

English and Language Arts

2nd Grade / Week 5

Week 5 At A Glance		
Day 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary Page 171 <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Plurals <input type="checkbox"/> Spelling: r-controlled vowels Page 88	LAFS.2.L.3.4 LAFS.2.L.1.1.c LAFS.2.RF.3.3
Day 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Verbs Pages 86-87	LAFS.2.L.1.1.e
Day 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehension "Giving Thanks Two Times" Pages 173-175 <input type="checkbox"/> Similes Page 179	LAFS.2.RL.1.1 LAFS.2.RL.4.10
Day 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Practice: Compare/Contrast <input type="checkbox"/> Compare/Contrast "Two Great Vacation Ideas"	LAFS.2.RI.3.9 LAFS.2.RI.4.10
Day 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Genre/Literary Element Page 178 <input type="checkbox"/> Read "The Camping Trip" and answer questions	LAFS.2.RL.1.1 LAFS.2.RL.2.5 LAFS.2.RL.4.10

Name

Teacher

Dear Parent/Guardian,

During Week 5, your child will practice a variety of skills, including vocabulary, irregular plurals and verbs, compare and contrast, use similes, and demonstrate comprehension through multiple readings.

We also suggest that students have an experience with reading each day. Reading at home will make a HUGE difference in your child's school success! Make reading part of your everyday routine. Choose books that match your child's interests. Reading for 20 minutes a day will continue to grow your young reader's vocabulary and comprehension.

Links for additional resources to support students at home are listed below for letters and numbers review, sight word practice, colors, shapes, and more:

<https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html>

<https://www.education.com/>

<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/>

<https://www.funbrain.com/>

<https://www.starfall.com/h/>

<https://www.abcya.com/>

Reference Page

Vocabulary	Definition
common	belonging to all
customs	a way of acting done by many people
favorite	best-liked
parades	marches in honor of something
surrounded	shut in on all sides
costume	clothing worn to look like something else
travels	goes somewhere
wonder	to want to know about

Realistic Fiction

- Has made-up characters, settings, and events that could be real.
- Is sometimes written in the **first person**.
A character uses words, such as *I, me, we, our, my, us*.

Compare and Contrast

- When you compare, you look for ways that things are alike.
- When you contrast, you tell how things are different.

For example, let's compare and contrast apples to oranges and a bird to a kite.

Pair	Compare (Similarities)	Contrast (Differences)
Apples to Oranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both are fruit • Both have a peel • Both have seeds • Both are grown on trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colors (red and orange) • Apples have a core (not eaten)
Bird to Kite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both fly in the sky 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birds are animals • Kites can only fly when there is wind. • Birds use wings to fly

Irregular Plurals

- Have different rules
- Changes in spelling
- Sometimes NO spelling changes

Examples

Singular (One)	Plural (More than one)	Singular (One)	Plural (More than one)
man	men	moose	moose
woman	women	sheep	sheep
child	children	deer	deer
ox	oxen	goose	geese
foot	feet	wolf	wolves
tooth	teeth	half	halves
mouse	mice	die	dice
person	people	cactus	cacti

Similes

A simile uses words like or as to compare 2 different things.

To understand a simile, figure out how the author compares one thing to another.

Key words (like/as)

Examples:

The girl's hands were **as** cold as ice.



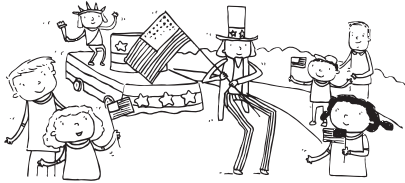

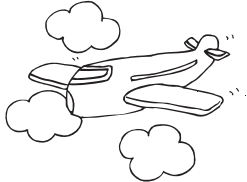
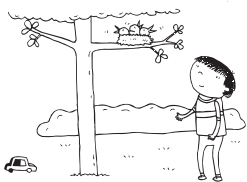
What's being compared?
The girl's hand and ice are both cold.

The boy can swim **like** a fish.

What's being compared?
The boy and the fish are both good swimmers.

Name _____

Use the word chart to study this week's vocabulary words. The illustrations are there to gain understanding of the words.

Word	Context Sentence	Illustration
costume	I wear a <u>costume</u> when I dance.	
favorite	His <u>favorite</u> toy is a truck.	
parades	There are many <u>parades</u> on the Fourth of July.	
surrounded	She is <u>surrounded</u> by books in the library.	
travels	The plane <u>travels</u> in the sky.	
wonder	I <u>wonder</u> how birds learn to fly.	

Name _____

common

costume

customs

favorite

parades

surrounded

travels

wonder

Read the story. Choose words from the box to complete the sentences. Then write the answers on the lines.

My family _____ around the country. We see different _____ and celebrations wherever we go.

We visited a town that is _____ by farmland. Each summer the townspeople gather in a _____ area for a harvest fair.

