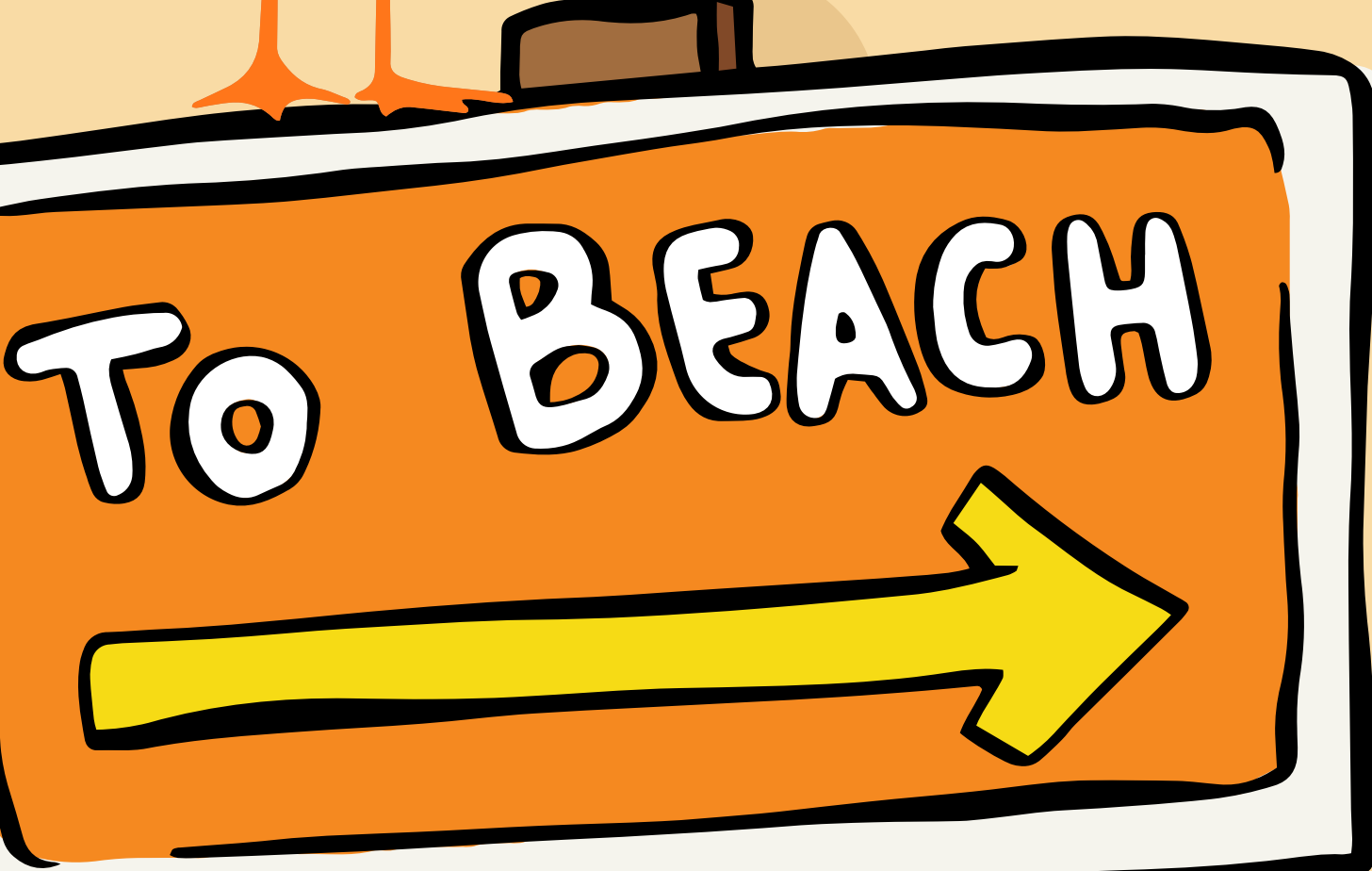
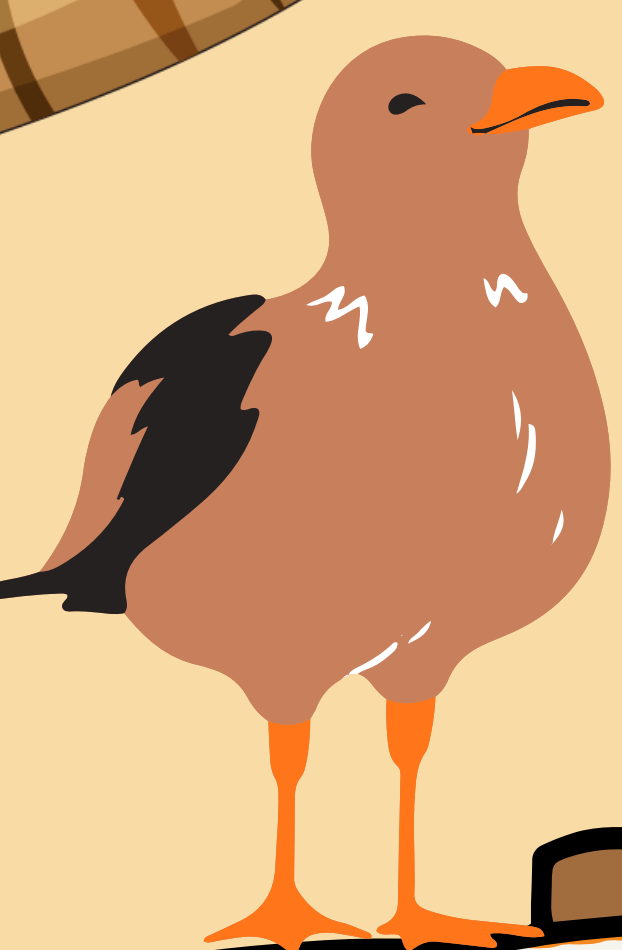


MARION P. THOMAS



SUMMER

LEARNING PACKET



Name: _____

Make sure your child submits work on the 1st day of school!

SUMMER

READING BOOK LIST

Summer reading is a wonderful opportunity for students to continue their learning journey outside the classroom. It helps maintain and improve literacy skills, fosters a love for books, and opens up new worlds of imagination and knowledge. By exploring various genres and topics, students can broaden their horizons and keep their minds active, ensuring they return to school ready to succeed.

