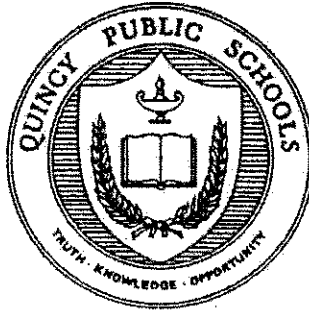


Quincy Public Schools
Educational Opportunities K-8

GRADE 2

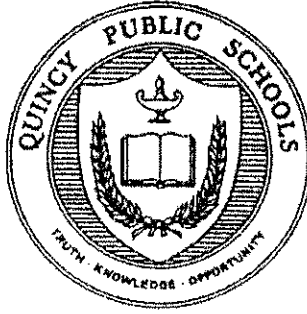


Quincy Public Schools Educational Opportunities K-8 Overview

In an effort to continue learning, we have provided students with grade-level structured learning activities, both in online and print formats. These activities are not required and will not be graded, but we encourage students to engage in and share these academic opportunities with parents, guardians, caregivers and family members.

Attached are several printed activities, along with instructions to access these and other digital learning lessons online in Google Classroom. Each activity extends engagement in math, English language arts/literacy, social studies, science, technology and engineering.

If you have any questions about these learning opportunities, please contact the QPS Curriculum Office at 617-984-8760.



Quincy Public Schools Educational Opportunities K-8

To access QPS Digital Educational Opportunities, follow these steps:

1. Go to www.classroom.google.com
2. Students will need to sign in with their QPS Google account. This is their 8-digit student ID (starting with 010 and 5 additional digits) @ quincypublicschools.com. Follow this link to request login information for your student:
<https://fs30.formsite.com/lauraowens/cqbdw1ah6t/index.html>
3. Click the Classroom icon, then click the + to join a new class.
4. Use class code for your grade level to join the class.

Grade Level	Class Code
Grades K-2	nmgdvvb
Grade 3	a27wal6
Grade 4	lyoz7m6
Grade 5	p5o2qpj
Grade 6	x64hw42
Grade 7	giuhx7u
Grade 8	u3246pk

5. Find digital lessons under the **Classwork** tab.

Second Grade

Educational Opportunities

Online Activities

Reading

www.vooks.com/parent-resources

<https://pbskids.org/games/reading/>

Math

Various Math Activities

www.mathplayground.com

Counting Money

https://www-k6.thinkcentral.com/content/hsp/math/hspmath/na/common/mega_math_9780547585062_/megamathcd4/cm/launch.html?strActivityName=g36_1_1_A&strAssignID=1

Identifying Shapes

https://www-k6.thinkcentral.com/content/hsp/math/hspmath/na/common/mega_math_9780547585062_/megamathcd2/cm/launch.html?strActivityName=g13_2_2_E&strAssignID=1

Typing Practice

<https://gpschools.typingagent.com>

Username: This is the student's 010***** number

Password: Quincy123

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

April Fools!

I woke up to my alarm, feeling much sleepier than usual. *That's strange*, I thought, but it was almost time for school, so I jumped out of bed and started to get ready. Just then, my mom poked her head around the door. "April fools!" she said cheerfully. "It's not 7:30— it's 6:30!"

"Mooooom!" I whined. "That's mean!"

"Oh, it's just for fun," she replied. "It's April Fools' Day!"

An hour later, I got up at the real time. I trudged downstairs to the kitchen and grabbed my box of cornflake cereal... but as I started to pour from the box, cereal with little marshmallows came out instead! Mom must have switched the bags inside the cereal boxes!

"Mooooom! Come ON!" I shouted. She giggled and gave me the right kind.

While my mom woke up my little sister, I had a brilliant idea. I grabbed a rubber band out of the junk drawer and wrapped it around the faucet.

Mom came back and picked up my bowl to do the dishes. She turned on the faucet and the water sprayed everywhere! "April Fools!" I shouted.

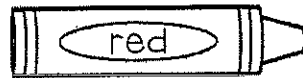
Mom wiped off her face and laughed uncontrollably. "You got me!"



Who had switched the bags of cereal?



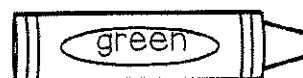
What did he wrap around the faucet?