We also visited a city that has many _____ in the streets. The marching clowns are my _____ part. Each clown wears a funny _____.

I _____ what we will see next!

Name: _____

Plural Nouns that Don't Follow the Rules

Sometimes you don't add -s or -es to a noun to make it plural. Read each sentence. Figure out the plural of the word in parenthesis and write it on the line. If you need help, look the word up in the dictionary.

1. Mrs. Jones has two _____ . (child)
2. A flock of _____ just flew overhead. (goose)
3. Three _____ scurried through the kitchen. (mouse)
4. Mother cut the sandwich into two _____ . (half)
5. The dental hygienist cleaned my _____ . (tooth)
6. The _____ at the bus stop had umbrellas. (woman)
7. Grandpa sharpened the _____ in the kitchen. (knife)
8. Those _____ were making a lot of noise. (person)
9. Mama bought two _____ of bread. (loaf)
10. The _____ were fixing the hole in the street. (man)
11. I heard a pack of _____ in the forest. (wolf)
12. The farmer had a dozen _____ . (sheep)

Name _____

port	north	more	store	oar
roar	board	part	start	park

A. Word Sort

Look at the spelling words in the box. Match the spelling word with the spelling pattern and write the word.

or

ore

1. _____

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

oar

ar

5. _____

8. _____

6. _____

9. _____

7. _____

10. _____

B. Rhyme Time

Write the spelling word that rhymes with each of these words.

11. shark _____

12. sort _____

13. cart _____

14. forth _____

15. hoard _____

Name _____

- Some verbs do not add **-ed** to form the past tense.
- These verbs are called **irregular verbs**.
- The verbs **go** and **do** have special forms in the past tense.

I, he, she, it, we, you, they go → wentI, he, she, it, we, you, they do → did**Rewrite the sentences using the past-tense of the verb in ().**

1. Our teacher _____ to China. (go)

2. She _____ many interesting things in China. (do)

3. She _____ a lion dance. (do)

4. Our class _____ outside to learn the lion dance. (go)

5. We _____ the dance yesterday for other classes. (do)

6. We _____ to a Chinese festival to do the dance. (go)

Name _____

- The irregular verbs **see**, **say**, and **tell** have special forms in the past tense.

We saw the fireworks last night.

Dad said, "The celebration was the best."

He told us that we could go next year.

Rewrite the sentences. Use the past tense of the verb in bold.

1. I **see** some fireworks.

2. I **say**, "Wow! What bright lights!"

3. "Let's come back next year," we **say**.

4. You **tell** Tom about the fireworks.

5. We **go** with his family.

6. We **do** many activities together.

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the visualize strategy to form pictures in your mind about what happens in the story.

Giving Thanks Two Times

It was a cool November day. The dim sun hung like
11 a nickel in the sky. My friend Riku and I were walking
23 home from school. I hugged my arms when I felt
33 a breeze as sharp as a knife.

40 That day at school, we had studied Thanksgiving.
48 We learned that the early settlers celebrated their first
57 harvest at this very time of year. They had a big feast to
70 give thanks for all they had.

76 “My dad bought a turkey as big as a pillow. Are you
88 having a big turkey for Thanksgiving?” I asked Riku.

97 He grinned wide as he answered. “Yes, we’re having a
107 turkey. And we’re having rice, too!”

Name _____



113 Riku explained that his family was celebrating Labor
121 Day Thanksgiving. It was a holiday in Japan, where
130 his family had lived. He told me that this holiday was a
142 harvest celebration, just like American Thanksgiving.

148 “Both holidays are in November, too!” I exclaimed.

156 Riku told me that last year he missed American
165 Thanksgiving. He had spent Labor Day Thanksgiving
172 in Japan. He was visiting his grandparents. He saw
181 parades. There were displays of fruits and vegetables,
189 like colorful rainbows.

192 “That was to give thanks for good crops,” explained
201 Riku.

202 “You’re lucky,” I said. “You get to have two
211 Thanksgivings.”

212 Riku said, “Why don’t you visit my family for
221 Labor Day Thanksgiving? Then you can have two
229 Thanksgivings also!”

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. How are Thanksgiving and Labor Day Thanksgiving alike?

2. How are Thanksgiving and Labor Day Thanksgiving different?

3. How do the narrator and Riku celebrate their holidays in the same way?

Name _____

A **simile** compares two unlike things. It uses the word *like* or *as* to make the comparison.

The ice is as smooth as glass.

A. Work with a partner. Read the sentences. The author compares two things. The first thing is underlined. Circle the word *like* or *as*. Underline the second part of the comparison.

1. The dim sun hung like a nickel in the sky.
2. I hugged my arms when I felt a breeze as sharp as a knife.
3. I said, "My dad bought a turkey as big as a pillow."
4. The displays of fruits and vegetables looked like rainbows.

