

2ND GRADE

Standards Practice Pack F

READING, WRITING, & MATH

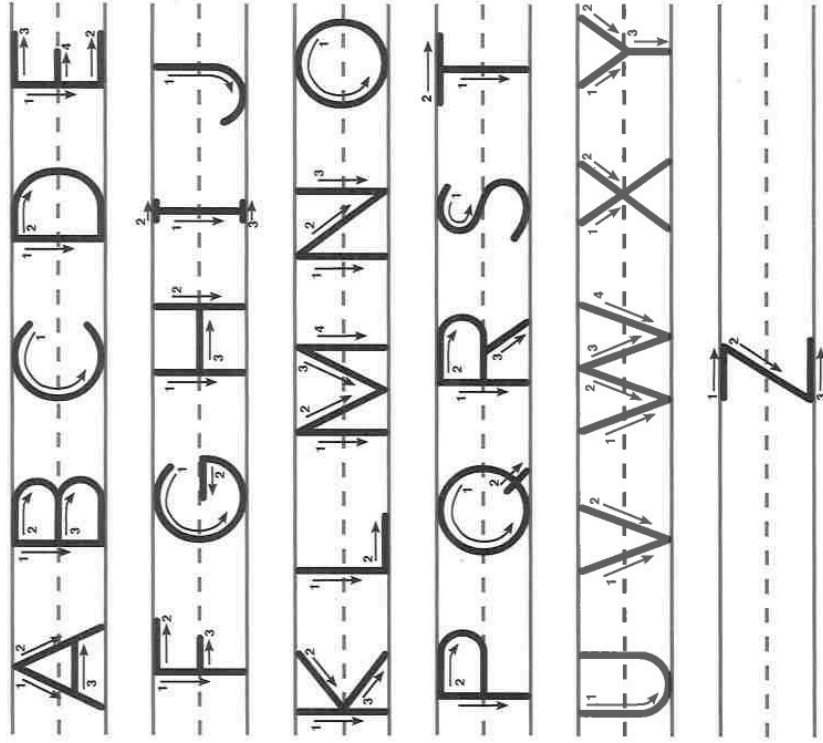
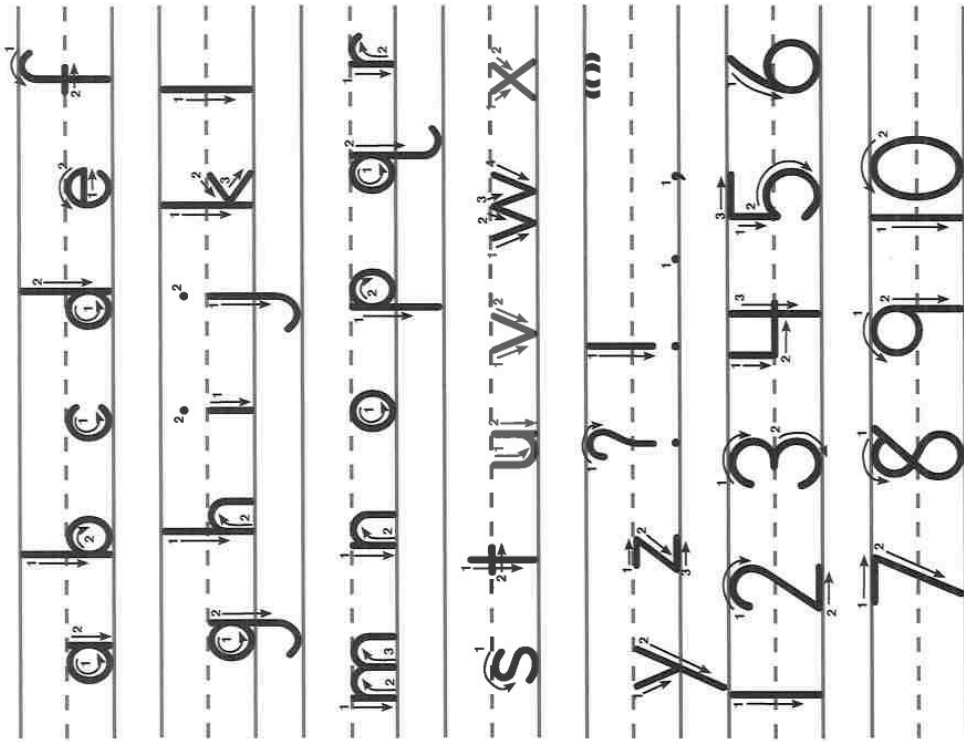
Complete one assignment for reading, writing, and math each day.



