Inclement Weather Packet

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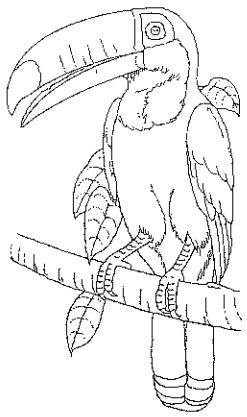
Day 1		
Activity Title	**Instructions for Student/Parent**	**Date completed**
Reading homework	Read Biggest Bill on the Block and answer the questions that are following the text.	 **Student Score**
Math Homework	Solve the addition and subtraction problems. These should not take very long to finish since we have worked on fluency for so long.	**Date completed** **Student Score**
Math Homework	Color the even numbers on the balloons yellow and the odd numbers red. If you do not have crayons, shade the even numbers with a pencil and leave the odd numbers white.	**Date completed** **Student Score**

Have you ever seen a toucan? It is a difficult bird to ignore! Just take a look at its head! A toucan's enormous **bill** is one-third the size of its entire body. Its vivid bill is colored yellow, orange, and black and, sometimes, even green and red. With such a massive bill, might the toucan topple over? It does not topple over because its bill is so light. It is actually **hollow**. It feels like a dry sponge. The bill has "teeth" built into the edges that allow the toucan to eat many different foods, including fruit, tree frogs, and even other birds' eggs!



But, why is the toucan's bill so huge? Some scientists think that the bill scares away **enemies**. Other scientists think that it helps the bird reach food from the ends of branches. And, some scientists say that the bill has no special use at all.

The toucan also has peculiar feet. What would it be like to have toes growing out of your heels? Ask a toucan! It has two toes that face forward and two more that face backward. These strange feet help the toucan keep a tight grip on wet branches in the rain forest.

Another interesting thing about the toucan is its "feather" tongue. The toucan has bristles, or sharp little hairs, on the end of its tongue. This helps the bird make its loud, croaking call. In the rain forest, you can hear a toucan's call from far away!

Toucans are sociable. They live in **flocks** of six or more birds. They search for homes in hollow trees. Then, they all sleep together in one large nest inside the tree. When toucans have babies, both parents sit on the eggs and feed the chicks. The toucan's pleasant nature makes it easy to tame. That is why toucans at the zoo are so friendly.

bill: a bird's mouth, also called a beak
hollow: empty inside
enemy: someone or something harmful or destructive
flock: a group of animals or people

Name _____

Answer the questions.

1. What is one of the toucan's most interesting features?

   A. its small bill
   B. its soft, lovely song
   C. its five-toed feet
   D. none of the above

2. What part of a toucan is yellow, orange, and black?

   A. wing B. head C. bill D. toe

3. Choose the best description of the toucan.

   A. a friendly bird with funny feet
   B. a large-billed rain forest bird that lives in groups
   C. a small black bird that eats leaves
   D. a rain forest bird

4. What are *bristles*? Write your answer in a complete sentence.

   _____

   _____

5. Write three words or phrases from the story to tell about the toucan's bill.

   A. _____

   B. _____

   C. _____

6. Circle four adjectives that describe the toucan.

slow	friendly	loud
fierce	meat-eating	big-billed

7. The toucan makes its home, or nest, inside a hollow tree. Other animals make their homes in different places. Think of two other animals. Can you describe their homes? Why do you think they chose these types of homes? Write a short paragraph on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences. Share your writing with a classmate. How do your paragraphs compare with each other? Revise your work.

Name _____

2.OA.2

Solve each problem.

1. Example: 11 − 1 = 10 12 − 1 = _____ 3 + 1 = _____ 6 + 0 = _____ 10 − 4 = _____ 5 + 7 = _____	2. 4 + 3 = _____ 6 + 1 = _____ 12 − 11 = _____ 5 − 0 = _____ 4 + 7 = _____ 0 + 10 = _____	3. 12 − 12 = _____ 3 − 1 = _____ 11 − 0 = _____ 4 + 5 = _____ 10 + 1 = _____ 1 + 7 = _____
4. 8 + 2 = _____ 2 + 9 = _____ 9 − 0 = _____ 0 − 0 = _____ 9 − 5 = _____ 6 + 4 = _____	5. 11 − 4 = _____ 12 − 0 = _____ 5 − 3 = _____ 1 + 11 = _____ 8 − 0 = _____ 9 − 5 = _____	6. 0 + 7 = _____ 6 + 5 = _____ 8 − 1 = _____ 11 − 7 = _____ 7 + 2 = _____ 5 + 6 = _____
7. 10 − 0 = _____ 7 + 5 = _____ 9 − 6 = _____ 12 + 0 = _____ 9 − 6 = _____ 3 + 4 = _____	8. 11 − 2 = _____ 2 + 9 = _____ 7 − 2 = _____ 8 + 2 = _____ 7 − 5 = _____ 5 + 5 = _____	9. 12 − 2 = _____ 3 − 0 = _____ 5 + 4 = _____ 10 − 6 = _____ 6 + 5 = _____ 11 − 6 = _____
10. 2 + 3 = _____ 5 − 3 = _____ 9 − 4 = _____ 10 + 1 = _____ 0 + 0 = _____ 12 − 7 = _____	11. 5 + 1 = _____ 6 − 4 = _____ 10 − 8 = _____ 9 + 3 = _____ 11 − 8 = _____ 8 − 7 = _____	12. 4 + 2 = _____ 6 − 2 = _____ 9 − 9 = _____ 4 + 7 = _____ 2 + 8 = _____ 7 − 5 = _____

❑ I can fluently add and subtract within 20.

