# Grade 2 Home Learning Schedule
**March 17 - April 3, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Completed</th>
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</table>
| March 17 (Day 1) | • “Seeds Get Around”  
                     • Hula Hoop Subtraction  
                     • Lexia (complete minutes) |           |
| March 18 (Day 2) | • “Busy, Busy Hospital”  
                     • Subtraction Worksheet  
                     • Imagine Math (3 lessons) |           |
| March 19 (Day 3) | • “Abe Lincoln’s Cabin”  
                     • Subtraction Word Problems  
                     • Finish Lexia and IM |           |
| March 23-27 (Spring Break) | • Lexia (complete minutes)  
                        • Imagine Math (3 lessons) |           |
| March 30 (Day 4) | • “Bullet Trains”  
                     • 2-Step Addition/Subtraction Word Problems  
                     • Lexia (complete minutes) |           |
| March 31 (Day 5) | • “Native Americans”  
                     • 2-Step Addition/Subtraction Word Problems  
                     • Imagine Math (2 lessons) |           |
| April 1 (Day 6)  | • “Turn on the Tap”  
                     • Lesson 16- Length and Measurement Tools |           |
| April 2 (Day 7)  | • “The Snow Storm”  
                     • Lesson 16- Measure with Tiles and Rulers  
                     • Imagine Math (1 lesson) |           |
| April 3 (Day 8)  | • “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”  
                     • Lesson 18- Measurement with Different Rulers |           |
Completion of the following items will determine incentives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Math</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Lexia Core5- I need to complete <strong>all</strong> my minutes each week.</td>
<td>• I need to complete <strong>3 lessons</strong> on Imagine Math each week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Usernames and Passwords can be found in your child’s binder.

**For Practice:**

- RAZ-kids
- Edmentum- Reading
- Read a nonfiction book of your choice. Use the questions attached to help guide your reading
- 3-digit subtraction with regrouping/masurement
- Word Problems
- Edmentum Math

Spring Break!
NON-FICTION (REAL) STORIES

Before reading:
- What is the title of this story? What clues does the title give you about the story?
- Who is the author? What does the author do? Who is the illustrator? What does the illustrator do?
- What do you think you will learn by reading this story?

During reading:
- Are there any bold words? Why? What information does this add?
- How do the pictures or illustrations help you understand the words?
- How are the captions (text by pictures or charts) helpful when reading this story?

After reading:
- What is this story mainly about?
- Why is this topic important?
- Why did the author write this story?
- What was the most interesting thing to you about this topic?
- How has the author made it easy for you to find information (through table of contents, headings, charts, etc.)?
Read the article. Then answer the questions that follow.

Just like animals, plants and trees have a life cycle, or changes they make as they grow. All plants start out as seeds. But different seeds have different ways of getting to a place where they will change and grow.

Seeds Get Around

by Kate Hofmann, Ranger Rick

1 How do plants get to new places to grow? With help from bunches of seeds on the go!

2 Seeds are travelers. How many of these different kinds of seed-travelers can you find?

Nutty Ones

3 Squirrels spend lots of time collecting acorns and other nuts. Often a squirrel comes back for a nut it has buried. But sometimes it forgets—and then the lucky seed is already planted and ready to sprout!

4 Find a tree full of nuts. Count how many squirrels are busy with the harvest. Are any burying nuts in the ground?

Shooters

5 The small seeds of jewelweed, witch hazel, and violets grow inside little pods that squeeze them tight. When the time is right, the dry pods pop open—surprise!—and shoot the seeds through the air.

6 Touch one of these seedpods. If it's just-right ripe, watch the seeds fly!
Hitchhikers

7 The seeds of burdock, sticktights, and certain other plants are called burs. Burs have tiny hooks that grab on to the fur of animals that pass by. This free ride may carry the seeds for miles.

8 Have burs come home stuck to you? Or to your dog?

Floaters

9 Water is almost always going somewhere. Seeds that float can bob all the way to a new home. Coconuts are famous for long-distance drifting, but many seeds use water to move.

10 Can you find a seed that floats? Toss it in some water and see if it works as a boat!

Parachuters

11 Some seeds have fine, silky hairs. These hairs can catch a breeze and carry the seeds through the air. Dandelions, milkweeds, and other plants use these "parachutes" to drift.
Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. How do jewelweed, witch hazel, and violets travel to a new place?
   A. Squirrels bury their seeds and forget them.
   B. Dry pods shoot their seeds into the air.
   C. The seeds float in the water of a stream.
   D. Their hairs help them fly in the breeze.