Reading: Read the selection and answer the questions. When you are finished, be sure to read a great book!

Writing: Read the prompt and respond in writing. This is a great opportunity to practice your best writing skills and good handwriting.

Math: Complete the standards practice page. Draw pictures or use objects to help you.



Pictures of the Year

by Rachelle Kreisman



People today take lots of photos. Many people use cell phones to photograph their daily lives with friends and family.

Some photographs are really memorable. They capture important events, such as birthday parties or weddings, or they show beautiful places. Years later, people may look at these special photos to remember the past.

Long ago, however, cameras had not been invented yet. How did people back then record important moments?

Some people told stories about old times. Others wrote down what they remembered. Some people made special drawings to help them recall important moments. Among those people were Native Americans of the Lakota tribe.

Every year, Lakota leaders decided which event was most important. A Lakota artist was then asked to draw a special picture of that event. Because each year's picture was decided on during the winter, the drawings

became known as winter counts.

For a long time, winter counts were drawn on animal skins. Later, the drawings were done on paper. The pictures told the history of the tribe. Each year, the newest winter count was added to the Lakota collection of pictures from earlier times. That helped people keep track of the years.

Today, winter counts are important records of the Lakota's past.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a winter count?

- A. a painting made by an artist during the winter
- B. a drawing that the Lakota tribe made of an important event each year
- C. a photograph that shows a special event, like a wedding

2. This article describes two different time periods. One time period is the present day. What is the second time period?

- A. within the last ten years
- B. before the camera was invented
- C. the time right after the camera was invented

3. The Lakota leaders would only choose one event to draw each year. All together, these pictures told the history of the Lakota tribe.

Based on this evidence, what can you conclude?

- A. The Lakota's winter counts are more useful now than when they were first drawn.
- B. The Lakota's winter counts only recorded events that were important to the whole tribe.
- C. The Lakota's winter counts were meant to help people remember their own daily life.

4. Which kind of photograph from today is most like the Lakota's winter counts?

- A. photographs of special or important events
- B. photographs of daily life from a cell phone
- C. photographs of beautiful places

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. The Lakota people's winter counts helped them remember important events over the years.
- B. The Lakota people drew winter counts to practice their drawing skills.
- C. Cameras have made it a lot easier for people to remember events over the years.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Some people told stories about old times. Others wrote down what they remembered. Some people made special drawings to help them recall important moments."

What does the word "recall" mean in these sentences?

- A. forget
- B. invent
- C. remember

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The Lakota people did not have cameras or photographs, _____ they still recorded their most important events.

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

8. According to the text, why might people today look at special photos of important events or beautiful places?

9. Why did the Lakota people draw winter counts?

10. How are the Lakota's winter counts similar to some photographs today? Use details from the text to support your comparison.

