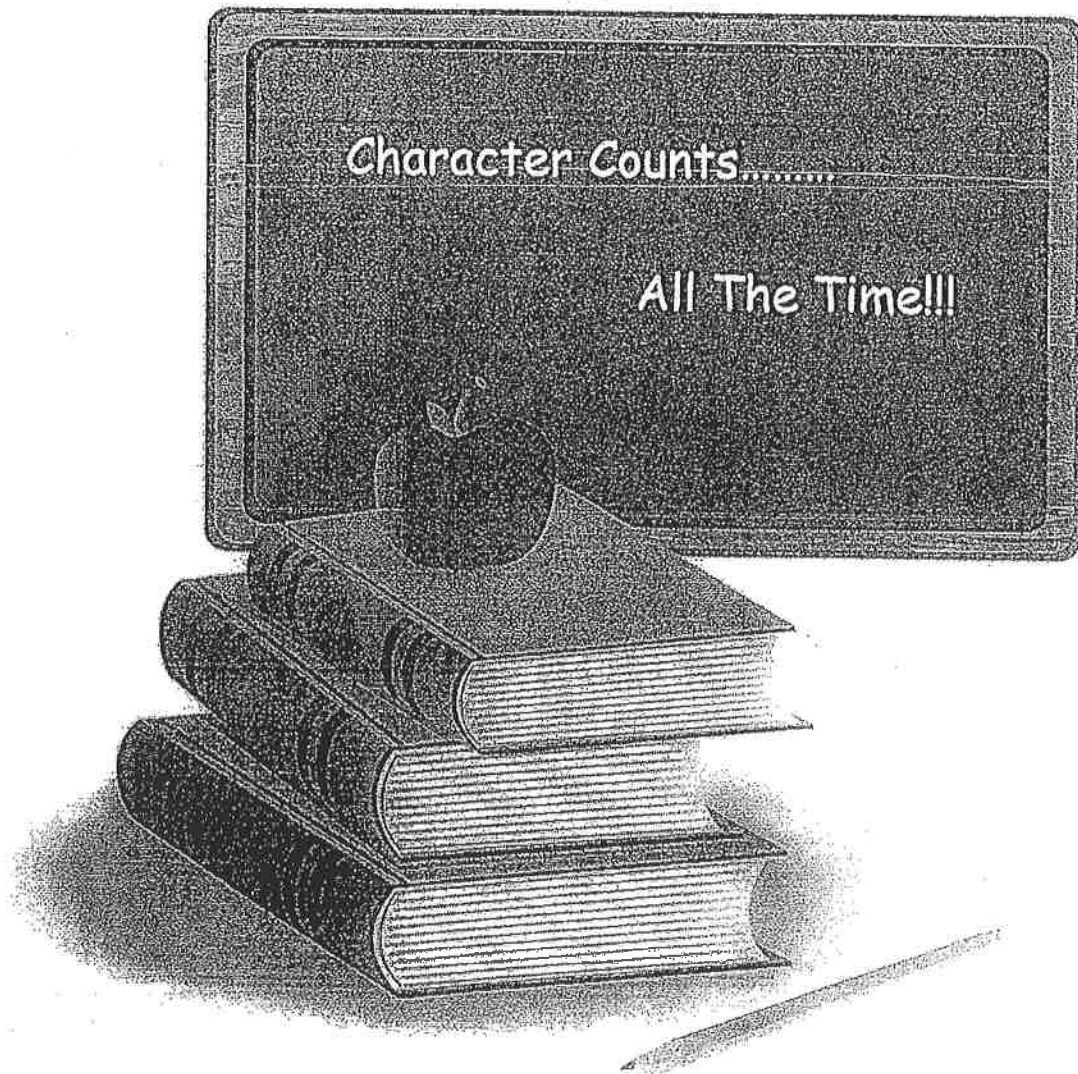


Welcome to 2nd Grade!!



Parents:

We know that entering a new grade can be exciting and scary for your student and possibly for you too! Use this packet as a guide to make the transition from 1st to 2nd grade an easier one. Listed below are things you can do with your children over the summer to help them prepare for each subject. Your student will take many more responsibilities, and be required to do more things independently this year. You can begin preparing them for this by holding them accountable for keeping up with and taking care of toys, completing chores, etc.

