Name _____ # _____   Date _____

2nd and 3rd Grades: Packets #27-31

Boys and Girls... this is the last at-home instructional packet for the school year. I have missed you!

Things to do EACH day:

- Work on a Spelling Choice.   (see the attached word list and choice board)
- Read *or listen to a read-aloud* from a book or magazine of choice for 15-20 min.
- Complete Reading Language Arts WS (don't forget the activity at the bottom of the page!)
- Complete Math WS
- Do from the PE and Music and any other enclosed activities

***Extra things you can do (and continue to do throughout the summer):

-IXL

-Read, read, read!

-Keep a journal or diary of your daily adventures

- Feel free to send me pictures of work and/or short video or audio response to work via Remind or LiveGrades ☺
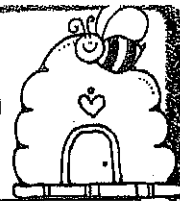
Make sure to complete and return your packets as directed. If you have questions about the packet, the best method is to contact me via the Remind app or LiveGrades during the hours of 10:00am-2:00pm M-F. ☺ Mrs. Kelly Teter

Spelling Center Instructions

Color Code	Student write each word one time, but write vowels in one color of their choice and consonants in a different color.
ABC Order	Students write their words one time, vertically, in alphabetical order.
Stair-Step	Students write their words one letter at a time vertically, i.e.: p pl pla play When finished, the words look like stair steps!
Syllable Count	Students copy the provided chart onto their paper in a larger form, then write each spelling word in the box that matches its number of syllables.
Words in a Sentence	Students write one complete sentence using each word with correct capitalization and punctuation, then underline or highlight the spelling word in each sentence.
Rainbow Words	Students can do one of two options (your choice): 1) Write each word three times, with each word written in a different color. 2) Write the word once in pencil, then trace over it 2-3 times with different colors of crayons.
Letter Shapes	Students write each word one time, then draw boxes around each letter of the word, then color in the boxes: Tall ("Sky") letters such as d and h = blue, Middle ("Grass") letters such as e and a = green, and Low ("Root") letters such as j or g = brown.
Parts of Speech Chart	Students copy the provided chart in larger form, then write each spelling word in the box that matches its part of speech.
Fancy/Cursive Letters	Students can be creative and either write their words in cursive, or in "fancy" styles such as bubble letters, letters with dots on the ends, wiggly letters, etc.
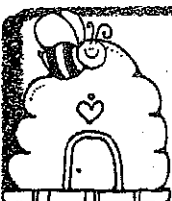
Spelling Choice Board

Name: _____

Color Code Vowels = one color Consonants = different color	ABC Order	Stair Step
Letter Shapes	Words in a Sentence	**Syllable Count** 1 · 2 3 · 4
Parts of Speech Nouns · Verbs Adjectives · Other	Fancy Letters	Rainbow Words

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Suffixes

Generalization When **-y**, **-ish**, **-hood**, or **-ment** is added to most base words, the base word stays the same: **rock_y_**, **fool_ish_**, **child_hood_**, **treat_ment_**.

Word Sort Sort the list words by the suffixes *-y*, *-ish*, *-hood*, and *-ment*.

-y

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

-ish

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

-hood

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

-ment

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Spelling Words

1. rocky
2. foolish
3. rainy
4. childhood
5. selfish
6. treatment
7. movement
8. neighborhood
9. childish
10. parenthood
11. crunchy
12. bumpy
13. payment
14. sleepy
15. shipment

Home Activity Your child is learning to spell words with the suffixes *-y*, *-ish*, *-hood*, and *-ment*. To practice at home, have your child spell each word.

Ask About:

Atlantis

Have you ever heard of the lost continent of Atlantis? Legend says that Atlantis was a great island in the Atlantic Ocean. Earthquakes and floods shook Atlantis and sank it.

Over the years, countries have sent ships sailing the ocean looking for Atlantis.

