

March 16, 2020

Hello EPS student (Grade 2),

Keeping your head in the game is very important - even when you are not physically in your school building. We've created English Language Arts and Math packets to provide you with opportunities to enhance the skills you've been working on the past several months.

Some of the passages and/or questions may seem easy while others may be a bit challenging. It is important to complete the lessons to the best of your ability. We included a wide variety of topics and activities to keep you engaged.

You can work at your own pace. We don't expect you to complete everything in one day. If you finish the packet, our best advice is to read for pleasure.

When school begins again, simply bring these packets to your teachers for review.

If you need anything or have questions about the school closing, your parents can call our administration building at (814) 874-6000.

Be sure to take care of yourself. Get plenty of rest, eat well, and make sure you are washing your hands with soap and water several times a day.

We will see you all after the break.

Mr. Polito, Superintendent

Mrs. Habursky, Assistant Superintendent

6. "What Are Fables?"

The fables lots of people know were said to be told by a 13 man named Aesop ("ee-sop"). He lived in Greece long, long 22 ago. Aesop wanted people to treat each other nicely. He knew 33 that people do not like to be told when they are not nice. 46 So, he wrote many of his stories about animals. His animal 57 characters did all of the things people do that can make 68 trouble! They told fibs and cheated, and they were lazy. At the 80 end of each story, Aesop gave a moral, or lesson, for the story 93 so people might think of ways to be nicer. 102

Word Count: 102 words

7. "Mr. Finney's Turnip"

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Mr. Finney had a turnip 5 And it grew, and it grew, 11 And it grew behind the barn, 17 And the turnip did no harm. 23 And it grew, and it grew, 29 Till it could grow no taller; 35 Then Mr. Finney took it up 41 And put it in the cellar. 47 There it lay, there it lay, 53 Till it began to rot; 58 When his daughter Susie washed it 64 And put it in the pot. 70 Then she boiled it and boiled it, 77 As long as she was able; 83 Then his daughter Susie took it 89 And put it on the table. 95 Mr. Finney and his wife 100 Both sat down to sup; 105 And they ate, and they ate, 111 Until they ate the turnip up. 117

Word Count: 117 words

8. "Rabbits and Hares"

| You may have heard the story about the tortoise and the | 11 |
|---|-----|
| hare. Your first question may have been, "What is a hare?" | 22 |
| Well, a hare is like a rabbit and it is not like a rabbit! | 36 |
| Let's compare. | 38 |
| Hares are bigger, faster, and stronger than rabbits. They | 47 |
| have longer ears, feet, and legs. When a hare feels that danger | 59 |
| is near, it will run a long, long way to escape. Hares like to live | 74 |
| alone in an underground burrow. | 79 |
| Rabbits are a bit smaller from head to toe than hares. | 90 |
| When a rabbit feels that danger is near it will quickly hop to | 103 |
| a hiding place. Rabbits like to live together in nests above | 114 |
| ground. | 115 |
| Rabbits and hares do look very much alike. But they are | 126 |
| different, too! | 128 |

Word Count; 128 words

"Kate, the Author!"

Two characters: Nan and Gran

Eight year old Kate and her grandmother Nan are leaving a book store, after just having met an author. They are walking to the car.

| Kate: Nan, I'd like to write a book! | 7 |
|--|-----|
| Nan: That is a fantastic idea! I will help you, if you need help. | 20 |
| May I do the art for your book? | 28 |
| Kate: Oh, yes! Thank you. | 32 |
| Kate and Nan arrive at home. Kate gets her writing supplies | |
| and sits down at the table. She has been working for 20 | |
| minutes. | |
| Nan: How is your book coming along? | 38 |
| Kate: I wrote down all of the cool things I did at your house | 51 |
| this summer. Once I got started, it went fast! | 60 |
| Nan: Sometimes when you write, you have to write things two | 70 |
| or three times to get the best words and the best word order. | 83 |
| Kate: Yes, at school it is called Plan-Draft-Edit-Write. It is a big | 94 |
| help! | 95 |
| Nan: What sort of book are you writing? | 102 |
| Kate: This is a book about my adventures out west while I was | 114 |
| visiting you! | 116 |
| Nan: I am very happy that you want to tell other children about | 128 |
| your summer with me here in the West. | 136 |

Three weeks later, back at her own home, Kate's dad takes her to the printer's office.

