BridgePrep Academy of Village Green

A Bilingual Academy for Learning
"Where learning is a Journey"

2nd Grade

ELA Spring Break Packet

Student Name: _____

Main Campus
due date: Wednesday, March 30, 2016
for an Extra Credit Project grade

Read the article "The Arctic and Antarctic" before answering Numbers 1 through 10.

The Arctic and Antarctic

It is easy to think the Arctic and Antarctic are a lot alike. In some ways they are. But they are different in many ways.

The Arctic is at the top of the world. It is the area around the North Pole. The Antarctic is at the bottom of the world. It is the area around the South Pole.

Weather

Both places are very, very cold. Both the Arctic and the Antarctic are covered with ice. Much of that ice never melts. You may be surprised to know there are not many snowstorms in either place. Bits of ice blow around and look like falling snow.

What Is Under the Ice?

One very big difference is what is under the ice. Water is under most of the ice in the Arctic. Land is under most of the ice in the Antarctic.

How can that be? Most of the Arctic area is the Arctic Ocean. The ocean's water freezes to make the icy Arctic surface. However, there is some land in the southern parts of the Arctic. The Antarctic is a large continent. It has plains, valleys, and mountains. They are buried under ice.

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Plants and Animals

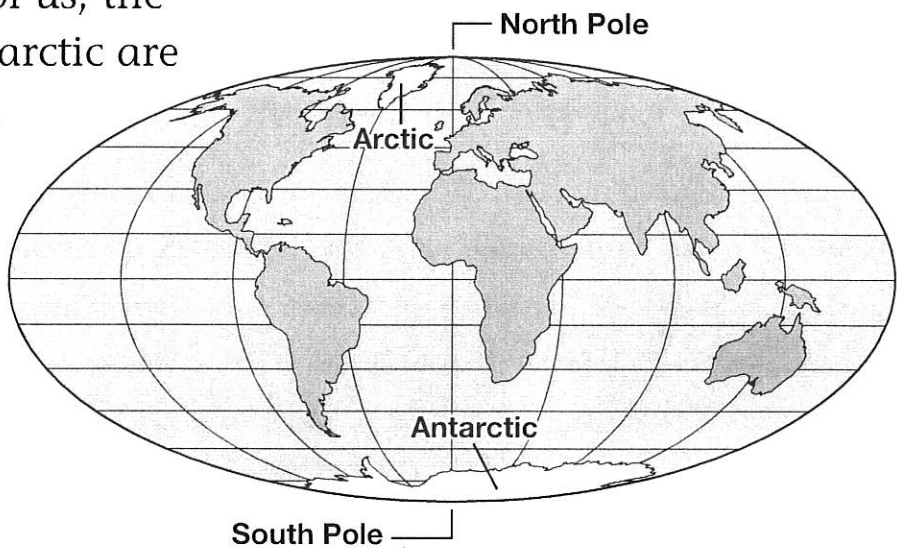
The Arctic is warmer than the Antarctic. Small plants grow on Arctic land throughout the summer. The Antarctic has almost no plants. It is just too cold! A few small plants grow there each summer.

Animals live in both places. Polar bears live in the Arctic. So do reindeer, foxes, and wolves. Most animals are unable to survive the cold in the Antarctic. But penguins live there. Whales, seals, and porpoises swim in both the Arctic and the Antarctic waters.

People

Many people live in the Arctic. There are towns and small cities on the land areas. The Antarctic is so cold that nobody lives there for long. Scientists who study the Antarctic stay there while they work. They live in special buildings and do not spend much time outside.

For most of us, the Arctic and Antarctic are faraway lands. Both are very, very cold. But they have some very big differences!



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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

Now answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on "The Arctic and Antarctic."

1 The Arctic and Antarctic are ALIKE because

Ⓐ both are very, very cold.

Ⓑ both do not have any plants.

Ⓒ both have hills and mountains.

Ⓓ people live in big cities in both places.

2 Which compound word from the article means "windy weather with a lot of falling snow"?

Ⓕ outside

Ⓖ reindeer

Ⓗ snowstorm

Ⓘ throughout

3 Which is true of BOTH the Arctic and Antarctic?

Ⓐ Both are at the North Pole.

Ⓑ There is land under most of the ice.

Ⓒ Trees and other plants grow all year long.

Ⓓ Whales, seals, and porpoises swim in the waters.

