



CLASSROOM CONNECTIONS

GRADE

2



- Math
- Science
- Language Arts
- Reading
- Answer Key



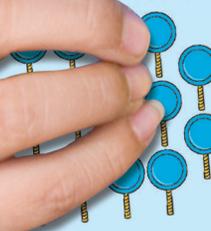
Bringing second-grade subjects together through skill-based learning

Predicting Outcomes

Antonyms

Math

Number of lollipops even or odd?



Language Arts

Math

Language Arts

Antonyms

Extra Credit

Science

Science

Predicting Outcomes

Extra Credit

Introduction

Welcome to *Classroom Connections*!

Classroom Connections is a unique series that shows your second grader how math, language arts, and science can all be tied together! Math isn't just math and language arts isn't just language arts – skills for these subjects can be connected across the learning spectrum, and with *Classroom Connections*, we'll show you how!

Vowel Sounds

Math
Byron has 4 dimes and 5 pennies.
Draw another way to show the amount of money that Byron has.

Language Arts
Circle each picture whose name has a short vowel sound. **Hint:** There may be more than one!

Science
Fill in the missing vowels.
1. Water is a l... au... d...
...ce,

Extra Credit
Write your full name below.
Say your name out loud. How many different vowel sounds do you hear?

Vowel Sounds

This traditional math activity involving money is followed up with a question about vowel sounds. While your child is learning math, he or she can also be reviewing language arts skills.

When you think about learning vowel sounds, you probably think about language arts. This language arts section includes a traditional vowel sound learning activity.

This science activity asks children to fill in missing vowels, while simultaneously teaching about solids, liquids, and gases, which is a grade-appropriate science topic.

Each page also includes extension activities, tips, or hints related to the skill to encourage additional learning off the page. These activities challenge your child to apply classroom skills to what he or she may be learning in real-life situations.

Classroom Connections is divided into two sections: Language Arts and Math. In the Language Arts section, children will review the following topics and how they can be applied to Math and Science:

- Vowel Sounds
- Nouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Compound Words
- Sentences
- Reading Comprehension
- Context Clues
- Sequencing
- Synonyms
- Antonyms
- Predicting Outcomes
- Following Directions
- Homophones
- Commas

For a brief review of these skills, turn to page 6.

In the Math section, children will review the following topics and how they can be applied to Language Arts and Science:

- Shapes
- Money
- Time
- Measurement
- Skip Counting
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Place Value
- Graphing
- Fractions
- Greater Than/Less Than

For a brief review of these skills, turn to page 113.

Give your child the building blocks he or she needs for school success with the fun cross-curricular practice in this workbook. Grab a pencil, and get going!

Language Arts Skills Introduction

This Language Arts section will address the following skills that second graders need to know:

Vowel Sounds

Vowels are the letters **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**. These letters can make both short and long vowel sounds. **Short a** makes the sound of **a** in **cat**. **Short e** makes the sound of **e** in **hen**. **Short i** makes the sound of **i** in **mitt**. **Short o** makes the sound of **o** in **box**. **Short u** makes the sound of **u** in **cup**. Long vowel sounds say their own name. For example, **long a** makes the sound of **a** in **cake**. **Long e** makes the sound of **e** in **seed**. **Long i** makes the sound of **i** in **kite**. **Long o** makes the sound of **o** in **rope**. **Long u** makes the sound of **u** in **cube**.

Nouns

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. Examples of nouns are **girl**, **beach**, **car**, and **hope**. Plural nouns name more than one person, place, thing, or idea. If a noun ends in **s**, **ss**, **sh**, **ch**, or **x**, add **-es** to make it plural. Examples of plural nouns are **teachers**, **beaches**, and **boxes**. Proper nouns name a specific person, place, or thing, and should always begin with a capital letter. Examples of proper nouns are **Aunt Erma**, **Jefferson Elementary School**, and **Atlantic Ocean**.

Verbs

Verbs are action words. They are words that tell what a person or a thing can do. Examples of verbs are **eat**, **talk**, **jump**, **blink**, and **laugh**. Verbs can be in the past, present, or future tense. Verbs that are present tense show action that is happening now. Past-tense verbs show action that has happened already, and future-tense verbs show action that will happen. Examples of verbs in different tenses are **play** (present), **played** (past), and **will play** (future).

