

Second Grade Remote Learning Lessons Week of April 22-28

Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Wednesday, April 22

Math: Topic of Study-Money

Get coins out and make combinations of coins to form a dollar for practice. Nothing required to be submitted.

Reading: Read the reader's theatre The Life Cycle of the Flower and discuss with a parent. Family members may pick parts and read orally together like a play. Click on the link to open. Nothing required to be submitted.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3Ac1d761d7-ea76-4b51-b64c-6ea465a67bc0>

Word Work: If doing electronically, take the practice test for words from lesson 24 & complete the assigned lesson on spellingcity.com

OR if doing paper/pencil give the list words on paper for a practice test.

Nothing required to be submitted.

Spelling List: unhappy retell untangle unkind repaint unlike refill
remake unpack replay rewrite overheard read happy

Writing: Write an acrostic poem about Earth Day. See picture of Earth Day poem graphic organizer attached or posted on Dojo Class Story.

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil.

Click on link to open graphic organizer:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3A770833dc-39c4-48de-948b-aba8f0040d8d>

Science/Other: Scholastic News Earth Day: Beach of Glass

If doing electronically, go to the Scholastic Magazine app on the iPad (red with a white book), Class Code is nicknate. Then look for the article titled Beach of Glass. Listen to the story and watch the short video. Nothing required to be submitted.

Thursday, April 23

Math: Topic of Study-Money

If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on iknowit.com Lesson Counting Coins (USA) OR if completing with paper/pencil, complete assigned worksheet also on counting coins. I can see results if done electronically.

Reading: Read over the slides of the attached link on: What do plants need to grow? Then complete the graphic organizer: Compare Plant Needs to Human Needs Venn diagram.

If doing electronically use the links below OR if completing paper/pencil, use the printed slides and graphic organizer.

Click on link to open the slides:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3A9f1dfb6d-34b0-490a-8653-d609628ffe3c>

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil. Click on link to open graphic organizer:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3A28146918-4807-4bc9-a107-d056b8bc8dfe>

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on spellingcity.com OR if doing paper/pencil complete page 127 of the spelling packet. I can see results if done electronically.

Science/Writing: Earth Day Poster- See picture of Earth Day Poster graphic organizer attached or posted on Dojo Class Story.

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil.

Click on link to open graphic organizer:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3A7189312e-e035-4c9d-a323-6a8f1ad93c88>

Friday, April 24

Math: Topic of Study-Money

If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on iknowit.com Lesson Counting Coins & Bills (USA) OR if completing with paper/pencil, complete assigned worksheet also on counting coins & bills. I can see results if done electronically.

Reading: Read over the slides of the attached link on: How do plants make their own food? Then complete the graphic organizer: Write to explain, how a plant makes its own food.

If doing electronically use the links below **OR** if completing paper/pencil, use the printed slides and graphic organizer.

Click on link to open the slides:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aasc%3AUS%3Afb60207a-2a97-42b4-b88a-bc41e0c3428b>

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil. Click on link to open graphic organizer:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aasc%3AUS%3A954d77ad-9fee-43de-83b2-cf594ee529b5>

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on spellingcity.com **OR** if doing paper/pencil complete page 129 of the spelling packet.

Science: Create something using recycled items to show how they might be reused in a different way. Nothing required to be submitted.

Monday, April 27

Math: Topic of Study-Money

If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on iknowit.com Lesson Fewest Coins (USA) **OR** if completing with paper/pencil, complete assigned worksheet also on using fewest coins. I can see results if done electronically.

Reading: Read over the slides of the attached link on: How do seeds travel? Then complete the graphic organizer: How do seeds travel? Look at each picture, and tell if the seed travels by wind, animals, gravity, or explosion. If doing electronically use the links below **OR** if completing paper/pencil, use the printed slides and graphic organizer.

Click on link to open the slides:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aasc%3AUS%3A6cccab38-c68b-48e3-b0dc-0bea41e5847a>

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil.

Click on link to open graphic organizer:

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aasc%3AUS%3A560dc248-a8af-4262-895b-666781113f4e>

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on spellingcity.com OR if doing paper/pencil complete page 136 of the spelling packet.

Other: Cursive Handwriting letter D. Each link will open up the front and back side to be printed OR if can't be printed, just write out on a piece of notebook paper. Paper/Pencil will have a copy to write on.

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Asc%3AUS%3A556c567f-a3c3-42d3-8af8-ee1db0625fe8>

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Tuesday, April 28

Math: Topic of Study-Money

2nd Grade Splash Math - money (10-15 min.) Not expected to complete all lessons. Nothing required to be submitted.

Reading: If doing electronically, pick a book on the topic of plants to read on Epic books OR if doing paper/pencil, read a ReadingA-Z booklet called *Strange Plants*. Nothing required to be submitted.

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the TestMe on spellingcity.com over the week's words OR if doing paper/pencil have a parent give you the words on paper. Only need to submit test if doing paper/pencil. I can check test scores if completed electronically.

Other: Cursive Handwriting letter E. Each link will open up the front and back side to be printed OR if can't be printed, just write out on a piece of notebook paper. Paper/Pencil will have a copy to write on.

Can submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, email, or paper/pencil.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Asc%3AUS%3Ab84fb161-1b56-4a64-a752-de0385dffa1>

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Name _____

Character: Wednesday, April 22

The Life Cycle of the Flower

Narrator	Seed	Sprout	Plant	Flower
----------	------	--------	-------	--------

Narrator: Roses are red, violets are blue. . .

Flower: Marigolds are yellow and bugs think pee-yoo!

Narrator: Excuse me?

Sprout: Did you sneeze? Are you allergic to flowers?

Flower: I hope you're not allergic to me!

Narrator: No, I'm not allergic to flowers. But you finished the poem I started in a way I've never heard before.

Flower: Really? Sorry. How does it really go?

Narrator: Roses are red, violets are blue. . .

Seed: Carnations are pink and tulips can be too.

Narrator: No, that's not how it goes either. Roses are red, violets are blue. . .

Sprout: Skunk cabbages are flowers that stink. . . it's true!

Narrator: Okay, come on you guys! Sugar is sweet and so are you is how it ends.

Plant: What's sugar?

Narrator: Nevermind. I can tell that you love flowers, so why don't we talk about them.

②

Sprout: Sure! We are all of the different parts of the flower life cycle.

Narrator: The flower *bicycle*?

Flower: No! The flower *life* cycle.

Seed: Once upon a time there was a little seed . . .that's me. And even though I am little, I will grow!

Sprout: There are thousands of different flowers. Flower seeds are all different sizes, shapes and colors.

Narrator: Wow! So let's say I want to plant daffodils.

Flower: Daffodils are beautiful flowers! They are known as the first flowers of spring.

Narrator: They are usually yellow, which is my favorite color. So I get some daffodil seeds and plant them in my garden?

Plant: Yes, it's as easy as that. But these tiny seeds need three things to turn into beautiful flowers.

Narrator: Hmmmmmm. Do they need food, water and a house to live in? That's what I need in order to grow.

