

Reader Summaries

The World of Transportation and Our Trip to the City

The World of Transportation (lesson on pages 36–40)

Two-Digit Addition

Reading Level 2.9

This reader teaches students about different methods of transportation that have been invented and used over the years. It includes descriptions of bicycles, trains, freighters, cruise ships, and airplanes. The reader even mentions rickshaws, airships, and dog sleds! These different transportation examples help students learn about how two-digit addition exists in the world around them. Determining train travel time and helicopter travel distances are two ways that students learn that the world of transportation certainly includes opportunities to practice addition.

Our Trip to the City (lesson on pages 41–45)

Two-Digit Addition

Reading Level 1.7

This reader focuses on a character's trip to the big city for spring break. The challenge is to track all of the different ways that the character uses addition during the trip. From subway ticket prices to counting the taxis, this trip is full of addition opportunities. As the trip continues, the character finds even more ways to practice addition skills while the readers follow along on this adventure. Adding the number of plane seats, determining the time of travel, and figuring out bike rental costs are just a few of the examples that are included for students to learn from while reading about this exciting trip to the city.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Our Family Reunion and Our Harvest Lunch

Our Family Reunion (lesson on pages 60–64)

Two-Digit Subtraction
Reading Level 2.6

In this reader, students are introduced to two-digit subtraction as they read about how a family plans a reunion for extended family members. Subtraction is involved in every stage of the family reunion planning, from tallying up the number of families that are attending, to choosing a menu, to buying supplies for reunion games. Students learn that subtraction helps them make sure they have enough of something, such as having enough money to buy what they need. Each example in this reader reinforces the notion that mathematical skills are applicable to everyday life.

Our Harvest Lunch (lesson on pages 65–69)

Two-Digit Subtraction
Reading Level 1.8

In this reader, students learn about a family that enjoys harvesting fruits in the fall. Three generations of one family work together to gather food from the farm. The family uses two-digit subtraction to help them plan their work. Students are able to practice their own subtraction skills as they follow the story and read about how to tally fruits and vegetables, as well as how to plan for recipes and meals using the foods harvested.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Getting Ready to Camp and What is in the Attic?

***Getting Ready to Camp* (lesson on pages 84–88)**

Introducing Division

Reading Level 2.8

This reader highlights all of the different ways that division is used to plan a camping trip. Scenarios related to camping teach students that there are ways to divide the preparation and the resources before and during a camping trip. Campers use division to make sure they have enough snacks to go around. They may also use division to make sure that they have the right amount of fishing supplies for everyone who is involved. Even wood needs to be divided evenly so that enough sticks are distributed for cooking s'mores, and no one is left out! Readers begin to understand that camping is truly a group effort and that by using division, campers can ensure that they are including everyone throughout a camping trip.

***What Is in the Attic?* (lesson on pages 89–93)**

Introducing Division

Reading Level 1.6

This reader tells the story of grandkids helping their grandparents move out of their home in the country. The main task is to clean out the attic. As they do this chore, the kids discover all sorts of interesting objects and collections. As these special discoveries are shared among the kids, division is used to make sure that everything is shared evenly. The kids find various treasures as they explore, including comic books, dolls, and mystery books. Because the grandkids are interested in some objects and not others, the treasures are always being divided in different ways. This story helps students see that the numbers represented in division word problems can be traced back to an exciting story!

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Our Garden in the City and Our School Garden

Our Garden in the City (lesson on pages 108–112)

Patterns

Reading Level 2.5

This reader helps students see the patterns that exist in gardens around the city. The topic of gardening is related to patterns on a number of levels. Gardens may be planted using patterns, so that certain plants are placed in the ground in a particular order. The rocks and borders surrounding a garden may be an example of a pattern. Patterns may be found in how potted plants are arranged as well. Even the jobs related to a garden that are listed on a job chart may follow a type of pattern. Finally, students read a mathematical word problem about a farmer selling his pumpkins to determine what kind of pattern is found when comparing his profit to the total number of pumpkins he sells.

