

NTI DAY 2



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 2

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Harrison County 2nd Grade NTI

Day 2

**Read for 10 minutes _____ (adult initial)

1. READING:

- a. Work for 30 minutes on Reading in Exact Path OR
- b. Complete the attached reading pages

2. MATH:

- a. Work for 30 minutes on Math in Exact Path OR
- b. Complete the attached math pages

3. Choose ONE activity from each subcategory:

- a. Reading
- b. Math
- c. STEM

Please return this list along with the attached NTI Day assignments. Check off the 3 activities you have completed, have an adult initial next to the activity, and attach any work you may have done to complete the activities you chose.

4. Complete the attached "specials" activity.

READING

_____ Make a list of 10 compound words. Remember compound words are two smaller words put together to make a new word.

Ex. sun+shine=sunshine

_____ Make a snack and write the steps you used to make the snack.

MATH

_____ Write at least 10 numbers between 1-1000 and write each one in standard form (just the number), word form (number word), and expanded form (number sentence.) Ex. 670, six hundred seventy, $600+70+0=670$

_____ Write your doubles facts 1-20, have someone TIME you, and solve. How long did it take you to solve the problems?

_____minutes

STEM

_____ Build an indoor or outdoor fort. List the materials you used and list the steps you took to build it. Then draw a picture of it.

_____ Get 2 different size pieces of paper. Fold both as many times as possible. How many times can you fold the larger piece? How many times can you fold the smaller piece?

_____ Find 2 objects. Do they sink or float in water? Write down your observations.



History Standard: Understands how democratic values came to be and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

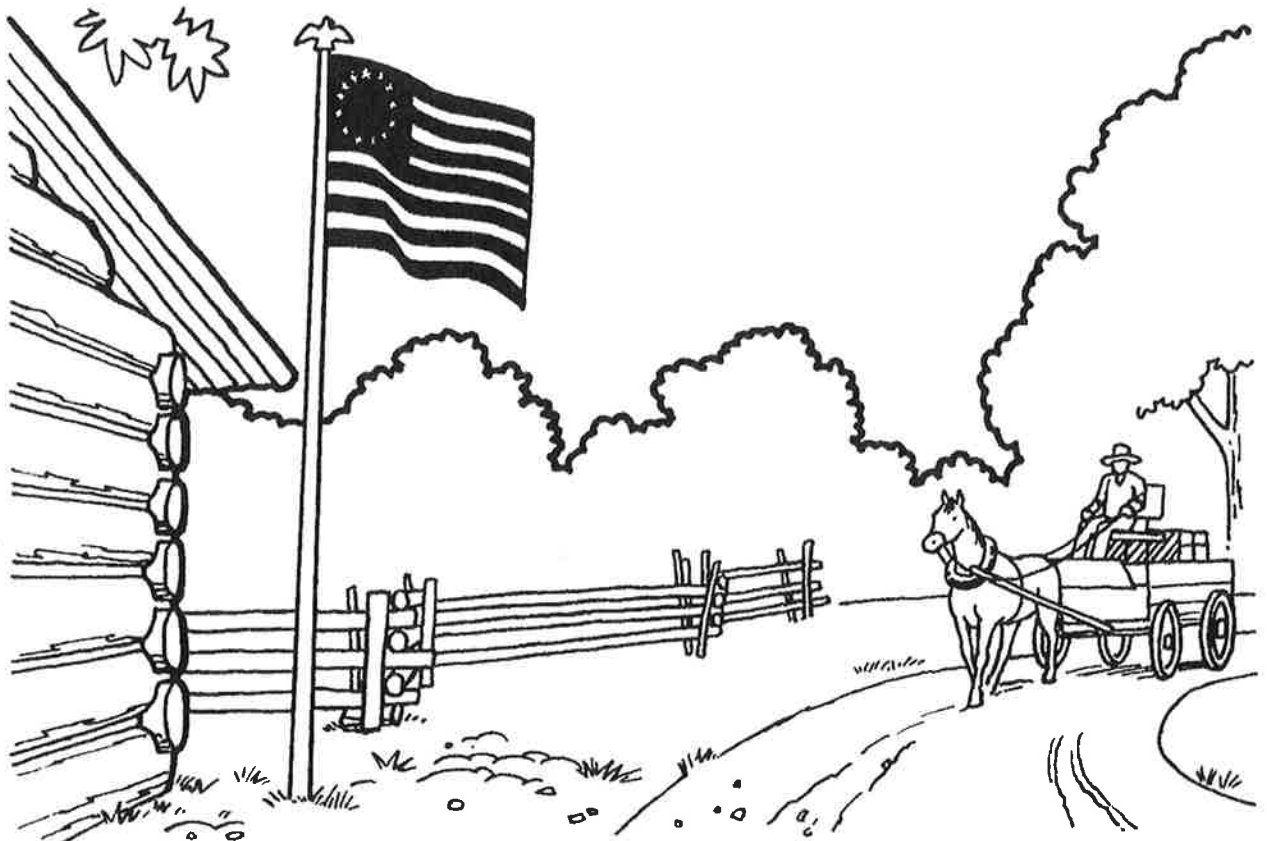
Benchmark: Knows the history of American symbols

She Made the First American Flag

Betsy Ross made the first American flag. She had never made a flag before. But she was good at sewing. She sewed cloth onto chairs in her shop.

