

# WHY WORK IN THE SUMMER?

Because of what's known as 'the summer slide'!

*Dear families of rising Second Graders,*

Without parental involvement, all the progress from First Grade can disappear.

For example: up to three months of reading progress can be lost!

This summer, I hope you relax and enjoy sunshine and time with family.

But please include the "three R's" to keep your student's skills sharp:

**READING,**  
Writing  
**(A)RITHMETIC**

Your goal is to **read every day** over the summer, and reading aloud to your child counts! Until age 11 or so, children who have books read aloud to them have consistently higher reading levels! Included here is a collection of 40 short, nonfiction articles. Your goal is to **read five articles per week for eight weeks**, making a note of what you learned from each one. The collection contains a variety of topics, which I hope will spark some family conversations.

Handwriting practice is necessary to develop dexterity and hand muscle strength.

With the rise of touch screens, children do not have as many opportunities to develop finger coordination and hand strength. Your student should take the time to carefully fill in all of the attached **handwriting practice pages**.

To encourage automatic recall of addition and subtraction facts, play the enclosed math games together. Your goal is to **finish all the games**.

Avoid learning loss! Make sure your child completes the packet and brings it to school on the first day. I can't wait to greet you in August!

*Mrs. Johnson*

## Week 1: **Fruits and Plants**

- Apples All Around
- Kinds of Apples
- The Parts of a Tree
- Plants Make Their Own Food
- What Grows on Vines?

# Apples All Around

By Linda Ruggieri



An apple is a fruit. Most apples are juicy and sweet.

How can you eat an apple?

You can bite into a fresh apple. Crunch!

You can have applesauce as a healthy snack. You can eat an apple muffin or a piece of apple cake. You can have apple pancakes for breakfast.

You can drink apple juice. It is sweet. You can try some apple pie. It smells good as it bakes.

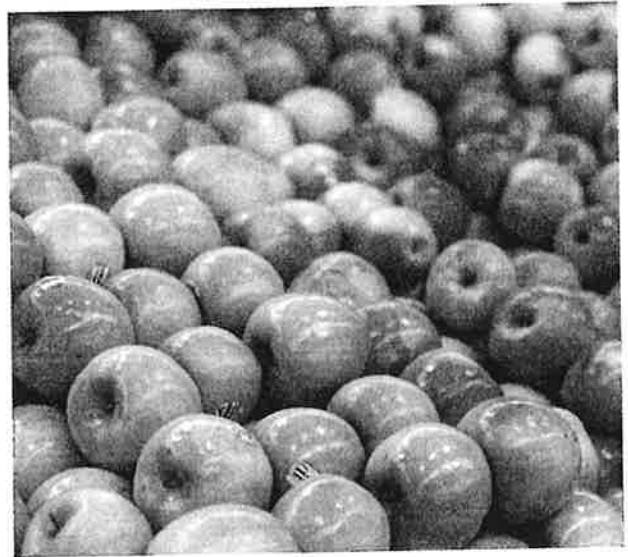
Did you know there were so many ways to eat apples?

## Kinds of Apples

By Linda Ruggieri

Do you like apples? Apples have different flavors. Some are sweet. Others are tart.

Many apples are red. One type is called Honeycrisp. Apple growers say those apples are best for making apple juice.



Some apples are yellow. One type is called Golden Delicious. Apple growers say those apples are good to use in applesauce.

Some apples are green. One kind of green apple is called Granny Smith. These apples are not as sweet as other apples. Apple growers say Granny Smith apples are excellent for snacks.

Which type of apple is your favorite?

# The Parts of a Tree

By Susan LaBella

Trees are plants. Plants are living things that need sun and water to grow.

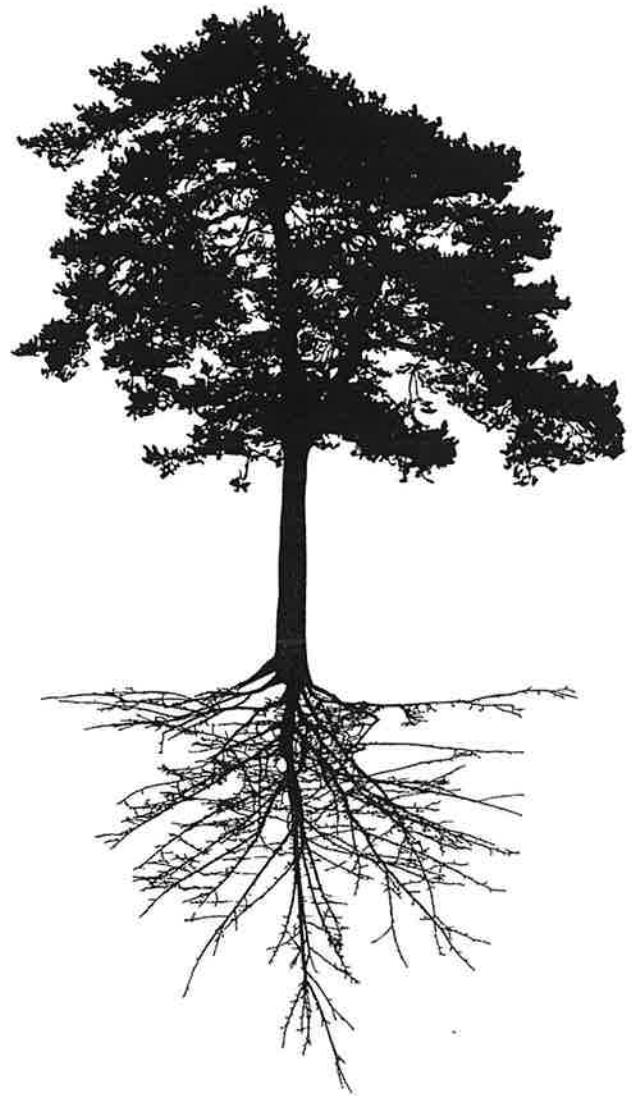
Trees have many parts.

The trunk is like the stem of the tree. Inside the trunk are tubes. The tubes carry water and food to all parts of the tree.

The leaves and branches are the crown of the tree. The crown gives shade to the rest of the tree.

The bark of a tree covers its outside. Bark keeps the inside of the tree safe.

The roots grow into the ground. They carry water and other food from the ground to the rest of the tree.



# Plants Make Their Own Food

by Kate Paixão



All living things need energy. Energy gives living things strength. Without energy, living things die.

Humans and animals get energy from food. They must find food so their bodies will have energy to live.

Plants are different from humans and animals. Most plants do not have to find food. Instead, they make their own! Plants mix water, gas from the air, and light from the sun. That mixture turns into a kind of sugar inside the plant. The sugar gives plants energy. That energy keeps plants alive.

## What Grows on Vines?

By Linda Ruggieri

Fruits grow in different ways.  
Some fruits grow on trees.  
Other fruits grow on vines.

Vines are plants with long stems that twist and turn. Vines can grow along the ground. They can cling to a wall or a fence.

Pumpkins and watermelons are large fruits that grow on long, thick vines. Those fruits are heavy. They sit on the ground as they grow.

Grapes are small fruits that grow on long, thin vines. They grow in bunches. They hang on their vines until they are ripe.

Enjoy some juicy grapes, and remember that they grew on a vine!



Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 1: Fruits and Plants

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## Week 2: **Fun Sports**

Ping Pong

Squash

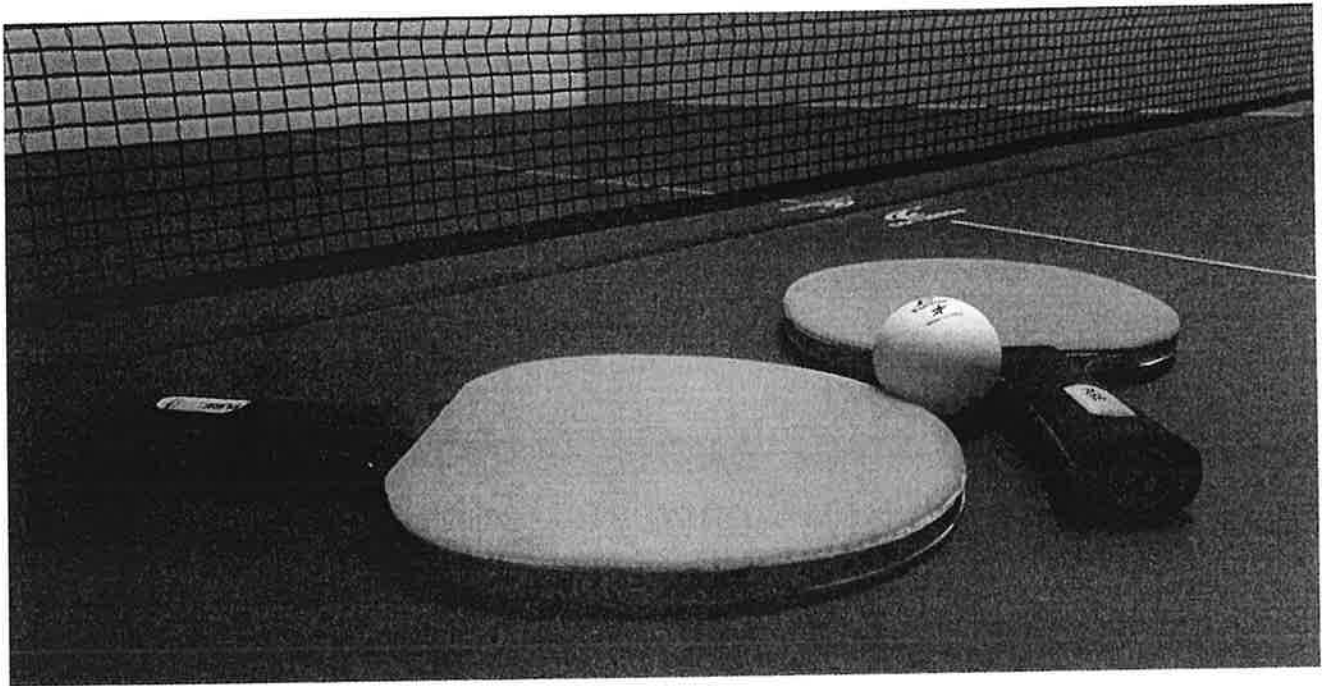
Bowling

Mini Golf

Kickball

# Ping Pong

By ReadWorks



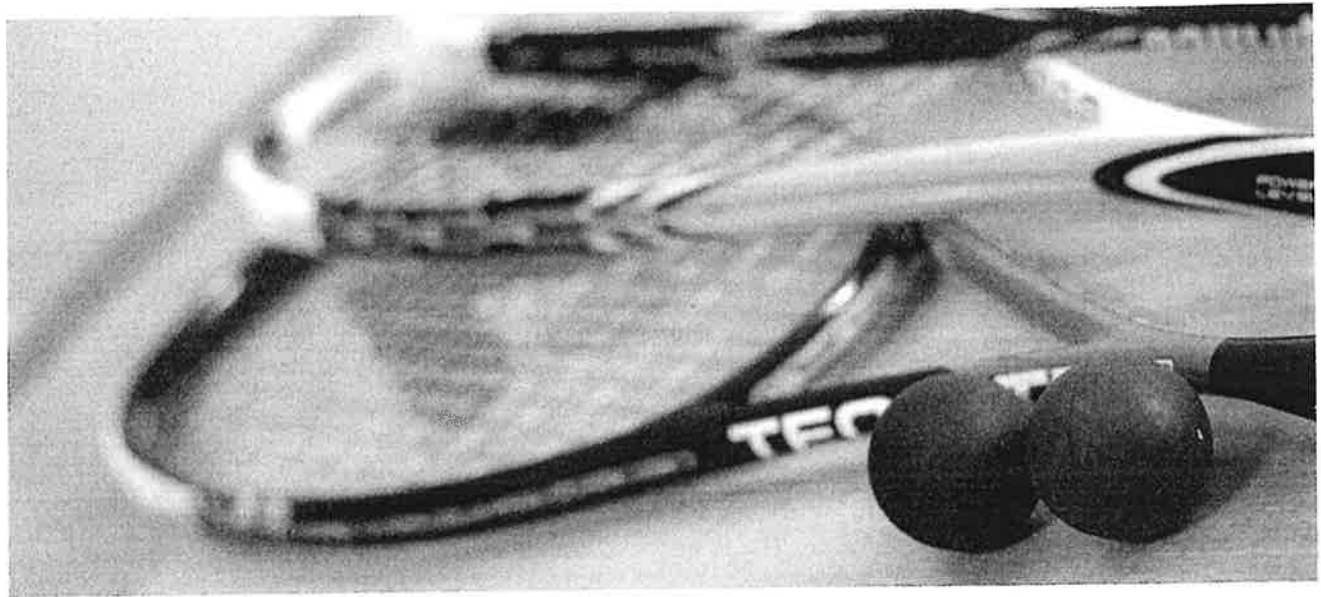
Have you heard of table tennis? You may also know it as ping pong! In ping pong, two or four players hit a light ball back and forth on a table. They use small paddles. It looks like a smaller version of tennis. Everyone can play this sport, including children and adults.

Ping pong is a very popular sport in China. Many Chinese parks and schools have ping pong tables. Chinese players have the most Olympic medals for ping pong. Almost 10 million Chinese people play ping pong in competitions!

Have you played ping pong?

# Squash

By ReadWorks



Have you ever heard of squash? It's not just something you eat. There's another squash. It's a fun sport! Squash is a very popular sport in England, Egypt, and the United States. In squash, there are two or four players. They are in a court with four walls. They each have a small racquet. They take turns hitting a small rubber ball onto the four walls of the court.

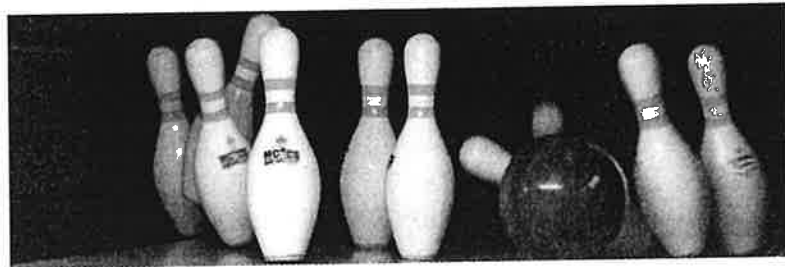
The ball can only hit the floor once in each shot. But the ball can hit as many walls as the player wants.

The walls of many squash courts are see-through. People can sit outside these squash courts to watch.

Would you play squash?

# Bowling

by ReadWorks



Have you been bowling? In bowling, you roll a ball towards a bunch of pins. The goal is to try to knock down as many pins as you can. Usually, there are ten pins. If you knock all of them down in one try, it's called a strike. Professional bowlers get lots of strikes. If they get all strikes for the whole game, they get 300 points! That is called a Perfect Game!

Bowling has changed a lot over the years. Many years ago, people made bowling balls out of wood. They had to set up the pins every time they fell over. They would keep score with a pencil and paper.

Now, many things have changed. Bowling balls are no longer made of wood. They are made of different materials. Many bowling balls are made of plastic. The balls can be many different colors. People play in a bowling alley. Bowling lanes have machines that set up the pins. Computers keep score.

Have you been to a bowling alley?

# Mini Golf

By ReadWorks



Are you looking for a fun summer activity? Try mini golf! Mini golf is a smaller version of golf. In mini golf, you use a club to hit the golf ball. A club is a long metal or plastic stick with a head at the end. The goal of mini golf is to try to hit golf balls into holes. Many mini golf courses have obstacles that get in the way of the holes, so watch out!

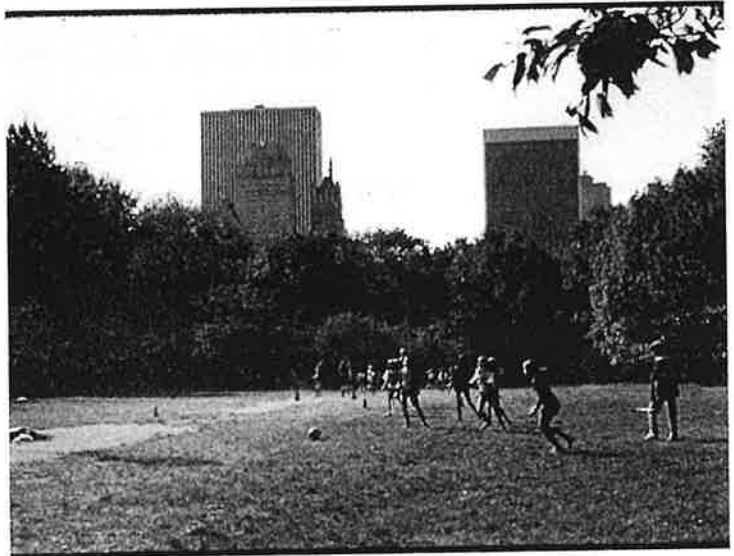
There are many mini golf courses in Florida. One mini golf course is called Smugglers Cove. This mini golf course has waterfalls and pirate ships. It also has real live alligators!

## Kickball

By ReadWorks

Have you played kickball?

Kickball is also called soccer baseball in Canada. That is because kickball is like both baseball and soccer. The big differences between kickball and baseball are



the ball and how you hit the ball. In baseball, you use a hard, small ball. You hit the ball with a bat. In kickball, you use a large rubber ball. And you kick the ball with your foot, like in soccer!

How do you play kickball? First, someone rolls a rubber ball to a person on the other team. The person on the other team tries to kick the ball. If the person kicks it far, the person can run around the bases. The other team tries to catch the ball and tag the person running around the bases. If they tag the person running, that person is “out.”

Kickball is a fun team sport. Go grab a rubber ball and some friends. Then you can start playing!

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 2: Fun Sports

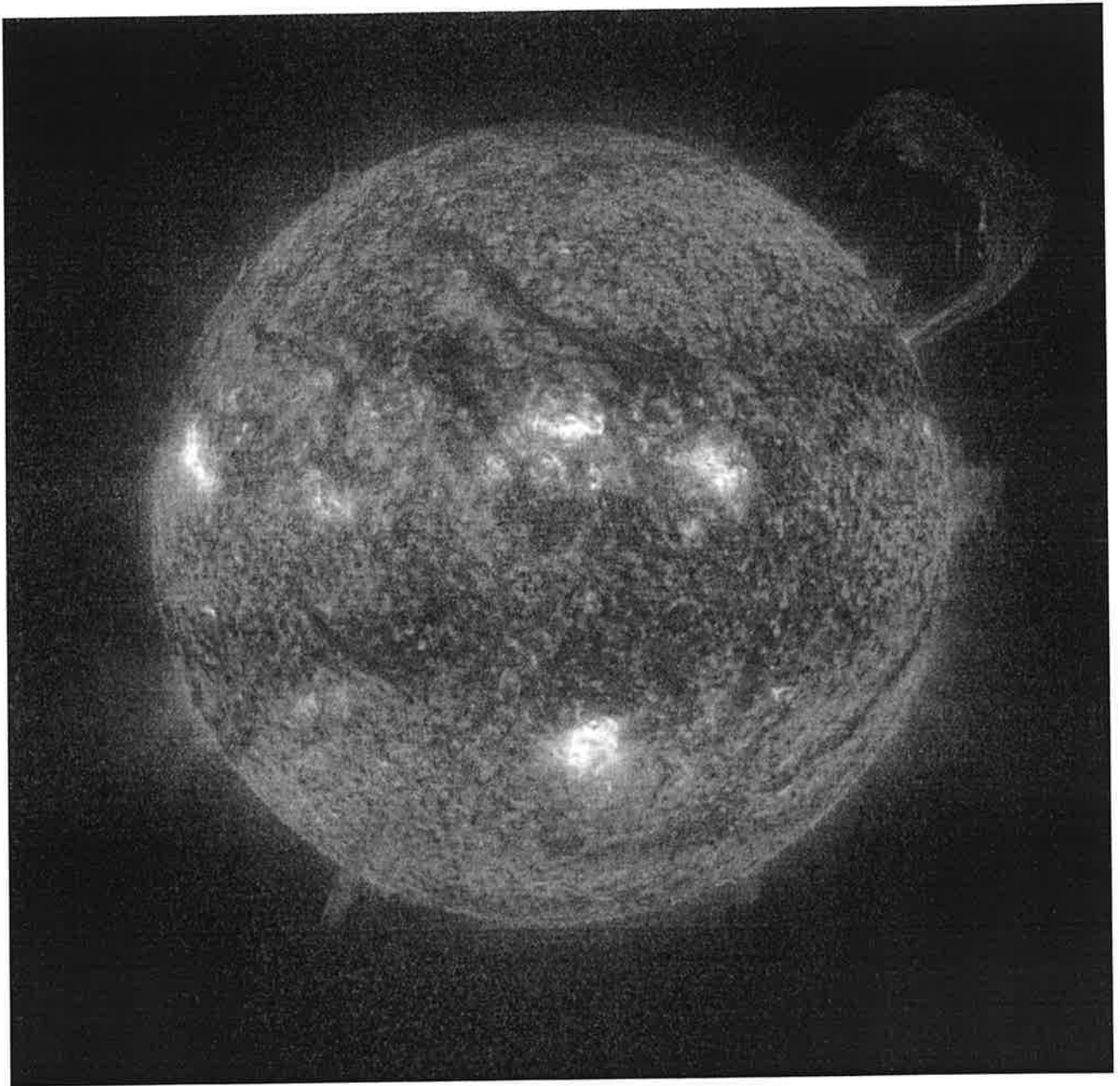
Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## Week 3: **Space**

- A Big Star
- What Are Stars?
- Saturn, a Planet with Rings
- Why Don't We See Stars in the Daytime?
- Mars Is the Red Planet

# A Big Star

By ReadWorks



What is big and bright? What gives Earth its light? The sun! The sun is the star that is closest to Earth. It is a ball of fire and gas. It gives Earth heat and light. Living things need heat and light. What would Earth be like without the sun?

