

Dear Second Grade Families,

You have been amazing this year! I've loved having you in my class and hope second grade was a wonderful experience for you. We learned so much and had so much fun! You are off to enjoy your summer break and I hope you get to relax and spend time with loved ones.

Enclosed with this letter is a packet to help reinforce all that you have learned this year. Any student who turns in their completed packet at the beginning of next school year will have the chance of earning a prize!

Remember you also have access to RAZ Kids along with other websites that we have used throughout the year. Don't forget to read, read, and read!

Have a great summer!

Love,

Your Second Grade Teacher





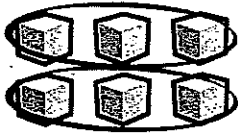
# Add Blocker

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the equal rows.

Write an equation that matches each array.



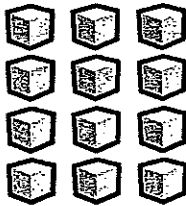
\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



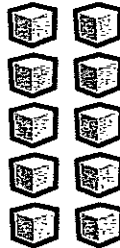
\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



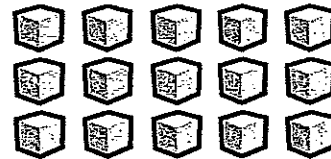
\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



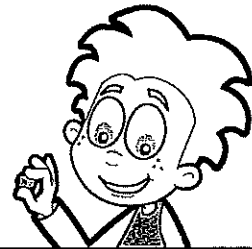
\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

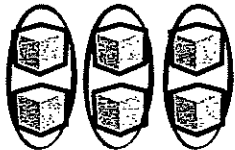


\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



Circle the equal columns.

Write an equation that matches each array.



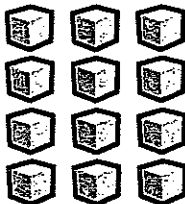
\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

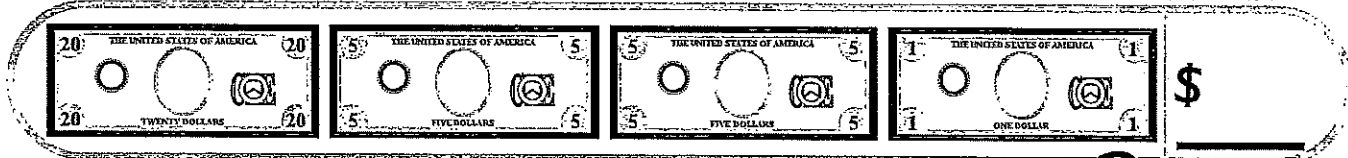
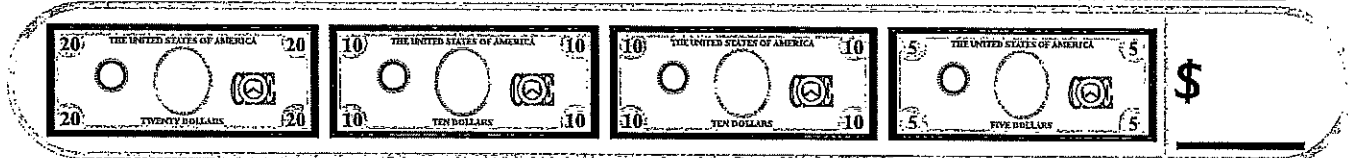


# Cash Dash

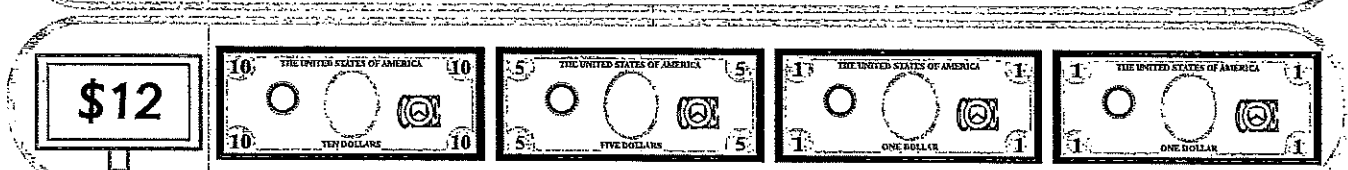
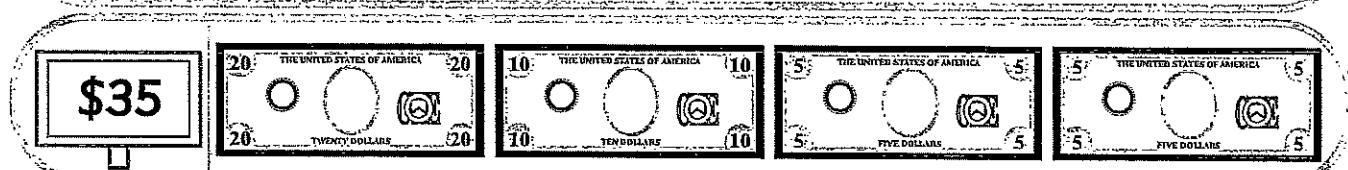
## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the total value of each set of coins or bills.



Color the coins and bills to show how you would pay the amount shown on each cash register.

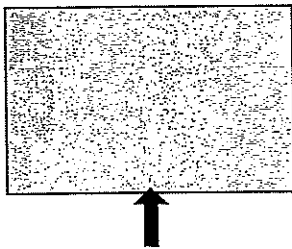




Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

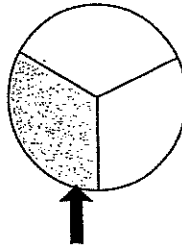
Label each part of the shapes below.  
Use these words: whole, half, third, fourth.

1



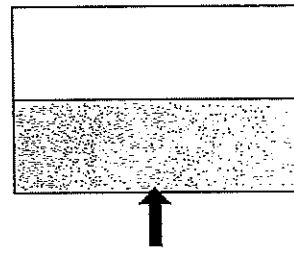
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2



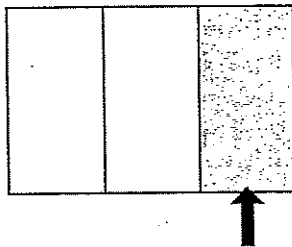
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3



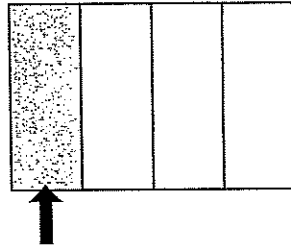
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4



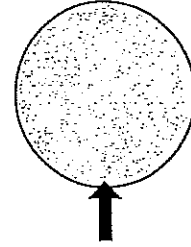
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5



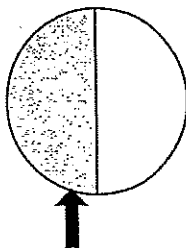
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6



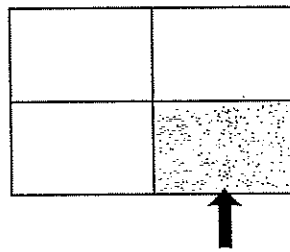
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7



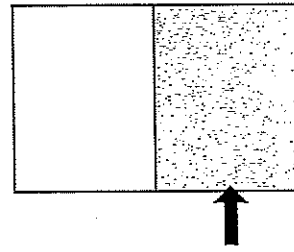
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8



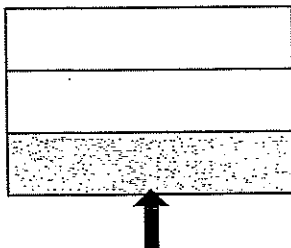
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9



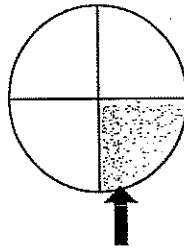
\_\_\_\_\_

10

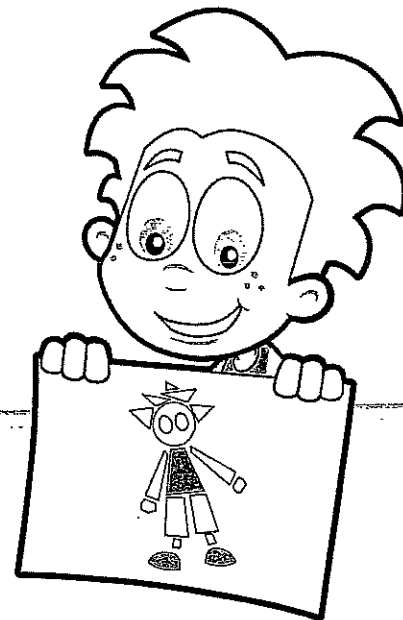


\_\_\_\_\_

11



\_\_\_\_\_





# Odd Balls

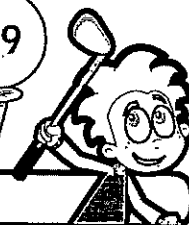
## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

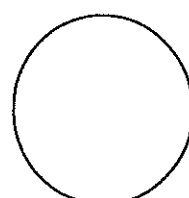
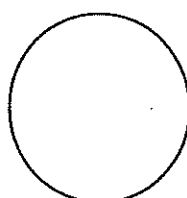
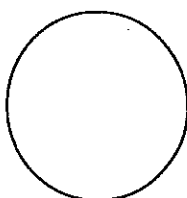
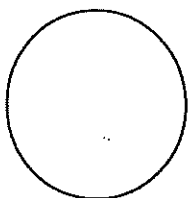
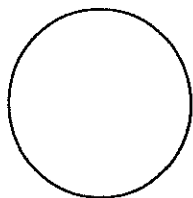
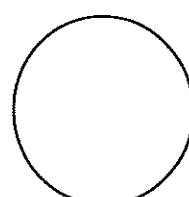
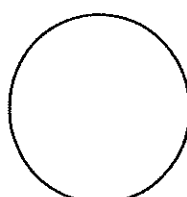
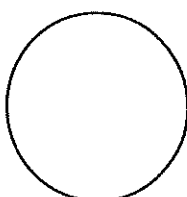
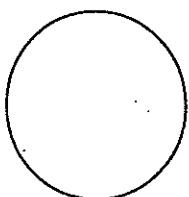
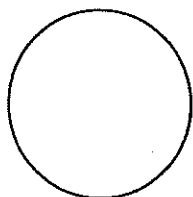
Circle all the even numbers.



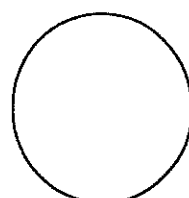
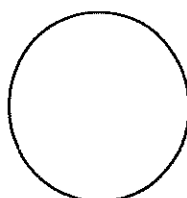
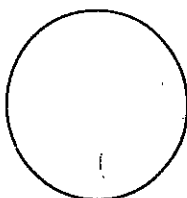
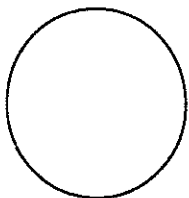
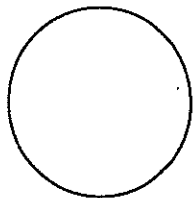
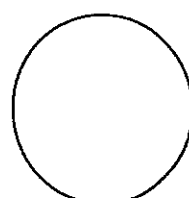
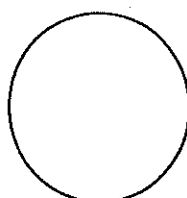
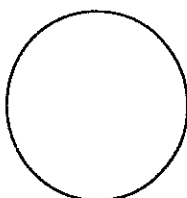
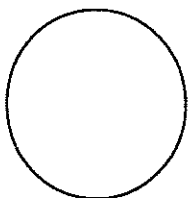
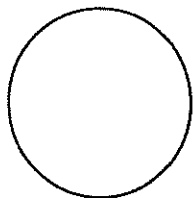
Circle all the odd numbers.



Write all the odd numbers from 1 to 20 on the golf balls below.



Write all the even numbers from 1 to 20 on the golf balls below.





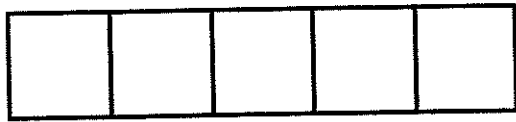
# Snip To Be Square

## Activity Sheet

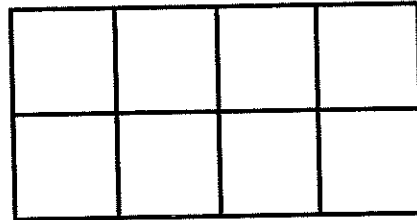
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Color the squares in each rectangle.

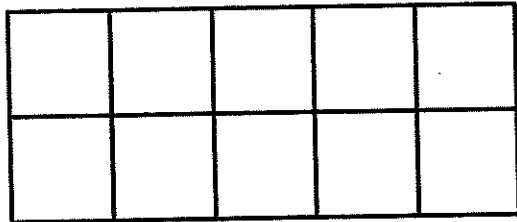
Then count to find how many squares make up each rectangle.



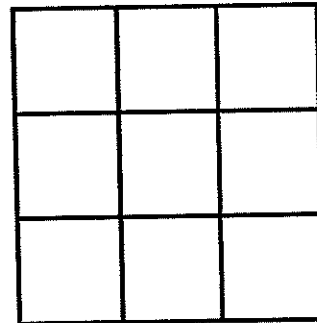
\_\_\_\_\_ squares



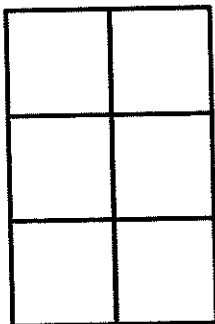
\_\_\_\_\_ squares



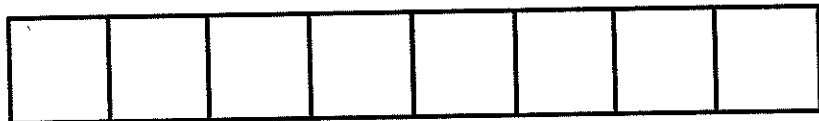
\_\_\_\_\_ squares



\_\_\_\_\_ squares



\_\_\_\_\_ squares



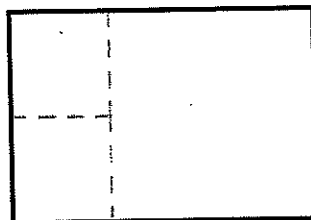
\_\_\_\_\_ squares

Draw same-size squares to divide each rectangle.

