

2nd Grade

NTI Day 7

- ★ Math - Detective Work - 3 Digit Addition (2.NBT.7)
- ★ Reading - Building the Railroad -1-4 (RI.2.10)
- ★ Language Arts - Run-on Sentences - numbers 1-10. (L.2.3)
- ★ Science - Water Cycle - Paste the correct labels on the model / Use the provided colored paper to paste the water cycle steps in order (2-ESS2-3)
- ★ Social Studies - Read Fighting for Clean Water - answer questions 1-5 (2.G.MM.1)

NAME _____

• Detective Work •

Add.
Circle each sum in the puzzle.

A.
$$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ + 153 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

B.
$$\begin{array}{r} 713 \\ + 124 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

C.
$$\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ + 162 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D.
$$\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ + 106 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E.
$$\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ + 421 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

F.
$$\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ + 544 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

G.
$$\begin{array}{r} 634 \\ + 201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

H.
$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ + 338 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

I.
$$\begin{array}{r} 286 \\ + 420 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

J.
$$\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ + 392 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

K.
$$\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ + 642 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

L.
$$\begin{array}{r} 721 \\ + 277 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



6	9	6	3	9	0	8	4
8	6	1	8	5	2	7	9
3	3	5	9	4	7	1	9
7	5	6	5	6	0	1	8
7	0	6	8	3	5	4	0

Building the Railroad

by Gabrielle Reyes

In the 1800s, most Americans lived in the eastern part of the United States. Traveling from east to west was difficult. People made trips on wagons, on horses, or on foot. Crossing the U.S. could take six months.

Americans needed a quicker way to travel. Trains could move people more quickly and safely. In the 1860s, the U.S. government decided to build a train system across the country. The system was named the Transcontinental Railroad.

The Central Pacific Railroad company (CPRR) looked for workers to do this job. They would have to lay tracks across rivers, mountains, and deserts. It was dangerous and difficult work. At that time, millions of people in China were poor. Many came to the U.S. The CPRR began hiring Chinese immigrants to fill the jobs. These immigrants were very hard workers. Soon, most of the CPRR's workers were Chinese. One crew of mainly Chinese workers laid 10 miles of track in just one day. That was the fastest time ever!

Chinese workers were not treated equally. Sometimes they were paid less than other workers. They also had to pay for their food, housing, and clothes. Other workers did not have to pay for those things.

Chinese immigrants worked hard, but were treated unfairly. They did something important. These immigrants helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Where did most Americans live in the 1800s?

- A. in the northern part of the United States
- B. in the eastern part of the United States
- C. in the western part of the United States

2. What was the U.S. government's solution for the problem of people not being able to travel easily across the country?

- A. The government decided to build a train system across the U.S.
- B. The government encouraged people to sail to Europe.
- C. The government started producing more wagons for travel.

3. Read these sentences from the passage.

"The Central Pacific Railroad company (CPRR) looked for workers to do this job. They would have to lay tracks across rivers, mountains, and deserts. It was dangerous and difficult work. At that time, millions of people in China were poor. Many came to the U.S. The CPRR began hiring Chinese immigrants to fill the jobs."

What can you conclude based on this information?

- A. Most of the workers who built the U.S. railway system were American citizens from the east coast.
- B. Many Chinese immigrants worked as railroad builders, even though the work was hard and dangerous.
- C. The U.S. did not need a train system because it had so many horses and wagons to travel across the country.

4. How were Chinese workers treated, compared to other workers?

- A. They were treated better than other workers.
- B. They were treated the same as other workers.
- C. They were treated worse than other workers.

Fighting for Clean Water

by Gabrielle Reyes

"Water is life," says Autumn Peltier.

This teenager is fighting to get clean water for all people. She lives in Canada. Her family belongs to the Wiikwemikoong First Nation. The First Nations are groups of Indigenous people in Canada.

Clean water is very important, Peltier points out. People need it for drinking and washing. We also need it for growing, cleaning, and cooking our food.

Peltier started her fight for clean water early. When she was eight, she visited another First Nations community for a ceremony and saw signs that warned that the drinking water was "toxic." She learned that the people who lived there had to boil their water before using it. If they didn't boil it, the water could make them sick. Peltier was upset by this. She began to talk about the problem. She spoke up at her school. She spoke up in her community. Soon, she was speaking at conferences. She even spoke at the United Nations!

At age 14, Peltier was named Chief Water Commissioner by the Anishinabek Nation. That is a political advocacy group for 40 First Nations. Her great-aunt, Josephine Mandamin, had been Water Commissioner before her.