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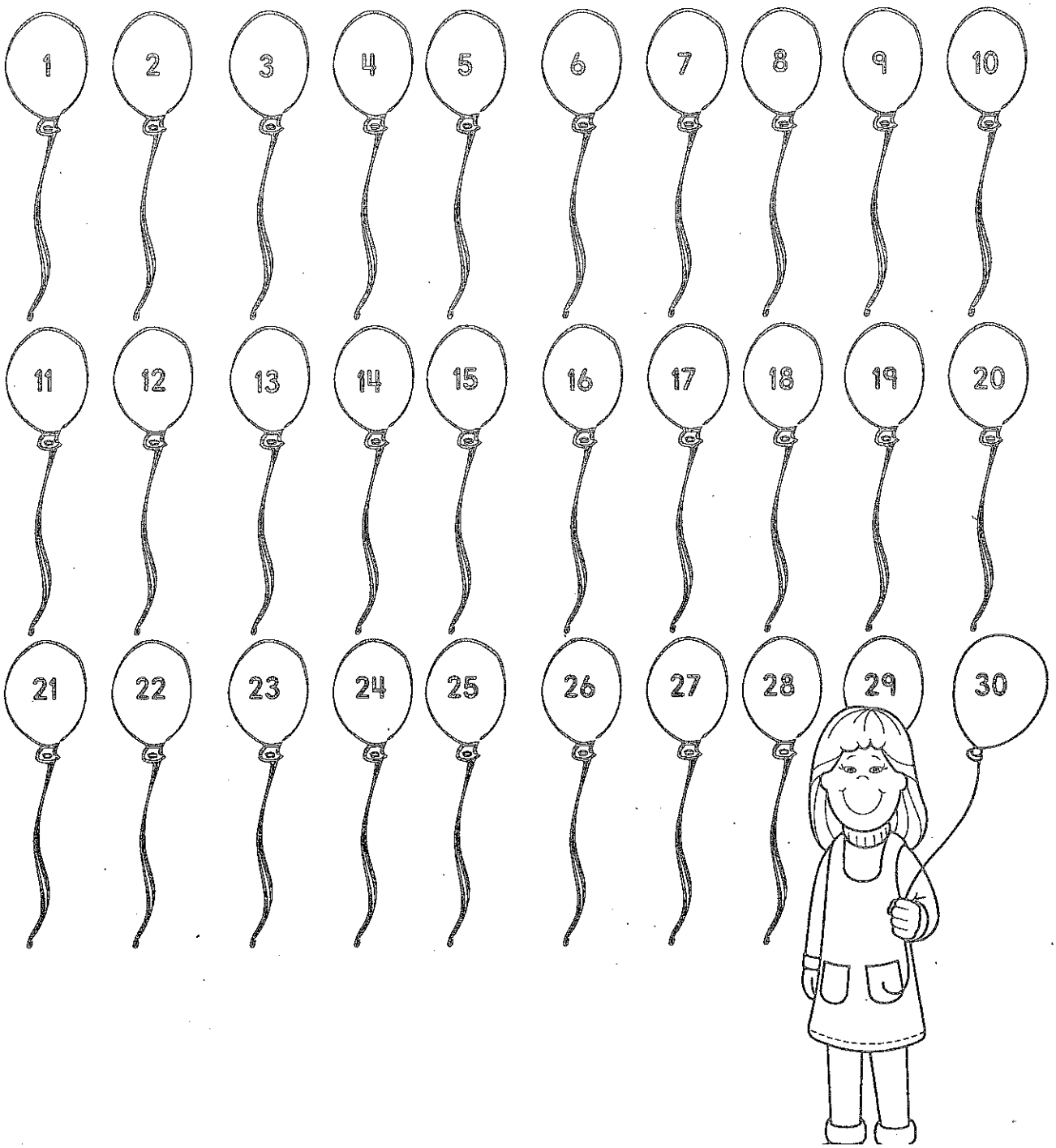
Name_____

2.OA.3

Color the balloons with odd numbers red. Color the balloons with even numbers yellow.

Even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on.
Odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, and so on.



❑ I can tell if a number is odd or even.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 2		
Activity Title	**Instructions for Student/Parent**	**Date completed**
Reading homework	Read Quiet, I am Sleeping and answer the questions that are following the text.	 **Student Score**
Math Homework	Write the three-digit number showing how many hundreds, tens, and ones. At the bottom write the word form in standard form.	**Date completed** **Student Score**
Math Homework	Color the even numbers on the bubbles yellow and the odd numbers red. If you do not have crayons, shade the even numbers with a pencil and leave the odd numbers white.	**Date completed** **Student Score**

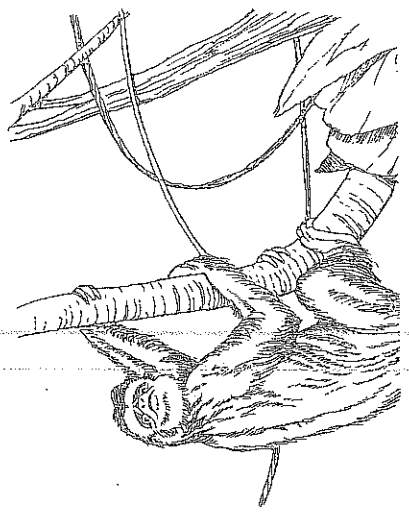
Day 2

Adult humans sleep about eight hours each night. The three-toed sloth sleeps at least twice that long. A sloth needs 15 to 20 hours of sleep a day. The three-toed sloth lives in trees. When it wakes up at night, it has a busy life. It eats leaves. Sometimes, it moves slowly to the next tree and eats more leaves. And, sometimes while it is eating, the sloth nods off again!

