



Second Grade

(2)

WEEK #2

English Language Arts

Math

Social Studies

Science

Physical Education & VAPA

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

again
below

carry
does

eight
find

house
laugh

mother
school

1. Will you help me _____ this box into the house?
2. The chicken has _____ baby chicks. Wow!
3. _____ this hat match my dress?
4. The earth is _____ the sky.
5. My _____ has three bedrooms in it.
6. That joke made me _____.
7. Did you _____ your keys?
8. We read and do math at _____.
9. I like that book. Will you read it _____?
10. Can your _____ pick us up at the store?

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

move	once	small	too	where
never	round	their	walk	year

1. _____ upon a time, there lived a mean queen.
2. We had to _____ to a new town.
3. The players had _____ party at the ballpark.
4. I like math. I like to read, _____.
5. I will _____ fly to the moon.
6. There are 12 months in a _____.
7. _____ are you going today?
8. A ball is _____, not square.
9. We like to _____ in the park.
10. Her dog is so _____ it can fit in her purse.

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phonics: r-Controlled Vowel *är*

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

1. The pigs, cows, and horses live in that big, red _____.

bar

barn

bark

2. Dad needs to mow the grass in our _____.

yard

yarn

jar

3. I hurt my _____ when I fell down.

art

arm

artist

4. We need to clean our _____ before the long trip.

car

card

charm

5. Our class went to the _____ to learn about trees.

part

bark

park

6. How many _____ can you see in the night sky?

start

smart

stars

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

all	better	change	even	learn
away	by	done	found	only

1. Please pick up _____ the toys on the floor.
2. I _____ my lost keys!
3. We had to _____ our wet clothes.
4. We _____ a lot at school every day.
5. It is _____ to get to school early.
6. We have _____ one more day of school left.
7. Are you _____ with your work?
8. The dog sat _____ his food bowl and waited.
9. How far _____ is your house from here?
10. We have to play ball, _____ if it rains.

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phonics: r-Controlled Vowels

Unscramble the letters to make words. Write the words on the lines.

irdt

irfst

irtsh

irgl

urnb

ursne

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Use one of the words above to complete each sentence.

7. That _____ can jump rope better than anyone.

8. My favorite _____ has red and white stripes on it.

9. A fire can _____ for a long time.

10. We read many books in _____ grade.

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

long	our	them	upon	when
now	some	through	was	work

1. Once _____ a time, there lived a little princess.
2. We went on a _____ trip to Spain.
3. The class is starting _____. Get in your seats.
4. He _____ sleeping when it started to rain.
5. _____ is your birthday?
6. I ran _____ the park on my way home.
7. _____ team won the game!
8. We have a lot of _____ to do at school.
9. Did you tell _____ to be here at five?
10. I need _____ good books to read this summer.

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phonics: r-Controlled Vowels

Write the word from the box to fill in each blank. Then find the word in the word search puzzle.

fork more roar short sport store storm thorn

1. a tool you use to eat

2. bad weather, like thunder and lightning

3. the sound a lion makes

4. not tall _____

5. if you don't have enough, you need _____

6. a place you buy things, like clothes or food _____

7. a game you play, like baseball or tennis _____

8. a sharp part of a rose's stem _____

s	p	o	m	o	r	e	s	r
p	e	s	t	r	e	p	t	o
o	a	h	l	s	a	s	o	a
r	f	o	r	k	b	t	a	r
t	t	r	e	a	f	o	r	d
x	r	t	o	u	g	r	g	f
z	o	c	t	e	h	e	x	y
s	t	o	r	m	n	v	c	u
w	o	r	b	t	h	o	r	n

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

always	blue	city	four	how
any	buy	draw	great	live

1. I need to _____ a new pencil.
2. The sky is a beautiful _____ today.
3. Can you _____ a picture for me?
4. I _____ like to read before I go to bed.
5. Two plus two equals _____.
6. You won! That is _____ news.
7. We _____ in a big town.
8. Do you have _____ time to play today?
9. _____ do you make your favorite sandwich?
10. What is the biggest _____ in your state?

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phonics: r-Controlled Vowels

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

1. Last _____ we were in first grade.

cheer jeer year

2. We hear with our _____.

gears ears tears

3. I have a _____ of bugs and snakes.

far steer fear

4. We will _____ the loudest for our team.

cheer clear rear

5. The _____ had two little horns.

dear dark deer

On another paper, write sentences for these words: hear, clear, here, near, tears.

Name: _____ Date: _____

High-Frequency Words

Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

another boy	could every	far from	hurt out	over these
----------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	---------------

1. The _____ rode his bike to school.
2. I _____ eat grapes all day.
3. How _____ away do you live?
4. She _____ her leg when she fell.
5. I like _____ color of the rainbow.
6. He stood and walked _____ to his friend.
7. The gift is _____ my grandmother.
8. Do you like _____ books better than those?
9. The dog ran _____ of the house and down the street.
10. I want _____ cup of tea, please.

On another paper, write a sentence using each word.

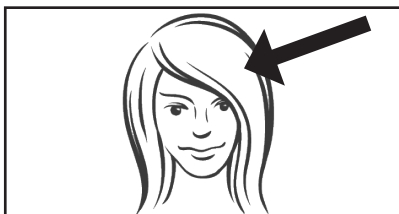
Name: _____ Date: _____

Phonics: r-Controlled Vowels

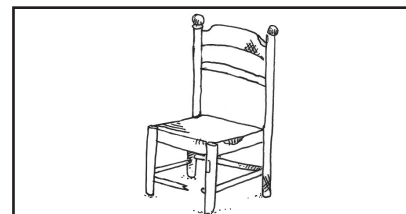
Write the r-controlled vowel spelling to complete each word.



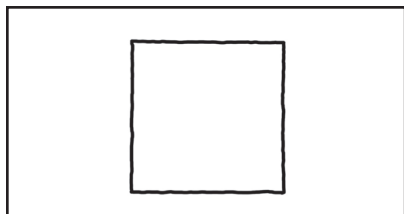
b _____



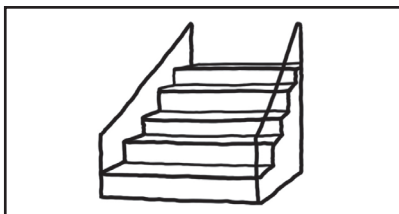
h _____



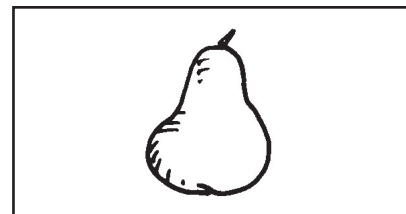
ch _____



squ _____



st _____ s



p _____

Write a sentence for each word.

air _____

pair _____

where _____

there _____

care _____

wear _____

Commas in Greetings and Closings

Letters and some journal entries begin with a greeting and end with a closing.