B. Explain each simile. Circle the answer to complete each sentence.

5. The author compares a turkey to a big pillow because they are both _____.

the same size

the same shape

the same weight

6. The author compares fruits and vegetables to rainbows because they are _____.

all round

many colors

found outside

Name: _____

Compare and Contrast

When you compare two or more things, you tell how they are alike.

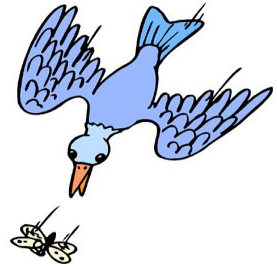
example: Birds and insects both fly around my backyard.

When you contrast two or more things, you tell how they are different.

example: A bird has two legs, but an insect has six.

Sometimes a single sentence can compare and contrast two or more things.

example: Birds and insects are both animals, but only birds are vertebrates.



Tell whether each sentence is comparing two things, contrasting two things, or both. Write the word compare, contrast, or both on each line.

- _____ Maya's bicycle is pink, but William's is red.
- _____ These loaves of bread are both fresh, but this one is a day older.
- _____ The purple sweater is too large and the polka dot one is too small.
- _____ Winter is much colder than summer.
- _____ Mackenzie has her mother's beautiful, blond hair.
- _____ Miles has big feet, just like his father.
- _____ Vanilla and chocolate ice cream are both delicious, but the strawberry ice cream tastes funny.
- _____ Unlike Abby, Kendra completes her homework every night.
- _____ Frogs, toads, and salamanders are all amphibians, but only frogs and toads hop.
- _____ Mindy and Olive both bought new cell phones.

Two Great Vacation Ideas

The Beach

Going to the beach is a lot of fun. At the ocean, you can see colorful fish and different kinds of birds. If the weather is warm enough, you can even go for a swim. Most beaches have lots of space to run, play, build sand castles, fly kites, and have a picnic. When you run on the sand, be careful that a jellyfish doesn't sting you!

The Mountains

Visiting the mountains is very exciting. You can see beautiful, tall trees and many different kinds of green plants. If you watch carefully and quietly, you might even see a deer, a squirrel, and or a snake. If you feel strong, you might go for a long hike on a trail or even climb to a mountaintop. There is plenty of space to play Frisbee, eat lunch outdoors, or play hide-and-go-seek. At night, you can build a bonfire. Be careful of the mosquitoes!

1. According to these two paragraphs, how are the mountains and the beach the same?

- a. Both places are great for flying kites.
- b. Both places are great for swimming.
- c. Both places are great for hiking.
- d. Both places are great for eating outdoors.

2. According to these two paragraphs, how are the mountains and the beach different?

- a. There is plenty of room to play at both places.
- b. The beach has different animals than the mountains.
- c. The beach is hot and the mountains are very cold.
- d. The beach is a safer place to visit than the mountains.

3. According to the first paragraph, why should you be careful if you run on a sandy beach?

Name _____

Going to School

My name is Alba. I go to school in Mexico. I study six subjects, including Spanish and English. At lunchtime, I buy food at the school store and eat outside with my friends.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell that this is realistic fiction?

2. Who is telling the story? How do you know?

3. What is one realistic event that Alba tells about?

The Camping Trip

Lucas stared at the TV screen. He was playing his favorite video game. He steered a race car with his controls. The car zoomed along a mountain road. It was very hot outside. But the air conditioner in Lucas's room kept it nice and cool.

The microwave oven in the kitchen beeped. Lucas paused his game. He ran and got a pocket pizza out of the oven. Then he took it back to his room. He munched as he played the game.

"Lucas! Come on! It's time to leave!" His dad called out.

"Okay!" Lucas called back. He walked outside, where his dad had the car packed for a camping trip.

"This is going to be a great trip," said Mr. Torres. "Just you, me, and the stars."

"Sure," Lucas said. But he wasn't exactly paying attention. He climbed into the car. Then he turned on his portable video game. Lucas played the game while his father drove. Two hours later, his father stopped the car.

"Here we are, son," he said. Lucas looked out of the car. They were in the middle of the woods. The car was parked in a small clearing. Lucas got out of the car, confused. Tall trees grew all around them. Small plants grew under his feet. It was very hot, even in the shade.

"What is this?" Lucas asked.

"It's our campsite," Mr. Torres said. "No TV. No air conditioning. Just peace and quiet. Isn't that great?"

Lucas didn't know what to say. It didn't sound great at all!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The passage begins

- A. at the campsite.
- B. in the car.
- C. at Lucas's house.
- D. none of the above.

2. The passage ends

- A. in the car.
- B. in a mythical land.
- C. in the woods.
- D. in a tent.

3. Mr. Torres seems to

- A. be a good father.
- B. love adventure.
- C. enjoy nature.
- D. all of the above.

4. This passage is

- A. science fiction.
- B. realistic fiction.
- C. historical fiction.
- D. a tall tale.

5. The author writes, "Lucas got out of the car, confused." Describe the setting that made Lucas confused.