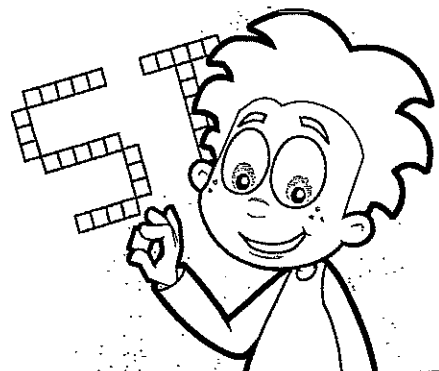
Then count how many squares make up each rectangle.



\_\_\_\_\_ squares



\_\_\_\_\_ squares





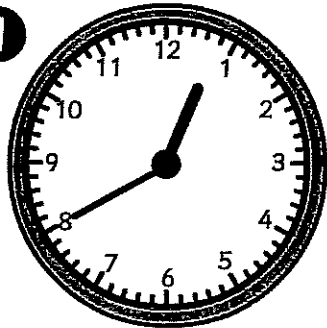
# Snoozing Time

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

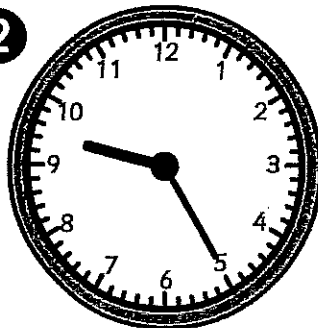
Write the digital time below each clock.  
The first one is done for you.

1

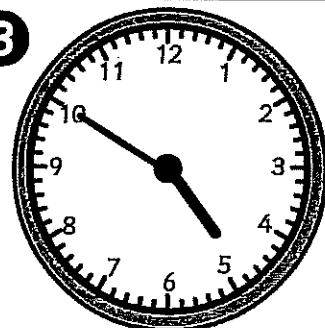


12:40

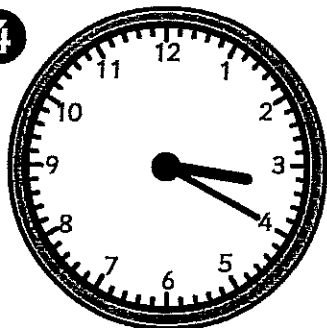
2



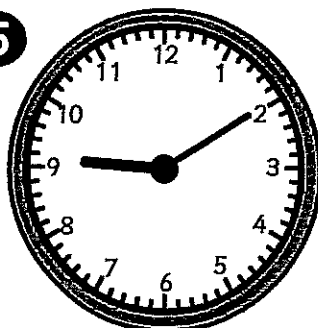
3



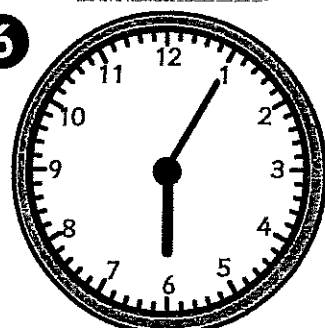
4



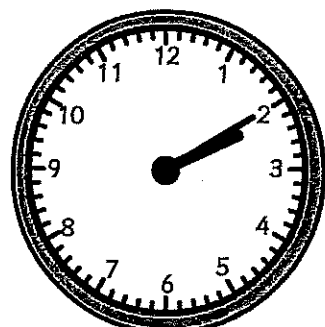
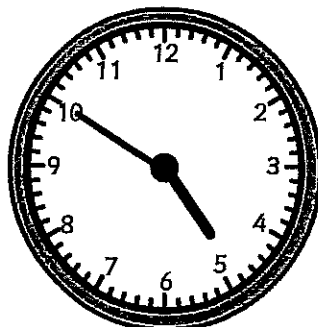
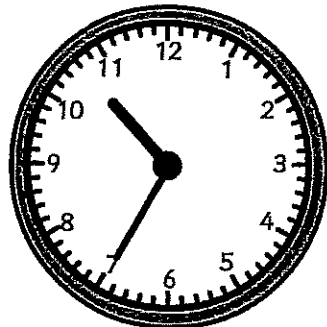
5



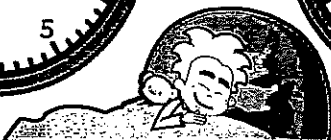
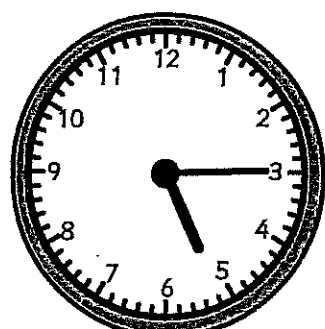
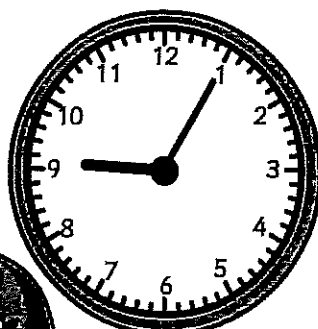
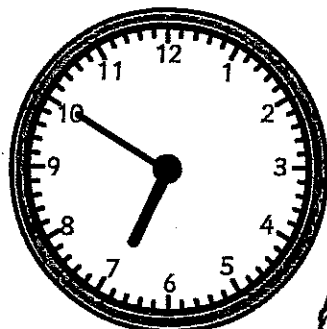
6



Match the time to the clock.



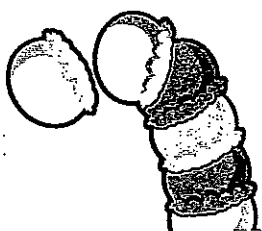
quarter after five | two ten | four fifty | ten thirty-five | ten to seven | five after nine



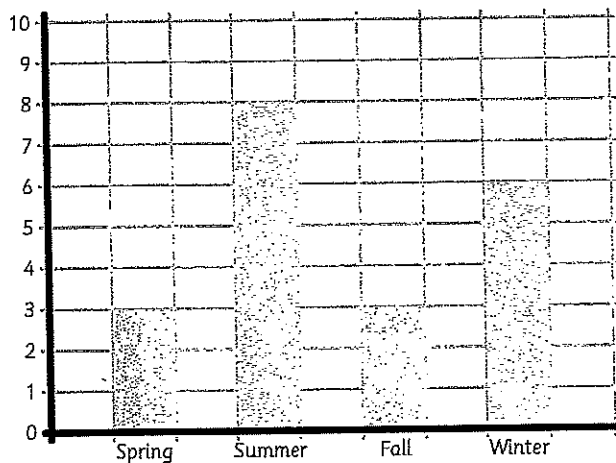


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty students were asked about vacations.  
Their answers are shown in the bar graphs.  
Use the bar graphs to answer the questions.



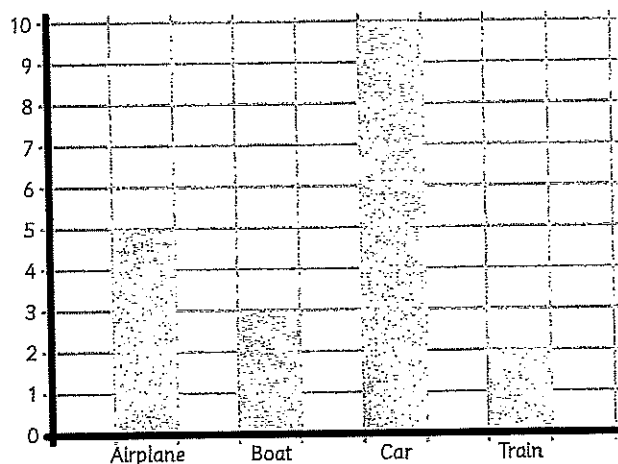
Favorite Season for Vacation



- 1 How many students best like to vacation in the fall? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many students best like to vacation in the winter? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many students would rather vacation in summer than in winter? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How many students would rather vacation in summer than in spring? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which season do the most students like to go on vacation? \_\_\_\_\_



Favorite Way to Travel



- 6 How many students best like to travel by car? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How many students best like to travel by boat? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How many students would rather travel by airplane than train? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 How many students would rather travel by car than train? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Which way to travel is the least favorite? \_\_\_\_\_





# Station Subtraction

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the differences.

① 
$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

② 
$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ - 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

③ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

④ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ - 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑤ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ - 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑥ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ - 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑦ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ - 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

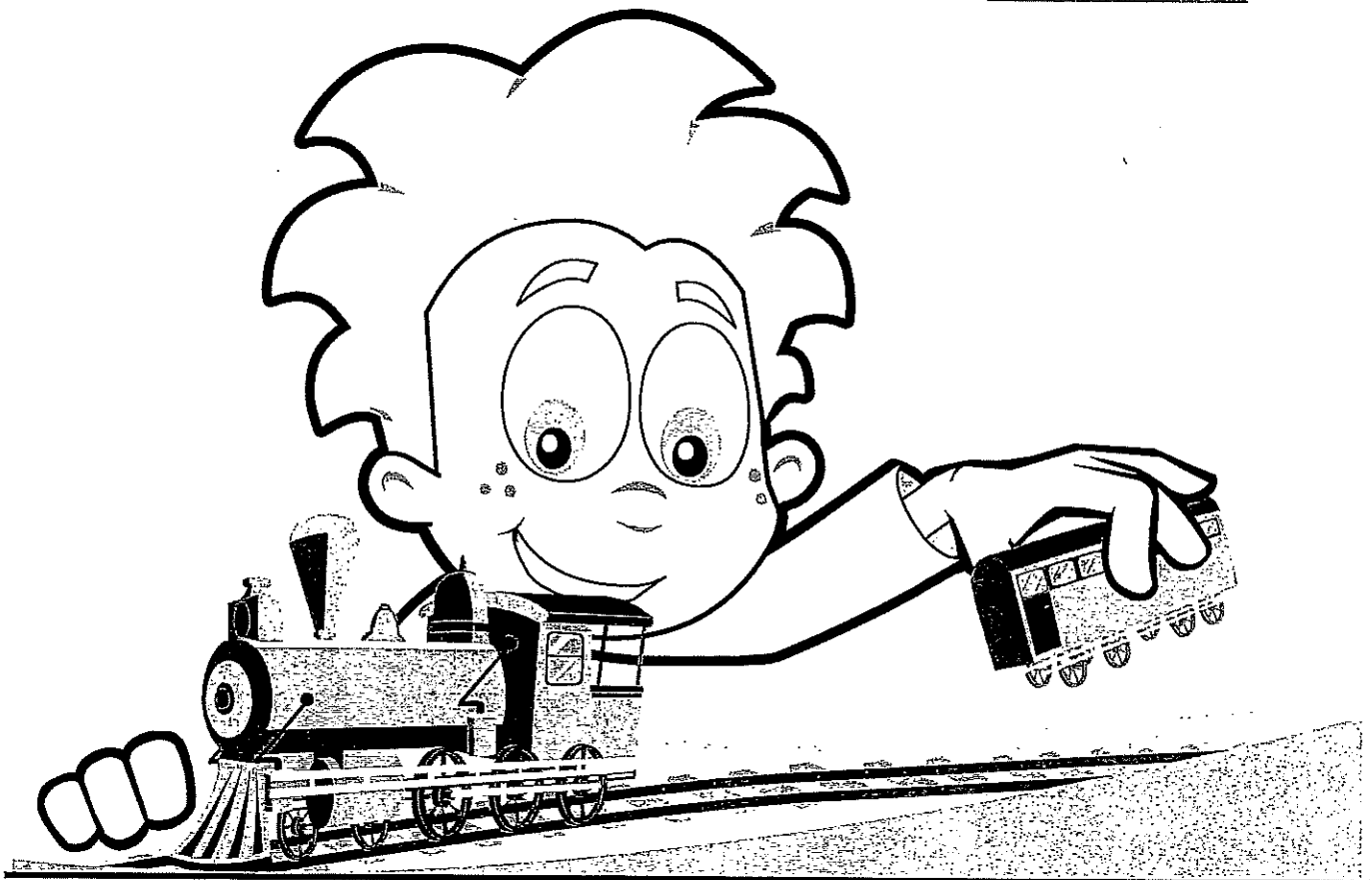
⑧ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ - 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑨  $97 - 49 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑩  $51 - 32 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑪  $46 - 18 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑫  $80 - 45 =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the sums.

① 
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

② 
$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 61 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

③ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

④ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑤ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ + 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑥ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑦ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

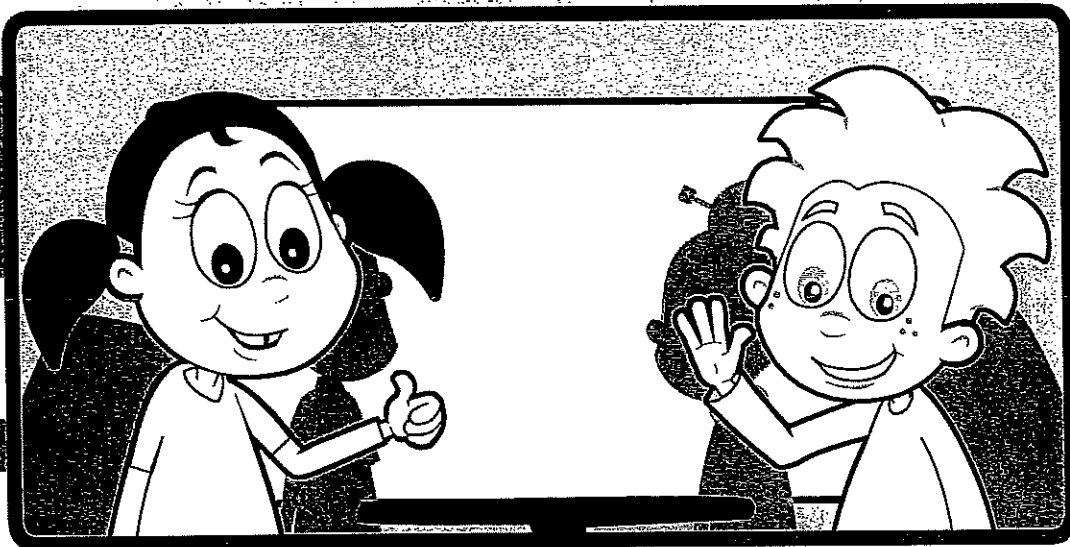
⑧ 
$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ + 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⑨  $14 + 66 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑩  $93 + 36 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑪  $10 + 32 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

⑫  $34 + 51 =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read each text.  
What is the author's purpose?

Are you wondering if poisonous frogs live near you?  
Only one kind of poisonous frog lives in the United States. It is the pickerel frog. It is found in the eastern United States. These frogs usually live in wooded areas away from where most people live.



**1** What is the purpose of this text?

**to describe      to explain      to answer a question**

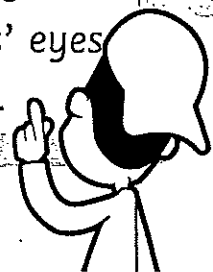
Frogs need to be near water. Their skin is smooth and damp. Their eyes bulge. They have narrow bodies and long back legs that help them to jump high.