Where did the narrator eat breakfast?



Why did the wrong cereal come out?



How did he feel when he awoke?



When did the narrator wake up?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

Biography: Dr. Seuss

On March 2, 1904, Theodor Seuss Geisel was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. When he was in high school, Theodor enrolled in an art class. While attending Dartmouth College, he worked on a humor magazine and even served as the editor-in-chief. At one point, Theodor broke a rule and Dartmouth College refused to let him continue working for the magazine. Theodor began using the pen name, "Seuss," so he could secretly continue writing and creating cartoons for the magazine.

Theodor graduated and considered becoming an English teacher, but his wife Helen encouraged him to pursue drawing. He was published in magazines and even created ads for things like bug spray, oil, the TV network NBC, and the government during World War II. Next, he began publishing children's books as "Dr. Seuss." A publisher challenged Theodor to write an interesting book with 250 words or less, and he used only 236 different words to write The Cat in the Hat. He continued to write silly children's books with rhyme and rhythm. Dr. Seuss' books are so famous today that his birthday is now celebrated as Read Across America Day!



Who encouraged him to pursue drawing?



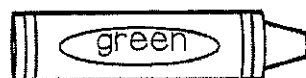
What items did Geisel's drawings advertise?



Where did Theodor go to college?



Why did he start writing as Seuss?



How many different words are in The Cat in the Hat?



When is Read Across America Day?

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ + 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ - 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ - 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 74 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ - 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ - 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ - 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name : _____