The story of Atlantis was first told by a famous Greek named Plato. Later, his tale fascinated many people. Explorers sailing the ocean thought they had found Atlantis many times. They were really finding the many islands that lie in the Atlantic Ocean.
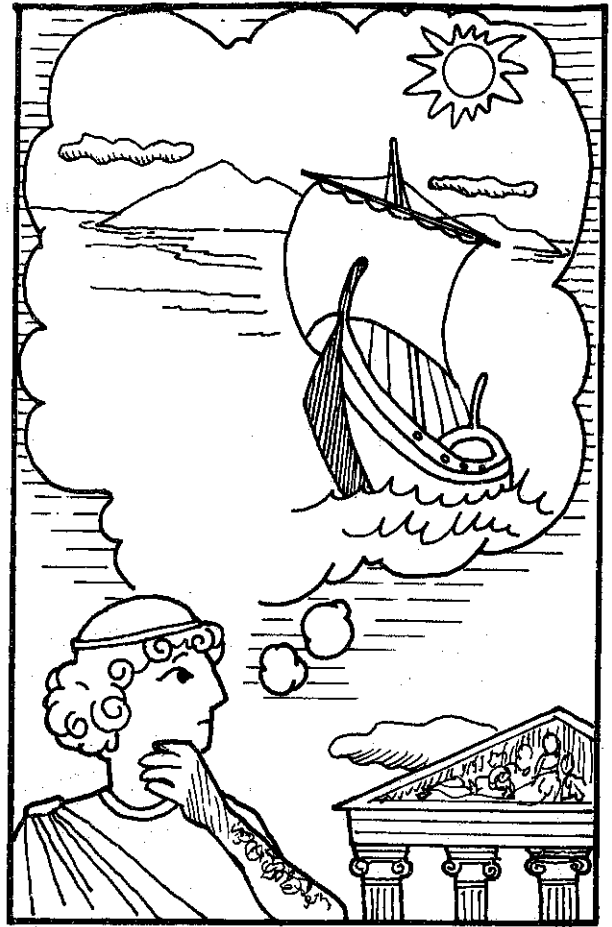
Unscramble and Circle.

Legend says that _____ was an island in the   Pacific   Ocean.
                    t n i A a l s t   Atlantic
                    2 5 7 1 4 3 8 6

Write.

_____ and _____ shook and sank Atlantis.
Tornadoes   Earthquakes   snow   floods

Check.

The story of Atlantis was first told by   explorers.
                                           Plato.

Yes or No

Countries have sent ships looking for Atlantis.   Yes   No
Some explorers thought they had found Atlantis.   Yes   No
Atlantis is a nice vacation island.   Yes   No
Explorers were finding other islands in the Atlantic Ocean.   Yes   No

• Draw a picture of how you believe Atlantis would have looked.

Ask About:

A UFO

Have you ever seen a UFO? A UFO is an **U**nidentified **F**lying **O**bject. A UFO is a strange object or light that people see in the sky. Many people believe that these strange lights are really spaceships from another planet.

For years, people have seen and heard many odd things in the sky: blinking and glowing lights, flying objects shaped like saucers and moving objects making strange noises. Some people have even taken pictures of these unusual sights.

Some of these UFO's are really airplanes, weather balloons or meteors. But, many UFO reports are still a mystery!
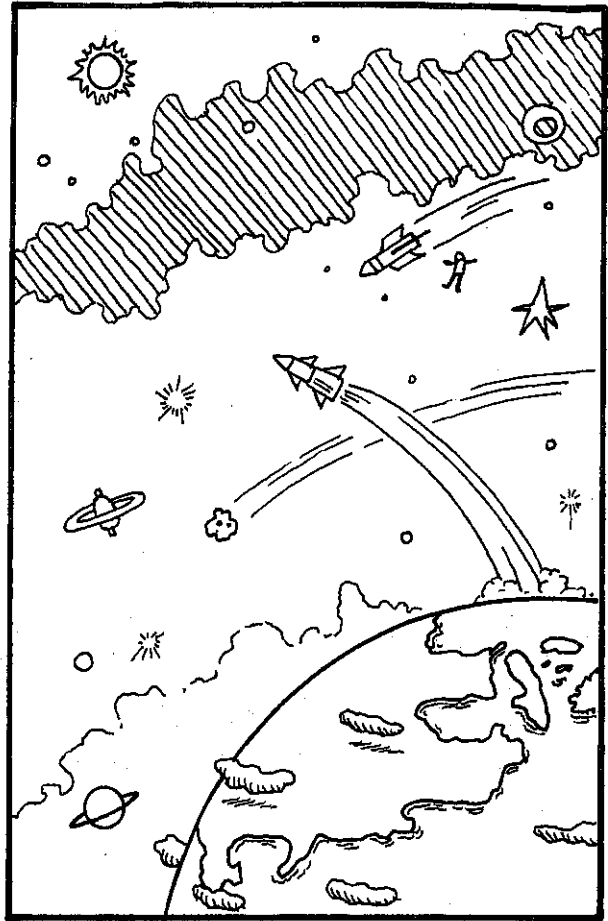
Write (see story).
What does UFO stand for?