**2** What is the purpose of this text?

**to describe      to explain      to answer a question**

Here is how to tell a frog from a toad. First, look at the skin. Frogs have smooth, damp skin, but most toads have wet, bumpy skin. Next, look at how it moves. Does it crawl more or hop more? If it mostly crawls, it is probably a toad. If it mostly hops, it is probably a frog. Finally, look at the eyes. Frogs' eyes stick out from their heads. Toads' eyes are usually golden.



**3** What is the purpose of this text?

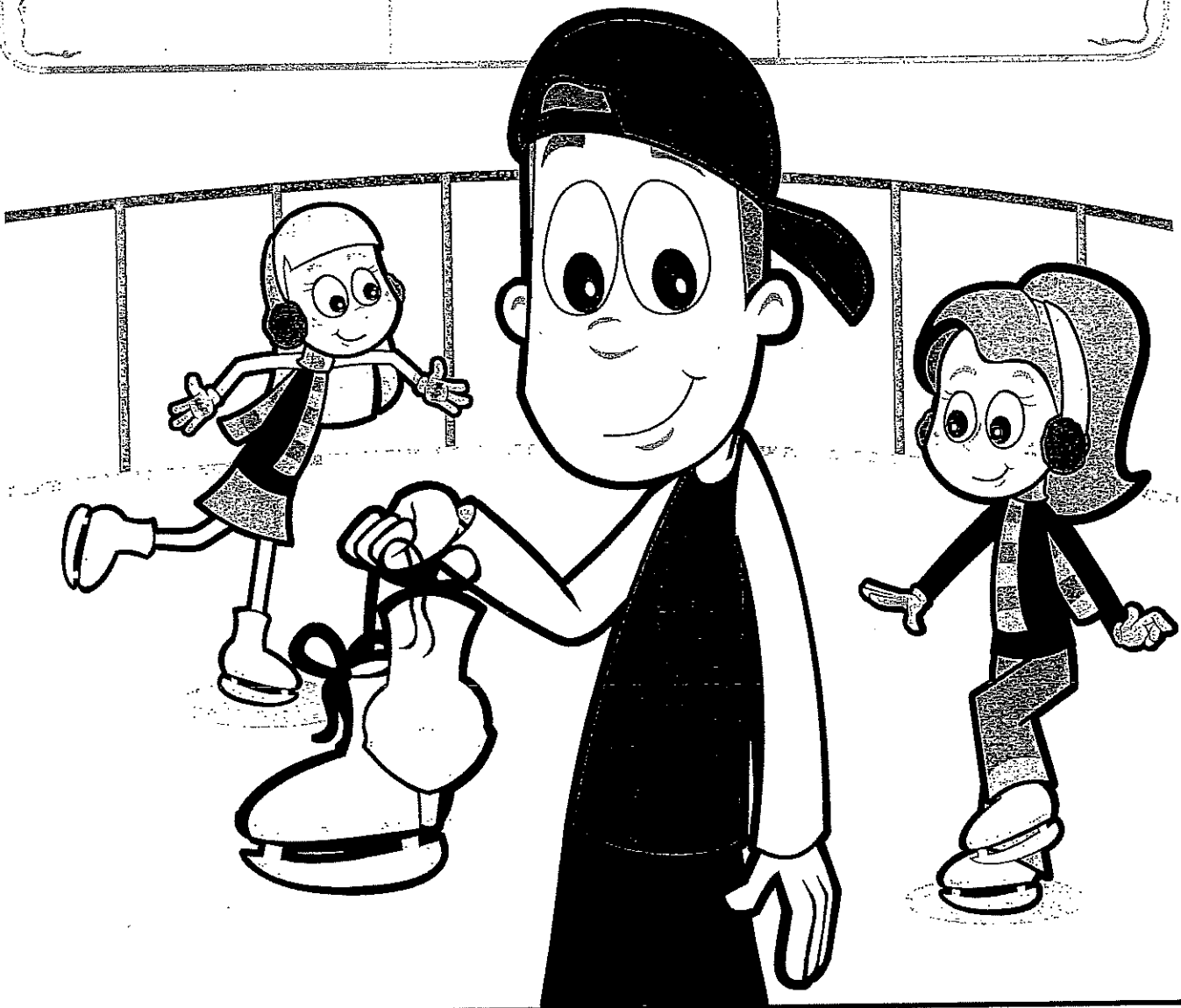
**to describe      to explain      to answer a question**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words and pictures to help you complete the chart.

Characters	Setting	Plot



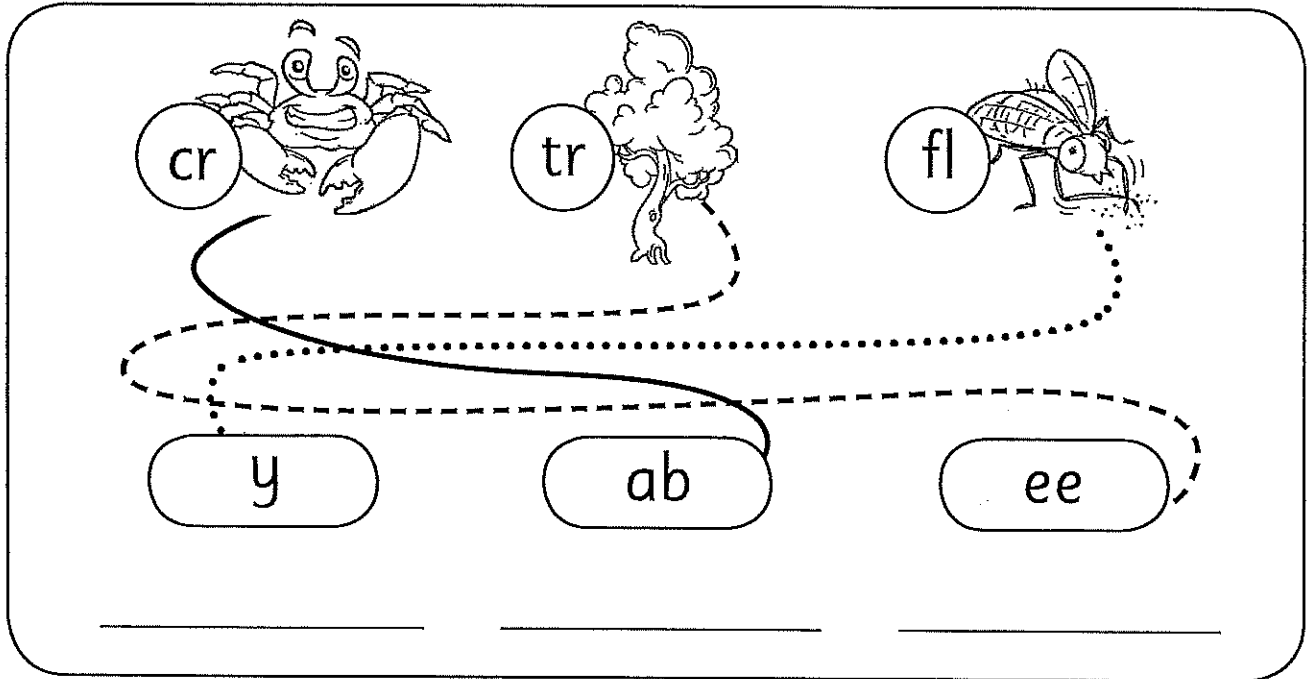
# Blends

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Initial sounds

### Lesson 111 • Worksheet 1

1 Follow the track. Write each word you make.



2 Complete each word with **pl**, **br** or **cl**. Draw a picture.

____ock	____ate	____oom

3 Color **sl** words red. Color **fr** words yellow.

frog	fridge	slug	fry
slip	slot	free	slam



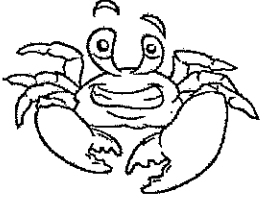
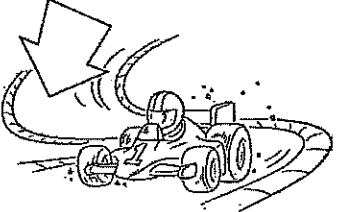
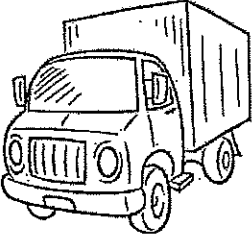

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

# Blends

Lesson 111 • Worksheet 2

1 Match each word to a picture.

	<input type="text" value="crab"/>	
	<input type="text" value="truck"/>	
	<input type="text" value="track"/>	
	<input type="text" value="tree"/>	
	<input type="text" value="cry"/>	
	<input type="text" value="friends"/>	

2 Read the clue. Write the word.

I have branches and green leaves. I am a t_____.	Trains can travel on me. I am a t_____.
I have lots of wheels. I can carry heavy things. I am a t_____.	I live in the sand. I have six legs. I am a c_____.

# Reading

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 111 • Worksheet 3

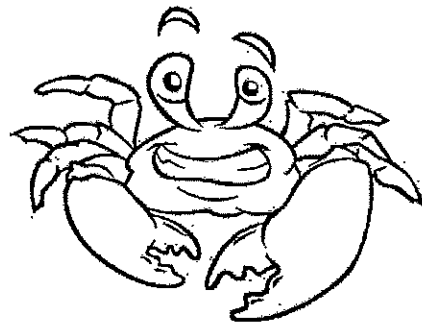
### 1 Read the text.

Brad is a crab. He wanted to see the world. He wanted to go on a trip. Brad the crab walked up the track.

Underline the correct answer.

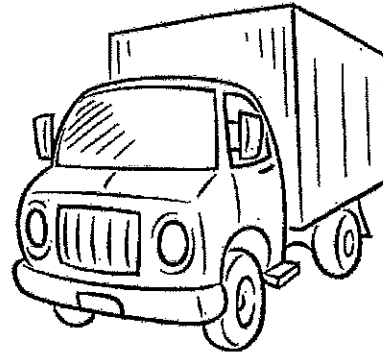
### 2 What is Brad?

- he is a truck
- he is a crab
- he is a track
- he is a trip



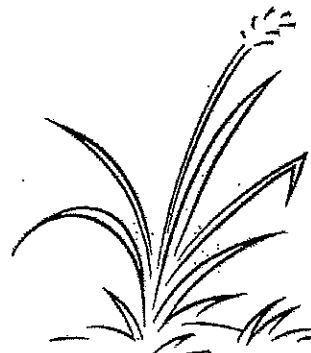
### 3 What did Brad want to see?

- the crab
- the truck
- the world
- the friends



### 4 Where did Brad walk?

- to the park
- up the track
- to the trees
- on the grass



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Check

# Blends

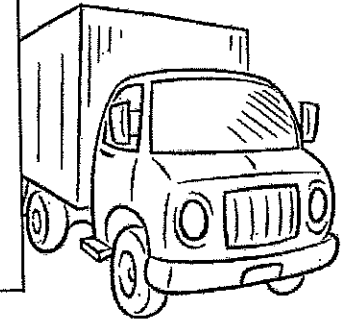
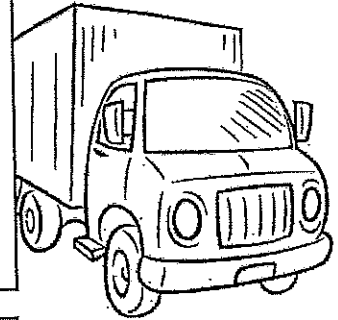
Lesson 111 • Worksheet 4

1 Write the words on the correct truck.

track  
truck  
crash  
try  
crab  
crown

cr

tr



2 Complete the sentences.

friends cry truck trip

Brad wants to go on a \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is stuck, and so is Brad.

Brad the crab had a bit of a \_\_\_\_\_.

The three crabs are Brad's \_\_\_\_\_.



# Syllables

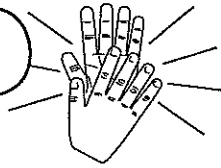
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 112 • Worksheet 1

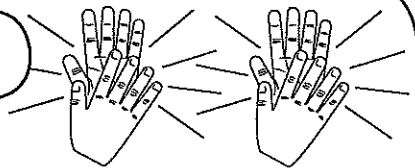
- 1 Clap the syllables as you say each word.  
Write the words in the correct boxes.

cup happy eating cake  
wombat hotter crab slam

1 clap



2 claps



- 2 Color 1 syllable words **blue**. Color 2 syllable words **yellow**.

flower

Brad

track

Flossy

clam

plum

crying

sister

Name \_\_\_\_\_

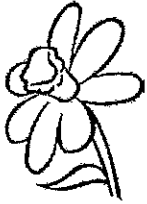
## Spelling

# Syllables

Lesson 112 • Worksheet 2

- 1 Write the missing syllable to complete each word.

rot er bit on ing



flow\_\_\_\_\_



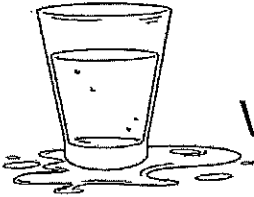
car\_\_\_\_\_



lem\_\_\_\_\_



rab\_\_\_\_\_



wat\_\_\_\_\_



eat\_\_\_\_\_



ex\_\_\_\_\_cise



sleep\_\_\_\_\_

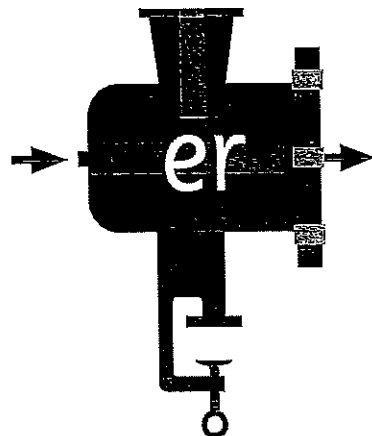
- 2 Join each word to the **er** machine. Write each word you make.

help

long

hard

small



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary

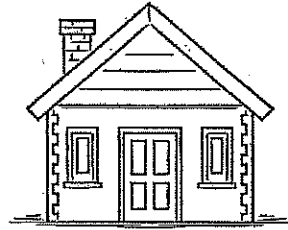
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 112 • Worksheet 3

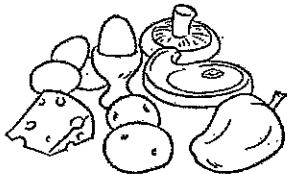
1 Match each picture to a word.



