

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Ways of Communication

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# Snow Shape



## Essential Question

What excites us about nature?

Read how poets describe things in nature.



Snow is falling from the sky.  
It gently lands on the ground.

It's bright, bright white, just like cold milk.  
It looks so soft and smooth.

I hate to ruin it with my feet,  
but I have got a plan.  
I stand up tall and close my eyes,  
and then straight back I fall.

I slide my arms up and down.  
I move my legs in and out.

I stand up to see what I have made,  
A four-foot shape in the snow  
— Of me!

by Dana Williams



# Nature Walk

When you take a walk in the fall,  
leaves are like a blanket on the ground.  
They crunch under your feet  
with each step you take.

When you take a walk in the fall,  
The air feels as cool as  
drops of rain on your cheek.  
It smells like clean cotton towels.

When you take a walk in the fall,  
the outdoors will excite you.  
It's a wonderful time!

by Sarah Miller





# In the Sky

Outdoors on a clear day,  
look up in the sky.  
What do you see there?  
Look! I see a giant polar bear.  
Look! I see a pale flower growing.  
Look! I see a buffalo and her baby.  
Wait...it's changing.  
Now I see a cowboy on his horse  
Galloping, galloping across the sky.  
I wonder where he'll ride?

by Juanita Marco



## Make Connections

Talk about how nature excites the poet of each poem. **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

Which poem do you like the most? How does it excite you about nature? **TEXT TO SELF**



Name \_\_\_\_\_

- A **contraction** is a short form of two words.
- An **apostrophe** shows where one or more letters have been left out.

can not = can'tcould not = couldn'tthere is = there'sshe would = she'dwould not = wouldn'tshe had = she'd

**Replace the underlined words with contractions. Write the new sentences on the lines.**



1. There is a bright star by the moon.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He could not see it.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I can not find it, either.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She had found it before we did.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I would not like to travel into space.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- A **contraction** is a short form of two words.
- An **apostrophe** takes the place of the missing letter or letters when the two words are joined.

**Add the apostrophe to each contraction. Write the contraction correctly on the line.**

1. Walking through the snow isnt easy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Theres a big storm coming. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We couldnt see across the street during the last storm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mom wouldnt let us go out in the storm. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Shed tell us to wait until the storm ended. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I havent seen a storm like that for many years. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We dont want another one to come. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We arent ready for such cold weather. \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

dare	stare	fare	hair	pair
chair	bear	pear	where	there

**A. Word Sort**

Look at the words in the spelling box. Write the spelling words that have the *are* pattern.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the spelling words that have the *air* pattern.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the spelling words that have the *ear* pattern.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the spelling words that have the *ere* pattern.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Find the Pattern**

Read each group of words. Circle the word that does not fit the spelling pattern.

11. where, chair, there

12. pear, pair, bear

13. stare, fare, where

14. hair, there, pair

15. pair, dare, chair



Name \_\_\_\_\_

dare	stare	fare	hair	pair
chair	bear	pear	where	there

**A. Word Meaning**

Write the spelling word for each definition.

- a piece of furniture to sit on \_\_\_\_\_
- to look at something a long time \_\_\_\_\_
- a set of two things \_\_\_\_\_
- a kind of fruit \_\_\_\_\_
- the price to ride something \_\_\_\_\_
- a kind of large, furry animal \_\_\_\_\_
- to challenge someone to do something \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sentences to Complete**

Write a spelling word on the line to complete each sentence.

- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Pat is?
- I see Pat over \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pat has short black \_\_\_\_\_.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

drops

excite

outdoors

pale

**A. Read each clue below. Circle the vocabulary word that matches the clue.**

- |                                       |          |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. not inside a building              | outdoors | drops    |
| 2. to be a very light color           | pale     | outdoors |
| 3. give a strong feeling of enjoyment | pale     | excite   |
| 4. small amounts of liquid            | excite   | drops    |

**B. Read each sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence. Then write the word on the line.**

5. She painted the room a \_\_\_\_\_ color of yellow.  
(outdoors, pale)
6. Going on a field trip will \_\_\_\_\_ the class.  
(excite, drops)
7. Our family had a picnic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(pale, outdoors)
8. My umbrella keeps me dry from the \_\_\_\_\_ of rain.  
(drops, excite)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The letters **are**, **air**, **ear**, and **ere** can stand for the vowel sound you hear in **air**.

**A. Circle the letters that stand for the vowel sound in each word. The first one has been done for you.**

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. dare   | 2. pear  |
| 3. stairs | 4. chair |
| 5. there  | 6. care  |

When a vowel or a pair of vowels is followed by the letter **r**, it changes the vowel sound. The vowels and the **r** stay in the same syllable.

**B. Draw a line to break each word into syllables. Then draw a line to the picture. The first one has been done.**

7. start|ing



8. pitcher



9. airplane



## 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.