Greetings and closings are always followed by a comma.

Greetings

Hi, Lenny,

Dear Diary,

Dear Mayor Brown,

Closings

Your friend,

Joyfully,

Sincerely,

Circle whether each phrase is a greeting or a closing. Then rewrite it on the line, adding commas where needed.

1. Hello, Tom _____ greeting closing

2. All my best _____ greeting closing

3. Dear Diary _____ greeting closing

4. Your pal _____ greeting closing

5. With love _____ greeting closing

Form a greeting by rewriting the words in the correct order and with the proper punctuation.

6. Jim Uncle Dear

Commas in Greetings and Closings

Greetings and closings are always followed by a comma. Every word in a greeting begins with a capital letter. However, only the first word in a closing begins with a capital letter.

Dear Cole,

I had fun at your party.

Your pal,

Inez

Dear Diary,

We won the game!

Yours joyfully,

Brian

Read each greeting or closing. Then write it correctly on the line.

1. hi jane

2. your friend

3. dear aunt meg,

4. best wishes

5. dear cousin

6. until then

Form a closing by rewriting the words in the correct order and with the proper punctuation.

7. son your loving

Capitalize Geographic Names

Geographic names are nouns that name places. Geographic names of specific places are proper nouns. Each word of a proper noun should begin with a capital letter.

Common Nouns

lake
country
planet

Proper Nouns

Great Bear Lake
Canada
Earth

Underline the geographic name in each sentence. Circle whether it is a common noun or a proper noun.

1. I live in New York. common noun proper noun
2. They lived on the prairie. common noun proper noun

Read each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence on the line with correct capitalization.

3. I went to california. _____
4. I saw the pacific ocean. _____
5. We stopped in san diego. _____
6. We visited mission beach. _____

Capitalize Holidays

The names of specific holidays are proper nouns. Each word of a proper noun should begin with a capital letter.

We had a picnic on **Labor Day**.

I stayed up late on **New Year's Eve**.

Circle the holiday name in each sentence. Then write the name of the holiday correctly on the line.

1. School is closed on new year's day.

2. Is valentine's day your favorite holiday?

3. We planted a tree on arbor day.

4. What do you do on memorial day?

5. I watched fireworks on independence day.

6. My family gets together on thanksgiving.

Compound Sentences

In order to make a compound sentence, join two simple sentences together with a comma and a linking word such as **and** or **but**.

Simple sentences: I live in the desert. I like to hike.

Compound sentence: I live in the desert, **and** I like to hike.

Simple sentences: The days are hot. The nights are cool.

Compound sentence: The days are hot, **but** the nights are cool.

Read each compound sentence. Circle the linking word. Then write the two sentences that make up the compound sentence.

1. The beach is crowded, but we have fun.

2. We swim in the water, and we play in the sand.

3. I find shells, and Jess sees a crab.

4. It is time to go, but we will be back.

5. I want to go hiking, but I hurt my knee.

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is formed when two simple sentences are put together. The simple sentences are combined using a comma and a linking word such as **and** or **but**.

Simple sentences: We went to the store. We bought fruit.

Compound sentence: We went to the store, **and** we bought fruit.

Simple sentences: I like apples. Wendy likes pears.

Compound sentence: I like apples, **but** Wendy likes pears.

Put the sentences together to make a compound sentence. Add a comma and the word *and*. Write the compound sentence on the line.

1. Mom gets a cart.

Tina pushes.

2. They buy milk.

They buy eggs.

Put the sentences together to make a compound sentence. Add a comma and the word *but*. Write the compound sentence on the line.

3. I am not tired.

Lee is sleepy.

4. The salad is fresh.

The bread is old.

Dictionaries

Dictionaries give the spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, and meaning of words. All the words in a dictionary are listed in alphabetical order, from **a** to **z**. Words that begin with the same letter are put in alphabetical order according to the second letter.

ball (BAUL) *noun* a round object that can be thrown, hit, or kicked

blink (BLINK) *verb* to close and open your eyes fast

brag (BRAG) *verb* to talk too proudly about yourself

Read each group of words. Circle the word that would come first in a dictionary.

1. light loss late

2. envy empty ever

3. flag free foot

Alphabetize the words on the line in the order that they would appear in a dictionary.

4. track tire tug _____

5. pony play pear _____

6. shape snap sky _____

7. gym gem glass _____

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is made up of two simple sentences joined with a comma and a word such as **and** or **but**.

Ella dropped the vase. The vase broke.

Ella dropped the vase, **and** the vase broke.

Mom bought a new vase. It was too small.

Mom bought a new vase, **but** it was too small.

Combine the two simple sentences to make a compound sentence. Add a comma and the word *and* or *but*. Write the compound sentence on the line.

1. Luke reads. We listen.

2. The story is short. It is funny.

3. We laugh. We clap.

4. The day is cold. The sun is out.

5. We walk to the library. It is closed.

Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs

Comparative adjectives and adverbs are used to compare things. Add **-er** or **-est** to most one-syllable adjectives and adverbs to create the comparative. Use **-er** to compare two things, and use **-est** to compare more than two things.

<p>Adjectives</p> <p>My turtle is smaller than my gerbil.</p> <p>My fish is the smallest of all.</p>	<p>Adverbs</p> <p>Buddy runs faster than Rusty.</p> <p>The black dog runs the fastest.</p>
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Underline the comparative adjective or adverb in the sentence. Then circle whether it compares two or more than two.

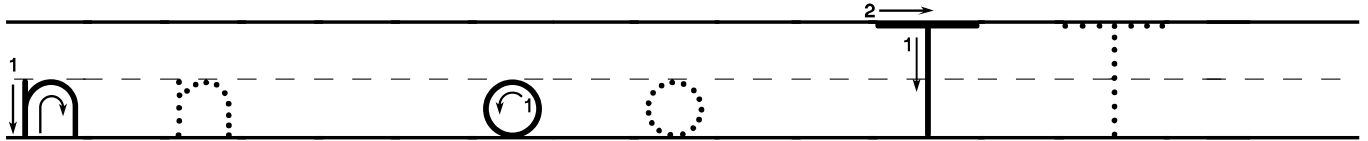
1. Clare arrived sooner than Ben. two more than two
2. She worked harder than I did. two more than two
3. Clare is the nicest person I know. two more than two

Complete each sentence. On the line, write the correct comparative adjective or adverb in ().