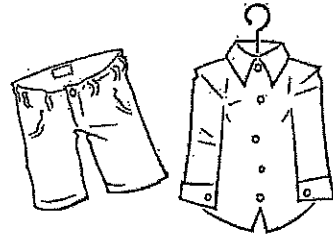
food



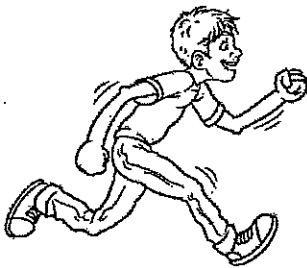
water



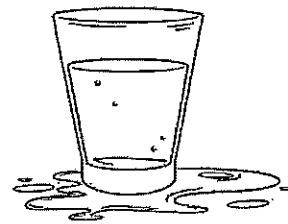
exercise



sleep



home



clothes

2 Trace and copy.



healthy

exercise

Name \_\_\_\_\_

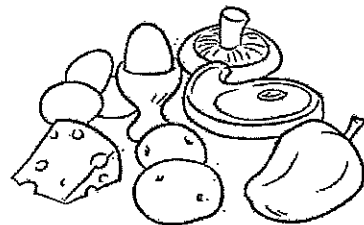
# Syllables

Lesson 112 • Worksheet 4

## Check

1 Write the words in the correct box.

water home sleep  
healthy growing food



1 syllable

2 syllables

2 Complete the sentences.

grow water clothes eat

I need food to \_\_\_\_\_.

I need \_\_\_\_\_ to drink.

Exercise helps us to live and \_\_\_\_\_.

We need \_\_\_\_\_ to wear.



# igh

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Phonics

### Lesson 116 • Worksheet 1

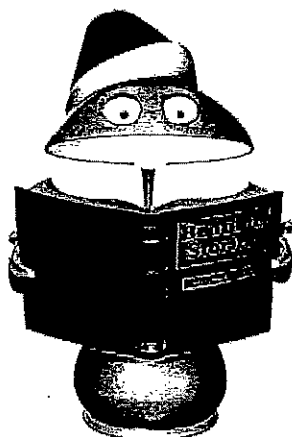
1 Join the **igh** words to Nighty night light.

high

knight

sing

fight



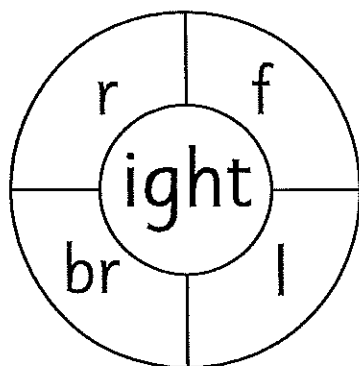
skip

night

sigh

like

2 Use the wheel to make words. Write the words.



light \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the labels.



kn \_\_\_\_\_



n \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# igh

## Read and write

Lesson 116 • Worksheet 2

1 Complete the sentences.

night Bird high

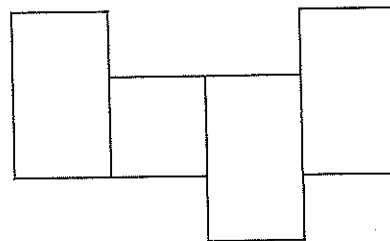
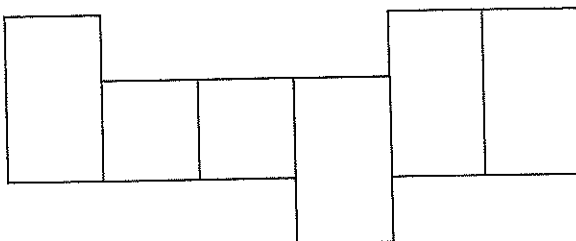
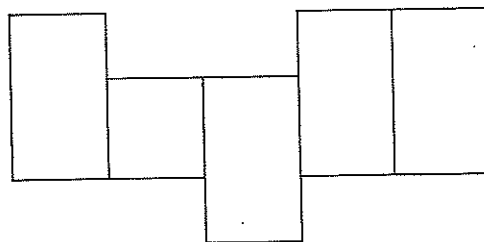
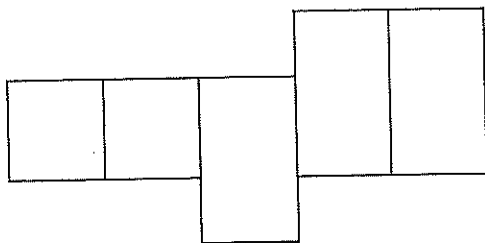
"I like to fly," said \_\_\_\_\_.

"I can fly \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky," said Bat.

Bat can fly all \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Guess the word by its shape. Write each word in a box.

high night knight light



# Vocabulary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 116 • Worksheet 3

1 Join the two words together. Write each new word.

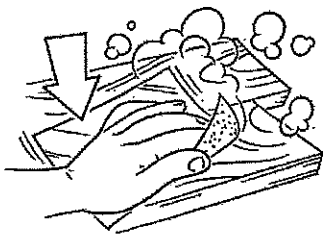
moon + light = \_\_\_\_\_

good + night = \_\_\_\_\_

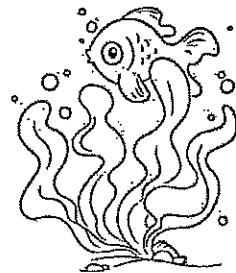
sand + paper = \_\_\_\_\_

ice + cube = \_\_\_\_\_

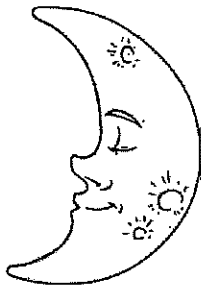
2 Join each word to a picture.



moonlight



goodnight



sandpaper

seaweed



3 Make two more compound words.



\_\_\_\_\_ light



\_\_\_\_\_ light

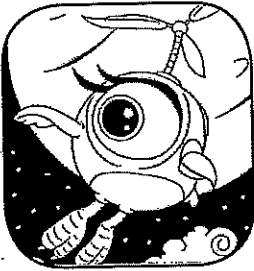
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Check

# igh

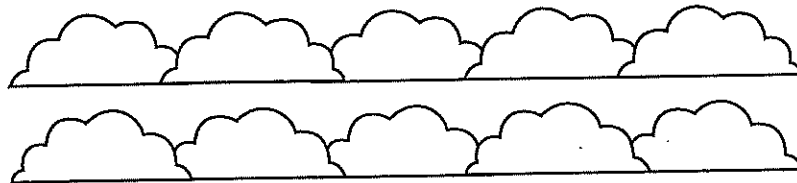
Lesson 116 • Worksheet 4

- 1 Circle the **i\_e** words. Color the **\_igh** words blue.  
Color the **\_y** words red.

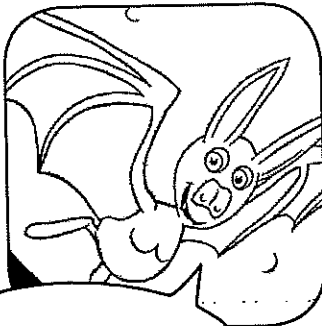


“I like to fly,” said Bird. “I can fly high.” “I like to fly high,” said Bat. “The sky is mine.” “Sigh,” said the Moon.

Color a cloud each time you find a word.



- 2 Write a sentence using Bat's word.



moonlight

---

---

---

---



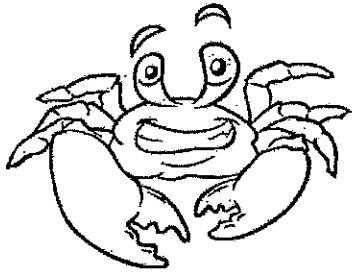
# Verbs

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Action verbs

### Lesson 119 • Worksheet 1

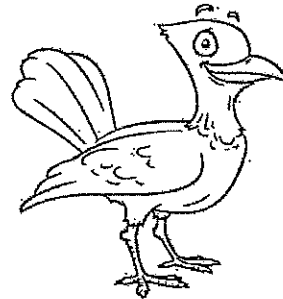
1 Match the animal to the correct verb.



fly

hop

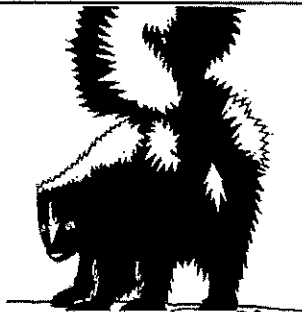
crawl



swoop

wriggle

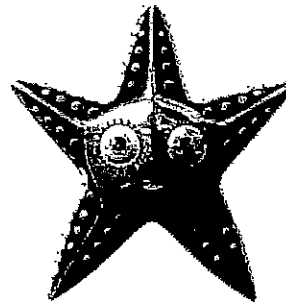
creep



swim

run

fly



pounce

creep

stomp

2 Color the action verbs.

dance

skate

T-shirt

run

catch

hop

glasses

throw

jump

feet





Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Verbs

Lesson 119 • Worksheet 2

## Saying verbs

1 Match each saying verb to its picture.

	shout	
	sing	
	giggle	
	speak	

2 Cross out the word **says**. Choose a better verb from the list.

hisses barks roars asks

“What’s the time?” says Tick tock clock. \_\_\_\_\_

“I love to bake cakes,” says Jake the snake. \_\_\_\_\_

“Let’s go and play!” says Tom the dog. \_\_\_\_\_

“Vroom, vroom!” says Fast As. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Color the saying verbs.

shouts

runs

asks

screams

hops

# Verbs

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read and write

## Lesson 119 • Worksheet 3

1 Circle the verbs.

Frank the skunk runs and stomps his feet. Blue wing hops along the ground and glides in the air. Brad the crab scuttles across the sand.

Color a starfish each time you find a verb.



2 Complete each sentence.

walks   pounces   clings   flaps

Roary the lion runs and \_\_\_\_\_ on his food.

Coco the starfish \_\_\_\_\_ onto rocks with her feet.

Brad the crab \_\_\_\_\_ sideways on his eight legs.

Blue bird \_\_\_\_\_ his wings to fly.

## 1 Circle the action verbs.

Dan plays soccer on Saturdays. He runs, jumps, kicks and scores a goal! The crowd claps and cheers for Dan.

Color a ball each time you find an action verb.



## 2 Color the right verb. Cross out the wrong one.

“I live in a lovely nest,”   Blue wing.

“Let’s scribble a picture!”

Scribble stick.

“Shh! I need a little nap,”

Happy nap.

“It’s time to lay my egg,”   Meg the hen.

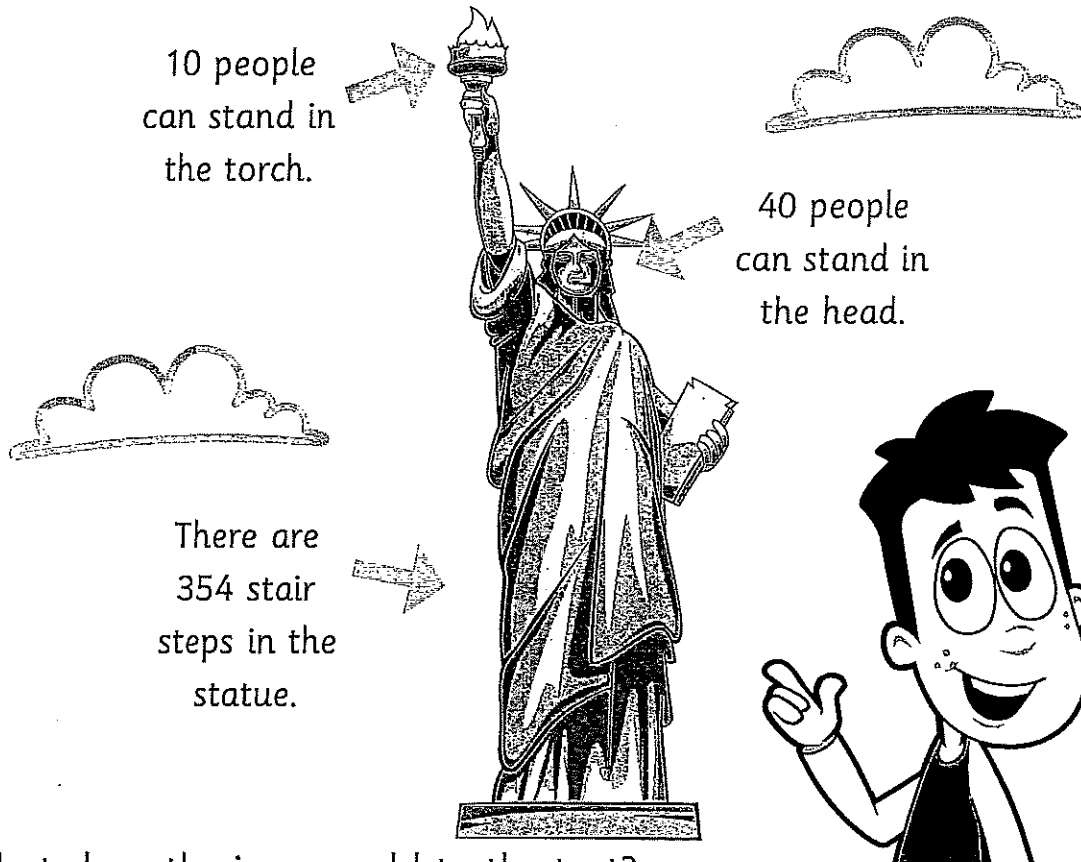


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the text and look at the image.

It is always fun to visit the Statue of Liberty.

Plan to wait. There can be long lines.



1 What does the image add to the text?

---

---

The Empire State building is fun during the day and night.  
During the day, you can see many buildings.  
At night, you can see all the lights.

Empire State Building	
8 AM to 2 AM The last elevator leaves at 1:15 AM	Open 365 days a year

2 What does the chart add to the text?

---

---



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the passages.

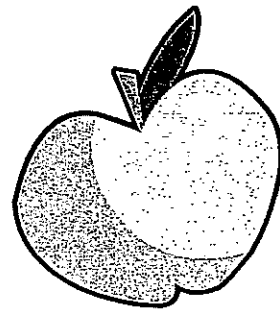
### Pine Trees

There are many kinds of pine trees.  
They can look very different,  
but all pines have tall trunks covered in bark.  
They all grow green needles.  
Some trees lose their leaves, but not pine trees.  
The needles stay on the tree all year long.  
Many pine trees grow pinecones.  
The pinecones can grow new pine trees.