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

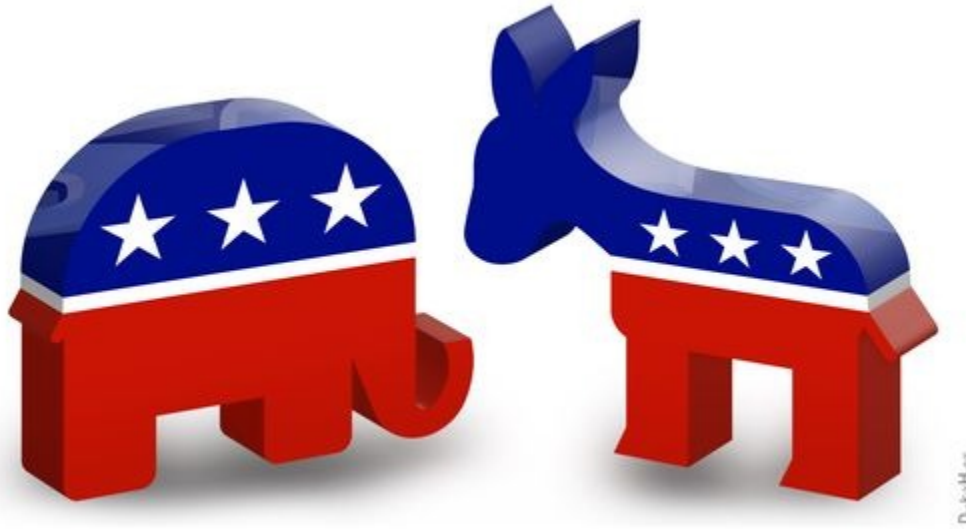
8. What stops George from going down the slide when it snows?

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

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

Political Parties

by Susan LaBella



Do you know what a political party is? It has nothing to do with birthdays. A political party is a group of people who have similar ideas about what the government should do. They work together to elect people of their party into government office.

The United States has two big political parties. One is the Democratic Party. The other is the Republican Party. Many other, smaller parties also exist.

Political parties in the United States nominate, or choose, the people they want to elect. Once those people are chosen, party members work to win votes for their candidates. Party members want their candidates to be the ones making laws and the ones carrying out those laws.

The Democratic Party is the United States' oldest political party. It began nearly two hundred years ago. Democrats who became president include Bill Clinton and Barack Obama.

The Republican Party began in the 1850s. It was nicknamed the "Grand Old Party," or GOP. Republican presidents have included Donald Trump, George W. Bush, and his father, George H.W. Bush.

Many Americans are members of a political party. No one has to be a member of any party to vote in an election, however. In the end, the voters decide which candidates get elected.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a political party?

- A. a group of people who work together to celebrate politics
- B. a group of people who have similar ideas about what the government should do
- C. a group of people who work together to stop others from voting

2. The article describes some examples of political parties in the United States. What is one example from the text of a political party in the United States?

- A. the American Party
- B. the Republican Party
- C. the Birthday Party

3. The people of a political party work together to elect people of their party into government office. Political parties in the United States nominate, or choose, the people they want to elect.

Based on this information, who do political parties nominate for a government office?

- A. people from another country
- B. people of a different political party
- C. people of their own political party

4. Based on the text, how are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party different?

- A. The Democratic Party and the Republican party have different ideas about what the government should do.
- B. The Democratic Party and the Republican party have different ideas about how to elect people into office.
- C. The Democratic Party and the Republican party have different ideas about how to throw parties.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party both have had their candidates become president.
- B. The United States has two main political parties that work to get their candidates elected.
- C. The United States has many small political parties that work to help American voters.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Political parties in the United States nominate, or choose, the people they want to elect. Once those people are chosen, party members work to win votes for their candidates. Party members want their candidates to be the ones making laws and the ones carrying out those laws."

Based on these sentences, what does the word "candidate" mean?

- A. a person who stays out of the government
- B. a person who votes for a party member
- C. a person that a political party wants to elect

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Political parties choose their candidates, _____ they try to get people to vote for them.

- A. while
- B. after
- C. then

8. What do political parties try to do for their candidates?

9. Why are American voters important in elections?

10. Why might political party members work hard to get voters to support their candidates? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

A Ride in Space

by Kate Paixão



Sally Ride always loved science and sports. In high school, she thought about becoming a tennis player. Her love of science won out, however. Ride went to college and studied physics, a branch of science.

