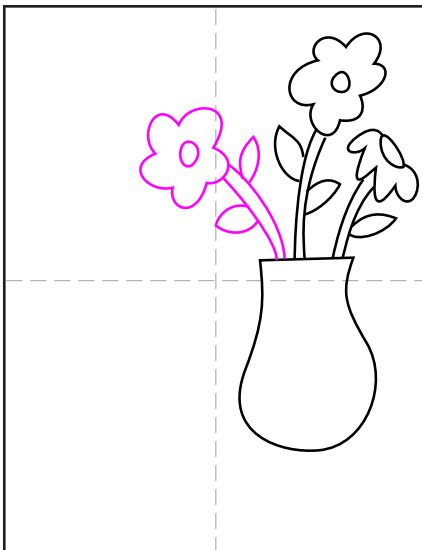
1. Draw a vase.



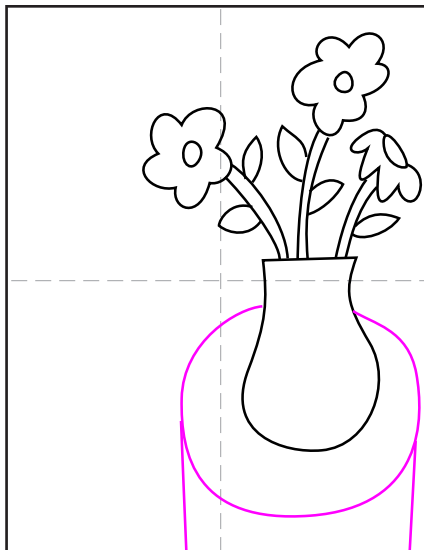
2. Draw a center flower.



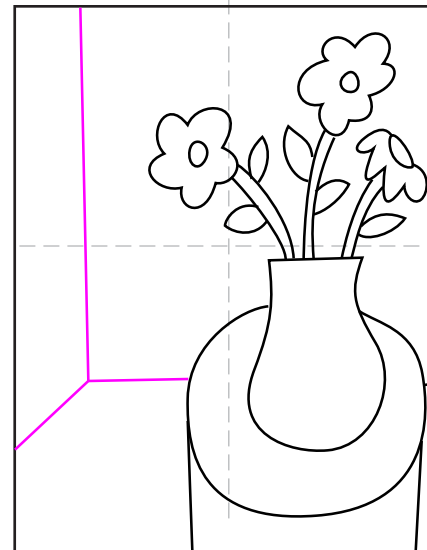
3. Draw the right flower.



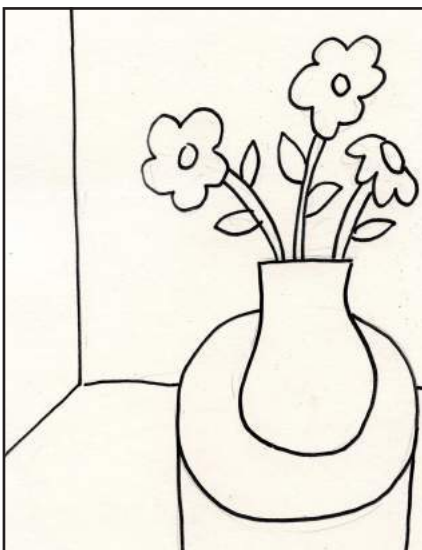
4. Draw the left flower.



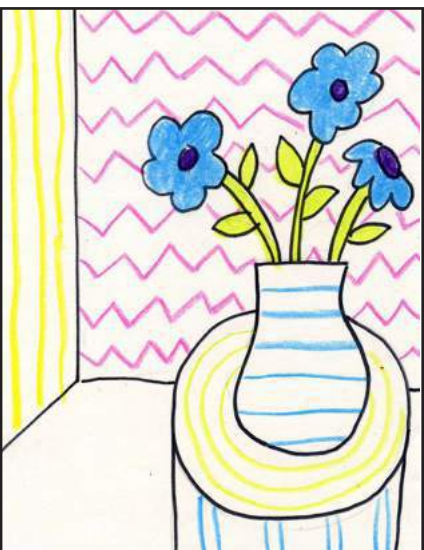
5. Draw a table.



6. Draw the room lines.



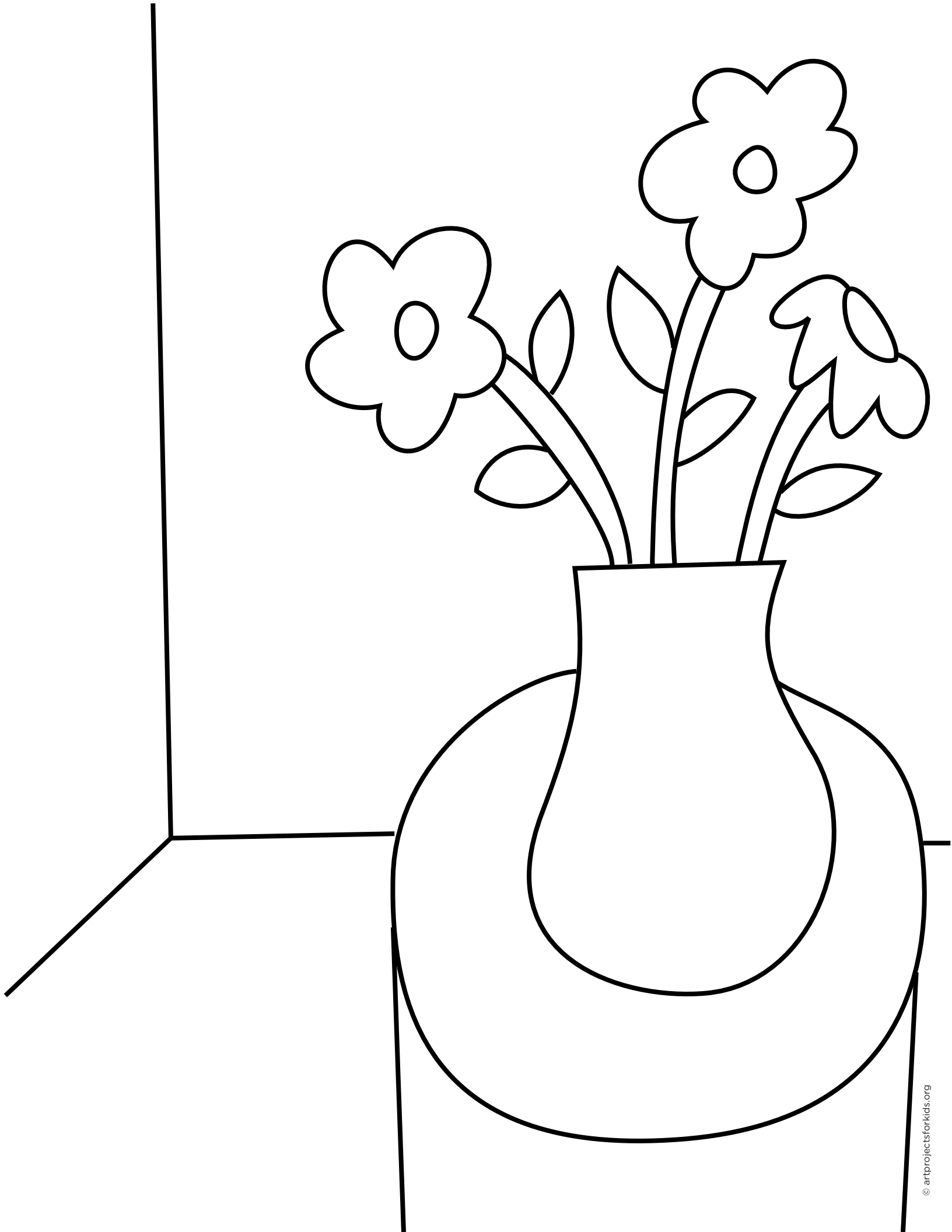
7. Trace with a black marker.



