



Miami Community Charter School
"Transform Obstacles into Opportunities"

SAT -10
Practice Packet
2nd Grade

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Simile

A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another.
Example: *He sleeps like a log.*

Metaphor

The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison.
Example: *She has the heart of a lion.*

Personification

A figure of speech in which human characteristics are given to an animal or object.
Example: *The trees danced in the wind.*

Read each sentence below. Name the type of figurative language shown in the words in bold print. Then write what you think each phrase means.

I'm **as blind as a bat** in the dark.

Blank line for writing the answer to the first sentence.

The argument was **a thunderstorm of words**.

Blank line for writing the answer to the second sentence.

The sweater was **hugging him tightly**.

Blank line for writing the answer to the third sentence.

The house was **as sturdy as a rock**.

Blank line for writing the answer to the fourth sentence.

The waves **ran towards the shore**.

Blank line for writing the answer to the fifth sentence.

The snowflakes were **jewels in the sky**.

Blank line for writing the answer to the sixth sentence.

Reading Comprehension: The Secret Garden

Name: _____

Date: _____

 **The Secret Garden**
by Frances Hodgson Burnett 

The sun shone down for nearly a week on the secret garden. The Secret Garden was what Mary called it when she was thinking of it. She liked the name, and she liked still more the feeling that when its beautiful old walls shut her in no one knew where she was. It seemed almost like being shut out of the world in some fairy place. The few books she had read and liked had been fairy-story books, and she had read of secret gardens in some of the stories. Sometimes people went to sleep in them for a hundred years, which she had thought was rather foolish. She had no intention of going to sleep, and, in fact, she was becoming wider awake every day which passed at Misselthwaite. She was beginning to like to be out of doors; she no longer hated the wind, but enjoyed it. She could run faster, and longer, and she could skip up to a hundred. The bulbs in the secret garden must have been much astonished. Such nice clear places were made round them that they had all the breathing space they wanted, and really, if Mistress Mary had known it, they began to cheer up under the dark earth and work tremendously. The sun could get at them and warm them, and when the rain came down it could reach them at once, so they began to feel very much alive.

Mary was an odd, determined little person, and now she had something interesting to be determined about, she was very much absorbed, indeed. She worked and dug and pulled up weeds steadily, only becoming more pleased with her work every hour instead of tiring of it. It seemed to her like a fascinating sort of play. She found many more of the sprouting pale green points than she had ever hoped to find. They seemed to be starting up everywhere and each day she was sure she found tiny new ones, some so tiny that they barely peeped above the earth. There were so many that she remembered what Martha had said about the "snowdrops by the thousands," and about bulbs spreading and making new ones. These had been left to themselves for ten years and perhaps they had spread, like the snowdrops, into thousands. She wondered how long it would be before they showed that they were flowers. Sometimes she stopped digging to look at the garden and try to imagine what it would be like when it was covered with thousands of lovely things in bloom.

1. Name two or more things that Mary enjoys about the outdoors.

2. Complete the analogy.

snowdrops : flowers :: _____ : _____

- A. a cold winter wind : a warm summer breeze
- B. grains of sand on the beach : stars in the sky
- C. raindrops : budding plants

Match each word to its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| astonished | a flower organ, like a seed |
| determined | surprised |
| intention | growing |
| bulb | plan |
| fascinating | resolved or purposeful |
| sprouting | interesting |

Name _____

Character Consideration

Title: The Secret Garden Author: Frances Hodgson Burnett

How does the character think and feel about the event or problem?

How does the character feel about the outcome of the event or problem?

Event or problem

Character

How does the character react to the event or problem?

I Have a Dream...