Rising Kindergarten	Jabari Jumps by Gala Cornwall
Rising First Grade	Just Ask!: Be Different, Be Brave, Be You by Sonia Sotomayor
Rising Second Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surf's Up by Kwame Alexander• The Water Princess by Susan Verde
Rising Third Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barack by Jonah Winter• Ada Twist and the Perilous Pants by Andrea Beaty
Rising Fourth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ellray Jakes is not a Chicken by Sally Warner• J.D. and the Great Barber Battle by J. Dillard
Rising Fifth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ReStart by Gordan Korman• The Last Kids on Earth by Max Brallier
Rising Sixth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Dreamer by Paul Munoz Ryan• Becoming Muhammad Ali by James Paterson
Rising Seventh Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long Walk to Water by Linda Sue Park• Esperanza Rising by Pam Munoz Ryan
Rising Eighth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One Crazy Summer by Rita Williams Garcia• We Beat the Street by Sampson Davis, George Jenks, Rameck Hunt, Sharon Draper

To BEACH





Dear Families,

We are excited to share a simple and effective way for you to support your child's reading development at home. As part of our focus on building strong foundational reading skills, we have prepared a set of sight words for your child to practice. Below, you will find instructions on how to review these sight words with your child and use the provided record sheet to track their progress.

Steps to Review Sight Words:

1. Create a Routine: Set aside a consistent time each day to practice sight words with your child. Aim for about 10-15 minutes of practice.
2. Review the Words
 - Flashcards: Use the flashcards provided or make your own by writing each sight word on an index card.
 - Read Aloud: Show each flashcard to your child and have them read the word aloud. If they struggle, say the word together and then have them repeat it.
 - Use in Sentences: Help your child use the sight words in simple sentences to reinforce understanding and context.
3. Engaging Activities
 - Memory Game: Create two sets of sight word flashcards and play a matching game.
 - Word Hunt: Ask your child to find sight words in books, magazines, or around the house.
 - Writing Practice: Encourage your child to write each sight word and use it in a sentence.

How to Use the Record Sheet:

1. Date: Write the date of each practice session.
2. Progress Check: If your child can read the word correctly on the first try, place a check mark (✓) in the "Mastered" column.

Regularly reviewing sight words at home will greatly enhance your child's reading fluency and confidence. We appreciate your support and partnership in your child's education. If you have any questions or need additional resources, please feel free to reach out.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Ms. Wilson
Director of K-8 Humanities



Queridas familias,

Nos complace compartir una forma sencilla y eficaz para apoyar el desarrollo de lectura de su hijo en casa. Como parte principal de crear y desarrollar habilidades sólidas y fundamentales de lectura, hemos preparado un conjunto de palabras que son reconocibles para leer para que su hijo(a) practique en casa.

A continuación, encontrará las instrucciones sobre cómo repasar estas palabras reconocibles para leer con su hijo(a) y cómo utilizar la hoja de registro para el seguimiento de su progreso.

Pasos para revisar las palabras reconocibles para leer:

1. Crear una rutina: reservar un tiempo constante cada día para practicar las palabras reconocibles para leer con su hijo(a). Practique las palabras entre 10 y 15 minutos diarios.
2. **Practicar las palabras**
 - Fichas: utilice las fichas proporcionadas o cree las suyas escribiendo cada palabra reconocible para leer en una ficha.
 - **Lea en voz alta:** muestre cada ficha a su hijo(a) y pídale que lea la palabra en voz alta. Si tiene dificultad en leer la palabra, leer la palabra juntos y luego repitan la palabra otra vez.
 - **Usar en oraciones:** Ayude a su hijo(a) a usar las palabras reconocibles para leer en oraciones simples para reforzar la comprensión y el contexto de la lectura.

3. Crear Actividades Interesantes

- Juego de memoria: crea dos conjuntos con fichas de palabras reconocibles para leer y juega un juego de combinaciones usando las palabras.
- Búsqueda de palabras: Pídale a su hijo(a) que busque las palabras reconocibles para leer en libros, revistas o alrededor de la casa.
- Práctica la escritura: Hágale escribir a su hijo(a) cada palabra reconocible para leer y usarla en una oración completa.

Cómo utilizar la hoja de registro:

Fecha: Escribe la fecha de cada sesión que practique las palabras reconocibles para leer.

Verificación de progreso: si su hijo puede leer la palabra correctamente en el primer intento, coloque una marca de verificación (✓) en la columna "Dominado".

Practicar periódicamente las palabras reconocibles para leer en casa mejorará enormemente la fluidez y la confianza en la lectura de su hijo(a). Apreciamos su apoyo y colaboración en la educación de su hijo(a). Si tiene alguna pregunta o necesita recursos adicionales, no dude en comunicarse.

Gracias por su continuo apoyo.

Atentamente,

Sra. Wilson

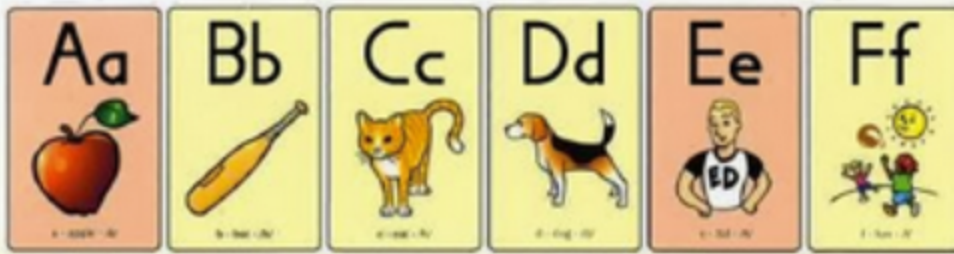
Director de Humanidades K-8

always
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because
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both
buy
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or
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tell
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Dolch Second Grade Word List Record Sheet

always					or				
around					pull				
because					read				
been					right				
before					sing				
best					sit				
both					sleep				
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first					use				
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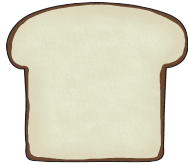
Blends and Digraphs

bl



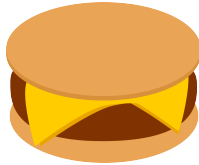
blue

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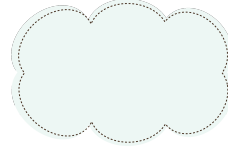
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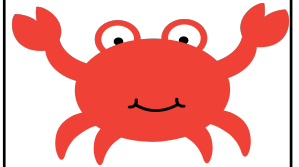
cheese

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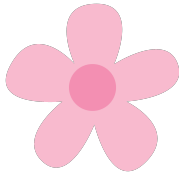
crab