8. Add patterns with crayons.

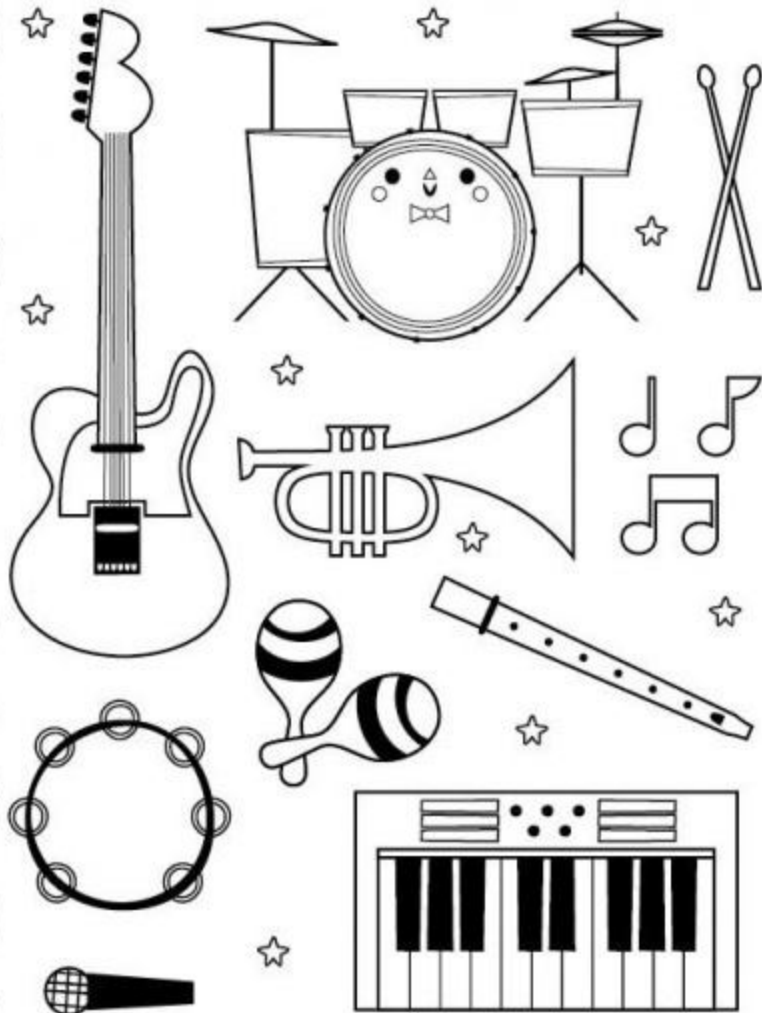


9. Paint with watercolors.



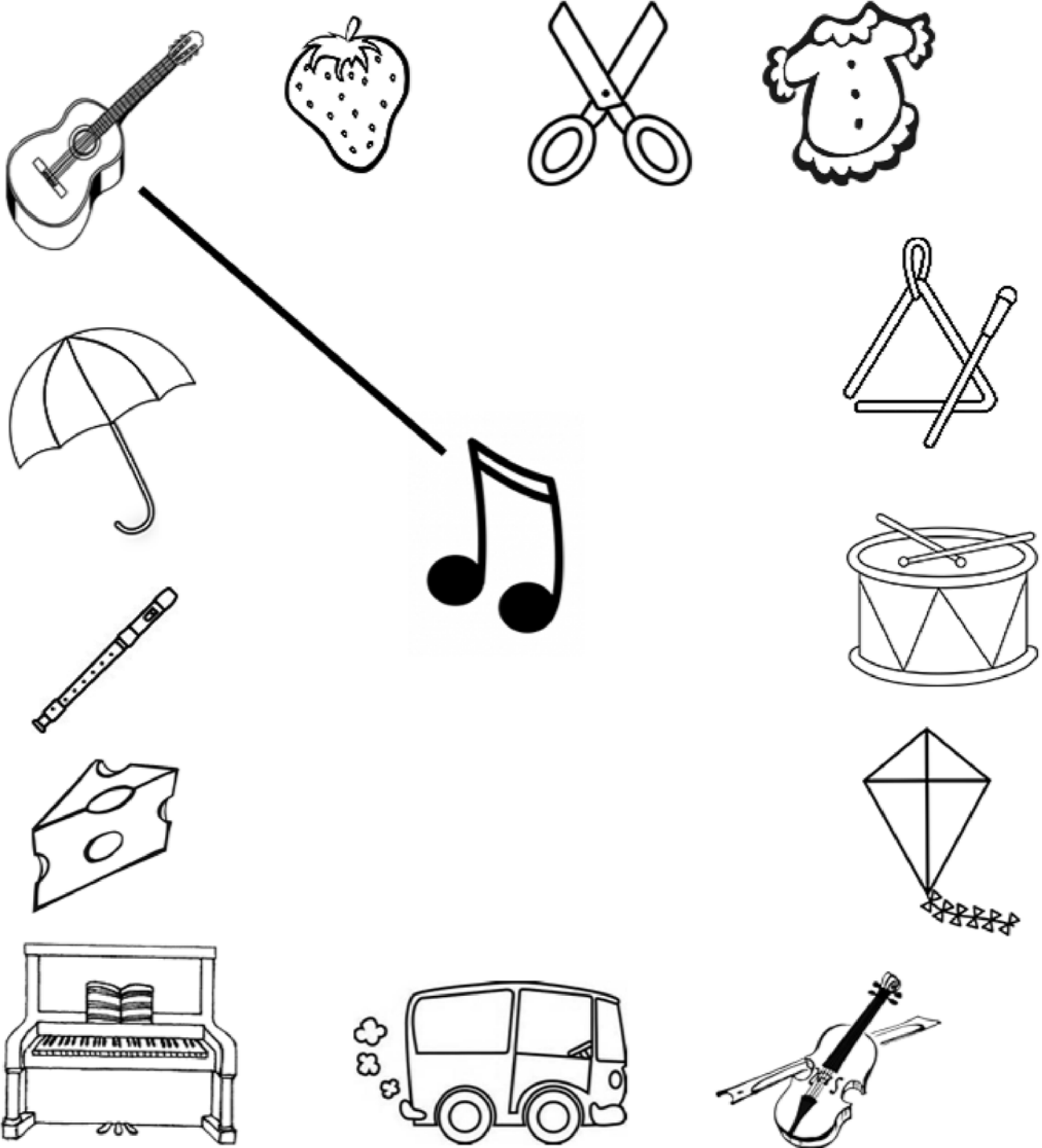
Music





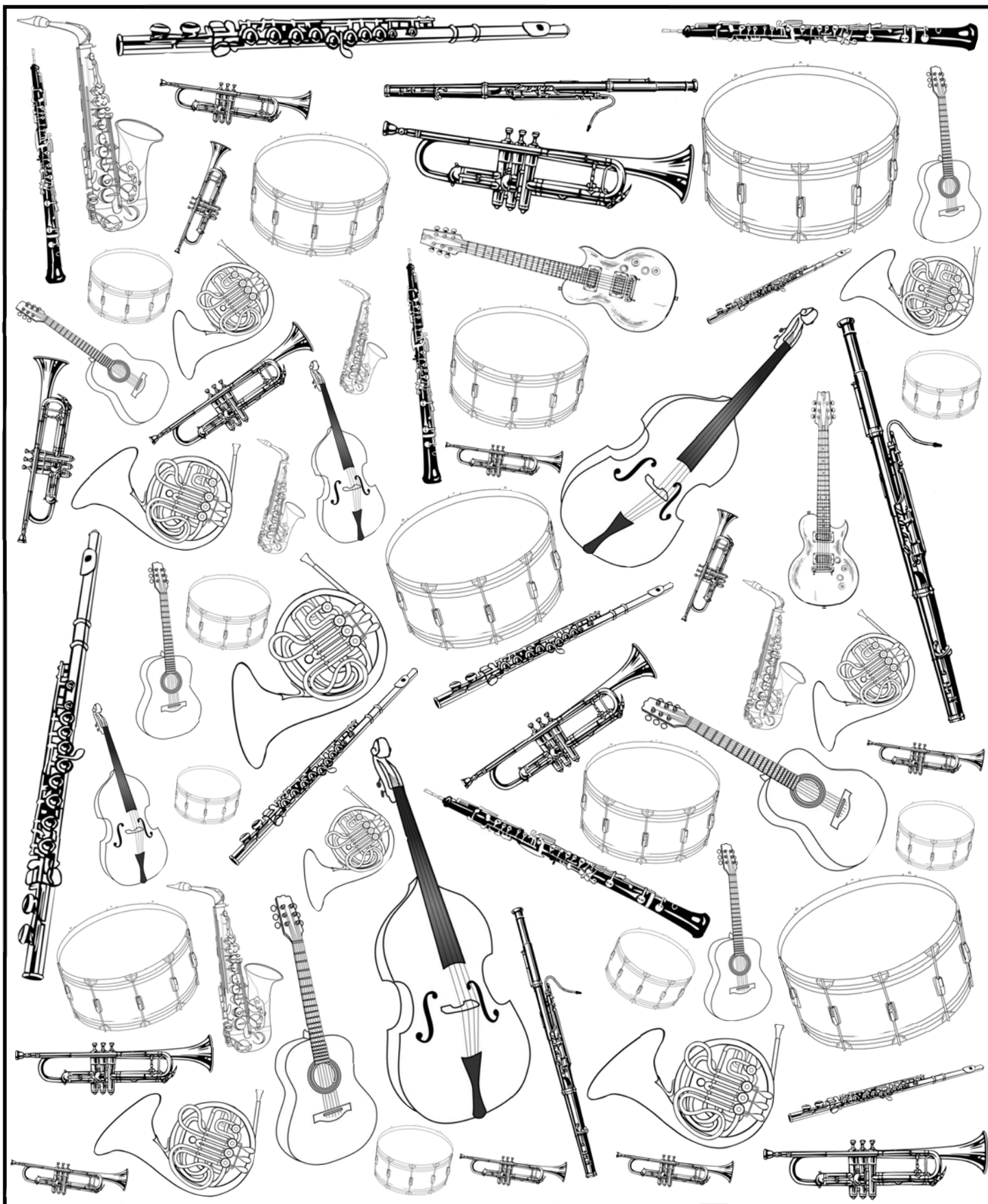
Name: _____ Date: _____

Which are the musical instruments?



Download Free Printables at: www.freeprintableonline.com

I SPY: INSTRUMENTS



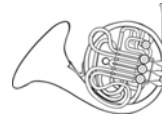
I SPY: INSTRUMENTS

Write down the number of each item that you found.

_____ Drum



_____ French Horn



_____ Saxophone



_____ Cello



_____ Guitar



_____ Electric Guitar



_____ Trumpet



_____ Flute



_____ Oboe



_____ Bassoon

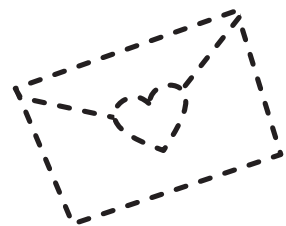
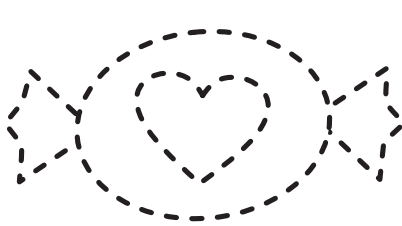
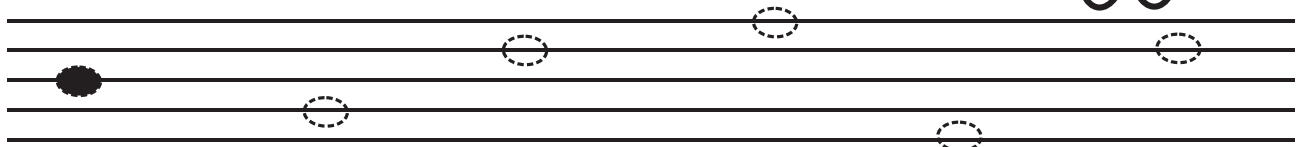


Trace the music notes on the staff.

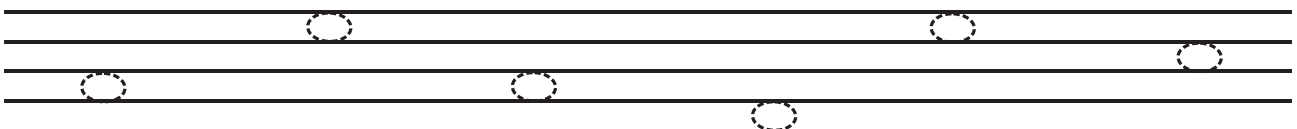
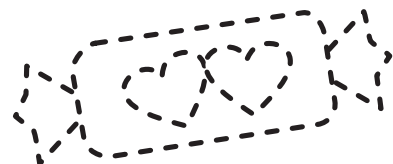
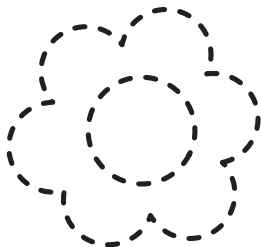
Name _____



Trace each pitch on a line, then fill it in.



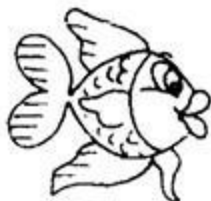
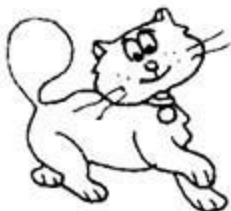
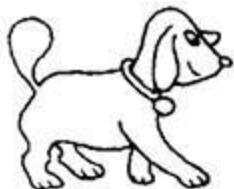
Trace each pitch in a space, then fill it in.