U _____   F _____   O _____

Circle.

Many people believe these UFO's are   airplanes / spaceships   from other planets.

Check.
What odd things have people reported seeing or hearing?

- ☐ Blinking and glowing lights
- ☐ Saucer-shaped flying objects
- ☐ Large, red parachutes
- ☐ Moving objects making strange noises.

Circle.
Some UFO's are really:

airplanes   weather balloons   kites   meteors

• Write a story about a UFO.

Ask About:

A Komodo Dragon

A Komodo Dragon is not really a dragon. It is the largest living lizard in the world. A Komodo Dragon is at least ten feet long and weighs 360 pounds. It has a long tail and is covered with scales. Its mouth is lined with sharp teeth.

The Komodo Dragon gets its name from the island of Komodo in the Pacific Ocean, where most of these lizards are found. It resembles the giant dragon-like lizards that lived in prehistoric times.

The Komodo dragon hunts food in the day. At night, it hides in caves which it digs with its sharp claws.
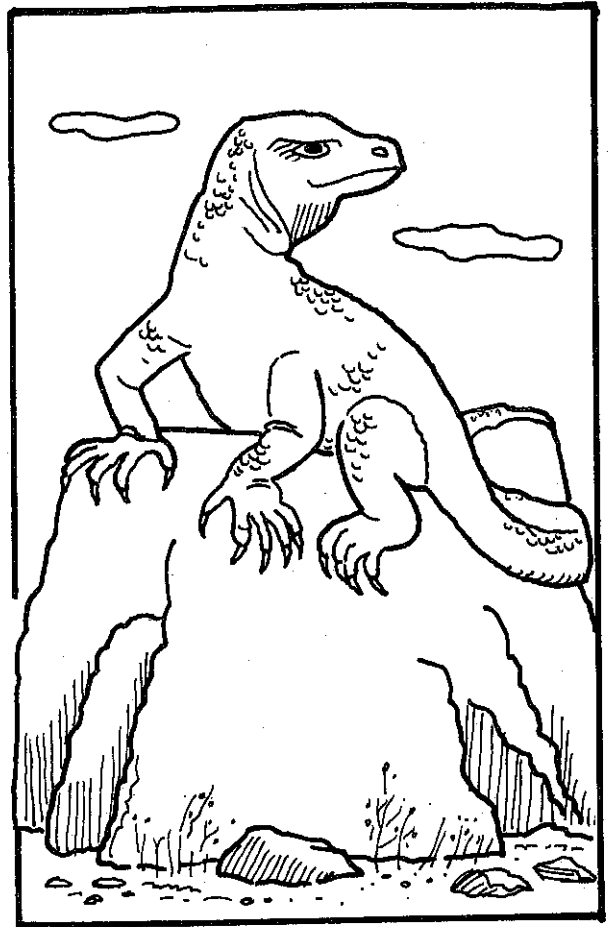
Underline.

A Komodo Dragon   is really a dragon.
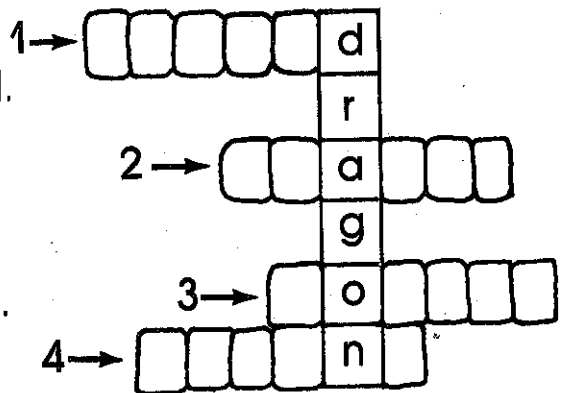
     is really a lizard.

Write in puzzle.

A Komodo Dragon:

is the largest _____ in the world.
                    1

is covered with _____.
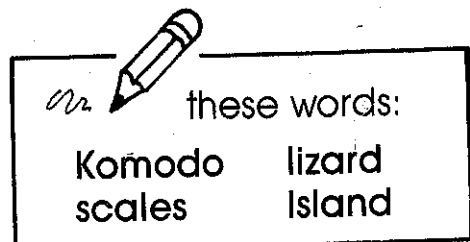   2

is found on _____ _____.
   3   4

Komodo

1→ ☐☐☐☐☐ d
            r
2→ ☐☐☐ a ☐☐
            g
3→ ☐☐ o ☐☐
4→ ☐☐☐☐ n

Match.

day   hides in caves

night   hunts for food

_____ these words:

Komodo   lizard
scales   Island

• Draw a Komodo Dragon digging its cave.