| Printer: This book is very well written. Children out there will | 146 |
|---|-----|
| like this book! | 149 |
| Kate: Thank you. | 151 |
| Printer: I would like to print your book, if that is alright with | 163 |
| you. | 164 |
| Kate: YIPPEE!! | 165 |

Word Count: 165 words

10. "The Blind Men and the Elephant"

| *************************************** | |
|--|-----|
| Once there were six blind men who wanted to know what | 11 |
| an elephant was. | 14 |
| The first blind man stretched his hands and felt the | 24 |
| elephant's side. "I can feel it, "the man said. "The elephant is | 36 |
| like a big sturdy wall." | 41 |
| The second man was standing near the elephant's head. | 50 |
| He put his hand on the long, sharp tusk. "A wall?" he said. | 63 |
| "No, the elephant is not like a wall, it's like a spear." | 75 |
| The third man reached around the elephant's leg with both | 85 |
| arms. He said, "I am sure both of you are wrong. The elephant | 98 |
| is more like a tree." | 103 |
| The fourth man reached up and touched the elephant's | 112 |
| ear. "All of you are wrong! An elephant is like a fan," he said. | 126 |
| Now, the fifth man was standing by himself at the | 136 |
| elephant's other end. He happened to grab the animal's tail. | 146 |
| "Really, I don't know where you people get these ideas," he | 157 |
| said. "I can tell you an elephant is like a rope." | 168 |
| The elephant tickled the sixth man with his trunk. Then he | 179 |
| said with a shudder, "All of you are wrong. It is clear to me that | 194 |
| the elephant is a very large snake." | 201 |
| "Nonsense!" said the others as they quietly began to leave. | 211 |
| The men never bothered to put their heads together to | 221 |
| understand what the elephant was really like. | 228 |

Word Count: 228 words

11. "Pop-Corn"

| | leen | |
|--|------|--|
| | | |

| Pop! Pop!—Poppetty-pop! | 3 |
|--|----|
| Shake and rattle and shake | 10 |
| The golden grains as they bounce and break | 18 |
| To fluffy puffiness—Poppetty-pop! | 22 |
| Bursting and banging the popper's top! | 28 |
| Poppetty-pop! | 29 |
| Pop! Pop! | 31 |
| The yellow kernels, oh, see them grow | 38 |
| White as cotton or flakes of snow! | 45 |
| Pop! Pop! | 47 |
| O-ho, how they frolic and fly about | 54 |
| And turn themselves suddenly inside out! | 60 |
| Pop-pop-popetty! Pop-pop-pop! | 62 |
| The popper's full and we'll have to stop; | 70 |
| Pile the bowl with the tempting treat, | 77 |
| Children, come, it is time to eat! | 84 |

Word Count: 84 words

12. "Fern Looks at the Stars"

| Two characters: Fern and Dad | |
|--|----------------|
| Fern: Dad, Dad! The stars are beginning to shine! | 8 |
| Dad: Grab your sweater. I'll get the folding lawn chairs. | 17 |
| (Dad and Fern go to the backyard, set up the chairs, and gaze at the sky.) | |
| Dad: Do you see how round the moon looks tonight? | 26 |
| Fern: The stars are sparkling! | 30 |
| Dad: Stars are made of gas and fire. Our sun is a star, made of gas and fire, too. The stars are far, far awaypast the houses, trees, and clouds. | 44 57 60 |
| Fern: My teacher says groups of stars look like shapes of things and they have special names. | 70 76 |
| Dad: That's right. This group looks like a dog. (He points to a group of stars.) That set looks like a dipper or cup. (He points to another group of stars.) There is the North Star!! (He points to the North Star.) | 84 92 97 |
| (It is late. Fern and her dad fold the chairs and walk to the house.) | |
| Fern: Thank you for sharing the stars with me. Dad, I want to be a scientist and study the stars when I grow up! | 109 120 |

Word Count: 120 words

13. "Twins!"

| Brittany and Brianna Winner are identical twins. Brittany | 8 |
|---|-----|
| started selling her artwork to local stores when she was | 18 |
| six years old! At age seven, Brianna sang in front of many | 30 |
| audiences. One audience was over 30,000 people! Then, at | 39 |
| the end of fourth grade, they decided to write a book together. | 51 |
| It took nine months to finish the story. Can you guess what | 63 |
| happened? Their first book won many awards, it was a best | 74 |
| seller! The twins wrote more books and today over 65,000 | 84 |
| schools use Brittany's and Brianna's books. Their books are | 93 |
| sold at book stores all over America. The first book they wrote | 105 |
| will be made into a movie. | 111 |
| Brittany and Brianna are great examples of children | 119 |
| excelling | 120 |