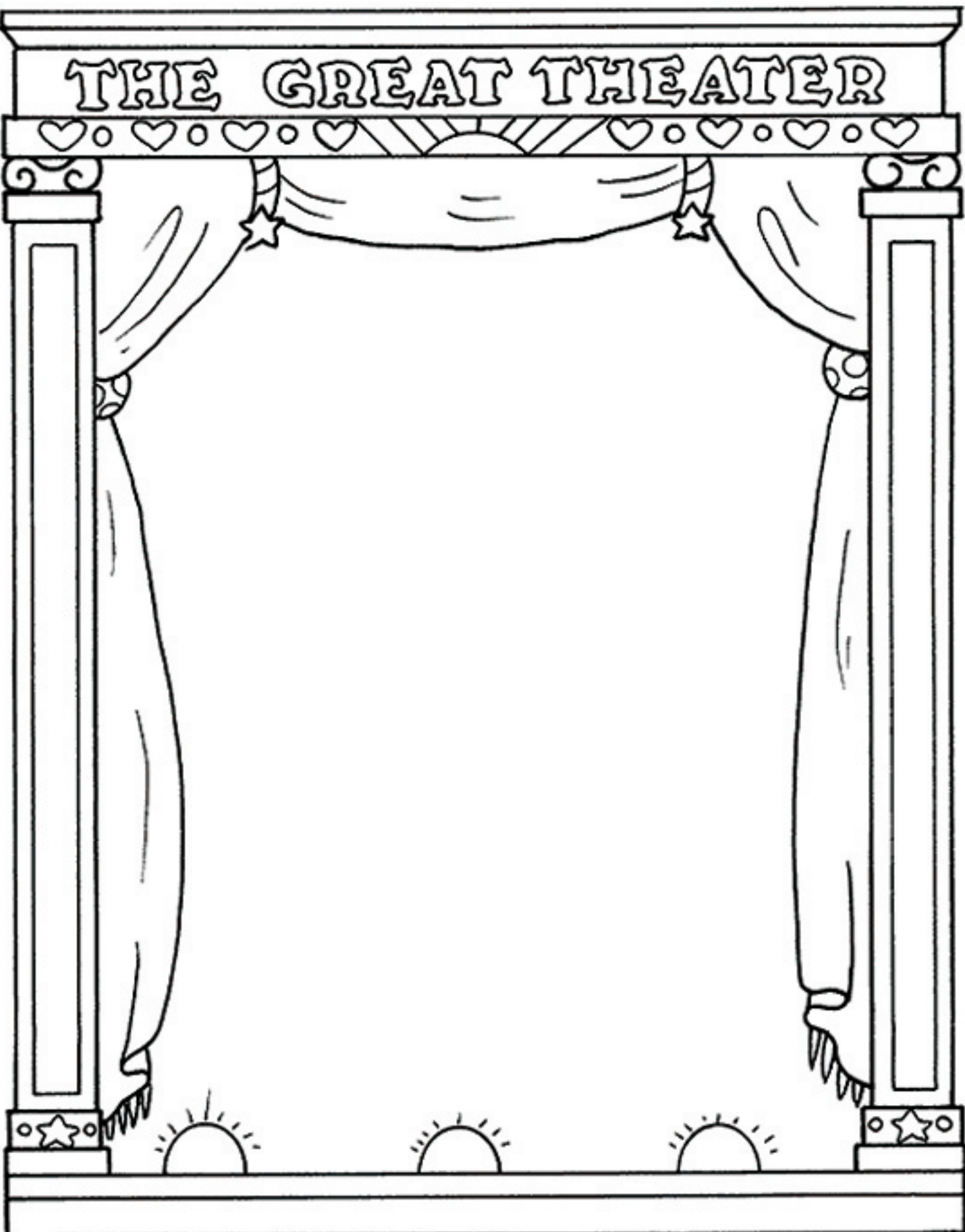
Theatre



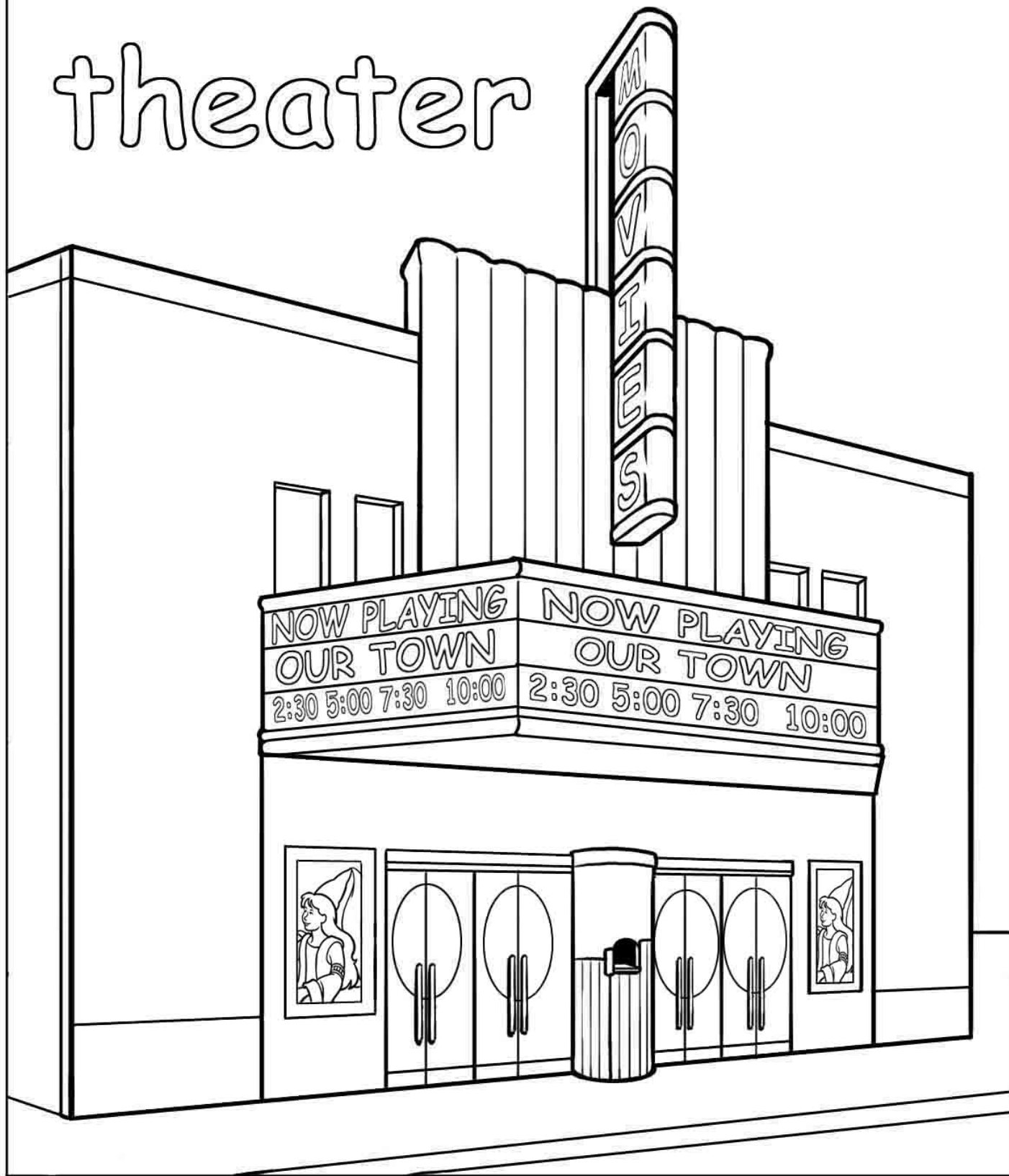
ANIMALS



Match the images on the right with their corresponding images on the left.



theater



Emotions

My name is _____

Draw the faces



I'm happy



I'm sad



I'm sleepy



I'm afraid



I'm angry



I'm hot

Stage Makeup



Stage makeup is an important part of any performance. Whether you use it to create a character, or just to make your own features stand out, makeup is what makes you visible to the people all the way into the back row of the audience.

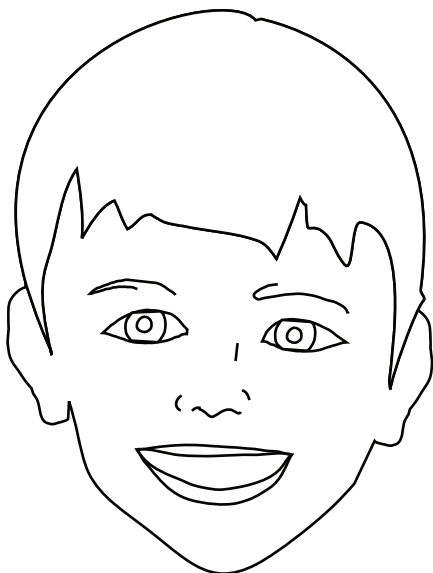
Use the faces below to practice your stage makeup skills! Grab your pens, pencils, or paints and make up each face according to the caption.



A ballerina



An old man



A rock star



A cat

Second Grade

English Language Learners Academic Packet



Week 1
March 30-April 3, 2020

Name _____



Sick and Bored

I had been sick for a long time.

I was so sick that I couldn't even get out of bed.

The doctor was hopeful that I'd be better soon.

But for now, I was bored out of my mind.

I watched shows, but they were not very helpful.

Even action shows were boring.

Then my mother got me a cool present—a new puppy.

This puppy was so playful and fun that I was never bored.

Watching his happiness made me happy, too.

Soon, I was over my sickness and back in school.

But I'm still thankful for my playful puppy.