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drink

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flower

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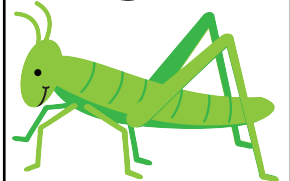
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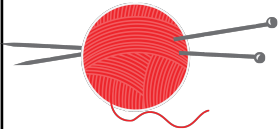
glove

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princess

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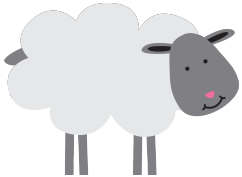
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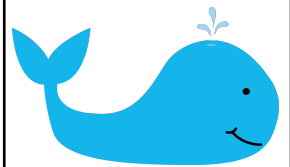
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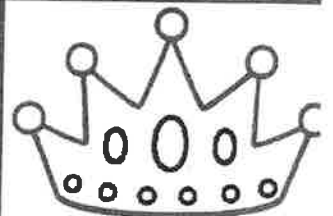
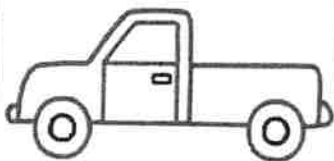
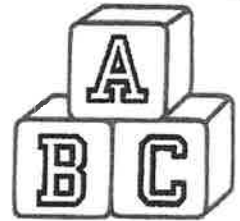
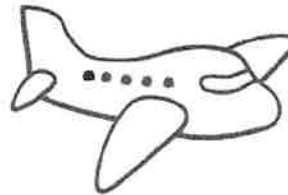
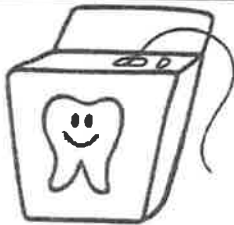
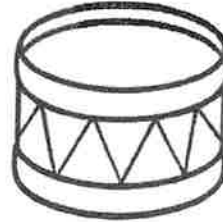
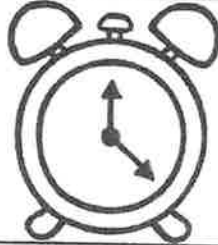


whale

Name _____

R and L Blends

Directions: Say the name of each picture.
Write the word on the line.
Circle the beginning blend for each word.



Name _____



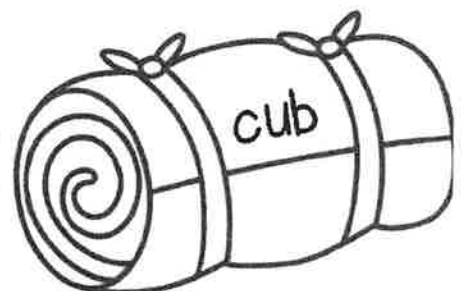
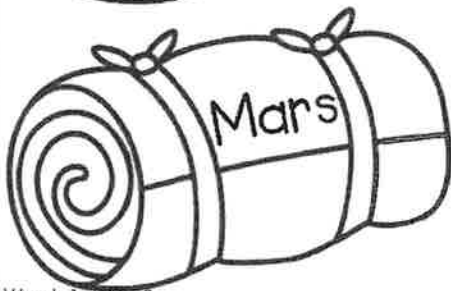
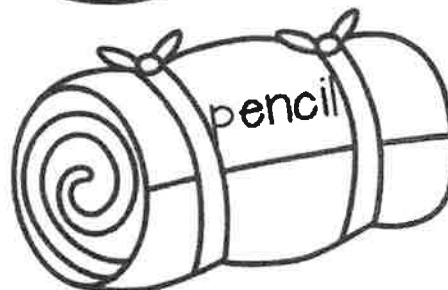
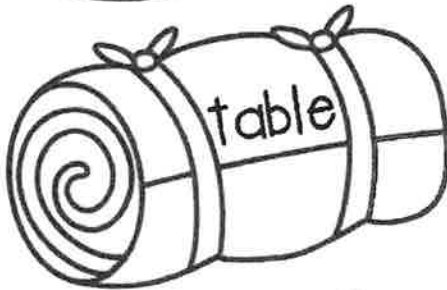
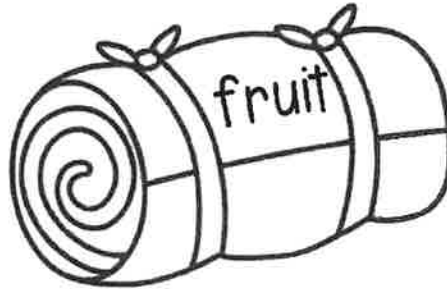
Camping for Nouns



Directions: Read the nouns on the sleeping bags.

Use the color code to color the sleeping bags.

person = red place = orange thing = green



Name _____

Summer Vowels



Directions: Read the words below. Color the long vowel words green. Color the short vowel words red.

stop	leap	mug	sun	sled	lake
smile	bone	pill	beach	ran	tile
stay	rule	stain	sail	rule	shine
cat	tie	bite	still	boat	chin

Directions: Write three sentences using the words from the list above.

1.

2.