Word Count: 120 words

14. "Spelling Bees"

| Spelling Bees have been held for about 200 years. Some | 10 |
|--|-----|
| experts believe spelling bees started in America! These | 18 |
| contests were started to give students a way to practice their | 29 |
| spelling words. People who write about history think that the | 39 |
| contests may have first been called a spelling match. The word | 50 |
| match is used here as you would use it to name a contest like | 64 |
| a tennis or golf match. Historians are not sure how use of the | 77 |
| word bee came about. There are some good guesses, but | 87 |
| no one seems one hundred percent certain. Today, the most | 97 |
| famous spelling bee is the National Spelling Bee held every | 107 |
| May. This contest is so popular it can be seen on television. | 119 |
| Start practicing! | 12 |

Word Count: 121 words

15. "How Many Seconds In A Minute?"

by Christina Georgina Rossetti

How many years in an age?

One hundred says the sage.

How many ages in time?

No one knows the rhyme.

How many seconds in a minute? 6 Sixty, and no more in it. 12 How many minutes in an hour? 18 Sixty for sun and shower. 23 How many hours in a day? 29 Twenty-four for work and play. 34 How many days in a week? 40 Seven both to hear and speak. 46 How many weeks in a month? 52 Four, as the swift moon runneth. 58 How many months in a year? 64 Twelve the almanack makes clear. 69

Word Count: 90

75

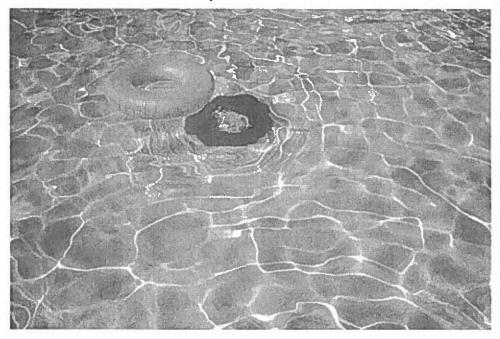
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85

90

A Cool Pool!

by ReadWorks



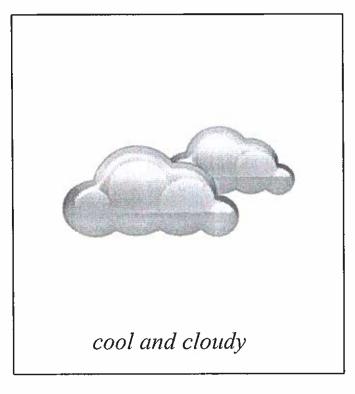
The day was hot. The sunshine was warm. Ava's mother filled the wading pool.

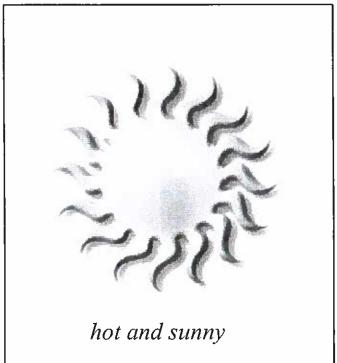
"May I get in?" Ava asked.

She jumped into her pool. Brrrr! It felt cold. This was not fun! Ava's mother called her for lunch. Later, Ava got back into her pool. Now the water felt warm. Ava splashed and laughed.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the weather like in the story?

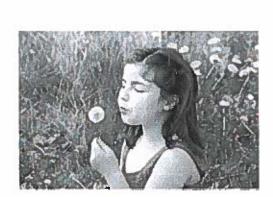




2. What is Ava doing today?

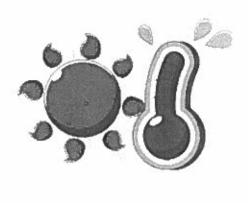


swimming in her pool



playing at the park

3. How did the water feel when Ava jumped into her pool in the morning?

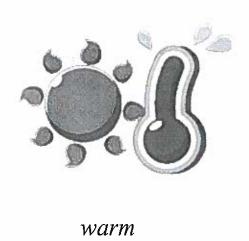






cold

4. How did the water feel when Ava got back into her pool after lunch?





cold

- 5. When does Ava have fun splashing and laughing in her pool?
- 6. What did you learn from "A Cool Pool"?
- 7. Draw a picture of Ava splashing and laughing in her pool.