As Chief Water Commissioner, she encourages young people to work for clean water. "Have respect for all living things," she advises. "Get your school or class involved in a type of activity to help the land. If we all come

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Autumn Peltier fighting for?

- A. clean water for all people
- B. good food for all people
- C. health care for everyone

2. What caused Peltier to start fighting for clean water for all people?

- A. She got mad when teachers at her school told her that clean water wasn't important.
- B. She got upset because the water pipes in her house were rusty and dirty.
- C. She got upset when she learned that people had to boil their water before drinking it.

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"She spoke up at her school. She spoke up in her community. Soon, she was speaking at conferences. She even spoke at the United Nations!"

What can you conclude based on this information?

- A. Peltier talked to many different groups of people about the need for clean water.
- B. Peltier was mostly just interested in talking to people at her school about water.
- C. Peltier was too shy to talk in front of people, but she wrote many letters.

4. What advice would Peltier probably give to someone who wanted to help the fight for clean water?

- A. She would probably tell them to get more people involved.
- B. She would probably tell them to work alone.
- C. She would probably tell them to make a movie about water.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. The United Nations is a global organization fighting for human rights.
- B. Autumn Peltier is an Indigenous Canadian teenager fighting for clean water.
- C. Chief Water Commissioner is a position in Canadian governments.

Name _____

Day 7

L.2.3

Grammar
1.2.3

Run-On Sentences

A **run-on sentence** is when two sentences run together without using punctuation.

► If the sentence is a run-on sentence, circle YES. If the sentence is not a run-on sentence, circle NO.

1. My brother played baseball. They went running. YES NO
2. We play in the park we find rocks. YES NO
3. Vicky and I sing together we are best friends. YES NO
4. My father works long hours. He is a dentist. YES NO
5. Janice kicks a ball she needs to practice. YES NO
6. My cousin likes to swim. She is at the pool. YES NO
7. Thomas eats lunch he has a sandwich. YES NO
8. Maria writes a letter she uses pink paper. YES NO

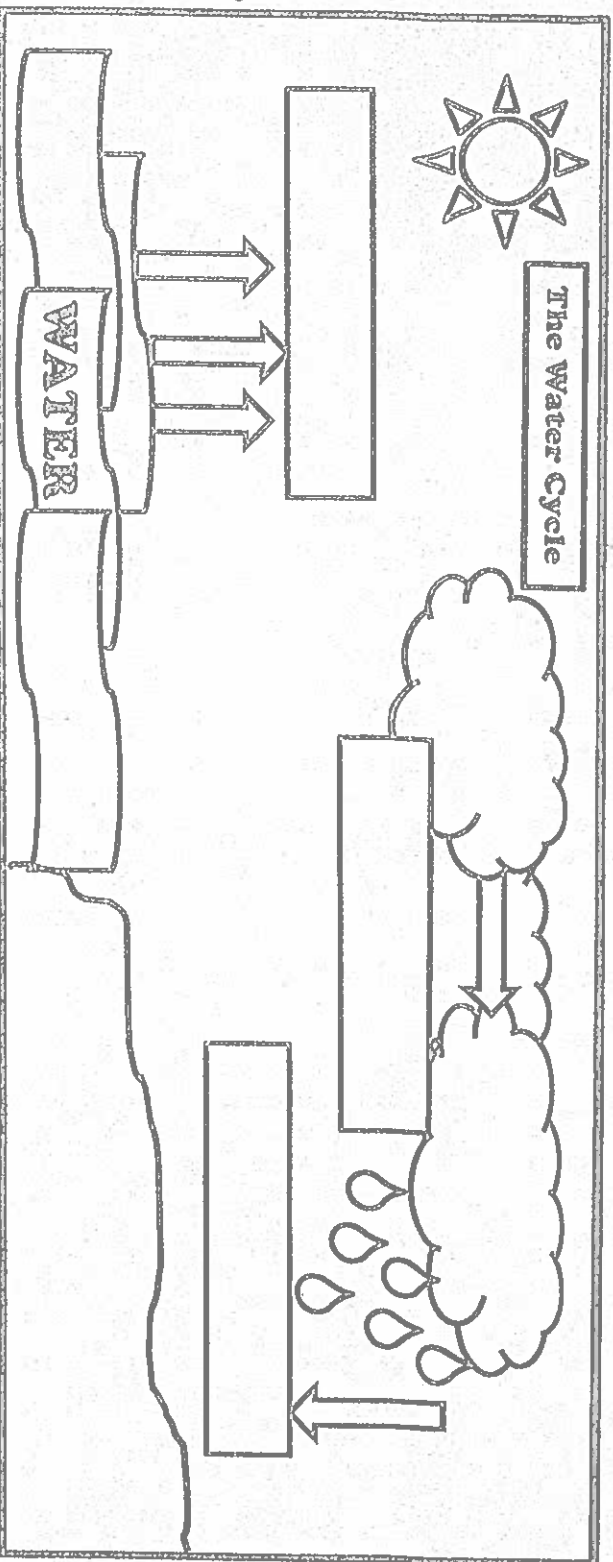
► Rewrite each run-on sentence as two complete simple sentences.