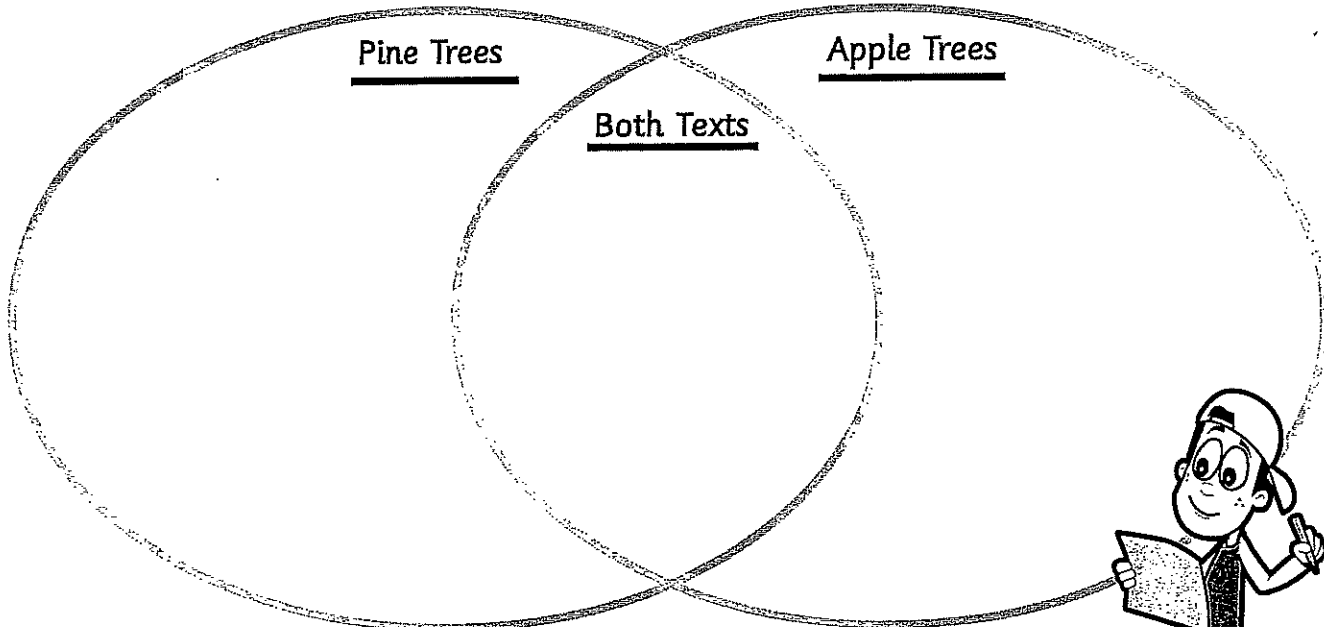


### Apple Trees

Apple trees have long branches.  
They have tall trunks covered in bark.  
They grow green leaves in the spring.  
In the fall, the leaves fall off.  
In the winter, the branches are bare.  
In the spring, the trees grow flowers.  
The flowers help the apples to grow in the summer.  
The apples have seeds.  
These seeds can grow new apple trees.



Compare and contrast "Pine Trees" with "Apple Trees".





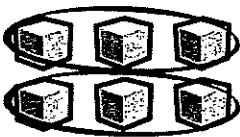
# Add Blocker - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

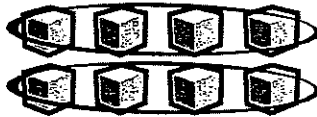
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the equal rows.

Write an equation that matches each array.



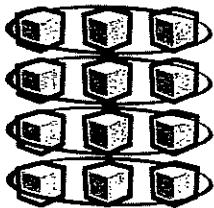
$$\underline{3} + \underline{3} = \underline{6}$$



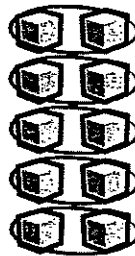
$$\underline{4} + \underline{4} = \underline{8}$$



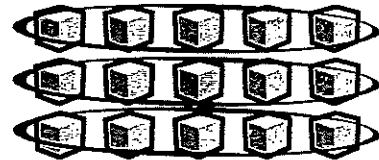
$$\underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} = \underline{6}$$



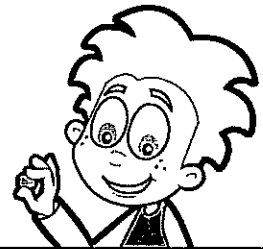
$$\underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} = \underline{12}$$



$$\underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} = \underline{10}$$

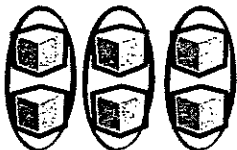


$$\underline{5} + \underline{5} + \underline{5} = \underline{15}$$

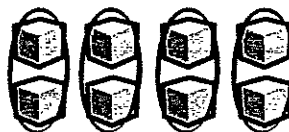


Circle the equal columns.

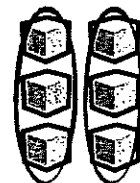
Write an equation that matches each array.



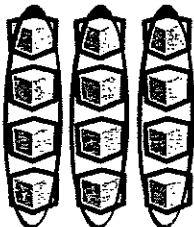
$$\underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} = \underline{6}$$



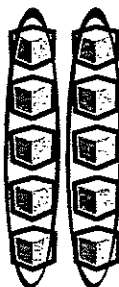
$$\underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} + \underline{2} = \underline{8}$$



$$\underline{3} + \underline{3} = \underline{6}$$



$$\underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} = \underline{12}$$



$$\underline{5} + \underline{5} = \underline{10}$$



$$\underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} = \underline{15}$$



# Cash Dash - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

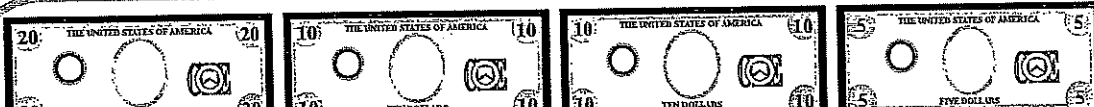
Find the total value of each set of coins or bills.


 **43¢**

 **86¢**

 **27¢**

 **68¢**

 **\$45**

 **\$31**


Color the coins and bills to show how you would pay the amount shown on each cash register.



**62¢** 

**48¢** 

**\$35** 

**\$12** 





# Half and Craft - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

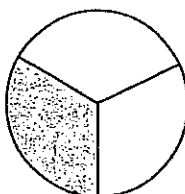
Label each part of the shapes below.  
Use these words: whole, half, third, fourth.

1



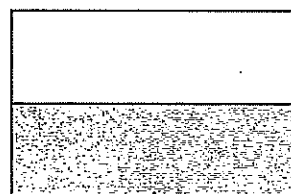
whole

2



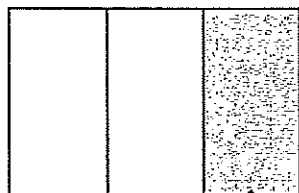
third

3



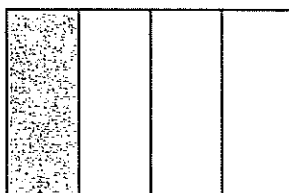
half

4



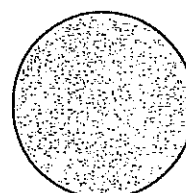
third

5



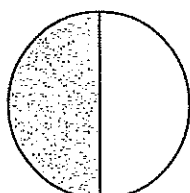
fourth

6



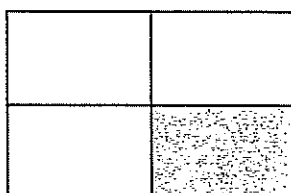
whole

7



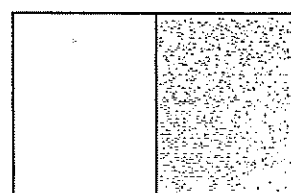
half

8



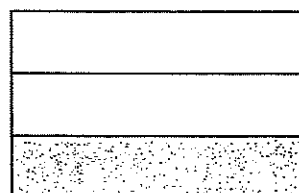
fourth

9



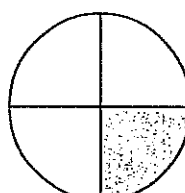
half

10

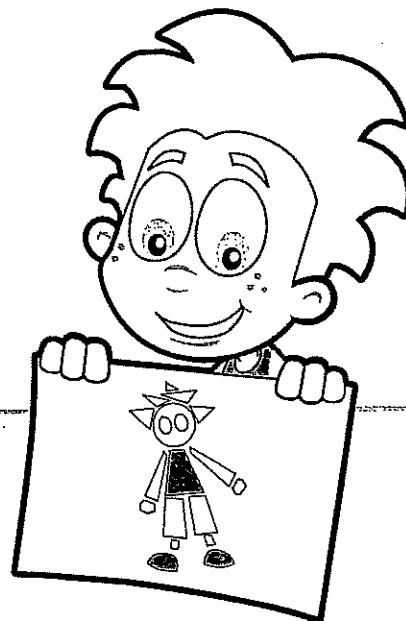


third

11



fourth



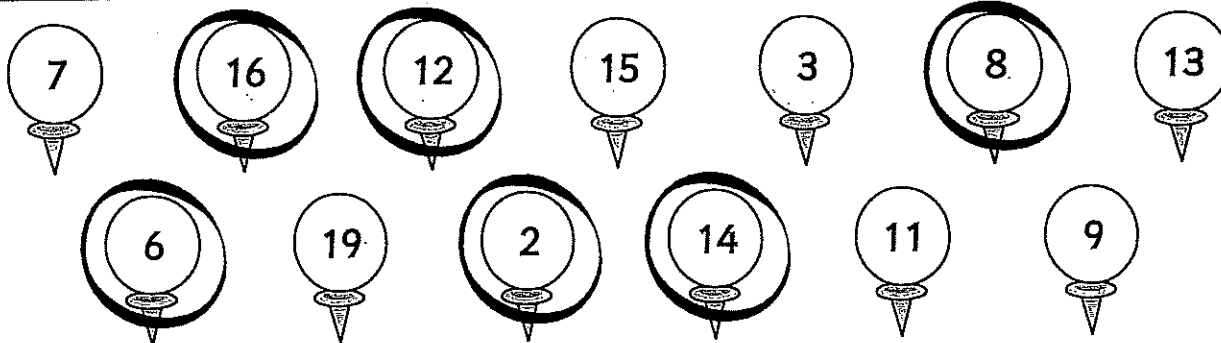


# Odd Balls - Answer Key

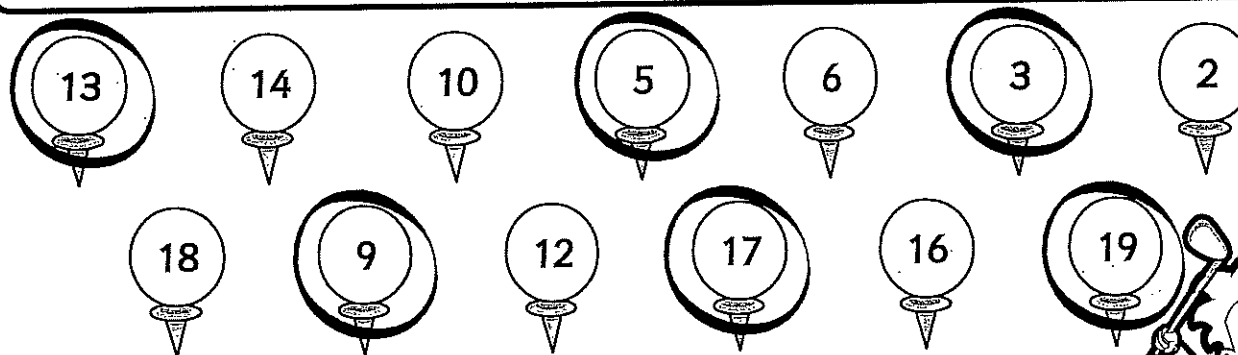
## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

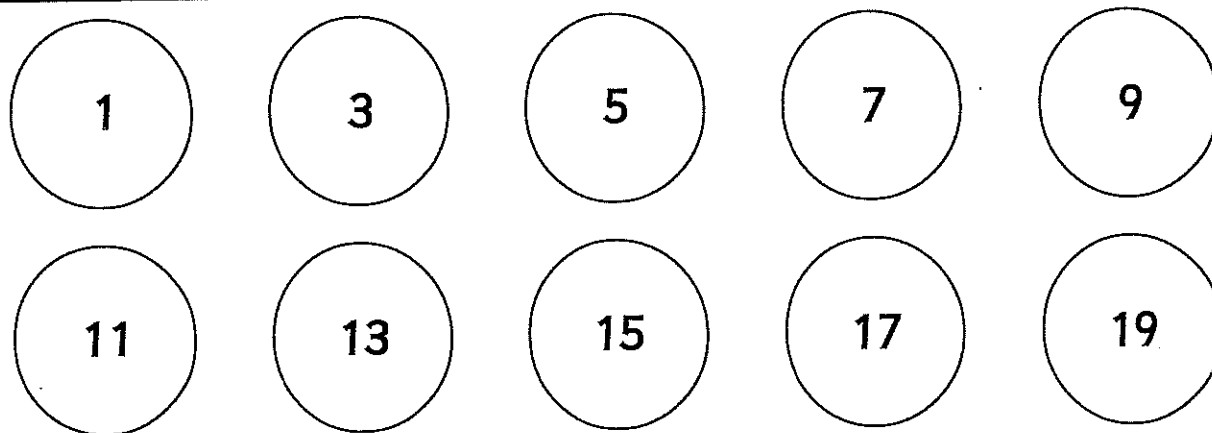
Circle all the even numbers.



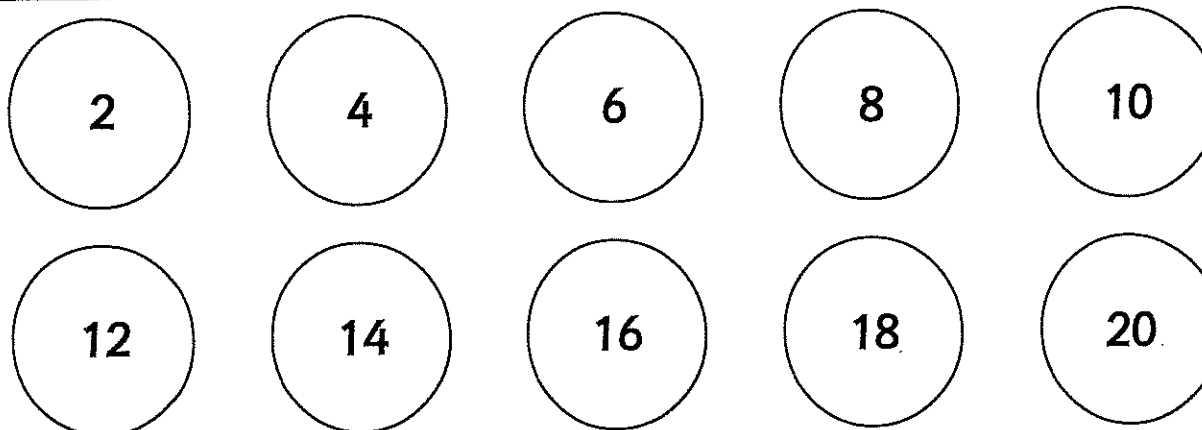
Circle all the odd numbers.