2. Floaters and parachuters both travel without help from animals. How does each type of seed get carried? Write your answers in the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Floaters Get Carried</th>
<th>How Parachuters Get Carried</th>
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3. Why can some seeds called burs stick to the fur of animals?
   A. Burs have tiny hooks.
   B. Burs have a sticky glue.
   C. Burs have magnets.
   D. Burs have arms.

4. How are all of the seeds in this article alike?
   A. They can all fly through the air.
   B. They can all stick to other things.
   C. They can all travel from place to place.
   D. They can all float down a river.

Self Check: Go back and see what you can check off on the Self Check on page 1.
Hula Hoop Subtraction

Subtract using **regrouping**. Show your work!

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

Busy, Busy Hospital
by Tiffany Gibson

1 A hospital is a busy, busy place. It may even seem confusing at first. People in need of a doctor’s care—the patients—check in. Some visitors stroll through the halls. Others talk quietly in waiting areas. Meanwhile, doctors, nurses, and other hospital workers move calmly from job to job. They know just what to do. They want to give sick or hurt patients the care they need.

2 The hospital medical staff is made up of teams of doctors and nurses. Doctors must examine patients to find out how best to care for them. They check each patient’s temperature and heartbeat. They also ask lots of questions. Then doctors think up plans to make each patient better. The plans may include special medicine, treatments, or even an operation. Often, a patient must stay in the hospital for a few days.

3 Nurses care for patients who are in the hospital. Some nurses use their skills to help doctors with operations or treatments. Others carry out the doctors’ plans. They make sure patients improve each day. They check that the patients are getting better with the right care and medicine.
It takes many kinds of workers to run a hospital.

4 Other workers help the hospital run smoothly. To find out about broken bones, some workers give X-rays. Others carry out tests to find out why a patient is ill. Some workers make healthy meals or keep hospital rooms germ-free. And still others keep files about the doctors’ plans for the patients.

5 Hospital workers do many different jobs, but they all work together. And they work hard! Their goal is to give all patients the care they need to get better.

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1 What is the meaning of the word “patients” in paragraph 1?
   A people who need a doctor’s care
   B people who treat the sick or hurt
   C people who work in hospitals
   D people who visit sick friends
2. What is the meaning of the words "medical staff" in paragraph 2?
   A. people who keep files of plans
   B. people who treat the sick
   C. people who keep things clean
   D. people who prepare meals

3. Read this sentence from paragraph 2 of the passage.

   **Doctors must examine patients to find out how best to care for them.**

   What does the word "examine" mean?
   A. make plans for
   B. do surgery on
   C. give medicine to
   D. check over carefully

4. In paragraph 3, the author says, "They make sure patients improve each day." What does the word "improve" mean? Write a sentence from the passage that gives a clue about the meaning of the word "improve." Then tell what you think the word "improve" means.

   What the word "improve" means:

   [Sentence from passage]

   [Your answer]

   [Self Check] Go back and see what you can check off on the Self Check on page 89.
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</table>
Read the article. Then answer the questions that follow it.

Abe Lincoln's Cabin

from Scholastic News

1 Long ago, Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States. He was born in a small, one-room log cabin. His family built it themselves. Let's go inside and see what it was like.

Water Bucket and Ax

2 Young Abe had many chores to do. He had to get water for his family. They needed water for washing, drinking, and watering plants. Abe used a bucket to get water from a stream.

3 Abe had another job. He chopped wood with an ax. His family used the wood for fences and firewood.

Spinning Wheel

4 In Abe's time, people made their own clothes. Abe's mother used a spinning wheel. She put cotton on the wheel and turned the wheel. The cotton stretched out and became thread. She used the thread to make clothes for the whole family.
Slate and Books

Abe learned how to read and write in the cabin. He wrote on a small chalkboard called a slate. He wrote with chalk.

Abe loved to read. He would walk miles to borrow books. When he carried his books back to the cabin, he tied them together using leather straps. One of his favorite books was about George Washington.

Games

Have you ever heard of jacks? Some people play jacks today. Children also played it in Abe's time. They played a game called cup and ball too. They would try to swing the ball into the cup.

