

2nd grade

Snow Day Extended Learning

Day Two

- This is a pilot year for snow day extended learning. We are all learning and would enjoy your feedback if you have any.

In this packet please have your child do the math, ELA Readworks packets, map skills sheet, and 10 minutes of independent reading.

This packet is due 1 week after the snow day.

Thank you

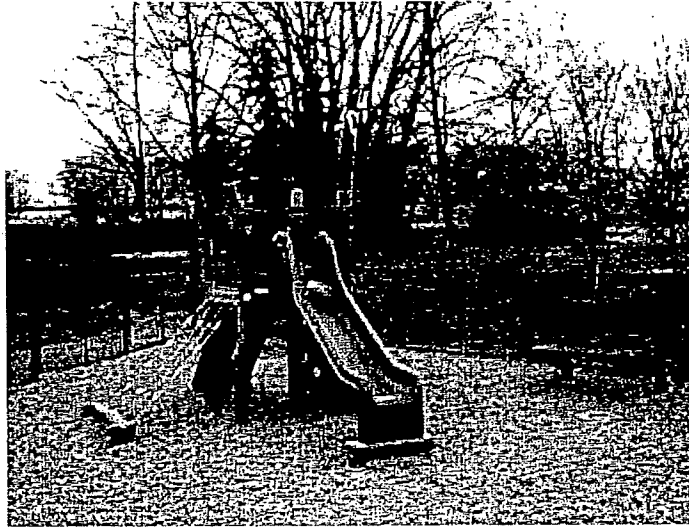
Grade 2 Teachers

Mrs. Casson and Mrs. Sheridan

Feedback :

Playtime in the Snow

by Aditi Sriram



George loves to play outdoors. He takes his toy trucks and cars into the garden, and he races them everywhere.

One day in the fall, Mom tells George that she's going to plant seeds in their garden. "You can help me plant cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower," Mom says. "They are all of your favorite vegetables."

Once they have planted them, Mom tells George not to run around in the garden. "You don't want to hurt the baby seeds," she says. "Let's play in the playground instead."

George loves the playground, too. He kicks his legs and swings up high. He and Mom go up and down, down and up on the seesaw. He goes across the monkey bars and falls into Mom's arms. The playground is so much fun!

George's favorite is the slide. He climbs carefully up the ladder and feels the wind rush past as he slides quickly down. Mom waits for him at the bottom. Sometimes he comes down so quickly that she catches him as he flies off the slide.

It begins to get colder, so Mom dresses George in his coat, hat, gloves, and boots. By winter, the garden has a few small shoots poking out of the ground. George cannot believe that these tiny plants will grow into fat heads of cauliflower and long stems of broccoli.

One day George wakes up to a "white morning." He watches the snow glitter in the sun. He wants to see what the playground looks like with all the snow. Mom dresses him up, and they go to take a look. There is snow on the swing, the monkey bars, and the seesaw. The slide is completely covered, and it looks like a mountain! George wants to go down the slide, but how can he with all the snow?

"I have an idea," Mom says. She takes George back to the house, where they pick out a long, flat baking tray from the kitchen. They return to the playground, and Mom puts the baking tray at the top of the slide.

"Sit on it," Mom tells George.

George is a little nervous, but he listens to Mom and gets on the tray. It feels a bit wobbly, so he holds onto the sides of the slide. Once he feels steady, he pushes off and down he goes. Whoosh!

"Was that fun?" she asks him.

"Yes!" George says.

"We made you a sled for the slide," Mom says. "Now even snow won't stop you from going down the slide."

"How did you come up with that?" George asks Mom.

"I ate my vegetables when I was a little girl, and they made me smart!"

George laughs. He is excited to eat the vegetables in his garden and sled down the slide and grow smarter and stronger.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Where does George love to play?

- A. at school
- B. outdoors
- C. indoors

2. What are the two main settings of the story?

- A. outside in the garden and playground
- B. inside George's bedroom and kitchen
- C. outside in the garden

3. George loves the playground. What evidence from the story supports this statement?

- A. The slide in the playground looks like a mountain when it is covered with snow.
- B. George plants vegetables with his mom in the garden.
- C. George enjoys going on the seesaw and going across the monkey bars.