Write all the odd numbers from 1 to 20 on the golf balls below.



Write all the even numbers from 1 to 20 on the golf balls below.





# Snip To Be Square - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

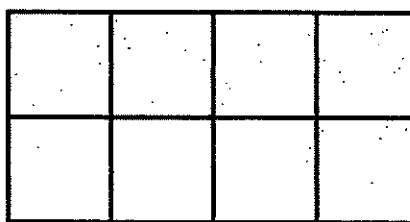
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Color the squares in each rectangle.

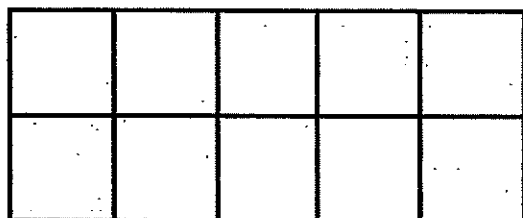
Then count to find how many squares make up each rectangle.



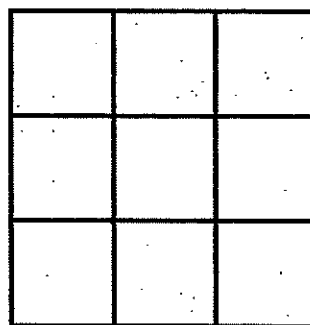
5 squares



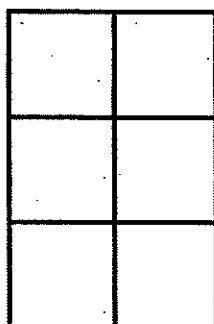
8 squares



10 squares



9 squares



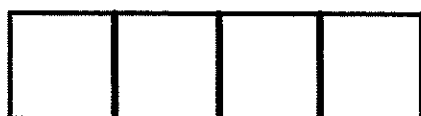
6 squares



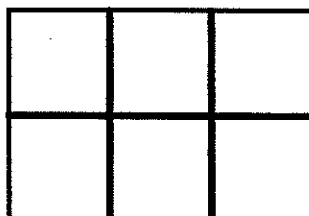
8 squares

Draw same-size squares to divide each rectangle.

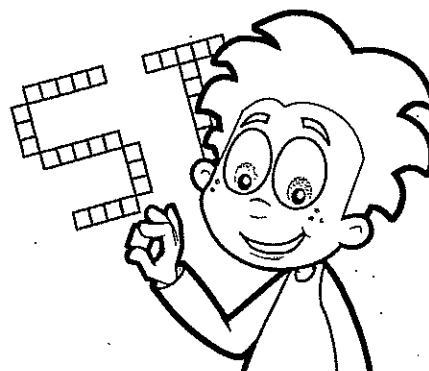
Then count how many squares make up each rectangle.



4 squares



6 squares





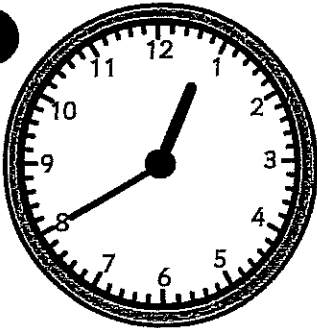
# Snoozing Time - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

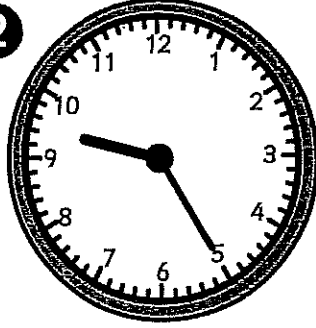
Write the digital time below each clock.  
The first one is done for you.

1



12:40

2



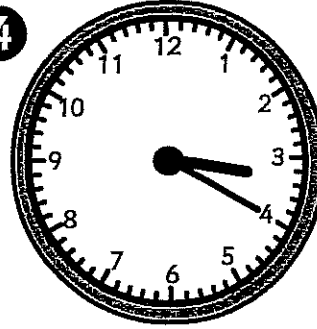
9:25

3



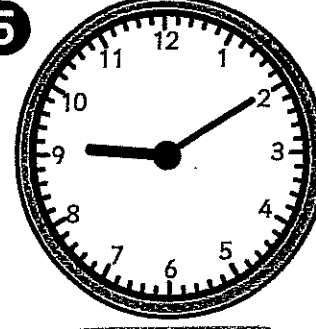
4:50

4



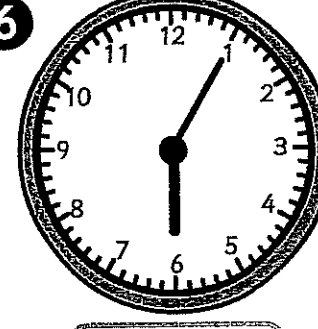
3:20

5



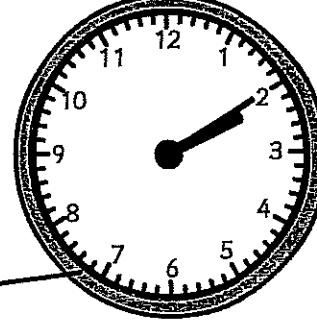
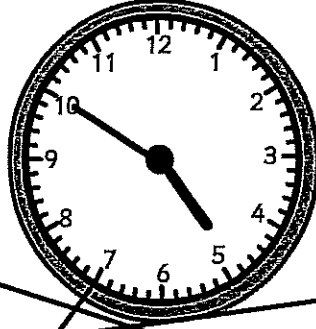
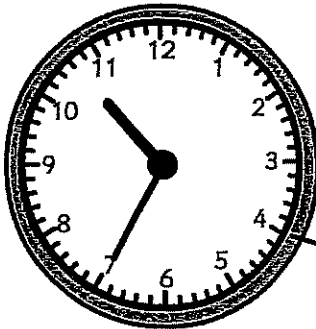
9:10

6

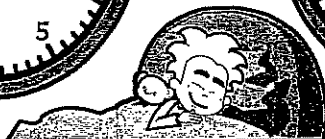
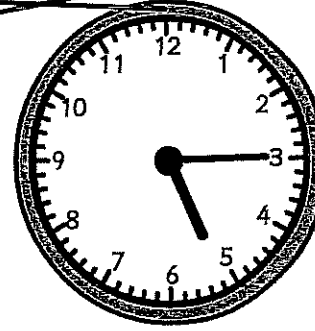
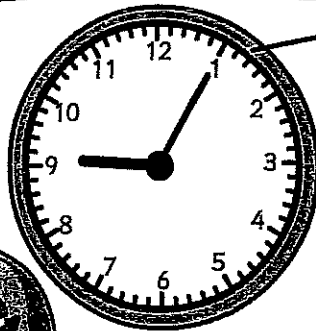
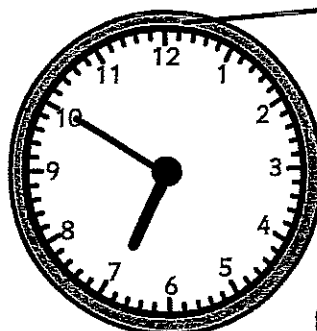


6:05

Match the time to the clock.



quarter after five | two ten | four fifty | ten thirty-five | ten to seven | five after nine





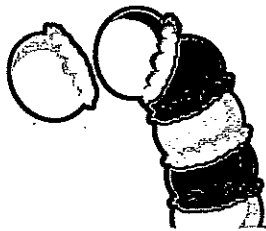
# Speedy Pete - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

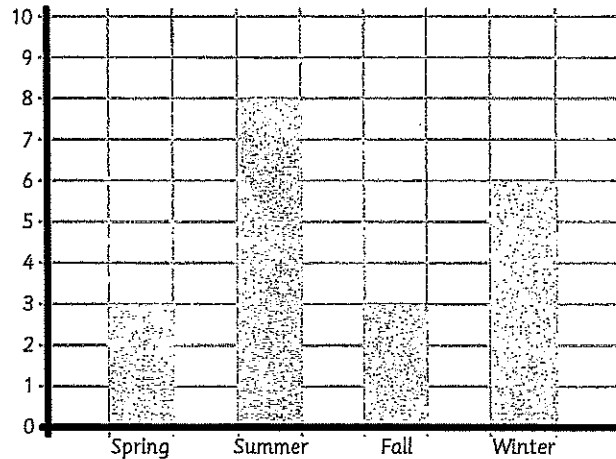
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty students were asked about vacations.  
Their answers are shown in the bar graphs.  
Use the bar graphs to answer the questions.



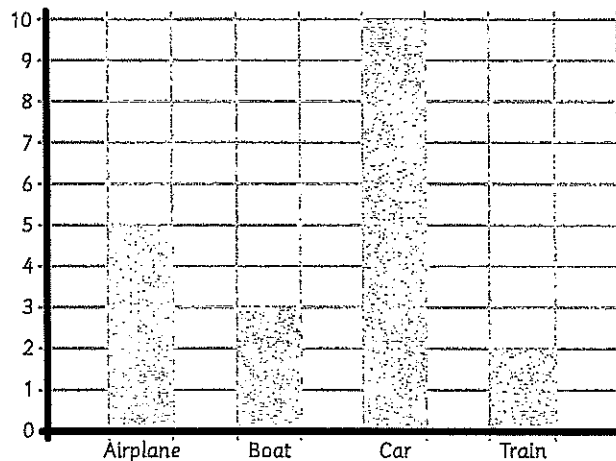
Favorite Season for Vacation



- 1 How many students best like to vacation in the fall? 3
- 2 How many students best like to vacation in the winter? 6
- 3 How many students would rather vacation in summer than in winter? 2
- 4 How many students would rather vacation in summer than in spring? 5
- 5 Which season do the most students like to go on vacation? summer



Favorite Way to Travel



- 6 How many students best like to travel by car? 10
- 7 How many students best like to travel by boat? 3
- 8 How many students would rather travel by airplane than train? 3
- 9 How many students would rather travel by car than train? 8
- 10 Which way to travel is the least favorite? train



# Station Subtraction - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the differences.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 75 \\ - 25 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 49 \\ - 31 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 82 \\ - 47 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 53 \\ - 26 \\ \hline 27 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 66 \\ - 57 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 23 \\ - 18 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 72 \\ - 35 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

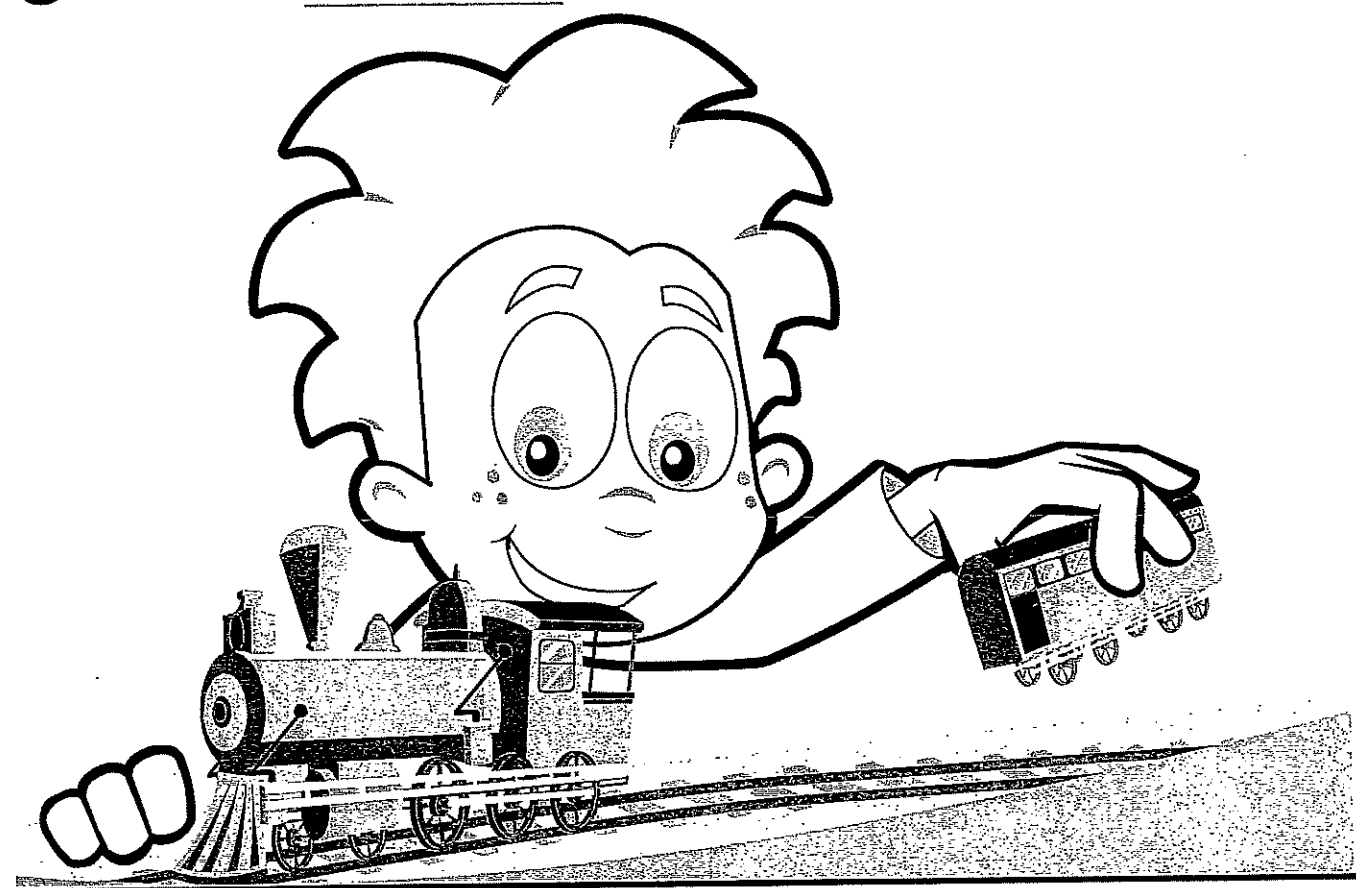
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 39 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 27 \end{array}$$

$$9 \quad 97 - 49 = \underline{48}$$

$$10 \quad 51 - 32 = \underline{19}$$

$$11 \quad 46 - 18 = \underline{28}$$

$$12 \quad 80 - 45 = \underline{35}$$





# Train of Thought - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the sums.

1

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$$

2

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 61 \\ \hline 150 \end{array}$$