Score : _____


Teacher : _____

Date : _____

1)  \$ _____


2)  \$ _____

3)  \$ _____

4)  \$ _____

5)  \$ _____

6)  \$ _____

7)  \$ _____

8)  \$ _____



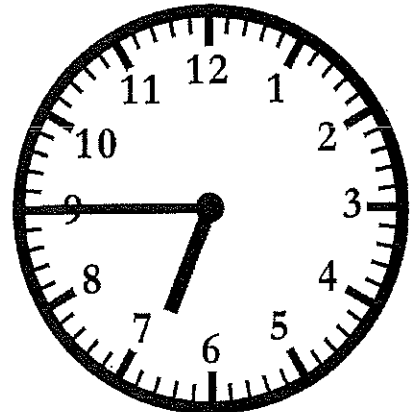
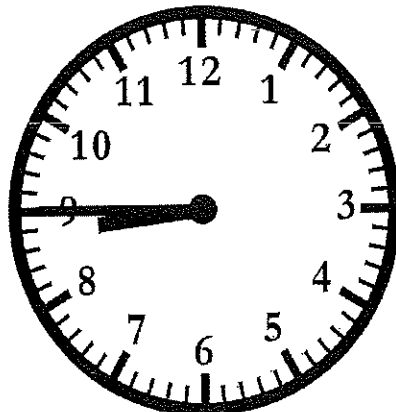
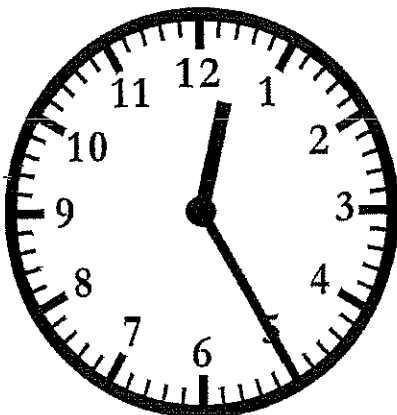
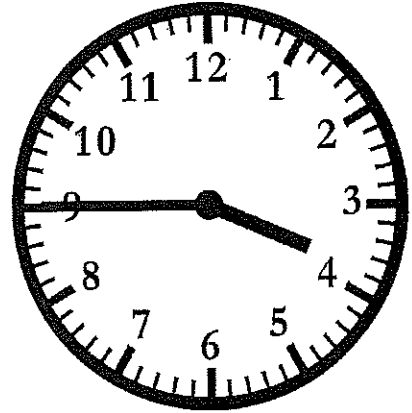
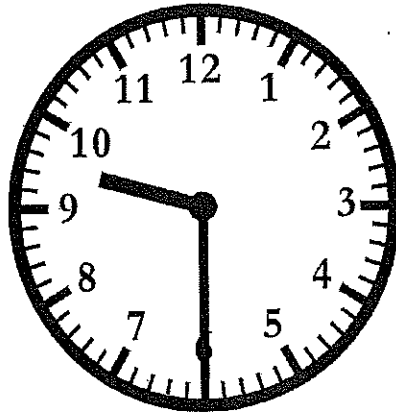
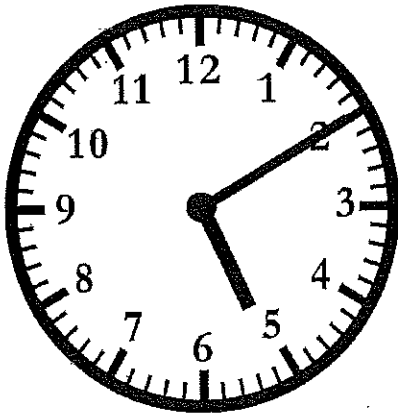
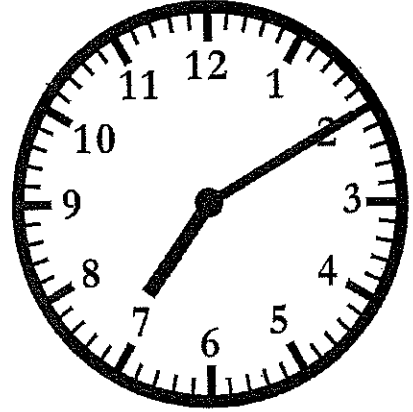
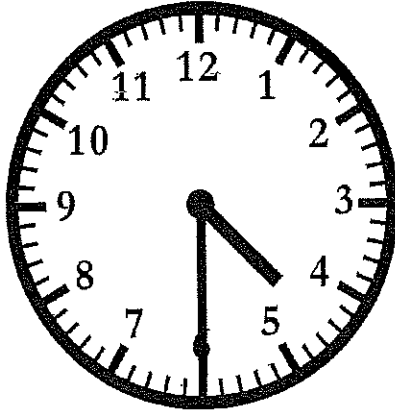
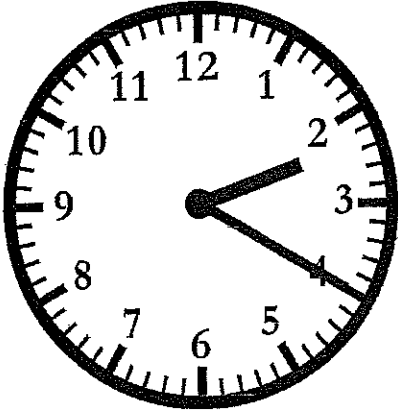
Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

