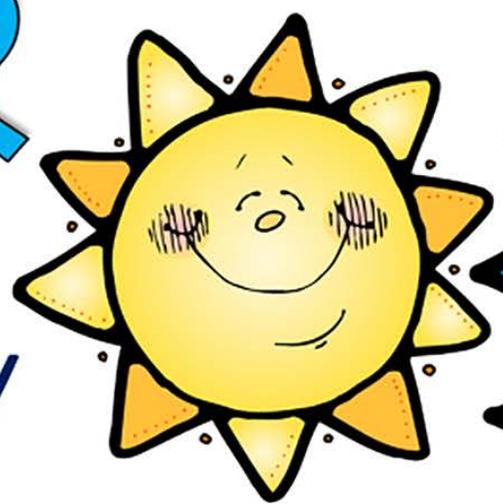




SUMMER Packet



ABOUT ME

Name: _____

I am _____ years old.

This summer I _____

_____.

Summer Packet Due: August 23, 2021



ACADEMIR CHARTER SCHOOL EAST
"Expect Excellence"



To: Parent/Guardian(s)

From: Ms. Bernal, Principal

Re: Mandatory Summer Packet 2021

Between the end of one school year and the start of the next, every student risks summer learning loss. That is why AcadeMir Charter School East at Doral is committed to promote learning over the summer break. We believe in the importance of reading to strengthen fluency, vocabulary, phonics, and comprehension throughout the summer, as well as reinforcing concepts learned in math and science. Therefore, Summer Assignments are once again upon us.

For the 2021-2022 school year, it is **mandatory** that all students:

- Read the **Required Summer Reading book** for his/her entering grade level
 - Complete the book report for book assigned with parent/guardian assistance as needed
 - Complete the entire Summer Booklet as they will be collected the first week of school.
- Failure to complete these assignments will result in the student receiving zeros.

Have a great summer!

Ms. Olivia Bernal



Required Summer Reading 2021-2022

The Chocolate Touch

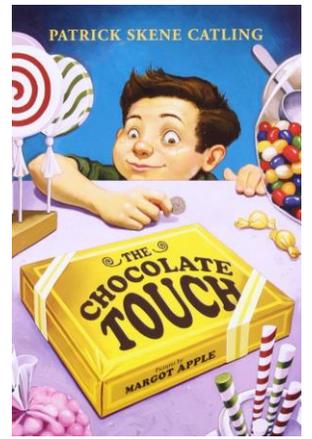
By: Patrick Skene Catling

If he could, John Midas would eat nothing but chocolate all the time, and he'd never share it with anyone. Then one day, John finds a strange coin on the sidewalk and uses it to buy a box of chocolate at a mysterious new candy store.

Suddenly, everything John's lips touch turns to chocolate! Chocolate toothpaste and chocolate water fountains are great, but things get complicated when John can't play the trumpet or bob for apples. Worst of all, he forgets and kisses his mother!

The Chocolate Touch

by Patrick Skene Catling



1. Who is the main character of the story? Explain how you came to the conclusion that this was the main character.

2. John loves candy. Name all the types of candy John loves.

3. Why does John refuse the extra money his mother offers him to buy chocolates?

4. Who is named Cranium in the story? Why is it an appropriate name for the person?

5. Why does John hide the box under the bed at home?

6. What is unusual about the coin John found?

7. Explain the events that led John to believe something was wrong. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

8. Describe all the changes that begin happening to John. What do you think people will say if John tells them about the magic?

9. List four rules you think John should follow.

10. What lesson is John learning from his experience with chocolate? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

11. John has developed a new fear. Explain his new fear and how it has affected him.

Name: _____

Synonyms Are Similar

Synonyms are two words that mean the same or nearly the same as each other.



My grandpa is *old*. He is *elderly*.

Old and *elderly* are two similar words used to describe grandpa based on his age.

Choose the correct synonym from the word bank to go with the underlined word in each sentence below.

WORD BANK

beautiful angry tired awesome delicious
 kind pleasant loud laughing
intelligent tidy little dirty difficult

1. The athlete was exhausted after running the marathon. _____
2. The ladybug is a fairly small insect. _____
3. With a blend of orange and red, the sunset was pretty. _____
4. Algebra problems can be very hard. _____
5. She could tell he was mad because he was yelling. _____
6. Lasagna is a tasty dish for a family dinner. _____
7. Jimmy had to clean his filthy bathroom. _____
8. Mary's bedroom was clean, with everything put away. _____
9. The music on the radio was very noisy. _____
10. Elizabeth had always been a smart child. _____
11. Mrs. Smith is a very caring person. _____
12. Playing in the park was an enjoyable experience. _____
13. Looking at the stars at night was amazing! _____
14. They were having so much fun they were giggling. _____

Name: _____

Antonyms Are Opposites

Antonyms are two words that mean the opposite or nearly the opposite of each other.