Ask About:

Hibernation

Have you ever wondered why some animals hibernate? Hibernation is a long sleep that some animals go into for the winter.

Animals get their warmth and energy from food. Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter. They must eat large amounts of food in the fall. Their bodies store this food as fat. Then in winter, they sleep in hibernation. Their bodies live on the stored fat. Since their bodies need much less food during hibernation, they can stay alive without eating new food during the winter.

Some animals that hibernate are: bats, chipmunks, bears, snakes and turtles.
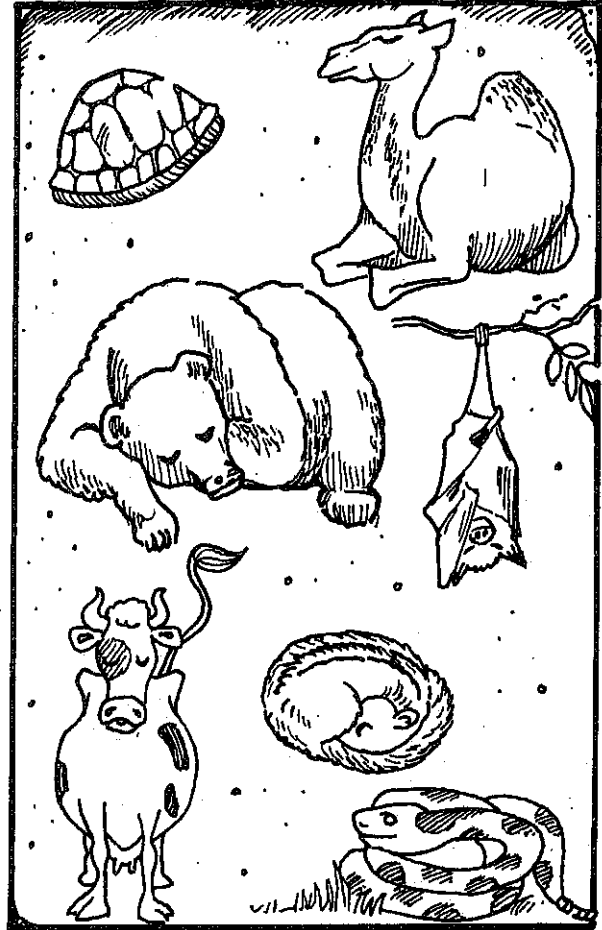
Underline.

Hibernation
    is a sleep that some animals go into for the winter.
    is the time of year to gather food for the winter.

Yes or No.

Animals get their warmth and energy from food.	Yes	No
Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter.	Yes	No
Animals hibernate because they are lazy.	Yes	No
Animals need less food while they are hibernating.	Yes	No

Match.

Animals that hibernate . . .

    eat and store food   in the winter.
    go to sleep   in the fall.

Color the animals that hibernate.
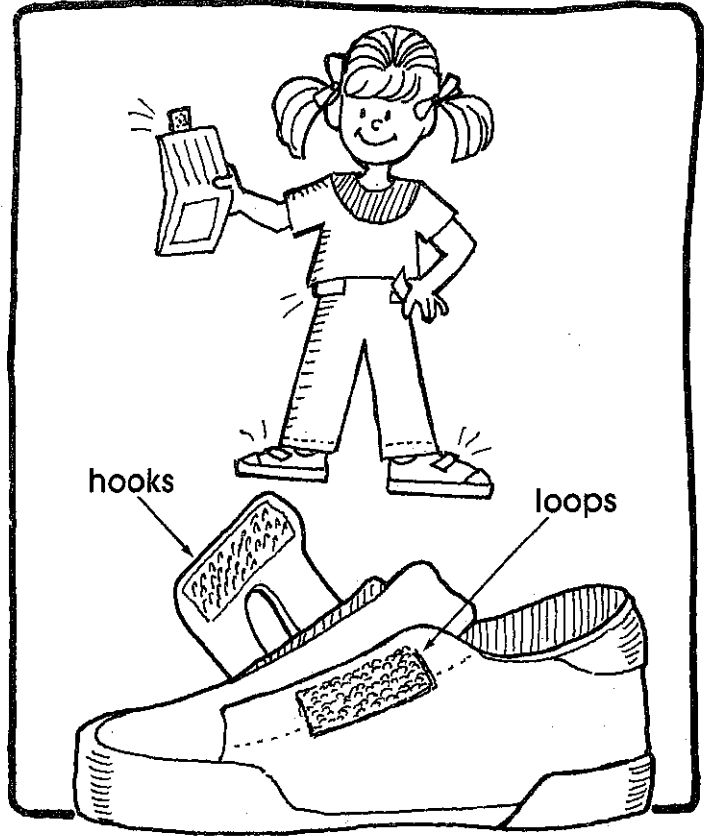
• Draw a bear hibernating in a cave.

