

January K-2 Social Studies Continuous Learning Kit



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! "

Name: _____ Date: _____

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.'

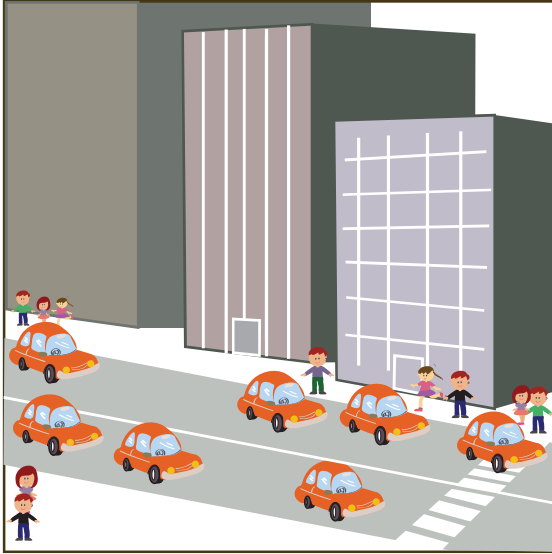
"'And,' his mother added, 'you did it with your own money!'"

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.

Urban & Rural

The picture on the left side shows an urban setting. The picture on the right shows a rural setting. Write two sentences comparing and contrasting these areas on the lines below.



Urban



Rural

Differences

Similarities

Coming to the U.S.A.

by Susan LaBella



For many years, people have left their home countries to move to the United States. A person who comes to live in one country after leaving another is called an immigrant.

Many immigrants came to the U.S. to find more work and a better life. Some left their home countries to escape wars. Others hoped the United States would give them more freedom.

People have immigrated to the United States from nearly every country in the world. Do you know any relatives who moved to America from someplace else?

Some people came to the U.S. from the continent of Europe. Many people came to America from countries such as Ireland, Norway, Germany, Italy, and Poland. Were any of those people your relatives?

Some people came to the U.S. from the continent of Asia. They left countries such as India, China, Korea, and the Philippines. Was one of your family members among them?

People have also come to the U.S. from South America, Central America, and Africa. Today, people are still immigrating to the U.S. They come from all over the world. Ask your relatives about the history of your family. They may tell you wonderful stories!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a person who comes to live in one country after leaving another called?

- A. a continent
- B. an immigrant
- C. a relative

2. What does this article explain?

- A. how immigrants found work after moving to the United States
- B. why people were fighting wars in countries outside the United States
- C. why immigrants came to the United States

3. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Many immigrants came to the U.S. to find more work and a better life. Some left their home countries to escape wars. Others hoped the United States would give them more freedom."

What can you conclude from this paragraph about what immigrants thought life in the United States would be like?

- A. Immigrants thought that life in the United States would be better than life in their home countries.
- B. Immigrants thought that life in the United States would be the same as life in their home countries.
- C. Immigrants thought that life in the United States would be worse than life in their home countries.

4. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Some people came to the U.S. from the continent of Europe. Many people came to America from countries such as Ireland, Norway, Germany, Italy, and Poland. Were any of those people your relatives?"

What can you conclude from this paragraph about Ireland, Norway, Germany, Italy, and Poland?

- A. They are all countries in South America.
- B. They are all countries in Europe.
- C. They are all countries in Asia.

5. What sentence best states the main idea of this article?

- A. "People have immigrated to the United States from nearly every country in the world."
- B. "A person who comes to live in one country after leaving another is called an immigrant."
- C. "Many people came to America from countries such as Ireland, Norway, Germany, Italy, and Poland."

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"People have immigrated to the United States from nearly every country in the world. Do you know any relatives who moved to America from someplace else?"

Why might the author ask, "Do you know any relatives who moved to America from someplace else?"

- A. to help readers make a connection with the article
- B. to prove that most people have relatives who moved to America from another country
- C. to compare immigrants to the United States with people who were born in the United States

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Ask your relatives about the history of your family. They may tell you wonderful stories!"