A Dog Is a Mammal

by Rachelle Kreisman



Every dog is a mammal. All mammals have hair on their bodies. People, horses, and elephants are also mammals.

Hair protects a mammal's skin. The hair keeps skin from getting scraped. Hair also protects mammals from cold and heat.

What else makes an animal a mammal? Here are some examples.

Every mammal has a backbone. That bone is also called the spine.

Mammals are warm-blooded. That means the temperature in their bodies is warm and usually stays the same.

Female mammals make milk in their bodies. They feed the milk to their babies.

| Name: | Date: |
|-------|-------|
| | |

- 1. What does every mammal have?
 - A. hair and a backbone
 - B. scales
 - C. a tail
- 2. This text describes the characteristics of mammals. Which of the following animals are mammals?
 - A. birds, eagles, and penguins
 - B. people, horses, and elephants
 - C. snakes, lizards, and crocodiles
- 3. Mammals have hair and backbones. Dogs are mammals. Based on this information, what is true about dogs?
 - A. Dogs have hair. Dogs do not have backbones.
 - B. Dogs have both hair and backbones.
 - C. Dogs have backbones. Dogs do not have hair.

- 4. What is "A Dog Is a Mammal" mostly about?
 - A. how hair protects mammals
 - B. dogs and other pets
 - C. the characteristics of mammals
- **5.** Name something that dogs and people have in common.

One thing that dogs and people have in common is

- 6. What did you learn from "A Dog Is a Mammal"?
- 7. Class Discussion Question: Explain whether a mammal's backbone or a mammal's hair would help it stay warm in cold weather. Use information from the text to support your answer.
- **8.** Draw a picture of a mammal. Try to label something that makes it a mammal.

Take Care of Your Teeth

by ReadWorks



You need healthy teeth. Do you know why? Your teeth help you eat. They help you talk.

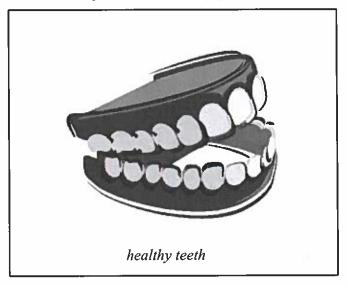
Here are some ways to care for your teeth:

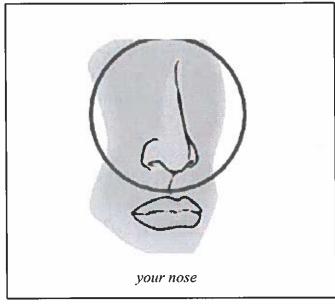
- · Brush your teeth after you eat.
- · Eat healthful foods.
- · Have a grown-up help you floss your teeth.
- · Visit the dentist two times each year.

And don't forget to smile!

Name: _____ Date: _____

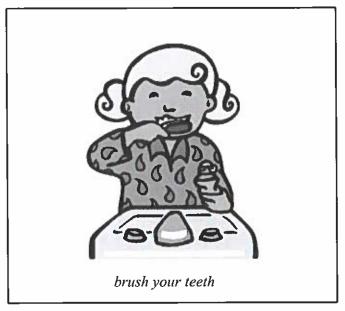
1. What do you need to help you eat and talk?





2. What should you do after you eat to care for your teeth?



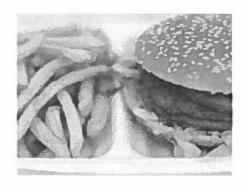


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| l . | 1 1 |

3. What kind of food should you eat?



healthy food



junk food

4. Who can help you floss your teeth?



a grown-up



your dog

- 5. How many times should you visit the dentist each year?
- 6. What did you learn from "Take Care of Your Teeth!"?
- 7. Draw a person caring for his or her teeth.

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Find sums to 10.

Form A

$$24 3 + 2 =$$

Find sums to 10.

Form B

Find sums from 11 to 20.

Form A

Find sums from 11 to 20.

Form B

Find sums to 20.

Form A

Find sums to 20.

Form B

Addition Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Find patterns with sums near 10.

$$+ 1 = 9$$

How does knowing that 5 + 5 = 10 help you find 5 + 4? How does it help you find 5 + 6?

Addition Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Find patterns in adding 9.

9
$$10 + 3 =$$
 19 $7 + 10 =$

How does knowing that 5 + 10 = 15 help you find 5 + 9? How does knowing that 8 + 10 = 18 help you find 8 + 9?