3

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 40 \\ \hline 126 \end{array}$$

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ + 26 \\ \hline 79 \end{array}$$

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ + 57 \\ \hline 91 \end{array}$$

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 32 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$

7

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ + 35 \\ \hline 97 \end{array}$$

8

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ + 50 \\ \hline 125 \end{array}$$

9

$$14 + 66 = \underline{80}$$

10

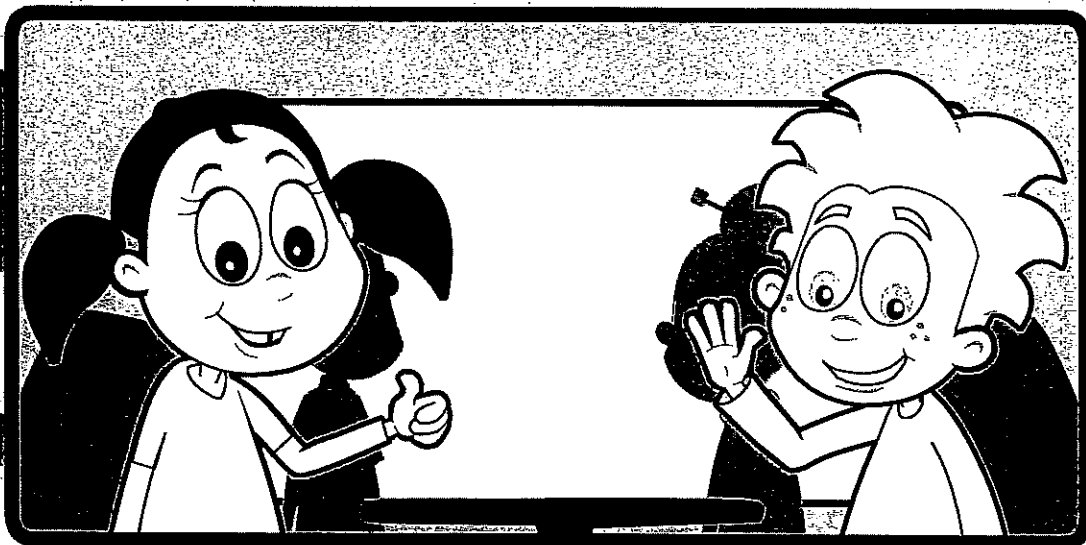
$$93 + 36 = \underline{129}$$

11

$$10 + 32 = \underline{42}$$

12

$$34 + 51 = \underline{85}$$





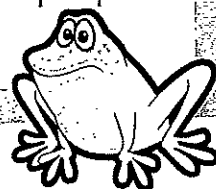
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read each text.

What is the author's purpose?

Are you wondering if poisonous frogs live near you?

Only one kind of poisonous frog lives in the United States. It is the pickerel frog. It is found in the eastern United States. These frogs usually live in wooded areas away from where most people live.

**1** What is the purpose of this text?

to describe

to explain

**to answer a question**

Frogs need to be near water. Their skin is smooth and damp.

Their eyes bulge. They have narrow bodies and long back legs that help them to jump high.

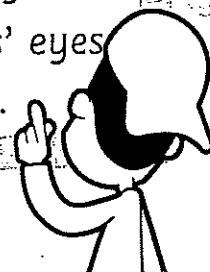
**2** What is the purpose of this text?**to describe**

to explain

to answer a question

Here is how to tell a frog from a toad. First, look at the skin.

Frogs have smooth, damp skin, but most toads have wet, bumpy skin. Next, look at how it moves. Does it crawl more or hop more? If it mostly crawls, it is probably a toad. If it mostly hops, it is probably a frog. Finally, look at the eyes. Frogs' eyes stick out from their heads. Toads' eyes are usually golden.

**3** What is the purpose of this text?

to describe

**to explain**

to answer a question





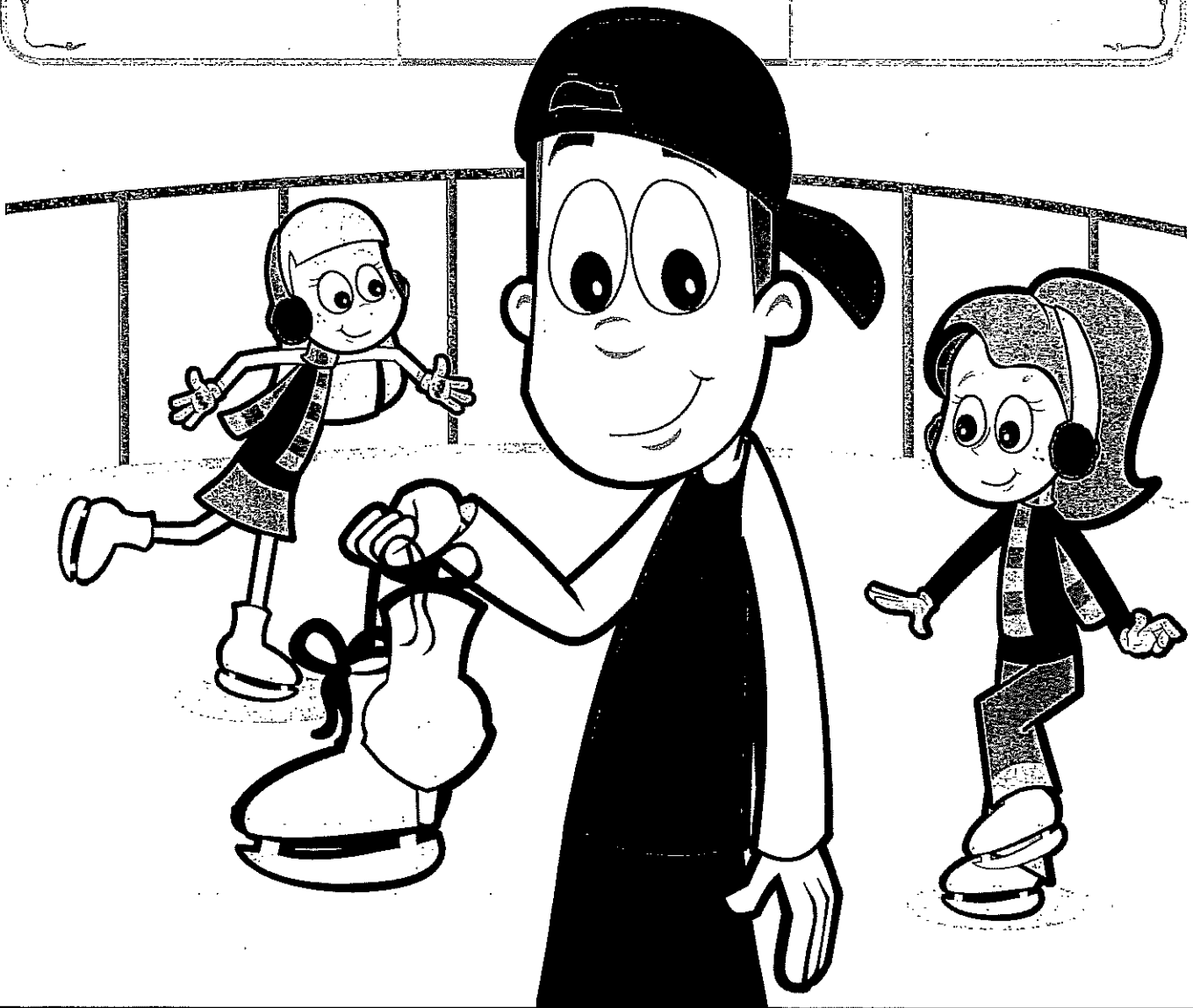
# Kate's Lucky Ribbon - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words and pictures to help you complete the chart.

Characters	Setting	Plot
Daria Tejna friends	afternoon ice skating rink	The problem is that Daria can't skate. The problem is solved when Tejna gets her a skate trainer to hold onto.





# See the USA - Answer Key

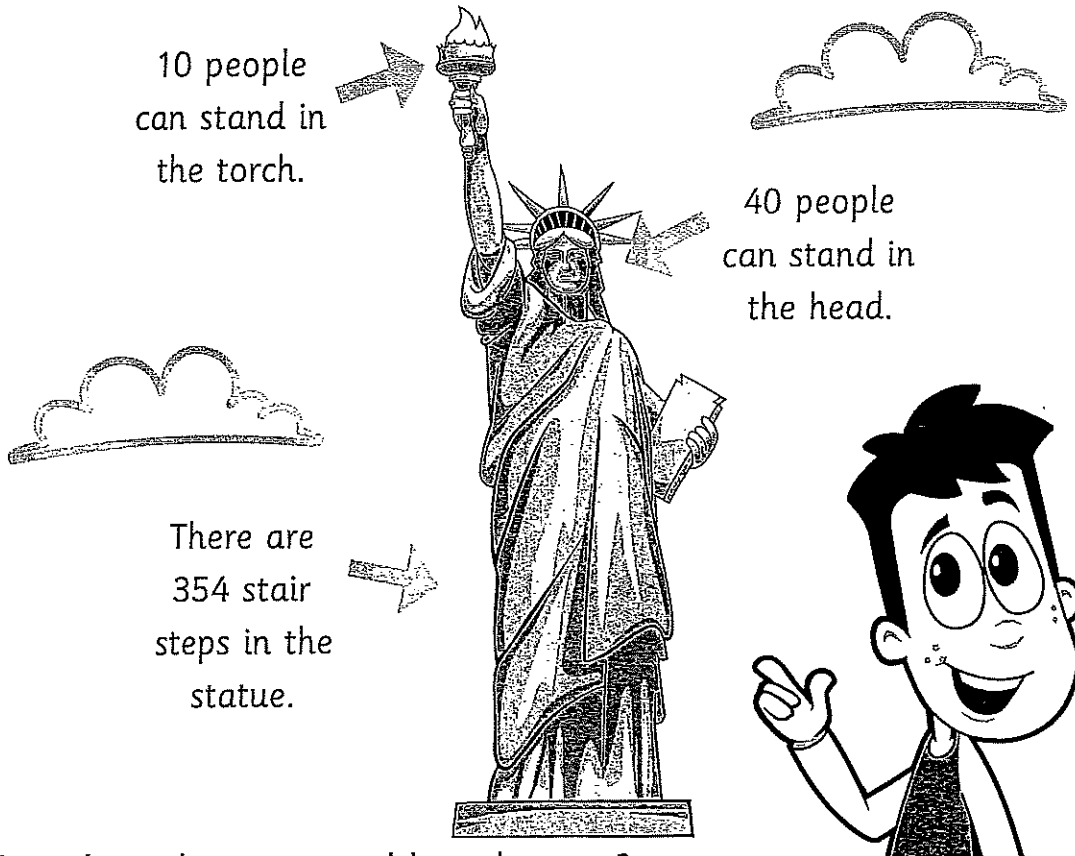
## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the text and look at the image.

It is always fun to visit the Statue of Liberty.

Plan to wait. There can be long lines.



- 1 What does the image add to the text?  
It lets you know why you might have to wait in lines.

Accept all reasonable responses.

The Empire State building is fun during the day and night.  
During the day, you can see many buildings.  
At night, you can see all the lights.

Empire State Building	
8 AM to 2 AM The last elevator leaves at 1:15 AM	Open 365 days a year

- 2 What does the chart add to the text?  
It lets you know when the building is open for visitors.

Accept all reasonable responses.



# Sowing Seeds - Answer Key

## Activity Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the passages.

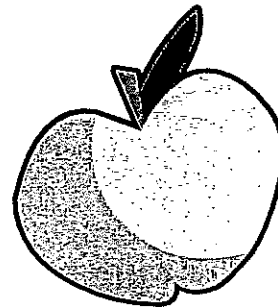
### Pine Trees

There are many kinds of pine trees.  
 They can look very different,  
 but all pines have tall trunks covered in bark.  
 They all grow green needles.  
 Some trees lose their leaves, but not pine trees.  
 The needles stay on the tree all year long.  
 Many pine trees grow pinecones.  
 The pinecones can grow new pine trees.

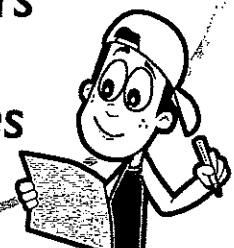
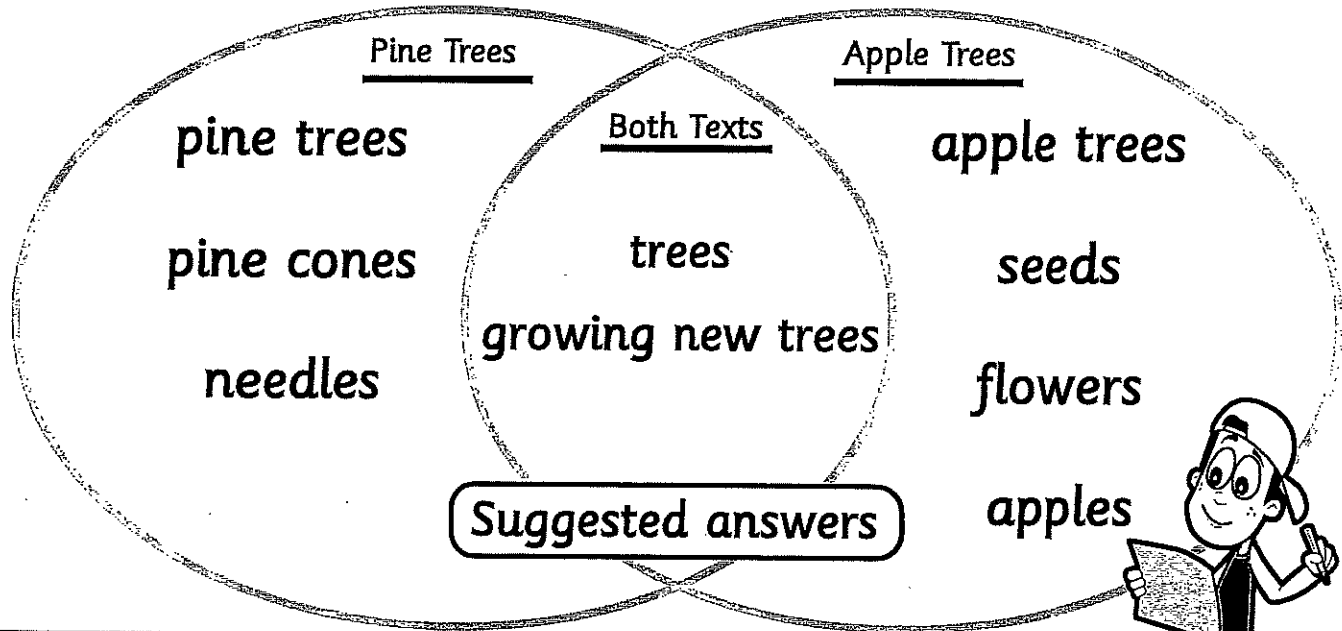


### Apple Trees

Apple trees have long branches.  
 They have tall trunks covered in bark.  
 They grow green leaves in the spring.  
 In the fall, the leaves fall off.  
 In the winter, the branches are bare.  
 In the spring, the trees grow flowers.  
 The flowers help the apples to grow in the summer.  
 The apples have seeds.  
 These seeds can grow new apple trees.