Flower: Yes but *you* will not grow up to be a flower. But you're close.

Seed: My house is in dirt. I love dirt and am very cozy once you plant me. Then my roots start to come out and grow down into the dirt.

Narrator: Oh, I know you need water. I learned that in school.

Seed: True. I also need sun. Sun is like *my* food.

Narrator: Then what happens?

Seed: After a certain amount of time, a root pops out of the seed and starts to grow down into the soil.

Sprout: The outside of the seed usually gets split open and falls off.

Seed: It's called a seed coat.

Narrator: Wow, I've never heard of that before.

Sprout: A small stem also pops out of the seed coat and grows upwards.

Plant: It needs to pop up out of the dirt so it can get sun and water.

Sprout: It's my turn now. I'm a sprout, or small plant. I continue to grow and get taller, with new leaves popping out along the way. When I'm ready, I get buds.

Narrator: Oh that's cute, flowers have friends too.

Flower: No, not *that* kind of bud. When talking about flowers, a bud is a small green ball that hides all of the flower's petal inside it.

Narrator: Oh, I get it. But I still think flowers could be friends with other flowers.

Plant: Now it's *my* turn. I'm the plant, which is the roots *plus* the stem *plus* the leaves *plus* the buds.

Narrator: I didn't know plants could do math.

Plant: Just like the sprout, I continue to grow taller and add more leaves and buds.

Narrator: But how does a bud know when to open?

Flower: That's a very good question and your timing is perfect because it's now *my* turn.

Flower: Most buds only open once, this is called blooming. The flower stays open and continues to grow for a while until it dies.

Narrator: You said *most* flowers only open once. So there are some flowers that open *and* close.

Seed: You are correct. And there are even two types of flowers in this group.

Sprout: Some flowers open in the daytime and close at night. They are called *diurnal* flowers.

Plant: And others are closed during the day and open at night.

Narrator: Hey, that's just like owls and bats.

Flower: This time I don't understand.

Narrator: Some animals sleep during the day and are awake at night. They are called *nocturnal*.

Flower: Yes, this is what night flowers are called too!

Seed: We can't forget to talk about how important bees and butterflies are to flowers.

Flower: Of course! Without help from these insects, new flowers would not happen and then it would not be a life cycle.

Sprout: Bees and butterflies like to drink flower nectar and collect flower pollen.

Flower: Then they fly away and visit other flowers and accidentally drop the pollen on the new flower.

Seed: Soon after, the flower can make seeds and we're back to the beginning.

Narrator: Wow, I learned a lot and now really want to go plant some flowers. ⑤

Seed: Lilies are lovely, tulips are terrific and peonies are perfect!

Sprout: But don't be fooled by dandelions because they are *not* a flower.

Flower: They are a weed . . . but a very smart weed.

Narrator: And did you mention a skunk flower earlier?

Seed/Sprout/Plant/Flower: NO! Do not plant skunk cabbage flowers because they
STINK!

Narrator: I guess that's why they were named after skunks.

All: THE END.

Name _____



Comprehension Check

1. Put a number next to each stage of the flower lifecycle to show the correct order.

☐ Flower ☐ Seed ☐ Sprout ☐ Plant

2. What 3 things do flowers need in order to grow?

_____, _____ and _____

3. Most flowers only bloom once.

☐ True

☐ False

4. Name an insect that is helpful to flowers.

5. A dandelion is not a flower but a _____.

Wednesday, April 22

E

A

R

T

H

By:



Counting money - pennies, nickels, dimes & quarter

Grade 2 Counting Money Worksheet

Add the coins.

1.  = _____

2.  = _____

3.  = _____

4.  = _____

5.  = _____

6.  = _____

7.  = _____

Name _____

Date _____

Prefixes

Thursday, April 23

Half-ChickenPhonics: Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, *over-*,
pre-, *mis-*

Make words with prefixes. Read the base word.
Then add the prefix at the top of the column and
write the new word.

un-**re-**

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. lock | _____ | _____ |
| 2. tie | _____ | _____ |
| 3. pin | _____ | _____ |
| 4. fold | _____ | _____ |
| 5. pack | _____ | _____ |

Complete each sentence. Add a prefix from the box to the base
word at the end of the sentence. Write the new word on the line.

over-**pre-****mis-**

6. Set an alarm clock so you do not

_____. **sleep**

7. Before the real test, we will have a

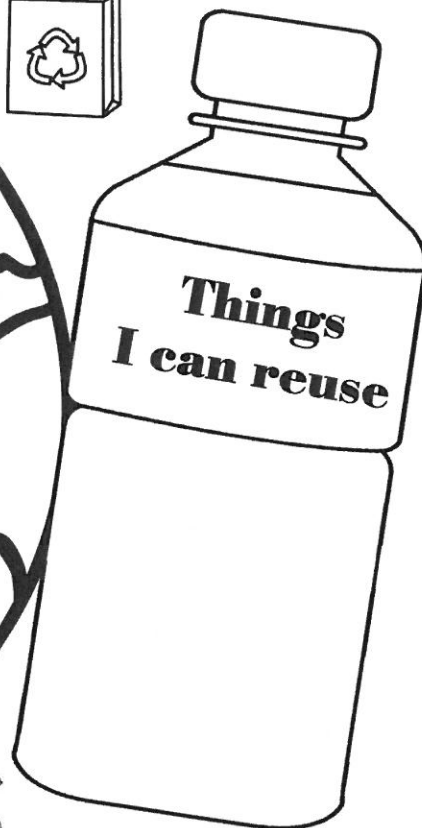
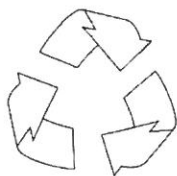
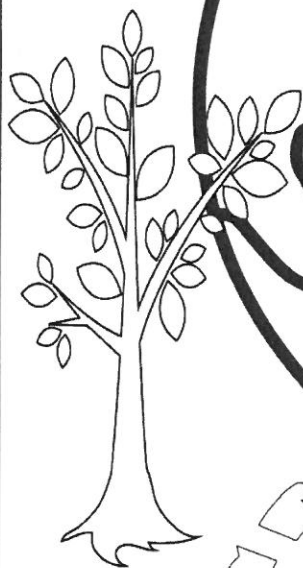
_____. **test**

8. Be careful not to _____

any words. **spell**

Thurs.
April 23

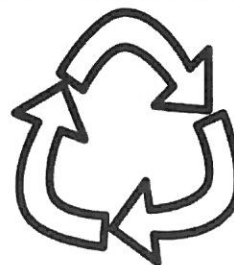
Earth Day



I can reduce...