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave a moving speech about equality at the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963. Review parts of the speech below, then use the next page to illustrate his dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

... where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

And if America is to be a great nation this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

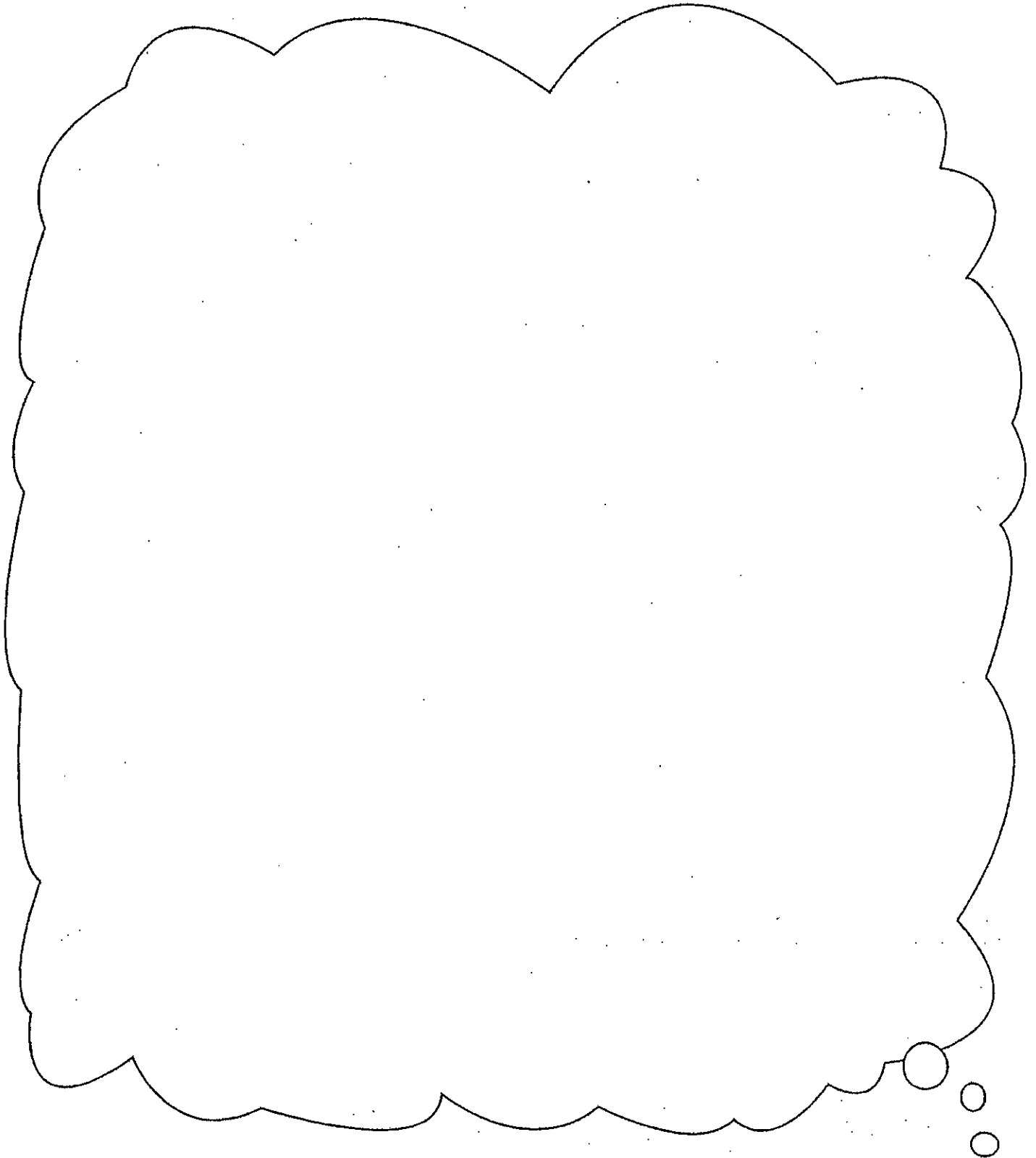
Let freedom ring from the snowcapped Rockies of Colorado!
Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks of California!
But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia!
Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee!

Let freedom ring from every hill and every molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

I Have a Dream...

Use the space below to illustrate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream.



Chocolate:

A Short and Sweet History

We normally think of chocolate as a sweet treat, but it began as a bitter beverage! Chocolate as a food got its start in ancient times, when it wasn't just a dessert – it played an important part in ritual and culture.

