

2A/2C/2E

WEEK OF 5/4-5/8

Name: _____



Due Friday 5/8

DAILY HOMEWORK

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
Freckle <i>From your teacher</i> 60% minimum for credit	Freckle <i>From your teacher</i> 60% minimum for credit	Freckle <i>From your teacher</i> 60% minimum for credit	Freckle <i>From your teacher</i> 60% minimum for credit
Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials

SPELLING

No Spelling words

WEEKLY OBJECTIVES

- Reading- Text Features, Figurative Language, Make Inferences, Theme
- Vocabulary- Suffixes -ion, -tion, -sion/ Shades of Meaning
- Spelling- Inflections -ed, -ing
- Grammar- Possessive Pronouns

IXL - WQH, 3Y2

Ready - 45 minutes by Monday

REMINDERS

- Spelling Quiz **Friday 5/8**
- Reading Test **Friday 5/15**
- Grammar (IXL) **Friday 5/8**
- Please **UPDATE IPADS**
- Please ensure ipads are fully charged

VOCABULARY

darting- moving from place to place quickly
smothered- thickly covered with something else
nod- moving your head up and down to show that you agree
slippery- wet, smooth and hard to hold
hollered- shout loudly
delight- great joy
fragrant- smells sweet
grunted- a low, deep sound

Pronunciations tell you how to say a word you may not know.

hola [OH-lah]

Graphics are pictures, symbols, or other visuals.



Text Features

Authors choose text and graphic features to help explain ideas or to help readers locate information.

Headings tell what part of a text is about. They can help you find information.



Speech bubbles show what a character is saying, or the character's dialogue.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative language makes writing colorful and interesting, but the words and sentences don't mean exactly what they say!

SIMILE

A simile compares two different things using the word **like** or **as**.

She's as busy as a bee.



HYPERBOLE

A hyperbole is a statement that is so crazy it can't be true.

Her smile was a mile wide.



IDIOM

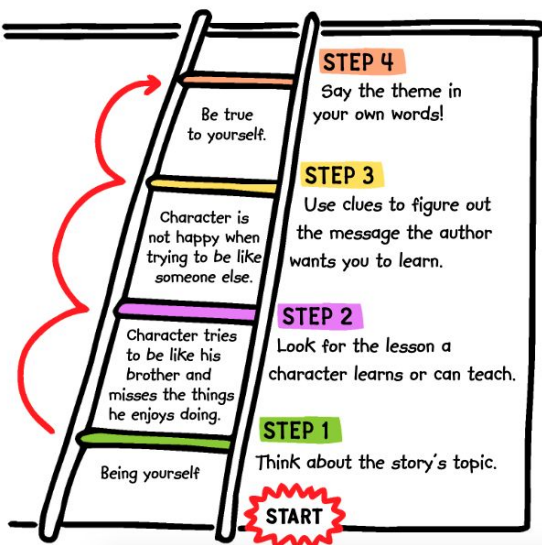
An idiom is a phrase that means something different from its everyday meaning.

It was raining cats and dogs!



THEME

The **topic** is what a story is mostly about. The **theme** is the **moral** or **lesson** the author wants readers to take away from the story.



TIME FOR REVIEW!



Generative Vocabulary 10.3

Suffixes *-ion, -tion, -sion*

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a **base word** that changes its meaning. The suffixes **-ion**, **-tion**, and **-sion** mean "an act of," "a condition of," or "the result of."



- take **action**
- **reduction** of trash
- made a **decision**

Examples

- 1 direct
direct + ion = **direction**
- 2 produce
produce + tion = **production**
- 3 explode
explode + sion = **explosion**
- 4 create
create + ion = **creation**

Grade 2 | Vocabulary

Module 10 • Week 1

Vocabulary Strategy 10.4

Shades of Meaning

Synonyms are words that mean the same or almost the same thing.

Shades of meaning are the small differences in meaning between words that are synonyms.

Examples

- 1 small → tiny → teeny
- 2 full → packed → overflowing
- 3 thin → slender → skinny
- 4 bad → terrible → awful



The pitcher will _____ the ball to get the runner out.

toss → **throw** → **hurl**
(least) (greatest)

Grade 2 | Vocabulary

Module 10 • Week 1

Grammar 2.8.4a

Review Possessive Pronouns

A **possessive pronoun** is a pronoun that shows ownership. The possessive pronouns *my*, *your*, and *her* are used before nouns. The possessive pronouns *mine*, *yours*, and *hers* are used after nouns. *His* can be used before or after nouns.