The lion is *wild*, but the cat is *tame*.

Wild and *tame* are two opposites used to describe the very different characteristics of the lion and the cat.

Choose the correct antonym from the word bank to complete each sentence below.

WORD BANK

stop young cold difficult bright
dry sour slow lazy
short quiet open rough new

1. The fire is hot, but the ice is... _____
2. The race car is fast, but the old truck is... _____
3. The green light means go, but the red light means... _____
4. The grandfather is old, but the grandchild is... _____
5. The giraffe's neck is long, but the dog's neck is... _____
6. Addition is easy, but division is... _____
7. The candy is sweet, but the lemon is... _____
8. His sneakers are old, but his socks are ... _____
9. The glass is smooth, but the sandpaper is... _____
10. The window is closed, but the door is ... _____
11. The children are noisy, but the adults are... _____
12. The puppies are energetic, but the dogs are... _____
13. The moon is dim, but the sun is... _____
14. The rainforest is humid, but the desert is... _____

Solids and Liquids

by Rachelle Kreisman



What do shoes, paper, and cheese all have in common? They are all solids. Solids are things that have a shape of their own. They do not flow like liquids do. Computers, trees, and soccer balls are also solids.

Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk.

Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of *matter*. Matter is everywhere. It is anything that takes up space and has mass. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object. All objects are made of matter.

1. What are solids?

- A. things that have a shape of their own
- B. water and milk
- C. things that do not keep their shape

2. What are solids compared with in this article?

- A. liquids
- B. trees
- C. computers

3. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk."

What can be concluded about the shape of water and milk from this information?

- A. Water and milk have a shape of their own.
- B. Water and milk do not flow.
- C. Water and milk do not keep their shape.

4. What is true about the similarities and differences of solids and liquids?

- A. There are similarities and differences between solids and liquids.
- B. There are similarities between solids and liquids but not any differences.
- C. There are differences between solids and liquids but not any similarities.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Solids and liquids are different kinds of matter.
- B. A liquid that is poured into a container will take the container's shape.
- C. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of matter."

What does it mean that solids and liquids "have something in common"?

- A. All objects are made of matter.
- B. Solids and liquids are alike in some way.
- C. Solids take up more space than liquids do.

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Solids do not flow, _____ liquids do.

- A. so
- B. because
- C. but

8. List two details about solids.

9. List two details about liquids.

I Want to Buy a Computer Game

by Susan LaBella



Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. "The game is here!" he told his mom. "Can we go buy it?"

"How much does it cost?" Luis's mother asked.

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied.

"That is a lot of money, Luis. Do you have enough to buy it yourself?"

He shook his head.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

"But I really want this game!" answered Luis. "What can I do?"

"You get eight dollars a week for doing chores," his mom said. "Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game."

"I do not think so," said Luis. "By then, all the games will be sold."

"Try it," replied his mother.

Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. "Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars."

"And," his mother added, "you did it with your own money!"

1. Why was Luis excited at the start of the story?

- A. He managed to save up thirty-five dollars.
- B. The new computer game he wanted was in stores.
- C. His mother bought him a computer game as a gift.

2. What is the main problem Luis faces in the story?

- A. He wants a new computer game, but the store has run out of that game.
- B. He wants a new computer game, but he doesn't have enough money to buy it.
- C. He wants a new computer game, but his mother hates all computer games.

3. Read this statement that Luis's mom said to Luis.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

- A. A house and food are things that Luis's family needs.
- B. Luis's mom doesn't want to buy clothing, books, and gas for the car.
- C. Having clothing, books, and gas is more important than having a house and food.

4. How does Luis's mom most likely feel about the computer game?

- A. She feels excited because she wants to play the game, too.
- B. She feels angry that Luis wants to spend his money on a game.
- C. She feels like the game is not something that Luis really needs.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

- A. The computer game that Luis wants costs thirty-five dollars.
- B. Luis wants a new computer game, so he saves up money to buy it.
- C. Luis's mom has to spend money on things like food, clothing, and the house.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. 'The game is here!' he told his mom. 'Can we go buy it?'"