In ancient Latin America, chocolate was worshipped – literally! Both the Mayan and Aztec people had gods that they believed were responsible for bringing chocolate to the earth. The two cultures consumed chocolate as a drink, which was popular among nobility. It was believed that the cocoa bean had magical powers, and it was used during major life events like births, marriages and deaths.

Chocolate wasn't mixed with sugar until Europeans came in contact with the Americas in the 1500s. They brought it home to Europe, where it became an expensive import and a symbol of wealth. Instead of chili and corn, Europeans added cinnamon and sugar to chocolate. But because chocolate was imported from another country, chocolate was available only to the upper class and became a symbol of wealth and status.

In the mid-1600s, "chocolate houses," which were like the coffee houses we have today, were a trendy meeting place for English citizens. By the 1700s, chocolate was a part of life for upper-class citizens in Europe; believed to be a nutritious drink with many health benefits. Back in America, chocolate was so popular that it was included in the rations for soldiers on the battlefield in the Revolutionary War.

In the early 1800s, the Industrial Revolution was in full swing, and people quickly found ways of speeding up the chocolate-making process. In 1828, a Dutch chemist found a way to remove some of the natural fat from chocolate, which led to the creation of chocolate in food form. The first chocolate bar was made in 1847, and by 1868, a company called Cadbury began selling chocolate candies. The same year, Nestle invented milk chocolate.

QUESTIONS

1. Which cultures were the first to consume chocolate?

- a. The Swiss and the Dutch
- b. The Mayans and Aztecs
- c. The English and the Mayans

2. How did chocolate become popular in Europe?

- a. People discovered it grew naturally there
- b. Explorers brought it back from the Americas
- c. A famous actor drank it

3. For most of its history, chocolate was mainly eaten by:

- a. Everyone
- b. Peasants
- c. The upper classes

4. Why was chocolate so expensive in Europe?

- a. It was so delicious!
- b. It took a long time to make
- c. It was imported from another country

Peter Pan

Peter Pan is the story about Wendy, Michael and John, who meet Peter Pan, a boy who doesn't want to grow up. Peter takes the children with him to his magical island home, Neverland.

Chapter 8: The Mermaids' Lagoon

If you shut your eyes and are a lucky one, you may see at times a shapeless pool of lovely pale colors suspended in the darkness; then if you squeeze your eyes tighter, the pool begins to take shape, and the colors become so vivid that with another squeeze they must go on fire. But just before they go on fire you see the lagoon. This is the nearest you ever get to it on the mainland, just one heavenly moment; if there could be two moments you might see the surf and hear the mermaids singing.

The children often spent long summer days on this lagoon, swimming or floating most of the time, playing the mermaid games in the water, and so forth. You must not think from this that the mermaids were on friendly terms with them: on the contrary, it was among Wendy's lasting regrets that all the time she was on the island she never had a civil word from one of them. When she stole softly to the edge of the lagoon she might see them by the score, especially on Marooners' Rock, where they loved to bask, combing out their hair in a lazy way that quite irritated her; or she might even swim, on tiptoe as it were, to within a yard of them, but then they saw her and dived, probably splashing her with their tails, not by accident, but intentionally.

They treated all the boys in the same way, except of course Peter, who chatted with them on Marooners' Rock by the hour, and sat on their tails when they got cheeky. He gave Wendy one of their combs.

The most haunting time at which to see them is at the turn of the moon, when they utter strange wailing cries; but the lagoon is dangerous for mortals then. Wendy was often at the lagoon, however, on sunny days after rain, when the mermaids come up in extraordinary numbers to play with their bubbles. The bubbles of many colors made in rainbow water they treat as balls, hitting them gaily from one to another with their tails, and trying to keep them in the rainbow till they burst. The goals are at each end of the rainbow, and the keepers only are allowed to use their hands. Sometimes a dozen of these games will be going on in the lagoon at a time, and it is quite a pretty sight.

Q&A

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

What do the mermaids play with?