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Which information can you find under the subheading "Spinning Wheel"?
   A. what kind of clothes people wore in Abe's time
   B. how Abe's mother used a spinning wheel to make thread
   C. how many times Abe's mother used a spinning wheel
   D. why people made their own clothes in Abe's time
2. Which text feature would help you find facts about how Abe learned to read and write?
   A. the subheading “Slate and Books”
   B. the subheading “Games”
   C. the caption “A spinning wheel from Abe’s time”
   D. the caption “A ball and jacks”

3. Which do you learn from the caption under the first photo on page 104?
   A. how a spinning wheel works
   B. in what state Abe lived
   C. when Abe was born
   D. what chores Abe had

4. What can you learn by reading the paragraphs under the subheading “Water Bucket and Ax”? Write two things these paragraphs tell you about Abe.

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
Word Problems: Subtraction

Read the word problem. Write the correct equation. Show your work as you solve the equation.

1. There are 437 girls and 282 boys in the soccer league. How many more girls than boys are there in the league?

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   437 \\
   - 282 \\
   \hline
   \end{array} \]

2. Coach Lion ordered 528 small jerseys and 191 large jerseys for the league. How many more players wear small jerseys than large ones?

3. There are 671 people watching the soccer game. 482 of them are adults. How many kids are watching the soccer game?

4. Tobi sold 253 bottles of water and 178 juice boxes. How many more bottles of water than juice boxes did Tobi sell?

5. Coach Lion had 925 tickets to sell to the next game. If 349 people have bought tickets, how many does the coach have left?

6. The league has given away 309 pennants. All but 67 were given away to adults. How many kids were given pennants?

Show your work!
Bullet Trains by Tiffany Gibson

Introduction

People travel from place to place in many different ways. Some ride the bus. Others drive a car. This book explores another kind of transportation: bullet trains!

Bullet trains are the fastest trains in the world. Hop on board and hang on tight! This book shares facts about modern bullet trains. Discover which countries and cities use bullet trains today. Find out how fast a bullet train can go. Learn how the trains are made and how they can move so fast. See how many people ride the train each year. You can even learn what energy source bullet trains use.

Index

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<th>Countries with bullet trains</th>
<th>Energy source, 12</th>
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<td>Number of trains, 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>China, 6–9</td>
<td>Running a train, 3–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan, 3–4, 10–11</td>
<td>Speed, 6, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom, 2</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hints

Look for the topic "energy source" in the index.

Find the word "China" under the word "Countries" in the index. Which page number is listed next to "China"?

Find the word "Speed" in the index. Which page numbers are listed next to it? Is the number 10 listed?

Use the Hints on this page to help you answer the questions.

1. Read the sentence from the passage.

   You can even learn what energy source bullet trains use.

   On which page can you find information about the kind of energy bullet trains use?
   A. page 5
   B. page 7
   C. page 10
   D. page 12

2. Look at the index. On which page can you find more information about bullet trains in China?
   A. page 2
   B. page 5
   C. page 6
   D. page 10

3. Would you be able to find key facts on page 10 about the speed of bullet trains? How can you tell?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
<table>
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<th>TWO-STEP ADDITION &amp; SUBTRACTION WORD PROBLEMS CHECK-IN</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Directions</strong>: Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>This morning, there were 26 fish in an aquarium and 32 fish in the other aquarium. At noon, 11 fish were sold. How many fish are left in the aquariums?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>There are 52 cars in the movie theater parking lot. 12 more cars parked in the parking lot before the movie started, but 3 cars left. How many cars are in the parking lot?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>There are 44 people on the train. At the first stop, 16 more people got on the train. 9 people got off the train. How many people are on the train?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>There were 18 volleyballs in the bag. There were 13 volleyballs in the basket. 10 balls were used for practice. How many volleyballs were not used?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>My mom baked 36 cookies for the bake sale. I baked 24 cookies. My brother ate 5 cookies. How many cookies are there for the bake sale?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Read the article. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Native American Inventions**

*from* Scholastic News

1. There are many different groups of Native Americans. Look at all the things they invented!

2. Have you seen a coat like this before? It is a parka. It has a warm, furry hood. Native Americans were the first to make parkas. What else did they invent?

**Maple Syrup**

3. Native Americans were the first to get syrup from maple trees. They let the sap of the maple tree drip into pails. Then, they boiled the sap until it turned into syrup.