Why might the author have used an exclamation point when Luis tells his mother that the game is here?

- A. to show that Luis is very excited
- B. to show that Luis's mom is very excited
- C. to show that the game is really fun to play

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"'You get eight dollars a week for doing chores,' his mom said. 'Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game.'"

What does the word "it" in the second sentence refer to?

- A. the chores
- B. the eight dollars
- C. the week

8. Why doesn't Luis's mother buy the computer game when Luis first asks her for it?

9. Read these sentences from the text.

"Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. 'Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars.'

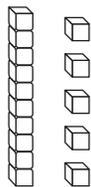
"'And,' his mother added, 'you did it with your own money!'"

How does Luis's mother probably feel about Luis saving up his money to buy the computer game?

10. This story suggests that it is a good idea to save up your extra money to buy things that you want. Why might this be a good idea? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

Name _____

1. Look at the model of 15.



Write how many tens and ones are in the model.

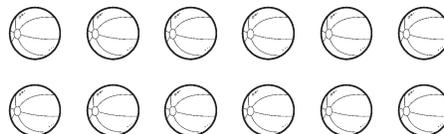
_____ ten _____ ones

2. Write how many tens and ones are in 12.

_____ ten _____ ones

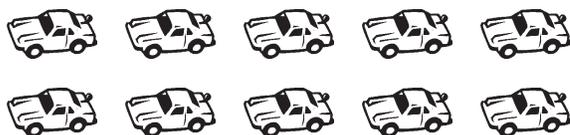
3. Draw tens and ones to show 13.

4. Circle a group of ten to show 1 ten and some ones.



5. Write how many tens are the same as 10 ones.

6. Compare using $<$, $>$, or $=$.



10 ones = _____ ten

12 ○ 15



Name _____

7. Subtract.

$$15 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

8. Add.

$$8 + 2 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

9. Subtract.

$$18 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

10. Add.

$$6 + 4 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

11. If $5 + 6 = 11$, then

$$11 - \underline{\quad} = 6.$$

12. If $17 - 9 = 8$, then

$$\underline{\quad} + 9 = 17.$$



Name _____

13.

$$8 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

is the same as

$$7 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

14.

$$3 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

is the same as

$$3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

15. Add.

$$9 + 1 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

16. $12 - 4 = \square$

is the same as

$$12 - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - 2 = \square$$

So, $12 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

17. Subtract.

$$60 - 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

18. If $3 + 4 + 6 = 13$, then

$$3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 13.$$

GO ON 

Name _____

19. Add.

$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ + 9 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

20. Add.

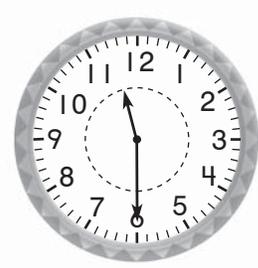
$$68 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

21. Write the time.



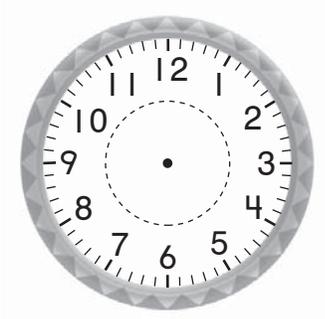
_____ : _____

22. Write the time.

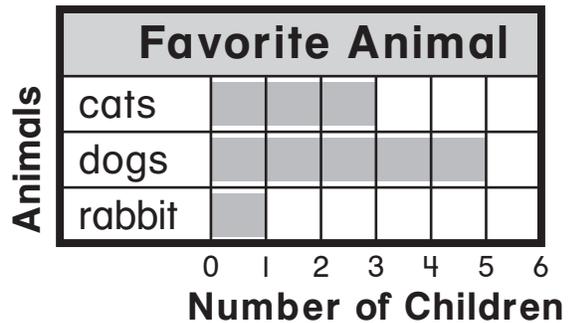


_____ : _____

23. Draw hands to show 3:30 on the clock.



24. Use the bar graph.



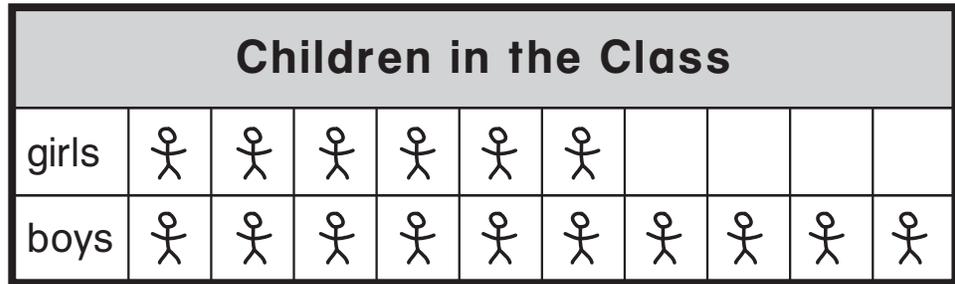
How many children chose dogs?