Reading

- Have students read **ALoud** to someone in the family daily for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Use the attached comprehension questions to stop children intermittently as they read to check for understanding.
- Take your children to the library – most of them have free summer reading programs your children will love.
- In 2nd grade we focus on fluency and comprehension. We use Reading A-Z to chart their reading ability throughout the year. As your student progresses through each level, the amount and difficulty of words will increase. Your child's fluency is determined by the amount of words they read correctly within a one minute time frame. Our reading level goal at the beginning of the year is J at 60wpm. Attached is a copy of a level J fluency passage.

Math

- Practice addition and subtraction math flashcards. They should be able to add and subtract up to 18 **without use of their fingers!** They will be expected to accurately complete 50 problems within 5 minutes.
- Practice telling time to the hour and ½ hour on an analog clock.
- ID the penny, nickel, dime, and quarter and each coin's value.
- Practice skip counting by 2's, 5's, and 10's. (will help with money & time)
- Determine place value. (ordering and comparing numbers)
- Tell time on an analog clock with 5 minute increments.
- ID shapes and describe the attributes. (sides, vertices, etc.)

Language Arts

- Encourage students to keep a summer journal to tell about the things they do each day. Students should be able to write a complete sentence with a capital letter and correct punctuation. Students should practice their writing on wide rule notebook paper, and know that the holes should be on the left side. 2nd grade does not use the handwriting paper, only wide rule notebook paper.

**Behind the comprehension questions is an example worksheet and test in each subject from the beginning of the 2nd grade. You do not need to have your child work on these over the summer. They are to give you an idea of what students will be expected to do in the first few weeks of 2nd grade.

10 Questions to help improve your students
Reading Comprehension for GRADE 2

1. Who is (are) the main characters in the story?
2. What was the problem the characters had?
3. How did they solve the problem?
4. What was the character feeling throughout the story?
5. Why did the character feel that way?
6. Where did this story take place?
7. When did this story take place?
8. Did the character change the way they thought from the beginning of the story to the end?
9. What was the whole story about?
10. What was your favorite part OR why did you not like the story?

NON-FICTION

1. What was the book about?
2. Name two facts about it.
3. What is something you read that you did not already know?
4. Did you enjoy learning about this, and why was it enjoyable?

Name _____

Bye, Buddy
Word Count: 107

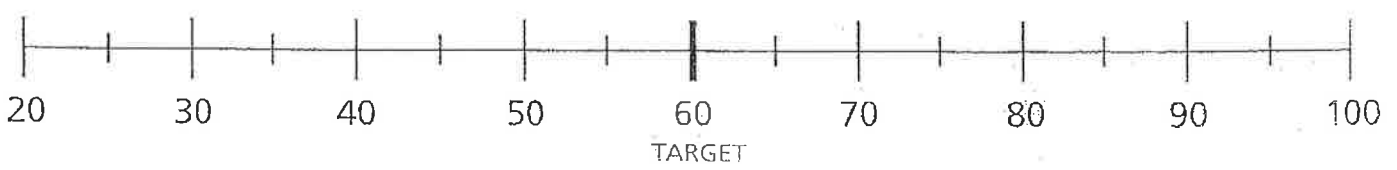
Rich found a baby crow under a tree.	8
It looked like it had fallen out of its nest.	18
He brought it home and fed it milk and breadcrumbs.	28
He even taught it to talk.	34
It said, "Hey, buddy," when Rich came home	42
and "Bye, buddy," when he left.	48
But Rich's father didn't like the crow's messes,	56
and Mom didn't like the cawing.	62
The crow flew noisily around the house.	69
"It's time to set the crow free," said Mom.	78
Rich brought the crow outside.	83
He cried a little, but he let it go.	92
It cawed and flew away with a group of other crows.	103
"Bye, buddy," said Rich.	107

Number of Errors:

1	2	3	4	5	6

Accuracy (%):

Reading Rate (Words Per Minute):



Name _____

Recognizing Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

Examples:

person

doctor

girl

place

park

forest

thing

clock

sweater

Read the nouns in the word bank. Write each noun in the correct column.

WORD BANK			
pie	school	tiger	farm
zoo	fork	mother	uncle
map	baker	teacher	city

PERSON

PLACE

THING

Circle the nouns in each sentence. The number tells you how many there are.

1. The tiger at the zoo is black and gold. (2)
2. My mother visited my uncle at the farm. (3)
3. The baker makes wonderful pies. (2)
4. Use a map to find the city. (2)

A **verb** is a word that shows **action**.