- A. balls B. bubbles
C. the moon D. rocks

Who do the mermaids talk to?

- A. Peter B. Michael
C. Wendy D. everyone

When do the mermaids utter wailing cries?

- A. at sunset B. at midnight
C. at the turn of the moon D. at sunrise

Circle the correct meaning for each word.

bask

- A. swim B. talk quietly
C. eat fish D. lie in the sun

score

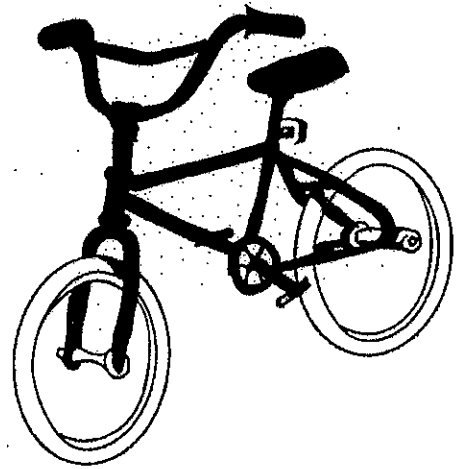
- A. large number B. sandy beach
C. rocks D. rainbow

lagoon

- A. game B. waterfall
C. a pond near the ocean D. desert island

Selena's Bicycle

Number the sentences below to put them in order and form a story.



— Selena asked her mother for permission to ride her bike. When her mom said yes, Selena headed happily toward the front door.

— Matthew must have heard Selena's bike clatter to the ground, because before Selena knew it, he was there, helping her stand up.

— It was Sunday morning, and the sun was shining brightly. "What a perfect day for a bike ride!" Selena said to herself.

— "Let's get you home," said Matthew, picking up Selena's bike and wheeling it toward the house.

— However, Selena wouldn't let Matthew's criticism stop her from going for a ride. So she headed outside, put her helmet on, and took off riding down the sidewalk.

— Suddenly, the neighbor's cat, Fishbone, dashed across Selena's path! She swerved to avoid hitting Fishbone and fell right off her bike.

— Selena's big brother, Matthew, sat in the living room playing a video game. "Where are you going?" he asked. When Selena told him, Matthew replied, "That's a boring idea," and went back to playing his game.

— Though she scraped her knee and walking hurt a little, Selena found herself smiling. Brothers and sisters may fight sometimes, Selena realized, but deep down, they will always love each other.

+ Addition and Subtraction Practice Sheet **+**

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ - 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ + 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ - 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ - 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ - 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ - 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ + 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ - 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ - 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$43 + 27 =$

$87 + 90 =$

$34 - 21 =$

$84 - 36 =$

$91 - 38 =$

$63 + 19 =$

$70 + 22 =$

$46 - 23 =$

$33 + 50 =$

$89 - 39 =$

$25 + 37 =$

$52 + 41 =$

+ **-** **+** **-** **+** **-** **+** **-** **+** **-** **+** **-** **+**

Multiplication by Addition

Practice your multiplication by adding the number as many times as it is being multiplied.

Example:

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

$$4+4=\underline{8}$$

$$2\times 4=\underline{8}$$

$$4\times 2=\underline{8}$$

$$3+3+3+3+3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5+5+5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5\times 3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3\times 5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3+3+3+3=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$3\times 4=\underline{\quad}$$

$$4\times 3=\underline{\quad}$$

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

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

$$2\times 6=\underline{\quad}$$

$$6\times 2=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$5+5+5+5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5\times 4=\underline{\quad}$$

$$4\times 5=\underline{\quad}$$

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

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

$$2\times 7=\underline{\quad}$$

$$7\times 2=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3+3+3+3+3+3=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$3\times 6=\underline{\quad}$$

$$6\times 3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5+5+5+5+5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5\times 5=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$3+3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$2\times 3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3\times 2=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$5+5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$2\times 5=\underline{\quad}$$

$$5\times 2=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$2\times 2=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3+3+3=\underline{\quad}$$

$$3\times 3=\underline{\quad}$$

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

$$6\times 6=\underline{\quad}$$

Place Value (II)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Write the value of each digit in the number 29,546.

Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
2 ten thousands or 20,000	9 thousands or 9,000	5 hundreds or 500	4 tens or 40	6 ones or 6

Write the value of each underlined digit.

1. 34,906 98,382 10,785 25,944 80,824

2. 16,328 78,993 46,731 15,673 62,550

3. 29,632 81,555 67,839 33,150 50,107

Write the digit that is in the specified place value.

4. Tens place in 25,837 _____

5. Ones place in 76,003 _____

6. Ten thousands place in 67,396 _____

7. Tens place in 14,787 _____

8. Hundreds place in 16,558 _____

9. Thousands place in 17,210 _____

10. If the 6 in 14,563 was changed to 9, by how much would the value change? _____

11. If the 4 in 47,502 was changed to 7, by how much would the value change? _____

12. If the 9 in 29,564 was changed to 2, by how much would the value change? _____

Fractions

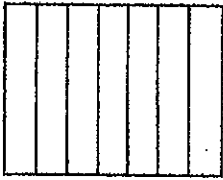
Name _____

Date _____

Color the shape to show the fraction.

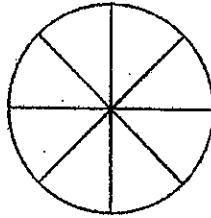
1.

$$\frac{4}{7} =$$



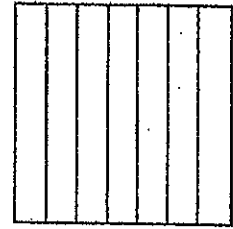
2.

$$\frac{2}{8} =$$



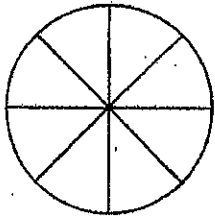
3.

$$\frac{3}{7} =$$



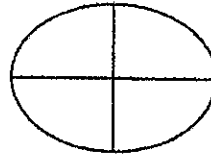
4.

$$\frac{5}{8} =$$



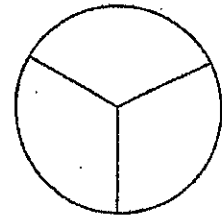
5.

$$\frac{4}{4} =$$



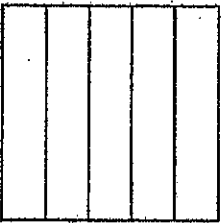
6.

$$\frac{1}{3} =$$



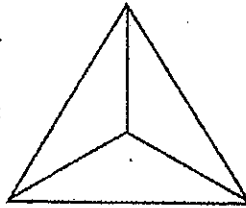
7.

$$\frac{2}{5} =$$



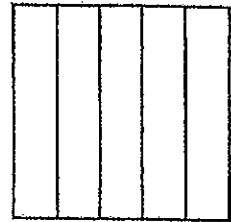
8.

$$\frac{2}{3} =$$



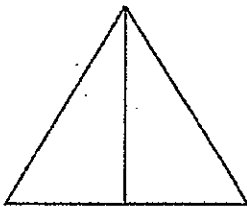
9.

$$\frac{1}{5} =$$



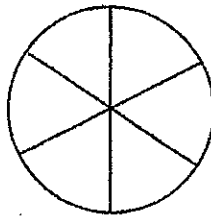
10.

$$\frac{1}{2} =$$



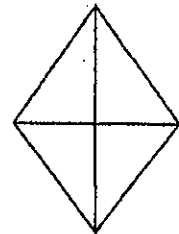
11.

$$\frac{5}{6} =$$



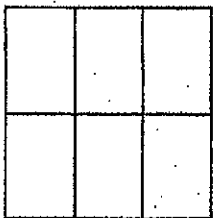
12.

$$\frac{3}{4} =$$



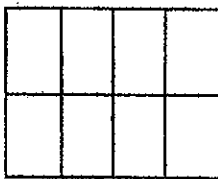
13.