The sloth is not lazy. Its life of sleeping and slow moves lets it save energy. In the **rain forest**, the sloth sleeps and eats high up in the trees. This keeps it safe from most of its enemies. However, large snakes and big birds will sometimes attack the sloth in the trees. Most other animals cannot reach it there.

When it comes down to the ground, the sloth is in constant danger. The sloth has long, sharp **claws** to use if it has to fight. But, it moves very slowly and is easy to catch. Because of this risk, the sloth only climbs down from the treetops about once a week. Sloths live in Central and South America. They do not seem afraid of humans and often live near villages.

Sloths are so still and quiet that scientists used to think that they stayed in one tree for their whole lives! This is not true. The sloth climbs from one tree to another so that it can keep eating leaves.



The sloth spends the rest of its time upside down. It hangs from branches by its feet. The sloth sleeps and eats upside down. Because it spends so much time like this, some of its **organs**—its liver, **stomach**, and spleen—are in different places than in other animals. This is just one more difference in this strangely different, snoozing animal.

rain forest: a thick forest where it rains every day
claws: an animal's sharp nails
organ: a body part that performs a special job
stomach: a body part where food is broken down

Name _____

Quiet, I Am Sleeping

Answer the questions.

Match each word to its antonym.

1. _____ climbs
2. _____ attack
3. _____ upside down
4. _____ danger
5. _____ slowly

A. defend
B. safety
C. quickly
D. falls
E. upright

6. Reread the last sentence in the first paragraph. What is a synonym for *nods off*?

A. agrees B. eats up C. falls asleep D. wakes up

7. Finish these sentences.

A. The sloth sleeps so much _____.

B. The sloth spends a lot of its life hanging _____.

C. Two of the sloth's enemies are _____ and _____.

8. Circle the correct word or phrase in parentheses to complete each sentence.

A. The sloth (does, does not) seem to be afraid of humans.

B. The sloth needs to sleep about (8, 20, 30) hours a day.

C. The sloth eats during the (day, night).

D. The sloth uses its sharp (teeth, toes, claws) if it needs to fight.

9. The sloth stays up in the trees for most of its life. Give two reasons why.

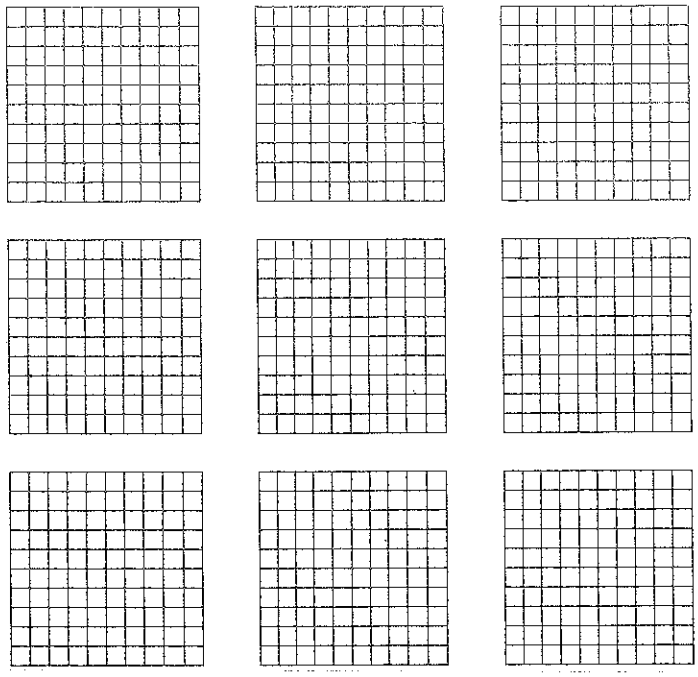
_____

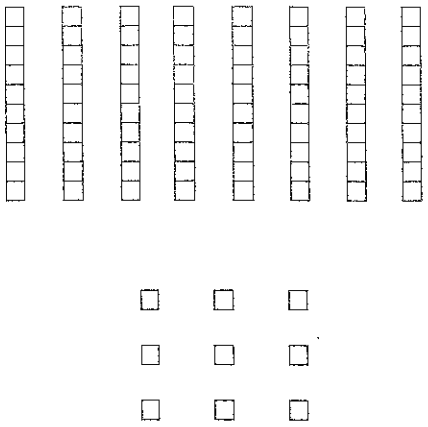
_____

10. According to the story, the three-toed sloth often lives near villages. What do you think this tells you about the sloth? Explain why you think this way. Write a short paragraph on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences.

Name _____

2.NBT.1





Write how many hundreds, tens, and ones.

1.	129	1 hundred	2 tens	9 ones
2.	936	_____ hundreds	_____ tens	_____ ones
3.	462	_____ hundreds	_____ tens	_____ ones
4.	248	_____ hundreds	_____ tens	_____ ones
5.	320	_____ hundreds	_____ tens	_____ ones
6.	863	_____ hundreds	_____ tens	_____ ones

Write the number.

7. 2 hundreds, 6 tens, 4 ones is the same as 264.
8. 7 hundreds, 8 tens, 2 ones is the same as _____.
9. 9 hundreds, 1 ten, 4 ones is the same as _____.
10. 1 hundred, 5 tens, 3 ones is the same as _____.
11. 3 hundreds, 0 tens, 5 ones is the same as _____.
12. 3 hundreds, 7 tens, 6 ones is the same as _____.