Name _____

WORD CARDS

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

even

I'd

watched

wildly

quietly

water

* New Word

Name _____

WORD CARDS

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

watching

mother

present

even

I'd

catching

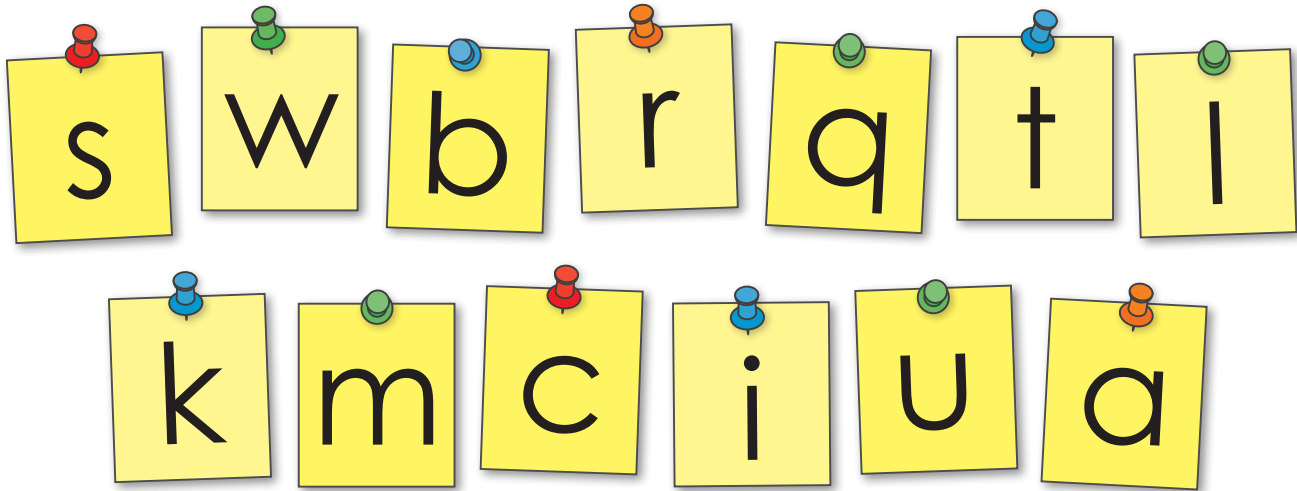
* New Word

Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



-ick



sick

-un



run

Remember,

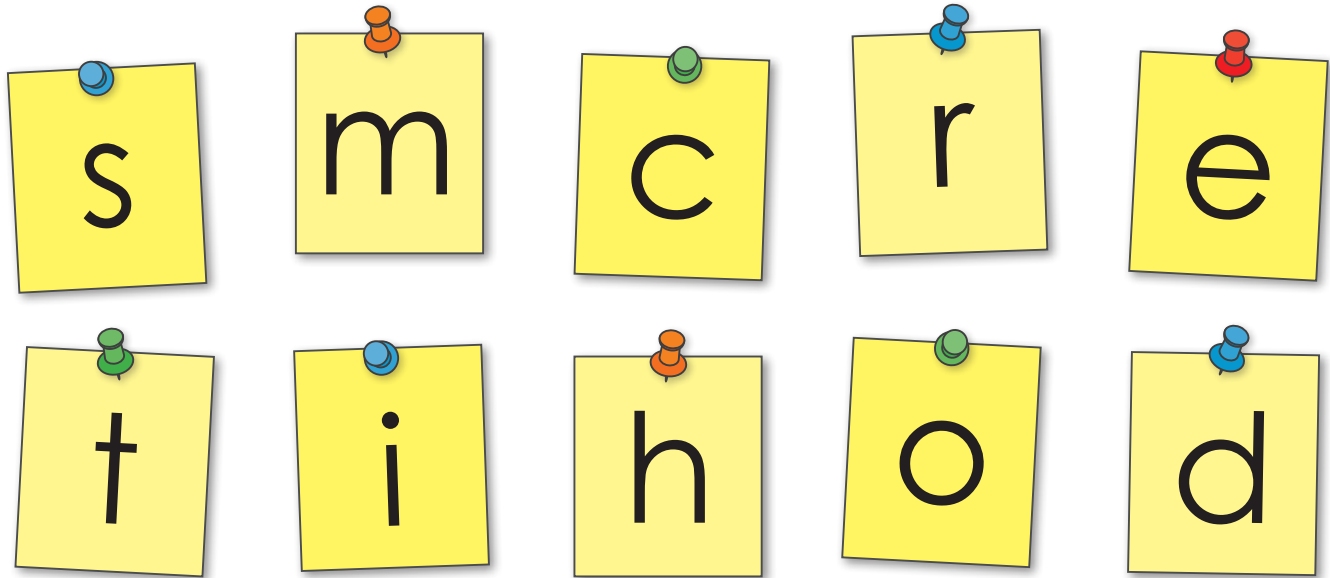
when the letters **c** and **k** are together, the **c** is silent, as in **sick**.



Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



<p>-ore</p>  <hr/> <p>score</p>	<p>-irt</p>  <hr/> <p>shirt</p>
--	--

Remember, when the letter **r** follows a vowel, it changes the sound of the vowel. Say **cat**, and then say **cart**.

Name _____



Good Luck

There was a lock on the truck.

So the crook used a rock to get in.

Then he took a sack out of it.

He shook the sack. Yes! Money.

Then he looked back to see if anyone saw him.

Good luck. He was safe.

Just then, a big hook came down from the sky.

The hook got the crook and took him back to the truck.

He was stuck. He couldn't get away from the hook.

Soon they came and took the crook to jail.

And where did the hook come from?

Up here. We saw it all.

Name _____

WORD CARDS

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

money

used

looked

anyone

out

him

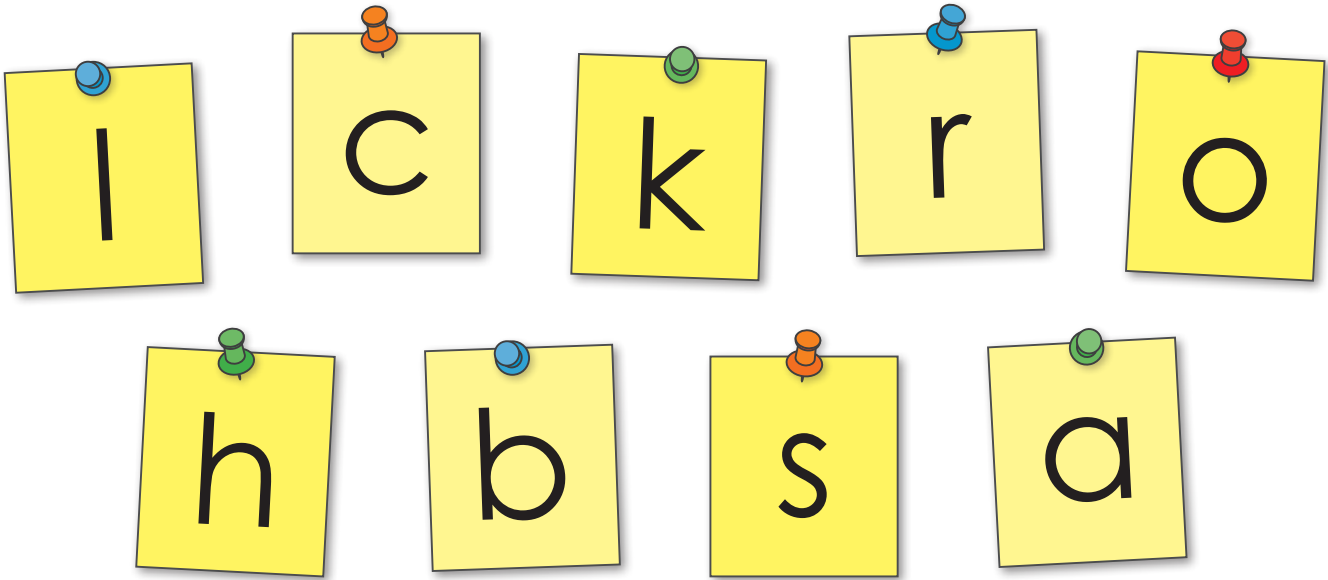
* New Word



Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



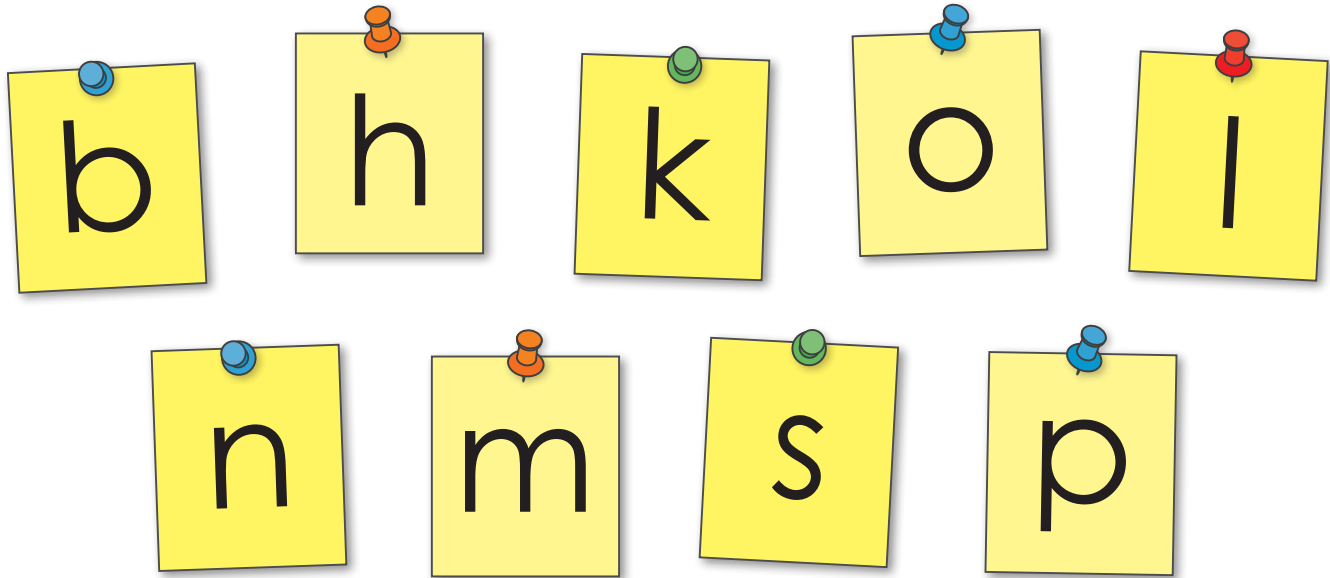
<p>-ock </p> <hr/> <p>rock</p>	<p>-ack </p> <hr/> <p>sack</p>
---	---



Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



<p>-ook </p> <hr/> <p>book</p>	<p>-oon </p> <hr/> <p>moon</p>
---	---

Remember, when two o's are together, they can sound like **oo** as in **moon**, or **oo** as in **look**.