4. The wind is (stronger, strongest) _____ today than yesterday.
5. My kite flew (higher, highest) _____ than Sam's kite.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Trace the letters.



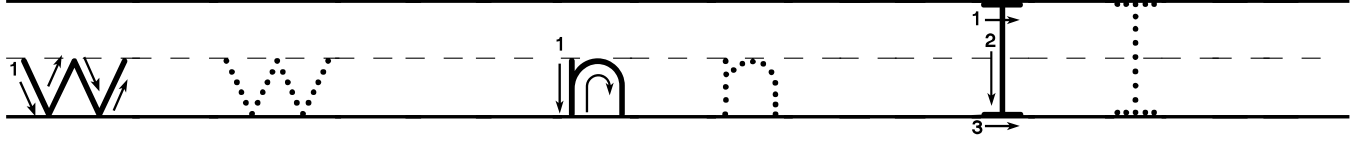
Copy the sentence on the lines.

The penguins jump
into the ocean.

Write your own sentence.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Trace the letters.



Copy the sentence on the lines.

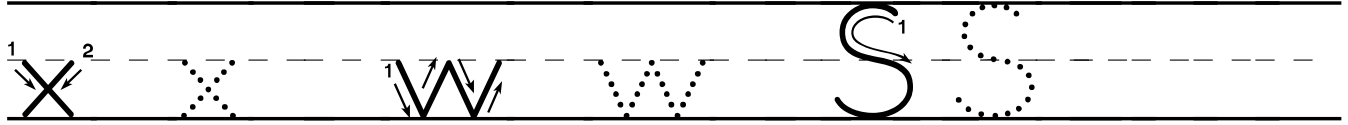
It is warm in

Africa.

Write your own sentence.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Trace the letters.



Copy the sentence on the lines.

Six snakes wind
through the desert.

Write your own sentence.

A Puppy for Oscar

by Jane Lawrence



1 Oscar wanted a puppy more than anything in the world. But his mom kept saying they could not have a dog in their apartment.

2 “We do not have a yard,” she said. “And a dog needs space to run.”

3 Oscar had an idea. There was a city park very close to their apartment. The park was really big. Maybe part of it could be turned into a park for dogs. Then Oscar’s puppy would have a place to run!

4 Now Oscar needed to turn his idea into a plan. Oscar worked very hard. He wrote letters to newspapers. He wrote to the mayor about his idea for a dog park. He talked to people about his idea. Then he got many of them to sign their names to a letter saying they wanted a dog park, too.

5 It took over a year, but Oscar finally got his dog park. And then he got what he really wanted—a new puppy!

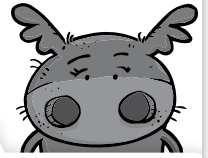
Close Reader Habits

Circle a sentence that tells what Oscar’s challenge is.

Underline a sentence that tells how he responds to the challenge.

Explore

What is the challenge in this story, and how does Oscar respond to it?



Rereading the story will help you figure out how Oscar responds to his challenge.

Think

- 1 Complete the chart to help you understand Oscar's challenge and how he responds to the challenge.

Oscar's Challenge	How Oscar Responds to the Challenge

Talk

- 2 What is the main thing Oscar does to respond to his challenge? Describe an event from the story to explain your answer.



Write

- 3 **Short Response** What do Oscar's actions tell you about him? Use an event from the story to explain your answer. Write your answer in the space on page 140.

HINT What does Oscar do? Make a list of the things he does in the story.



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 137.

A Puppy for Oscar

3 Short Response What do Oscar's actions tell you about him? Use an event from the story to explain your answer.

HINT What does Oscar do? Make a list of the things he does in the story.



Don't forget to check your writing.

Strategies to Find a Missing Addend

Name: _____

Solve.

1 $35 + \underline{10} = 45$

$35 + \underline{20} = 55$

$35 + \underline{25} = 60$

2 $24 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 34$

$24 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 64$

$24 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 68$

3 $42 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 52$

$42 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 82$

$42 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 87$

4 $51 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 61$

$51 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 71$

$51 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 76$

5 $26 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 36$

$26 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 66$

$26 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 69$

6 $58 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 60$

$58 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 70$

$58 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 71$

7 $39 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$

$39 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 70$

$39 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 75$

8 $27 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 30$

$27 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 60$

$27 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 65$

9 $44 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 54$

$44 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 64$

$44 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 67$

10 $69 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 70$

$69 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 90$

$69 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 93$

Strategies to Find a Missing Addend *continued*

Name: _____

11 $33 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 43$

$33 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 73$

$33 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 76$

12 $48 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 50$

$48 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 80$

$48 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 85$

13 $26 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 70$

$32 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 61$

$49 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 95$

14 $57 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 83$

$34 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 67$

$28 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 53$

15 $62 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 85$

$41 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 96$

$53 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 77$

16 $19 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 75$

$43 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 87$

$68 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 99$

17 Explain how the strategy to solve problem 5 is different from the strategy used to solve problem 6.

18 Explain the strategy you used to solve the first part of problem 14.

Finding the Value of Three-Digit Numbers

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $300 + 50 + 1 =$ _____

2 $2 \text{ hundreds} + 6 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones} =$

3 $400 + 20 + 6 =$ _____

4 $400 + 60 + 2 =$ _____

5 $600 + 40 + 2 =$ _____

6 $5 \text{ hundreds} + 1 \text{ ten} + 3 \text{ ones} =$

7 $3 \text{ hundreds} + 7 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones} =$

8 $500 + 20 + 6 =$ _____

9 $200 + 8 =$ _____

10 $2 \text{ hundreds} + 8 \text{ tens} + 0 \text{ ones} =$

11 $600 + 70 + 1 =$ _____

12 $6 \text{ hundreds} + 0 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones} =$

13 $400 + 70 + 6 =$ _____

14 $2 \text{ hundreds} + 3 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} =$

15 $3 \text{ hundreds} + 2 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} =$

16 $3 \text{ hundreds} + 3 \text{ tens} + 2 \text{ ones} =$

Answers:

233

607

476

323

267

671

426

513

526

208

642

462

332

375

280

351

Writing Three-Digit Numbers

Name: _____

Write the number using only digits.

1 one hundred sixty-four

2 six hundred fifty-two

3 three hundred twelve

4 two hundred sixty-one

5 two hundred five

6 five hundred nineteen

Write the number using only digits.