## What Are Stars?

By Rachelle Kreisman



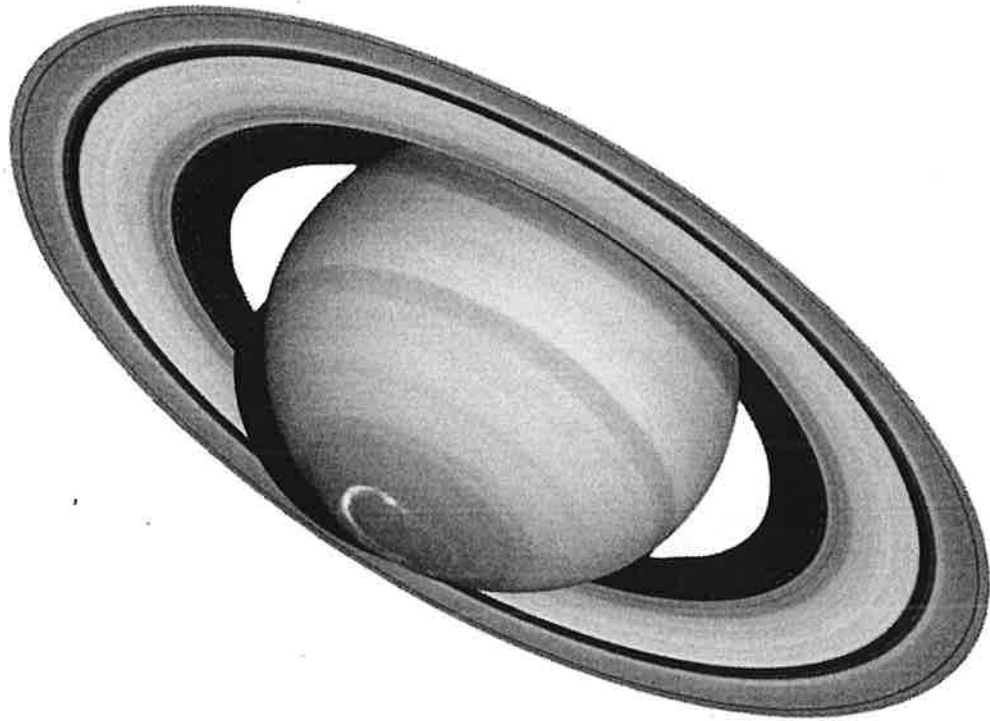
The sun has set. I see a red-and-orange glow in the sky. Soon it gets dark outside. Now I see stars in the sky. There are so many!

Stars are made of hot gases. They give off their own light. Some stars look white. Others may look blue, red, or gold.

Stars are different sizes. They can be big or small. The sun is a star. It is the star closest to Earth. The other stars are farther away. That is why they look so small. In fact, some faraway stars are bigger than the sun.

## Saturn, a Planet with Rings

by Susan LaBella



Saturn is a planet. Saturn and seven other planets move around the sun. The solar system is the name for the sun, planets, and other smaller bodies that move around the sun.

Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun. It is the second-biggest planet in the solar system. Jupiter is the largest.

Saturn is one of a few planets with rings around it. The three main rings are called A, B, and C. Scientists say the rings are made of ice, dust, and rocks. These rings move around Saturn at different speeds.

# Why Don't We See Stars in the Daytime?

By ReadWorks



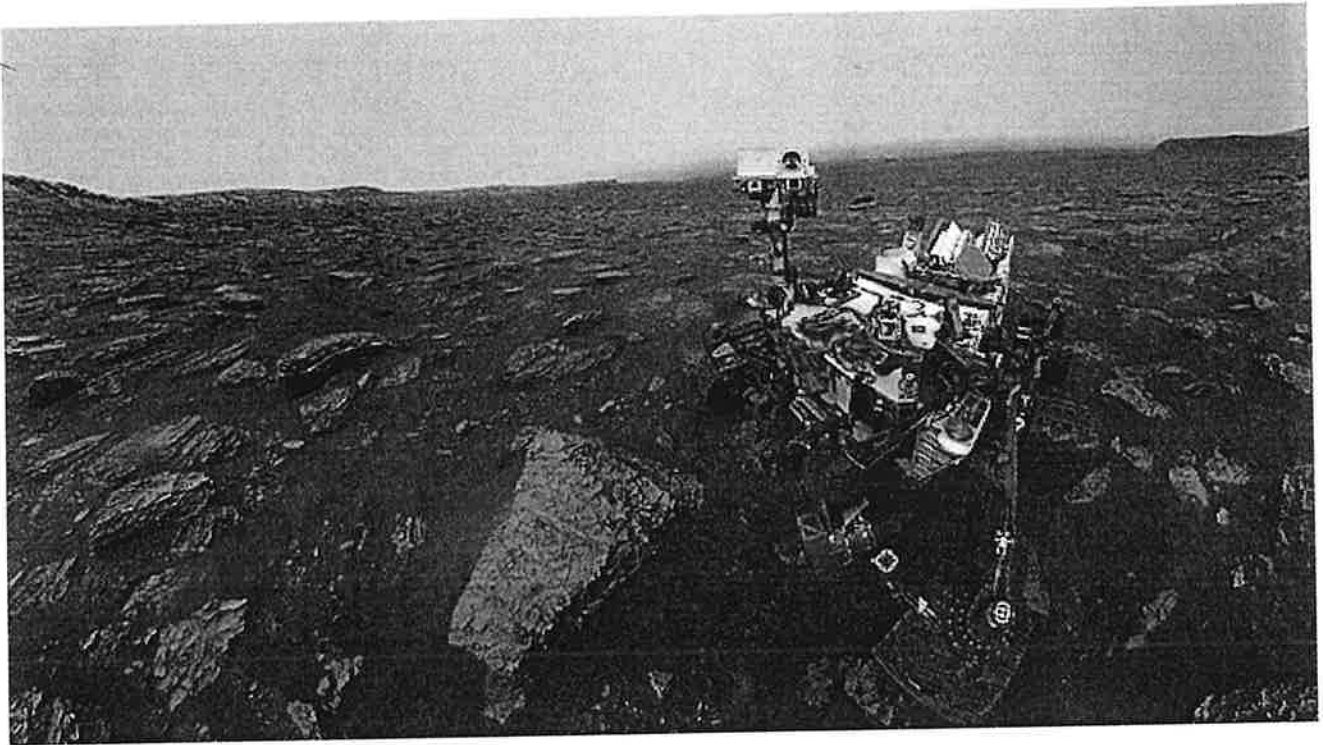
At night, we see many stars in the sky. Those stars are made of burning gases. They are hot, and they shine. They are very far away. But stars are in the sky both day and night. So why do we only see stars at night?

In the daytime we see the sun shine. Our sun is a very bright star. It's closer to us. The sun's bright light blocks out other stars. It blocks out stars that are far away.

When evening comes, we cannot see the sun. Its bright light goes away. We see a dark night sky. That lets us see the lights of other stars.

# Mars Is the Red Planet

By Susan LaBella



Mars is a planet. Mars and seven other planets move around the sun. The solar system is the name for the sun, planets, and other smaller bodies that move around the sun.

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. It has a reddish color. Many people call it the “Red Planet.” The color comes from a mineral called iron. Iron is found in rocks and dust on Mars.

Mars is millions of miles from Earth. People have sent machines to study Mars. The machines landed on Mars. They sent pictures back to Earth. The pictures showed what land looks like on the red planet.

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 3: Space

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## **Week 4: Animals that Build or Dig**

- Groundhogs Are Diggers
- All About Beavers
- Meet a Mole
- Squirrels Build Nests
- Animals That Dig

## Groundhogs Are Diggers

By ReadWorks



Groundhogs are furry animals. They like to eat grass and other plants. Groundhogs live in homes called burrows. The burrows are under the ground. Groundhogs dig long tunnels into their burrows. Then they dig special rooms in the burrows. Some rooms are for groundhog babies. Some rooms are for sleeping. Some rooms are bathrooms. Groundhogs are clean animals. They keep their burrows clean too.

# All About Beavers

By Kate Paixão



Beavers are builders. They build dams. A dam is like a wall made of wood and mud. Beavers build dams in rivers.

Beavers are swimmers. Their flat tails help them steer as they swim. Beavers can stay underwater for fifteen minutes!

Beavers are rodents. Rodents are mammals with strong teeth. Mice and rats are also rodents. Beavers use their strong teeth to gnaw on trees.

It's easy to see that beavers are busy animals!

## Meet a Mole

By Susan LaBella



A mole is a small, furry animal. It has little eyes and does not see well. A mole has short front legs. Its paws have strong claws on them.

A mole spends most of its time under the ground. The mole digs a burrow there. The burrow can have many tunnels. The mole digs tunnels by pushing dirt with its strong front claws. Moles can dig long tunnels quickly.

Moles like to eat earthworms and bugs. Sometimes, moles dig a special area near their tunnels. They catch earthworms and keep them in that area. Later, the moles eat those earthworms.

# Squirrels Build Nests

By Rachelle Kreisman



Squirrels live in trees. They build nests in the summer. The outside of their nest is made of twigs. The inside is made of grass and leaves. Those make the nest soft.