**Hammocks**

4. The Native Americans who invented hammocks lived on hot islands. It is easy to keep cool on a hammock.
Lacrosse

5 Have you ever seen people play lacrosse? Native Americans invented this sport. It is played all over the world. Players throw and catch a ball with special sticks.

Kayaks

6 The Native Americans who invented kayaks lived by the water. Kayaks are a great way to travel over water. Today, people love to race kayaks. It is even a sport in the Olympics!

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1 What is the focus of paragraph 2?
   A types of warm coats
   B where Native Americans live
   C how to invent things
   D what a parka is
2. What is paragraph 5 **mostly** about?
   A. the rules of lacrosse
   B. where lacrosse is played
   C. how lacrosse is played
   D. how lacrosse was invented

3. What is the main topic of the article?
   A. things that Native Americans invented
   B. where hammocks were first made
   C. how to get maple syrup from a tree
   D. what kayaks have been used for

4. Look at the answer you chose for question 3. Write **two** details from the article that tell about the main topic.

   One detail from the article that tells about the main topic:
   ____________________________

   Another detail from the article that tells about the main topic:
   ____________________________
### Two-Step Addition & Subtraction Word Problems Check-In

**Directions:** Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Jeremiah's class collected 61 cans for the food drive. Jennifer's class collected 73 cans. 14 cans fell off the table and had to be thrown away. How many cans did they have left?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. McKenzie had 50 dollars. She spent 37 dollars. Then she earned 20 more dollars. How many dollars does she have?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. There were 27 pieces of candy in the bag. The boy bought 14 more pieces of candy. He ate 12 pieces. How much candy does he have left?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Mickey earned 92 points in his game. The second time he played it, he lost 43 points. Then he earned 75 points. How many points does Mickey have?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. There were 94 people at the football game. 34 more people came to watch the game. 16 people left early. How many people were at the football game?</td>
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Read these two articles about using water. Use the Study Buddy and Close Reading to guide your reading.

**Turn On the Tap**

_by Marisa Wollcot_

1. Turn on the tap, and out pours fresh, clean water. But where does it come from? In many places, water is pumped from lakes and rivers or from underground wells or to treatment plants. There, it is cleaned to make it safe to drink. Then pipes carry clean water into our homes.

2. Water is important to people—we need it to live! To stay healthy, we drink it every day. We also use it to get clean and to wash away germs. We think there will always be plenty of water when we need it, but that may not be true.

3. In the past, people wasted water. Water was polluted with harmful things, such as garbage and oil.

4. We must protect our water. To make sure we have fresh water in the future, everyone must help today. So, be sure to use water wisely!

**Close Reading**

What important points does the author make in this article?

_Underline_ two sentences that make important points.
Fresh Water  
by Seamus Langworthy

1. Fresh water is more precious than gold. Without it, Earth would have no plants, no animals, no people. We should always treat water with care.

2. But we put harmful things into our water. Dirty water from homes and factories flows from pipes into rivers and streams. Ships dump garbage and oil into lakes.

3. Cities clean this dirty water. They add chemicals that kill the harmful germs. Now the water that comes from the tap is pure and safe to drink.

4. But keeping water pure is a big job, and you can help. How? The less water we use, the better. So take shorter showers, and don’t leave the tap running when you don’t need to. Don’t throw garbage into streams or lakes. If you see garbage, throw it away. Help keep our water pure and safe for us all to enjoy.
Part 4: Guided Practice

Use the Hints on this page to help you answer the questions.

1. Which important point can you find in both passages?
   A. Drinking water comes from lakes and rivers.
   B. People wasted water in the past.
   C. Chemicals help make water safe to drink.
   D. We need to be careful about how we use water.

2. Which idea is in "Turn On the Tap" but not in "Fresh Water"?
   A. Keeping garbage out of streams and lakes is one way to help.
   B. People think there will always be enough water.
   C. Cities clean up much of our dirty water.
   D. You should always throw garbage away.

3. Read this sentence from "Turn On the Tap."

   **Water is important to people—we need it to live!**

   Write a sentence from "Fresh Water" that makes this same point.

   _______________________________________________________

   _______________________________________________________

   _______________________________________________________

   _______________________________________________________
Prerequisite: How do you measure length correctly?

Study the example showing how to explain a measuring error. Then solve Problems 1–5.