Compare and contrast "Pine Trees" with "Apple Trees".



# Iguana

A green iguana has skin under its chin called a dewlap. It makes the iguana look bigger to predators.



Say hello to the green iguana! This reptile lives in the rainforests of Central and South America. The green iguana makes its home 40-50 feet high up in the trees. Green iguanas are built for life in the trees! They have long, sharp claws for climbing. They have long tails to balance as they move through the trees. Green iguanas eat plants and fruits they find in the trees. Animals that eat plants and fruits are called herbivores (er-bih-vors).

Green iguanas get their name because of their color, but not *all* of them are green. They can also be orange, gray, or even brown. Their color helps them survive in their environment. It helps them camouflage in the trees. Green iguanas must be on the lookout for hawks, owls, and snakes. Green iguanas have strong hearing, smell, and vision to spot these predators. They even have a "third eye" on top of their heads to spot danger in the sky. If a predator is near, the iguana whips its tail back and forth to keep the predator away. The iguana may also shed its tail to escape. Don't worry though, the iguana can grow a new tail!

## FUN FACT:

It takes about 1 year for an iguana to grow its tail back!

## IMPORTANT WORDS

reptile: cold-blooded animal with a backbone and scales  
environment: location; the area around  
camouflage: blend in; hide  
predator: animal that eats other animals

»»»»»»»»»» Show What You Know! »»»»»»»»»»

1. Which does NOT help an Iguana move through the trees?
  - a) dewlap
  - b) claws
  - c) tail
3. How does a "third eye" help the green Iguana?
  - a) It helps it climb trees.
  - b) It helps it spot danger in the sky.
  - c) It helps it camouflage.

2. Where can you find an Iguana's dewlap?
- a) down its tail
  - b) under the chin
  - c) on top of its head

- c) It whips its tail back and forth to keep the predator away.



# Koala

A koala does not see well, but it is a super shiffer! It uses its sense of smell to find food miles away!



If you ever visit Australia you just might see a koala! Koalas have a gray, fluffy coat and fuzzy ears! These cute animals grow to be about 30 pounds. Koalas live up in trees and climbing is what they do best! They have sharp claws and rough pads on their paws to help them climb. Koalas travel from tree to tree looking for eucalyptus (you-kuh-lip-tis) leaves to eat. Koalas rarely drink water because eucalyptus leaves are already full of water! Koalas eat at night and sleep most of the day. This makes them a nocturnal animal. Koalas sleep about 18 hours each day! Talk about a good night's rest!

Some people call koalas "koala bears" but they are not bears. A koala is a marsupial. This means it carries its baby in a pouch. A baby koala is called a joey. When a joey is born it has no fur and it can't see or hear. It is only about the size of a jellybean when it is born! The joey stays in its mother's pouch for six months. Here it grows and grows! In the pouch, the joey drinks its mother's milk. The mother teaches the joey to eat eucalyptus leaves too. Soon the joey can leave the pouch, but it doesn't go far. It rides on its mother's back until it's a year old. After, the young koala will start a life of its own!

## FUN FACT:

It is against the law to have a koala as a pet.

## IMPORTANT WORDS

nocturnal: animal that is active at night

marsupial: mammal that has a pouch to carry its baby

# »»»»»»»» Show What You Know! ««««««««

1. Which 2 things help a koala climb trees?

- a) a fluffy coat and ears
- b) claws and tail
- c) claws and pads on its paws

3. What does rarely mean in this passage?

- a) often
- b) not very often
- c) thirsty

2. How does a koala spend most of each day?

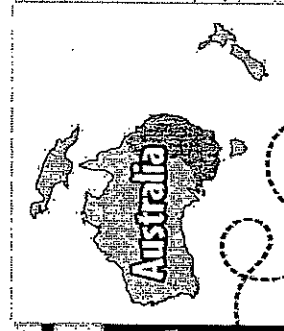
- a) eating
- b) sleeping
- c) drinking water

4. Which sentence is true?

- a) Koalas grow to be 50 pounds.
- b) Koalas can smell food that is miles away.
- c) Koalas are bears and marsupials.

5. Which sentence describes a baby koala when it is first born?

- a) A joey rides on its mother's back.
- b) A joey likes to eat jellybeans.
- c) A joey can't see or hear.



This joey  
clings to its  
mother's  
back.



# Penguin

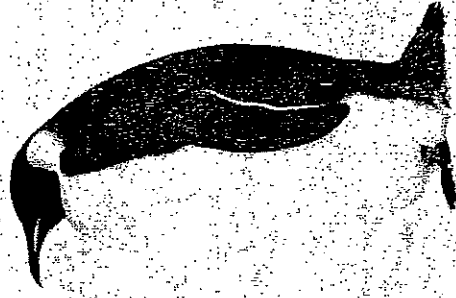
**FUN FACT:**  
Penguins do  
not have  
teeth.

You might know that penguins live in

cold places! But, did you know that not *all* penguins live where it's cold? There are 17 different species of penguins! Some live in warm places and some live in very cold places, like Antarctica! All penguins are built to survive in the environment they live.

Penguins that live in Antarctica have blubber and soft feathers to keep warm in cold temperatures. They have pads under their feet to keep away the freezing cold too! Penguins that live in warm places keep cool by diving into the cold water around them. Penguins will also fluff their feathers by giving their body a shake. This gets cold air to their skin. Believe it or not, even penguins from Antarctica get hot too!

Even though some penguins live in warmer places, all penguins swim in cold waters! Penguins have soft feathers to keep themselves warm when they swim. Penguins can't fly, but they sure are great swimmers! Unlike other birds, penguins have heavy bones to help them dive deep (Other birds have light bones so flying is easy). They have webbed feet, smooth bodies, and flat flippers so they can propel through the water. Being fast is helpful when chasing after a meal. Penguins love fish and they eat a lot of it! With hooked beaks and barbs on their tongues and throats, penguins don't have to worry about fish slipping away!



This emperor penguin  
is 4 feet tall. That's  
about the size of you!

## IMPORTANT WORDS

species: kind of animal

environment: location;

the area around

blubber: body fat of

ocean mammals

webbed: extra skin

between toes

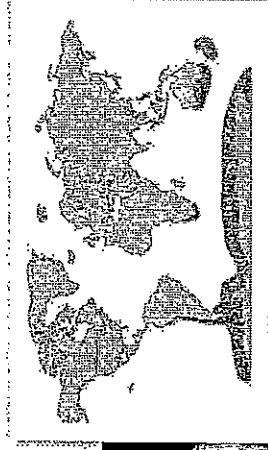
barbs: sharp points,

like hooks, to hold food



# »»»»»»»» Show What You Know! ««««««««

1. What is the main idea?
  - a) All penguins are built to survive in the environment they live.
  - b) Penguins have heavy bones.
  - c) There are 17 species of penguins.
2. What is one thing that helps a penguin stay warm?
  - a) pads under their feet
  - b) smooth bodies
  - c) heavy bones
3. Why are penguins great at swimming?
  - a) They have webbed feet.
  - b) They have flat flippers and smooth bodies.
  - c) Both A and B.
4. What does propel mean in this passage?
  - a) move forward quickly
  - b) to chase after food
  - c) to float in the water



African penguins stand on a beach in Africa.

5. What are a penguin's barbs used for?
  - a) to stay warm
  - b) to find food in the water
  - c) to hold food

# Sea Otter

Sea otters float  
on their backs  
when they eat!

Sea otters are mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They grow to be 4 to 5 feet long. That's about the size of you! Sea otters are not like other ocean mammals. They have no blubber to keep warm in the cold water. Instead, they have very thick fur. In fact, it's thicker than any mammal in the world! Sea otters must take good care of their fur. They spend hours each day cleaning it. Clean fur holds in heat and keeps them warm.

Sea otters are pretty clever when it comes to getting food. They open crab, clam, mussel, and snail shells with rocks. They slam the rocks against the shells until they break. After, they eat what's inside. Now that's smart thinking! Sea otters eat sea urchins, seaweed and fish too! They are omnivores.

Sea otters are on their backs a lot – especially when they care for their young. A baby sea otter, or pup, can't swim when it's born. It learns to swim when it is about 4 weeks old. Until then, the pup must ride on its mother's belly. A pup also rides on its mother's belly to stay safe. The mother will protect her pup from danger, clean its thick fur, and feed it milk. When the mother must dive for food, she wraps her pup in seaweed so it won't drift away. The pup stays afloat with the help of its thick fur. Before long, the pup will be old enough to dive too!

## FUN FACT:

A sea otter's  
fur has a **million**  
hairs in just one  
square inch of  
its body!

## IMPORTANT WORDS

mammal: warm-blooded  
animal with a backbone  
who drinks milk  
blubber: body fat of  
ocean mammals  
omnivore: animal that  
eats plants and meat



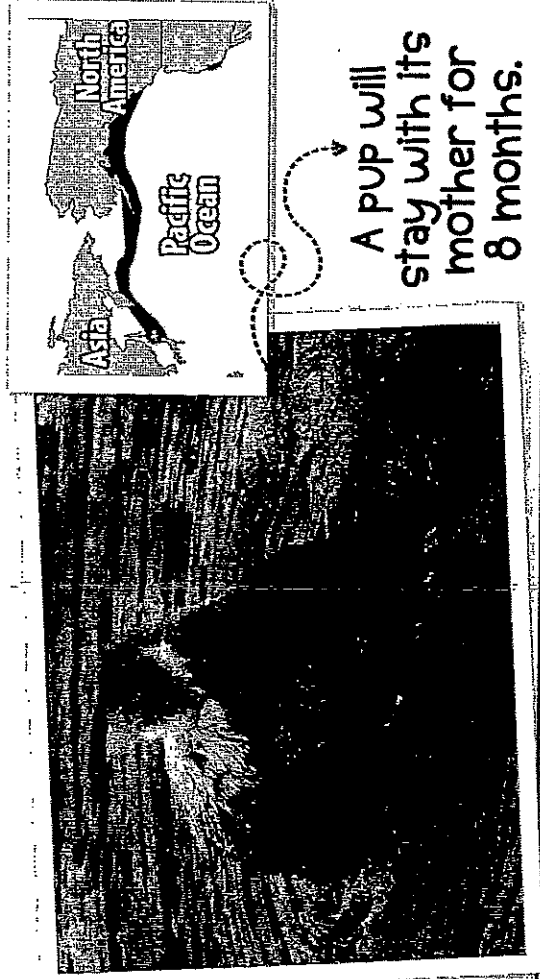
# »»»»»»»» Show What You Know! ««««««««

1. Which sentence is NOT true about a sea otter's fur?

- a) They clean their fur every week.
- b) It's thicker than any other mammal.
- c) There are a million hairs in just one square inch of its body.

2. What does a sea otter use a rock for?

- a) to clean their fur
- b) to open shells
- c) to keep a pup from drifting away



3. What does clever mean in this passage?

- a) hungry
- b) helpful
- c) smart

4. Why must a pup ride on its mother's belly?

- a) it can't swim
- b) to stay safe
- c) both A and B

5. Why must a mother wrap her pup in seaweed?

- a) so the pup does not drift away
- b) to keep her pup warm
- c) to keep it safe from predators

# Vampire Bat

A vampire bat clings to a tree.



Vampire bats live in Mexico and Central and South America. They live in dark places like caves, hollow trees, and empty buildings. Vampire bats grow to be about 3 inches long and have a wingspan of about 7 inches. The vampire bat gets its name because it drinks blood. That's right! It's the only animal that drinks blood for food. Vampire bats are not like most other bats. That's because they not only fly, but they jump, run, and walk too!

Vampire bats sleep upside down in the daytime. At night, they hunt for a meal. These bats feed on cows, birds, horses, and pigs. A vampire bat finds food in different ways. They use smell and sight to find food. They also find their food using echolocation. The bat lets out a loud call. The sound from the call bounces off an animal. This tells the bat how far away an animal is. After the bat makes a small cut in the animal with its teeth. It drinks up blood with its tongue. Don't worry! This does not hurt the animal. After feeding, the bat is so bloated with blood that it's too heavy to fly. It takes a short rest before flying away.

Vampire bats do not always find food. They can live for two days without blood. When a bat is hungry, other bats in the colony will share. A bat will spit up some blood and give it to the hungry bat. Talk about gross eating habits!

## FUN FACT:

Vampire bats drink a spoonful or two of blood a day. Yuck!

## IMPORTANT WORDS

echolocation: to use

echoes to find food

colony: a group of bats

hollow: empty

wingspan: the size

from one end of the

wings to the other

# »»»»»»»» Show What You Know! ««««««««

1. How is a vampire bat different from other bats?
  - a) They drink blood.
  - b) They jump, run, and walk.
  - c) Both A and B.
3. What happens after the bat feeds on an animal?
  - a) It flies away before the animal wakes up.
  - b) It takes a short rest then flies away.
  - c) It calls over other bats.

2. Which is NOT a way that vampire bats find a meal?

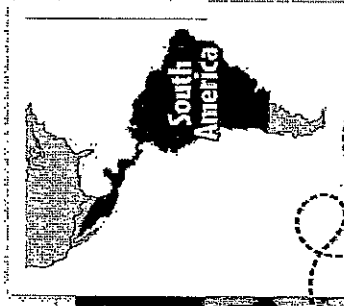
- a) smell
- b) taste
- c) sight

4. What does bloated mean in this passage?

- a) full
- b) hungry
- c) hurt

5. What happens if a vampire bat can't find food?

- a) It goes hungry until it can find food.
- b) A bat will spit up food to share.
- c) A bat will go find food for the hungry bat.



These bats show their fangs!