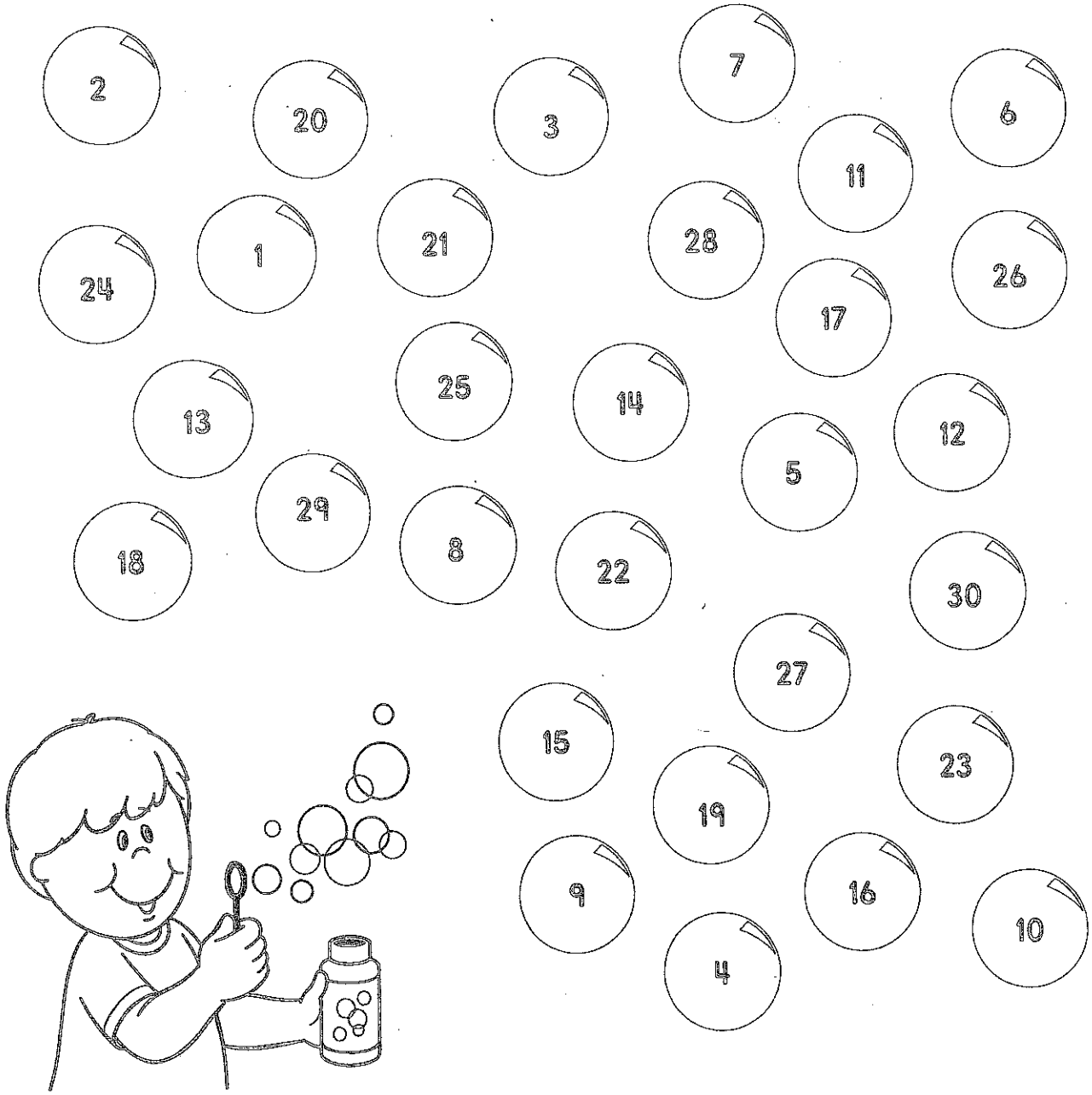
☐ I know that three-digit numbers are made up of hundreds, tens, and ones.

Name_____

2.OA.3

Color the bubbles with odd numbers red. Color the bubbles with even numbers yellow.

Even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on.
Odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, and so on.



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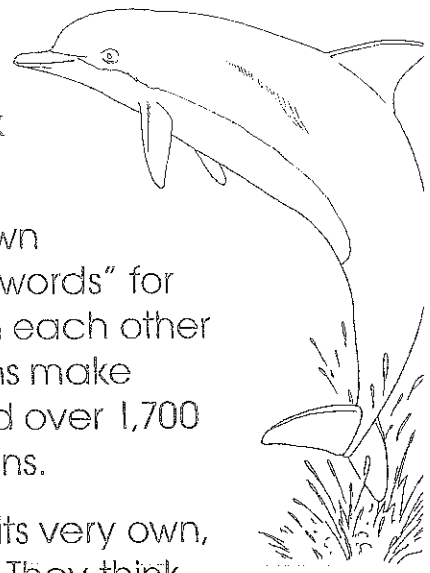
❑ I can tell if a number is odd or even.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 3		
Activity Title	**Instructions for Student/Parent**	**Date completed**
Reading homework	Read Talk to Me and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Draw a line from the picture to the number it represents.	**Date completed**
		Student Score
Math Homework	Count by 5s, 10s, or 100s. Write the missing numbers on the lines.	**Date completed**
		Student Score

Day 3

The **bottlenose dolphin** is a **mammal**, just like us. It breathes air like we do. It lives in family groups, called pods. But, can the dolphin also talk like we can?