Example

Lev says this string is 3 paper clips long.
Do you agree?
Why or why not?

No, the string needs to be placed at the edge of the first paper clip, not in the middle.

1. Juan used these paper clips to measure the pencil. What did he do wrong?

2. Callie says this ribbon is 4 paper clips long. Do you agree? Why or why not?
Solve.

3. Jill says this marker is 6 tiles long. Do you agree? Why or why not?

4. Sean says this crayon is 7 tiles long. Do you agree? Why or why not?

5. Circle the picture that shows the correct way to measure the piece of string.
The Snowstorm  by Annika Pedersen

1. The wind blew hard, shaking the barn. Outside, the falling snow whipped this way and that. Inside, Greta and her mother counted the sheep they had just brought down from the mountain. One of the sheep was missing, but which one? They saw that Lizzie, one of the new lambs, had been left behind.

2. Greta and her mother started back up the mountain to look for her, but there wasn't much time. Already, they could hardly see a thing in the heavy, blowing snow. "Lizzie! Lizzie!" they called out.

3. At last, they heard her crying back baa-aa-aa! They had found Lizzie, but now they were lost. How would they find their way home? Their whole world had gone white!

4. Then Greta saw a stream nearby. The blinding snow was still melting in it! She and her mother could follow the stream's twisting dark line down the mountain. It would lead them back to the gate near their barn.

5. Greta held the little lamb tight. Soon, everyone would be safe at home.
Use the Hints on this page to help you answer the questions.

1. Why is finding the lost lamb a challenge for Greta and her mother?
   A. They are not really sure the lamb is still up there.
   B. They know they will be in great danger from the storm.
   C. They have already climbed the mountain once and are worn out.
   D. They are afraid to leave the sheep alone in the barn.

2. Which best tells about the challenge that Greta and her mother must face after they find Lizzie?
   A. They can't get Lizzie to stop crying baa-aa-aa.
   B. They are getting very cold from the wind and snow.
   C. They have to make sure there aren't any other lost sheep.
   D. They can't see how to get back home in the snowstorm.

3. How does Greta respond to the challenge of being lost in the snowstorm? On the lines below, tell what she sees in the storm and how it will help her, her mother, and Lizzie.
Measure with Tiles and Rulers

Study the example showing how to measure with tiles and rulers. Then solve Problems 1–7.

Example

What is the length of the crayon?

![Centimeter tiles and ruler]

The length of the crayon is 5 centimeters.

1. Cai used 1-centimeter tiles to measure the length of a piece of string. How many tiles did he use? 

2. Each tile is 1 centimeter long. What is the length of the string? _______ centimeters

3. Cai used a centimeter ruler to check the length.

What is the length of the string?
Solve.

4. Emma used 1-inch tiles to measure the length of a piece of yarn. How many tiles did she use? ______

5. Each tile is 1 inch long. What is the length of the yarn? ______ inches

6. Then Emma used an inch ruler to check the length.

What is the length of the yarn? _______

7. Gus used 1-inch tiles and a ruler to measure the length of the pencil below.

What is the length of the pencil? _________
Look at the example. Underline a part that you think makes it a good answer.

Example
Bay used 1-centimeter tiles and a strip of paper to make the centimeter ruler below.

```
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Bay wrote, My ruler is 11 centimeters long. What did Bay do right? What did she do wrong?

Use pictures, words, or numbers to explain.

Bay put the tiles above the paper strip. She lined up the tiles without any spaces between them and without the tiles on top of each other. She marked the beginning of the first tile on the paper strip. She also marked the end of each tile on the paper strip. All of that was correct.

Bay’s only mistake was that she wrote 1 under the first mark. She should have written 0.

```
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

Then she would see that her ruler is 10 centimeters long.
Solve the problem. Use what you learned from the example.

Jim used 1-inch tiles and a strip of paper to make the inch ruler below.

```
0  1  2  3  4
inches
```

Jim wrote, My ruler is 4 inches long.

What did Jim do right? What did he do wrong?

Use pictures, words, or numbers to explain.

Did you . . .
• explain what Jim did right?
• explain what Jim did wrong?
• use pictures, words, or numbers?
Read the fable. Use the Study Buddy and the Close Reading to guide your reading.