In 1978, Ride saw an ad in a newspaper for an exciting job: astronaut! The position was at NASA, the United States government agency that runs the country's space program. Eight thousand college students applied. Only twenty-five were accepted. Sally Ride was one of them.

While training at NASA, Ride helped develop a robotic arm to use in space. She went on her first space shuttle trip on June 18, 1983. She was the first American woman to travel in space. Flying on a rocket was dangerous and difficult. It took courage to fly into space. But when Sally Ride returned to Earth from her six-day shuttle trip, she said, "It was the most fun I'll ever have in my life."

Ride left NASA in 1987 to teach science. She later started her own company, Sally Ride Science. She wanted to excite girls and boys about working as scientists.

Sally Ride's courage and dedication to science inspired people around the world.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What job did Sally Ride see an ad in the newspaper for?

- A. teacher
- B. scientist
- C. astronaut

2. The article describes a sequence of events in the life of Sally Ride. Which event happens last?

- A. Sally Ride helps develop a robotic arm to use in space.
- B. Sally Ride becomes the first American woman to travel in space.
- C. Sally Ride starts her own company.

3. Sally Ride always loved science.

What evidence from the article supports this statement?

- A. When Sally Ride returned to Earth from her six-day shuttle trip, she said, "It was the most fun I'll ever have in my life."
- B. Sally Ride studied physics in college and became a science teacher in 1987.
- C. In high school, Sally Ride thought about becoming a tennis player.

4. Sally Ride loved science and sports. Based on the information in the article, what else did she probably enjoy?

- A. reading
- B. writing
- C. teaching

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Sally Ride started her own company to excite boys and girls about working as scientists.
- B. Sally Ride went on her first space shuttle trip on June 18, 1983.
- C. Sally Ride's love of science led her to accomplish many things.

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Sally Ride always loved science and sports. In high school, she thought about becoming a tennis player. Her love of science won out, however. Ride went to college and studied physics, a branch of science."

What does it mean that Sally Ride's love of science "won out"?

- A. Sally Ride thought about becoming a tennis player.
- B. Sally Ride chose to pursue science instead of sports.
- C. Sally Ride won a science contest after losing a tennis game.

7. Most of the students who applied to NASA were not accepted, _____ Sally Ride was.

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

8. What was Sally Ride the first American woman to do?

9. According to the article, what two things about Sally Ride inspired people around the world?

10. Explain why Sally Ride might have inspired people around the world. Support your answer with at least one example from the article.

Meet Rosa Parks

by Susan LaBella



Years ago, places in the United States had laws that kept black people and white people apart. In some cities, laws said that black people could not sit next to white people on buses. Other laws did not allow black people to use the same drinking fountains or restrooms as white people.

One day, an African American woman named Rosa Parks got on a bus. After she sat down, the bus became full. The bus driver told Rosa to give up her seat to a white man. Rosa refused. She believed it was not fair that she

had to give up her seat.

Rosa was arrested after refusing to move. People heard about Rosa's protest against the law. Some people said there should be fairer laws. Soon, more people began demanding that the law be changed.

Slowly, places in the United States began changing their laws. Bus drivers were no longer allowed to make black people give up their seats. New laws said black people must be able to use the same drinking fountains and restrooms as white people.

Rosa Parks spoke out for what she believed in. She was a person of strong character. We remember Rosa today as a hero who worked for fairness and equality.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did Rosa Parks refuse to do on a bus?

- A. give up her seat to an old lady
- B. sit down instead of standing up
- C. give up her seat to a white man

2. Rosa's protest caused some people to start saying the law should be changed. What was an effect of these people demanding change?

- A. Places in the United States slowly began changing their laws.
- B. Rosa was arrested for refusing to change seats on the bus.
- C. Rosa started to believe that the laws were not fair.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Rosa Parks spoke out for what she believed in. She was a person of strong character."

What evidence from the text supports this statement?

- A. Rosa refused to give up her seat on the bus because she thought it was unfair.
- B. Some people who heard about Rosa's protest started saying there should be fairer laws.
- C. When the bus Rosa was on became full, the bus driver told Rosa to give up her seat.