Scientists do not know if dolphins have their own **language**. If they did, then dolphins would have "words" for different things. It would mean that they could tell each other whole thoughts. We do know it is true that dolphins make hundreds of sounds. Some scientists have counted over 1,700 different sounds made within one group of dolphins.

Every bottlenose dolphin has a whistle that is its very own, like a name. Scientists call this a signature whistle. They think that it means something like this: "I am me, from this pod and from this father and mother. Right now, I am happy (or sad or scared)."

Dolphins use many other sounds too. They make a buzzing noise. They yell and scream and even make a noise that sounds like a motorbike. Nor of these sounds come from a dolphin's mouth. The dolphin uses a blowho on top of its head to make these sounds.

Bottlenose dolphins "talk" in other ways too. They use their bodies to speak. Dolphins kick with their tails and roll their eyes. They brush against other dolphins. Sometimes, two dolphins swim side by side and touch **fins** as if they are holding hands.

Someday, scientists hope to know more about dolphin sounds. They want to know if the bottlenose dolphin has a real language or not. Then, they will be able to answer the question: "Can dolphins talk?"

bottlenose dolphin: a smart, long-nosed whale with teeth
mammal: a warm-blooded animal with bones and hair or fur
language: communication through sound or symbols
fin: a part of an animal used to help it swim

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Name _____

Talk to Me

Answer the questions.

1. Bottlenose dolphins do not just make sounds. They "talk" in other ways too. What is a possible name for this way of talking?

   A. motorbike speech
   B. body language
   C. mind reading
   D. swim talk

2. Which definition of *pod* is used in the story?

   A. common term for a group of offices
   B. a seed and its covering
   C. a family group
   D. none of the above

3. According to the story, what do you think is the main difference between animal sounds and a language?

   A. All animals that make sound have a language.
   B. Language means more than a series of calls or cries.
   C. Language means that each animal has its own call.
   D. Animals like dolphins definitely have a language.

4. What do you think the author's main purpose was in writing this story? Write your answer in one or two complete sentences.

   _____

   _____

5. Which of the following dolphin sounds is not listed in the story?

   A. whistle B. yell C. motorbike sound D. bark

Write T for true or F for false.

6. _____ Dolphins use their mouths to make their calls.

7. _____ Sometimes dolphins touch fins as they swim.

8. _____ Dolphins are fish.

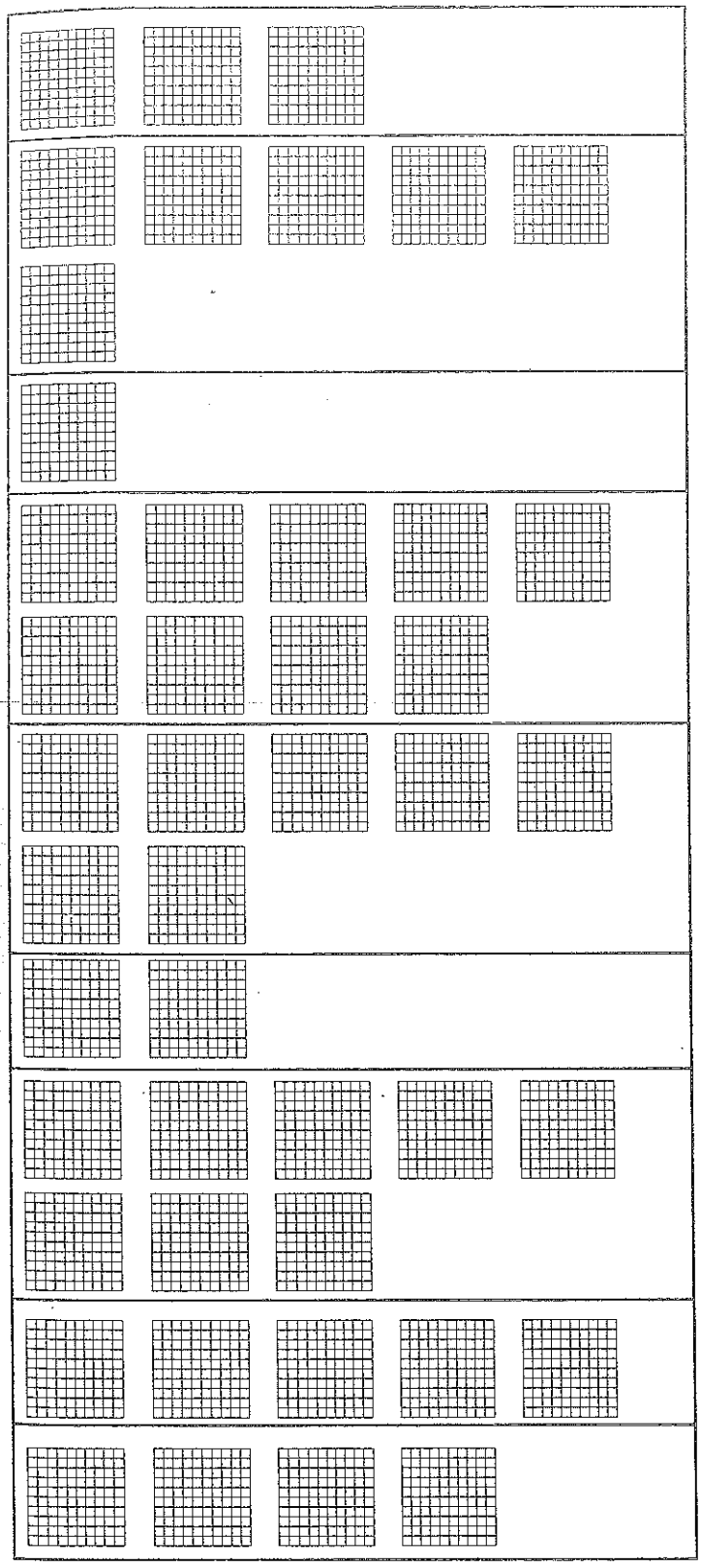
9. _____ Scientists have heard about 20 different dolphin sounds.