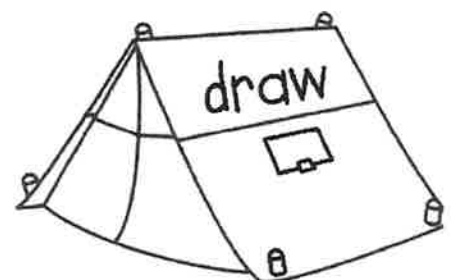
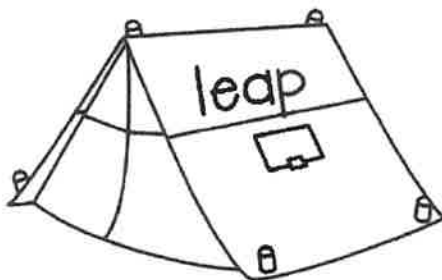
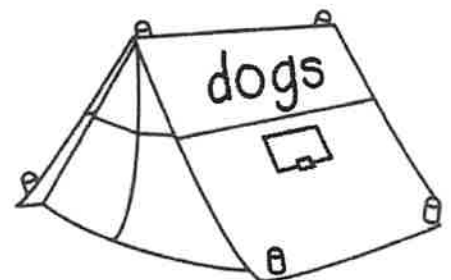
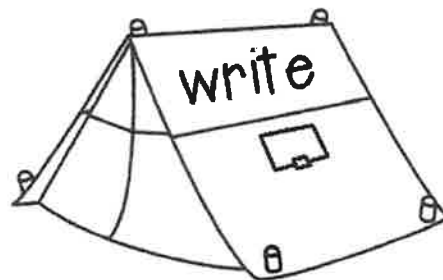
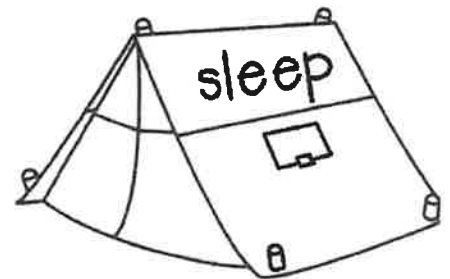
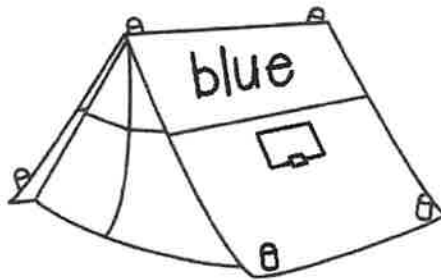
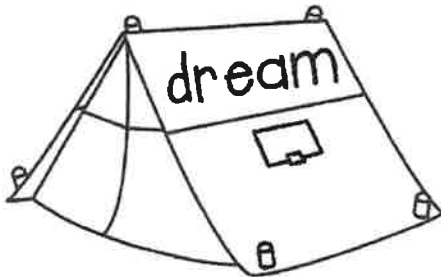
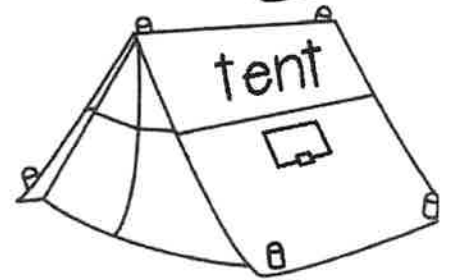
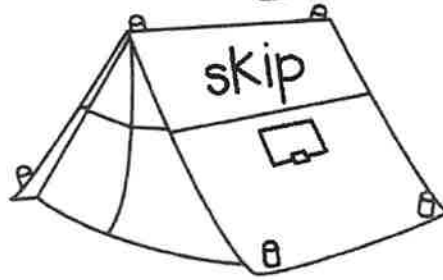
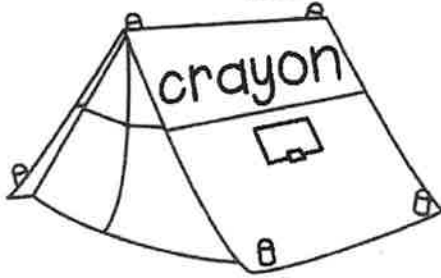
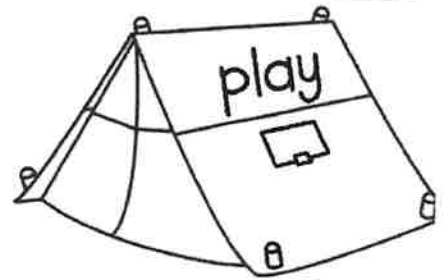
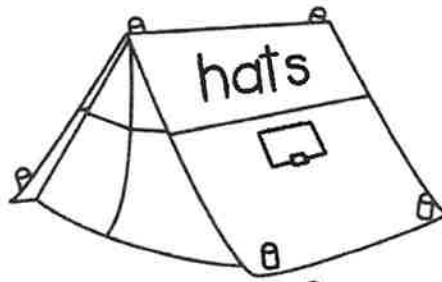
3.

Name _____

Camping for Verbs



Directions: Read the words on the tents. If the word is a verb, color the tent green. Color all of the other tents yellow.



Name _____

Compound Words!



Directions: Write the two words that make up each compound word. Next, put the compound words in ABC order. Finally, write a sentence using two compound words.

ABC Order

1.	sandcastle	_____	+	_____
2.	doghouse	_____	+	_____
3.	hotdog	_____	+	_____
4.	backpack	_____	+	_____
5.	sailboat	_____	+	_____
6.	flashlight	_____	+	_____
7.	butterfly	_____	+	_____
8.	ladybug	_____	+	_____

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

Directions: Write a sentence using two compound words.

Drinking Fountain

By Marchette Chute

When I climb up
To get a drink,
It doesn't work
The way you'd think.

I turn it up, 5
The water goes
And hits me right
Upon the nose.

I turn it down
To make it small 10
And don't get any
Drink at all.

*From Around and About by Marchette Chute, published 1957 by E.P. Dutton.
Copyright renewed by Marchette Chute, 1985. Reprinted by permission of Elizabeth M. Weinrich.*

Name: _____ Date: _____

For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. Why does the speaker of the poem climb up?

- A) to go down a slide
- B) to get a drink
- C) to get hit in the nose

2. Some words in this poem rhyme. What are two words in the poem that rhyme?

- A) “up” and “right”
- B) “down” and “any”
- C) “small” and “all”

3. The speaker of the poem has trouble using a drinking fountain.

What information from the poem supports this statement?

- A) When the speaker turns it down, the water of the drinking fountain becomes too small to drink.
- B) When the speaker turns it up, the water of the drinking fountain becomes too small to drink.
- C) When the speaker climbs up to the drinking fountain, the speaker is not tall enough to reach the water.


4. What is “Drinking Fountain” mostly about?

- A) someone who is too short to use a drinking fountain
- B) someone who has trouble getting a drink from a drinking fountain
- C) someone who likes to drink water but does not like to drink milk

5. What happens when the speaker of the poem turns the water up?

The water hits the speaker on

6. Draw a picture of what happens when the speaker turns the water up.



Troy's Treat

by ReadWorks



Photo Credit: Flying Toaster

Troy was excited. He had saved \$5 to buy his sister a special treat. It was Tara's birthday. She was going to be five years old. They walked to the ice-cream store.

"I have a surprise," Troy said.

"What is it?" Tara asked.

"Happy birthday; pick a treat!" Troy said.

"Thank you," said Tara. "I'll have a vanilla sundae with chocolate on top."

Troy saw that the price of a sundae was \$5. Then the girl at the counter smiled at Troy and Tara.

"Today, we have a special sale price," she said. "You can have two sundaes for \$5!"

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who is Tara?

- A. Troy's friend
- B. Troy's sister
- C. the girl at the counter

2. Where does Troy take Tara for her special treat?

- A. the movie theater
- B. the toy store
- C. the ice cream store

3. Read the following sentences from the story: "Troy was excited. He had saved \$5 to buy his sister a special treat. It was Tara's birthday."

Why did Troy want to buy Tara a special treat?

- A. It was Tara's birthday.
- B. Troy likes to surprise Tara.
- C. Tara did Troy's chores.