Name _____

Words to Sort

Write these words under the correct clue word.



**CLUE
WORDS**

hay

book

rock

look

shock

may

flock

tray

crook



clock



hook



gray

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

Words to Sort

Write these words under the correct clue word.

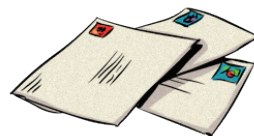
duck jack struck
buck jail rack
snail fail smack



black



truck



mail

Name _____



Vote!

The note was by the phone. "Vote!"

Pam saw the note.

"Is this a joke? Can I vote?" said Pam.

"Oh yes. I can vote for the best star."

"I can vote from home with the phone."

"At the tone, push a number to vote for the star you like."

"I will vote for number five. She is so cool."

"Mom, I saw the note by the phone."

"I hope number five wins."

"What? That note was for me," said Mom.

"I need to vote."

"Well," said Pam. "I got to vote, too."

Name _____

WORD CARDS

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

number

she

push

saw

was

star

* New Word

Name _____

WORD CARDS

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

saw

was

star

clouds

moon

room

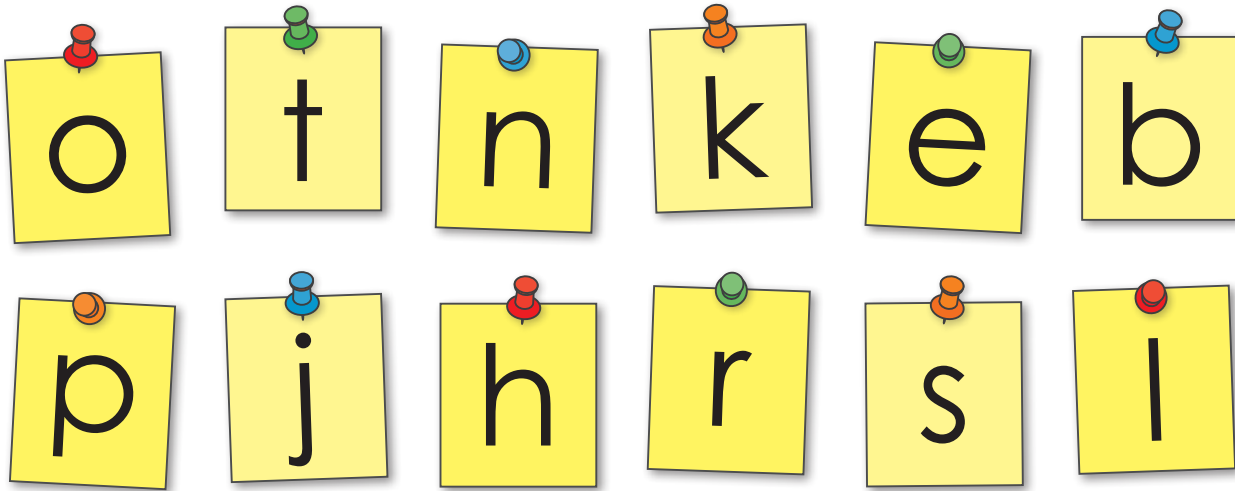
* New Word

Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



-oke



poke

-one



bone

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

Words to Sort

Write these words under the correct clue word.

yoke zone ride
bone tide poke
glide smoke stone



phone



joke



slide

Name: _____

A Tugboat Race on the Hudson

Written by Nari Carter

Illustrated by Hollie Hibbert

Lexile®: 300L, 105 words



The people look at the boats.

These boats aren't fancy or fast. They are tugboats. Their job is to push or pull big ships along the narrow river.

The tugboats can also break up the ice on the river.

But today, they are waiting to race.

The tugboat captains are excited. Each hopes his boat will win.

At noon, the horn sounds. The people cheer.

The tugboats race up the Hudson River.

Soon the boat named Ross Sea is leading. It wins first place with a time of 4:44. All of the other boats were slower.

The captain is proud. His boat is the best!

Name: _____

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Accuracy: # of reading errors: _____ (Indep. = 0–2, Instr. = 3–6, Frust. = 7+)
Speed: To calculate: $6300 \div$ _____ (Reading time in seconds) = _____ WPM

Name _____

A Tugboat Race on the Hudson

Comprehension Questions



1. **What are the tugboats waiting to do?**
 - a. pull big ships
 - b. race each other
 - c. break up the ice
 - d. take people on a ride
2. **Where does the race take place?**
 - a. on a river
 - b. on the ocean
 - c. on a lake
 - d. on the sea
3. **Why was the captain of the Ross Sea proud?**
 - a. His boat broke up the most ice.
 - b. His boat could push ships through narrow spaces.
 - c. His boat was the fastest on the Hudson.
 - d. His boat could pull the biggest ships.
4. **Why do the people cheer?**
 - a. They want to ride on a tugboat.
 - b. They are waiting for their turn to race.
 - c. They think the boats are fancy.
 - d. They are excited to see the boats race.

Name _____

A Tugboat Race on the Hudson

Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)



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 - d. They are excited to see the boats race.**

Name _____

word cards

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

tugboats

narrow

waiting

captains

river

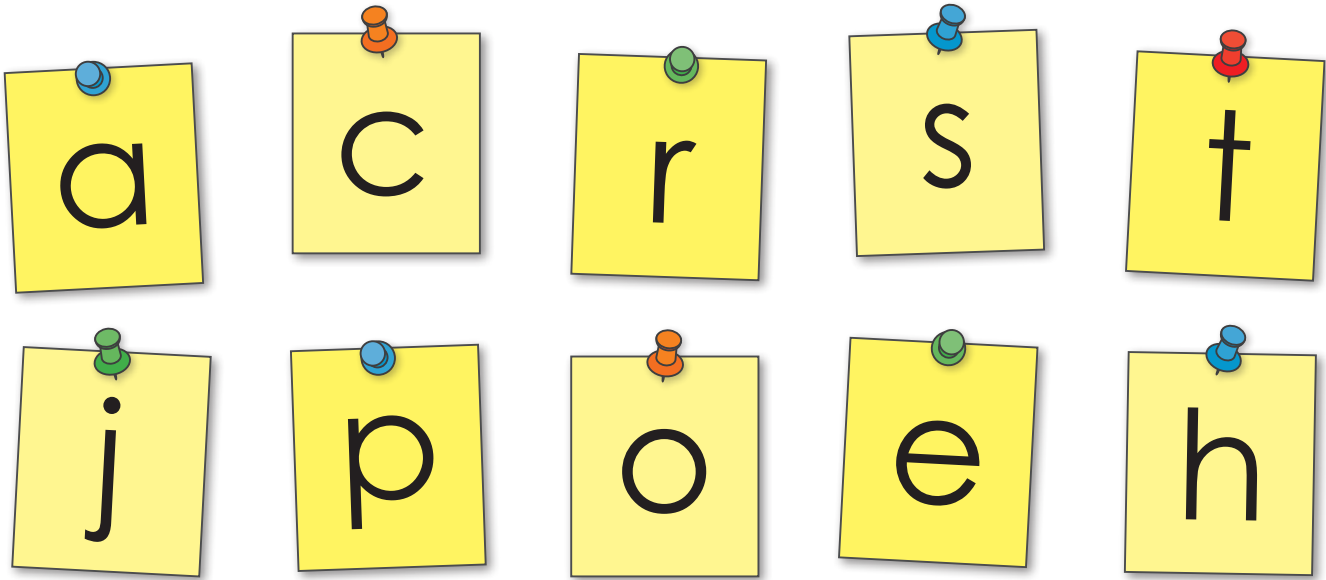
fancy



Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



<p>-ar</p> 	<p>-art</p> 
<p>jar</p>	<p>cart</p>

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

raw

cart

star

part

jar

paw

bar

claw

start



car



dart



draw

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

more white chart
bite smart tore
tart kite snore



write



score



dart

Name: _____

The Tiger and the Fox

Adapted by Melissa Hart

Illustrated by Hollie Hibbert

Lexile®: 460L, 229 words



Tiger had a problem. He liked to tease his friend Fox.