9. My sister learned to sing she took voice lessons.

10. Luis got a pizza he shared it with us.

► Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure there are no run-on sentences.

Glue Meter
cycle Here



The Water Cycle

Cut out the words. Glue each word in the correct box on the picture.

condensation

evaporation

precipitation

The water droplets become heavy

As the water vapor rises, it cools down.

The sun heats the earth's water.

The heavy droplets fall to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

The warmed water turns into vapor and rises in the air.

In the clouds the tiny water droplets join together.

The tiny water droplets form clouds.

The cooled water vapor forms tiny droplets of water.

Directions: You will need a piece of construction paper. After you color the picture of the Water Cycle, cut out the sentence strips. Glue the strips below the picture in the right order.

The Water Cycle

2nd Grade

NTI Day 8

- ★ Math - A Quilting Bee - 3 Digit Subtraction (2.NBT.7)
- ★ Reading - Author's Purpose (RI.2.6)
- ★ Language Arts - Simple Sentences - Numbers 1-8 (L.2.1)
- ★ Science - Comparing Solids - Read the passage and answer the questions.
(2-PS1-1)
- ★ Social Studies - Read the passage and complete the questions using the text.
(2.1Q.2)

NAME _____

A Quilting Bee

Subtract.

Circle each matching difference in the puzzle.

A.
$$\begin{array}{r} 561 \\ -235 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

B.
$$\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ -107 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

C.
$$\begin{array}{r} 631 \\ -361 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D.
$$\begin{array}{r} 285 \\ -148 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E.
$$\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ -153 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

F.
$$\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ -256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

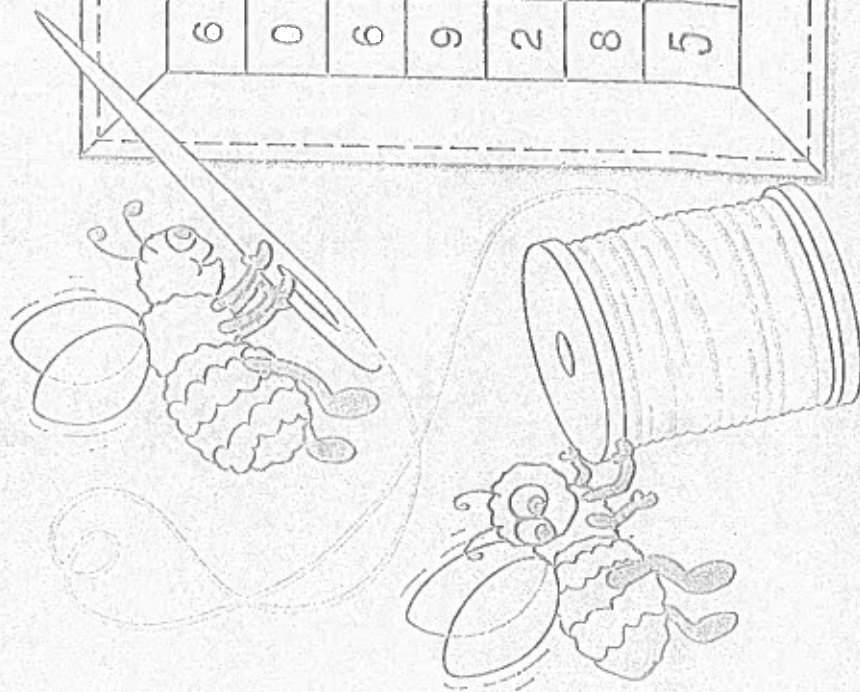
G.
$$\begin{array}{r} 845 \\ -462 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

H.
$$\begin{array}{r} 921 \\ -202 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

I.
$$\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ -149 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

J.
$$\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ -128 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

K.
$$\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ -405 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



6	8	7	3	2	6	9
0	3	6	8	1	4	4
6	4	7	3	9	6	0
9	1	5	8	7	1	8
2	6	7	1	9	3	7
8	3	2	4	2	7	0
5	9	1	5	2	0	8

Review Simple Sentences

A complete **simple sentence** has both a subject and a predicate. The **subject** tells who or what. The **predicate** tells what the subject did or does.