The nest is built high in the tree. Squirrels sleep in their tree nests. Most of these nests hold one or two squirrels.

Squirrels also build cold-weather nests called dens. Those nests are inside tree trunks. The dens keep squirrels warm in the winter.

## Animals That Dig

By Susan LaBella



Some animals dig holes or tunnels under the ground. The holes and tunnels are called burrows. Many of those animals live in burrows and have babies there.

Moles dig burrows. Moles live in burrows most of the time. They catch earthworms to eat.

Chipmunks dig large burrows. A chipmunk stores food in its burrow. The chipmunk also makes its nest there. In the winter, groundhogs hibernate in burrows. In the spring, they come out and look for food to eat.

Prairie dogs dig burrows called towns. Groups of prairie dogs live together in these burrows.

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 4: Animals that Build or Dig

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## Week 5: **Learning about Music!**

- Percussion Instruments
- Mozart: A Great Composer
- Symphony Orchestra: Brass Instruments
- Woodwind Instruments
- The Symphony Orchestra Conductor

# Percussion Instruments

by Justin Moy



*Boom! Bang! Ding! Clang! Crash!* These are sounds some percussion instruments make. The snare drum, cymbals, and tambourine are all percussion instruments.

Percussion instruments are made of wood, metal, or animal skin. Musicians hit or shake the instruments.

Percussion instruments can make special or exciting sounds. Usually these instruments are used to keep the tempo. The tempo is the music's speed. Musicians have to play the instruments at the right time.

## Mozart: A Great Composer

By Justin Moy

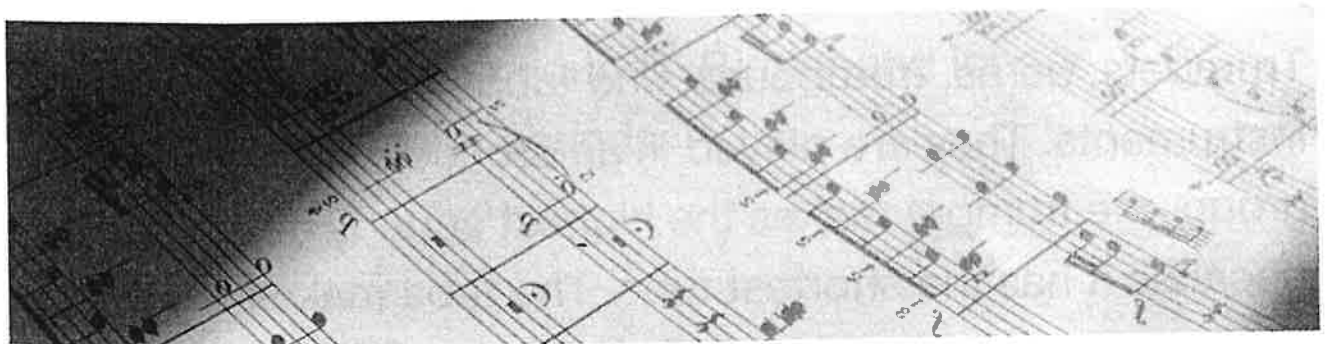
Do you listen to classical music? If you do, then do you listen to songs written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? Mozart made classical music. He was one of the greatest composers in history. Composers are people who write music.



Mozart was born in 1756.

He started playing and writing music at a very young age. He could play music at three years old. Then he started writing music before he was five years old!

Mozart wrote more than 600 songs. One of his most famous songs is called A Little Night Mus!!. Have you heard it?  
\_A Little Night Music.



# Symphony Orchestra: Brass Instruments

By Justin Moy



Brass instruments are made of brass. Brass is a bright, yellow metal. These instruments have long tubes. One end has a mouthpiece. The other end has a bell-shaped opening.

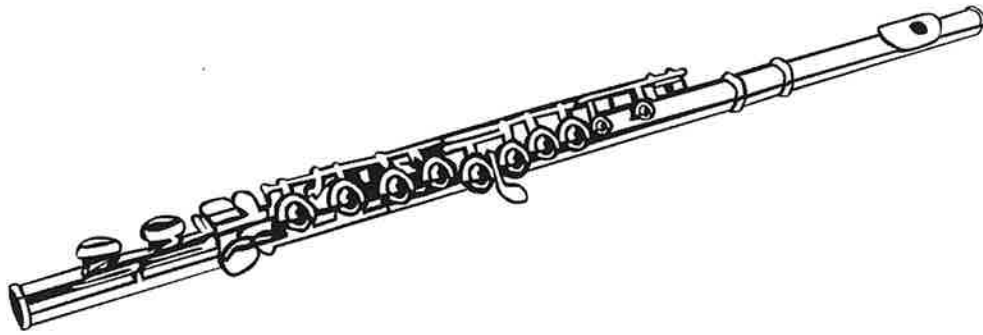
To play a brass instrument, a musician presses their lips together. Then they put their mouth on the mouthpiece. They blow, and make their lips buzz against the mouthpiece. This causes the air in the instrument to move back and forth very quickly. The moving air goes through the long tubes. Then sound comes out of the bell-shaped end.

Brass instruments can make very loud sounds! A group of musicians play brass instruments in a symphony orchestra. Brass instruments make the loudest sounds in a symphony orchestra.

Trumpets, horns, trombones, and tubas are brass instruments. They are played in an orchestra. In the brass group, the trumpet makes the highest sound. This is because it has the shortest tube. The tuba makes the lowest sound. It has a long, big tube!

# Woodwind Instruments

By Justin Moy



Have you heard the music *Peter and the Wolf* by Sergei Prokofiev? There are many characters in the song. What do the bird, duck, cat, and Peter's grandfather have in common? Woodwind instruments are used for these characters. The flute is the bird. The oboe is the duck. The clarinet is the cat. And the bassoon is Peter's grandfather.

All woodwind instruments were made of wood a long time ago. Now, they can be made of wood, metal, or plastic. Musicians play woodwinds by blowing into them. Smaller woodwinds play higher sounds. Bigger and longer woodwinds play lower sounds.

# The Symphony Orchestra Conductor

by Justin Moy

A symphony orchestra is a large group of musicians. They play different instruments together. They play string, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments. They make music together.



How can all the musicians play together? A person leads them. This person is called the conductor. The conductor stands in front of the symphony orchestra. The conductor moves in different ways. The way the conductor moves tells the musicians how to play.

The conductor tells the musicians how fast the music should be. To do this, the conductor may use a stick called a baton. Some conductors just use their hands.

The conductor also tells the musicians how loud the music should be. Sometimes the conductor tells one group of musicians to play louder than another group.

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 5: Learning about Music!

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## **Week 6: Inventions By Women**

- Saving Lives!
- Lyda Newman, Inventor and Fighter
- Cookie Accident
- Solving a Dish Problem
- Wipe that Rain Away

## Saving Lives!

By ReadWorks



A life raft is kind of like a small boat. People keep life rafts on big ships. In emergencies, people use life rafts for safety. If a ship is in danger, the people on it can escape on the life rafts. Today, life rafts are inflatable. That means they can be filled with air. This helps them float.

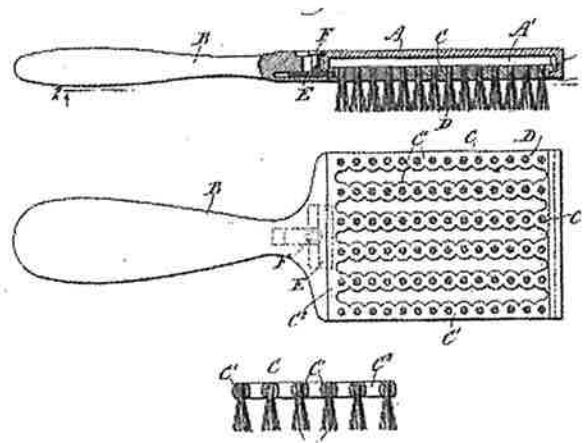
Life rafts used to be made of just wood. So they could catch on fire easily. They also did not have safety rails.

Maria Beasley changed that. Maria loved thinking of new ideas. She invented many things. Her best invention was a new life raft. Her life raft had safety rails. It was easy to use. It was also less likely to catch on fire.

Some people saw her as only a housewife. But Maria proved them wrong! Her life rafts saved many people's lives.

# Lyda Newman, Inventor and Fighter

by ReadWorks



Lyda Newman was an African American hairdresser. But that's not all she was. She was also an inventor! She created the modern hairbrush. Her hairbrush could get dust and dirt out of hair. It also was easy to clean. Lyda was a great inventor. But she did even more!

Lyda Newman also fought for women's rights in the United States. Many years ago, women couldn't vote. Lyda would go and talk about this problem. She got many people to support the cause! She kept fighting for these rights all her life.

Lyda was a strong woman who fought for change. Go Lyda!

## Cookie Accident

By ReadWorks

Have you ever tasted a delicious chocolate chip cookie? If so, you should thank Ruth Wakefield!

Ruth Wakefield baked a lot. One day, Ruth Wakefield was baking cookies for her friends. She was trying to make chocolate cookies. But she was out of the chocolate she always used. That chocolate would melt to make a chocolate cookie.

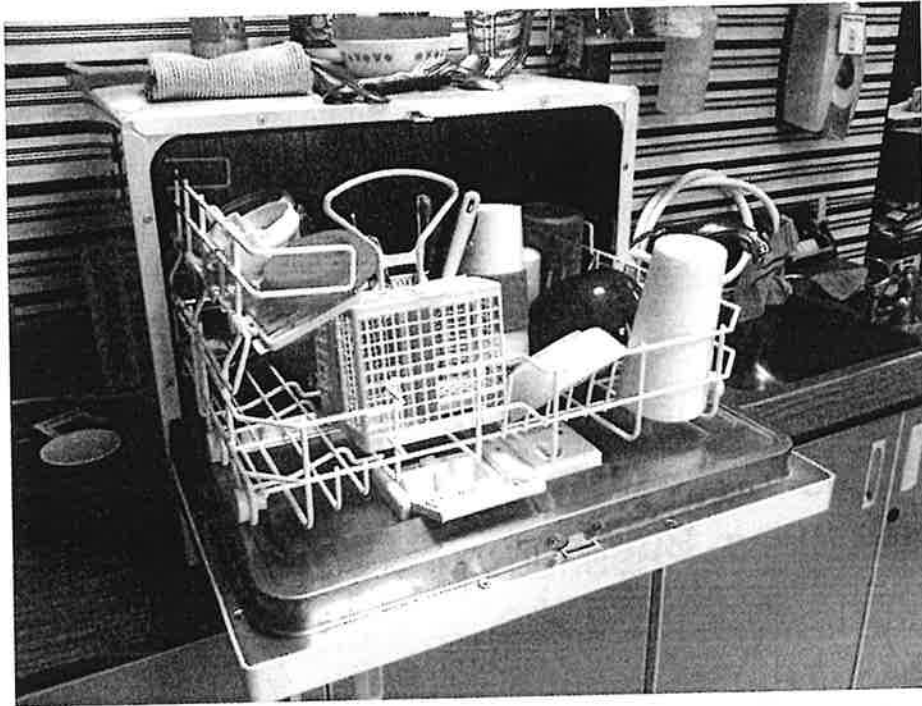


She used a different kind of chocolate bar instead. She baked the cookies, but the chocolate did not fully melt. She created chocolate chip cookies by accident!