4 Which compound word from the article means "not close"?

Ⓕ faraway

Ⓖ however

Ⓗ outside

Ⓘ throughout

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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 What is the MAIN idea of "The Arctic and Antarctic"?

Ⓐ The Arctic and Antarctic are covered with ice.

Ⓑ The Arctic and Antarctic are different in many ways.

Ⓒ Plants and animals live in both the Arctic and Antarctic.

Ⓓ The Arctic and Antarctic are alike in some ways but different in other ways.

6 Read this sentence from the article.

The Antarctic is so cold that nobody lives there for long.

What does *nobody* mean in the sentence above?

Ⓕ nothing

Ⓖ no people

Ⓗ many things

Ⓘ many people

7 Which of the following is true ONLY of the Antarctic?

Ⓐ It is covered with ice.

Ⓑ It is a large continent.

Ⓒ Many kinds of animals live there.

Ⓓ It is warmer in winter than summer.

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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

8 Read this sentence from the article.

Most animals are unable to survive the cold in the Antarctic.

If an animal is *unable* to do something, it

Ⓕ can do it.

Ⓖ cannot do it.

Ⓗ wants to do it.

Ⓘ needs to do it.

9 Read this sentence from the article.

However, there is some land in the southern parts of the Arctic.

In this sentence, the compound word is

Ⓐ Arctic.

Ⓑ however.

Ⓒ some land.

Ⓓ southern.

10 Which of the following is true of BOTH the Arctic and the Antarctic?

Ⓕ Much of the ice never melts.

Ⓖ There is water under most of the ice.

Ⓗ Both are colder in the summer than in the winter.

Ⓘ Polar bears, reindeer, foxes, and wolves live there.

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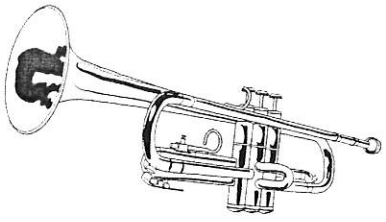
Read the article "A School Band" before answering Numbers 1 through 10.

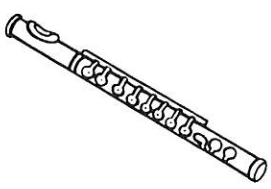
A School Band

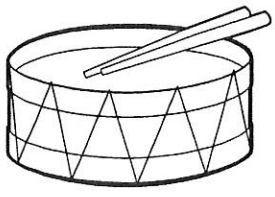
Most middle schools have a school band. Any student can join the band. During the school year, students learn to play musical instruments. They learn how to read music. They learn to play songs as a group. Different school bands may have different instruments. They may play different styles of music. But most school bands work the same way.

First, students choose an instrument to play. Many children are unfamiliar with instruments. So the school lets everyone try to play different ones. Students can try trumpets and horns. They can try drums. They can try wind instruments such as the flute. Which instrument is a good match? For most children, the answer is unknown. They have never played in a band. The bandleader will tell students if they played any instruments really well. This can help them choose.

Next, students get their instruments. Some students buy one. But most students rent one for the year. They pay to use their instrument each month. When school ends, they can return their instrument if they do not plan to play the following year.







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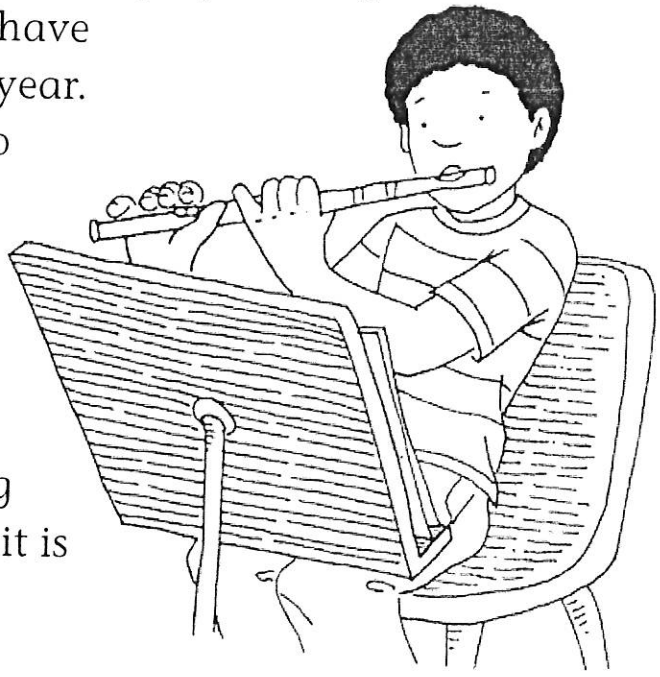
GO ON →

Then, students take some lessons. They meet in small groups each week. Each group includes children who play the same instrument. The lessons may take place during the school day. Some lessons happen before or after school. Students meet with a teacher. They learn how to hold and play their instruments the right way. They learn how to read music. They replay the same notes over and over.