Subject	Predicate
Thomas	jumped.
My best friend	plays the piano.

► **Underline the group of words if it is a complete sentence.**

1. Wolves howl at night.
2. Shari's birthday.
3. Watched two shows!
4. The play was exciting.
5. Kyrie popped balloons.
6. Was funny and we laughed.

► **Use these words to write a complete simple sentence.**

7. Raul his teeth brushes

8. tree the climbed Helene

► **Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all simple sentences are used correctly.**

Run-On Sentences

A **run-on sentence** is when two sentences run together without using punctuation.

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5. Janice kicks a ball she needs to practice. YES NO
6. My cousin likes to swim. She is at the pool. YES NO
7. Thomas eats lunch he has a sandwich. YES NO
8. Maria writes a letter she uses pink paper. YES NO

▶ Rewrite each run-on sentence as two complete simple sentences.

9. My sister learned to sing she took voice lessons.

10. Luis got a pizza he shared it with us.

▶ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure there are no run-on sentences.

Author's Purpose



Read the description of a text and circle the author's purpose.



- ① A story about two friends who are watching their neighbor's dog and the dog runs away, but they find him before their neighbor gets home.

Author's purpose:

to inform

to entertain

to persuade



- ② An article about the life cycle and migration of monarch butterflies.

Author's purpose:

to inform

to entertain

to persuade



- ③ A biography about Derek Jeter, former shortstop for the New York Yankees.

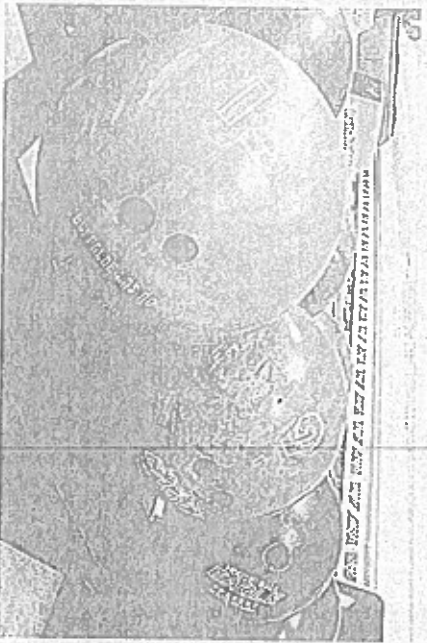
Author's purpose:

to inform

to entertain

Comparing Solids

by Rachelle Kreisman



Solids are a kind of matter. They are things that have their own shape. They do not flow like liquids do. You can see and touch solids. You can describe a solid by its properties. Some of those properties are color, shape, size, and texture.

Bowling balls and tennis balls are both solids. Each has its own shape. You can see and touch both of them. Are they different? Let's compare.

Most tennis balls are yellow or green, but they also come in many other colors. Most bowling balls are black, but they come in many colors, too.

Both kinds of balls are round. They do, however, have very different sizes. Tennis balls are small. You can hold a tennis ball in one hand. A bowling ball is much bigger. It is also much heavier than a tennis ball.

Bowling balls and tennis balls have different textures. A bowling ball is

smooth. A tennis ball has a soft and fuzzy texture.

What can a tennis ball do that a bowling ball cannot? Bounce! Tennis balls are made to bounce. Bowling balls do not bounce.

Both bowling balls and tennis balls are solids. But they are also very different from each other!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What are solids?

- A. things that have their own shape
- B. things that you can see, but can't touch
- C. things that flow like liquids do

2. What two examples of solids does the author compare and contrast?

- A. a tennis ball and a bowling ball
- B. a baseball and a basketball
- C. a yellow ball and a green ball

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Solids are a kind of matter. They are things that have their own shape. They do not flow like liquids do. You can see and touch solids. You can describe a solid by its properties. Some of those properties are color, shape, size, and texture."

"Bowling balls and tennis balls are both solids."

Based on this evidence, what conclusion can you draw about bowling balls and tennis balls?

- A. They have the same color, shape, and size.
- B. They cannot be described by their properties.
- C. They do not flow like liquids do.