7 $100 + 10 + 6$

8 $500 + 4$

9 $300 + 40 + 5$

10 $300 + 50 + 4$

11 $400 + 60$

12 $500 + 40$

**Write the number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones.
Then write the number using words.**

13 522 _____ + _____ + _____

14 435 _____ + _____ + _____

15 218 _____ + _____ + _____

16 310 _____ + _____

17 Explain how problem 8 is the same and different from problem 12.

Compare the numbers in each problem two different ways.

1 Compare 250 and 200.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

2 Compare 170 and 180.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

3 Compare 346 and 325.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

4 Compare 235 and 261.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

5 Compare 424 and 453.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

6 Compare 833 and 824.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

7 Compare 637 and 682.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

8 Compare 362 and 326.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

9 Compare 531 and 513.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

10 Compare 714 and 741.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

11 Compare 468 and 486.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

12 Compare 967 and 959.

_____ < _____ and
_____ > _____

13 What strategies did you use to compare the numbers?

Adding and Regrouping Ones

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page.
Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \quad 635 \\ + 321 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \quad 439 \\ + 154 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \quad 336 \\ + 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4} \quad 825 \\ + 166 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5} \quad 512 \\ + 336 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6} \quad 246 \\ + 348 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7} \quad 772 \\ + 109 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \quad 347 \\ + 314 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9} \quad 483 \\ + 208 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{10} \quad 225 \\ + 224 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{11} \quad 548 \\ + 406 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{12} \quad 475 \\ + 515 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{13} \quad 273 \\ + 211 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{14} \quad 728 \\ + 253 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{15} \quad 627 \\ + 263 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answers:

449

594

881

956

691

484

661

890

991

593

954

848

990

459

981

HOME/SCHOOL CONNECTION

INVESTIGATION 2: BALANCE

Dear Parents,

In class, we have been exploring balance. We've learned how to balance all kinds of shapes by adding clothespins, which act as counterweights. Here are some fun movements to explore together and some questions to ask your child that might lead to interesting discussions about balance, weight, and counterbalance.



Try this!

- Compare standing on one foot with your eyes closed and with your eyes open.

Which is easier? Why do you think that might be?

- Compare standing on one foot, standing on two feet, and sitting on the floor.

Which do you think is the most stable—easiest to maintain balance without falling over? Why do you think that might be so?

- Stand with your heels against a wall. Now bend over to pick up an object on the floor.

What happens? Why do you think it happens?

- Try to get up from a chair without moving your hands or leaning.

What happens? What do you need to do to get up?

HOME/SCHOOL CONNECTION

INVESTIGATION 3: SPINNERS

ZOOMERS. Traditional zoomers are made from a button and a piece of string. The string is strung through the button holes and tied to make a loop. When you twirl it around to put a twist in the string and pull it tight to unwind, the button will spin.



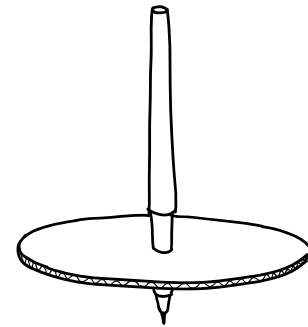
TOP. Cut a 13- or 15-cm (5- or 6-inch) circle from a piece of cardboard. Poke a hole in the center big enough for a pencil or felt-tipped pen.

Some things to try

- Add more cardboard disks to the top.
- Compare zoomers made with a big and a little button.
- Add a spinning design to a top or zoomer.

(The best way to see the spinning design on a zoomer is to reorient the zoomer by bringing one hand in front of your face and moving the other hand away from you. Make the zoomer go fast or slow and watch the design change.)

- Make tops from different materials.
- Try anything you can think of—be curious!



What did you make?

What did you try?

What happened?

Name: _____

Date: _____

California Studies Weekly—Second Grade

Quarter 1, Week 5

Calendar Activity

Look at the calendar below. Read the questions and answer them using the calendar. You may also use your magazine to help you.

OCTOBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

1. What month is shown? _____
2. How many days are in a week? _____
3. Find the number 5. On which day does it land? _____
4. Find the number 17. On which day does it land? _____
5. If today is Wednesday, October 26, what was the date yesterday?

6. If the date is October 14, what was the date five days earlier?

7. How many Saturdays are in the month? _____


Name: _____
 California Studies Weekly—Second Grade

Date: _____
 Quarter 1, Week 1

American Flag

Use the color code to color the Hidden Picture.

1—red 2—white 3—blue

	1
	2
	1
	2
	1
	2
	1
	2
	1
	2

The Pledge of Allegiance

Write the Pledge of Allegiance on the lines below.

Name: _____
California Studies Weekly—Second Grade

Date: _____
Quarter 1, Week 1



Weekly Literacy Connection



Read each sentence. Circle the best answer.

1. The American _____ is red, white and blue.
(eagle flag)
2. When we tell the truth, we are being _____.
(honest fair)
3. When we say the pledge, we are making a _____.
(promise liberty)

Circle the word that rhymes with the word in bold print.

4. **flag** wave brag stand
5. **fair** care free truth

Correct the sentence. Rewrite it on the lines below.

6. justice means being fair to to all people

HSS Standards Covered: 2.3
ELA/Literacy Standards Covered : RI 2.3
Analysis Skills Covered: N/A
Cognitive Complexity Level: LOW/2

F.I.T.T.

- Frequency (how often) - exercise 3 times a week
- Intensity (how hard) - your heart rate should be between 120-160 beats per minute.
 - Level 1-little exertion; little perspiration
 - Level 2-able to speak without gasping; increase in heart rate
 - Level 3-sweating, breathing heavily; increase in heart rate
- Time (how long) - 20-30 minutes of continuous aerobic activity
- Type (what) - walking, running, jump roping, push ups, sit ups, planks, workout video, etc

Please practice social distancing when participating outside in fitness activities.

Physical Activity Log Instructions

How to fill out the log:

- Write the date
- Write in the type of activity
- Write in the total number of minutes you were active
- Write in the intensity level
 - Level 1-little exertion; little perspiration
 - Level 2-able to speak without gasping; increase in heart rate
 - Level 3-sweating, breathing heavily; increase in heart rate

Date	Activity	Number of Minutes	Intensity Level

Dance



Since ancient times, people have danced. Cave and rock paintings from as far back as 3300 B.C. show people dancing. People have danced for ritual, for celebration, and also just for fun!

Every culture has its own dance styles, and its own reasons for dancing. In ancient Greece, citizens would dance to honor gods and celebrate events. Ancient Egyptian women danced at funerals to express sadness. It was around Renaissance times that dance became something that people did for enjoyment.