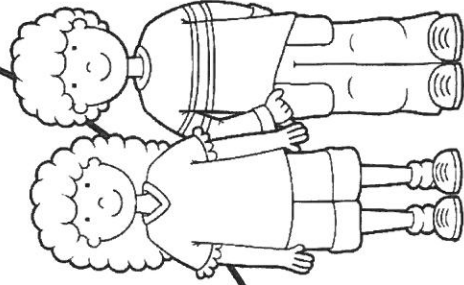
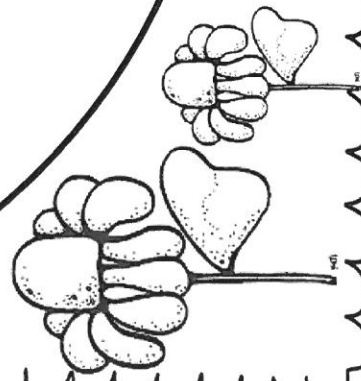
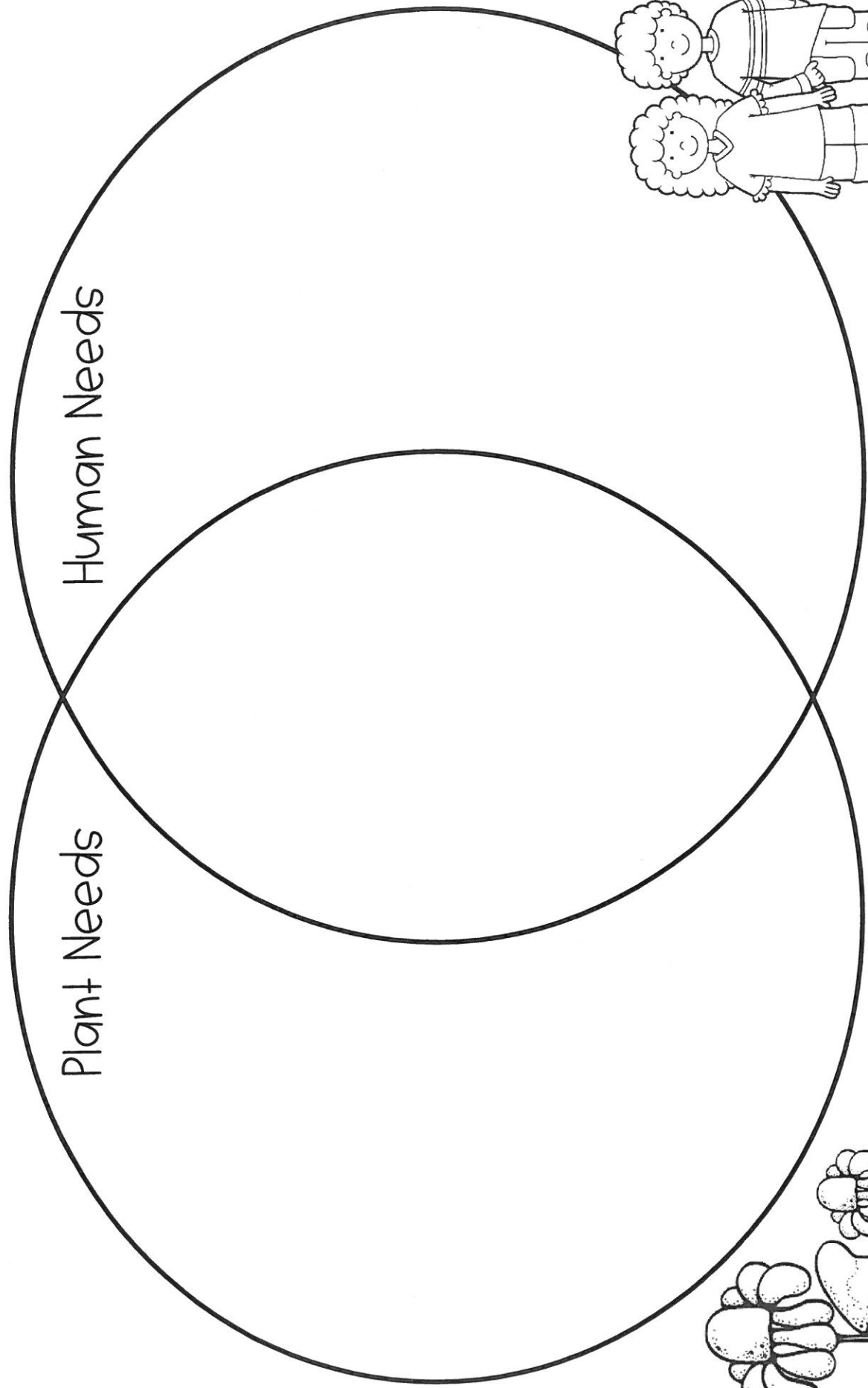
**I want to help the
Earth, I will....**

I can recycle



Thursday, April 23

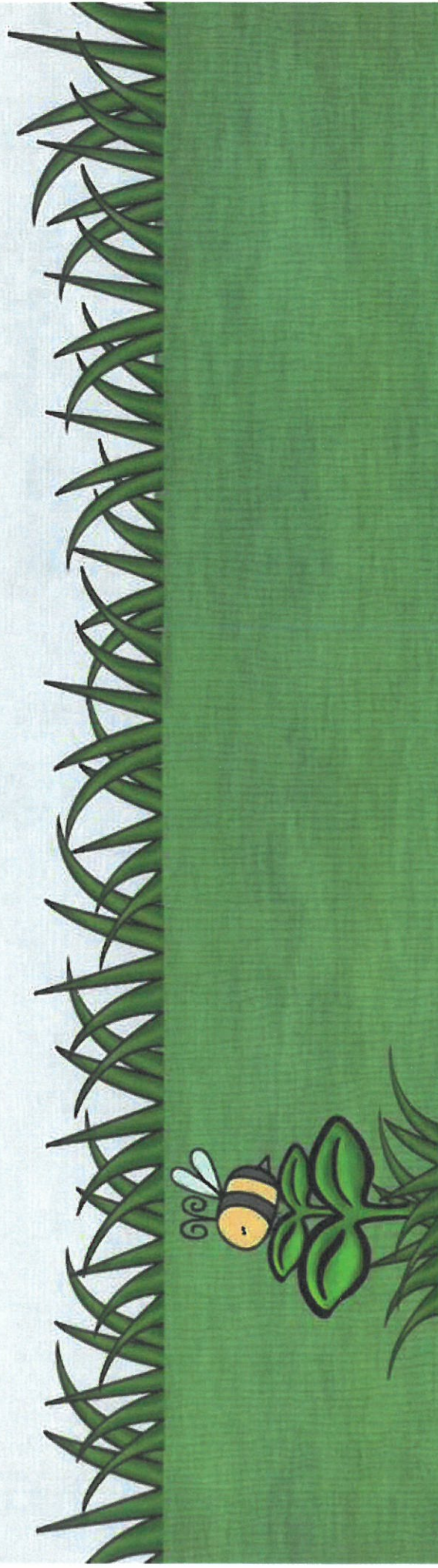
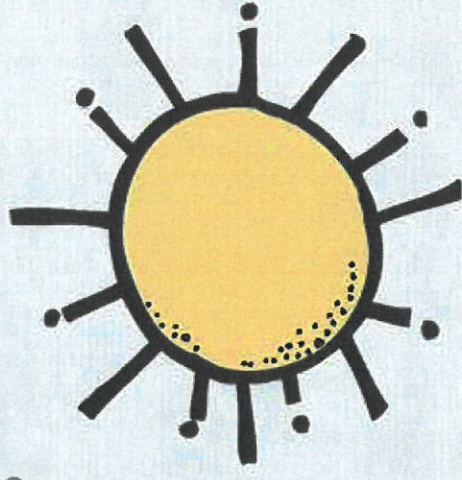
Compare Plant Needs to Human Needs



Name _____

Thursday, April 23

LESSON 4: What do plants need to grow?





LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

needs - elements required for a living thing to develop and grow.

soil - The upper layer of earth in which plants grow.

nutrients - a substance that provides nourishment needed for growth.

circulation - the movement around something.

energy - power gotten from another source such as the sun.



Plants are living organisms. Just like humans plants need certain elements to develop, reproduce, and survive. Without these basic needs a plant can not grow, produce seeds, or continue it's life cycle.

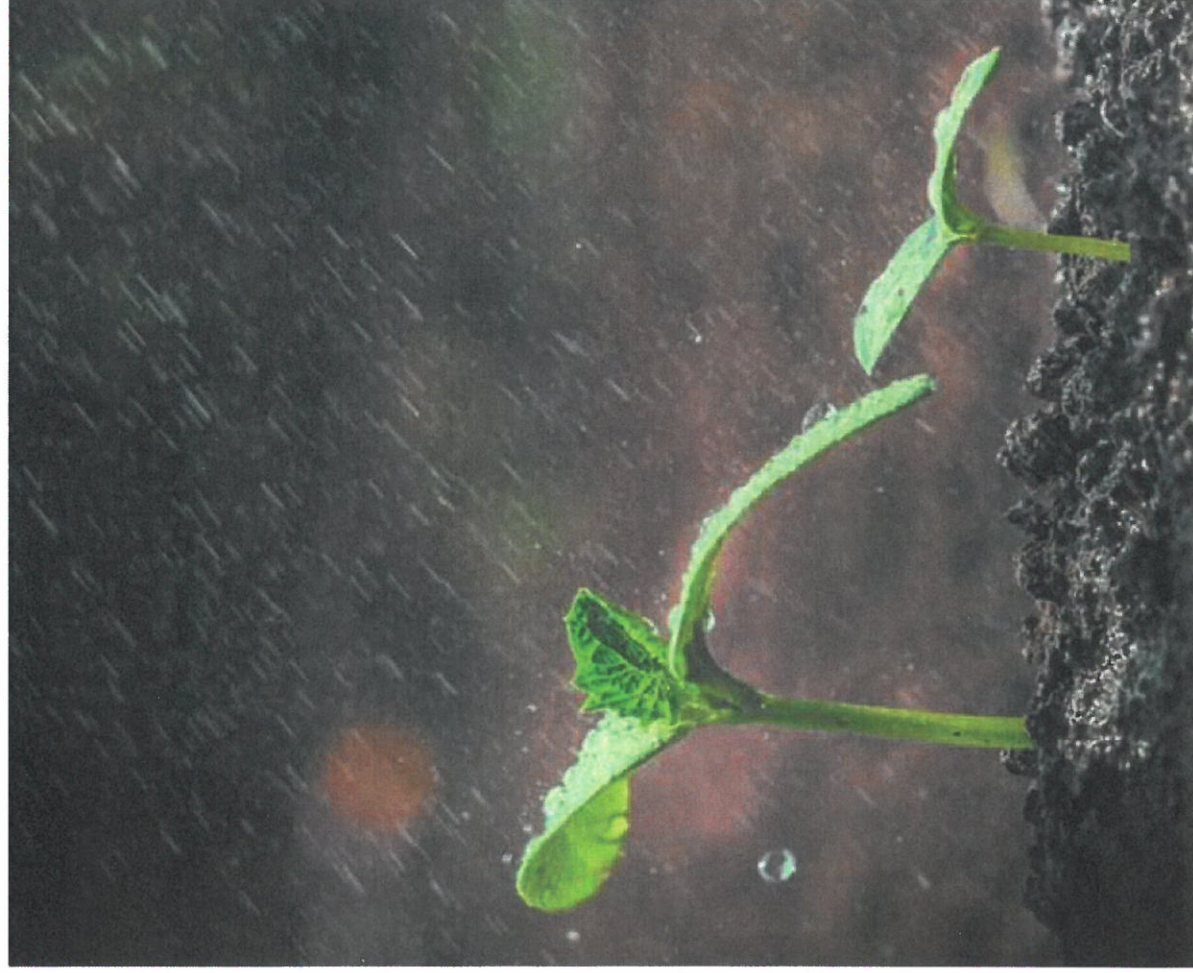
Plants need soil.



Many of the nutrients a plant needs to grow are found in the soil.

Minerals such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are important nutrients taken from the soil through a plant's roots.

Plants need water.



Plants like all living things, need water to survive. Plants use water to help them move nutrients throughout the plant.

Plants also use water as well as sunlight to make their own food.

Plants need sunlight.



Plants need energy from the sun to make food. Without sunlight plants can not produce chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll is a key element in the process of photosynthesis, the process by which a plant makes its own food.

Plants need room to grow.



Plants need space so leaves, stems, and roots can expand as they grow.

Overcrowded plants are less likely to gather enough sun to make the food they need.

Crowded roots result in smaller plants. Without proper air circulation and enough space to grow, plants can become diseased.



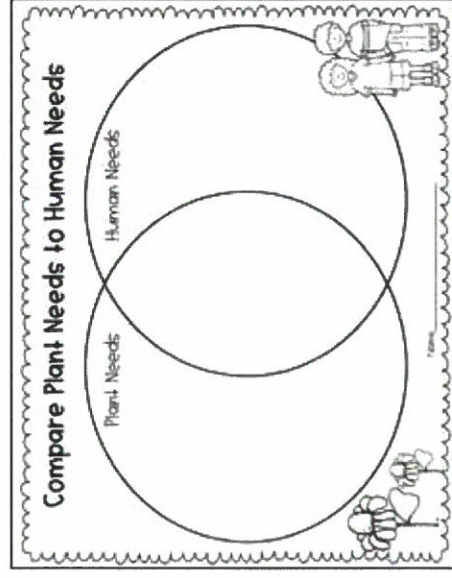
Talk About It

1. Turn and tell a partner what a plant needs to grow.
2. Compare human needs to plant needs. How are they alike and different?

ACTIVITY 4

Compare human needs to plant needs

You will need:



1. Think about what you have learned about the needs of plants.
2. Compare the needs of plants to the needs of humans.
3. How are they alike and different?

Counting money - the 4 coins plus \$1 and \$5 bills

Grade 2 Counting Money Worksheet

Add the money.

1.  = _____

2.  = _____

3.  = _____

4.  = _____

5.  = _____

6.  = _____

7.  = _____

Prefixes

Friday, April 24

Half-ChickenPhonics: Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, *over-*,
pre-, *mis-*

Read each word. Then write the prefix and base word
on the lines.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1. unsafe | _____ | _____ |
| 2. recheck | _____ | _____ |
| 3. retell | _____ | _____ |
| 4. overeat | _____ | _____ |
| 5. unwise | _____ | _____ |
| 6. repaint | _____ | _____ |

Add the prefix *re-*, *mis-*, or *pre-* to the base word at the end of
each sentence. Write the new word on the line to complete
the sentence.