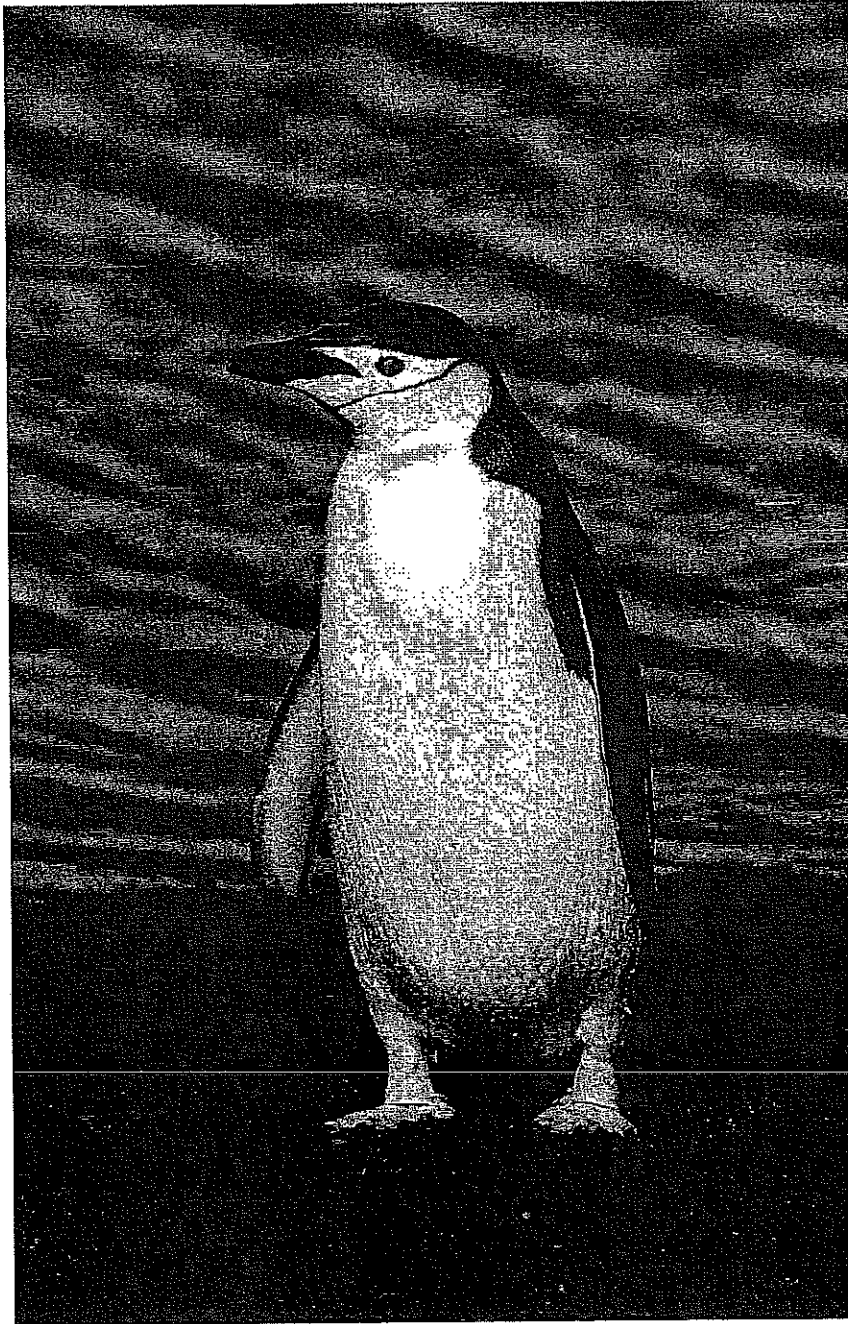
Date : _____

What Time Is It ?

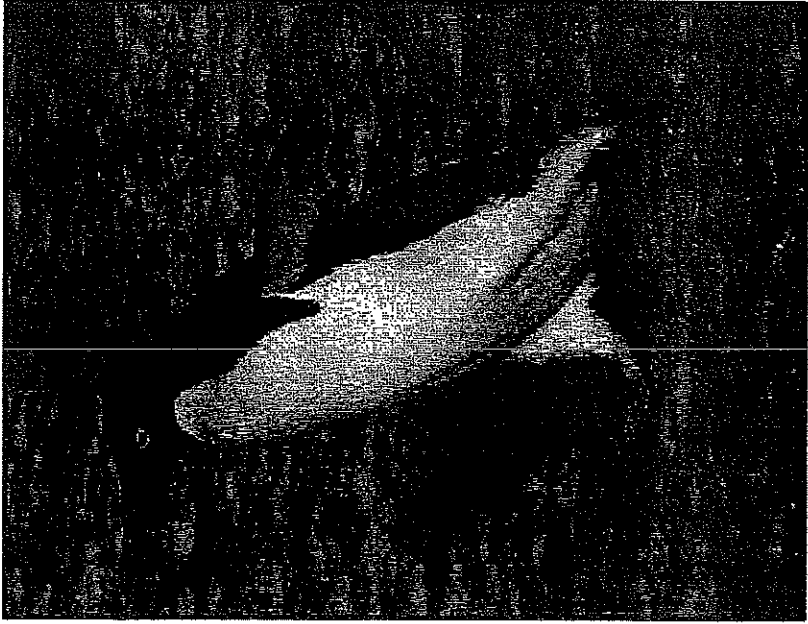


Science Research Project

Choose one of the following articles about penguins. Read the article carefully, highlight important facts, and complete the graphic organizer at the end.



Adélie Penguin



Credit: Photo by [Lin Padgham](#); Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: These are the classic tuxedo penguins. They look like a bird wearing a tuxedo suit. Their feathers are black and white. They have white rings around their eyes. They have long, stiff tail feathers. They are about 22 inches tall and weigh 8-10 pounds. The baby chicks are gray.