Every day Tiger would say to Fox, "You're so weak and slow. I am much stronger and faster than you."

One day Tiger had an idea. "Let's race around the world. Then you'll see how fast I am!"

Fox said, "Ok! But if I win you can never tease me again." Fox knew he wasn't as fast as Tiger. But Fox was clever.

Tiger wasn't worried. He knew he would win. Then Tiger could tease Fox even more.

"Ok!" Tiger agreed, grinning. "Ready, set, go!" Tiger yelled as he leaped away, leaving Fox behind.

Tiger was so focused on winning the race that he didn't notice Fox had grabbed his tail. Fox was holding on for the ride.

Tiger ran over mountains, deserts, and plains. He shouted, "I can't even hear you running, Fox. You must be really far behind."

Tiger leaped across lakes and rivers. "You're never going to catch up," Tiger yelled over his shoulder.

Just before the finish line, Tiger stopped to tease Fox again. Fox let go of Tiger's tail and ran. Before Tiger could move, Fox crossed the finish line.

Tiger couldn't believe Fox had won. "I am much faster than you. I should have won."

Fox grinned and said, "If you hadn't stopped to tease me, you would have won the race."

Name: _____

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Tiger couldn't believe Fox had won. "I am much faster than you. I should have won."

Fox grinned and said, "If you hadn't stopped to tease me, you would have won the race."

Accuracy: # of reading errors: _____ (Indep. = 0–5, Instr. = 6–12, Frust. = 13+)
Speed: To calculate: $13740 \div$ _____ (Reading time in seconds) = _____ WPM

Name _____

The Tiger and the Fox Comprehension Questions



1. **What was Tiger's idea?**
 - a. to have Fox hold his tail
 - b. to race around the world
 - c. to hold Fox's tail
 - d. to stop teasing Fox
2. **Why did Fox agree to race?**
 - a. so Tiger would stop teasing him
 - b. so he could tease Tiger
 - c. so he could hold on to Tiger's tail
 - d. so he could show how fast he was
3. **How did Fox win?**
 - a. He held on to Tiger's tail.
 - b. He let Tiger hold his tail.
 - c. He ran faster than Tiger.
 - d. He jumped over a river.
4. **What lesson did Tiger learn?**
 - a. The fastest always wins.
 - b. Don't race with a friend.
 - c. Don't tease others.
 - d. Do anything to win.

Name _____

The Tiger and the Fox

Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)



1. What was Tiger's idea?
 - a. to have Fox hold his tail
 - b. to race around the world**
 - c. to hold Fox's tail
 - d. to stop teasing Fox
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 - c. Don't tease others.**
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Name _____

word cards

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

stronger

shoulder

mountains

believe

behind

notice

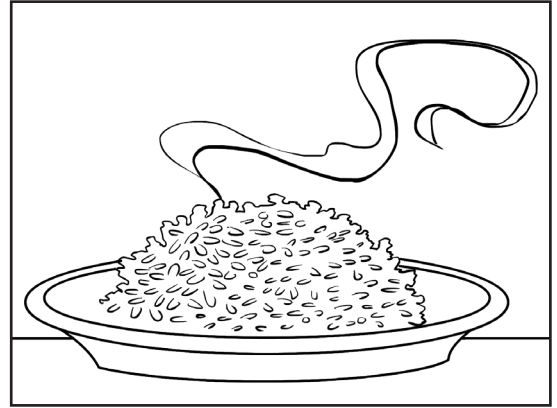
Name: _____

Making Sushi

Written by Sherry Carr

Illustrated by Jim Madsen

Lexile®: 440L, 80 words



Making sushi is easy! First, cook some rice.

When it is done, put it on a plate to cool.

Then lay a long bamboo mat on the table.

Put a sheet of seaweed down on the mat. Brush the seaweed with oil.

Cover the seaweed with rice.

Add fish, crabmeat, peppers, or anything you like.

Roll it up. Then, press it tightly.

Now, cut the roll into many small bites.

It's ready to eat, so grab some chopsticks and enjoy!

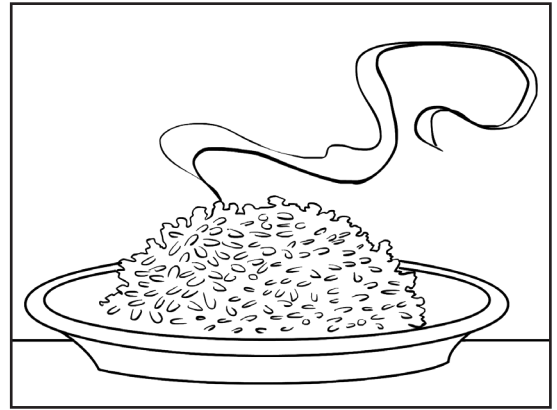
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Put a sheet of seaweed down on the mat. Brush the seaweed with oil.

Cover the seaweed with rice.

Add fish, crabmeat, peppers, or anything you like.

Roll it up. Then, press it tightly.

Now, cut the roll into many small bites.

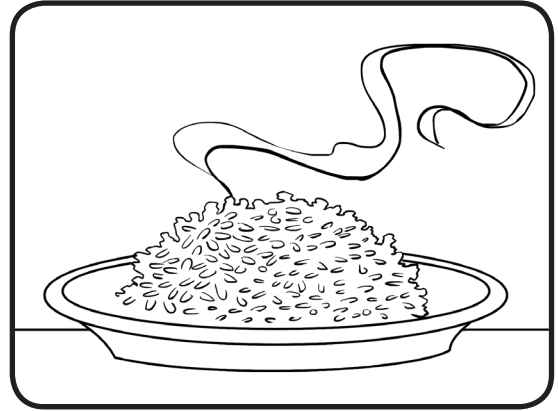
It's ready to eat, so grab some chopsticks and enjoy!

Accuracy: # of reading errors: _____ (Indep. = 0–2, Instr. = 3–5, Frust. = 6+)
Speed: To calculate: $4800 \div$ _____ (Reading time in seconds) = _____ WPM

Name _____

Making Sushi

Comprehension Questions

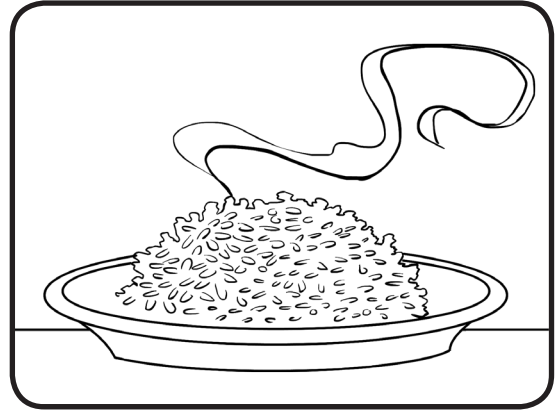


1. What is the first step for making sushi?
 - a. roll up the sushi
 - b. cook the rice
 - c. brush the seaweed with oil
 - d. cut the peppers and crabmeat
2. What do you put on the bamboo mat first?
 - a. seaweed
 - b. crabmeat
 - c. peppers
 - d. rice
3. To make fresh sushi, it would be good to live _____.
 - a. in the desert
 - b. on a mountain
 - c. near the sea
 - d. on a farm
4. The author of the story is trying to teach you _____.
 - a. how to use chopsticks
 - b. how to make a bamboo mat
 - c. how to cook rice
 - d. how to make sushi

Name _____

Making Sushi

Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)



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 - b. how to make a bamboo mat
 - c. how to cook rice
 - d. how to make sushi**

Name _____

word cards

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

seaweed

crabmeat

chopsticks

sushi

tightly

enjoy



Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



<div>-ice </div> <div>mice</div>	<div>-ife </div> <div>wife</div>	<div>-id </div> <div>kid</div>
---	---	---

Remember,

when **c** is followed by **e**, together they make the **s** sound.