Soon, the whole band starts to practice together. They meet before or after school at least one day each week. Students sit with their small groups. The bandleader teaches the band songs to play. Students must practice songs at home. They must come to lessons. They must come to band practice. It takes all players to make a band sound good. Students who do not practice play poorly. The bandleader will be displeased!

In time, the band is ready to play its songs for others. Most school bands have show days at least twice a year. Family and friends come to hear the band play. Playing for others helps students feel proud. At first, some children may have disliked the hard work. Now they are playing in a band. Now they know it is possible to play really well!



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Name: _____ Date: _____

Now answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on "A School Band."

1. Which sentence BEST explains what the article is about?

   Ⓐ Most middle schools have a school band.

   Ⓑ Students must practice to be in a school band.

   Ⓒ Many children are unfamiliar with instruments.

   Ⓓ Children in a school band learn to play instruments and read music.

2. Read this sentence from the article.

   When school ends, they can return their instrument if they do not plan to play the following year.

   If *turn* means "move around in a circle," then *return* means

   Ⓕ take away.

   Ⓖ bring around again.

   Ⓗ not move around.

   Ⓘ able to move around.

3. What do students learn when the whole band practices together?

   Ⓐ They learn how to read music.

   Ⓑ They learn songs to play with the band.

   Ⓒ They learn how to hold their instruments.

   Ⓓ They learn how to replay notes over and over.

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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

4 Read this sentence from the article.

They replay the same notes over and over.

What does the word *replay* mean?

Ⓕ one who plays

Ⓖ does not play

Ⓗ able to play

Ⓘ play again

5 Read this sentence from the article.

They learn how to hold and play their instruments the right way.

Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *right*?

Ⓐ correct

Ⓑ lesson

Ⓒ write

Ⓓ wrong

6 Which sentence BEST explains what the second paragraph on page 169 is about?

Ⓕ Children must practice playing at home.

Ⓖ Children can try each instrument before picking one.

Ⓗ Children can feel proud to play in a school band.

Ⓘ Children buy or rent an instrument for school band.

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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

7 Read this sentence from the article.

The bandleader will be displeased!

If *pleased* means "happy," what does *displeased* mean?

Ⓐ happy
Ⓑ not happy
Ⓒ happy again
Ⓓ able to be happy

8 What happens during lessons?

Ⓕ Students try different instruments.
Ⓖ Students play for family and friends.
Ⓗ Students play their instrument at home.
Ⓘ Students learn to hold and play their instrument.

9 Read this sentence from the article.

At first, some children may have disliked the hard work.

What does the word *disliked* mean?

Ⓐ able to like
Ⓑ liked again
Ⓒ not liked
Ⓓ liked

10 Why did the author MOST LIKELY write "A School Band"?

Ⓕ to make students want to start a school band
Ⓖ to tell funny stories about being in a school band
Ⓗ to tell readers what it is like to be in a school band
Ⓘ to teach readers how to play musical instruments

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GO ON →

BridgePrep Academy of Village Green

A Bilingual Academy for Learning
"Where learning is a Journey"

2nd Grade

Math Spring Break Packet

Student Name: _____

Main Campus
due date: Wednesday, March 30, 2016
for an Extra Credit Project grade

2nd Grade

Crunch Time

SAT Packet

****This packet will be worth 1 extra credit **math** grade.

This is not mandatory but highly recommended to help your child better prepare for SATs.

Thank you!

Worksheet # 10 Name:

Answer the subtraction questions. Regrouping sometimes required.

1. 520 − 286	2. 731 − 224	3. 369 + 138	4. 254 + 180
5. 713 + 701	6. 931 − 665	7. 710 − 588	8. 636 − 535
9. 324 − 140	10. 171 − 150	11. 930 − 709	12. 597 − 115
13. 901 + 554	14. 581 − 229	15. 925 − 117	16. 300 + 59
17. 669 − 561	18. 981 − 126	19. 406 + 391	20. 567 + 122

Worksheet # 1 Name:

Answer the subtraction questions. Regrouping sometimes required.

