

Resource Packet for 2nd-5th Grade Students Organized by Teach Plus Teachers



As students and families work in partnership with teachers to navigate an environment of distance and hybrid learning, Teach Plus teachers worked together to organize a printable packet to support students. This document is intended to serve as a quick resource of basic information that supports larger learning goals. The information in this packet is ideal for students in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th grade. This packet should not replace any guide/resource/tool given by your child's teacher/school, but is an additional resource organized into the following parts:

Part 1: Power Standards:

This section will share important learning standards (goals) that can be prioritized during distance learning.

Part 2: Reading Resources:

This section includes reading academic vocabulary words that your child's teacher may use during instruction, activities, and assessment, as well as books to read.

Part 3: Writing Resources:

This section includes tips for writing and academic vocabulary words that your child's teacher may use during instruction, activities, and assessment.

Part 4: Math Resources:

This section includes math academic vocabulary words that your child's teacher may use during instruction, activities, and assessments, as well as math formulas and other visual hints.

Part 5: Additional Resources:

This section will provide contact information and links for COVID-19, mental health support, free educational resources, and more.





Grade 2

Reading

I can:

- + Answer who, what, where, when, why, and how about a story or informational text.
- + Describe how characters in a story respond to what happens in the story.
- + Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story by different authors or from different cultures.
- + Identify the main topic of an informational text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs.
- + Determine what words and phrases mean in a text.

Math

I can:

- + Use addition and subtraction to solve one- and two-step word problems.
- + Easily add and subtract within 100.
- + By the end of Grade 2, I will know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.
- + Count to 1,000; read and write numbers to 1,000.
- + Measure and estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

Grade 3

Reading

I can:

- + Ask and answer questions by using events or details from a story or informational text.
- + Describe characters in a story and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- + Compare and contrast themes, settings, and plots of stories by the same author.
- + Determine the main idea of a text, recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
- + Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text.

Math

I can:

- + Easily add and subtract within 1,000.
- + Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and use strategies to solve word problems.
- + Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation. Example: $5 \times ? = 20$, so $? = 4$.
- + Understand a fraction $1/B$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into B equal parts.

- + Understand that two fractions are equivalent if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line
- + Measure area by counting unit squares, by using addition or by using multiplication.

Grade 4

Reading

I can:

- + Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences.
- + Describe a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, using details like a character's thoughts, words, or actions.
- + Compare and contrast similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.
- + Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
- + Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text.

Math

I can:

- + Understand that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right.
- + Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.
- + Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.
- + Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors.
- + Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$.
- + Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100.

Grade 5

Reading

I can:

- + Quote from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- + Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, using specific details in the text.

- + Compare and contrast stories in the same genre on similar themes and topics.
- + Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
- + Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text.

Math

I can:

- + Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.
- + Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.
- + Easily multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.
- + Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors.
- + Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.
- + Solve real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations.
- + Find the volume of a rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths by packing it with unit cubes or by multiplying the edge lengths.

Grades 2-5

Writing

I can:

- + Write an opinion piece by introducing a topic, stating an opinion, giving reasons that support the opinion, using linking words (e.g., because, and, also), and providing a concluding statement or section.
- + Write informative/explanatory texts in which I introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
- + Write a narrative in which I tell a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.





Part 2: Reading Resources

Academic Vocabulary

Analyze: Study something carefully to learn about it

Compare: Tell how two or more things are alike

Contrast: Tell how two or more things are different

Conclusion: A final opinion or decision

Define: Tell what a word means

Describe: Tell what something looks like, feels like, sounds like, tastes like, or how it works or moves

Detail: A fact or a piece of information in a text

Determine: Decide something based on evidence or facts

Event: Something that happens

Evidence: A detail in a text that shows something is true or that it exists

Genre: A certain kind of one thing, like a genre of books (mystery, folktale, fiction) or music (classical, country, pop)

Identify: To show what someone or something is

Illustrate: Draw a picture

Infer: Understand something based on facts or information that you know

Inform: Give facts and information or teach someone about something

Persuade: Get someone to do something or think something

Predict: Tell what you think something is about or what might happen next

Sequence: The order in which something happens (first, next, last)

Summarize: Tell what is most important about a text using few words

Theme: The main subject that is being discussed or described

Trait: A quality that makes one person different from another person such as hair color or shyness.

Books to read

Ask your teacher for your lexile score. It can be found at the top of your iStation report. Visit www.lexile.com/fab. Enter your lexile range (go 50 above and 100 below your number) choose areas of interest and you will be provided with a list of books at your reading level.