4. What is "Troy's Treat" mainly about?

- A. buying an ice cream sundae
- B. Troy treating his sister Tara for her birthday
- C. how Troy saved \$5

5. What was Troy's surprise for his sister?

6. What did you learn from "Troy's Treat"?

7. Class Discussion Question: At the end of the passage, Troy gets a surprise as well. Why is Troy most likely surprised?

8. Draw a picture of Troy treating his sister for her birthday.

What Is a Rainbow?

By Rachelle Kreisman



Rainbows sometimes show up on rainy days. Have you ever seen one?

Rainbows appear in the sky only if the sun is shining. Sunlight looks white. Actually, it is made of many colors. Rainbows show off those colors.

Rain comes from clouds. Clouds are made of tiny drops of water. If the drops get too big, they fall as rain.

Sunlight shines through the drops of rain. The drops bend the light. The colors spread out. Then you see a rainbow! A rainbow's top rows are red, orange, yellow, and green. The bottom rows are blue, indigo, and violet.

Name: _____ Date: _____

For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. Rainbows appear in the sky only if the sun is doing what?

- A) shining
- B) setting
- C) rising

2. The text explains how rainbows are formed. What does sunlight need to shine through for a rainbow to appear?

- A) Sunlight needs to shine through dark gray clouds for a rainbow to appear.
- B) Sunlight needs to shine through the water in rain for a rainbow to appear.
- C) Sunlight needs to shine through a cloudless blue sky for a rainbow to appear.

3. Rainbows appear when sunlight shines through drops of rain. The drops bend the light, and the colors spread out. Based on this information, when do rainbows appear?

- A) Rainbows appear on days when it is just rainy.
- B) Rainbows appear on days when it is both sunny and rainy.
- C) Rainbows appear on days when it is just sunny.

4. What is “What Is a Rainbow?” mainly about?

- A) how rainbows are formed
- B) what makes the sun shine
- C) how clouds are formed

5. What colors make up sunlight?

The colors that make up sunlight are red, orange, yellow, green,

6. Draw a picture of a rainbow.



Why Do We Have Summer?

By Rachelle Kreisman



Summer starts on the longest day of the year. We call that day the summer solstice.

Summer days are warm and long. There is more sunlight. People spend more time outdoors.

Why do we have summer? Earth tilts as it travels around the sun. When Earth's northern half leans toward the sun, that part has summer.

Summer starts in the northern half of Earth around June 21. At that time, it is winter in the southern part of Earth. That is because the Earth's southern half is tilted away from the sun.

Name: _____ Date: _____

For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. What is the summer solstice?

- A) The summer solstice is the hottest day of the year.
- B) The summer solstice is the shortest day of the year.
- C) The summer solstice is the longest day of the year.

2. The text explains why we have summer. Why do we have summer?

- A) Summer starts on the longest day of the year.
- B) Summer days are warm, long, and sunny.
- C) Earth tilts as it travels around the sun.

3. When the earth's southern half is tilted away from the sun, it is winter in the southern part of Earth. What season does the southern part of Earth have when it is tilted towards the sun?

- A) winter
- B) fall
- C) summer

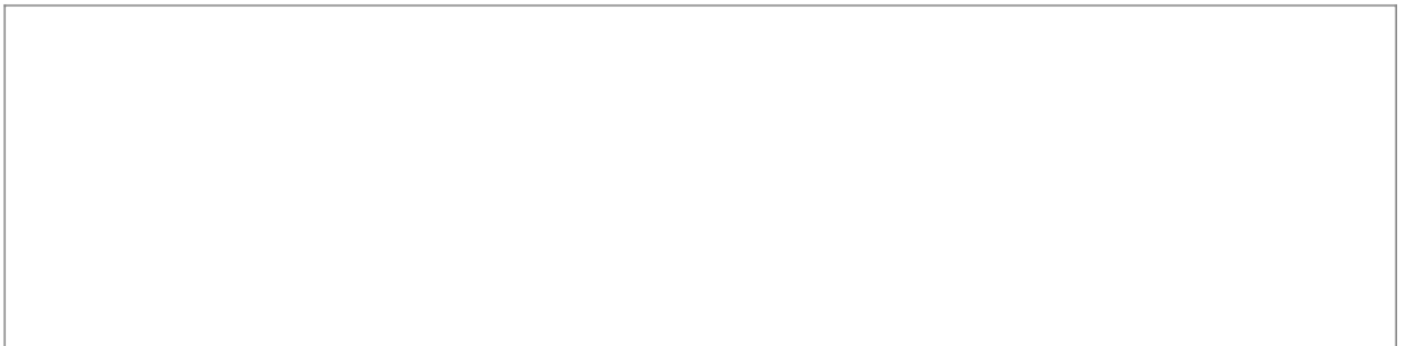
4. What is "Why Do We Have Summer?" mainly about?

- A) what summer days are like
- B) the northern half of Earth
- C) why we have summer

5. What season is it in the southern half of Earth when people in the northern half have summer?

It is

6. Please draw the earth as the northern half tilts towards the sun. Color the half of Earth which has summer red. Color the half of Earth which has winter blue.