HABITAT: They live in Antarctic water and on pack ice of the Antarctic.

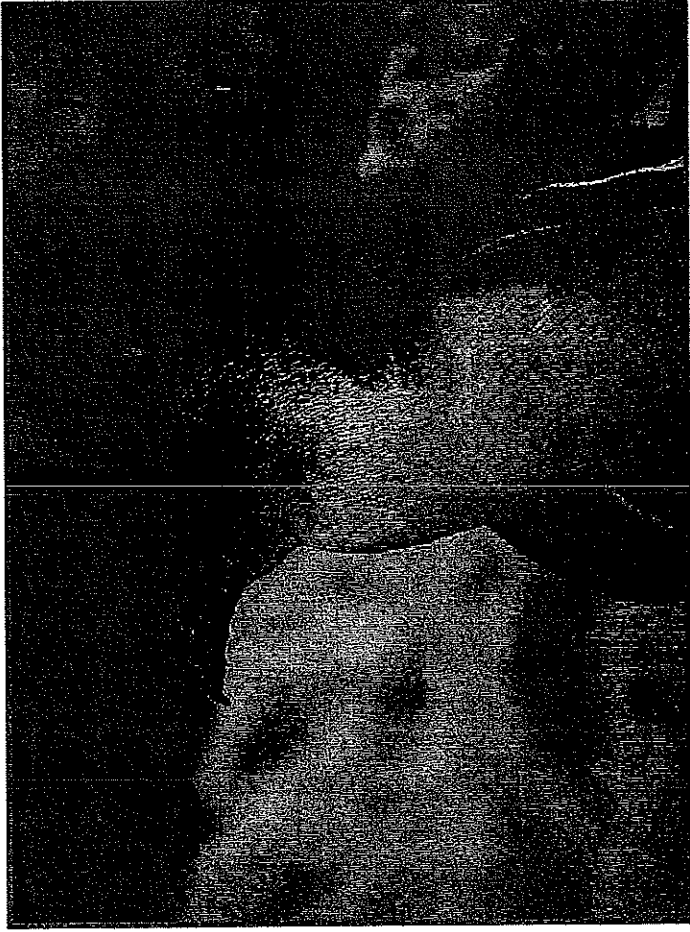
FOOD: They mostly eat krill. They also eat small fish and squid.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are leopard seals. Orca will sometimes hunt the Adélie, but they usually hunt larger animals. Skua birds may eat the eggs.

COOL FACTS:

- *Their name sounds like uh-day-lee.
- *They are named after the wife of a French explorer.
- *The males build a nest from rocks. They will steal rocks from other Adélie nests. They stand on top of the nest and make loud noises to attract the female.
- *The female lays 2 eggs. The male and female both take care of the eggs and keep them warm.
- *They can walk long distances on the ice.
- *They slide and sled down hills of snow to save energy.

Little Penguin



Credit: Photo by [Ken & Nyetta](#); Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: The little penguin is the smallest penguin. It is about 15 inches tall and only weighs 2 pounds! It has dark blue-gray feathers on its back that are sometimes a lighter blue. The color changes with the season and the age of the penguin. The chest and neck area is white. They have blue-gray eyes.

HABITAT: Little penguins live in Australia and New Zealand. They live along the shore and make nests in burrows, rocks, caves and under trees.