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

Words to Sort

Write these words under the correct clue word.

life

nice

did

rife

kid

rice

skid

strife

twice



lid



mice



wife

Name: _____

Tornadoes

Written by Nari Carter

Illustrated by Jim Madsen

Lexile®: 330L, 139 words



The air outside is warm and moist. There are only a few clouds in the sky. It is a hot day.

Later in the day, cool air moves over the land. Wind speed picks up as the cool air meets the warm air.

Dark clouds fill the sky. The winds begin to swirl. A storm is brewing.

Then, a siren blows. It is a warning. A tornado might form.

Tornadoes form during spring and summer. They form when dry, cold air meets warm, moist air.

Tornadoes start in clouds. They are narrow funnels of wind.

Some tornadoes are large and powerful. They can tear trees out of the ground.

Many tornadoes are small. You may not even see them.

But, if you hear a siren, take cover. You only have a few minutes to get to a safe place.

Name: _____

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Accuracy: # of reading errors: _____ (Indep. = 0–3, Instr. = 4–7, Frust. = 8+)

Speed: To calculate: $8340 \div$ _____ (Reading time in seconds) = _____ WPM

Name _____

Tornadoes

Comprehension Questions

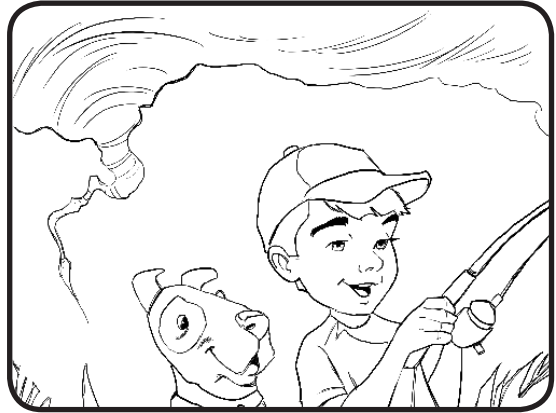


1. **Where do tornadoes begin?**
 - a. in trees
 - b. in clouds
 - c. in covered places
 - d. in a safe place
2. **A tornado forms when warm moist air meets _____.**
 - a. cold, dry air
 - b. dark clouds
 - c. narrow wind tunnels
 - d. cold, moist air
3. **What should you do if you hear a tornado siren?**
 - a. stay outside
 - b. stand by a tree
 - c. take cover
 - d. look for the tornado
4. **Why should you hurry to a safe place if you hear a siren?**
 - a. Tornadoes form quickly
 - b. Tornadoes can hide
 - c. Tornadoes form in clouds
 - d. Tornadoes are large and slow

Name _____

Tornadoes

Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)



1. **Where do tornadoes begin?**
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Name _____

word cards

Cut out the cards and practice learning the words.

outside

brewing

tornado

funnels

powerful

minutes

Name _____

ready
to spell

Words to Spell

Use the letters below to practice spelling the words from Ready to Spell. Write your words under the clue words. You may use a letter more than once.



-oke



poke

-one



bone

Name _____



**CLUE
WORDS**

Words to Sort

Write these words under the correct clue word.

yoke zone ride
bone tide poke
glide smoke stone



phone



joke



slide

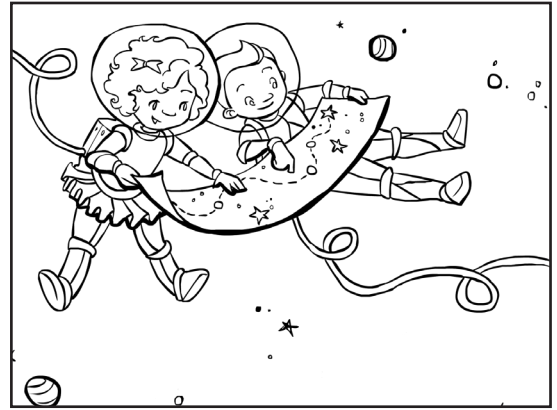
Name: _____

What Happened to Pluto?

Written by Nari Carter

Illustrated by Hollie Hibbert

Lexile®: 440L, 96 words



Earth is a planet. Mars is a planet.

Pluto **was** a planet. Now it is not.

Pluto was the farthest and smallest planet in our solar system.

Then, scientists said it wasn't a planet. So, what's up with that?

It's not that Pluto dropped out of space. Pluto is still out there.

Scientists just changed their ideas about what a planet is. Now, Pluto is called a dwarf planet.

Dwarf planets are too small to be planets.

Scientists believe there are other dwarf planets in our solar system.

Maybe you will find the next dwarf planet.

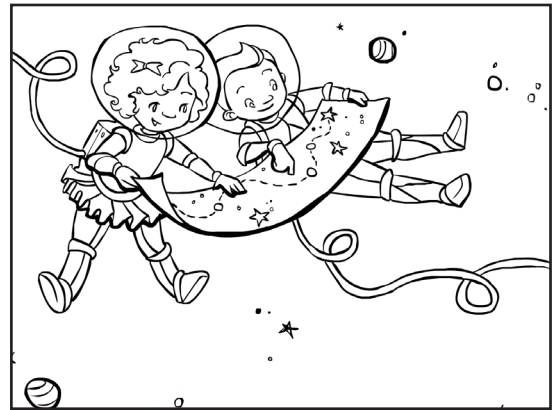
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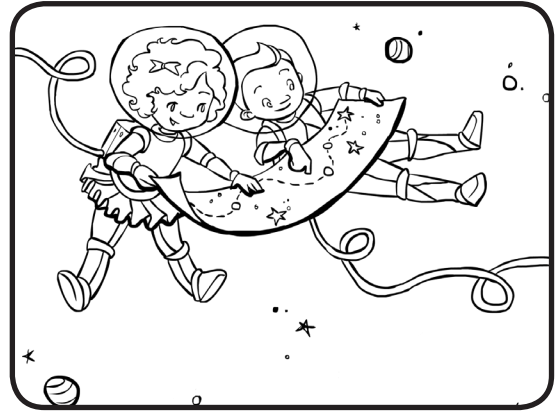
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Accuracy: # of reading errors: _____ (Indep. = 0–2, Instr. = 3–5, Frust. = 6+)
Speed: To calculate: $5760 \div$ _____ (Reading time in seconds) = _____ WPM

Name _____

What Happened to Pluto? Comprehension Questions

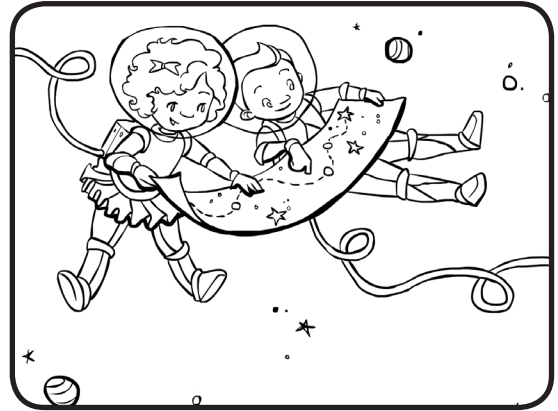


1. **What is Pluto called now?**
 - a. a dwarf planet
 - b. a solar system
 - c. a space dwarf
 - d. a solar dwarf
2. **Dwarf Planets are _____ than other planets.**
 - a. bigger
 - b. hotter
 - c. smaller
 - d. colder
3. **What do we learn about scientists from this passage?**
 - a. They go into space.
 - b. They change their ideas.
 - c. They think there is only one dwarf planet.
 - d. They think Pluto is a planet.
4. **What is the main idea of this passage?**
 - a. Pluto is too small to be a planet.
 - b. Pluto is far away.
 - c. Dwarf planets drop out of space every year.
 - d. All dwarf planets are called Pluto.

Name _____

What Happened to Pluto?

Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)



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word cards

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planet

farthest

system

smallest

solar

scientists