Lexile Level 280-390

- + I'll Believe You When by Susan Schubert (280)
- + New Kid, written and illustrated by Jerry Craft (320L)
- + Hector's Hiccups by Sofia Martinez (350L)
- + The Mesa Verde Communities by Deanne Kells (360L)
- + Señor Pancho Had a Rancho by Rene Colato Lainez (360L)
- + I Don't Want to Be a Frog by Dave Petty (380L)
- + Raven: A Trickster Tale from the Pacific Northwest by Gerald McDermott (380L)

Lexile Level 400-590

- + Fry Bread by Kevin Noble-Malliard (420L)
- + Nino Wrestles the World by Yuyi Morales (420L)
- + Alma and How She Got Her Name by Juana Martinez-Neal (490L)
- + For Black Girls Like Me by Mariama J. Lockington (500L)
- + The First Tortilla by Rudolfo Anaya (540L)
- + Runaway Tortilla by Eric Kimmel (590L)
- + Soldier Sister, fly home By Nancy Bo Flood (590L)

Lexile Level 600-790

- + Lucia the Luchadora by Cynthia Leonor Garza (610)
- + Tortilla Sun by Jennifer Cervantes (620L)
- + A Spoon for Every Bite/Una Cuchara para Cada Bocado by Joe Hayes (630L)
- + Esperanza Rising by Pam Munoz Ryan (750L)
- + Midnight War of Mateo Martinez by Robin Yardi (720L)
- + Side by Side (Lado a Lado): The Story of Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez by Monica Brown (760L)
- + The Princess and the Warrior by Duncan Tonatiuh (770L)
- + How the Stars Fell into the Sky: A Navajo Legend by Jerrie Oughton (780L)

Lexile Level 800 - 1000

- + The Only Road by Alexandra Diaz (830L)
- + My Name is Maria Isabel by Alma Flor Ada (860L)
- + Georgia Rises: A Day in the Life of Georgia O'Keeffe by Kathryn Lasky (870L)
- + The House on Mango Street by Sandra Cisneros (870L)
- + Return to Sender by Julia Alvarez (890L)
- + Esquivel! Space-Age Sound Artist by Susan Wood (910L)
- + Songs of Shiprock Fair by Luci Tapahonso (940L)
- + Dancing Home by Alma Flor Ada (960L)
- + The Birchbark House by Louise Erdrich (970L)

Sight Words (Words students should know by heart when reading)

Second Grade Dolch Sight Words


always, around, because, been, before, best, both, buy, call, cold, does, don't, fast, first, five, found, gave, goes, green, its, made, many, off, or, pull, read, right, sing, sit, sleep, tell, their, these, those, upon, us, use, very, wash, which, why, wish, work, would, write, your

Third Grade Dolch Sight Words


about, better, bring, carry, clean, cut, done, draw, drink, eight, fall, far, full, got, grow, hold, hot, hurt, if, keep, kind, laugh, light, long, much, myself, never, only, own, pick, seven, shall, show, six, small, start, ten, today, together, try, warm


Visual Aides

Fiction Story Elements	
Characters	The people or animals who are important in a story.
Setting	Where the story takes place.
Problem	The main struggle that characters are facing in the story.
Key Events	The important events that happen as the characters go about trying to solve the problem.
Solution	The way that the characters solve the problem.



POINT OF VIEW	
Who is telling the story?	
<p>First Person</p> <p>The story is told from the point of view of one of the characters, most likely the main character.</p> <p>Pronouns I, We, My, Our, Me</p>	<p>Third Person</p> <p>The story is told from the point of view of someone who is not a character in the story or not part of the story.</p> <p>Pronouns Him, Her, They, He, She</p>



Understanding Characters	
Main Character: Who the story is mostly about.	
Secondary Character: Less important characters	
Trait: An adjective that best describes a character based on their actions, thoughts, dialogue, and feelings.	
Actions: Things a character does in a story.	
Motivations: What a character wants or needs.	
Feelings: How a character feels about what is happening. (sad, happy, lonely)	
Thoughts: What a character is thinking.	
Dialogue: What a character says in quotation marks.	