Chocolate chip cookies were very popular. They are now the most popular cookies in the United States. Thank goodness for Ruth's accident!

## Solving a Dish Problem

By ReadWorks



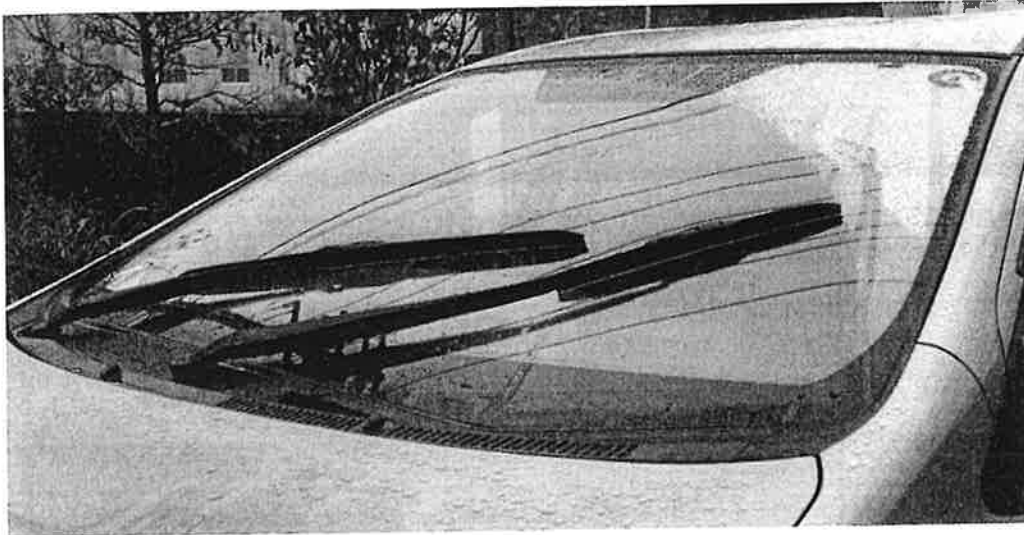
Have you helped your parents wash dishes? It helps to have a dishwasher! Dishwashers make washing dishes much faster. A dishwasher is a machine that sprays water and soap on plates and cups to clean them.

Josephine Cochran used to wash dishes by hand. But some dishes would break. So she solved the problem! She invented the first dishwasher.

Josephine made sure her machine could fit plates, cups, and bowls. She showed her dishwasher at the Chicago World's Fair. The Fair gave many people the chance to show their inventions. The dishwasher was a success!

## Wipe that Rain Away!

By ReadWorks



Mary Anderson invented the windshield wiper. Windshield wipers help drivers stay safe on the road. They are the blades that wipe rain and snow off the front window of a car. They do that so the driver can see clearly.

How did Mary Anderson think of the windshield wiper? Many years ago, she was in New York City. She was in a car, and it was snowing. Every now and then, the driver had to get out of the car. He had to wipe off the snow so that he could see. Mary thought that was silly. Then, she thought of a windshield wiper!

She did not get any credit for her invention until much later. But now we know who thought of this helpful invention. Thank you, Mary Anderson!

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 6: Inventions By Women

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## Week 7: Nature in Iceland

- Geysers in Iceland
- Kerið Crater
- A Waterfall in Iceland
- Iceland
- Iceland's Glacier Lagoon

## Geysers in Iceland

By ReadWorks



Do you know what a geyser is?

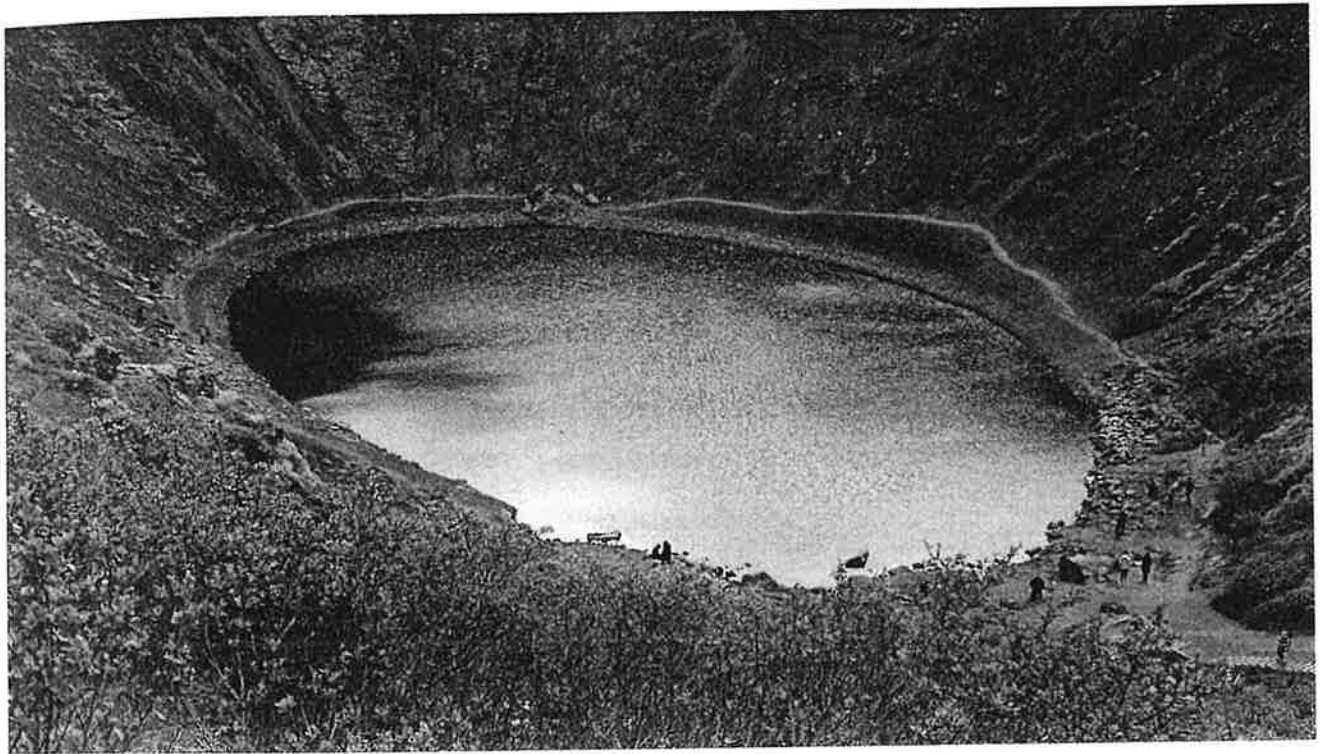
A geyser is a natural pool of hot water that sometimes erupts. When a geyser erupts, it sends a tall jet of water and steam into the air.

The English word “geyser” comes from the Icelandic word “geysir.” In fact, Iceland has a geyser that is named Geysir. This is the world’s oldest one! It does not erupt anymore.

Another geyser can be found nearby, though. This one is called Strokkur. Strokkur erupts every few minutes. The hot water from Strokkur can reach as high as 40 meters. That’s really high!

## Kerið Crater

By ReadWorks

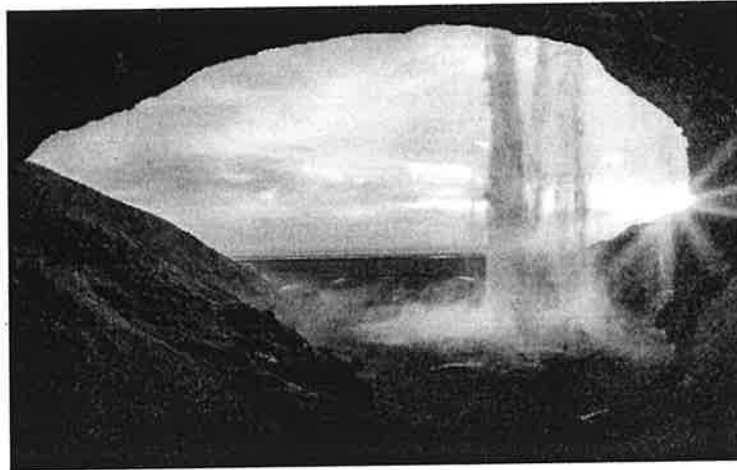


Kerið Crater (care-ith CRAY-ter) is a crater in the south part of the country Iceland. A crater is an area of land that's shaped like a bowl. Kerið Crater is like a deep, oval-shaped bowl. It has steep sides. The sides are made of reddish rock. They also have some green moss.

This crater formed thousands of years ago. It formed when a volcano caved in. Now, the crater has a lake at the bottom. The lake is shallow and looks blue. With the blue lake, red rock, and green moss, Kerið Crater is beautiful to look at!

## A Waterfall in Iceland

By ReadWorks



Have you ever seen a waterfall?

A waterfall is a place in a river where water spills downward suddenly. Waterfalls can be big or small. They can be little, thin streams of water. They can also be huge and powerful!

Iceland is an island country in the Atlantic Ocean. It has many waterfalls. One of its waterfalls is called Seljalandsfoss. “Foss” is the word for waterfall in Iceland.

The water in Seljalandsfoss falls from almost 200 feet high. It lands in a pool below. But something about the way the water falls makes this waterfall special. It’s special because people can walk behind it! There is a cave behind the waterfall. Many people visit the waterfall and take a walk behind the water.