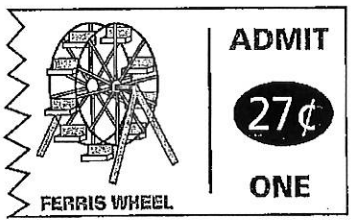
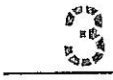
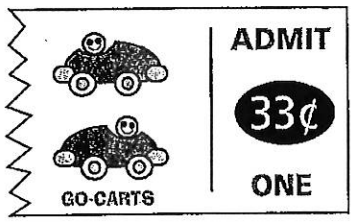
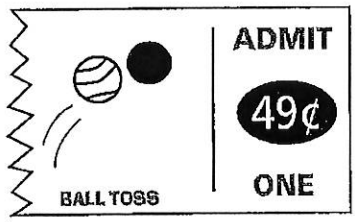
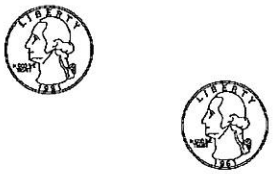
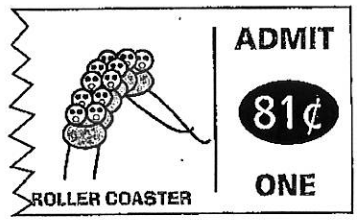
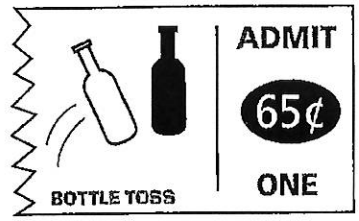
1. 421 − 59	2. 421 + 111	3. 804 − 113	4. 384 + 170
5. 318 + 99	6. 819 − 291	7. 590 + 360	8. 223 − 144
9. 666 − 369	10. 476 + 263	11. 923 − 460	12. 926 + 717
13. 670 + 373	14. 324 − 268	15. 151 + 109	16. 789 − 62
17. 960 − 431	18. 874 + 790	19. 307 + 211	20. 879 + 848

Name _____ MA.A.2.1.1, MA.A.3.1.2

Make Change

P 8-4 PRACTICE

Count up to find the change.

	Ticket Price	You Pay	Your Change
1.			 ____¢
2.			____¢
3.			____¢
4.			____¢
5.			____¢

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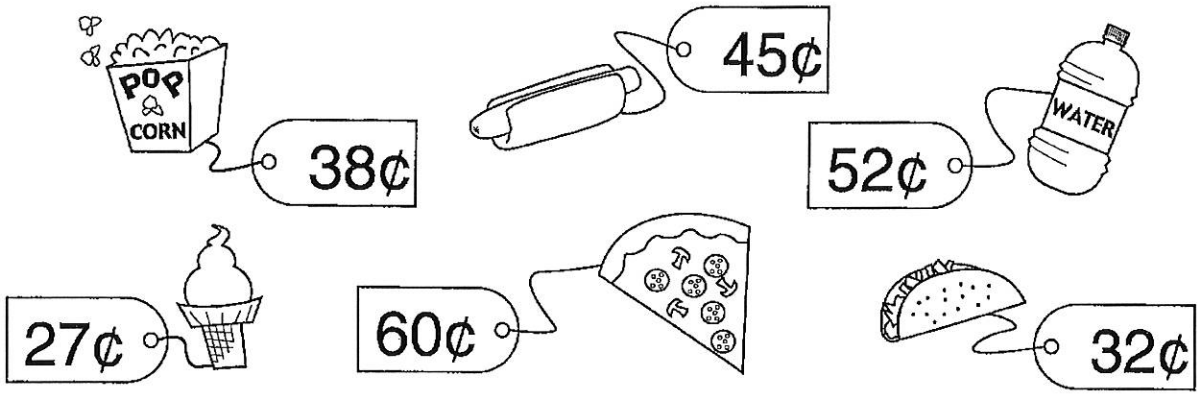
Name _____ MA.A.2.1.1, MA.A.3.1.2