Examples: **walk** I **walk** to school every day.
ride My friend **rides** the bus.

Write the **verb** from the word bank that matches each picture.

WORD BANK

swim

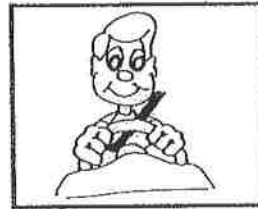
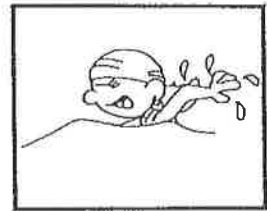
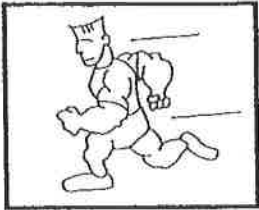
cook

run

sew

drive

eat



Finish each sentence with a **verb** from the word bank below.

WORD BANK

milks

sleeps

works

plants

feeds

1. Mr. Henry _____ hard on his farm.
2. He _____ all the hungry pigs.
3. He _____ corn and oats.
4. He _____ the cows two times each day.
5. Mr. Henry _____ well at night after a hard day!

Compare and Order: Step Two A (Knowledge Level)

The student is expected to use place value to compare and order whole numbers to 999 and record the comparisons using numbers and symbols ($<$, $=$, $>$). (TEKS 2.1C)

1 Which number is between 16 and 21? Mark your answer.

16		21
----	--	----

12

27

20

61

2 Which number is between 58 and 45? Mark your answer.

58		45
----	--	----

5

40

25

51

3 Which number is between 73 and 76? Mark your answer.

73		76
----	--	----

79

71

74

7

4 Which number is between 81 and 64? Mark your answer.

81		64
----	--	----

76

18

60

7

5 Which number is between 31 and 3? Mark your answer.

31		3
----	--	---










































90

30

40

34

Count the value of the coins from left to right. As you count, write the value of the group to that point. The first one is started for you . . .

<p>Example:</p>	 <u>1¢</u>	 <u>6¢</u>	 <u>16¢</u>	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____

Practice 28



Solve the problems.

1. John has 3 dimes. How much money does he have? Does he have enough to buy a 25¢ candy?

John has _____¢.

Yes No

2. Franklin has a quarter, a dime, and a penny. How much money does he have in all? Does he have enough to buy a 50¢ cookie?

Franklin has _____¢.

Yes No

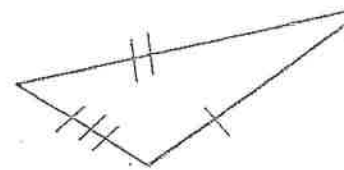
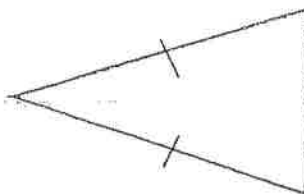
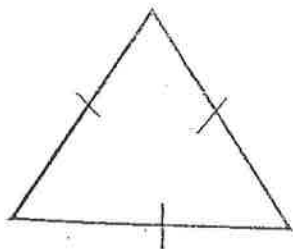
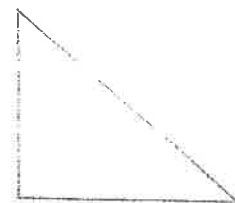
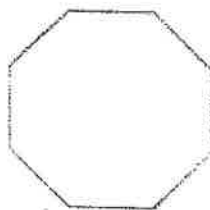
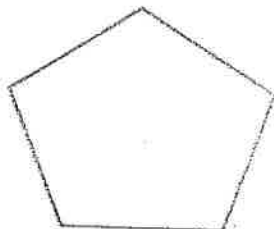
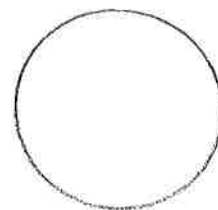
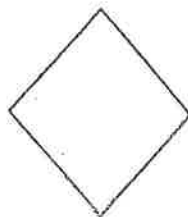
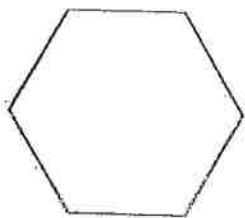
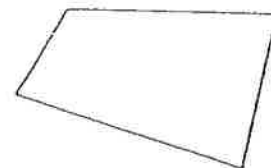
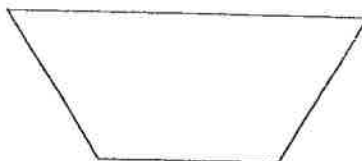
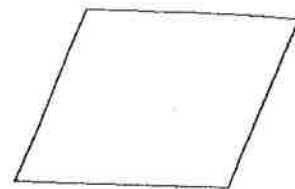
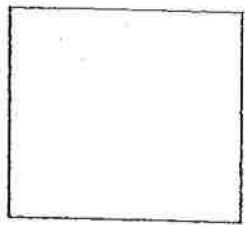
3. I have one quarter. How many nickels does it take to make one quarter?