# Iceland

By ReadWorks



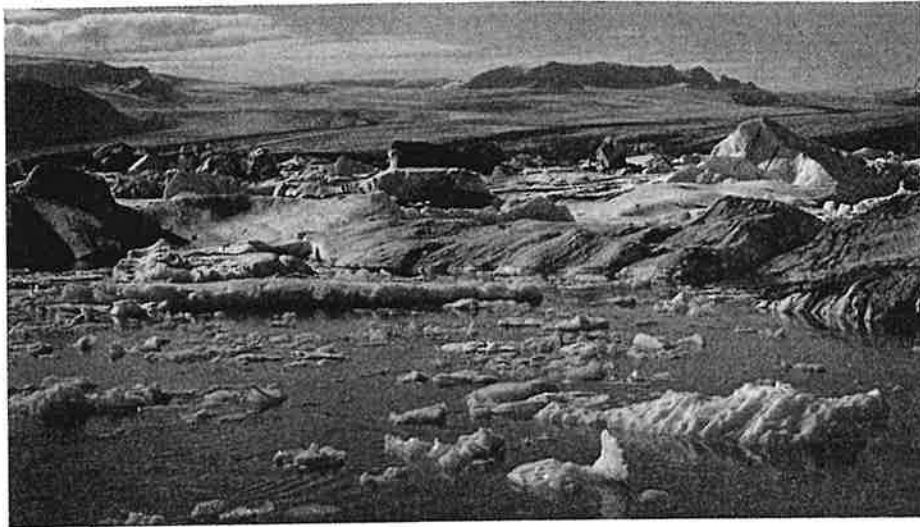
Have you heard of the country Iceland?

Iceland is a small island country. It is located in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is pretty far north!

Iceland may sound like it's a very icy place because of its name. But it is a place with lots of different types of land. There are places with lots of ice. Those places are called ice caps or glaciers. There are also places with lots of green grass and moss. And there are places covered in lava that's turned into rock. That lava came from volcanoes that erupted in the past. Iceland has many volcanoes!

# Iceland's Glacier Lagoon

By ReadWorks



Iceland has many glaciers. Glaciers are large areas of thick ice that move very slowly across land. These can be found in different parts of Iceland. The biggest glacier in Iceland has parts that go near the sea. Near one of these parts is a glacier lagoon.

A lagoon is a shallow body of water that may open into a bigger body of water. The glacier lagoon in Iceland starts at the tip of the glacier. It opens into the sea. It is called Jökulsárlón. It used to be covered in ice from the glacier. Then, the glacier started to move back. It left the lagoon behind.

The lagoon is a blue-green color. It is filled with large chunks of ice from the glacier. It is beautiful!

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 7: Nature in Iceland

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

## Week 8: **Desserts from Around the World**

- Greek Melomakaronas
- Thai Sticky Rice
- Egyptian Basbousa
- Colombian Oblea
- Polish Karpatka

## Greek Melomakaronas

By ReadWorks



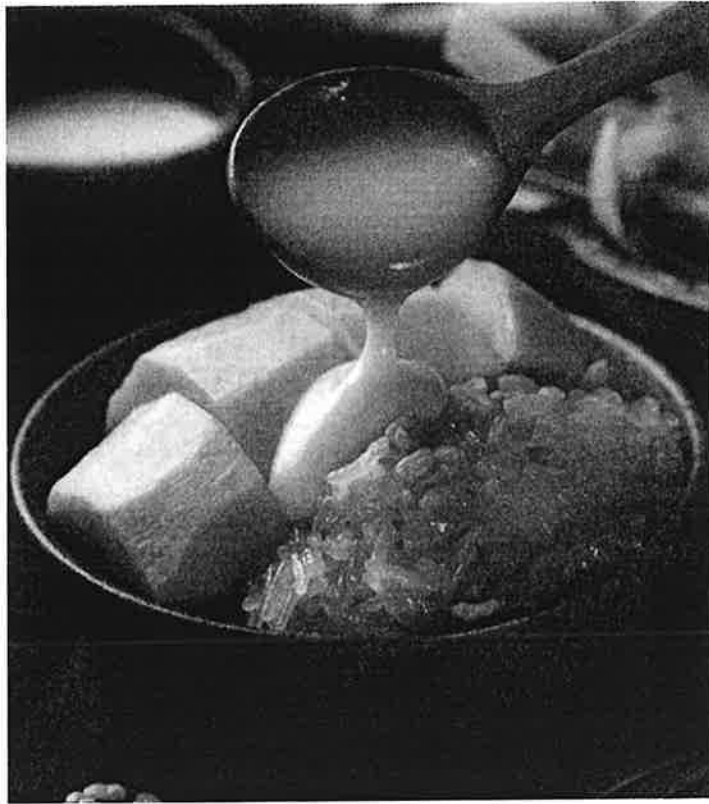
Do you like Christmas cookies? If you said yes, then you would love melomakaronas.

Melomakaronas (meh-loh-mah-KAH-roh-nah) are Greek Christmas cookies. People from Greece love to eat these at holiday parties. They also like to eat them with coffee.

Melomakarona cookies are made from semolina. Semolina is a flour made from wheat. After they are done baking, the melomakarona cookies are dipped in syrup. The syrup is sweet and tastes like honey. The cookies are also covered with walnuts. The nuts make the cookies crunchy. Do you think you would like melomakaronas?

## Thai Sticky Rice

By ReadWorks

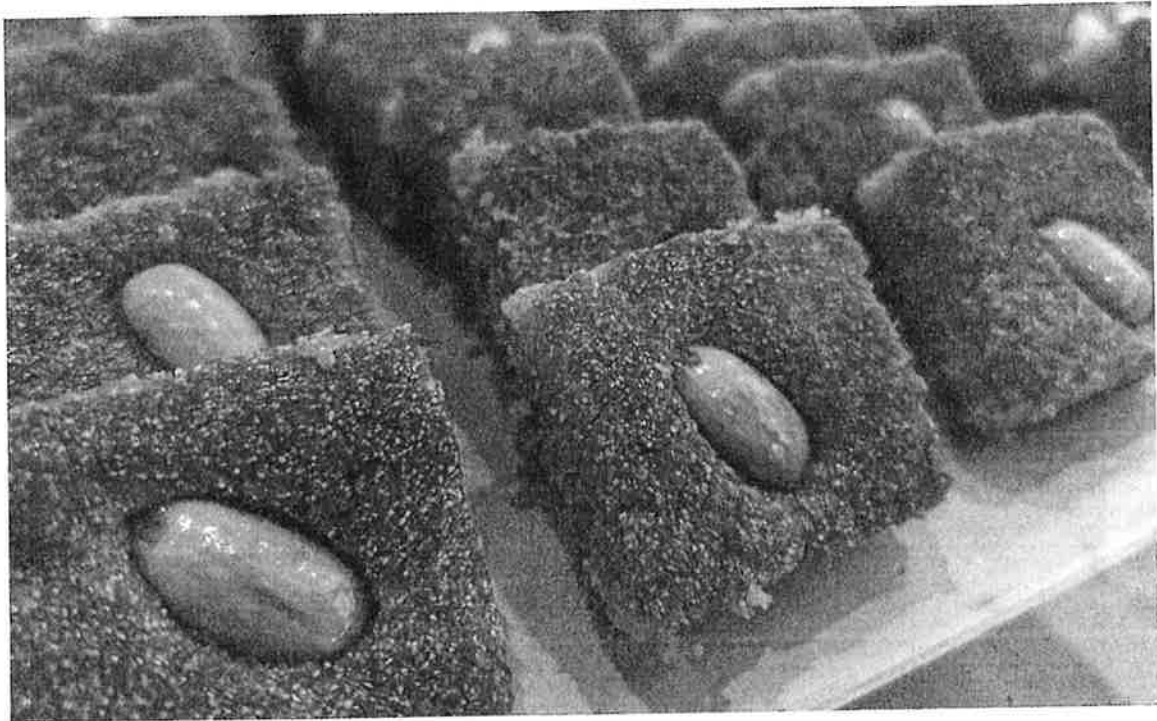


Did you know that rice can be a dessert? People in Thailand love to eat sticky rice for dessert. Can you guess why people call it sticky rice? Because it is sticky! People add coconut milk to sticky rice. Coconut milk makes it sweet.

Sticky rice is delicious with fruit. Mango is a very popular fruit to eat with sticky rice. Another popular fruit to eat with sticky rice is a banana. People often put the banana sticky rice inside banana leaves. The banana leaves hold the dessert together. They make it easier to hold. What kind of fruit would you like to eat with sticky rice?

## Egyptian Basbousa

By ReadWorks

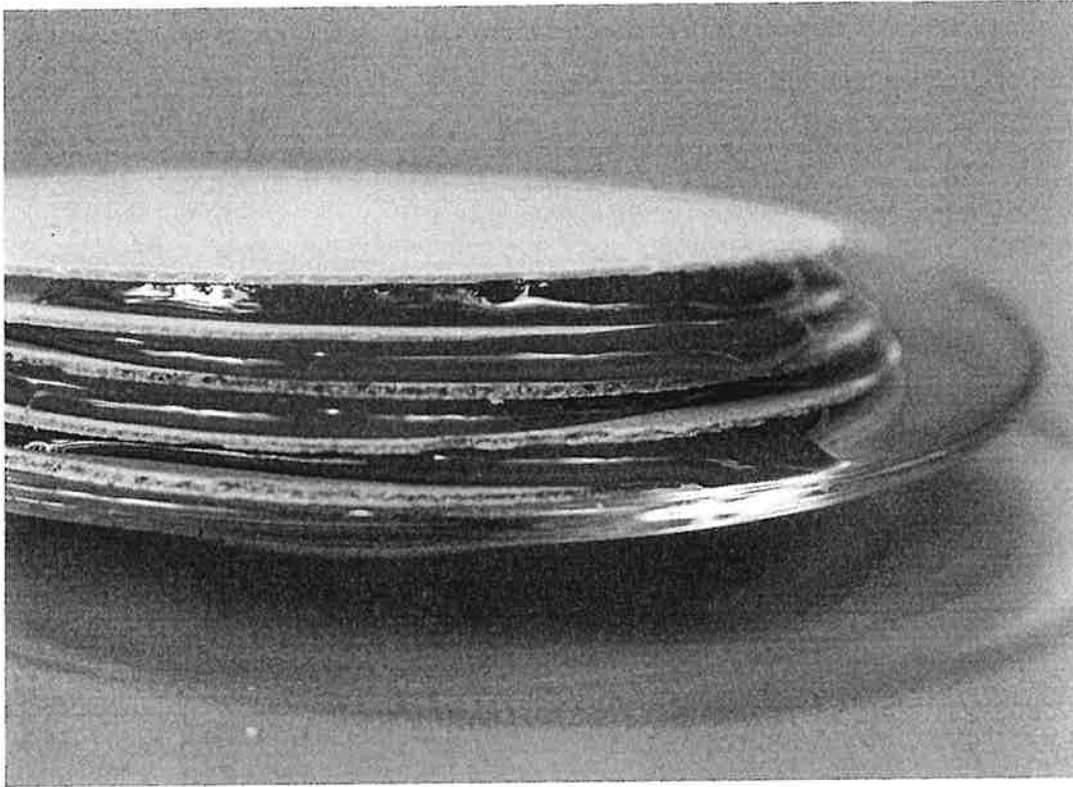


Basbousa is a popular dessert in Egypt. It is a cake made from semolina. Semolina is a flour made from wheat. Semolina is yellow, so the basbousa cake is also yellow. Semolina is also used to make pasta and pizza crust.

