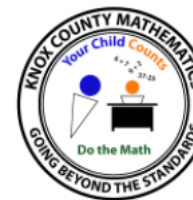




Second Grade Math



1. Which is a way to write 395? Circle the correct answer.

- A. 3 hundreds + 90 tens + 5 ones
- B. 30 tens + 9 ones + 5 ones
- C. 2 hundreds + 95 ones
- D. 39 tens + 5 ones

2. Mike draws 8 pictures. He draws 3 more pictures than Patty. How many pictures does Patty draw?

Which number sentence can be used to solve the problem? Circle all the correct answers.

- A. $8 - 3 = 5$
- B. $8 + 3 = 11$
- C. $5 + 3 = 8$
- D. $11 - 3 = 8$

3. There are 12 dogs at the park. There are 5 white dogs. The rest are brown. How many brown dogs are at the park?

4. Which is another way to find the sum of $7 + 6$? Circle all the correct answers.

- A. $7 + 3 = 10$ and $10 + 3 = 13$
- B. $6 + 4 = 10$ and $10 + 3 = 13$
- C. $5 + 5 = 10$ and $10 + 7 = 17$
- D. $4 + 6 = 10$ and $10 + 7 = 17$

5. A farmer moved 43 cows from the field into a barn. Now there are 48 cows in the field. How many cows were in the field before?

Write an addition number sentence and a subtraction sentence to solve the problem. Write ? for the unknown.

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Now solve the problem. How many cows were in the field before?

Answer _____ **cows**



Second Grade Social Studies



KCS @ home

2nd Grade Social Studies

*There will be a short video lesson of a Knox County teacher to accompany this task available on the KCS YouTube Channel and KCS TV.

Topic: National Landmarks & Symbols

Goal: To review important U.S. landmarks and symbols such as Mount Rushmore, the Statue of Liberty, the White House, and the bald eagle.

Introduction: Every country has national symbols and landmarks. A symbol is a thing that stands for something else. Landmarks are important objects, buildings, or places. Many United States landmarks honor times in America's past. The United States has many symbols and landmarks, such as the

- Statue of Liberty
- Mount Rushmore
- White House
- Bald eagle.

Task: Read the “Symbol Treasure Hunt” page about some American symbols, including the Statue of Liberty, Mount Rushmore, the White House, and the bald eagle. Complete the “Activity Page”, answering questions about what you learned. Finally, complete the “Fact” sheet by drawing pictures of the four American symbols and writing two facts about each.

Additional Links for More Information:

- Symbols of the United States YouTube Video-
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJLGw0lkcdE>
- U.S. Symbols Brain Pop Jr Video-
<https://jr.brainpop.com/socialstudies/citizenship/ussymbols/>

Symbol Treasure Hunt



American Symbols

Every country has national symbols. The U.S. has many symbols. They represent something of value and meaning to our people. Some of our symbols include Mount Rushmore and the Statue of Liberty. Mount Rushmore has four U.S. presidents carved into the side of a mountain. They are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the U.S.



The White House

Did you know that the White House did not always have that name? The White House was not called by that name until President Theodore Roosevelt gave it in 1901!

The White House is a national symbol. George Washington began building it in 1792. John Adams was the first president to live there in 1800. The White House has 135 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and the residence has six levels. U.S. presidents live in the White House.

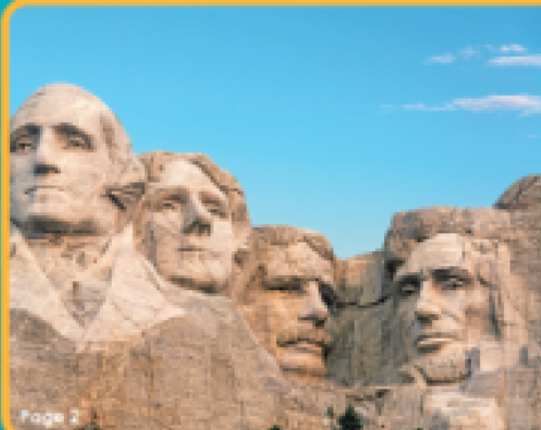
The Bald Eagle

Another symbol is the bald eagle. The bald eagle has been an American symbol for more than 200 years. On June 20, 1782, the bald eagle was placed on the Great Seal of the United States. The bald eagle was chosen due to the freedom it represents when it is flying through the skies, its impressive beauty and long life.