10. Describe two ways that the bottlenose dolphin uses its body to talk. Write your answer in complete sentences on another sheet of paper. Show your answer to your teacher. Revise your work if necessary.

Name_____

2.NBT.1b

Draw a line to match each number with its picture.



100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

☐ I know that there are one to nine hundreds in the numbers 100 to 900.

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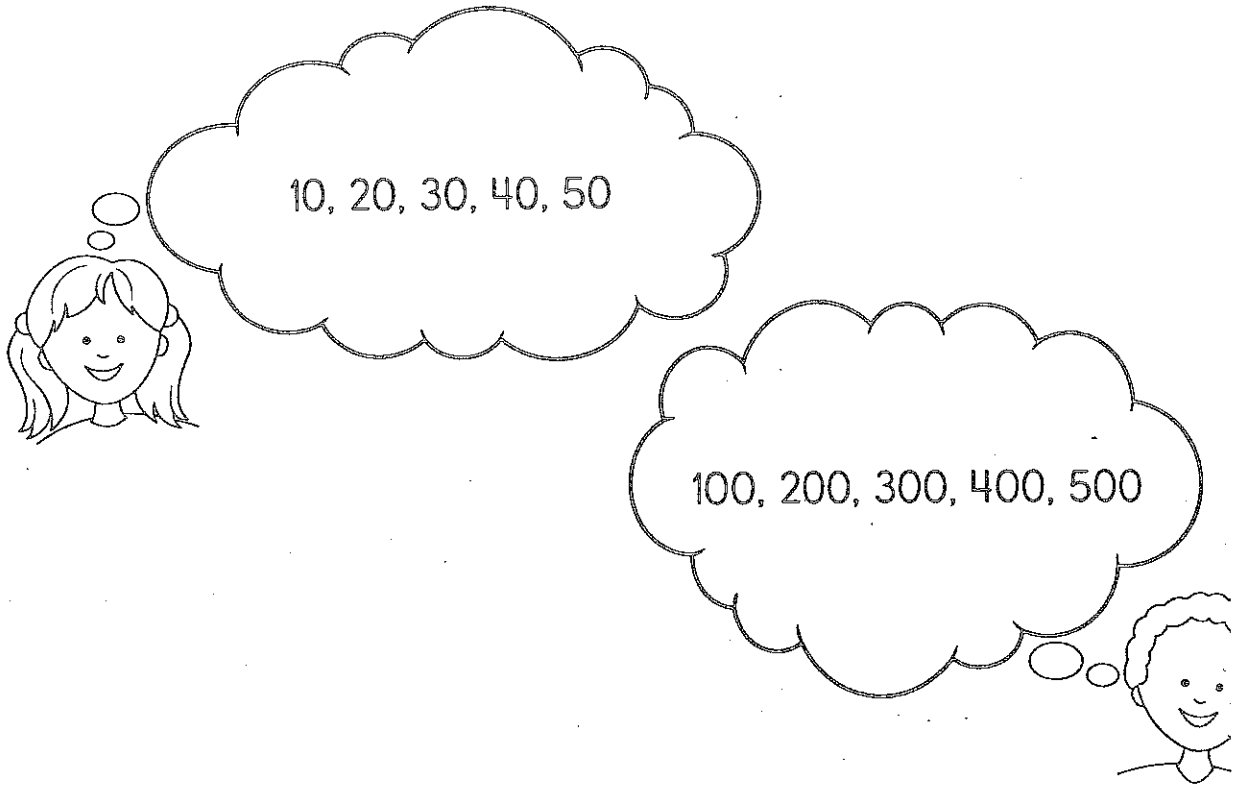
Name_____

2.NBT.2

Count by 5s, 10s, or 100s. Write the missing numbers on the lines.

1. 5 10 _____ 20 25 _____ 35 40 _____ 50 55
2. 160 _____ 170 175 _____ 185 _____ _____ 200 _____ _____
3. 300 310 _____ _____ 340 350 _____ _____ 380 _____ _____
4. 10 _____ _____ _____ 50 _____ _____ _____ 90 _____ _____
5. 450 _____ 460 _____ 470 _____ 480 _____ 490 _____ 500
6. 100 200 _____ _____ 500 600 _____ _____ 900 1,000
7. 110 115 _____ _____ 130 135 _____ _____ 150 _____ _____
8. 640 _____ 660 _____ 680 _____ 700 _____ 720 _____ 740
9. 230 _____ 240 _____ 250 _____ 260 _____ 270 _____ 280
10. 0 100 _____ 300 _____ _____ 600 _____ 800 _____ _____



☐ I can count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000.