7. I _____ the oven before

I bake. **heat**

8. I listen carefully so I won't

_____ **understand**

9. I will study again and _____

the test. **take**

Friday, April 24

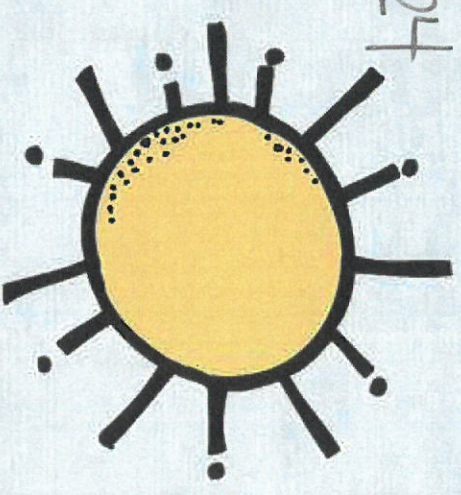
How do plants
make their own food?

Draw it!

How do plants
make their own food?

Draw it!

Friday, April 24



LESSON 6:

How do plants make their own food?





LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

chlorophyll - the green pigment found in a plant's leaves that help the plant make food.

photosynthesis - the process that plants use to make energy and food from sunlight

carbon dioxide - The type of gas needed by plants for photosynthesis.

glucose - a simple sugar that is an important energy source for living things.



Plants make food in their **leaves**. The leaves of a plant produce a green pigment called **chlorophyll**. Chlorophyll gives leaves their green color and helps plants trap energy from the sun. Each green part of a plant contains chlorophyll that helps absorb light and convert it into sugar, or glucose, that the plant needs.

What is chlorophyll?



Chlorophyll is an important element in the food chain, not only by making food for plants, but by creating energy in plants for animals and humans to eat. Plants make their own food through a process called **photosynthesis**.

ACTIVITY 6A

Chlorophyll Rubbings



You will need:
green leaves
white paper
a metal spoon

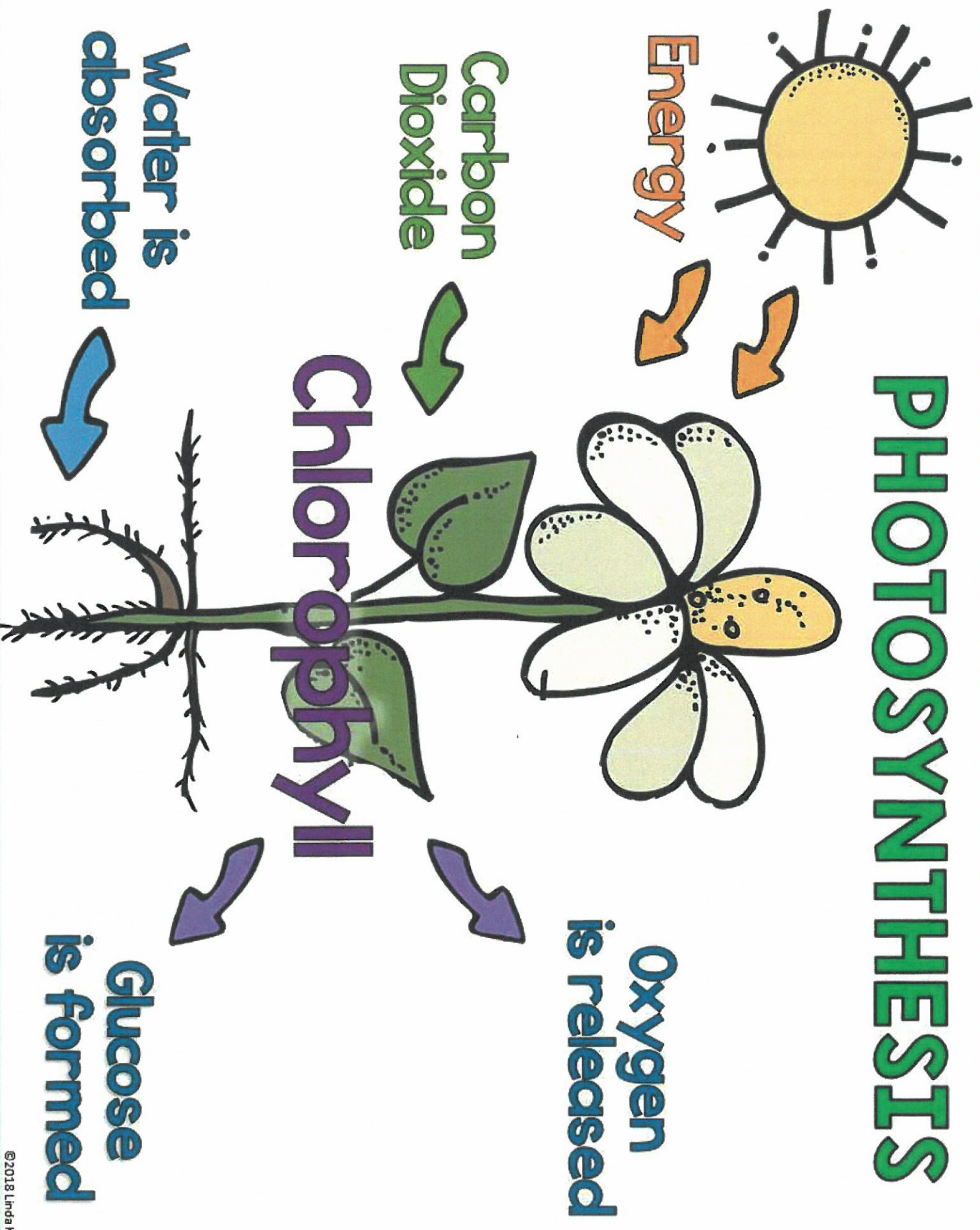
1. Fold your paper in half.
2. Open the paper and place several leaves on half of the page.
3. Fold the other half over.
4. Using the metal spoon press down firmly and rub the spoon across the paper.
5. Open your paper to see the chlorophyll that has been pressed out of the leaf.



What is photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants use energy from the sun to turn water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen. Photosynthesis gives us most of the oxygen we need in order to breathe. We, in turn, exhale carbon dioxide that is needed by plants.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



ACTIVITY 6B

Write to Explain

You will need:

How does a plant
make its own food?

Draw it!