Our School Garden (lesson on pages 113–117)

Patterns

Reading Level 1.9

A school decides to work together to plan for and plant a garden. Each classroom tries to find different ways to use patterns in their gardens. The second-grade class decides to plant a pizza garden, and the plants will be used for pizza sauce and toppings. The pizza garden includes plants such as tomatoes, oregano, and basil. Another class decides to plant a storybook garden, which reflects the plants that are found in *Peter Rabbit*. As they read about different gardens and learn about the plants that grow, students are also seeing how patterns can be incorporated into gardening.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Traveling on a Train and Traveling on an Airplane

Traveling on a Train (lesson on pages 132–136)

2-D Shapes

Reading Level 2.4

This reader teaches students that shapes are all around us. It distinguishes between 2- and 3-D shapes by explaining that 2-D shapes have a length and a width. The story takes the reader to train stations around the world, including the most famous stops in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, and New York City. Students see that shapes are part of our everyday life and can be found on train tracks, clocks, buildings, windows, and railroad signs. This reader focuses on circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles. Parallel lines are also discussed. Students learn relevant vocabulary that helps them describe the shapes. At the end, students study a photograph of a train from long ago and try to recognize the different shapes in the picture.

Traveling on an Airplane (lesson on pages 137–141)

2-D Shapes

Reading Level 1.5

This reader describes how traveling by airplane can show us all different kinds of 2-D shapes. The book has sections about finding circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares. The author includes many different interesting examples of where to find shapes, from airports to airplanes to landscapes that can be seen from 30,000 feet in the air. Students also read about parallel lines and parallel sides and learn where examples can be found. This reader teaches students that traveling can expose them to many things that they are learning about in school.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Building a Playground and My Fort

Building a Playground (lesson on pages 156–160)

3-D Shapes

Reading Level 2.1

Designing a brand-new playground is every kid's dream, and this reader takes students through the process of creating the perfect playground for a school yard. Students from four classes make models to show their own ideas for the playground design. First, a chart showing real world examples of different 3-D shapes is quite helpful for readers to study. The reader goes on to describe the classroom models that include 3-D shapes such as pyramids, cylinders, and cubes. Readers also learn related vocabulary such as *arch* and *ramp*. In the end, students help to solve a word problem about a family that wants to make a model of a playground using 3-D shapes.

The Fort (lesson on pages 161–165)

3-D Shapes

Reading Level 1.5

Most children love to build special forts to hide in and play in, and this story shows students that building forts can also teach them something about math. This reader focuses on children using 3-D shapes to help them build a fort. They decorate boxes to help design their special playing area. Some examples of 3-D shapes that students read about include cones, cubes, cylinders, and pyramids. The reader also distinguishes between 2- and 3-D shapes and helps students understand the important differences. Students will also learn relevant vocabulary to help them describe a 3-D shape's attributes, such as vertex, base, and face.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

World Markets and Farmers Market

World Markets (lesson on pages 180–184)

Standard Measurement

Reading Level 2.8

Throughout this reader, students are able to see the kinds of items that are sold at markets around the world. Measurement is an important element of any market. Readers learn that measurement shows shoppers how much they need and tells them how much things will cost. The reader explains why measurements of length, weight, and temperature are relevant to a market shopper. It also shows students that items sold in markets from France, India, China, Peru, and Mexico may all be measured with the same tools, even if the measurement system differs.

Farmers Market (lesson on pages 185–189)

Standard Measurement

Reading Level 1.3

The different foods grown throughout the year are presented in sequential order in this reader that focuses on farmers markets and follows the four seasons from spring through winter. The reader highlights asparagus in the spring, strawberries in the summer, gourds in the fall, and growing nursery plants in the winter. All of these crops are grown with careful consideration of measurement. Students learn that temperature is always critically important on any farm, knowing height and weight of produce is what sets the cost at the market, and different tools are used for measuring objects in different ways.

Reader Summaries *(cont.)*

Recycle, Reduce, Reuse and Cleaning Our School

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (lesson on pages 204–208)

Graphs

Reading Level 2.5

This reader introduces students to different types of graphs and their practical applications. The reader shows how the topics of reducing, reusing, and recycling can be explained further with the use of graphs. Bar graphs and pictographs are the focus of this reader. Students gain practice at being able to read graphs and charts to learn information and answer questions.

Cleaning Our School (lesson on pages 209–213)

Graphs

Reading Level 1.9

This reader shows different ways to use graphs to explain information in a highly visual way. Students and volunteers are working together to clean up their school campus. Much of the garbage is recycled and exchanged for money, and graphs are used to help explain that information. Circle graphs, or pie charts, are also introduced in this reader. Students get several opportunities to read graphs to answer math questions.