Make Change

E 8-4 ENRICH



1. Greta has these coins. She buys a bottle of water. What is her change?

Coins: 50 ¢

Change: 3 ¢

---

2. Megan has these coins. She buys a bag of popcorn. What is her change?

Coins: _____ ¢

Change: _____ ¢

---

3. Ben has this coin. He buys a hot dog. What is his change?

Coins: _____ ¢

Change: _____ ¢

---

4. You have these coins. What will you buy? What will be your change?

Coins: _____ ¢

Buy: _____

Change: _____ ¢

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Name _____ MA.A.1.1.4

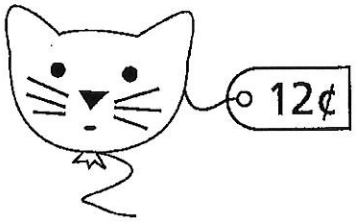
Pennies, Nickels, and Dimes

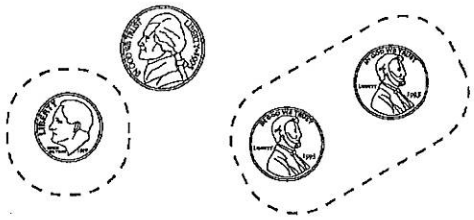
R 7-1 RETEACH

dime 10¢

nickel 5¢

penny 1¢

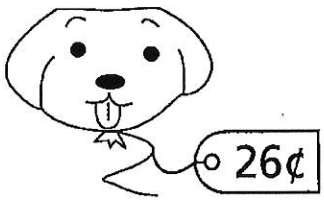




12¢ is equal to 1 dime and 2 pennies.

Circle the coins to show each price.

1.



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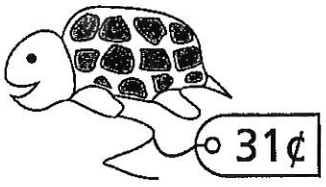

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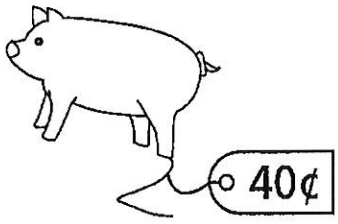

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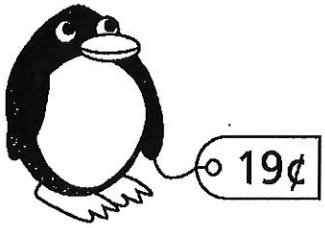
Name _____ MA.A.1.1.4

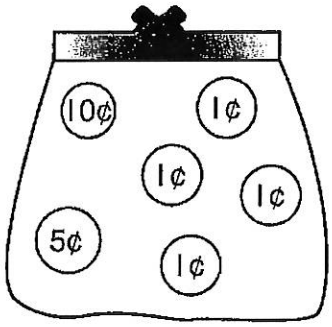
Pennies, Nickels, and Dimes

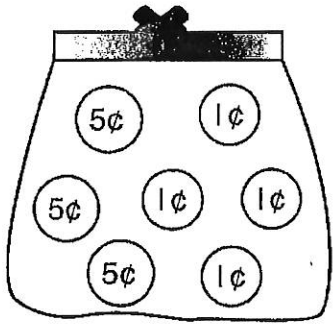
P 7-1 PRACTICE

Use coins.
Show each price in two different ways.
Draw the coins.

1.







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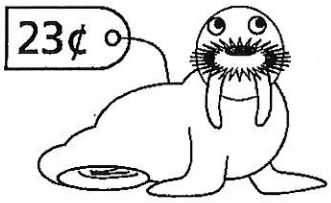

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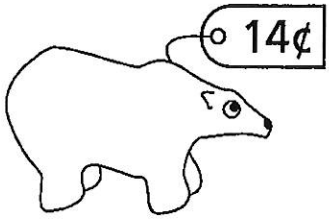

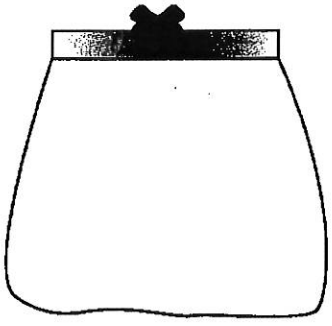

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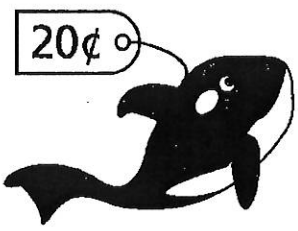

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Must use strategies

Basic Addition & Subtraction Word Problems

Two-Digit Numbers

Name: _____ Date: _____

(1) Katelyn drove her car thirty miles to get to an art museum. On the way back she found a shortcut and only drove 8 miles. How many miles did she save on the way back?

(2) There are seventy-five employees working in an office building. Thirty-one of them are about to leave to go home. How many employees will be left in the building after they go?

(3) Ryan's assignment this weekend is to read a book with 79 pages. On Saturday he read 29 pages. How many pages does he need to read on Sunday?

(4) There were seventy-six people riding on a train. 31 people got off at the next station. How many people were left riding the train?

(5) The school library bought sixty-seven new books in the last two years. 27 of those books were bought this year. How many new books did the library buy last year?

(6) A restaurant served forty-one salads yesterday. They expect to serve thirty-nine salads today. How many salads will it serve both days?

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Must use strategies

Basic Addition & Subtraction Word Problems

Two-Digit Numbers

Name: _____ Date: _____

(1) Ashley and her sister found 68 seashells on the beach. 33 of the shells were found by her sister. How many seashells did Ashley find?

(2) There were 69 birds in a tall tree, but 29 of them flew away. How many birds are left in the tree?

(3) The school library bought 66 new books in the last two years. 31 of those books were bought this year. How many new books did the library buy last year?

(4) Nicholas's farm grew 36 pumpkins. Aaron's farm grew 20. How many pumpkins did they both grow together?

(5) A big apple tree has 71 apples. 37 of those apples are not yet ripe. How many ripe apples does the tree have?

(6) The balloon vendor at the circus sold 38 balloons yesterday. He sold 25 balloons today. How many balloons did he sell both days?

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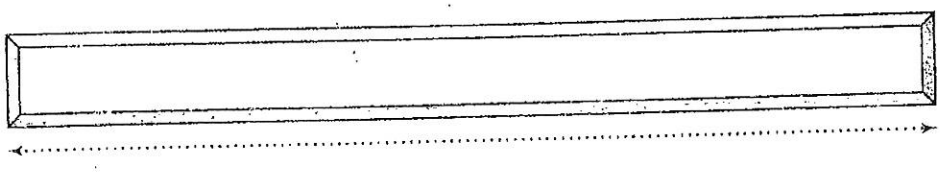
Lesson Practice

Choose the correct answer.

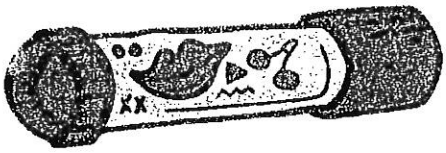
1. Use an inch ruler.



How long is this shape?

Ⓐ 2 inches
Ⓑ 3 inches
Ⓒ 4 inches
Ⓓ 5 inches

2. Use a centimeter ruler.



How long is this lip balm?

Ⓕ 6 centimeters
Ⓖ 7 centimeters
Ⓗ 8 centimeters
Ⓘ 9 centimeters

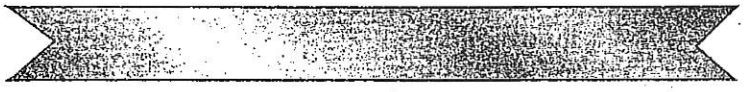
3. Jodie drew an arrow that is 4 inches long. Which arrow did Jodie draw?

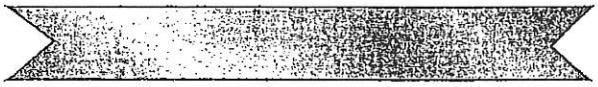
Ⓐ
Ⓑ
Ⓒ
Ⓓ

Duplicating any part of this book is prohibited by law.

4. Which ribbon is 11 centimeters long?

Ⓕ

Ⓖ 

Ⓗ 

Ⓘ

5. Which lists the lengths of objects from **shortest** to **longest**?

Ⓐ crayon, paper clip, pencil

Ⓑ paper clip, pencil, crayon

Ⓒ pencil, paper clip, crayon

Ⓓ paper clip, crayon, pencil

6. Which lists the lengths of animals from **longest** to **shortest**?

Ⓕ ant, hamster, snake

Ⓖ hamster, ant, snake

Ⓗ snake, hamster, ant

Ⓘ hamster, snake, ant

7. Which of the following is the **best** estimate for the length of a basketball court?

Ⓐ 90 inches

Ⓑ 90 centimeters

Ⓒ 90 feet

Ⓓ 90 miles

8. Which is the **best** estimate for the length of a door key?

Ⓕ 5 yards

Ⓖ 5 centimeters

Ⓗ 5 feet

Ⓘ 5 meters

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