In June 1776 George Washington took a drawing to Betsy. He asked her to make a flag from the picture. The flag had seven red stripes. These stripes stood for bravery. The flag had six white stripes. These stripes stood for truth. The flag also had a blue square with a circle of 13 white stars. The blue stood for justice, or fairness. The flag had one star for each of the colonies.

Today's flag looks a lot like that first flag. The difference is the number of stars. Flag Day is June 14. On that day we **celebrate** our beautiful flag.



She Made the First American Flag

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. How many stripes are on the American flag?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 13

2. What happened first?

- (a) George Washington visited Betsy Ross.
- (b) June 14 was named Flag Day.
- (c) Betsy Ross sewed a flag.

3. How many colonies were there when the first flag was made?

- (a) 13
- (b) 7
- (c) 6

4. Another word for *celebrate* is

- (a) sew.
- (b) honor.
- (c) wash.

5. Why aren't the stars in a circle on today's flag?

- (a) Circles on flags are no longer in style.
- (b) Most people don't like circles.
- (c) There are so many states that the stars would have to be too tiny.

6. Picture Betsy sewing the first flag. What is she using?

- (a) a needle and thread
- (b) a sewing machine
- (c) fabric glue

7. If you had chosen the colors for the first American flag, would you have used red, white, and blue? Explain.

Make Way for Ducklings



Add.

A. $1 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $8 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$ $4 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

B. $7 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $1 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

C. $3 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $1 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $0 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

D. $5 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $4 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $6 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

E. $0 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $0 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $6 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

F. $3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $3 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

G. $1 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $6 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$

H. $0 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

I. $3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

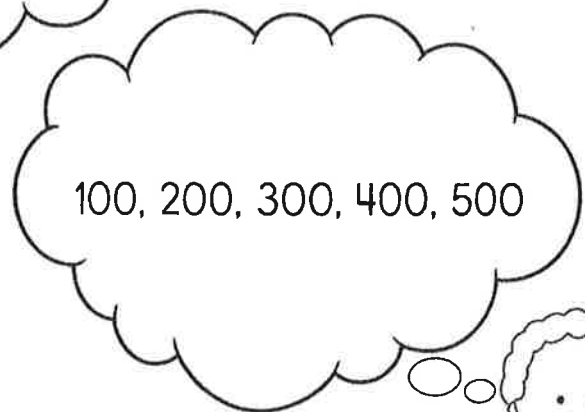
J. $2 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $4 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Count by 5s, 10s, or 100s. Write the missing numbers on the lines.

1. 5 10 _____ 20 25 _____ 35 40 _____ 50 55
2. 160 _____ 170 175 _____ 185 _____ 200 _____
3. 300 310 _____ 340 350 _____ 380 _____
4. 10 _____ 50 _____ 90 _____
5. 450 _____ 460 _____ 470 _____ 480 _____ 490 _____ 500
6. 100 200 _____ 500 600 _____ 900 1,000
7. 110 115 _____ 130 135 _____ 150 _____
8. 640 _____ 660 _____ 680 _____ 700 _____ 720 _____ 740
9. 230 _____ 240 _____ 250 _____ 260 _____ 270 _____ 280
10. 0 100 _____ 300 _____ 600 _____ 800 _____



10, 20, 30, 40, 50



100, 200, 300, 400, 500

☐ I can count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000.

Name _____

2nd Grade: Visual Art

Read the following passage about snowflakes before completing the activity.

Know About Snow?

We love to roll in it, catch it on our tongues, play with it, throw it, ski and sled in it, make pretend ice cream out of it, and just look at its beauty. It is cold. It is white. It is wonderful. What is it? SNOW!

In 1931, Wilson Alwyn Bentley photographed snowflakes and published the pictures in a book called *Snow Crystals*. Before then, people had not realized that snowflakes were really crystals, and they did not know that every flake that ever fell from the sky was different from every other one.

The shape of a snow crystal depends on how cold the weather is, how much water is in the air, and how hard the wind is blowing. Snowflakes can look like stars, columns, plates, or bullets. Most often the crystals freeze together and make a six-pointed star. The shape of the crystals determines if the snowflakes will make a light and fluffy powder—which is great for skiing—or if it will make the thick and heavy snow that is perfect for making snowmen.

The next time you are in snow, do what Mr. Bentley did. Let a few flakes fall onto something that is dark colored, and use a small magnifying lens to look at them. You are sure to see beautiful snowflakes and you can remember, as you play in the snow, that each one is different.

LISTEN to
your child read
this story aloud.



By Mary Rose

Work by West Headworks for Building Reading Comprehension and Fluency, Grades 2-3
Revised into Teaching Reading 4.0.1

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Snowflakes are 6-sided figures that have symmetry, which means each of the 6 branches are alike. Use at least 12 pattern blocks to cut and paste a snowflake of your own design. Here is an example:

