

Week 1, Tuesday 2nd Grade Distance Learning

● English Language Arts (50 minutes total)

- **Learning Activity:** Independent reading
- **Instructions:** Read a book of choice for 20 minutes.

- **Learning Activity:** Poetry stanza 1, “Block City”
- **Instructions:** Refer to pages used on Monday
 - Copy the stanza in your neatest Spalding handwriting.
 - Carefully check for punctuation marks and capital letters.
 - Work on memorizing the first stanza.
 - **Keep poetry pages to use the rest of the week.**

- **Learning Activity:** Spalding
- **Instructions:** Dictate Tuesday’s words and phonograms to students twice. Check to ensure that spelling, syllables, markings, and rules are accurate. Use your own paper, or the provided lined Spalding paper.

● Mathematics (30 minutes total)

- **Learning Activity:** Math journal page
- **Instructions:** Complete the Tuesday section of the journal.

- **Learning Activity:** Math activity
- **Instructions:** Complete the “Tuesday Math Activity” page. Activity will require printing, cutting, and shuffling puzzle pieces prior to your scholar beginning the activity.

- **Learning Activity:** Math problem of the day
- **Instructions:** Complete Tuesday math problem of the day page.

● Science (20 minutes)

- **Learning Activity:** Core Knowledge reading, “Anton van Leeuwenhoek”
- **Instructions:** Read the biography of Anton van Leeuwenhoek.

● Music (20 minutes)

- **Learning Activity:** The Story of J.S. Bach
- **Instructions:** Read the story on the life of J.S. Bach and complete the worksheet.

● Spanish (20 minutes)

Instructions for parents:

- Students will benefit the most if they read the Spanish word out loud first and tell themselves the meaning in English. They can practice repeating the word several times until they know the words well.
- Optional: To confirm pronunciation, you can go to <http://www.spanishdict.com/>, search for the word and click the sound icon to hear the word in Spanish.
- **Learning Activity:** Review the vocabulary learned in unit “La escuela”
- **Instructions:** Refer to vocabulary list and worksheets.
 - Activity 1: Read the vocabulary list and practice repeating both the Spanish and English words aloud.
 - Activity 2: Complete the word search using the word bank provided.

Math Journal

Tuesday

Task:

Would you rather eat 138 jellybeans, or 8 cupcakes? Why? Draw a picture or write your answer below.

*For use during at-home Spring 2020 instruction only – Archway Glendale Second Grade

Tuesday Math Activity

- 1- Print the following 3 pages
- 2- Cut the puzzle pieces apart
- 3- Randomly shuffle the puzzle pieces, intermixing all of the numbers and puzzle pieces from each page

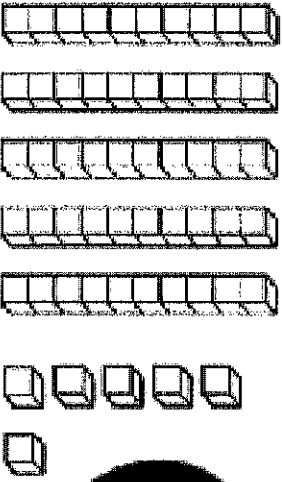
*Steps 1-3 can be completed in advance

4- Assemble the puzzles correctly. Each completed puzzle should show the same number using various place value strategies.

5- Once completed, puzzles can be glued to the back of any blank paper. Using the back of papers in this packet are a good option to glue the puzzles to!