4. Which property of bowling balls and tennis balls would help you most in telling them apart?

- A. shape
- B. kind of matter
- C. size

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Bowling balls and tennis balls are both round, but have different sizes.
- B. Bowling balls and tennis balls are both solids, but they are different in many ways.
- C. Solids are different from liquids because they have their own shape.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"You can describe a solid by its properties. Some of those properties are color, shape, size, and texture."

Based on these sentences, what are "properties?"

- A. important characteristics of a thing
- B. the ways in which something is used
- C. the places where something can be found

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Tennis balls and bowling balls are both round, ____ bowling balls are much bigger.

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

8. What are four properties you can use to describe a solid?

9. How does the article describe the texture of a tennis ball?

10. The article contrasts a tennis ball and a bowling ball by looking at properties like their color, shape, size, and texture. Choose another solid and contrast it with a tennis ball by looking at two of these properties.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the journal entry. Fill in the table.

Today, we learned about being a citizen. We have rights, privileges, and responsibilities. We can live in freedom. We can do what makes us happy. We can say our ideas.

Some people need help. The government gives them benefits. The benefits help people who are sick or disabled.

As citizens, we need to obey the laws. We need to respect other people even when we don't agree. We should know what's going on in our community. And we should participate, too.

Immigrants come to our country. They have most of the same rights as us. But they cannot own a gun or vote. They cannot get a government job.

What three rights are listed in the text?
Find three responsibilities from the text.
What three rights can immigrants <i>not</i> enjoy?

2nd Grade

NTI Day 9

- ★ Math - Gone Fishing - Ordering Numbers (2.NBT.1 / 2.NBT.9)
- ★ Reading - Benjamin Franklin (RI.2.1)
- ★ Language Arts - Words to Know (L.2.1)
- ★ Science - All About Penguins (passage will be used for day 9 & day 10) - Read Passage & Complete Penguin Vocabulary Task (2-LS4-1)
- ★ Social Studies - Resources - cut and paste the resource to the resource they match (2.E.IC.1)

Gone Fishing

Use the numbers on each fish to write six different three-digit numbers on the bubbles. Then write the numbers in each set in the order shown.



Ordering numbers to 1,000



_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

least to greatest



_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

least to greatest



_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

least to greatest



_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

greatest to least



_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

greatest to least



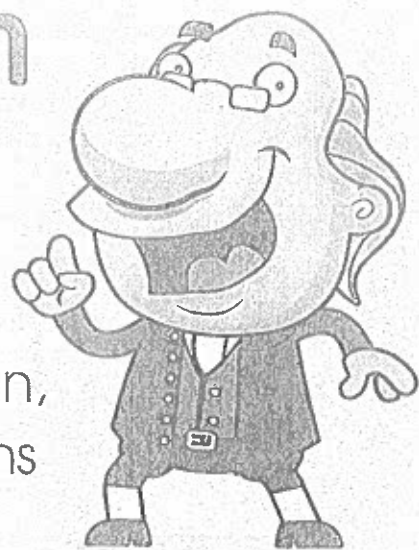
Write the largest number from each set and the number 1,000 in order from greatest to least.

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Benjamin Franklin

Read about Benjamin Franklin. Then, check the correct answers to the questions below.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1706. He was a politician, inventor and scientist. One of his inventions is bifocal glasses. They help people see near and far. In his community, Benjamin helped to open the first post office, hospital, library, and a fire station.



1. Ben Franklin helped open a _____.

library



store



pizza



2. He invented _____.

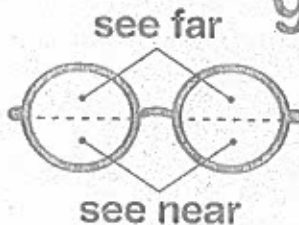
shirt



hat



bifocal glasses



3. Ben lived in the _____.

1700s



1800s



1900s



Name

Day 9

High-Frequency
Words

Words to Know

Learn these words. You will see them in your reading and use them in your writing.

Word Bank

a
not

and
the

go
to

got
will

have
you

► Write a word from the box to complete each sentence.

1. Tim has _____ pal.
2. I _____ a pal, too.
3. The pal is _____ a cat.
4. The pal can nip _____ nap.
5. It _____ get big.
6. Do _____ have a pal?



► Write sentences that use two other words from the box.