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. They give you more details about a noun. Examples of adjectives are the **furry** dog, the **tall** mountain, and the **green** leaf.

Compound Words

A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words. Examples of compound words are **sandbox**, **rainbow**, and **backpack**.

Sentences

Sentences should always begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. A statement is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a period. A question is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a question mark. An exclamatory sentence shows a lot of emotion. It ends with an exclamation point.

Reading Comprehension

Comprehension means that you understand what you are reading. Second graders will be expected to ask and answer questions about both the main point and key details in books and texts that they have read to demonstrate clear understanding.

Context Clues

Context clues are hints that an author gives to help the reader define an unfamiliar word or situation.

Sequencing

Sequencing is putting the events of a story in order, such as the beginning, middle, and end. Being able to correctly sequence events in a text is an example of showing reading comprehension.

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that mean the same or almost the same thing. Examples of synonyms are **near** and **close**, **big** and **large**, and **run** and **jog**.

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite. Examples of antonyms are **strong** and **weak**, **tall** and **short**, and **soft** and **hard**.

Predicting Outcomes

To predict means "to say or guess at what will happen in the future." Oftentimes, when you are reading a text, you will be asked to predict what happens next using critical thinking and context clues that hint at future outcomes of a situation.

Following Directions

Second graders are expected to follow written directions in order to clarify comprehension of texts they've read.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelled differently. Examples of homophones are **aunt** and **ant**, **bear** and **bare**, and **blue** and **blew**.

Commas

Commas are used to separate items in a list. For example, "Dinah ate a sandwich, a peach, and soup for lunch."

Vowel Sounds

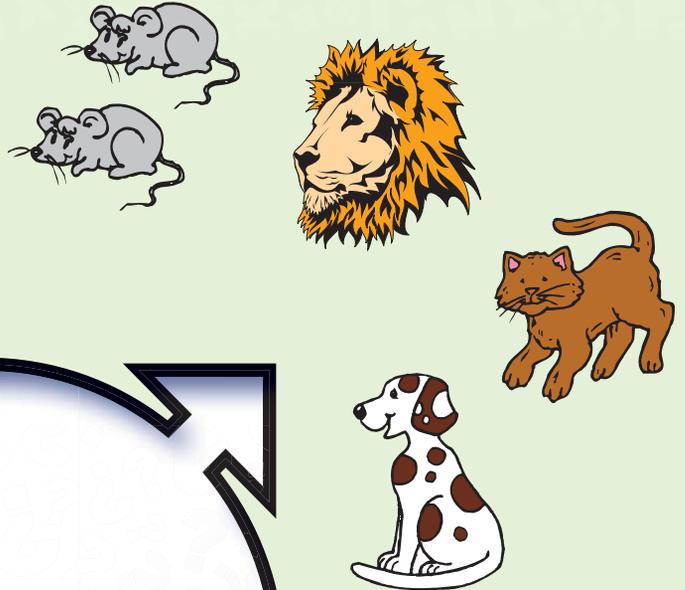
Math

Byron has 4 dimes and 5 pennies.
Draw another way to show the amount of money that Byron has.

What vowel sounds do you hear in the word pennies?

Language Arts

Circle each picture whose name has a short vowel sound. **Hint:** There may be more than one!



Vowel Sounds

Science

Fill in the missing vowels.

1. Water is a l__qu__d.
2. If it freezes, it becomes __ce, which is a s__l__d.
3. If it heats up to steaming, it becomes a g__s.

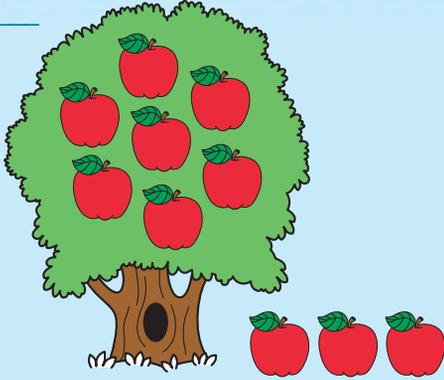
Write your full name below.
Say your name out loud. How many different vowel sounds do you hear?

Write all the vowel sounds in your name:

Nouns

Math

Ten apples grew on a tree. Three apples fell off the tree. How many apples were left on the tree?