4. What problem does George face?

- A. George wants to go down the slide but it is covered in snow.
- B. George doesn't want to use the baking tray to go down the slide.
- C. George's mom won't let him play in the garden even though he wants to.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. how George enjoys playing outdoors
- B. a playground that is covered in snow
- C. why baking trays are good sleds

6. Read the following sentences: "George is a little nervous, but he listens to Mom and gets on the tray. It feels a bit wobbly, so he holds onto the sides of the slide. Once he feels **steady**, he pushes off and down he goes."

What does the word **steady** most nearly mean?

- A. scared
- B. balanced
- C. unsafe

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The slide was covered with snow, _____ George was still able to go down the slide.

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

8. What stopped George from going down the slide when it snowed?

9. What did George's mom give George to go down the slide covered with snow?

10. Explain whether George's mom solved George's problem in the story? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

Snow Science!

Have you ever caught a snowflake on your tongue? Just where does snow come from?

How Does Snow Form?

Snow forms when the air is cold and water freezes into ice crystals or snowflakes. These steps show how a snowflake forms:

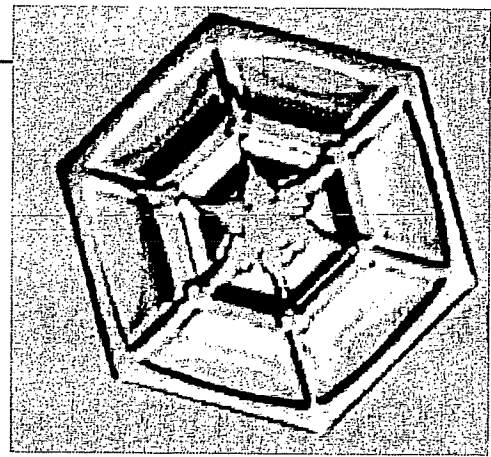
1. A snowflake begins as bits of water inside a cloud.
2. When the temperature drops to 32 degrees, the bits of water freeze.
3. As the bits of water freeze, they start to stick together in an organized way.
4. That arrangement of frozen bits of water creates a beautiful ice crystal or snowflake.
5. As the snowflakes get heavy they fall from the clouds. It's snowing!
6. Snow is FUN! Now go outside and play!

Snowflakes Shape Up!

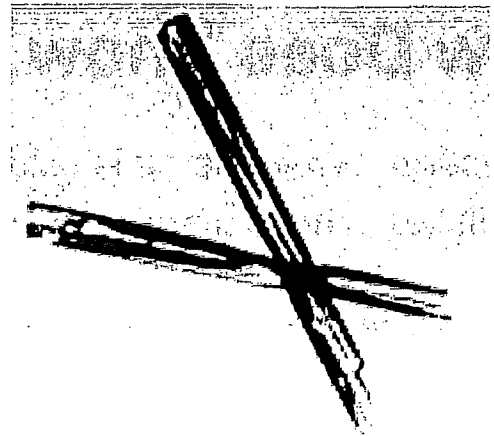
Snowflakes take different shapes depending on the temperature at which they form. Look at these close-up pictures of real snowflakes to see how.

Thin Plates form at 25 to 32

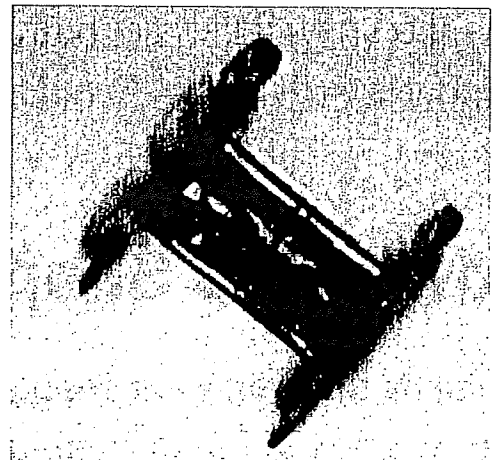
degrees.