In the 1600s, King Louis XIV of France enjoyed ballet, which helped make it popular with the public. Pretty soon, people were going to the theater to watch people dance, and it became into a true performing art. Now, there are all different styles of dance, from jazz to tap to hip-hop to salsa...and that's just in the Western world. All over the globe, there are countless styles of dancing, and countless reasons for it.

Make up a dance to a favorite song. Draw each step in the boxes below.

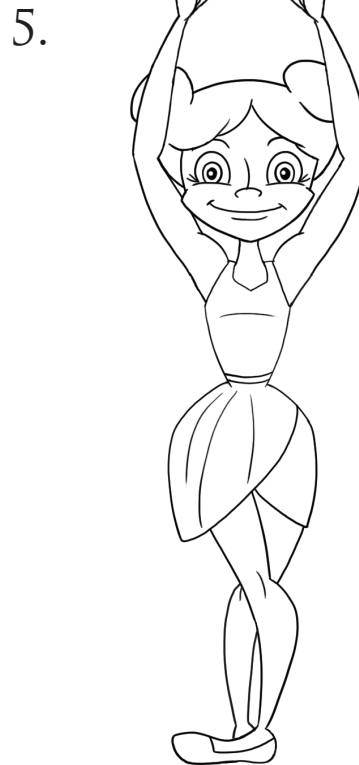
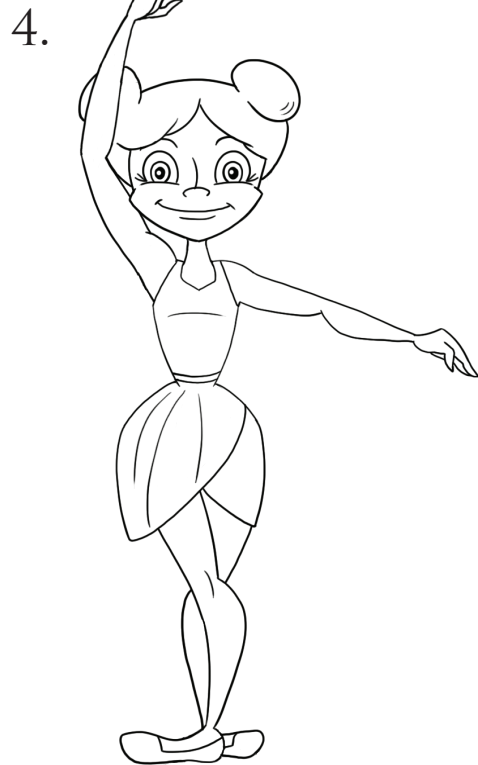
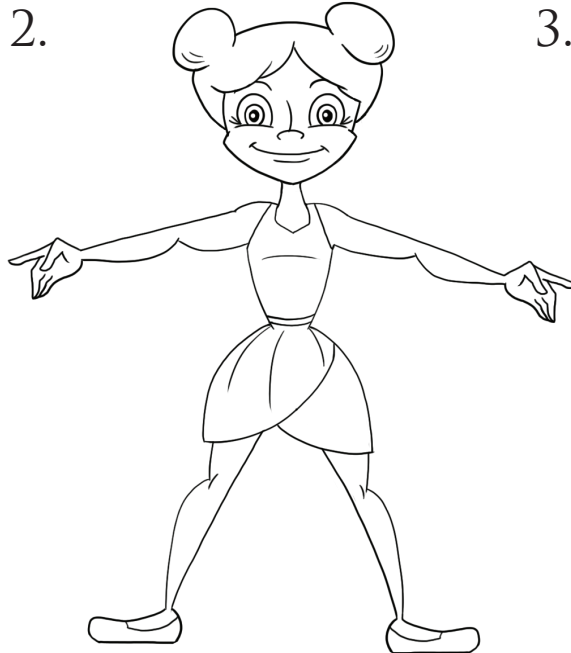
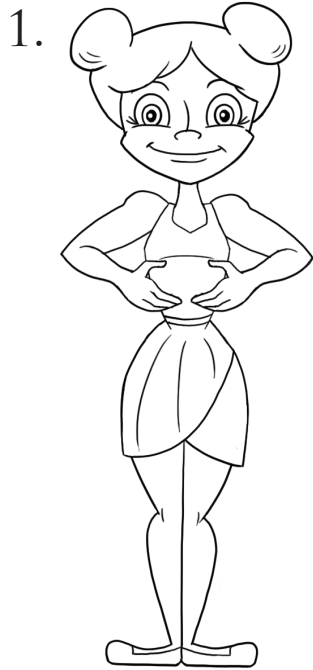
Now make up a dance that tells a story. Pick a favorite book or a famous fairy tale.



BALLET

BALLET

Keep all text and illustrations within the 0.5" margin.