1. Explain how a plant makes its own food.

2. Use these words to help you.

chlorophyll
carbon dioxide
oxygen
glucose
energy
photosynthesis

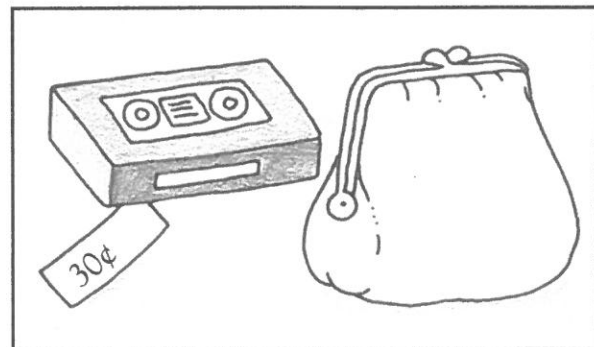
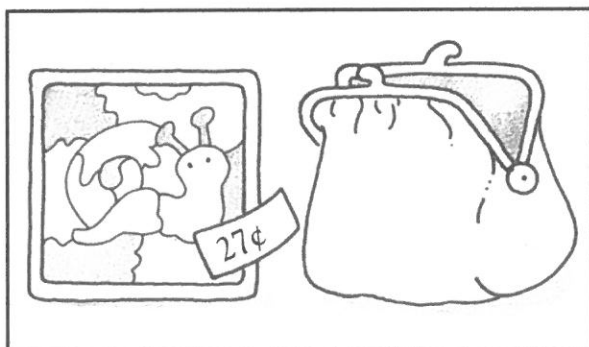
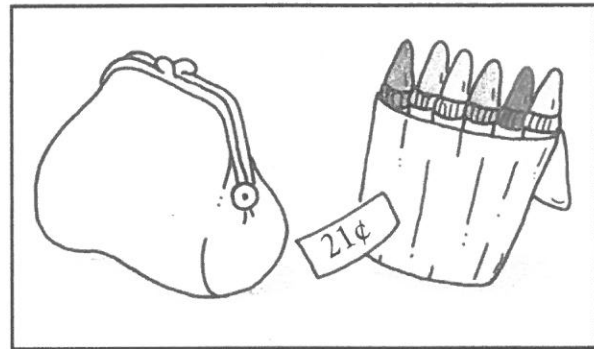
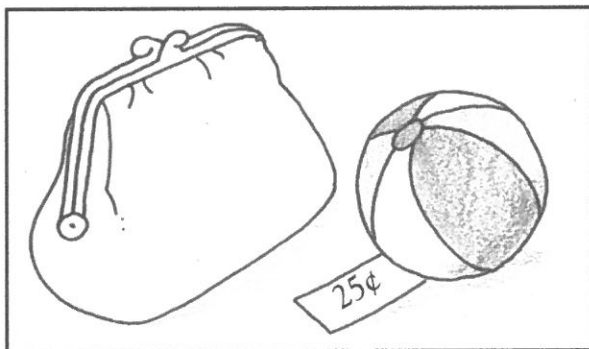
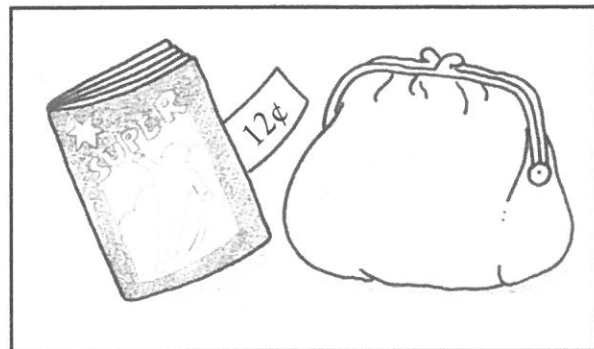
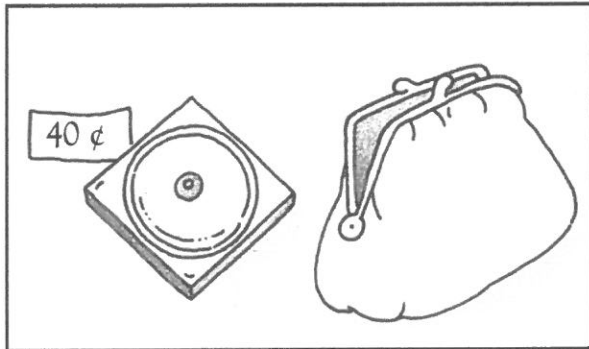
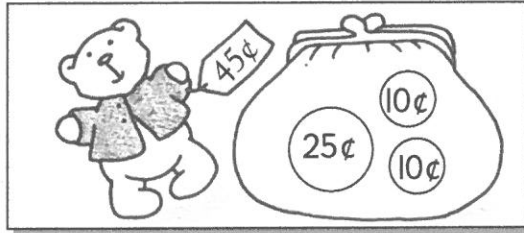
Monday, April 27



Money



You have only 3 coins in each purse. Draw the 3 coins that make the exact amount needed. You may use each coin more than once.

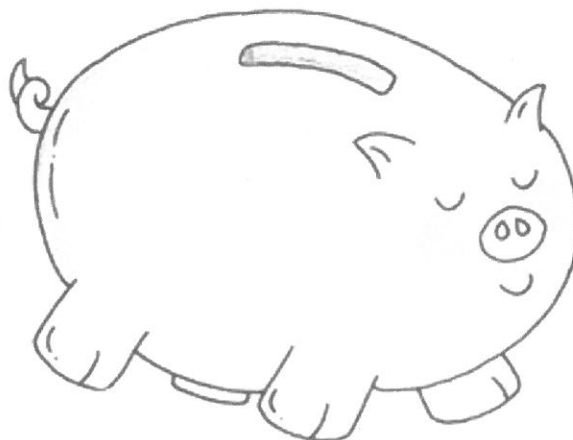
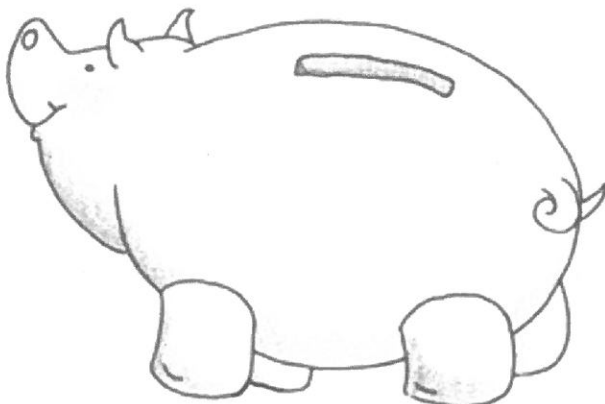
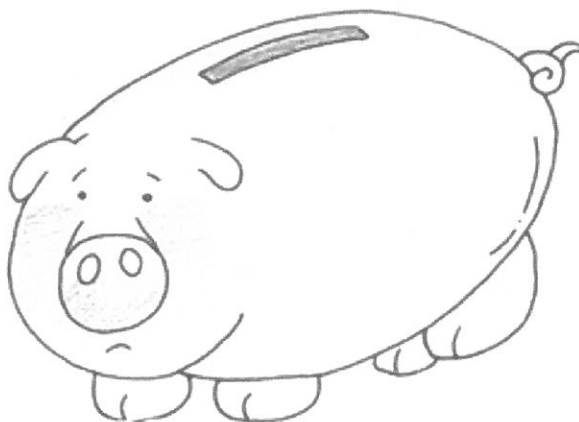
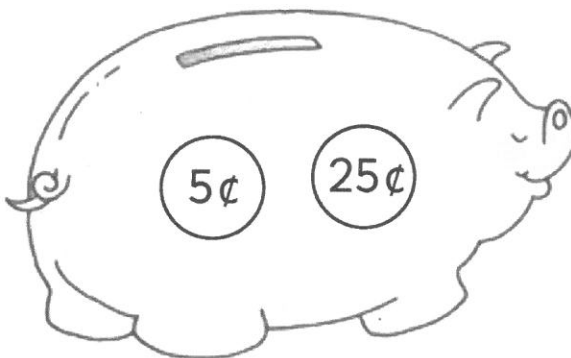
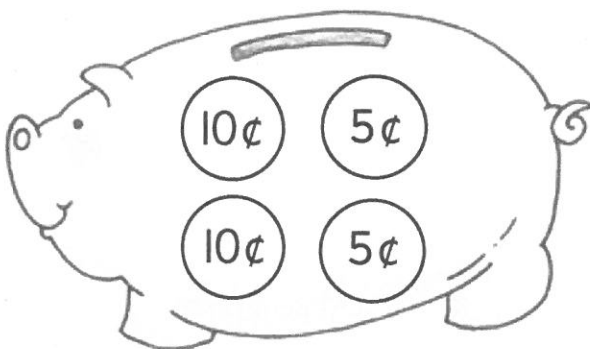