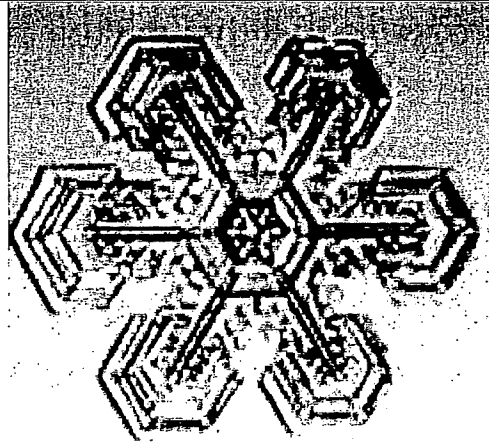
Needles form at 21 to 25 degrees.



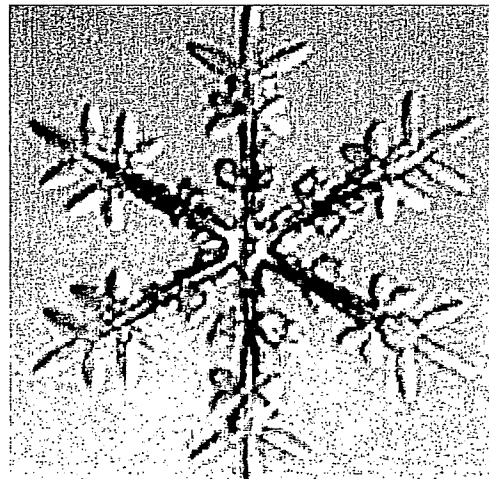
Hollow Columns form at 14 to 21 degrees.



Sector Plates form at 10 to 14 degrees.



Dendrites form at 3 to 10 degrees.



snowflakecrystals.com

Picture Perfect

Have you ever looked closely at snowflakes? Scientist Kenneth Libbrecht has. The snowflake pictures in this issue are real. Libbrecht took these pictures with a special camera called a **photo-microscope**. His camera has

a microscope in it that makes the snowflakes look bigger so he can take pictures of them. When a snowflake falls on a dark, cold surface, Libbrecht gently picks it up using a small paintbrush. Then he places the snowflake under the photo-microscope and takes a picture.

Libbrecht says it's not hard for kids to begin a hobby in snowflake watching. "The best way to start is to get a magnifying glass and take a close look at the crystals next time it snows," he says. "This is very easy to do, and you never know what you might find!"

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A snowflake will take the shape of _____ when the temperature is between 3 and 10 degrees.

- A. hollow columns
- B. dendrites
- C. thin plates
- D. sector plates

2. Temperatures dropping to 32 degrees causes

- A. clouds to form.
- B. bits of water to freeze.
- C. rain to fall.
- D. snowflakes to melt.

3. What causes snowflakes to take different shapes?

- A. the month of the year
- B. rain
- C. clouds
- D. temperature

4. Which of the following is not true about Kenneth Libbrecht?

- A. He does not think that kids are ready to study snowflakes.
- B. He photographed snowflakes.
- C. He took the pictures that were used in this passage.
- D. He picked up individual snowflakes using a paintbrush.

5. What causes snow to form? Explain.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What temperature must it be in order for snowflakes to form?

2. What happens when a snowflake gets heavy?

3. What is a photo-microscope?

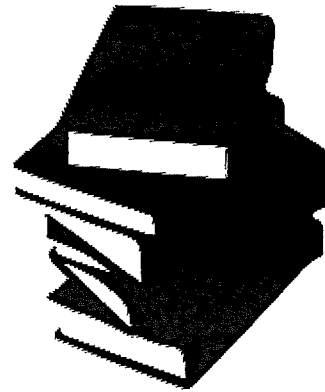
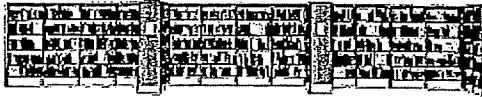
4. What is this passage mostly about?

5. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

All snowflakes may look the same to the naked eye, _____ a photo-microscope shows that they are not.

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

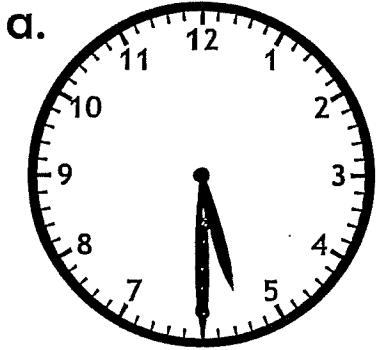
6. Which image shows books that are organized by a certain order?

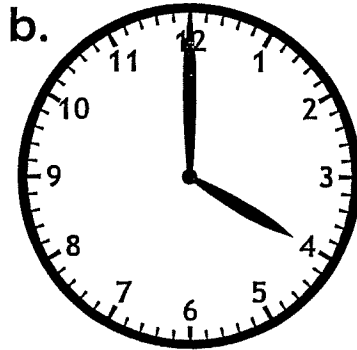


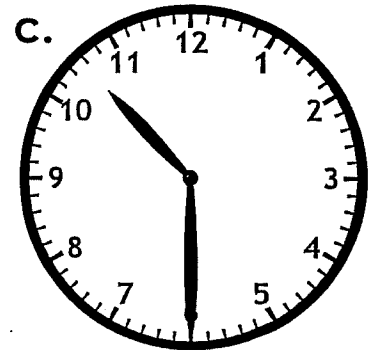
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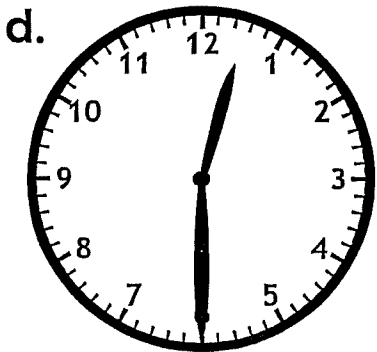
Telling Time

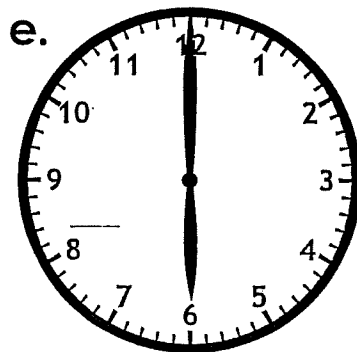
Write the time shown.