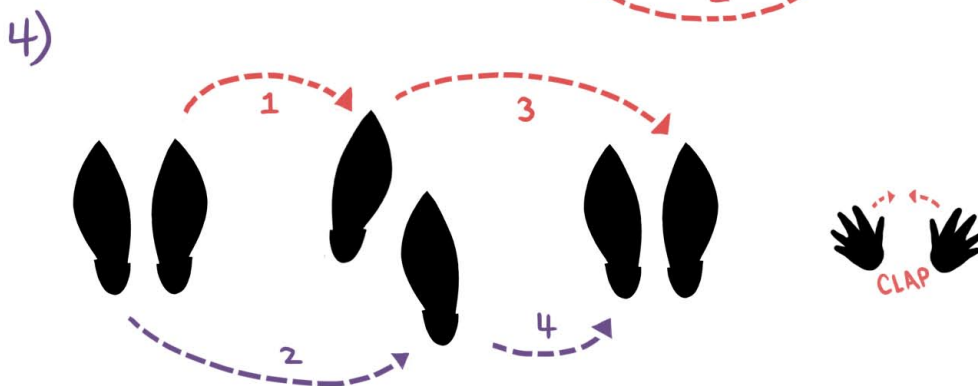
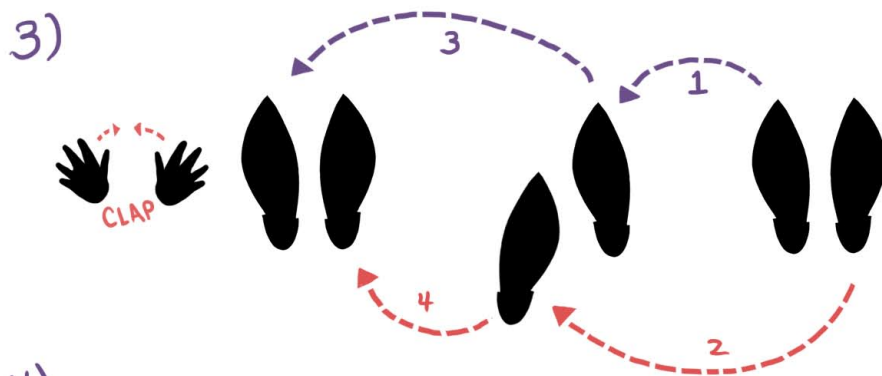
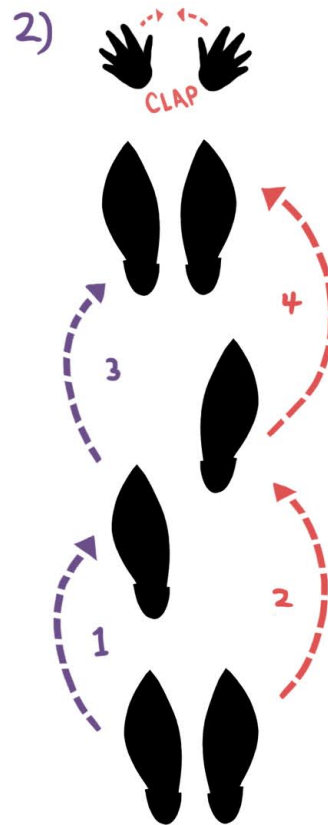
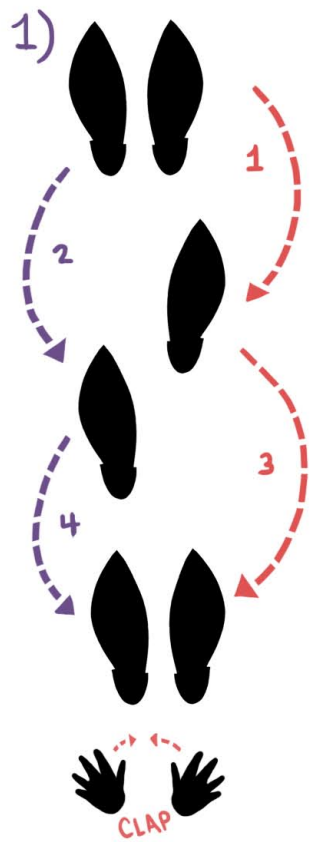
DANCES FROM HISTORY



DISCO DANCE

CALIFORNIA HUSTLE

CIRCA 1970



Stand-Up



Stand-up is a kind of comedy where a person gets up on stage and tells jokes straight to an audience. Stand-up comedy started in the music halls of Britain and on the vaudeville stages of America. Comedy acts were by far the most popular kinds of acts in those shows, and the emcee, or host, would tell jokes to warm up the audience.

Stand-up comedy was at its peak in the '60s, '70s, and '80s. Some of the most famous actors and comedians of all time, like Bill Cosby, Woody Allen, and Jerry Seinfeld, got their start in stand-up.

Stand-up comedy can be performed anywhere, for anyone – from paying ticketholders in a theater to guests in a coffee shop to soldiers overseas. The jokes in stand-up can be told in many different ways, but they almost always poke fun at everyday life.

There are many different ways to tell a joke in stand-up. Try coming up with a joke for each of the joke types below. Then perform it them for your friends and family!

A **monologue** (mon-o-log) is basically a funny story. A comedian will spend a minute or two talking about something funny that happened to him or her. (Psst...it doesn't have to be true!)

A **one-liner** is a short joke that is one or two sentences long.

Physical comedy (fizz-ick-al com-eh-dee) is acted out instead of told.

Prop comedy uses props, or items, in a funny way.

Write a monologue about...*dealing with your brother, sister or other family member.*

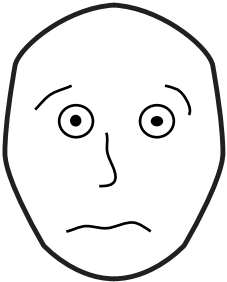
Write a one-liner about...*something you don't like.*

Do a physical joke about...*eating a school lunch.*

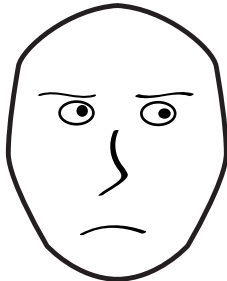
Do a prop joke about...*going to the dentist.*



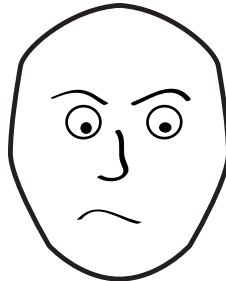
FACIAL EXPRESSIONS: Our expressions tell people what we're feeling.