Monday, April 27



Real-life problems

All the piggy banks need 30¢. Draw different coins in each one.
You can use any coin more than once.
Use the **FEWEST** number of coins.



Name _____

Monday, April 27

Date

Half-Chicken

Spelling: Prefixes *re-* and *un-*

Prefixes *re-* and *un-*

Write the Basic Word that matches each meaning.



1. fill again _____
2. tell again _____
3. read again _____
4. play again _____
5. make again _____
6. paint again _____
7. not happy _____
8. not like _____
9. not kind _____
10. undo a lock _____

Spelling Words

Basic Words

1. unhappy
2. retell
3. untangle
4. unkind
5. repaint
6. refill
7. unlike
8. remake
9. unpack
10. reread
11. unlock
12. replay

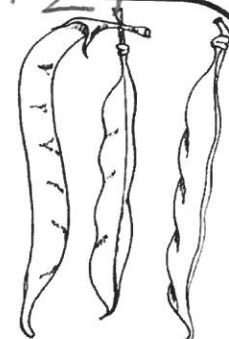
Monday April 27

Name _____



How do seeds travel?

Write **wind**, **animals**, **gravity**, or **explosion** to tell how each seed is dispersed.



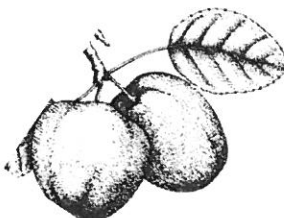
bean



cattail



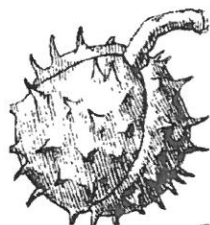
apple



thistle



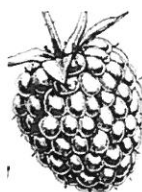
chestnut



oak tree



raspberry



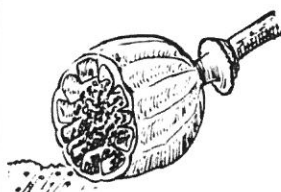
sunflower



dandelion



poppy



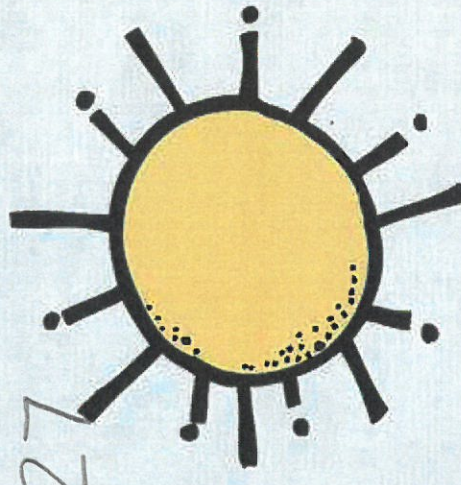
maple tree



milkweed

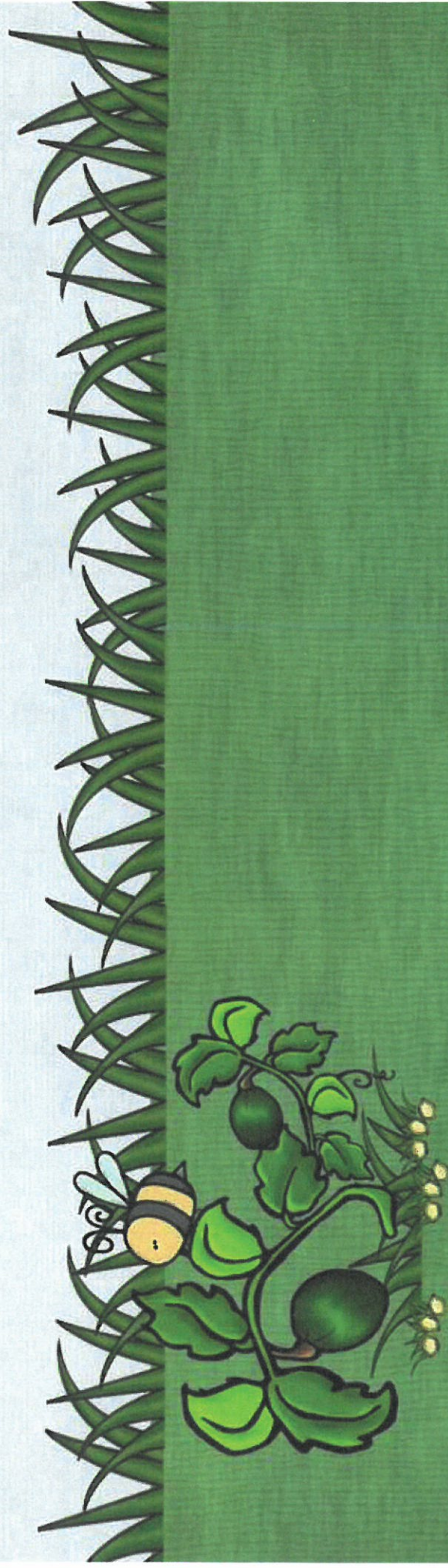


Monday, April 27



LESSON 8:

How do seeds travel?





LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

disperse - to distribute or spread over a wide area.

stationary - not moving.

transport - to take or carry from one place to another.



Talk About It

1. Why do you think plants spread their seeds to other areas?
2. Turn and talk to your partner about some ways you think seeds might travel from one place to another.

Why do plants disperse their seeds?



Sunflowers

Dispersing seeds is a necessary part of continuing the plant life cycle. Seed dispersal is when seeds are transported from the plant to another area in order to grow. Plants **disperse** their seeds to ensure that the next generation of new plants have less competition for the space, sun, and water they need to grow. If plants simply let their seeds fall to the ground beneath them the soil would be overcrowded with new plants.