Pronouns Used Before Nouns	Pronouns Used After Nouns
Jenny sailed her red boat.	The red boat is hers .
Use your crayons to draw.	The crayons are yours .
My shirt is too big.	The big shirt is mine .
Vince lifted his heavy backpack.	The heavy backpack is his .

Grade 2 | Grammar Mini-lessons

Nouns and Pronouns • Possessive Pronouns

- 1 I walked around my block.
- 2 Mrs. Jones was working in her yard.
- 3 Tyler bounced his ball in the driveway.

A **possessive pronoun** tells who or what owns something.

mine his hers ours yours theirs

Clark's bike is red.

His is red.

The children's toys are old.

Theirs are old.

Millie's skates are green.

Hers are green.

Clark's and my bikes are fast.

Ours are fast.

Look at the underlined word or words. Then circle the possessive pronoun that refers to them. The first one has been done for you.

1. Ray's and my mittens were lost at the park. A big dog took **ours**.
2. The snow got inside Lina's boots. Hers were wet.
3. We used Uncle Mack's hat. His looks good on the snowman.
4. All of the children's hats were warm. Theirs were made by Grandma.
5. Ivy's new vest is blue. Ivy wears hers all the time.
6. Ezra's jeans are not dry. Mom just washed his.
7. The girls' socks are pink. Theirs came in a pink box.
8. Leon and Ray, look under the bush for your mittens. I saw yours there.



A **possessive pronoun** tells who or what owns something. Some possessive pronouns follow the words **is** or **are**.

mine his hers ours yours theirs

The book is **Elliott's**.
The book is **his**.

The newspaper is **Mom's**.
The newspaper is **hers**.

The pencils are **Elliott's and Mom's**.
The pencils are **theirs**.

The puzzles are **Elliott's and mine**.
The puzzles are **ours**.

Complete each sentence with the correct pronoun from the word box.

theirs ours mine hers yours his

1. Carla says this phone is _____.
2. I say the workbook is _____.
3. Luis and I say the picture is _____.
4. Penny, I think this backpack is _____.
5. Tyson says the football is _____.
6. Children from Room 15 say these jump ropes are _____.



Write two sentences with a pronoun from the word box.

7. _____

8. _____

Module 10 Week 1 Practice

Read the selection and answer the questions.

Making a Sandwich

What You Need

Making a sandwich is easy and fun. You will need bread, peanut butter, and jelly. You can also use a plate and a knife to help you prepare your sandwich.

Steps to Make It

First, place two slices of bread on a plate. Next, spread peanut butter on one slice of bread. Then, spread jelly on the other slice. Be sure to spread it evenly so every bite tastes good.

Enjoy Your Food

Finally, put the two slices together to make your sandwich. Press them lightly so they stay together. Now your sandwich is ready to eat. It is a quick and tasty snack you can enjoy anytime.

Sam's Drawing

Sam loved to draw, but his pictures were messy. He felt sad when he saw other students making neat drawings. His teacher told him to keep practicing. Sam worked hard and drew every day after school. Soon, his drawings became neat and colorful, and Sam felt proud of his work.

1. Under which heading would you find what to do first?
 - A. What You Need
 - B. Steps to Make It
 - C. Enjoy Your Food
 - D. Healthy Snacks

2. What does the word spread mean in the passage?

- A. to eat quickly
- B. to cover something
- C. to throw away
- D. to mix together

3. What is the passage mostly about?

- A. why people eat sandwiches
- B. how to make a sandwich
- C. where to buy food
- D. who makes sandwiches

4. What is the story mostly about?

- A. Sam going to school
- B. Sam learning to draw better
- C. Sam's teacher helping
- D. Sam drawing one picture

5. Why does Sam feel sad at first?

- A. he is tired
- B. his drawings are messy
- C. he lost his pencil
- D. he finished early

6. Why does Sam feel proud at the end?

- A. he wins a prize
- B. his drawings improve
- C. he goes home early
- D. he buys new crayons