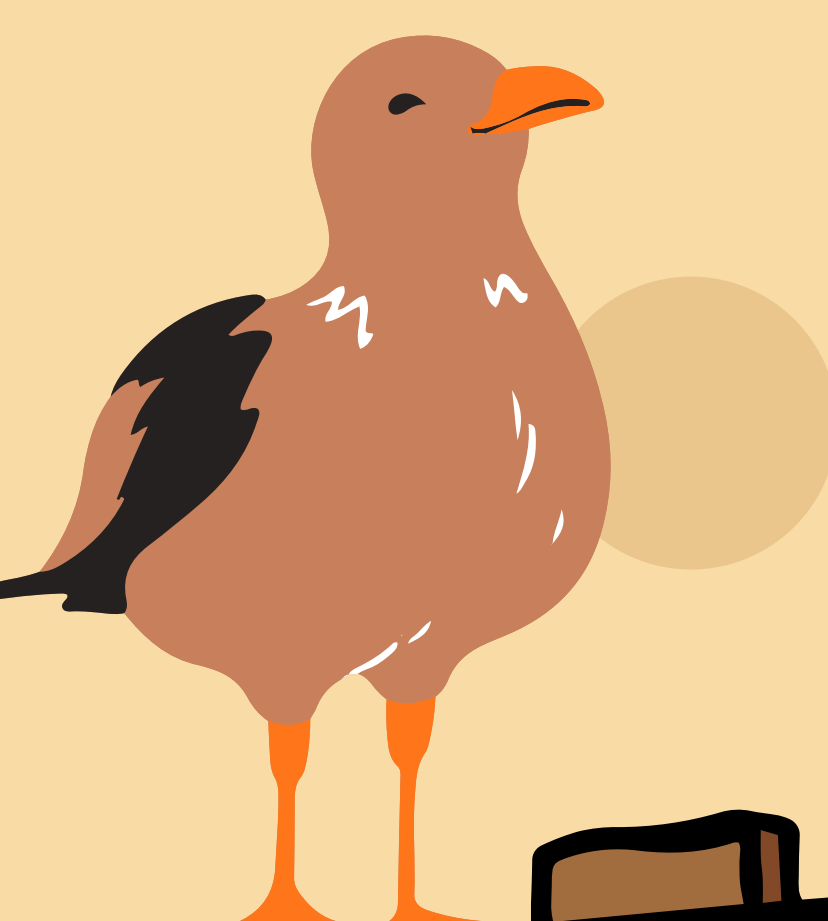
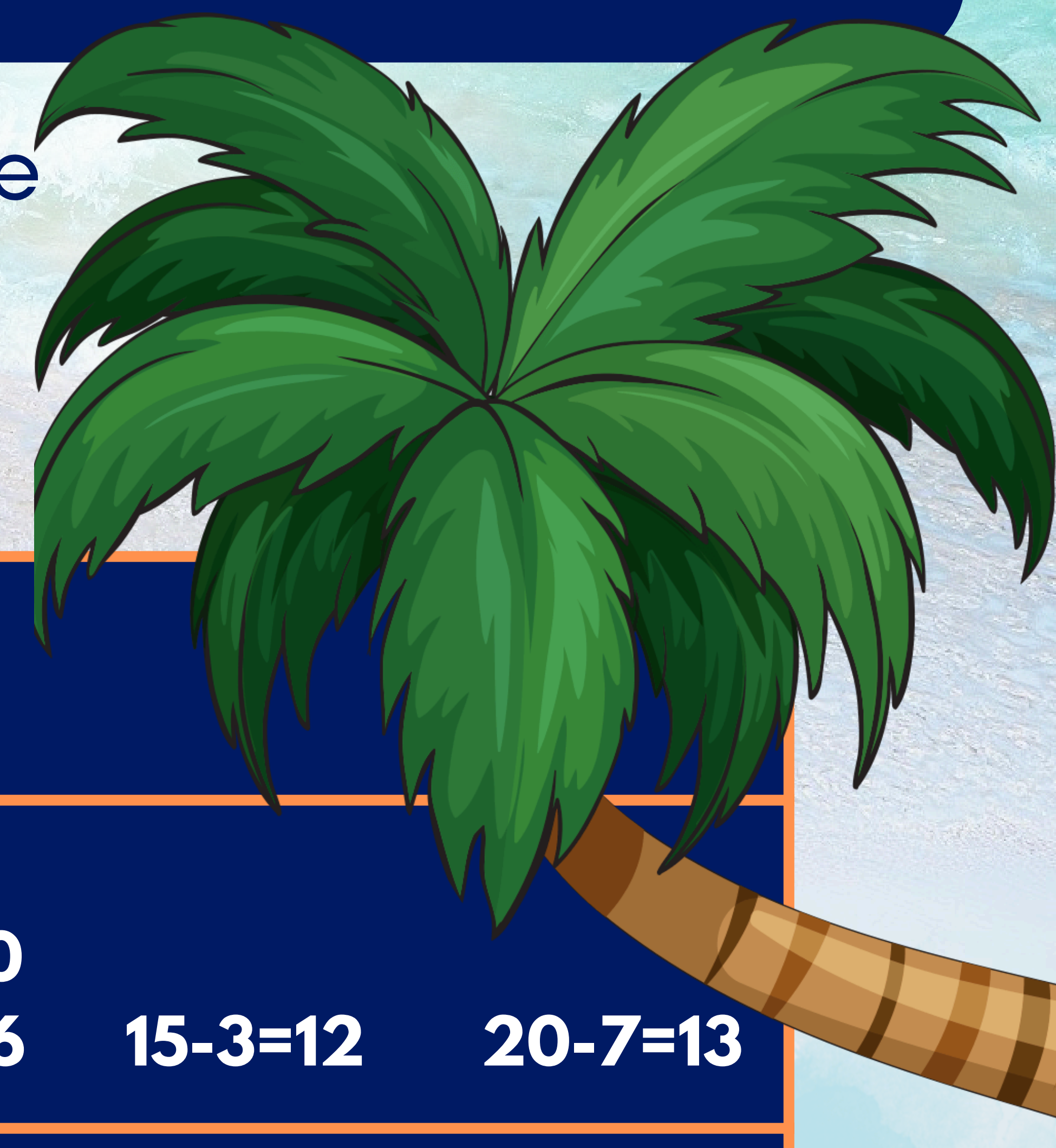




SUMMER

MATH FACTS CHALLENGE

For the summer, all incoming K-8 students must practice their basic math facts listed below and complete the math activities for their grade level. The goal is to be 100% fluent in their facts when they return to school.



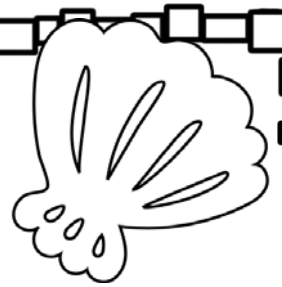
Kindergarten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally Count to 5 • Count Objects up to 20
First Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count by 1s, 2s, 5s, 10 to 100 • Addition & Subtraction within 20 Ex: $6+2=8$ $9-4=5$ $11+5=16$ $15-3=12$ $20-7=13$
Second Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count to 120, starting at any number • Addition & Subtraction within 50 Ex: $25+10=35$ $50-10=40$ $40+5=45$ $30-20=10$
Third Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition & Subtraction within 100 Ex: $90+30=90$ $100-40=60$ • Multiplication Facts - 0 to 10 • Fractions and Equivalent Fractions
Fourth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition & Subtraction within 1000 Ex: $200+300=550$ $900-100=800$ • Multiplication and Division Facts - 0 to 12 • Fractions and Equivalent Fraction
Fifth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition & Subtraction of any multidigit number Ex: $20000+3000=23000$ $19500-1400=18100$ • Multiplication and Division Facts - 0 to 12 • Fractions and Equivalent Fraction
Sixth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication and Division Facts - 0 to 12 • Fractions and Decimal Fluency
Seventh Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication and Division Facts - 0 to 12 • Fractions, Decimal, and Percent Fluency
Eighth Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication and Division Facts - 0 to 12 • Fractions, Decimal, and Percent Fluency • Solve Simple Expressions and Equations

Name: _____

Quick Assessment 1 to 120

Can count 1 to 120 orally

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120



Name: _____

Counting Within 120

Decide which numbers are missing and write them in the boxes.