56

$$50 + 6$$

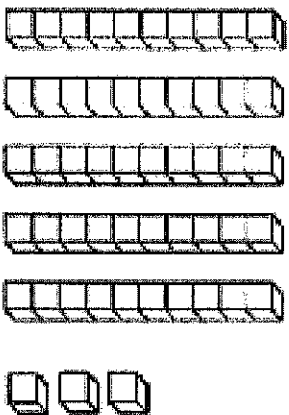


fifty-six

53

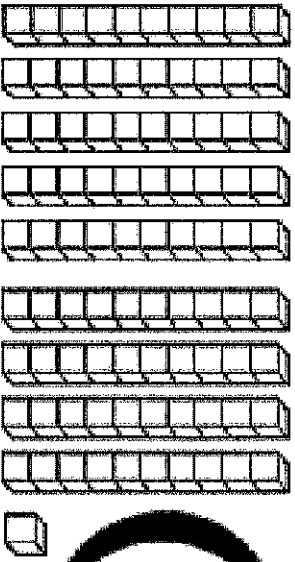
$$50 + 3$$

fifty-three



91

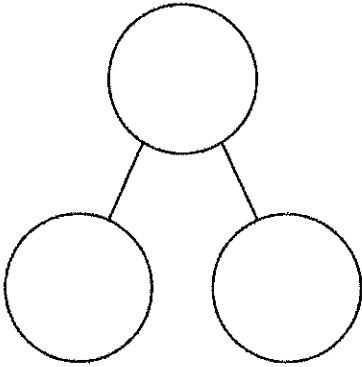
90 + 1



ninety-one

Tuesday

Chuck buried 285 bones and then dug 71 of them up. How many bones were still buried?

Equation	Number Bond
	

There are still _____ bones buried.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

The world is filled with many wonderful things to see each day—plants and animals, clouds and sunsets, and the smiles of people we love. But there is also a wonderful world of things so tiny that we can't see them with our eyes alone. Today, scientists have powerful tools to look at these things. These tools, called microscopes, are special instruments that magnify very small things—or make them look bigger. Long ago, people did not have such powerful tools, but a man from Holland helped to change this. His name was Anton van Leeuwenhoek (LAY-vuhn-hook).

Anton van Leeuwenhoek was born in the Netherlands in 1632. As a child, Anton was very curious. Even though he did not have a lot of schooling, he always wanted to know more about the things around him. Microscopes had been **invented** before Anton's time, but they did not magnify things very well. So Anton decided to make his own microscopes.

What made Anton's microscopes different from others? Unlike earlier microscopes, each of Anton's instruments had only one tiny lens. A **lens** is a piece of glass that is specially ground and shaped. A pair of eyeglasses has two lenses, one for each eye. The lenses that Anton created were better than any that had been made before. Some of Anton's lenses made things look more than 200 times their actual size.

Anton used his first microscopes to look closely at

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (*continued*)

pieces of cloth. Soon he was using his microscopes to inspect other things. Anton looked at rainwater and water from ponds. To his surprise, he found that there were very tiny things swimming around in the water! Imagine how good Anton's lens must have been to allow him to see these tiny creatures! Those tiny things were living things. Now we call these tiny living things protozoa, but Anton called them animalcules. He figured out that there could be more than a million animalcules in one drop of water!

Van Leeuwenhoek also used his microscopes to learn about the life **cycles** of animals. During van Leeuwenhoek's time, people thought that animals like worms and bugs came from things that were not living, such as garbage, dirt, grain, or rags. Today this seems silly, but in van Leeuwenhoek's time, many people believed it was true. Van Leeuwenhoek used his microscopes to help prove that it is not possible for life to come from lifeless things.

Van Leeuwenhoek studied blood from people and animals. He was the first person to correctly describe red blood cells—one of the parts that blood is made of. Van Leeuwenhoek was also the first person to see and describe bacteria. Bacteria are tiny living things that can make us sick. Van Leeuwenhoek also used his microscopes to learn how sap moves through a plant.

If you were van Leeuwenhoek, what would you do with all the new information you gathered? Van Leeuwenhoek

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (*continued*)

shared what he learned in letters he wrote to the Royal Society in London. The Royal Society is the oldest scientific organization in the world. When van Leeuwenhoek described his findings to the Royal Society, he wrote in Dutch, his native language. The Royal Society then translated his letters into English or Latin and printed them for others to read. Scientists from around the world learned about van Leeuwenhoek's studies in this way, and he became famous.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek continued to build microscopes and study the world around him throughout his life. He built more than 500 microscopes before he died in 1723. Van Leeuwenhoek said that he did his work not to gain praise, but because he longed for knowledge. Anton van Leeuwenhoek was a man who came from ordinary beginnings, but his open mind, skill, and endless curiosity made him one of the most important scientific minds of his time.