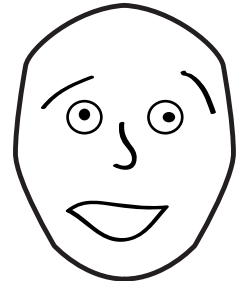
Embarrassed



Bored



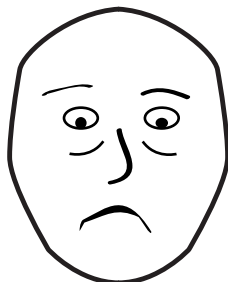
Annoyed



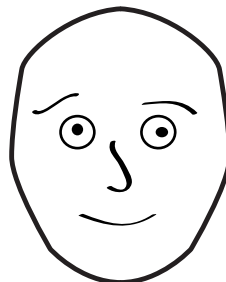
Excited



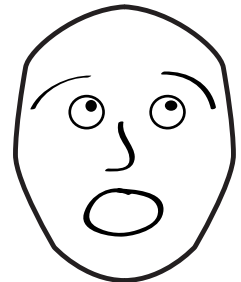
Crying



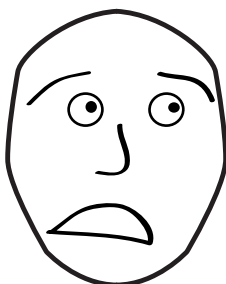
Sad



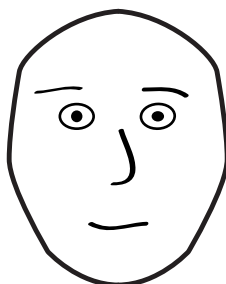
Happy



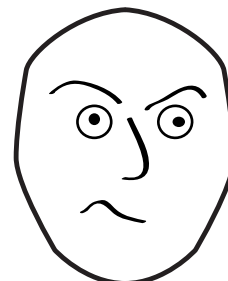
Surprised



Scared

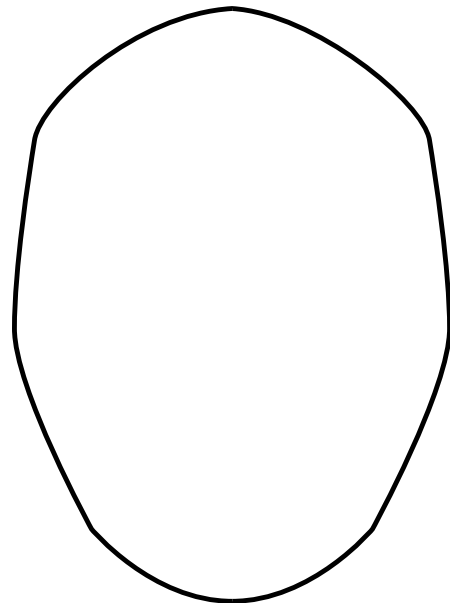
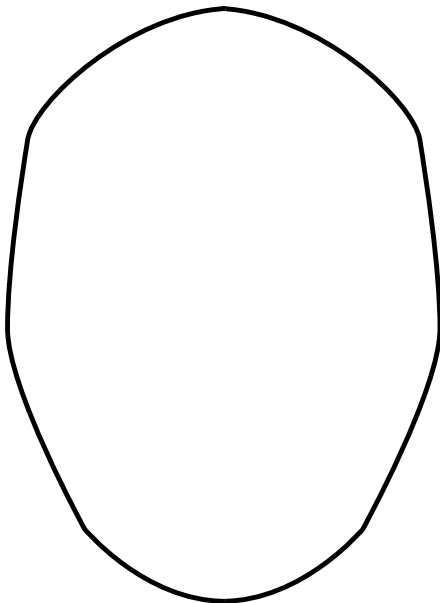
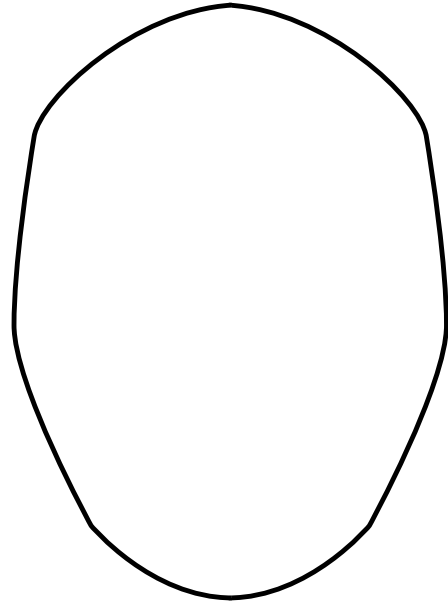
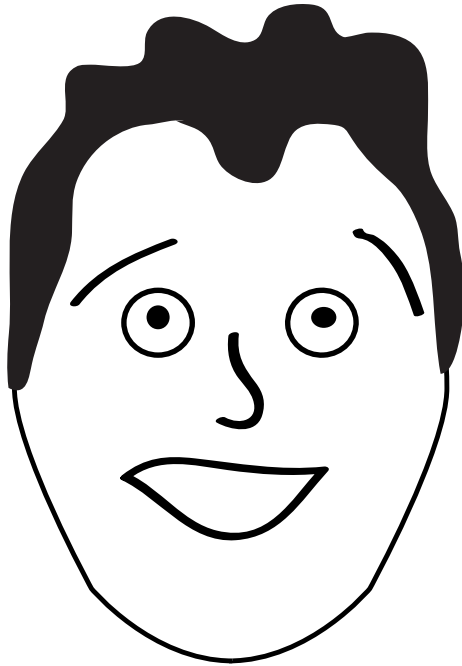


Calm



Angry

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS: Use these empty heads to draw your own faces! Don't forget the eyebrows—they can be the most important part.



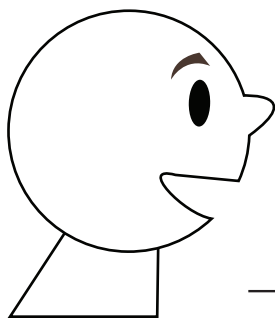
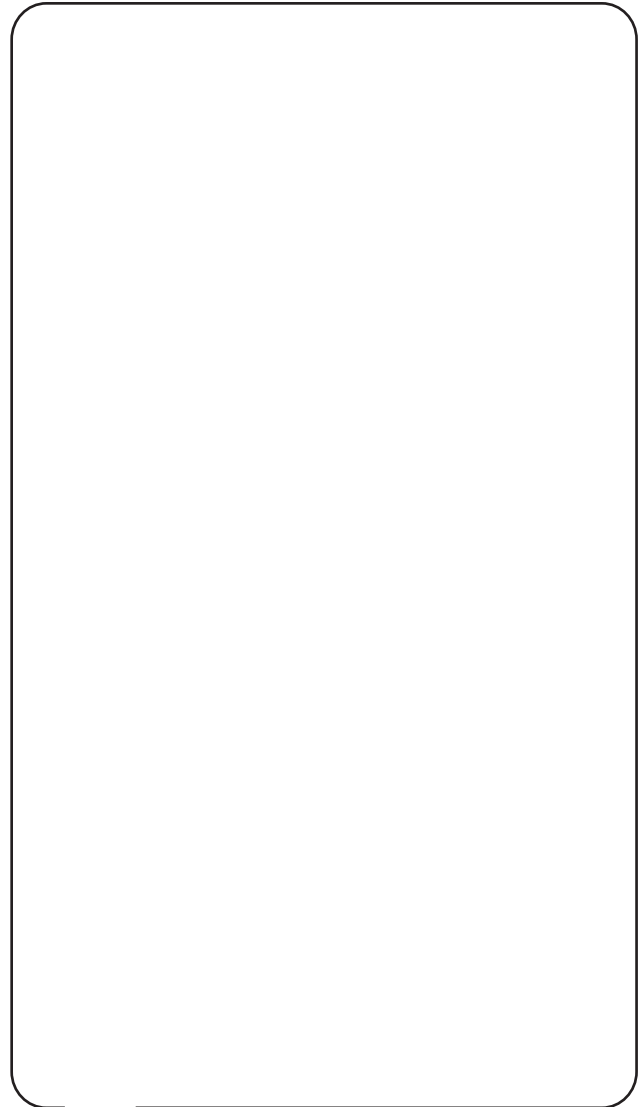
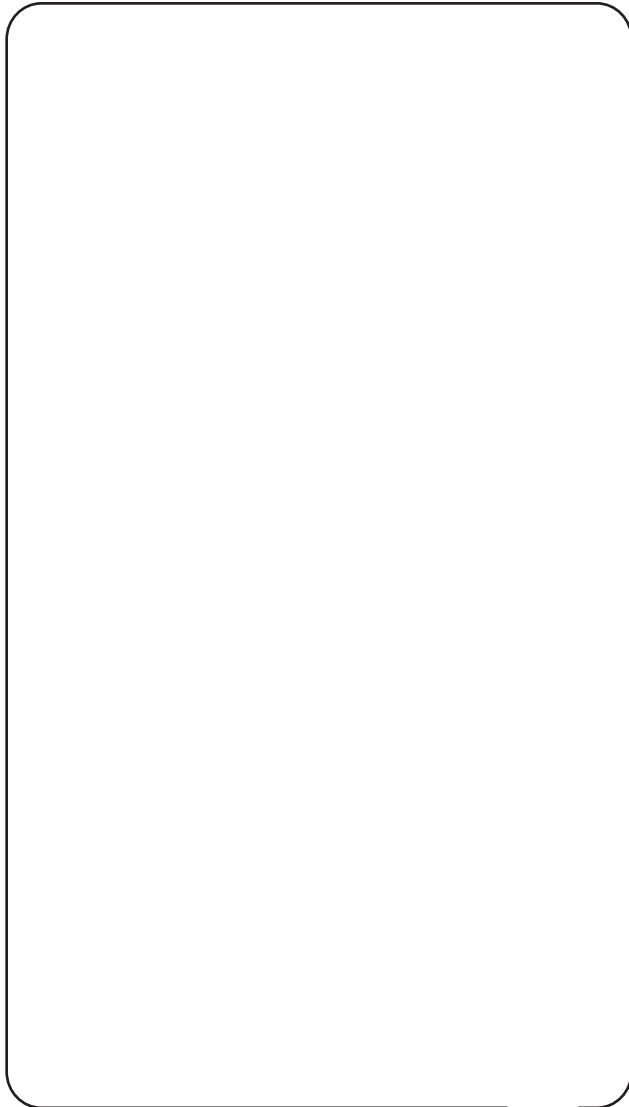
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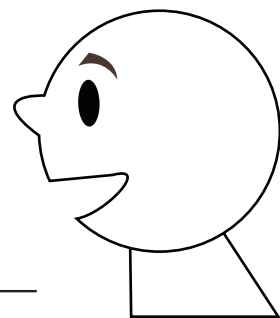
Date: _____