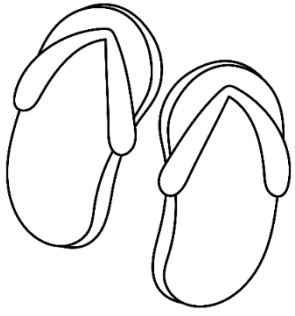
21	22	23				27			30
		33	34		36			39	

61			64		66			69	
		73		75			78		80

		83			86	87			90
91			94		96		98		

101		103				107			
	112			115			118	119	

Name: _____

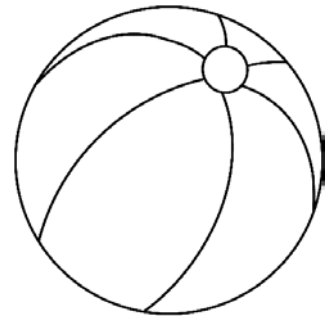


Addition Clue Words

In word problems, look for some of these words that tell you to add:

in all
combined

total
all together



Circle the clue words. Then write an addition problem and solve it.
Be sure to label your answers.

1. Bailey has 7 purple beach balls and 4 pink beach balls. How many beach balls does she have in all?

2. Agnes counted 5 striped fish and 3 solid color in the ocean. How many total fish did she see?

3. Dylan has four pairs of sunglasses. Cam has two pairs. How many pairs do the boys have combined?

4. Jack had 3 surfboards and then he bought 2 more. How many does he have all together?

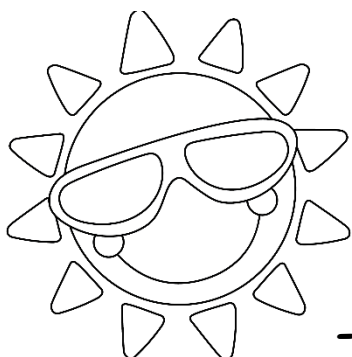
5. Amanda picked six orange flowers and five yellow flowers. How many flowers in all will be in her bouquet?

6. Joel put 6 scoops of ice cream on his cone. Carly put 4 scoops on hers. How many scoops all together did they use?

7. Kyla made 8 shell necklaces on Monday. On Tuesday she made 7 more. How many total necklaces did Kyla make?

8. Raul counted 8 starfish on the beach, and then found 8 sand dollars. How many combined sea creatures did Raul find?

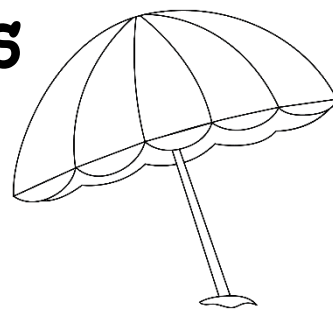
Name: _____



Subtraction Clue Words

In word problems, look for some of these words that tell you to subtract:

left over take away difference
how many/less remain(ing)
-er words (longer, shorter, larger, smaller)



Circle the clue words. Then write a subtraction problem and solve it.
Be sure to label your answers.

1. Dawn counted 8 red umbrellas and 4 blue umbrellas on the beach. How many more red umbrellas were there?

2. Martin made 7 sandwiches for his picnic with friends. They ate 3 of them. How many were left over?

3. Claire measured 2 starfish. One was 4 inches long and the other was 3 inches long. How much longer was the first one?

4. KyRee saw 11 sharks and 6 dolphins from his boat. How many more sharks than dolphin did he see?

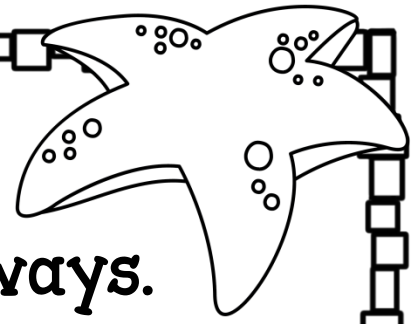
5. Ian picked up 10 conch shells from the beach. He gave 7 of them away to friends. How many were remaining?

6. Meg caught 2 fish. One was 13 pounds and the other was 8 pounds. How much larger was the first fish?



7. Nate carried 12 shovels to the beach to build sand castles. He lost 4 of them. How many did he bring home?

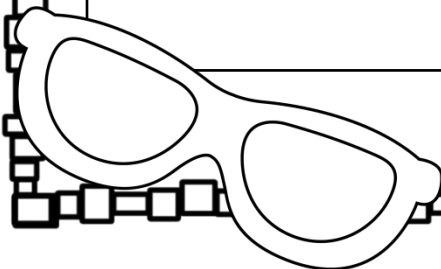
8. Chloe's mom bought her 6 new diving toys for the pool. She gave 1 to her friend Ann. How many did she have left?

Name: _____



Write the number in different ways.

number form	word form	tally marks
11		
	fourteen	
		
	six	
23		
		
	eight	



Name: _____



Comparing Numbers

Directions: Compare the numbers by using the correct sign. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$.

24		36
----	--	----

45		45
----	--	----

75		74
----	--	----

63		62
----	--	----

30		3
----	--	---

49		50
----	--	----

16		16
----	--	----

6		66
---	--	----

99		52
----	--	----

50		15
----	--	----

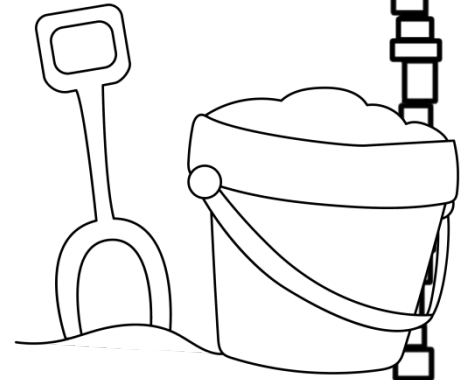
18		81
----	--	----

27		26
----	--	----

Name: _____

Comparing Numbers

Directions: Compare the numbers by using the correct sign. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$.