All About Penguins

by HeadFirst



Gentoo penguin
& chick

Penguins are a group of birds. Some can live in the cold of **Antarctica**. They gather in **flocks** to stay warm. They cannot fly but use their **wings** to **swim**. They have smooth waterproof black and white feathers used for **camouflage**. They live half on land and half in the sea. On land, penguins use their tails and **wings** to balance when standing. They can waddle on their feet or slide on their bellies called

tobogganing. Penguins can **swim** fast, up to 17 mph. Larger penguins can dive up to almost 2,000 feet for over 20 minutes under the

water. Most penguins eat **krill**, fish, and

squid. Some penguins build a **nest** and

others keep their eggs warm in a **brooding**

pouch on their feet. Both parents help with

eggs and **chicks**. **Chicks** eat **regurgitated**

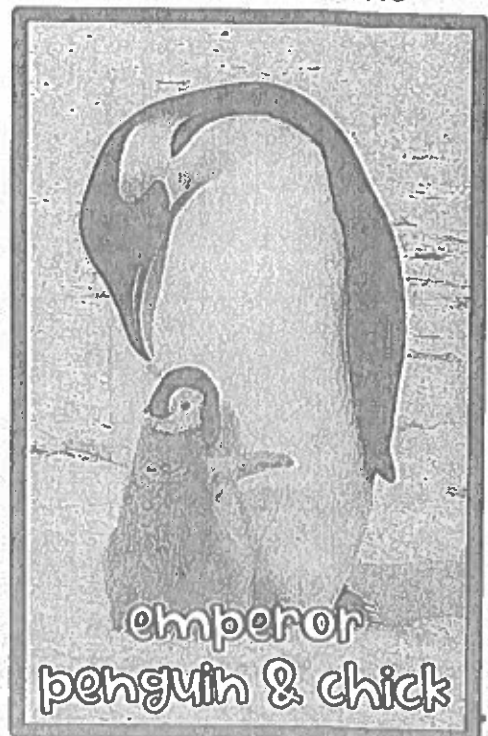
fish and **krill**. The **chicks** leave their parents

when they are large enough to stay warm

and then form a **crèche** with other **chicks**.

They grow their adult feathers and are

fully grown at 2-3 months.



Emperor
penguin & chick

Name _____

Use the word bank to fill in the blanks
with penguin vocabulary words.

Penguin Vocabulary

crèche	toboggan	brooding
flocks	krill	chick
camouflage	squid	regurgitating

Penguins gather in _____ to stay warm.

They eat fish, _____, and _____.

Their black and white feathers _____
them from predators both above and below the water.

The female emperor penguin lays an egg and gives it to the male to
keep warm on his feet in his _____ pouch.

A baby penguin is called a _____.

It gathers with other chicks in a _____.

Parents feed their chicks by _____
food and putting it into their mouths.

On land, penguins can waddle but will _____
across the snow and ice to move faster.

RESOURCES

There are 3 main types of Resources. CUT and PASTE the images under the resource they match!

HUMAN RESOURCES are people who use their skills to produce a good or service. Ex. Teacher