4. The article says Rosa Parks was a person of strong character. How else could Rosa be described, based on the article?

- A. brave
- B. lonely
- C. friendly

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Rosa Parks spoke out against a law she thought was unfair by refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.
- B. The United States used to have many laws that kept black people and white people apart.
- C. Rosa Parks wanted to be able to sit down on a bus, but an law stopped her from sitting.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"The bus driver told Rosa to give up her seat to a white man. Rosa refused. She believed it was not fair that she had to give up her seat.

"Rosa was arrested after refusing to move."

Based on these sentences, what does the word "refuse" mean?

- A. say no
- B. yell
- C. cry

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"The bus driver told Rosa to give up her seat to a white man. Rosa refused. She believed it was not fair that she had to give up her seat."

How could the last two sentences best be combined?

- A. Rosa refused, so she believed it was not fair that she had to give up her seat.
- B. Rosa refused, but she believed it was not fair that she had to give up her seat.
- C. Rosa refused because she believed it was not fair that she had to give up her seat.

8. How did Rosa Parks protest against the law that said black people could not sit next to white people on buses?

9. What did people do when they heard about Rosa's protest?

10. If Rosa had agreed to move from her seat, would the laws keeping black people and white people apart in the United States have changed? Why or why not? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Name:

Date:

Grade 2 Mathematics Homework • Solving Word Problems - Compare

Add or subtract to solve each problem. Use numbers, words or pictures to show your thinking.

1. Bella has 74 stickers in her sticker collection. Keira has 23 less stickers than Bella. How many stickers does Keira have?
2. Milo has 32 potato chips for his snack. Seth has 25 potato chips for his snack. How many fewer potato chips does Seth have?
3. Ruth has 37 more beads than her sister. Ruth has 45 beads. How many beads does her sister have?

Name:

Date:

Grade 2 Mathematics Homework • Solving Word Problems - Compare

Add or subtract to solve each problem. Use numbers, words or pictures to show your thinking.

1. There are sharpened and unsharpened pencils in a box. There are 54 more sharpened pencils in the box than unsharpened pencils. There are 38 unsharpened pencils in the box. How many sharpened pencils are in the box?
2. The red train has 49 seats. The blue train has 82 seats. How many fewer seats does the red train have than the blue train?

Name:

Date:

Grade 2 Mathematics Homework • Solve problems with money within 1 dollar

Use coins, numbers, words or pictures to solve each problem.

1. There's 92 ¢ pictured below. Which coin is missing?



2. There's 98 ¢ pictured below. Which coins are missing?



3. Mehki has 4 dimes, 3 nickels 10 pennies and a quarter. Does he have enough money to buy a candy bar for 95 ¢ ?

Name:

Date:

Grade 2 Mathematics Homework • Addition or Subtraction Word Problems

Add or subtract to solve the problem. Show your thinking.

Kara's mom made 60 cupcakes for the community bake sale. 24 cupcakes sold in the morning. Then 29 sold the afternoon. How many cupcakes were left after the bake sale?

Jess and Megan picked flowers to make a bouquet for their mom. Jess picked 19 flowers and Megan picked 17 flowers. After they made the bouquet for their mom, they had 5 flowers left over. How many flowers were in the bouquet?

Name:

Date:

Grade 2 Mathematics Homework • Addition or Subtraction Word Problems

Add or subtract to solve the problem. Show your thinking.

Maya's mom was putting 2-strand twists in Maya's hair. If it takes 47 minutes to twist one half of her hair, how long will it take to twist all of her hair?

Archie is on his way to visit his cousins on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is 93 miles between Archie's home and his cousins' home. If they have already traveled 37 miles, how many more miles do they need to travel?

Ms. Narron has 27 students and Ms. Espinol has 32. They combined their classes to play kickball. If 19 students have had the chance to kick, how many more students need a turn to kick?