Monuments

Mount Rushmore is located in Keystone, South Dakota. It took 14 years to carve it and was completed in 1941. The Statue of Liberty has been standing proudly in New York Harbor since 1886.



Name _____

True or False

1. The bald eagle has been an American symbol for more than 200 years.

True False

2. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from Italy to the U.S.

True False

3. There are five U.S. presidents carved into Mount Rushmore.

True False

4. John Adams was the first president to live in the White House.

True False

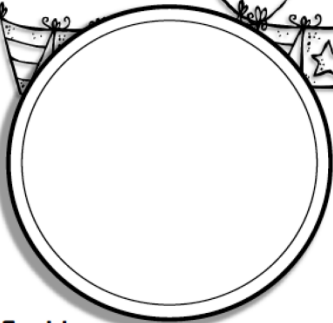
5. Our national symbols represent something of value and meaning to our people.

True False

Which national symbol have you seen or would like to see?

You helped Rev find and learn about every item on his national treasure hunt. Good job! Which is your favorite national symbol? Why?

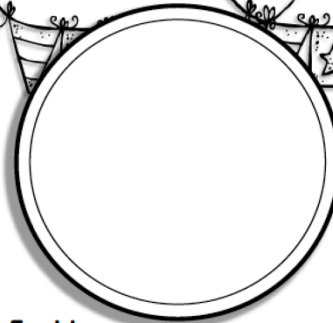
Draw a picture of each national landmark and symbol in the circles below. Write the name of each and two facts that you learned.



Symbol: _____

Fact 1: _____

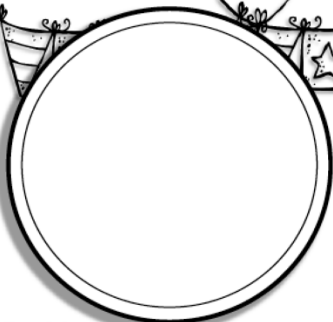
Fact 2: _____



Symbol: _____

Fact 1: _____

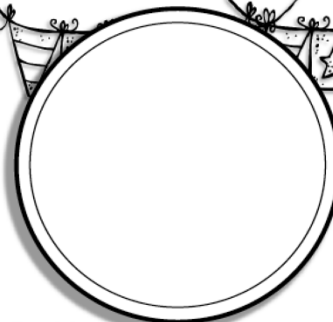
Fact 2: _____



Symbol: _____

Fact 1: _____

Fact 2: _____



Symbol: _____

Fact 1: _____

Fact 2: _____



Second Grade

ELA

2.ELA.Week 3

There will be a short video lesson of a Knox County 2nd Grade Teacher to accompany this text available on the KCS YouTube Channel and KCS TV.

Tennessee's English Language Arts (ELA) standards ask students to read, talk, and write about a variety of texts. In this activity packet, your child will have the chance to do just that as they work to solve a mystery.

First, your child will encounter a letter introducing them to the idea of becoming a "Super Sleuthhound." You can discuss the picture clues – camera, keys, flashlight, compass. Think about how these things might be tools for a detective or sleuth.

In this week's text, your child will be looking for specific clues about:

TOPIC: Our Changing World

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How do plants change over time?

Ask your child if they've noticed any plants changing outside. If your child read last week's text, ask them how something familiar can help us when change occurs. Tell them as they read this week, they're looking for clues to explain how plants change over time.

You may choose to take turns reading the text with your child, read the text at the same time, or have your child read independently.

At the end of the text, there is a "Be a Sleuth" section containing questions to discuss and write about the text.

- Look for Clues – You may ask your child to underline evidence for this question or you can discuss how an apple grows from a seed. After they identify their evidence, have them draw a picture with labels to show how the plant changes. Be sure that students refer back to the details in the text. Also, refer back to the essential question – How do plants change over time?
- Ask Questions – This question is always a good question to discuss. As your child generates a question, you may choose to add a question you have as well. If your child struggles to ask a question, you may make a question as a model and then create one together.
- Make Your Case – This question is a written task. Your child should be able to write 4-5 sentences introducing their topic, supplying reasons or evidence, and providing some sense of closure. They can also create an illustration of their writing.

Extension Ideas:

- Use the text to draw a picture of how an apple grows from a seed. Add labels to your picture.