Day 4		
Activity Title	**Instructions for Student/Parent**	**Date completed**
Reading homework	Read Honest Abe's Return and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Follow the pattern by adding 10 or 100.	**Date completed**
		Student Score
Math Homework	Follow the pattern by subtracting 10 or 100.	**Date completed**
		Student Score

Day 4

[illegible]

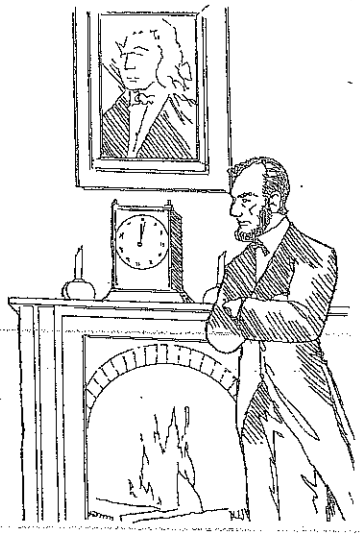
Do you believe in ghosts? If you ever spent the night at the **White House**, you might. This famous American house seems to be haunted. And, who do you think is its most famous ghost? It's President **Abraham Lincoln**!

People who work at the White House say they have seen Lincoln's ghos many times. One man said he saw Lincoln sitting outside of a room that used to be his office. Workers say they have also seen doors close all by themselves. Lights turn on by themselves near this room. The workers think that the ghost of President Lincoln could be doing these things.

Other people claim to have seen Lincoln's ghost too. Queen Wilhelmina of **the Netherlands** once visited the White House. She heard a knock at the door. When she saw Lincoln's ghost there, the queen **fainted**!

A famous British leader, Sir Winston Churchill, also said he saw the ghos Lincoln's office was later converted into a bedroom. Churchill stayed there. He walked into the bedroom. There was Lincoln, standing right next to the fireplace.

The ghost is seen most frequently in the "Lincoln Bedroom." First Lady Grace Coolidge said that she saw Lincoln there. She said that he was gazing out the window, and he looked sad. President Reagan's dog would not even go into the Lincoln Bedroom. The dog just stood at the door and barked!



A White House website shares puzzling stories about Lincoln's ghost. People tell tales about the ghost. These people all say that they have seen President Lincoln's ghost . . . more than 100 years after his death.

White House: the home of the president of the United States
Abraham Lincoln: the 16th president of the United States (1861–1865)
The Netherlands: a country in northwestern Europe, also called Holland
faint: to pass out, sometimes from fear or shock

Name _____

Honest Abe's Return

Answer the questions.

1. Grace Coolidge was a First Lady. What is a *First Lady*?

   A. a female president
   B. the first woman who lived in the White House
   C. the wife of a president
   D. the daughter of a president

2. The ghost of President Lincoln is said to haunt

   A. the White House.
   B. his former office.
   C. the Lincoln Bedroom.
   D. all of the above

Match each word to its synonym.

3. _____ scare
4. _____ seems
5. _____ stories

   A. tales
   B. frighten
   C. appears

6. Which of the following is not in the story?

   A. how Abraham Lincoln died
   B. where Winston Churchill said he saw the ghost
   C. how President Reagan's dog acted outside the Lincoln Bedroom
   D. which First Lady thought she saw the ghost

7. Which of the following best states the main idea of the story?

   A. Many people have told stories about seeing the ghost of Lincoln in the White House.
   B. The queen of the Netherlands fainted when she thought she saw the ghost.
   C. Dogs do not like ghosts.
   D. Lincoln ghost stories may or may not be true.

8. Look at the sentence. Circle *do* or *do not*. Then, write the reason for your answer in the form of a letter to a friend on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences in your paragraph. Remember to use correct greeting and closing punctuation.

   I (do, do not) believe in ghosts.

Name _____

2.NBT.8

Add by 10 or 100.

1. + 10 3 13 23 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

2. + 10 8 18 28 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

3. + 10 26 36 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

4. + 10 349 359 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

5. + 10 805 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

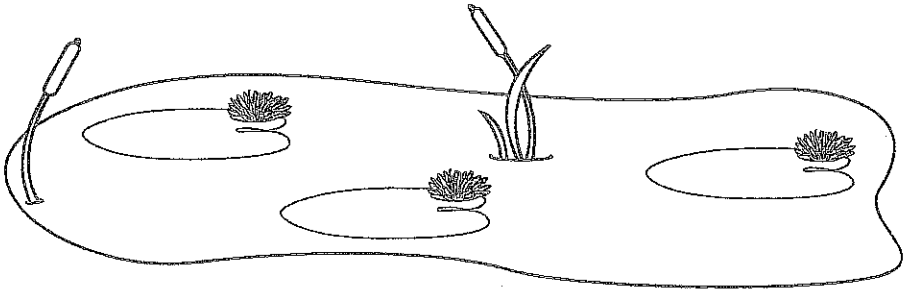
6. + 100 192 292 392 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

7. + 100 119 219 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

8. + 100 188 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

9. + 100 121 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

10. + 100 152 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____



☐ I can mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to or from a number 100 to 900.

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Name_____

2.NBT.8

Subtract by 10 or 100.