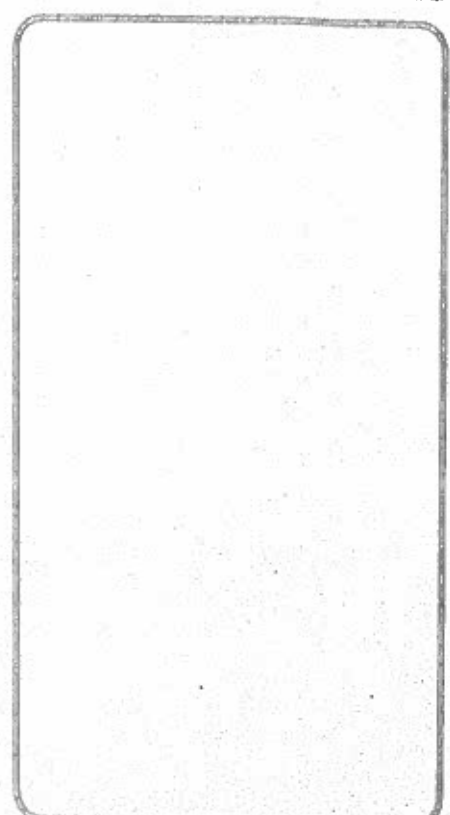
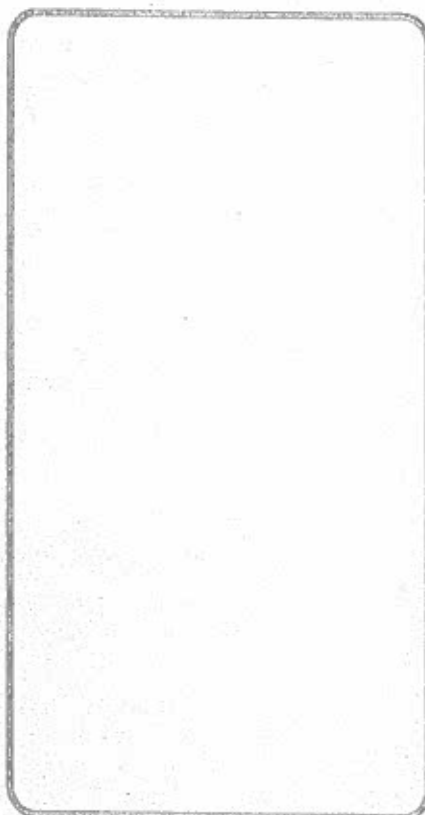
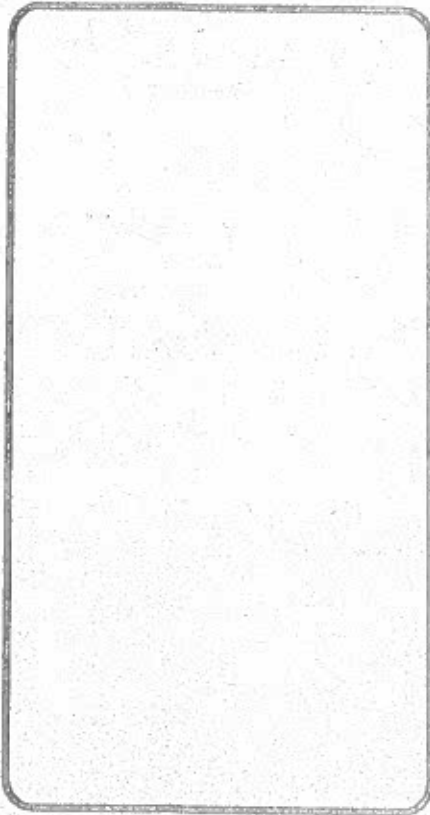
NATURAL RESOURCES are from nature and are used in their natural form. Ex. Trees

CAPITAL RESOURCES are goods produced and used to make other goods or services. Ex. Buildings, Computers

CAPITAL RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES



SUN



FLOWER



CHEF



TEACHER



SCIENTIST



VAN



PENCIL

HAMMER



WATER

2nd Grade

NTI Day 10

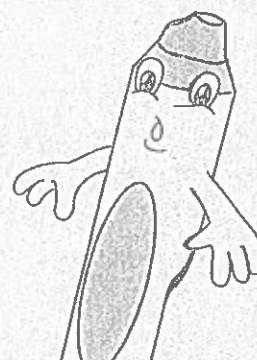
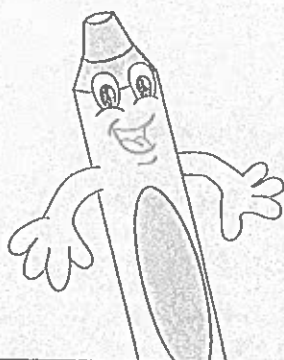
- ★ Math - The Crayon Factory - Word Problems/Choose the equation & paste to the matching word problem & solve (2.OA.1)
- ★ Reading - Benjamin Franklin (RI.2.3)
- ★ Language Arts - Write the plural form from the underlined word (L.2.1a)
- ★ Science - All About Penguins - Reread passage from Day 9 & complete the 3 short answer questions over the passage (2-LS4-1)
- ★ Social Studies - Urban and Rural - Find similarities and differences between the pictures (2.G.GR.1)

Name _____

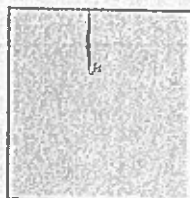
Word problems: choose an operation

The Crayon Factory

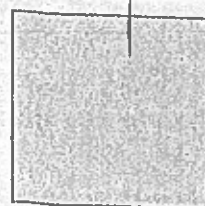
Read each word problem.
Cut out the matching addition or subtraction problem and solve it.
Glue each number sentence in its matching box.



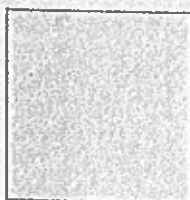
A. The crayon factory makes 43 red crayons and 36 blue crayons each day. How many red and blue crayons are made each day in all?