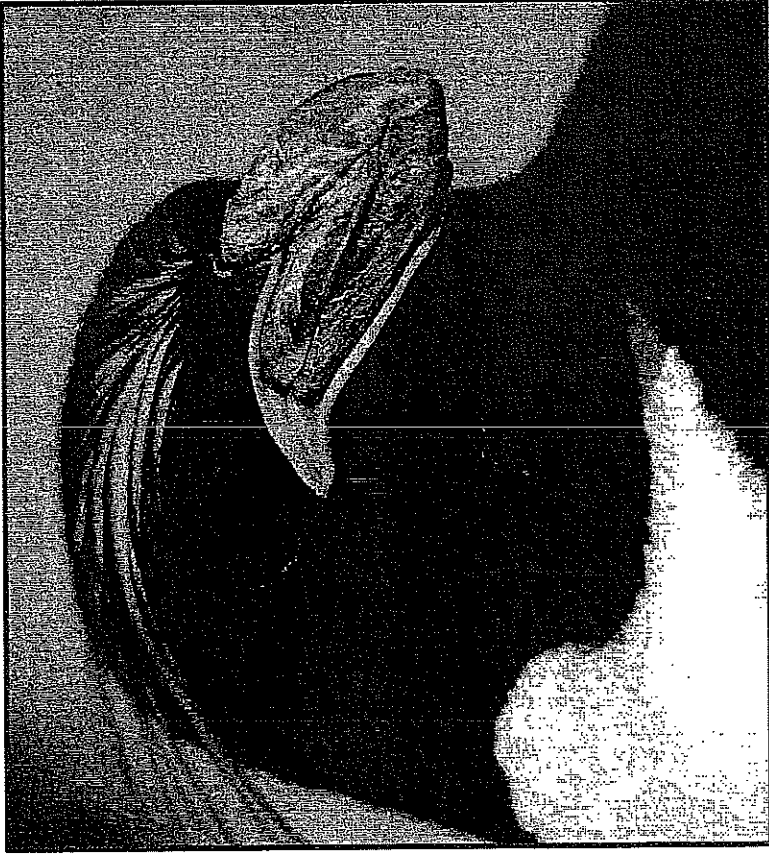
FOOD: They eat fish, krill and squid. Their favorite fish are sardines and anchovies.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are sharks, seals and large gulls. The eggs in the nest are prey for snakes, lizards and rats.

COOL FACTS:

- *They are also called blue or fairy penguins.
- *The female lays 2 eggs and the parents take turns caring for the eggs. Both of the chicks usually survive.
- *The parents care for the chicks for about 5 weeks and then they are on their own.
- *They are nocturnal. They rest for small periods of time during the day. Sometimes they stay out on the water and rest there. When they are on land, they hide in burrows during the day.

Macaroni Penguin



Credit: Photo by Ross Elliott; Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: The macaroni penguin has a black face, chin and back. They have a white belly. Their eyes are red. They have long orange-yellow crest feathers at the top of their head. They were named after men called macaronis who used to wear hats with fancy feathers. They are about 28 inches tall and weigh about 10 pounds. They are the largest crested penguin.

HABITAT: They live in rocky cliffs on islands in the Antarctic region.

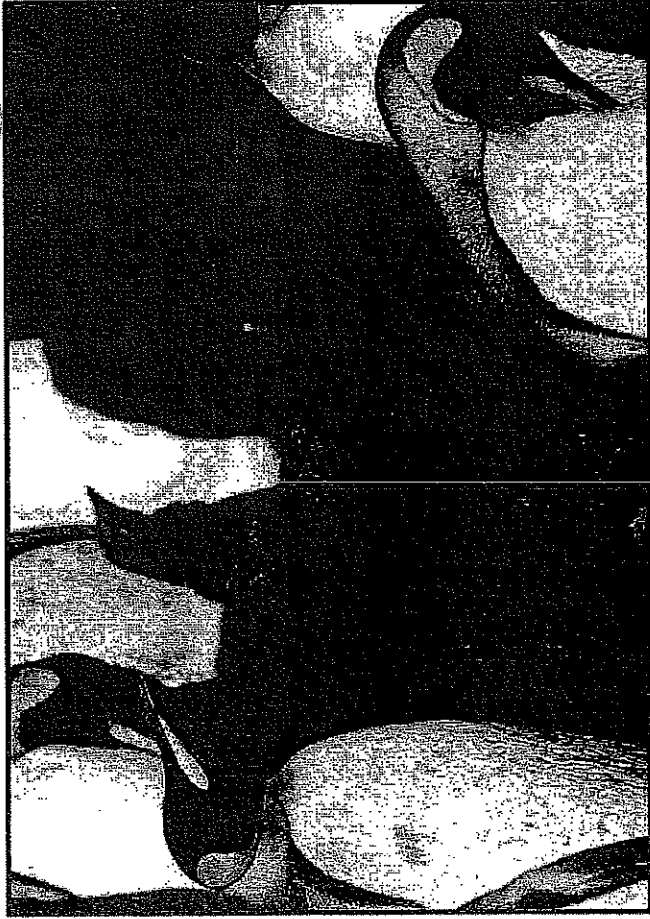
FOOD: They mostly eat krill.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are the orca, leopard seals and fur seals.