**The Boy Who Cried Wolf**

*an Aesop fable*

1. Long ago, a boy sat watching a farmer's sheep. The boy was bored, so he decided to play a trick. "Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!" he shouted. "A wolf is chasing the sheep!"
2. The villagers came running to help the boy, but instead of a wolf, they found the boy laughing. "There is really no wolf! I fooled you to make you come," he said.
3. "Never cry 'wolf' when there is no wolf," the angry villagers said, and they returned to the village.
4. The boy quickly grew bored again. "Wolf!" he shouted. "A wolf is chasing the sheep!"
5. Again the villagers came running. They were very angry to find that the boy had tricked them again.
6. At the end of the day, the boy saw a real wolf. "Wolf!" he shouted. "There's a wolf after the sheep!" But no one came, and the boy ran to the village crying.
7. "There was a wolf, and no one came!" he said.
8. "We didn't believe you," the villagers said. "No one believes a liar, even when he tells the truth."

**Close Reading**

How do the villagers feel the second time the boy cries "wolf"? **Circle** the words that tell you.

Which sentences near the end of the story tell its moral? **Draw a star** by a sentence that tells what moral the story teaches.
Hints
Does the boy really see a wolf at first? Look back at paragraph 1 to see why he cries “wolf.”

How would many people feel if someone played the same trick on them twice?

Why didn’t the villagers believe the boy when the wolf really came?

Use the Hints to help you answer the questions.

1. What makes the boy cry “wolf” the first time?
   A. He thinks he sees a wolf chasing the sheep.
   B. He hopes he can get a real wolf to come.
   C. He wants to play a joke on the villagers.
   D. He feels afraid watching the sheep by himself.

2. What do the villagers do when the boy cries “wolf” the second time?
   A. They get angry at the boy for tricking them again.
   B. They laugh at being fooled twice by the boy’s trick.
   C. They look all over for the wolf but cannot find him.
   D. They stay in the village because they don’t believe him.

3. Read this sentence from the story.
   “No one believes a liar, even when he tells the truth.”

Give one detail from the story that helps explain why this sentence tells the moral, or central message.

_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
Prerequisite: How do you measure length with rulers that have different units?

Study the example showing how to measure length with a ruler. Then solve Problems 1–5.

Example
What is the length of the key in inches?

- Make sure one edge of the key is lined up at 0 on the ruler.
- Read the number lined up with the other edge of the key.
- Check the unit on the ruler. It is inches. → The key is 2 inches long.

1 What is the length of the fork in inches? _____ inches

2 What is the length of the stick in centimeters? _____ centimeters
Solve.

3. How long is the leaf in centimeters? ________ centimeters

4. Chaz used the ruler below to measure a crayon. He says the crayon has a length of 3 centimeters. What did Chaz do wrong?

5. Lexi used the ruler below to measure the hair clip. She says the hair clip is 6 centimeters long. What did Lexi do wrong?
Compare Units of Measure

Study the example showing how to measure an object in inches and centimeters. Then solve Problems 1–8.

Example
How long is the ribbon in centimeters and in inches?

It is 5 centimeters long.

It is about 2 inches long.

Inches are longer than centimeters. So it takes fewer inches to measure the length of the ribbon.

Use this pencil for Problems 1 and 2.

1. The pencil is ______ centimeters long.

2. The pencil is about ______ inches long.

3. Does it take fewer centimeters or inches to measure the length of the pencil? Why?
Solve.

Use this crayon for Problems 4 and 5.

4 The crayon is ______ centimeters long.

5 The crayon is about ______ inches long.

6 Does it take more centimeters or inches to measure the length of the crayon? Why?

7 Would it take fewer glue sticks or pennies to measure the length of a book? Circle the correct answer.

8 Would it take more spoons or hair clips to measure the length of a table? Circle the correct answer.
Look at the example. Underline a part that you think makes it a good answer.

**Example**

Rita measures the length of a marker.

![Rita's marker measurement](image)

Which unit do you need more of to measure the length of Rita’s marker?

Circle the correct answer.

**centimeters**  **inches**

Explain your answer.

Possible explanation: A centimeter is shorter than an inch. You need more centimeters than inches to measure the same length.
Solve the problem. Use what you learned from the example.

Adar measures the length of a bookmark.

Which unit do you need fewer of to measure the length of Adar's bookmark?
Circle the correct answer.

centimeters  inches

Explain your answer.