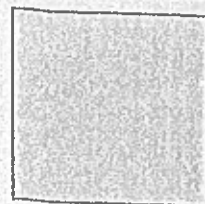
B. There are 78 green crayons and 26 black crayons in a container. How many more green crayons are there than black?



C. 97 yellow and brown crayons spilled on the factory floor. 42 of the crayons are yellow. How many of the crayons are brown?



D. The purple crayon machine made 47 crayons. Then it made 38 more. How many purple crayons did the machine make in all?



E. A large crayon box holds 64 crayons. There are 21 crayons in the box. How many more crayons are needed to fill the box?



F. A small crayon box holds 24 crayons. How many crayons will two small boxes hold altogether?



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$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ - 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ - 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ - 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$

RI.2.3 Day 10 Reading/

Ben Franklin. Part 2

1. Read the text.



Ben Franklin worked at a newspaper when he was young. He loved to read and write. He even made a special book of facts, called an almanac.

2. Read the sentences and circle the correct missing words.

Ben liked to _____.

play
soccer

read
books

sing

An almanac is a _____.

book

song

story

A plural noun describes more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

- To make most nouns plural, add -s to the end of the word.
- If the noun ends in o, add -s or -es to the end to make it plural.

Examples: Singular	Plural
dog	dogs
radio	radios
hero	heroes

Time to use the old noggin! If you can't decide if the ending should be -s or -es, use the dictionary to find the correct ending. Eventually, you will just know it!



Write the plural form of each underlined word.

1. Before the 1500s, pencil were made from lead. _____
2. Potato contain starch. _____
3. People once thought that tomato were poisonous. _____
4. Pipe organs were invented at least 1,000 years before the piano. _____
5. Many scientists believe Europa, one of Jupiter's moon, is covered with ice. _____
6. The banjo came from Africa to North America in the 1600s. _____
7. Can you believe that more than 100 billion star are in the Milky Way galaxy? _____



Science Factoid: In some countries, people eat grasshoppers with rice. The wings are removed, and the grasshoppers are fried in a pan with oil. Grasshoppers are a source of protein, which is important for the muscles in our bodies.

Name _____

All About Penguins

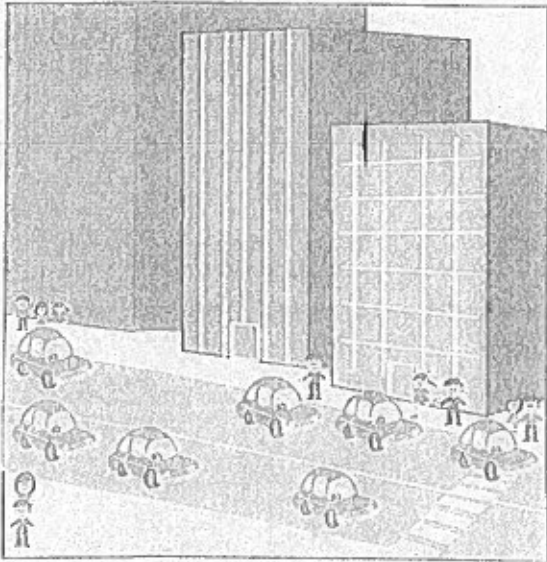
How do penguins move?

How do penguins take care of their eggs and chicks?

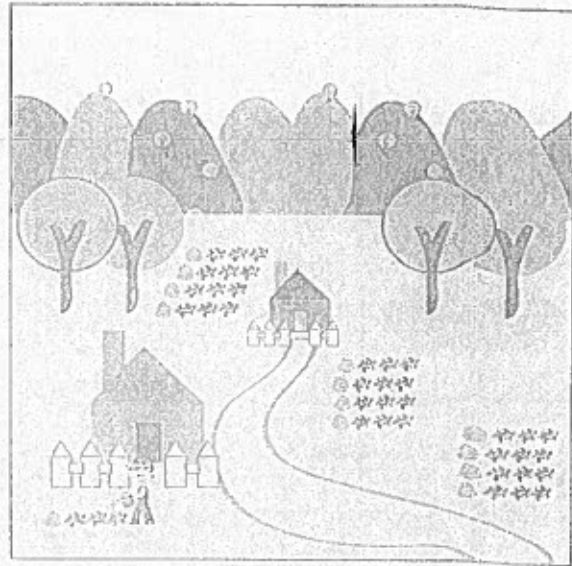
When do penguin chicks become adults?

Urban & Rural

The picture on the left side shows an urban setting. The picture on the right shows a rural setting. Write two sentences comparing and contrasting these areas on the lines below.



Urban



Rural

Differences

Similarities