$$\frac{3}{6} =$$



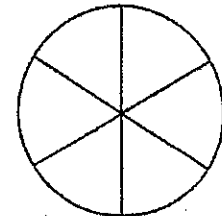
14.

$$\frac{3}{8} =$$



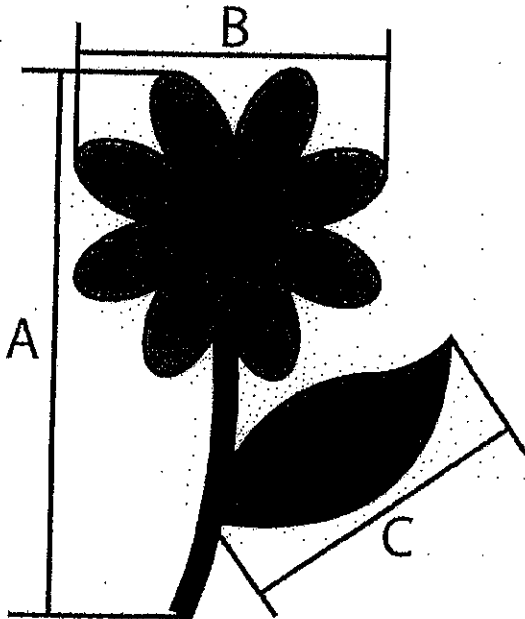
15.

$$\frac{6}{6} =$$



MEASURING NATURE!

First guess how long you think the measurements are.
Then use your ruler to measure to the nearest whole number.



A: How tall do you think the flower is?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

Using your ruler, how tall is the flower?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

B: How wide do you think the flower is?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

Using your ruler, how wide is the flower?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

C: How long do you think the flower's leaf is?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

Using your ruler, how long is the flower's leaf?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

A: How tall do you think the tree is?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

Using your ruler, how tall is the tree?

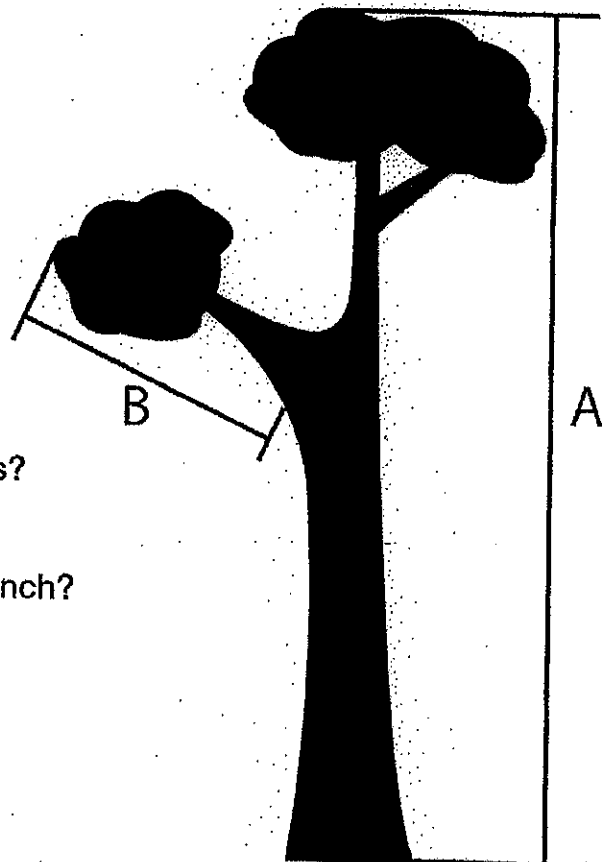
Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____

B: How long do you think the tree branch is?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____


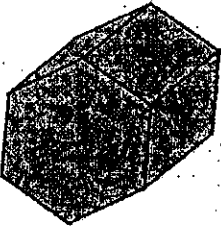
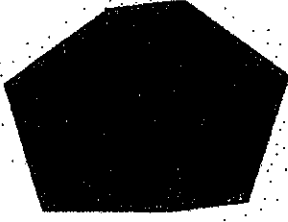
Using your ruler, how long is the tree branch?