Basbousa cakes are covered in syrup. The syrup makes it taste sweet. Some syrups taste like sugar. Other syrups taste like fruits or spices. Orange syrup is very popular in basbousa cake. Another syrup that tastes delicious on basbousa cake is syrup with cinnamon. What kind of syrup would you like on your basbousa cake?

## Colombian Oblea

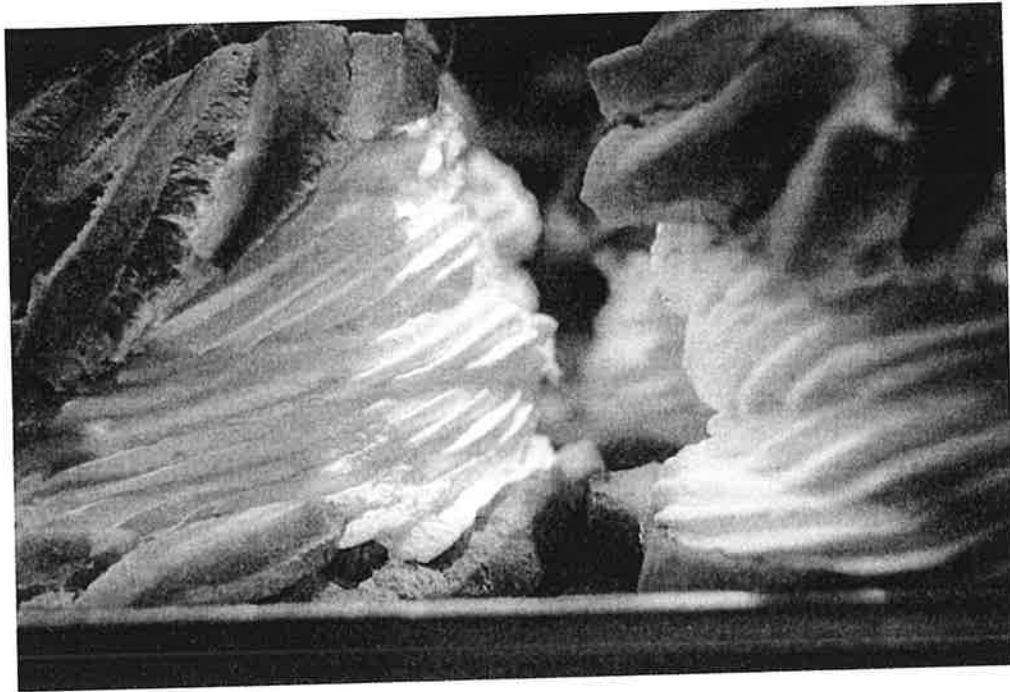
By ReadWorks



Obleas are delicious dessert sandwiches. They are made with large wafers. Wafers are thin and crispy cookies. Caramel and jam are spread inside of the two wafers. Cheese is sometimes added to the oblea too. Do you think that cheese would taste good with caramel and jam? If you said yes, then you should visit Colombia! Many people in Colombia also think it's delicious. If you do not think it would taste good, that is okay. There are many different kinds of obleas. Some of them are filled with fruit. Some of them are filled with cream. What would you like in your oblea sandwich?

## Polish Karpatka

By ReadWorks



People in Poland love to eat karpatka. Karpatka is a delicious dessert. Do you like vanilla? If you said yes, then you would love karpatkas! They are made with pastry and vanilla cream. The cream goes inside the two pastry sheets. These sheets are bumpy. People like to add whipped cream to the dessert. People also like to add white sugar to the top of the karpatka.

Karpatkas are named after the Carpathian Mountains in Poland. People think that the bumps on the karpatka look like mountains. People also think that the white sugar looks like white snow. Do you think that karpatkas look like snowy mountains?

Book of Knowledge  
**Article-A-Day**  
WEEK 8: Desserts from Around the World

Article & Date	We learned and want to remember...

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



**Note to Families:** In handwriting, we have been learning the letters **L**, **I**, and **T**. Review the stroke descriptions below with your child. To reinforce these letters, spend a few moments completing the activity

together. For additional practice, have your child look for last names in the phone book that begin with these letters and write them.

Write each name in the correct column.

**Names:**

**Ivan  
Linus  
Ike**

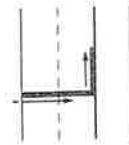
**Tom  
Tess  
Lewis  
Linda  
Ida  
Tanya**

Names that begin with L

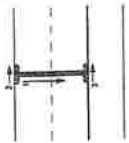
Names that begin with I

Names that begin with T

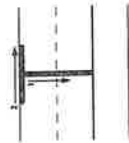
Pull down straight.  
Slide right.



Pull down straight. Lift.  
Slide right. Lift.  
Slide right.



Pull down straight. Lift.  
Slide right.





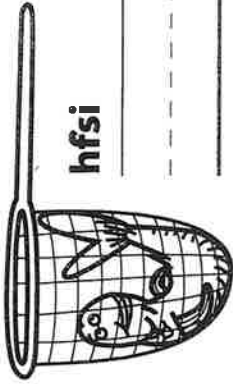
Name: \_\_\_\_\_



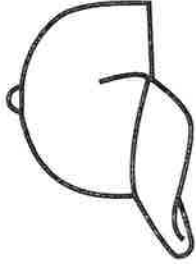
**Note to Families:** In handwriting, we have been learning the letters **n**, **m**, and **h**. Review the stroke descriptions below with your child. To reinforce these letters, spend a few moments completing the activity

together. For additional practice, have your child scramble words that begin with **n**, **m**, and **h** and then unscramble them.

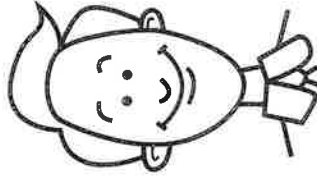
Unscramble the letters to form a word. Write the word.



hfsi



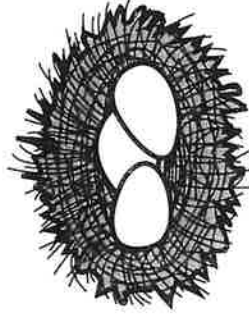
ath



eahd



onom



tсен



Pull down straight.

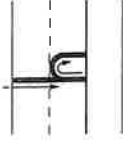
Push up; curve forward; pull down straight.



Pull down straight.

Push up; curve forward; pull down straight.

Push up; curve forward; pull down straight.



Pull down straight.

Push up; curve forward; pull down straight.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



**Note to Families:** In handwriting, we have been learning the letters **B**, **P**, and **R**. Review the stroke descriptions below with your child. To reinforce these

letters, spend a few moments completing the activity together. For additional practice, have your child write a note to a friend.

Address the envelope with the following information:

Bruce Bear

741 Reed Road

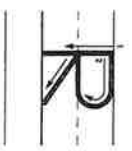
Purple, RI 52933



Pull down straight. Lift.  
Slide right; curve forward; slide left.  
Slide right; curve forward; slide left.



Pull down straight. Lift.  
Slide right; curve forward; slide left.



Pull down straight. Lift.  
Slide right; curve forward; slide left.  
Slant right.

# Dinosaur Pairs - Add to 10

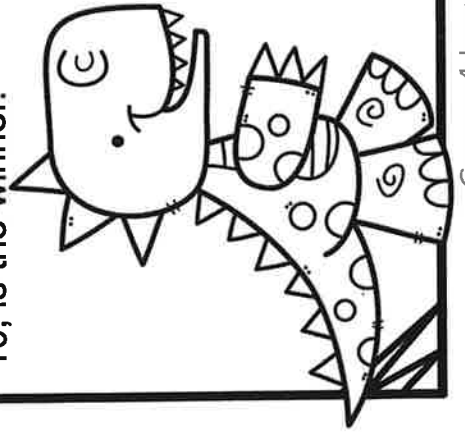
Color two adjoining numbers that add to 10.

a game for 2 players

**Need:** Pencils

Players take turns to color 2 adjoining numbers that add to 10. The numbers must be in squares that are joined along a side. For example – on a turn a player could color 3 and 7 or 6 and 4.

The last player who can color a pair of numbers that add to 10, is the winner.