What About:

Velcro

Many things—jackets, wallets, backpacks—have fasteners to open and close them. For years, most things were fastened with zippers, buttons, snaps and buckles. Now, Velcro has become a popular fastener.

Velcro was invented by a Swiss engineer. While camping in the woods, he noticed that burrs would stick to his clothes. Little hooks that covered the burrs would stick to loops of thread on his clothes. He decided to invent a fastener which would work like a burr. He named his product Velcro.

One piece of Velcro is made of tiny hooks—the other piece of tiny loops. When the two pieces come together, they stick. To unfasten—just pull them apart!

hooks

loops

List four fasteners that have been used for years:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Circle and Check.

Velvet

Velcro

was invented by ☐ a Swiss surgeon.

☐ a Swiss engineer.

Write.

Velcro was designed to work like a _____.

Circle T or F.

. . . is used to fasten things.	T	F
. . . is made to work like a zipper.	T	F
. . . is made of tiny hooks and loops.	T	F
. . . has been used as long as buttons have.	T	F

Underline the sentence that tells how to unfasten Velcro.

• List 10 things that could be fastened with Velcro.

Using Order to Multiply

Write the missing numbers in the boxes to make each multiplication problem true.

$5 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

$6 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

$6 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

$4 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

$5 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

$3 \times 8 = \boxed{}$

$8 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

$4 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

$7 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

$5 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

$9 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

$9 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times \boxed{} = 18$

$\boxed{} \times 5 = 15$

$5 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

$7 \times 8 = \boxed{}$

$\boxed{} \times 7 = 56$

$\boxed{} \times 10 = 70$

$10 \times \boxed{} = 70$

$\boxed{} \times 5 = 10$

$5 \times \boxed{} = 10$

$3 \times \boxed{} = 12$

$\boxed{} \times 3 = 12$

1 Look at 6×5 and 5×6. How does the order of the factors change the product?

2 Draw two arrays to show 4×7 and 7×4.

Name: _____

Draw parentheses around the numbers you want to multiply first.
Then find the product.

1 $6 \times 3 \times 2$
$6 \times (3 \times 2)$
$6 \times 6 = 36$
Sample Student Work:
$3 \times 2 = 6; 6 \times 6 = 36$

2 $4 \times 3 \times 3$

3 $5 \times 2 \times 8$

4 $8 \times 2 \times 4$

5 $2 \times 2 \times 7$

6 $6 \times 5 \times 2$

7 $3 \times 3 \times 7$

8 $2 \times 4 \times 5$

9 $7 \times 4 \times 2$

10 $6 \times 3 \times 3$

11 $3 \times 3 \times 10$

12 $2 \times 3 \times 4$

13 How did you decide which factors to group?

14 Choose one problem. Tell two ways you can group the factors. Then explain which way is easier for you to solve.

Using Order and Grouping to Multiply

Name: _____

Order and group the factors to show how you want to multiply. Then find the product.

1 $5 \times 7 \times 2$
$5 \times 2 \times 7$
$(5 \times 2) \times 7$
$10 \times 7 = 70$

2 $3 \times 5 \times 3$

3 $4 \times 8 \times 2$

4 $2 \times 9 \times 5$

5 $2 \times 10 \times 5$

6 $2 \times 8 \times 2$

7 $3 \times 9 \times 3$

8 $5 \times 2 \times 6$

9 $4 \times 5 \times 2$

10 $2 \times 9 \times 2$

11 $3 \times 8 \times 2$

12 $4 \times 2 \times 7$

13 What strategies did you use to decide how to order and group the factors?

14 Why do you need to reorder factors in some problems?

Grouping

Use small objects or draw pictures to find each answer.

1. 9 in all
3 in each group
How many groups?