13		31
----	--	----

37		72
----	--	----

11		17
----	--	----

80		60
----	--	----

29		28
----	--	----

38		39
----	--	----

72		52
----	--	----

99		9
----	--	---

44		64
----	--	----

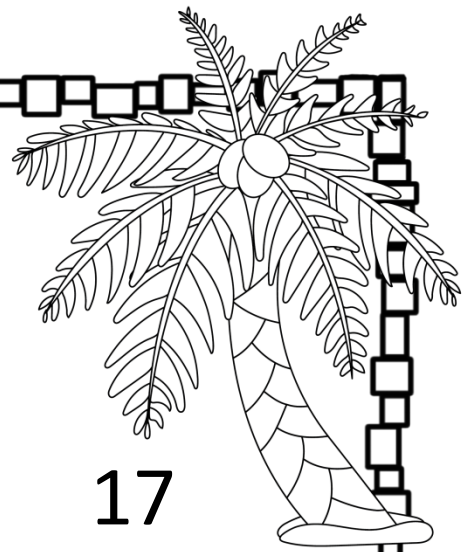
13		33
----	--	----

96		92
----	--	----

75		55
----	--	----

Name: _____

Add 2-Digit Numbers



$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ +11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ +32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ +72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ +29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

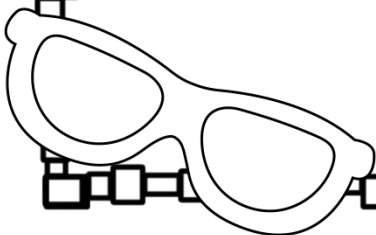
$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ +14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ +33 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ +23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

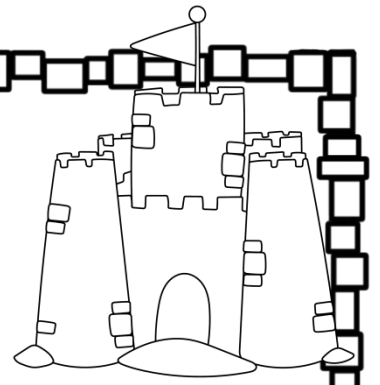
$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ +40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ +45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name: _____

Subtract 2-Digit Numbers



$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ -60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

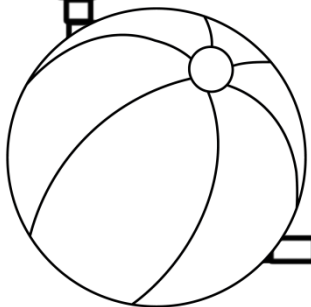
$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ -40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ -20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ -50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ -30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ -60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Understanding Place Value

1. What is the value of the underlined digit in 57? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 57? _____

2. In the number 85, is the 8 in the tens place or ones place? _____

3. What is the value of the underlined digit in 138? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 138? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 138? _____

4. Compare the numbers below by using $>$, $<$, or $=$

a. 91 _____ 19

b. 63 _____ 66

c. 105 _____ 112

d. 112 _____ 121

e. 210 _____ 198

g. 483 _____ 348

5. Which number is bigger 64 or 46? Explain how you know. (Extension 112 or 121)

6. Put the following numbers in order from least to greatest:

109, 65, 56, 110, 6, 201

Explain how you know what order to put them in.

Understanding Place Value

1.

What is the value of the underlined digit in 48? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 48? _____

2. In the number 76, is the 6 in the tens or ones place? _____

3. What is the value of the underlined digit in 141? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 141? _____

What is the value of the underlined digit in 141? _____

4. Compare the numbers below by using $>$, $<$, or $=$

a. 37 _____ 73

b. 52 _____ 51

c. 108 _____ 115

d. 116 _____ 161

e. 301 _____ 299

g. 352 _____ 325

5. Put the following numbers in order from least to greatest:

51, 15, 8, 115, 94

SUMMER

































OF SCIENCE & STEM FUN!

This summer, get ready for STEM by completing as many boxes on the Choice Board as you can! Below is an overview of the Science concepts you will learn about next year!

Kindergarten	Living Things Weather & the Sun	Our Changing World Make Things Move
First Grade	All About Plants Light & Shadows	Animals & How They Communicate Sky Patterns
Second Grade	Land & Water Earth's Changing Landscape	Properties of Materials Living Things & Habitats
Third Grade	Forces Around Us Different Environments	Life Cycles & Traits Observing Weather
Fourth Grade	Information Processing & Living Things Using Energy	Forces & Energy Our Dynamic Earth
Fifth Grade	Investigate Matter Earth's Interactive Systems	Ecosystems Earth & Space Patterns
Sixth Grade	Cells & Life Body Systems Energy & Matter	Reproduction of Organisms The Water Cycle
Seventh Grade	Classification & States of Matter Dynamic Earth Natural Hazards Distribution of Earth's Resources	Properties & Changes Materials Science
Eighth Grade	Geologic Time Forces & Motion Mechanical Energy Introduction to Waves	Natural Selection & Adaptations Evidence of Evolution Electromagnetic Forces Light Information Technologies



STEM Enrichment Activity Chart Grades K-2

Create Monday	Science Tuesday	Coding/Active Wednesday	Engineering Thursday	Fun Friday																														
<p>Draw a picture and cut it like a puzzle to have someone put it together!</p> 	<p>Create a weather chart for 5 days. Record how the sky looks and how the temperature feels.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="484 358 734 454"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sunny</th> <th>Mostly sunny</th> <th>Cloudy</th> <th>Rainy</th> <th>Windy</th> <th>Snowy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sunny	Mostly sunny	Cloudy	Rainy	Windy	Snowy																									<p>Go outside and trace the shapes of your shadow at different times of day.</p> 	<p>Create a boat out of foil that floats in the bathtub. Can it hold a toy without sinking?</p> 	<p>Make leaf art! Place a leaf under a sheet of paper and rub a crayon over the leaf to reveal its print.</p> 
Sunny	Mostly sunny	Cloudy	Rainy	Windy	Snowy																													
																																		
<p>Create a poster to show the life cycle of a plant or animal.</p> 	<p>Go on a walk outside and observe different plants and animals. Draw and write what you see in a Nature Journal</p> 	<p>Play a coding game at Hour of Code https://www.kodable.com/hour-of-code/make-shapes-with-code</p> 	<p>Using a plastic bag and a cup, build a parachute for a small toy!</p> 	<p>Test different objects to see if they sink or float in water.</p> 																														
<p>Collect rocks around your neighborhood and color or paint them for your very own rock garden.</p> 	<p>Draw a picture of how you use your 5 senses to explore the world around you.</p> 	<p>Go for a walk and play "I Spy" using colors or letters. Example: "I spy with my little eye something that starts with "T." Answer: Tree</p>	<p>Make different types of paper airplanes and see which design flies the farthest. https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Simple-Paper-Airplane</p> 	<p>Check out Field Trip Friday at the Georgia Aquarium to learn what Whale Sharks eat! https://youtu.be/2vpKRypvYd0</p> 