It takes _____ nickels to make one quarter.

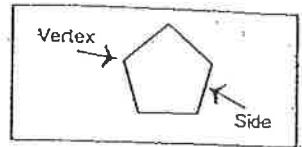
4. I have one quarter. How many pennies does it take to make one quarter?

It takes _____ pennies to make one quarter.

Name: _____



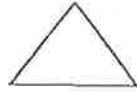
STUDY SHEET



Circle



Polygon



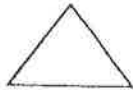
Many Sided Figure

Regular Polygon



Equal Sides-Equal Angles

Triangle



3 Sides

Square



4 Sides

Rectangle



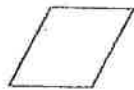
4 Sides

Quadrilateral



4 Sided Figure-4 Sides

Rhombus



Equal Sides-4 Sides

Parallelogram



4 Sides

Trapezoid



4 Sides

Pentagon



5 Sides

Hexagon



6 Sides

Octagon

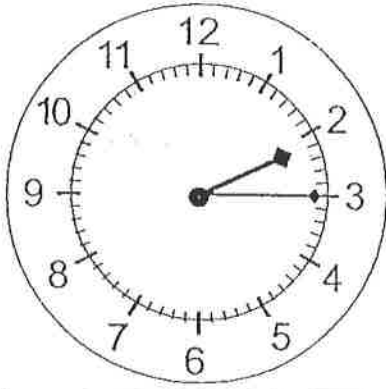


8 Sides

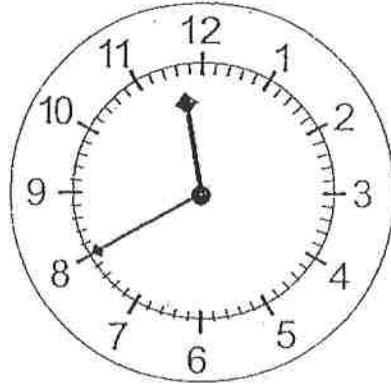
Telling Time

ex. Analog to Digital - Half Hour

name _____



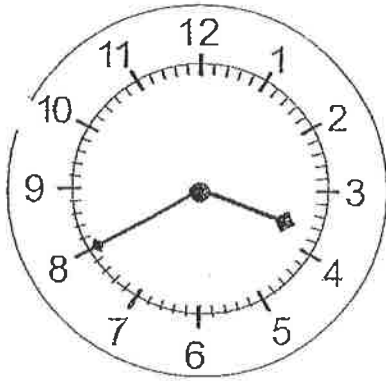
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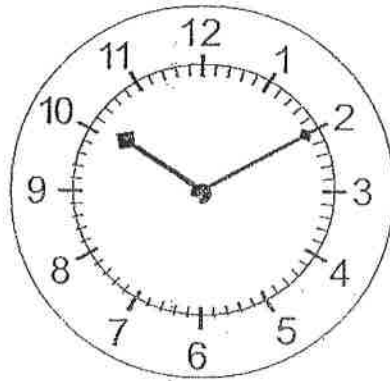
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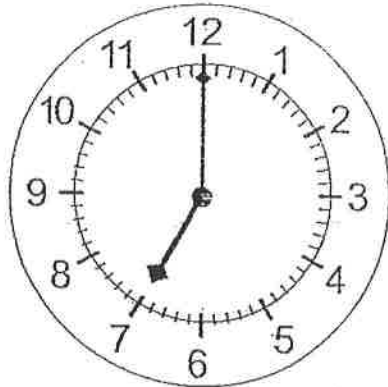
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