_____

2. 24 in all
8 in each group
How many groups?

_____

3. 18 in all
2 in each group
How many groups?

_____

4. 30 in all
10 in each group
How many groups?

_____

5. 25 in all
5 in each group
How many groups?

_____

6. 10 in all
5 in each group
How many groups?

_____

7. 14 in all
7 in each group
How many groups?

_____

8. 15 in all
5 in each group
How many groups?

_____

9. 20 in all
4 in each group
How many groups?

_____

10. 24 in all
6 in each group
How many groups?

_____

11. 16 in all
8 in each group
How many groups?

_____

12. 36 in all
6 in each group
How many groups?

_____

Solve each problem.

13. Noreen has 15 pencils. She
wants to put them in pencil
cases. Each case holds 5
pencils. How many cases will
she need?

_____

14. Daria has 18 pencils. Her pencil
cases hold 6 pencils each. How
many cases does she have?

_____

Comparing Fractions

Complete each number sentence using >, <, or =.

1.
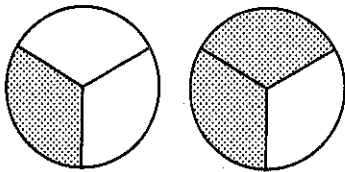
$\frac{1}{3} \bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$
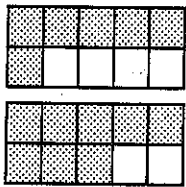
2.
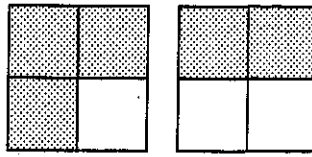
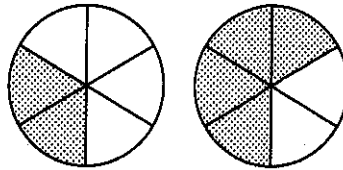$\frac{3}{4} \bigcirc \frac{2}{4}$
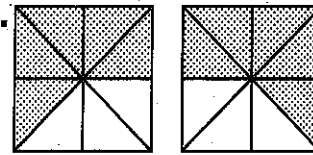
3.
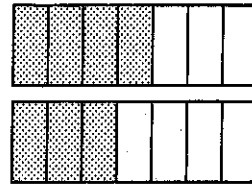
$\frac{4}{7} \bigcirc \frac{3}{7}$

4.

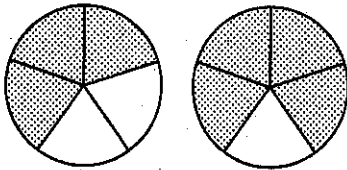$\frac{6}{10} \bigcirc \frac{8}{10}$
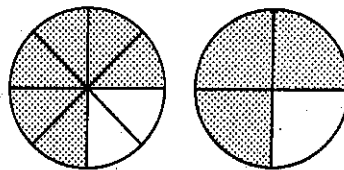
5.

$\frac{2}{6} \bigcirc \frac{4}{6}$
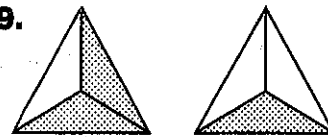
6.

$\frac{5}{8} \bigcirc \frac{5}{8}$

7.

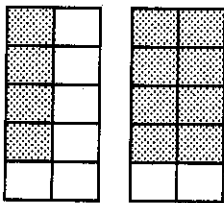$\frac{3}{5} \bigcirc \frac{4}{5}$
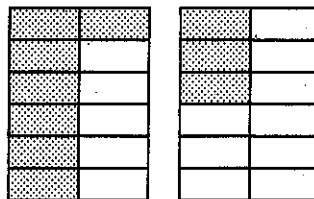
8.

$\frac{6}{8} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$
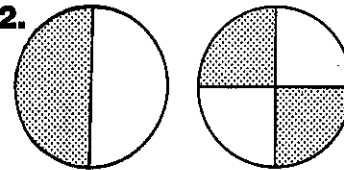
9.

$\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$

10.

$\frac{4}{10} \bigcirc \frac{8}{10}$

11.

$\frac{7}{12} \bigcirc \frac{3}{12}$

12.

$\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{2}{4}$

13. $\frac{7}{8} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{3}{8}$

14. $\frac{3}{9} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{1}{3}$

15. $\frac{1}{6} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{1}{5}$

16. $\frac{1}{2} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{1}{3}$

17. $\frac{2}{8} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{1}{4}$

18. $\frac{1}{4} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{2}{3}$

Use after pages 372–373.