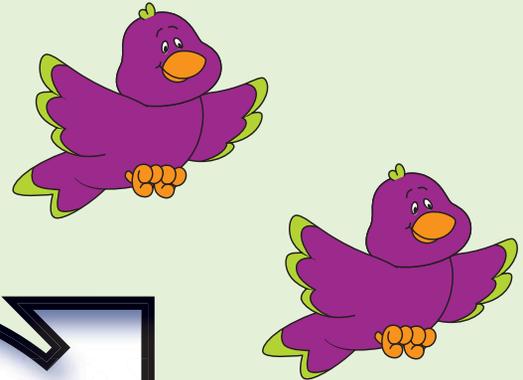


Circle the nouns in the story problem above.

Language Arts

Add an **-s** to the noun to make it plural. Write the new word on the line.

bird _____



Nouns

Science

Give an example of the following:

1. something that moves slowly

2. something that moves quickly

Extra Credit

Remember, plural means **more than one**. The plural noun **dogs** means "more than one dog."



Adjectives

Math

Number words are adjectives. They tell how many. Write the number word for each number.

34 _____

50 _____

27 _____

Language Arts

Prairie land is all around Brandy's farm. The prairie is a large open space of land. It is very flat and grassy. Many kinds of animals live on the prairie, such as prairie dogs, coyotes, buffalo, and wild mustangs.

1. Write three words that describe the prairie.

2. Are the animals in the prairie **wild** or **tame**?

Adjectives

Science

Look closely at your hand, palm-side up. Write five things you observe about your palm. Underline the adjectives.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

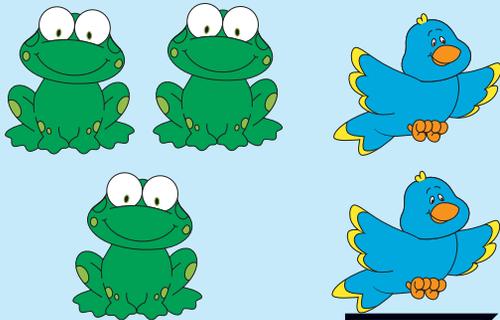
Extra Credit

Remember, adjectives are words that describe nouns. Make a list of 10 adjectives that you can think of.

Reading Comprehension

Math

Three frogs and 2 birds are sitting near the pond. How many animals are around the pond altogether?



Language Arts

Hi, my name is Carla. We have a lot of living things at our house. Some of the living things are people. Some of the living things are animals. We have seven living things at our house.

1. Who is telling this story? _____
2. How many living things live at Carla's house? _____
3. What kind of living things are at Carla's house?

Reading Comprehension

Science

Manatees

Manatees are sometimes called "sea cows." They are mammals. They must come to the water's surface to breathe air.

1. What does the title say this passage is about? _____
2. What are **manatees**? _____
3. How do manatees get air? _____
4. What is another name for a manatee?

Extra Credit

Think of the words to your favorite song. What is the song about? Write your answer here.

Compound Words

Math

Write the missing part of each compound word.

butter + _____ = butterfly

out + _____ = outside

back + _____ = backyard

Language Arts

Which word is a compound word?

- A. wished
- B. biggest
- C. newspapers
- D. elephant
- E. mailbox
- F. three
- G. fireworks
- H. sausage
- I. bookcase
- J. boring

Compound Words

Science

Circle the animal names that are compound words.

grasshopper

beaver

worm

groundhog

ladybug

bloodhound

robin

catfish

snake

Extra Credit

Remember, a compound word is a word made up of two smaller words. Examples of compound words are **backpack** and **rainbow**. How many more can you think of?

Sentences

Math

Complete the number sentences.

$31 - 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$49 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$82 - 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Language Arts

Put the correct ending mark (. ?!) at the end of each sentence.

1. That bunny is so cute
2. Do you have a pet
3. Darcy's pet is named Winnie

Sentences

Science

Write **C** for each sentence that tells a correct procedure when practicing science outdoors.

Write **I** for each sentence that tells an incorrect procedure.

1. Be sure the area you are observing is safe from traffic.
2. Pick up any creature you see.
3. Let insects out somewhere different from where you found them.
4. Wash your hands afterward.

Extra Credit

A statement is a sentence that tells something. A question is a sentence that asks something. An exclamation is a sentence that shows strong feeling. Write examples for each type of sentence.

Statement: _____

Question: _____

Exclamation: _____