1. − 10 192 182 172 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2. − 10 719 709 699 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

3. − 10 588 578 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. − 10 421 411 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. − 10 252 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

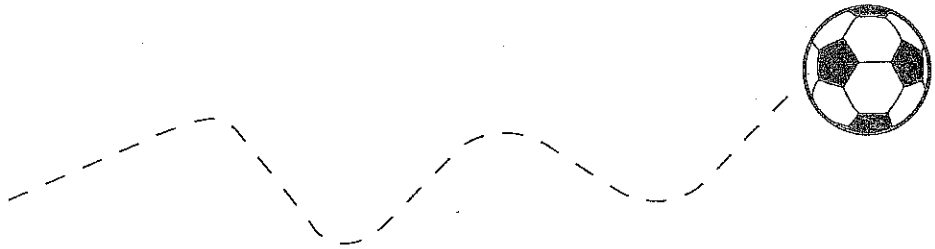
6. − 100 903 803 703 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

7. − 100 928 828 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

8. − 100 986 886 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

9. − 100 949 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

10. − 100 905 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____



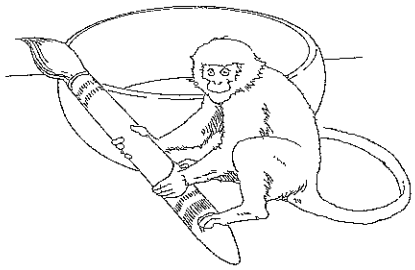
☐ I can mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to or from a number 100 to 900.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 5		
Activity Title	**Instructions for Student/Parent**	**Date completed**
Reading homework	Read The Ink Monkey and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Answer each box based on what is being asked.	**Date completed**
		Student Score

The Ink Monkey

In China, there are stories about tiny monkeys that lived long ago. Each creature weighed only seven ounces (198.45 g). The stories say that these monkeys were extremely smart. They were so smart that people trained them to do chores. Children in China tell stories about "the ink monkey." The ink monkey was the pet of a famous **thinker** named Zhu Xi. It sat on his desk and handed him pens when he was writing. It helped him make ink.



For hundreds of years, people thought that the story about the ink monkey was just a story. Think about a monkey so small that it could sleep in a paintbrush pot! Picture an animal so smart that it could learn to make ink! It had to be fiction!

But, in 2000, an American **scientist** discovered the bones of an **ancient** monkey. He made his discovery in China. This monkey had been as small as a mouse. It was so tiny that the bones in its feet were as small as grains of rice. The scientist, Dan Gebo, says that this monkey may be a missing link. This is an animal that can tell us more about how humans **evolved**. Gebo calls his find "the dawn monkey."

Could the dawn monkey be linked to the ink monkey? The dawn monkey is much smaller than we thought monkeys could ever be. Now, we know that millions of years ago, there really was a mouse-sized monkey living in China. Could the dawn monkey be the ancestor of Zhu Xi's pet?

Soon after Dr. Gebo's important discovery came another surprise. The Chinese said that they had found a living ink monkey! They said it was found in the forest where Zhu Xi once lived. But, the Chinese have not yet let other scientists know more.

thinker: someone who spends a lot of time thinking, or meditating
scientist: someone who studies science
ancient: extremely old
evolve: to change very slowly

Name _____

The Ink Monkey

Answer the questions.

Match each word to its antonym.

1. _____ tiny
2. _____ discovered
3. _____ living
4. _____ handed

A. dead
B. took
C. huge
D. unknown

5. The "ink monkey" was the pet of

   A. Dan Gebo.
   B. Li Xi.
   C. the dawn monkey.
   D. Zhu Xi.

6. In the old Chinese story of the ink monkey, the monkey learns how to make ink. The author uses the phrase "*It had to be fiction!*" to describe this story. What is another way of saying this?

   A. It had to be a discovery.
   B. It had to be just a story.
   C. It had to be true.
   D. It had to be factual.

7. An animal that helps us understand how humans grew and evolved is called a _____ _____.

8. Two different people are named in this story. Who are they, and what did they do? Write your answers in complete sentences on another sheet of paper. Please use correct capitalization and punctuation.

9. The "dawn monkey" was the size of

   A. a grain of rice.
   B. a squirrel.
   C. a mouse.
   D. a pen.

10. Do you believe there was an ink monkey, or do you think the story is fiction? Why do you think so? Type a short paragraph into a computer. Use complete sentences. Then, share your work with a friend. How does your work compare with your friend's writing?

Name _____

Week #18

Day 1

Jarvis has 1 dime and 3 nickels. Draw another way to show how much money Jarvis has.

24 + 10 + 32 =

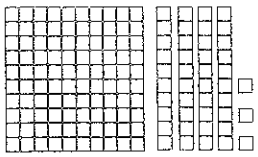
The tennis club starts its season with 25 tennis balls. During the first week of practice, 16 balls were lost. How many tennis balls are left?

_____

Day 2

Look at the base ten blocks. Write the number shown.

_____



Draw base ten blocks to show 320.

48 – 24 =

Add mentally.

545 + 100 =

_____

350 + 10 =

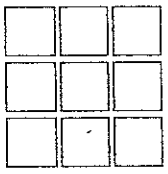
_____

Count by 100s.

515, 615, 715, _____, _____

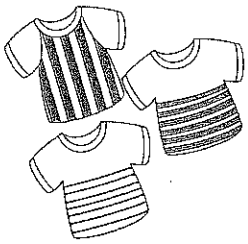
Day 3

Write an addition equation for the array.



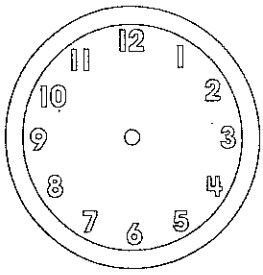
_____

Circle the T-shirt that has an even number of black stripes on it.



Day 4

Draw the hands on the clock to show 11:30.



Write <, >, or = to make the statements true.

47 ◯ 37

105 ◯ 115

57 ◯ 75

A chef cracked 19 eggs. A few minutes later, he cracked an additional 3 eggs. How many eggs did the chef crack in all? _____

55 + 22 =

Patrick has 2 quarters and 7 pennies. How much money does Patrick have?

_____

7 + 5 = _____

4 + 4 = _____

9 + 6 = _____

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