The Story of J.S. Bach

Instructions: Read the story of J.S. Bach and complete the worksheet.

Suggested Listening (optional)

Instructions: After you have read the story and completed the worksheet, listen to the suggested listening.

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring (J.S. Bach)

- <https://youtu.be/RdWVfrZ3MeQ>



Johann Sebastian

Bach... a composer from

*GERMANY who lived
during the BAROQUE
period of music...*

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Germany in 1685.

Going back many generations, the Bach family was known to be very musical—some played violin, some oboe, some organ and harpsichord. Others were music copyists. Though music was important to the Bach family, many of them worked as bakers, cobblers, weavers or hat makers to help support their families.

Bach's father, Johann Ambrosius, taught Bach to play the violin. His older brother, Johann Christoph, taught him organ, harpsichord and clavichord.

When Bach was nearly 10 years old, his parents died. He and his 13-year-old brother, Josef, went to live with Christoph and his wife. For the next five years, Bach lived with his brother, attended school and became an outstanding student. When he was 15, he left Johann Christoph's home and went to Lüneberg to become a choir-boy at St. Michael's Church.

In his lifetime Bach was known more for his excellent organ playing than for composing. Many years after he died, Felix Mendelssohn discovered Bach's compositions. He arranged for Bach's music to be played, because he wanted others to hear Bach's truly great music. He organized the compositions into 60 volumes of music.

Bach died in 1750 at the age of 65.



The Bach Family of Musicians

Johann Sebastian Bach, the great musician, sat at his harpsichord working very hard on a composition.

He was the organist and choir director for his church and he was writing an anthem called *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring*. This piece was to be a part of a cantata for a special service.

He was concentrating so hard that he didn't notice the gentle tugging on his sleeve, until it became more insistent.

He heard three small voices saying, "Papa, we are hungry! May we have a snack?"

Pretending to be angry, Bach turned to face them and said with a deep voice and frown, "What? You are interrupting your papa's composing for a mere 'something to eat'?"

Then with a laugh he said, "Go ahead to the kitchen, I'll be right there!"

The children laughed as they hurried to sit at the long kitchen table. Soon their papa came and sliced a loaf of bread, buttered it and spread each piece with honey.

As the children were eating their snack, Johann Christian said, "Papa, please tell us about the time you walked so far to hear the great organist play."

"Once when I was in school," Bach began, "I heard about a wonderful organist and composer named Johann Adam

Reinken. I wanted so badly to hear him play. When I heard that he was playing a concert at a church in Hamburg, I decided that I would get there no matter what! I had no money to pay for a ride, so I packed a lunch and started walking. When I arrived in Hamburg, four days later, I was exhausted. However, that did not prevent me from going straight to the church to listen to Mr. Reinken practice. Oh! What beautiful music I heard! It filled my heart and soul. I wanted to

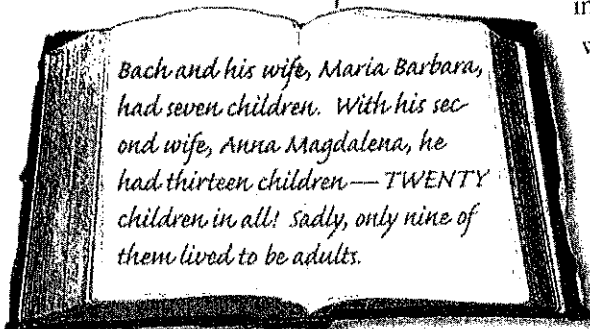
play like that!"

"But papa," said little Johanna Carolina, "everyone says that you are the very best organist they have ever heard! Maybe someone will walk a very long way to hear you play!"

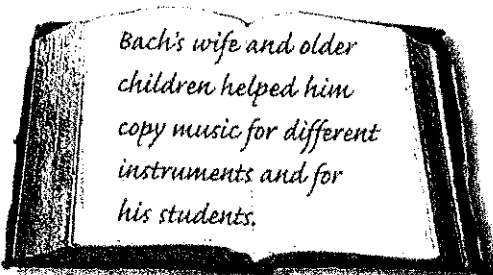
"Well," said Bach. "I have practiced a lot of hours since those days."