How can these sentences best be combined?

- A. If you ask your relatives about the history of your family, they may tell you wonderful stories!
- B. Until you ask your relatives about the history of your family, they may tell you wonderful stories!
- C. Ask your relatives about the history of your family, but they may tell you wonderful stories!

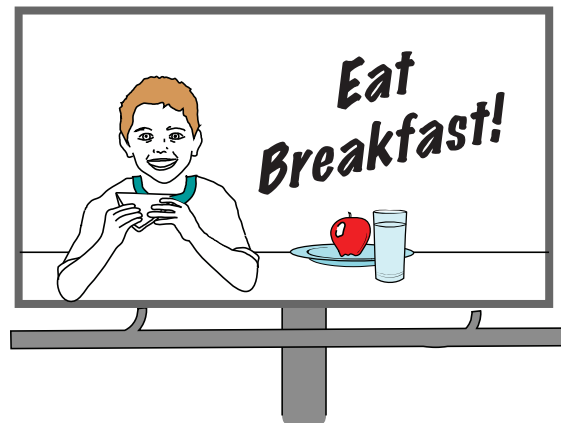
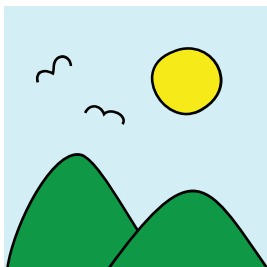
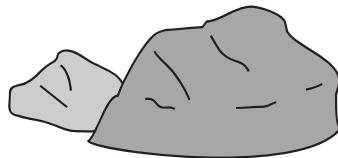
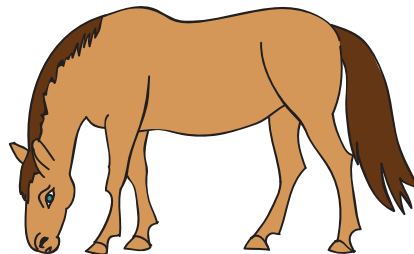
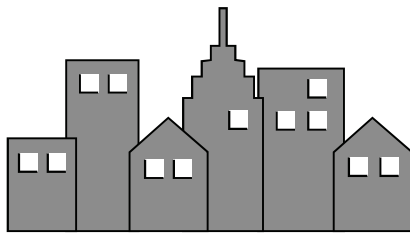
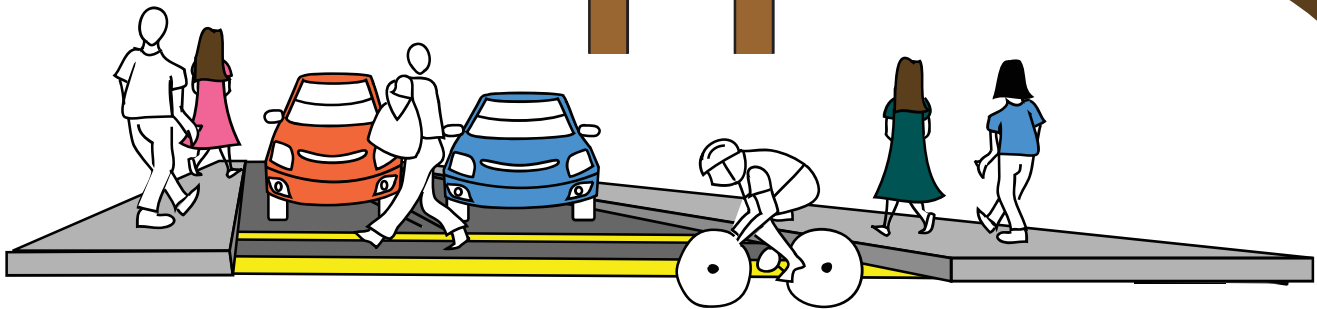
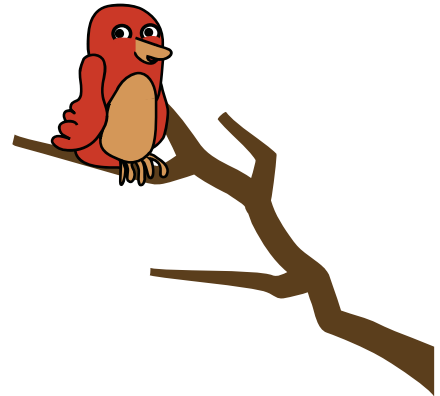
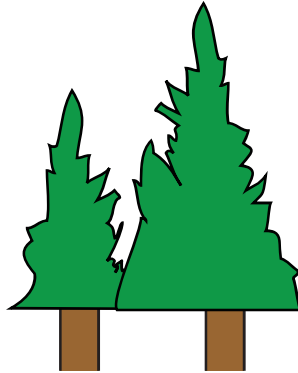
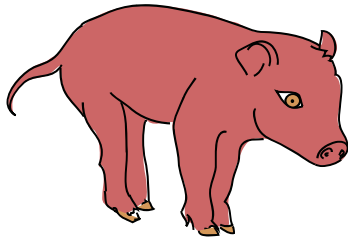
8. Some people came to the United States from the continent of Europe. What is another continent mentioned in the article that people came to the United States from?