Plants depend on the help of insects, animals, wind, and water to help them move their seeds to new locations away from the parent plant.

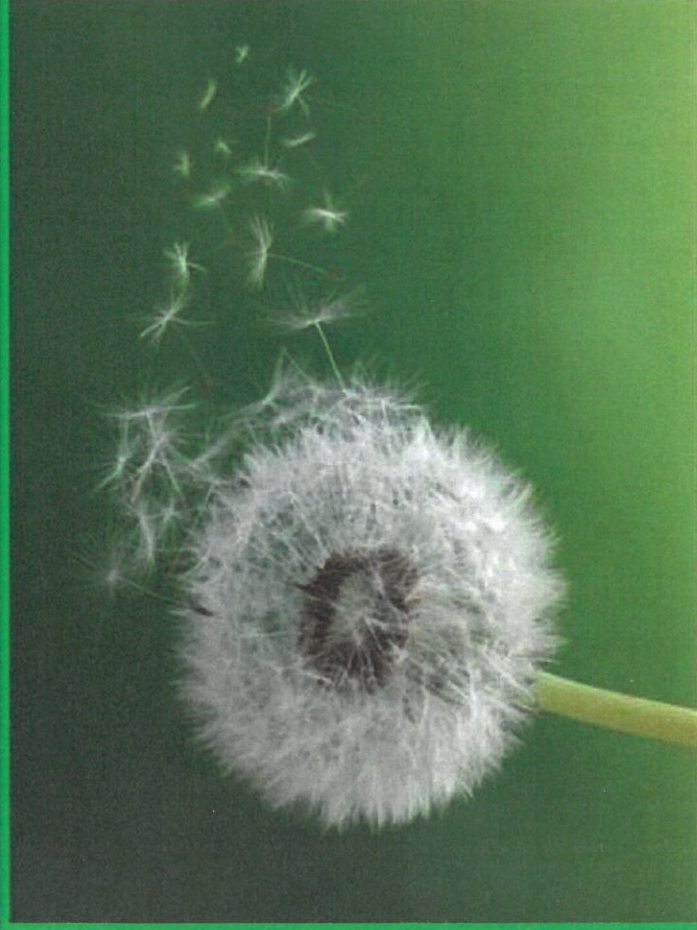
How do seeds travel?



Plants have five primary ways they move their seeds. Unlike animals, plants are stationary and can not move about to spread their seeds. To adapt, plants have developed other methods to move their seeds away from the parent plant ensuring the continuation of the life cycle.

Gravity

Some plants simply let their seeds fall to the ground. This method is often used by annuals, or plants that live only one season. Since the parent plant dies off the new seed does not complete for space, sun and water with the parent plant.



Dandelion flower



Maple seeds



Cattail

Air

Plants such as dandelions and cattails have lightweight seeds that are easily blown by the wind. These seeds have feathery bristles that can be carried long distances. In the right conditions these seeds can travel hundreds of miles.

Trees such as maple and cottonwood have seeds with papery wings shaped like propellers to help them flutter through the air.

Water

Many plants grow near rivers, lakes, streams or oceans. These plants produce seeds that float. Their fruits and seeds are carried away by the water.

Waterlilies grow in ponds. As their seeds float in the water they become waterlogged and fall to the bottom of the pond. Lodged in the mud, water lily seeds take root on the pond floor to sprout and colonize in a new location.



Waterlily plant

Animals

Another way to send seeds away from the parent plant is with the help of animals. Seeds such as chestnuts and nettles have barbed tops that get tangled in an animal's fur or feathers. Other seeds have sticky coatings ideal for attaching themselves to animals as they pass by.

Nut trees allow their seeds to fall to the ground. These seeds are often carried away by squirrels, raccoons, and skunks far from the parent plant. Some of these seeds are eaten by the animals but many are gathered then forgotten about and left to grow in their new locations.



Chestnut seeds



Many animals eat the fruits of plants. The seeds of the fruit pass through the animal's digestive system unharmed and come out the other end in their droppings. African elephants eat the fruits that have fallen from trees and deposit the seeds in their droppings several miles away. Monkeys eat figs and other fruits. Even ants carry seeds into their nests where they can begin to grow underground. The seeds found in animal droppings eventually germinate and grow.



Milkweed plant, seed pod explosion



Explosive Force

One unusual adaptation is the ability that some plants have developed to launch their seeds. When the seed pod of the milkweed plant ripens it bursts open with explosive speed flinging the seeds into the air. This is caused by tension building in the cells of the plant. When enough tension is created the pod explodes. Other plants like peas and flax produce seed pods that, when ripe, dry out and split open causing the seeds to scatter.



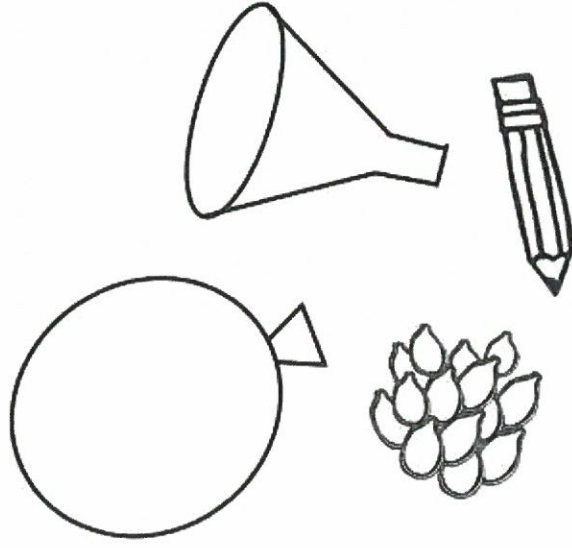
Talk About It

1. Turn and tell a partner why plants disperse their seeds.
2. Tell your partner ways you learned that seeds travel.

ACTIVITY 8

Exploding Seed Pod

Build a model to demonstrate how some plants disperse their seeds.



You will need:

funnel
balloon
small seeds
sharp pencil
recording page

1. Place the opening of the balloon around the end of the funnel.
2. Carefully pour bird seed, small amount at a time in the funnel and into the balloon.
3. Blow up the balloon and tie it at the end.
4. Once outdoors, have a partner hold the balloon firmly while you carefully pop it with a pencil.
5. Observe what happens to the seeds.

Name: _____

Monday, April 27

Handwriting practice row 1, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 1, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 2, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 2, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 3, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 3, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 4, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 4, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 5, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 5, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 6, left column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Handwriting practice row 6, right column: Three cursive capital letters 'D' on a three-line staff.

Name: _____

Monday, April 27

Danielle

Davenport

David

Denver

Dirk

Detroit

Donald

Dover

Delaware

Dublin

Dallas

Duluth

Name: _____

Tuesday, April 28

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Name: _____

Tuesday, April 28

Ella

Edmonds

Emma

Elizabeth

Erim

Elkhart

Evelyn

Englewood

Ezra

Evamston

Easton

Evansville