Writing a Paragraph:

How to Write a Strong Paragraph		
1	Topic Sentence	Write a clear sentence that tells the reader what you will be writing about. What is the main idea you are writing about? EXAMPLE: Otters do many things to prove that they are smart animals.
2	Supporting Sentences	Step 1: Give more detail to explain your topic sentence. Step 2: Use evidence and facts to support your topic. → Use facts from resources → Give examples → Give reasons EXAMPLE: Otters do things like use tools and work together to stay safe. To eat clams, otters will use a rock to smash open the clam. Otters also show that they are smart by sleeping in large groups and holding paws so that none of them float away. A mother otter will keep her babies on her tummy to keep them safe in the water.
3	Concluding Sentence	Explains the importance of your topic sentence by ... → restating key information → giving an opinion → asking a question → presenting a challenge. EXAMPLE: Because otters do so many smart things, some are able to live their entire life in the water. Can you name other animals that use tools?

Responding to a Question:

The R.A.C.E. Strategy		
How to respond to a question in writing		
Example: How do you know that otters are smart animals?		
R	Restate Start by using the question to begin your answer.	Example: I know that otters are smart animals because they do many smart things that help them survive.
A	Answer Make sure that you give an answer to all parts of the question.	Example Otters are smart because they use tools and do things in groups in order to help themselves live in the wild.
C	Cite Tell where you found information from the text to support your answer.	Example: For example, in the fourth paragraph the author writes that otters use rocks to smash opens clams and mussels. The author also explains in the third paragraph how mother otters keep their babies on their stomach to keep them safe.
E	Explain Explain how the evidence supports your answer.	Example: The evidence shows that otters are able to survive in their environment because of the many smart things that they do for food and to take care of each other.



Part 4: Math Resources

Properties and Place Value

Associative Property of Addition: When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends.

Example: $(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)$

Associative Property of Multiplication: When three or more numbers are multiplied, the product is the same regardless of the grouping of the factors.

Example: $(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$

Commutative Property of Addition: When two numbers are added together, the sum is the same no matter what order the numbers are in.

Example: $3 + 4 = 7$ and $4 + 3 = 7$

Commutative Property of Multiplication: When two numbers are multiplied, the product is the same no matter what order the numbers are in.

Example: $3 \times 4 = 12$ and $4 \times 3 = 12$

Distributive Property: Multiply a sum by multiplying each addend separately and then add the products.

Example: 12×9

$$(10 \times 9) + (2 \times 9)$$

$$90 + 18 = 108$$

Identity Property of Addition: The sum of any number and 0 is that number.

Example: $5 + 0 = 5$

Identity Property of Multiplication: The product of 1 and any number is that number.

Example: $5 \times 1 = 5$


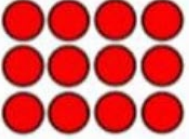
Zero Property of Multiplication: The product of zero and any number is zero

Example: $5 \times 0 = 0$

Order of Operations	
P	Parentheses
E	Exponents
M	Multiplication
D	Division
A	Addition
S	Subtraction

Place Value Chart										
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	.	.10	.100	.1000
10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10					
WHOLE NUMBERS								PARTS		

Math Formulas and Strategies:

3rd Grade Strategies for Multiplication	
3 x 4 = 12	
<p>Circles and Stars Make 3 groups of 4 and count.</p> 	<p>Array Make 3 rows of 4 and count.</p> 
<p>Skip Counting Skip count by 3s four times.</p> <p>3 6 9 12</p>	<p>Repeated Addition Add the number 3 four times.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 \\ \hline 6 + 6 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$

4th/5th Grade Strategies for Multiplication																									
32 x 14 = 448																									
<p>Standard Algorithm</p> <p>Multiply the 4 by 2. Multiply the 4 by 3. Add a 0 to the next line. Multiply the 1 by the 2. Multiply the 1 by the 3. Add to find the product.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline 128 \\ + 320 \\ \hline 448 \end{array}$	<p>Area Model</p> <p>Decompose the 32 into 30 and 2. Decompose the 14 into 10 and 4. Multiply each area. Add the four numbers together.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30 x 10 = 300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 x 2 = 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30 x 4 = 120</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 x 4 = 8</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">$300 + 120 + 20 + 8 = 448$</p>		30	2	10	30 x 10 = 300	10 x 2 = 20	4	30 x 4 = 120	2 x 4 = 8	<p>Partial Products</p> <p>Decompose the 32 into 30 and 2. Decompose the 14 into 10 and 4. Multiply the 4 by 2 and then 30. Multiply the 10 by 3 and then 20. Add the numbers.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">32</td> <td style="text-align: left;">(30 x 2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">x 14</td> <td style="text-align: left;">(10 x 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: left;">4 x 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">120</td> <td style="text-align: left;">4 x 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> <td style="text-align: left;">10 x 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td style="text-align: left;">10 x 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">448</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	32	(30 x 2)	x 14	(10 x 4)	8	4 x 2	120	4 x 30	20	10 x 2	300	10 x 30	448	
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Long Division

HINT: One way to remember the steps is to think of them as a family: daddy divides, mommy multiplies, sister subtracts, brother brings down and then you repeat.