9. What does the author tell readers to ask their relatives about?

10. Imagine that you ask your relatives about the history of your family. You learn that one of them immigrated to the United States from another country. Would that relative be likely to have a wonderful story? Use evidence from the article to explain why or why not.

What Does Not Belong?

What **doesn't belong** in the country? Circle all the things that don't belong in the country.



Family Interview: Culture and World Events

Life was different when your parents were young and when your grandparents were young. Find out what their lives were like by asking these questions.



Name of person interviewed: _____

1. What kind of music did you listen to?

2. What kind of clothes did you wear?

3. Who was President when you were my age?

4. Were you in the military? If so, what branch?

5. What was happening in the world when you were my age?

Name _____

Date _____



Learn the First Amendment

The Bill of Rights was written by founding father James Madison and includes the first ten amendments to the Constitution. It guarantees all Americans certain important rights.

Directions: Read the First Amendment below, and then complete the activities in the space provided.

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

— The First Amendment

Word Scramble

Unscramble the letters to form the word that completes the sentence.

The First Amendment says ...

1. Americans are allowed to practice any _____ . ROLIGNEI
2. Congress cannot make any religion _____ . EGILALL

Fill in the Blank

Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

3. The First Amendment protects what people say. This is freedom of _____ .
4. The First Amendment protects what journalists write. This is freedom of the _____ .

When was a time you used your First Amendment rights?

Name _____ Date _____

Local Government

Mayor and Town Hall



Where is your city or town hall located? Who is your mayor?

Visit your local city or town hall (or look them up online!) to find out, then complete the form below.

Mayor's name:
Mayor's address:
.....
Mayor's phone number:

Underline the facts of what a mayor does.

runs the city/town

runs the police department

picks up litter

appoints others to city/town positions

delivers mail

promotes tourism

serves coffee

walks your dog

creates city/town taxes

meets the people

What other actions do you think a mayor should perform?

.....

.....

.....

•• Use the back of the worksheet if you need more space to write.

Circle the facts about city or town hall.

government offices are located here

official documents are housed here

bands play here

the mayor has meetings here

you can go shopping here

strikes can happen here

jury duty is served here

the President lives here

A Postcard from the City

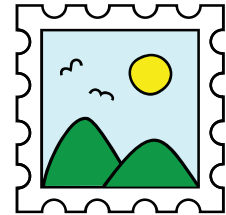
Pretend you're writing a letter home to your parents about a trip you've taken to a city. Circle the correct words to complete the letter.