_____ children

GO ON

Name _____

Use the picture graph for questions 25–26.



Each  stands for 1 child.

25. How many children are in the class?

_____ children

26. How many fewer girls are there than boys?

_____ fewer girls

27. Use . About how long is the pencil?



about _____  long

28. Use . Draw a line that is about 3  long.

29. Draw three lines in order from **longest** to **shortest**.

longest	
shortest	



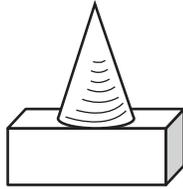
Name _____

30. A pencil is longer than a marker.
The marker is longer than a crayon.

Write **shorter** or **longer** to finish the sentence.

The pencil is _____ than the crayon.

31. Combine  and .
Circle the new shape you can make.

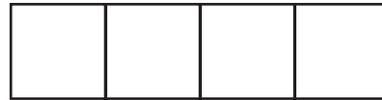


32. Use pattern blocks.
Draw to show the blocks.

How many  make a
 ?

_____  make a .

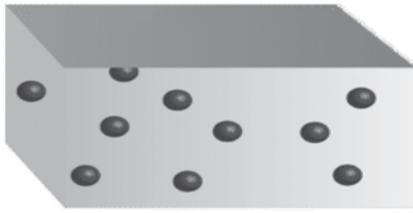
33. Write the number of
equal shares.



_____ equal shares



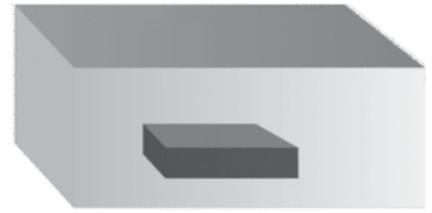
Forms of Matter



Gas
Shape of container
Volume of container



Liquid
Shape of container
Free surface
Fixed volume



Solid
Holds shape
Fixed volume

Everything around you is made of **matter**. Scientists' group matter based on its properties, or characteristics: what it looks like and how it acts in different situations. Matter can take three different **forms**. The three forms are solid, liquid, and gas.

Solid matter has a definite shape. It also takes up a definite amount of space. This means it has a specific volume. If you could look at solid matter under a very powerful microscope, you would see its tiny particles moving back and forth. The particles are packed together, so they vibrate in place. Their overall shape does not change.

Liquid matter takes the shape of its container. When liquid is in a cup, it is shaped like the cup. When the liquid is in a vase, it is shaped like the vase. The volume of the liquid stays the same. If you were to look at liquid matter under the microscope, you would see its tiny particles sliding past each other. Because of this unique sliding movement, the liquid is able to change its shape so we can pour it.

In the form of a gas, matter is usually invisible. The air around us has several different gases, like the oxygen we breathe in and the carbon dioxide we breathe out. If you could look at gas matter under the microscope, you would see its tiny particles floating around with lots of space in between them. They spread out to fill any container the gas is placed in.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What do the word properties mean in the first paragraph?

2) What are the three forms that matter can take?

3) What does the word vibrate mean in the second paragraph?

4) What is one difference between a solid and a liquid?

5) Are the tiny particles closer together in a solid, a liquid, or a gas?

Name: _____

What's the Matter?

Tell whether each is a solid, liquid, or gas.

1. milk - _____

2. cookie - _____

3. oxygen - _____

4. fish - _____

5. pencil - _____

6. maple syrup - _____

7. shampoo - _____

8. carbon dioxide - _____

9. ice cube - _____

10. paint - _____

11. oil - _____

12. salt - _____

13. water vapor - _____

14. gasoline - _____

15. helium - _____

16. sand - _____

Complete each sentence with the word solid, liquid, or gas.