Subtraction Facts—Skills Practice

Subtract within 10.

Form A

Subtract within 10.

$$2 10 - 2 =$$
 $3 7 - 3 =$

16
$$1-0=$$
 _____ 17 $5-2=$ ____ 18 $9-6=$ _____

$$28 7 - 5 =$$

$$29 3 - 2 =$$

28
$$7-5=$$
 _____ 29 $3-2=$ ____ 30 $9-5=$ ____

Subtract from teen numbers.

1
$$11-2=$$
 2 $14-7=$ 3 $10-5=$

14
$$11 - 4 =$$
 _____ 15 $13 - 5 =$ _____

22
$$15 - 9 =$$
 _____ 23 $14 - 5 =$ ____ 24 $17 - 9 =$ ____

Subtract from teen numbers.

16
$$11 - 2 =$$
 17 $13 - 9 =$ 18 $15 - 7 =$

22
$$16 - 9 =$$
 _____ 23 $12 - 6 =$ _____

28
$$14 - 7 =$$
 _____ 29 $10 - 5 =$ ____ 30 $11 - 7 =$ _____

Subtract within 20.

8
$$12 - 3 =$$
 9 $6 - 2 =$ ____

Subtract within 20.

8
$$10 - 1 =$$
 _____ 9 $16 - 9 =$ ____

13
$$4-4=$$
 _____ 14 $4-0=$ ____ 15 $12-7=$ _____

Subtraction Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Find patterns when you subtract from 9 or 11.

How does knowing that 10 - 8 = 2 help you find 9 - 8? How does it help you find 11 - 8?

Subtraction Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Find patterns with differences of 9.

1
$$12 - 10 =$$
 _____ 11 $17 - 10 =$ ____ 21 $19 - 9 =$ _____

9
$$11 - 10 =$$
 _____ 19 $16 - 6 =$ _____

10 _____
$$-9 = 2$$
 20 $15 - 6 =$ ____

How does knowing that 12 - 10 = 2 help you find 12 - 9? How does knowing that 15 - 10 = 5 help you find 15 - 9?

Add a 2-digit and a 1-digit number.

Addition Within 100—Skills Practice

Name:

Add a 2-digit and a 1-digit number.

Add 2-digit numbers.

Addition Within 100—Skills Practice

Name: ______

Add 2-digit numbers.

Find regrouping patterns.

Look at Problems 1 to 9. How does knowing that 7 + 3 = 10 help you find 7 + 5? How does knowing that 7 + 3 = 10 help you find 27 + 5?

Addition Within 100—Repeated Reasoning

Name:

Find more regrouping patterns.

$$12 - + 34 = 60$$

$$16 \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 22 = 70$$

Look at Problems 7 and 8. How can knowing that 4 + 6 = 10 help you find 24 + 36?

Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number.

Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number.

Subtract 2-digit numbers.

Subtraction Within 100—Skills Practice

Name: ______

Subtract 2-digit numbers.

Subtraction Within 100— Repeated Reasoning

Name: ___

Find place value patterns.

Look at Problems 25, 26, and 27. What is the same about the answers? What is different? How does knowing 53 - 25 help you find 53 - 35?

Subtraction Within 100— Repeated Reasoning

Name: _____

Find patterns with problems that have the same answer.

12
$$100 - 30 - 3 =$$

7
$$100 - 20 - 1 =$$

How does solving 100 - 40 - 3 help you find 100 - 43?

_

Name: ____

Add or subtract.

Name: ____

Add or subtract.

Name: _____

Add and subtract 10 and 100.

Name:

Add and subtract 10 and 100.

Name: _____

Find sums up to 1,000.

Name:

Find sums up to 1,000.

Name:

Subtract from 3-digit numbers.

Name: _____

Subtract from 3-digit numbers.

Name: _____

Add several 2-digit numbers.

Name: _____

Add several 2-digit numbers.

Addition and Subtraction Within 1,000— Repeated Reasoning

Name:

Find place value patterns in addition.

How does finding 100 + 50 + 100 + 50 help you find 150 + 150?

Addition and Subtraction Within 1,000— Repeated Reasoning

Name:

Find place value patterns in subtraction.

11
$$400 - 100 - 50 =$$

14
$$800 - 600 - 20 =$$

Look at Problems 7, 8, and 9. What is the same about each answer? What is different? How does knowing that 6 - 4 = 2 help you find 60 - 40 and 600 - 400?