- Make a seed viewer.



- Make a seedling garden with toilet paper tubes.

I Can Read!

Cooking can be fun. It's best to learn from an adult. I took lessons from my mom. I'd look on when she followed recipes from her cookbook. It took a full month before I was ready to cook my first dish. The first dish I made was a grilled cheese sandwich. Mom stood next to me as I put cheese and butter on the bread. She helped me put it on the griddle and turn it when it was ready. That sandwich tasted so good!





From Seed to Flower to Fruit

Do you know where apples come from?

Have you ever seen an apple seed? Inside that tiny brown shell is the beginning of a whole new tree!

Every seed contains an embryo, or a baby plant. The seed protects the baby plant. Then when the seed gets the right amount of water and warmth, it breaks open. The embryo begins to grow.

A stem with little seed leaves pushes upward.

There may be one leaf or two leaves. The seedling wants light to help it grow. Roots also begin to grow. They help the seedling get food from the soil.

New leaves grow from the stem. When there are enough new leaves, the seed leaves fall off. Soon flower buds appear. When the flowers open, bees move pollen from one flower



to another. New seeds form inside the flowers.

The part of the plant where these

seeds are grows larger.

It becomes a tiny apple, and soon it will be ready

to eat. Do you see the

seeds inside? Each seed is

ready for a chance to become a

new plant. The cycle begins again!

Be a Sleuth

Look for Clues Use clues from the text to draw a picture of how an apple grows from a seed. Add labels to your picture.

Ask Questions What questions would you ask a gardener if you planned on growing your own apple tree?

Make Your Case Should all food plants be grown naturally without using bug spray or plant food? Give reasons for your opinion.

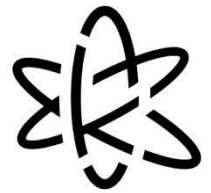




Second Grade Science

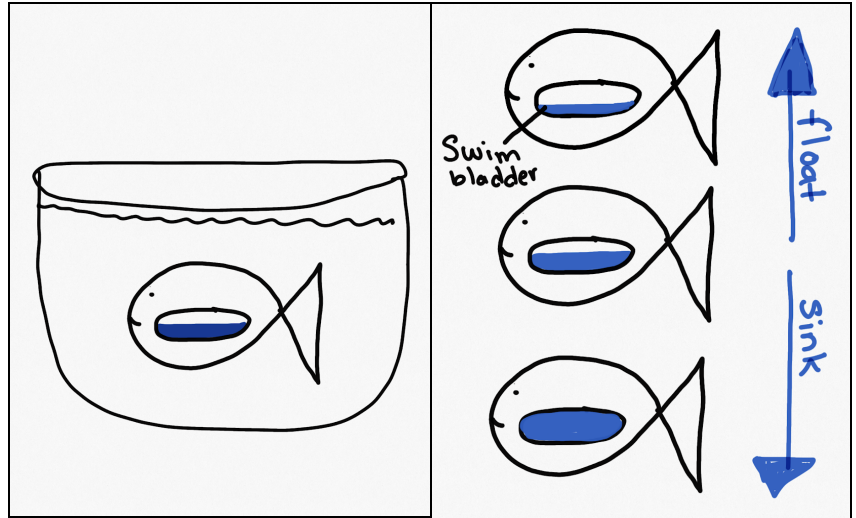
2nd Grade Science: Week 3 April 20

Floating Fish



Why Don't Fish Sink?

Today you will investigate how a fish's swim bladder helps it survive in its habitat. A swim bladder is an organ found in fish that allows fish to stay at a certain depth in the water without floating to the top or sinking to the bottom. A swim bladder is mostly filled with air (oxygen). Today's activity allows you to explore how the amount of air inside a fish's swim bladder determines if it will sink or float.



Materials needed: Tray or large bowl, water, water bottle

Directions

1. Fill the tray or large bowl with water.
2. Fill the water bottle halfway with water and put the cap back on. Place the bottle in the tray or large bowl of water. Record your observations in the table below.
3. Pour most, but not all, of the water out of the water bottle. Place the bottle in the tray or large bowl again. Record your observations in the table below.

Bottle with equal amounts of air and water.	Bottle with little water but lots of air.

Think About It

What happened to the bottle when you poured out most of the water?

Based on your observations, how do you *think* a swim bladder helps a fish survive in the water?