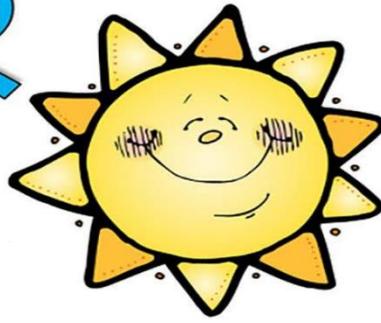
A _____ has a definite shape. It does not take the shape of its container. It also has a definite volume because it can be measured.

A _____ does not have a definite shape. It takes the shape of its container. It does have a definite volume because it can be measured.

A _____ does not have a definite shape. It sometimes takes the shape of its container and sometimes flies freely around you. These particles are not connected to each other and takes up whatever space is available.

SUMMER

S.T.E.M CHALLENGE



Old Made New

Using e-waste and recyclable materials create an ordinary useful item.

Project Guidelines:

- 🐾 Design a machine/object using e-waste and other recyclables
- 🐾 Give your invention a name
- 🐾 Use your invention to recreate an everyday useful item.
- 🐾 Be able to explain why reusing recyclables and e-waste are important. Explain how your invention solves a problem.

Example:

Need: A Fun way to clean dishes

Invention Name: The Scrubbles



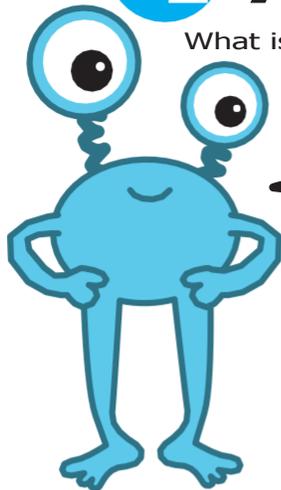
Materials: scrub brush, feather, wiggle eyes, pipe cleaner, cork, and gold wrapper

Explanation: Using recycled material to create the Scrubbles is great for the environment and to have fun while cleaning. There are plenty of facts out there on why recycling is important. The world population is growing, not shrinking, and currently each human being adds a lot of waste to the planet over his or her lifetime. However, the effort involves not only recycling existing products, but reusing products that otherwise will be thrown away. My invention is great for the planet, and for people who want to create a fun way to clean the house. The brush at the bottom allows the person to scrub away dirt or dirty dishes.

STEM Engineering process

1 Ask

What is the problem I need to solve??



I need to design a prototype...

2 EXPLORE

what are some ways to solve this problem?



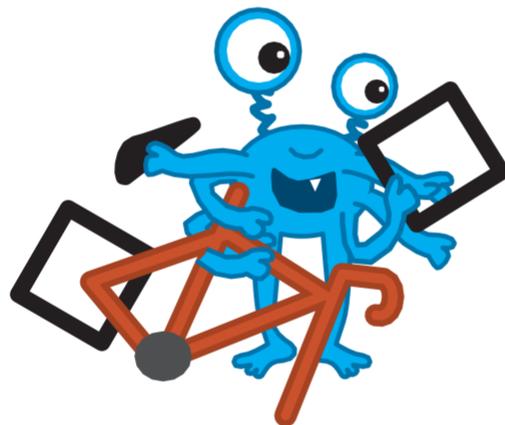
3 MODEL

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM? DRAW A PICTURE OF YOUR FINAL DESIGN.



4 create

Let's build it!!!



5 EVALUATE

DID YOUR MODEL SOLVE THE PROBLEM?



6 EXPLAIN

What can we do to make it better?



SUMMER STEM CHALLENGE

ASK

What is the problem?

Model

Draw a picture of your final design.

Explore

How can you try to solve the problem?



Did your model solve the problem?

EVALUATE

EXPLAIN How would you change your design? How would these changes improve your design?



SUMMER

SUMMER
FUN!

STEM Challenge

Picture of your design



Did your model solve the problem?

stay connected



AcadeMir Charter School East

11300 NW 41 ST Miami, FL 33178

305-485-9911

www.academircharterschooleast.com



acsedoral_tigers



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AcadeMir Charter School East

Second Grade
remind 

Text @acse0221

To: 8 10 10

Receive announcements, reminders, and updates
right to your phone!

Important Dates:

[Back to School Orientation: August 19, 2021](#)

Kindergarten: 9:30 am

1st Grade: 12:30 pm

2nd Grade: 3:00 pm

[Back to School Orientation August 20, 2021](#)

3rd Grade: 9:30 am

4th Grade: 12:30 pm

5th Grade: 3:00 pm



***First Day of School: August 23, 2021**