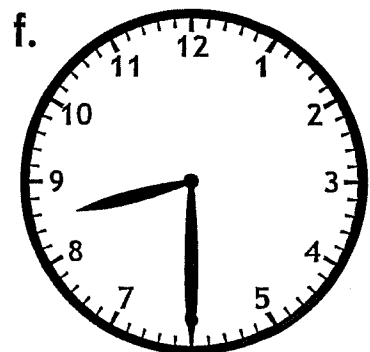








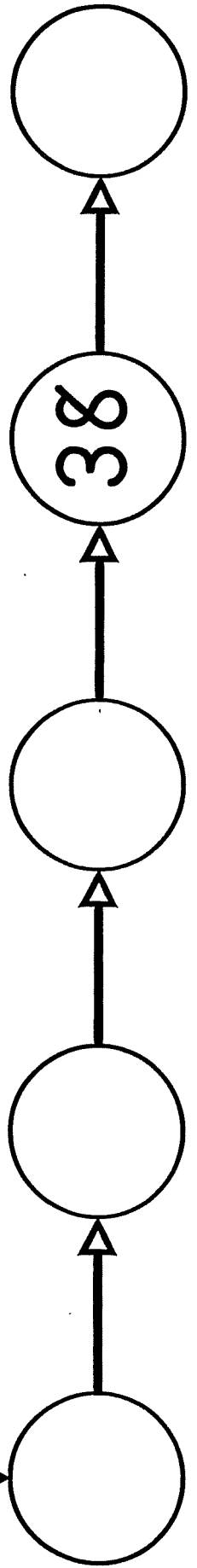
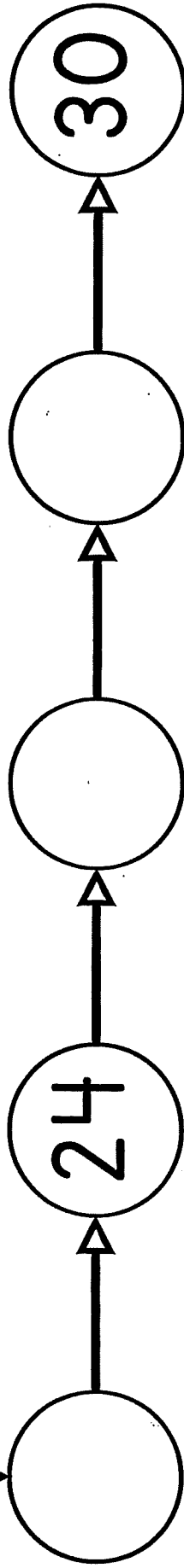
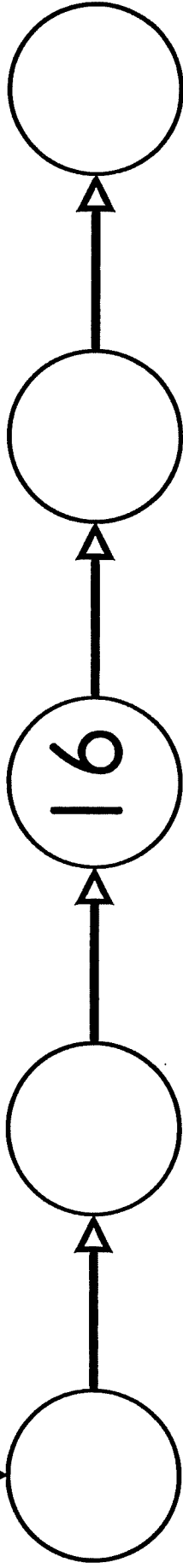
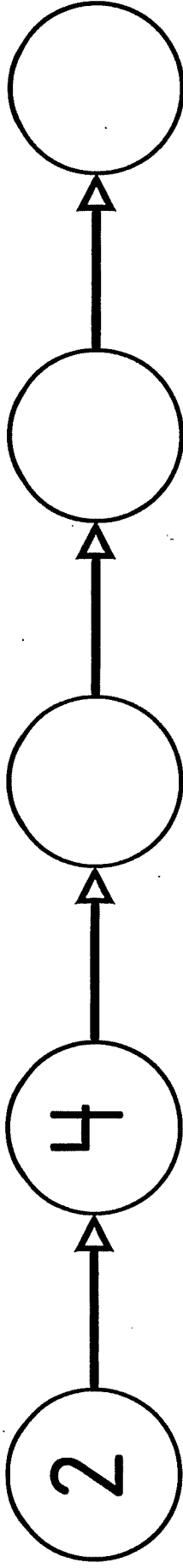




Name: _____

Skip Count by 2s

Write the missing numbers.



Name: _____

Fact Family Street

Use addition and subtraction to fill in the fact family living in each house.

a.

14
+, -
10 4

10	+	4	=	14
4	+	10	=	14
14	-	10	=	4
14	-	4	=	10

b.

16
+, -
11 5

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

c.

11
+, -
7 4

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

d.

11
+, -
6 5

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

e.

15
+, -
12 3

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

f.

14
+, -
8 6

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

g.

17
+, -
10 7

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

h.

14
+, -
9 5

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

i.

21
+, -
12 9

	+		=	
	+		=	
	-		=	
	-		=	

Name: _____

Land and Water Formations

Match each definition to its land or water formation.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| a. an opening in the earth's crust from which lava flows | _____ river |
| b. mound of earth with a rounded top; smaller than a mountain | _____ bay |
| c. a thin natural waterway that allows water to flow into a lake or ocean | _____ island |
| d. thin strip of land that extends into a body of water | _____ mountain |
| e. low land between hills or mountains | _____ plain |
| f. a large natural area of water surrounded by land | _____ lake |
| g. large, tall rock that extends into the air; taller than a hill | _____ peninsula |
| h. a natural area of water that is mostly surrounded by land | _____ valley |
| i. a large area of flat land or gently rolling land | _____ volcano |
| j. area of land that is completely surrounded by water | _____ hill |

On the picture, color the land and water. Write the letter of each formation on the picture.