COOL FACTS:

- *They spend most of their adult lives at sea.
- *The females lay 2 eggs. The 2nd egg is always larger. They will usually just take care of the larger egg.
- *Both parents take turns caring for the egg.
- *The chicks are guarded by the male and fed by the female.
- *They are very good climbers. They will climb steep cliffs to find a good nesting spot.
- *They are listed as a vulnerable status which means they are at high risk of becoming extinct in the wild. There are a lot of Macaroni penguins, but the numbers are getting smaller each year. They are in danger from predators and threats to the environment.

King Penguin



Credit: Photo by [Brian Gratwicke](#); Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: The tail, back and head are black. The feathers on the belly are white. Their beaks are black and orange. They look almost the same as the larger Emperor penguins. They are about 3 feet tall and weigh 40 pounds. The chicks look very different from the adults. They have thick, fluffy, brown down and can be nearly as tall as the parents. They were called “wooly penguins” by early explorers. They will shed this down and grow feathers. They won’t look like the adults until they are 3 years old.

HABITAT: They live on islands of the sub-Antarctic and ice-free ocean waters. They never live on pack ice like their close relative the Emperor penguin.

FOOD: They eat small fish and some squid. Lantern fish are one of their favorite foods.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are leopard seals and orcas. The eggs may be eaten by sea birds.

COOL FACTS:

*They gather in very large colonies with thousands of penguins.

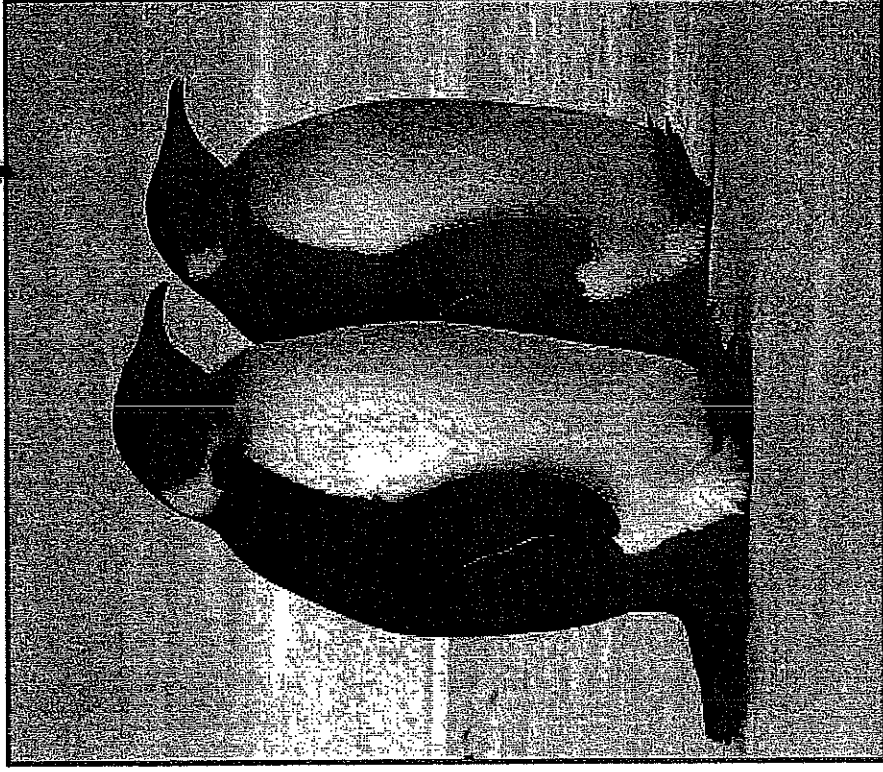
*The female lays one egg.

*They don’t build nests. The egg is kept warm on their feet. The male and female take turns holding the egg on their feet.

*When the chicks are hatched, they do not have any feathers. They start to grow in a few weeks.

*They leave their chicks on their own in the winter while they look for food. They stay with other chicks in a nursery area.