Divide	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \end{array}$	Divide 7 into groups of 3 to get 2 equal groups. Put a 2 above the 7. (OR I can skip count by threes to get as close as I can to 7 without going over, so I can skip count 2 times and land on 6.)
Multiply	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	If I make 2 groups of 3, $3 \times 2 = 6$. So I write the 6 under the 7.
Subtract	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 1 \end{array}$	I take away the 6 from the 7 and am left with 1.
Bring Down	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{- 6} \downarrow \\ 15 \end{array}$	Bring down the next number, the 5.
Repeat	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 15 \\ \underline{- 15} \end{array}$	Now divide 15 into 3 equal groups. This makes 5 in each group, so I repeat the process and my quotient is 25.

Adding & Subtracting Fractions

Like Denominators

Add only the numerators. You are **ONLY** adding how many fourths that you have all together.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Unlike Denominators

1. Find the least common multiple (LCM) of the denominators.
2. Change each denominator by multiplying by the correct factor.
3. You must also multiply the numerator by that factor.
4. Add the numerators.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ (x5)} = 5 \\ \underline{4 \text{ (x5)} = 20} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ (x4)} = 4 \\ \underline{5 \text{ (x4)} = 20} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{20} + \frac{4}{20} = \frac{9}{20}$$

Multiples
of 4

$4 \times 1 = 4$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$







Multiples
Of 5






$5 \times 1 = 5$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$
 $5 \times 4 = 20$

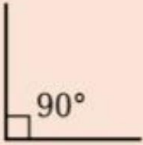



Follow the same steps for subtracting fractions. (Just make sure to subtract!)


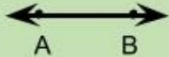
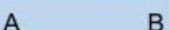
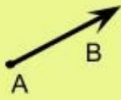






Geometry:

Polygons: Closed shapes with straight sides					
					
Triangle 3 sides 3 vertices	Quadrilateral 4 sides 4 vertices	Pentagon 5 sides 5 vertices	Hexagon 6 sides 6 vertices	Octagon 8 sides 8 vertices	Decagon 10 sides 10 vertices

Quadrilaterals				
				
Square <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four equal sides • Four right angles • Two pairs of parallel sides 	Rectangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposite sides equal • Four right angles • Two pairs of parallel sides 	Parallelogram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposite sides equal • Two pairs of parallel sides 	Trapezoid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One pair of parallel sides 	Rhombus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four equal sides • Two pairs of parallel sides

GEOMETRY: Types of Angles			
			
Right Angle 90°	Acute Angle Less than 90°	Obtuse Angle More than 90°	Straight Angle 180°

GEOMETRY				
				
Point A location on a line usually shown by a dot	Line Goes in both directions 	Line Segment Line part with two endpoints 	Ray One endpoint, goes in one direction 	Vertex Where sides of a polygon meet to form a corner



COVID-19 Related Contacts

1. **COVID-19 School Reentry Resources and Updates:** <https://webnew.ped.state.nm.us/reentry-district-and-school-guidance/>
2. **COVID-19 Updates and Resources from the NM Department of Health:** <https://cv.nmhealth.org/>
3. **Information for support with jobs, food, childcare and more:** <https://www.newmexico.gov/i-need-assistance/>

Mental Health Supports

1. **NM Crisis and Access line:** Call toll free anytime 24/7/365 1-855-NMCRISIS (662-7474) <https://www.nmcrisisline.com/>
2. **Frequently asked questions about mental health and list of resources:** <https://www.nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/mhp/>

Free Educational Websites

1. **Cool Math-** "...free online cool math lessons, cool math games and fun math activities." (www.coolmath.com)
2. **National Geographic Kids-** Videos, games, animals and more. (<https://kids.national-geographic.com>)
3. **E-Learning for Kids-** Science, environmental skills, computer skills, health, language and life skills. (<https://www.e-learningforkids.org/>)
4. **Khan Academy-** Free online instruction videos and practice activities. <https://www.khanacademy.org/>