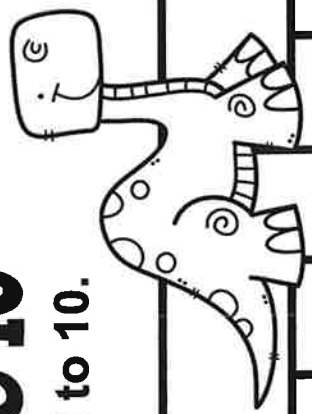
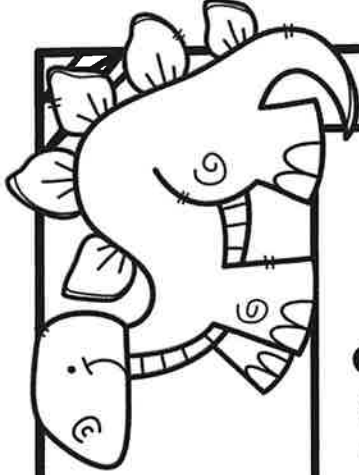
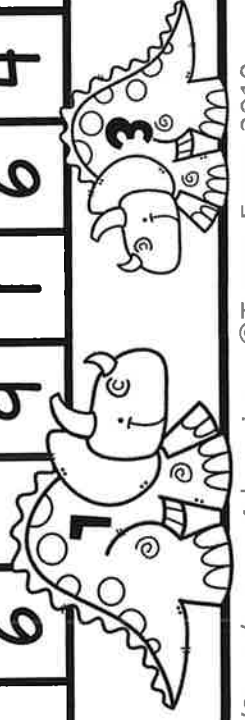


## Game 1

2	5	2	8	2	8
4	5	10	0	4	2
4	6	0	4	6	7
8	4	10	6	5	5
5	1	7	7	3	1
5	9	1	3	2	9
3	7	9	7	8	4
4	3	7	6	4	6

## Game 2

3	9	7	3	2	9
7	4	8	2	8	4
2	6	1	9	4	6
10	0	5	5	6	7
8	6	4	6	0	7
3	5	5	9	10	3
7	3	7	1	9	9
9	1	6	4	8	2



# Bee Pairs - Add to 12

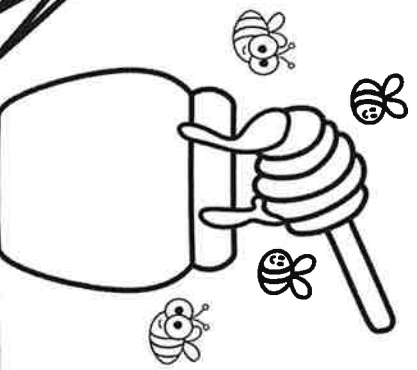
Color two adjoining numbers that add to 12.

a game for 2 players

**Need: Pencils**

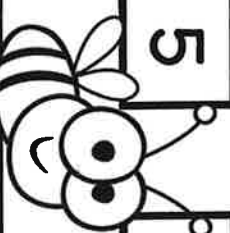
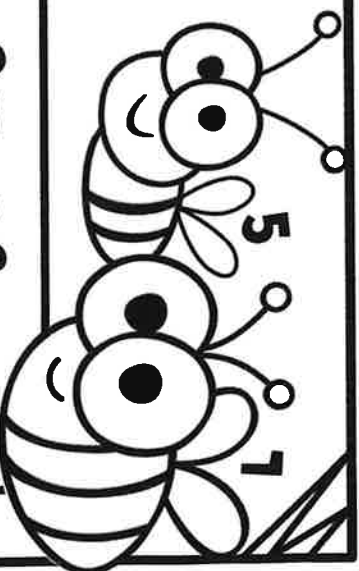
Players take turns to color 2 adjoining numbers that add to 12. The numbers must be in squares that are joined along a side. For example – on a turn a player could color 5 and 7 or 6 and 6.

The last player who can color a pair of numbers that add to 12, is the winner.

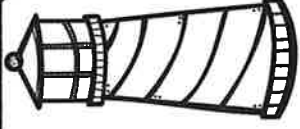


Game 1					
1	2	10	12	6	6
5	8	7	0	10	9
7	4	5	11	1	11
3	8	7	5	11	9
8	4	6	6	9	3
4	6	6	9	3	5
7	1	11	3	4	7
8	9	3	4	8	5

Game 2					
7	5	7	12	2	7
5	10	2	10	10	8
7	2	1	2	6	4
5	1	11	8	6	9
3	9	1	3	9	3
9	8	4	8	4	8
3	11	12	0	6	3
8	6	6	9	3	9



# At Sea Pairs and Trios - Add to 10



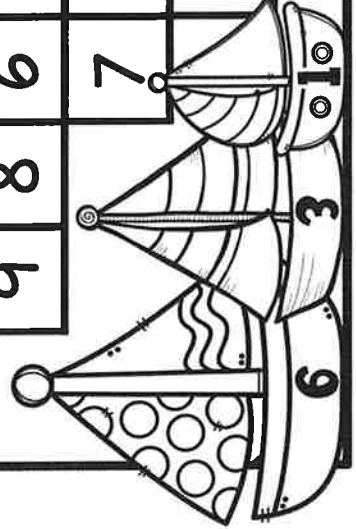
Color any two or three numbers that add to 10.

a game for 2 players    Need: Pencils

Players take turns to color 2 or 3 numbers that add to 10. The numbers can be anywhere on the board and do not have to be in adjoining squares. For example – on a turn a player could color 3 and 7 or 6, 3 and 1. The last player who can color a pair or a trio that adds to 10, is the winner.

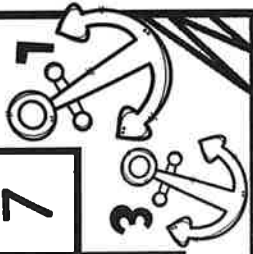
**Game 1**

5	3	3	2	1	4	2	5
7	1	8	9	5	9	2	1
2	2	6	5	1	4	7	3
9	6	2	7	4	3	6	8
	9	8	6	8	5	1	4



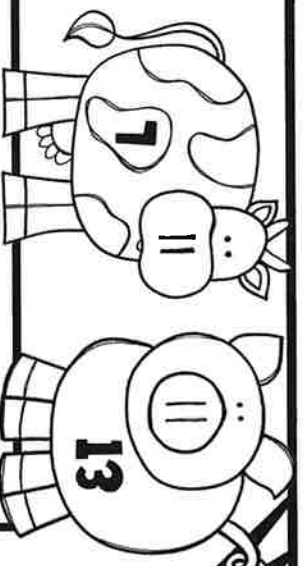
**Game 2**

3	0	9	3	3	4	9	5
8	6	7	4	2	1	5	3
3	6	8	3	9	1	7	1
5	1	4	8	5	5	2	2
4	2	5	6	7	1	9	6
9	2	1	2	6	4	7	
4	7	3	8	7	8		



# Farm Animal Pairs - Add to 20

Color two adjoining numbers that add to 20.



a game for 2 players

**Need: Pencils**

Players take turns to color 2 adjoining numbers that add to 20. The numbers must be in squares that are joined along a side. For example – on a turn a player could color 13 and 7 or 6 and 14.

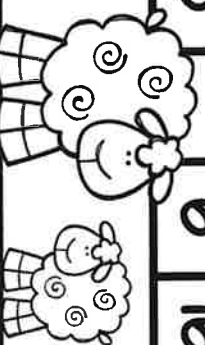
The last player who can color a pair of numbers that add to 20, is the winner.

**Game 1**

8	9	6	2	18	6
9	11	14	10	10	14
11	5	6	12	8	3
6	15	14	8	18	16
17	19	1	12	13	4
3	17	3	13	7	9
4	12	8	7	9	11
16	4	16	9	15	5

**Game 2**

2	3	17	11	9	7
18	10	10	2	11	8
16	4	16	18	9	5
4	6	19	15	5	15
8	12	1	5	17	13
12	6	14	15	3	7
19	1	6	13	7	8
6	16	4	12	8	12



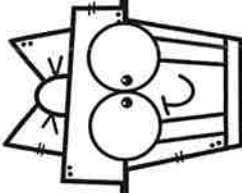
# Present Pairs Find the Difference of 5

Color two adjoining numbers with a difference of 5.

a game for 2 players

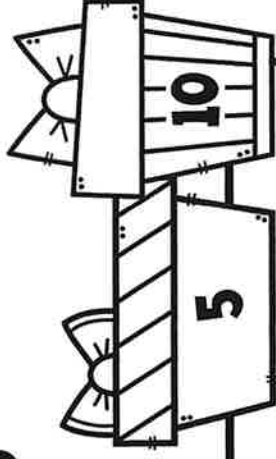
## Need: Pencils

Players take turns to color 2 adjoining numbers with a difference of 5. The numbers must be in squares that are joined along a side. For example – on a turn a player could color 5 and 10 ( $10 - 5 = 5$ ). The last player who can color a pair of numbers with a difference of 5, is the winner.



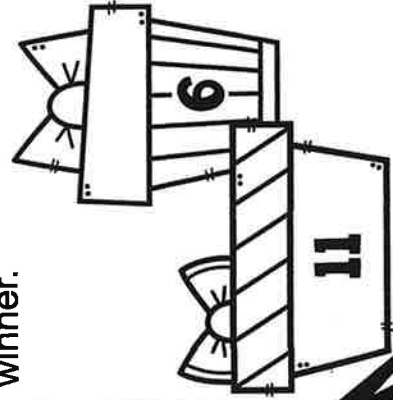
## Game 1

10	8	13	9	14	3
5	3	8	2	7	8
13	5	13	7	12	13
8	9	5	11	2	4
3	14	1	6	7	12
5	10	5	1	4	9
12	15	11	6	9	14
7	2	7	11	6	1



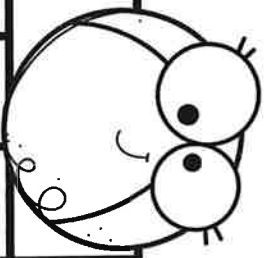
## Game 2

9	14	9	6	11	6
4	13	2	7	12	11
7	8	13	8	7	6
12	6	11	3	12	1
5	1	6	8	3	3
10	5	9	13	8	12
15	10	4	8	13	7
2	4	9	5	7	2



# Beach Ball Pairs Find the Difference of 10

Color two adjoining numbers with a difference of 10.

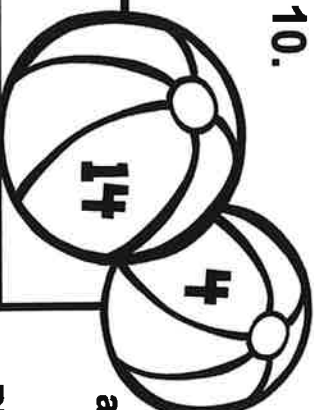


## Game 1

9	18	8	17	16	6
15	5	15	7	5	15
3	13	3	17	7	5
6	11	13	2	12	15
14	1	3	10	0	19
4	10	12	13	19	9
14	20	10	3	9	7
4	3	1	12	2	8

## Game 2

20	16	6	9	11	1
10	12	2	9	1	15
12	2	7	19	5	5
18	8	12	2	12	2
3	18	4	14	2	4
13	8	5	4	14	13
17	7	15	12	2	3
16	6	13	4	3	13



a game for 2 players

### Need: Pencils

Players take turns to color 2 adjoining numbers with a difference of 10. The numbers must be in squares that are joined along a side. For example – on a turn a player could color 14 and 4 ( $14 - 4 = 10$ ). The last player who can color a pair of numbers with a difference of 10, is the winner.