Inches: _____ *Centimeters:* _____



3-Dimensional Shapes

Draw or label each shape and write how many faces, edges, and vertices it has in the table below. Remember: vertices are corners.

Shape	Name	Number of Faces	Number of Edges	Number of Vertices
	Cube	6	12	8
	Rectangular Prism			
	Triangular Prism			
				
				

Graph Practice (I)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Show the information below on each of the graphs.



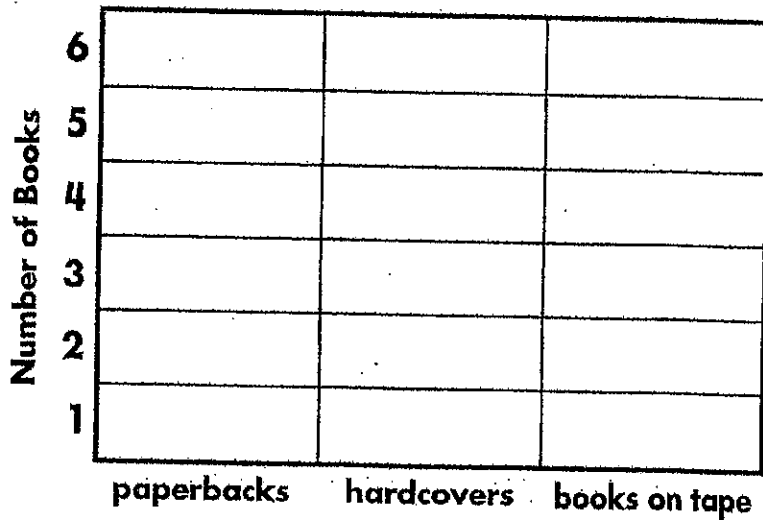
A group of students read over the holiday weekend. Here are the results:

Books Read

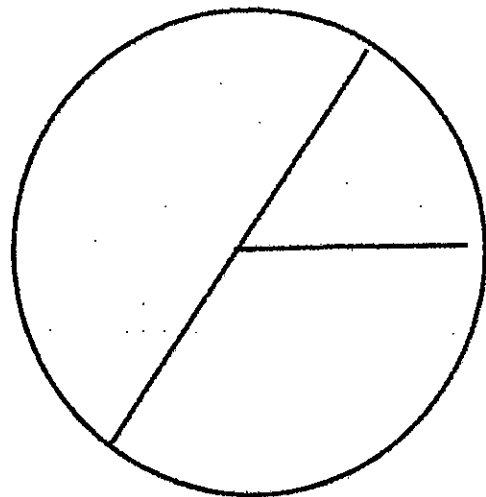
6 paperbacks


4 hardcovers

2 books on tape



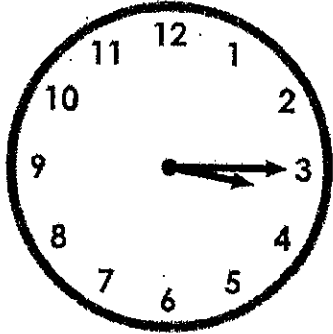
paperbacks	
hardcovers	
books on tape	

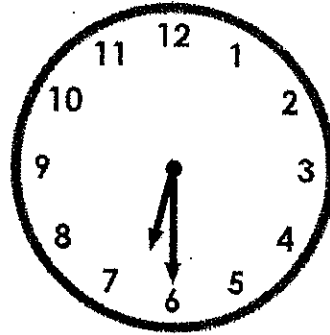


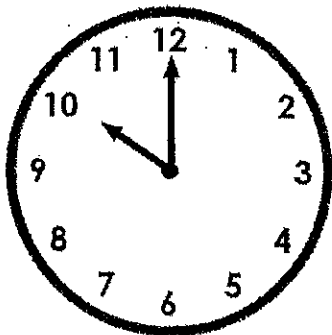
 = one book

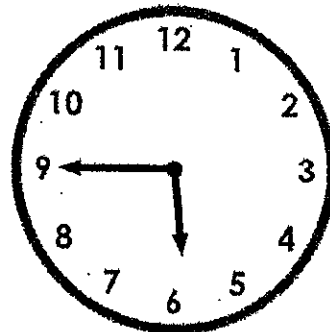
Tell the Time! 2

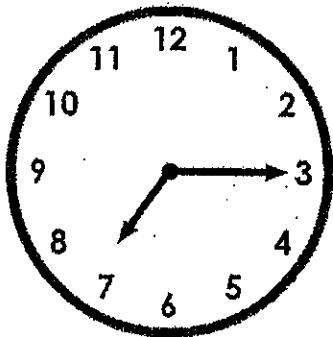
Write the time underneath each clock.

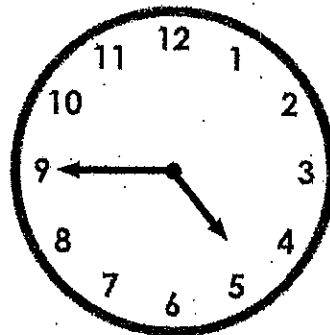












Making Change at the Grocery Store

Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin and his friends are at the grocery store. Answer each problem about making change. Show your work!

Martin has 78 cents. If he buys an apple for 24 cents, how much change will he get back?

Larissa has 59 cents. If she buys gum for 47 cents, how much change will she get back?

Herbert has 63 cents. If he buys a carrot for 14 cents, how much change will he get back?

Molly has 99 cents. If she buys a cookie for 57 cents, how much change will she get back?



What Is a Structure?

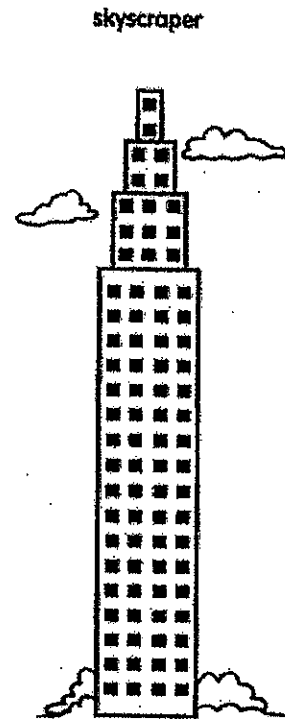
A *structure* is something that holds or supports a load. A truck can hold a heavy load of boxes. A *load* is something that has weight.

Your bed is a structure that supports a load. When you lie on your bed, you are the load. The bed supports the weight of your body.

A Structure Has Size

Structures come in many different sizes. A skyscraper is a huge structure. A skyscraper supports the weight of all the people, furniture, and equipment inside it.

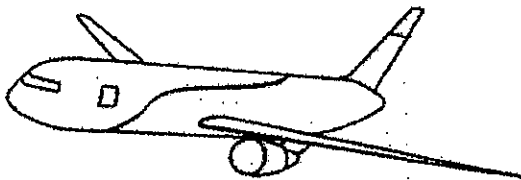
A paper cup is smaller than a skyscraper, but a paper cup is a structure, too. When you fill a paper cup with water, the water is the load. The cup has to support the weight of the water.



A Structure Has Shape

A structure can be almost any shape. A bookcase is a structure shaped like a rectangle. Buildings are structures. Think of all the different shapes that buildings can be. An airplane and a helicopter are both structures that can fly. They each have a different shape.

airplane



helicopter



A Structure Has a Purpose

A structure is built to do something. A bed gives you a soft place to lie down and sleep. A bookcase stores books. A truck carries large, heavy loads from place to place.



"What Is a Structure?"—Think About It!

1. What do all structures do?

2. The load a structure supports can be made up of more than one thing. For example, people, furniture, and equipment are all part of the load in a skyscraper. Name two things that might be part of the load in each structure below.

An airplane: _____

A backpack: _____

A shopping cart: _____

3. What load is a skateboard made to hold? What is the purpose of a skateboard?

Load: _____

Purpose: _____

4. Is a fence a structure? Use the information from the text and your own ideas to explain your thinking.