"When will our next Bach family day be, papa?" asked Johann Christoph Frederick.

Bach smiled and said, "It will be next month. You will all be old enough to play



Bach and his wife, Maria Barbara, had seven children. With his second wife, Anna Magdalena, he had thirteen children—TWENTY children in all! Sadly, only nine of them lived to be adults.



Bach's wife and older children helped him copy music for different instruments and for his students.

your instruments with us, except you, little Johanna. If you keep practicing, you may be able to play next year.

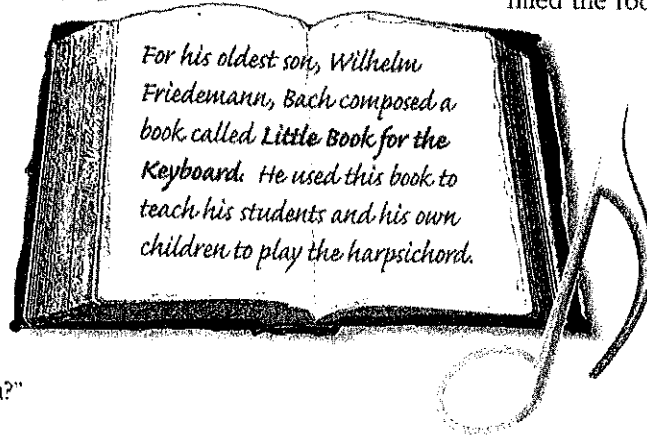
"Your uncles, older brothers and cousins will be here," he continued. "They will bring their different instruments. We will have such a good time playing old and new pieces.

We'll have a wonderful meal and no one will want to go home! I can't wait, can you?"

"Will it be like our family gathering each night at evening prayers, papa?"

"Yes," said Bach as he gave each child a hug, "that reminds me, aren't you supposed to play your violins tonight? Come, all of you, let's go practice. You too, Johanna!"

Soon happy voices and beautiful music filled the room.



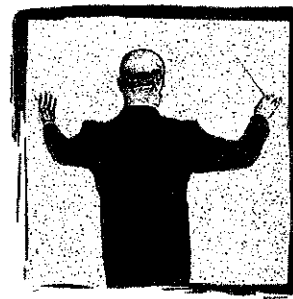
Important Compositions



*Tocatta and Fugue
in D Minor, BWV 565*



*St. Matthew Passion,
BWV 244*



Brandenburg Concertos

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring is one of Bach's best known pieces. It has a lovely melody and a flowing accompaniment. This piece, originally written for chorus and orchestra, is from Bach's *Cantata No. 147*. A popular piece called *Joy* uses this melody and accompaniment. The example you will hear is played on an organ.

Bach Match

Draw a line to connect the circle with the square that matches.

The country where Bach was born

Baroque

Germany

The instrument Bach's father taught him to play

Violin

Twenty

The number of children Bach had

The musical period in which Bach lived



Johann Sebastian Bach
(at the keyboard)
and his family

Spanish Resources and Materials

Spanish - Tuesday Activity 1

Vocabulary List: La Escuela

arte	art
ciencias	science
español	Spanish
inglés	English
matemáticas	mathematics
música	music
clase	class
escuela	school
estudiante	student
maestro/maestra	teacher
crayón/crayones	crayon
lápiz/lápices	pencil/pencils
libro	book
cuaderno	notebook
aprender	to learn
enseña	to teach
escribir	to write
jugar	to play
leer	to read
pintar	to paint
tocar	to touch

Spanish - Tuesday Activity 2

Word Search

Nombre _____ Fecha _____

► Busca las palabras. Encierra las palabras en un círculo.

estudiante cuaderno crayones maestra
escuela clase libro lápiz

e c l a s e i d y l
l r s o s r m c u á
t a w s z a a u d p
e y s n s s e a i i
s o c t c n s d a z
c n t r r a t e s c
u e e r i t r r e a
e s t u d i a n t e
l i r f o r a o r u
a s l i b r o c y a

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