Emperor Penguin



Credit: Photo by [Lin Padgham](#); Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: The emperor penguin has black feathers on its back. The feathers in front are white. They have a black head and black beak with an orange stripe. There are yellow patches on each side of its head. The chicks have gray feathers with a black and white face patch.

HABITAT: The emperor penguin lives in the Antarctic. It will spend its entire life in the Antarctic waters and on the ice. They are never on land.

FOOD: They mostly eat Antarctic silverfish. They may also eat krill or squid.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are orcas and leopard seals. The chicks are also prey for sea birds.

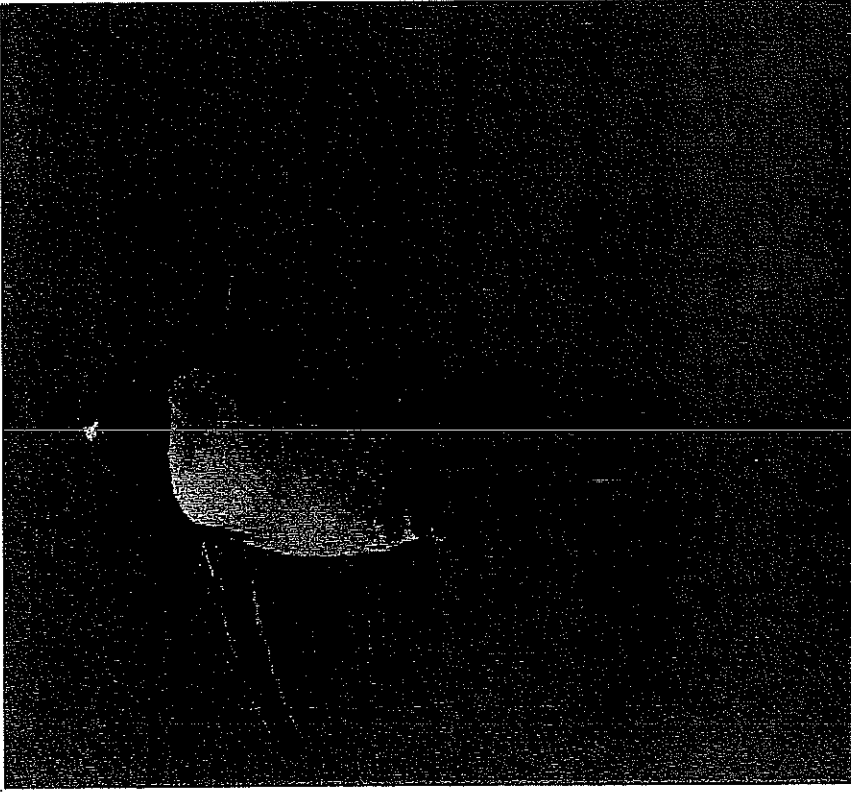
COOL FACTS:

*The females lay one large egg and then the males take care of it. The males keep the egg on their feet and cover it with their brooding pouch. The brooding pouch is loose skin covered with feathers that can cover the egg. The males will not eat anything for the 2 months when they care for the egg.

*They are the largest penguin in the world. They are about 44 inches tall.

*They can dive deeper than any other bird.

Gentoo



Credit: Photo by [Chris Peatson](#); Creative Commons license

APPEARANCE: Gentoo penguins have black feathers with white feathers on their belly. They have a white stripe over the top of their head. They have a black and orange beak. Their webbed feet are orange-yellow. They have longer tail feathers than other types of penguins.

Penguin

HABITAT: Many gentoo penguins live on the Falkland Islands. They are also found on other sub-Antarctic islands.

FOOD: They mostly eat krill. They may also eat fish and squid.

PREDATORS: Their main enemies are orcas, leopard seals and sea lions. The chicks are also prey for sea birds.

COOL FACTS:

*They build circle-shaped nests out of stones and grass. The males will gather the materials and the females make the nests. The female lays 2 eggs and the parents take turns caring for the eggs. It takes about 35 days for the eggs to hatch. Usually only 1 of the chicks will survive.

*They are the 3rd largest penguin.

*They are the fastest underwater swimming bird.

*They are very noisy. They make loud, trumpet-like sounds.

*They sometimes get tangled in fishing nets.

Penguin:

Looks like:

Cool Fact:

Eats:

Enemies:

By: _____