Dialogue & Drama

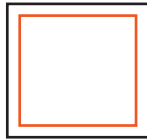

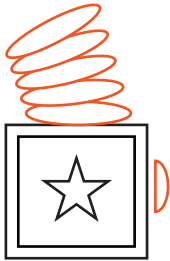
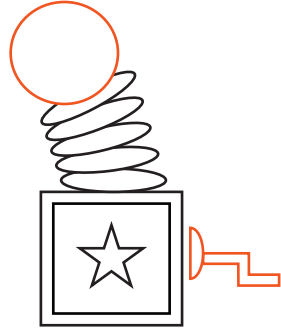
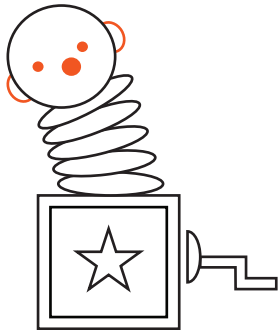
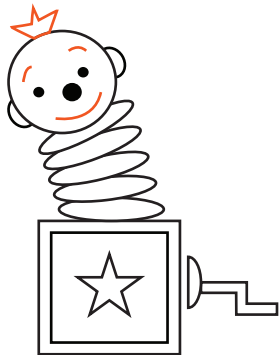
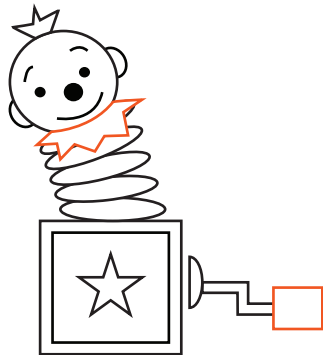
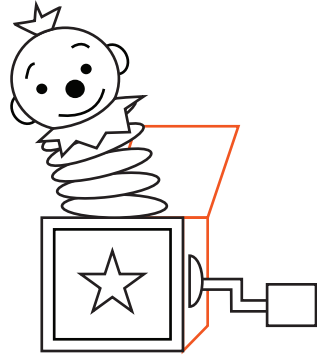
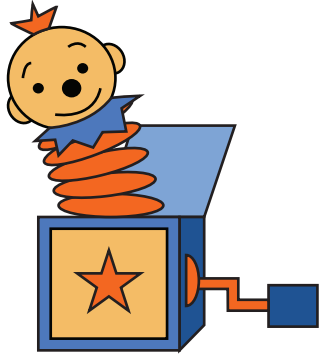
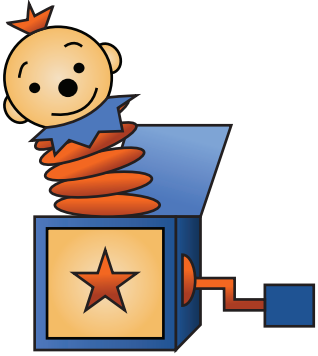
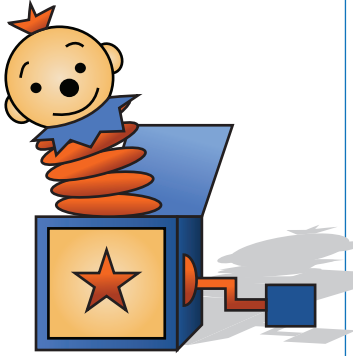


Think about the personal narrative you are writing. Think about two characters in your narrative. Write words that they can say to each other in the speech bubbles below.





By combining simple shapes, we can create complex drawings. Let's draw a jack-in-the-box toy!

 <p>Start with a square and add a smaller square inside.</p>	 <p>Now add a star in the middle to decorate it.</p>	 <p>Draw the some ellipses and a half circle for the lever.</p>	 <p>Add a circle for the head and a zigzag shape for the lever.</p>
 <p>Now add circles for the face and half-circles for the ears.</p>	 <p>Add curves for the eyebrows and a puff of hair.</p>	 <p>Let's add the handle and a decoration below the neck.</p>	 <p>Now extend the box and add the cover.</p>
 <p>Add some colors!</p>	 <p>Use darker colors and lighter colors to shade him.</p>	 <p>Then add a little shadow.</p>	<p>Great job! You are done!</p>