Dear Mom and Dad,

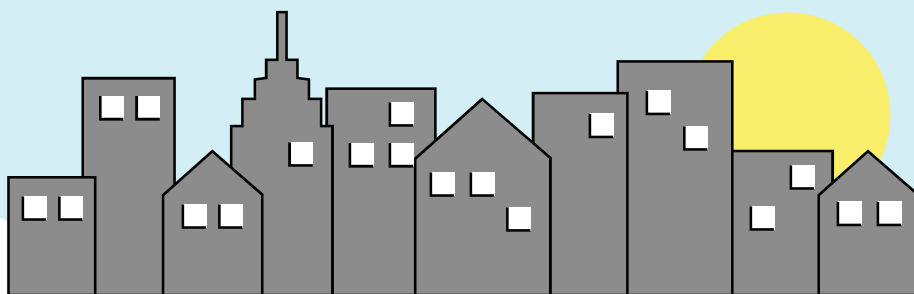
I'm loving life out here in the city! I'm visiting my pen pal Jordan. He lives (**on a ranch/in an apartment**) on a (**busy/quiet**) street. Today, we saw the sights: lots of (**nature/tall buildings**) and (**wildlife/people**). We just went to the (**market/corner store**) to pick up food for dinner. His parents are going to make us a big meal for lunch. Later, we will go to the (**movie theaters/lake**) to (**see a movie/go for a swim**).

Can't wait to come home!

Love,



To:



A Postcard from a Small Town

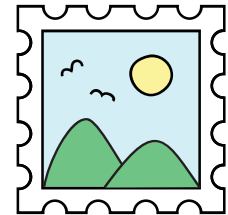
Pretend you're writing a letter home to your parents about a trip you've taken to a small town. Circle the correct words to complete the letter.

Dear Mom and Dad,

I'm loving life out here in the country! I'm visiting my pen pal Jason. He lives **(on a ranch/in an apartment)** on a **(busy/quiet)** street. Today, we saw the sights: lots of **(nature/tall buildings)** and **(wildlife/people)**. We just went to the **(market/corner store)** to pick up food for dinner. His parents are going to make us a big meal for lunch. Later, we will go to the **(movie theaters/lake)** to **(see a movie/go for a swim)**.

Can't wait to come home!

Love,

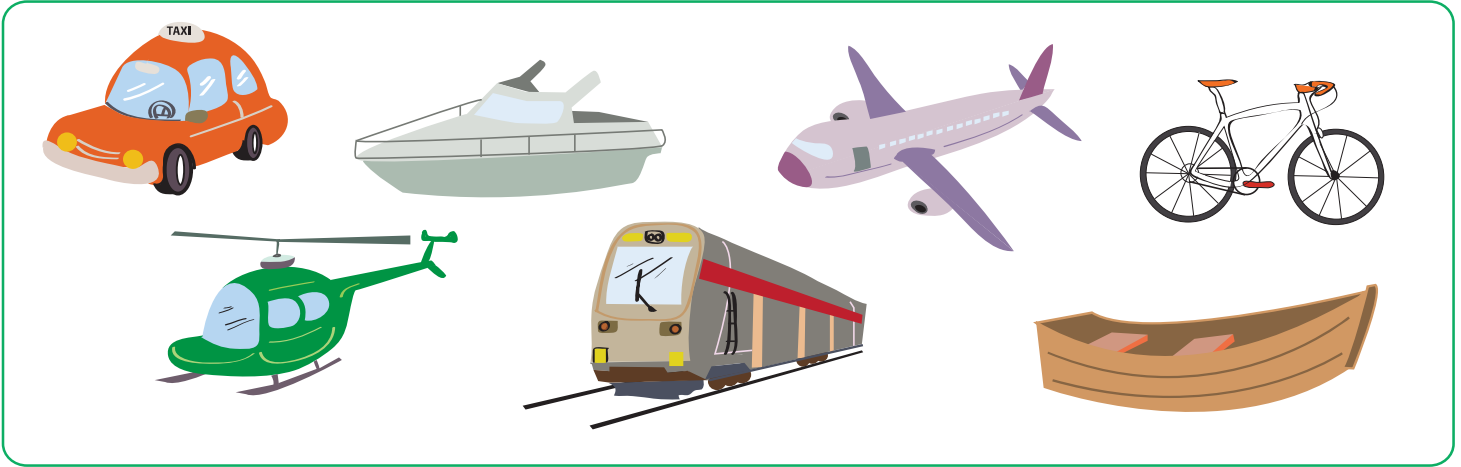


To:



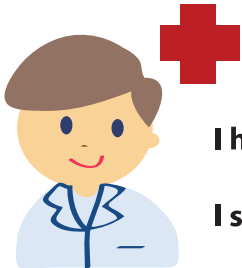
Help the Travelers!

Use the picture bank below to help the travelers choose a mode of transportation suitable for their trip. Write down the name of transportation in the blank space.



I will enjoy the sunny weather and swimming on Phuket island.

I should travel by _____.



I have an appointment with my doctor at the hospital.

I should travel by _____.

I have a flute audition in the city.

I should travel by _____.



I will go to many countries, such as France, China, and Australia.

I should travel by _____.

I will visit my classmate, who lives 2 blocks away from my house.

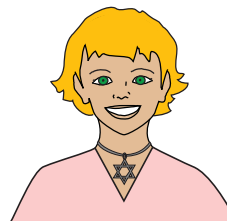
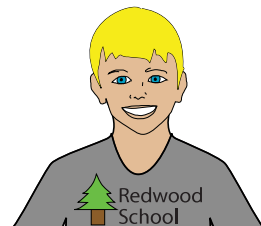
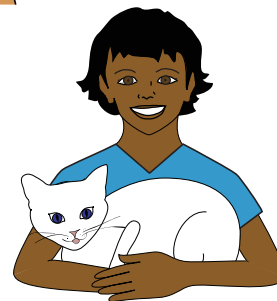
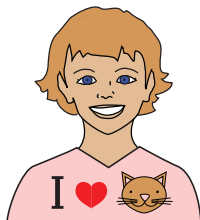
I should travel by _____.



Community Match

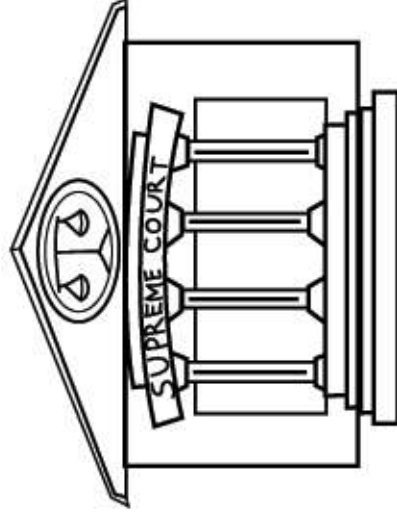
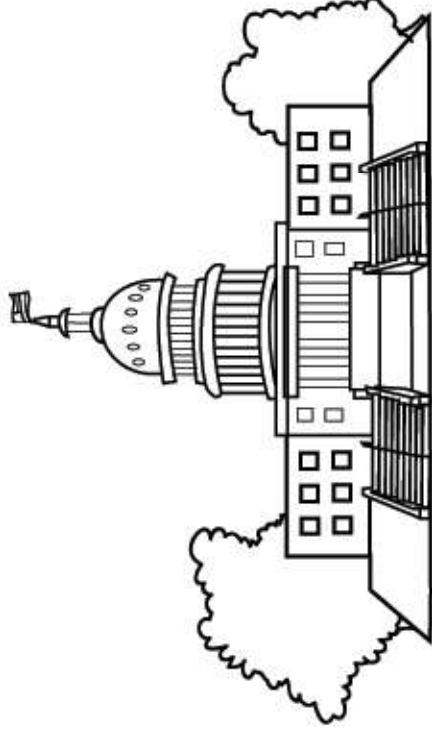
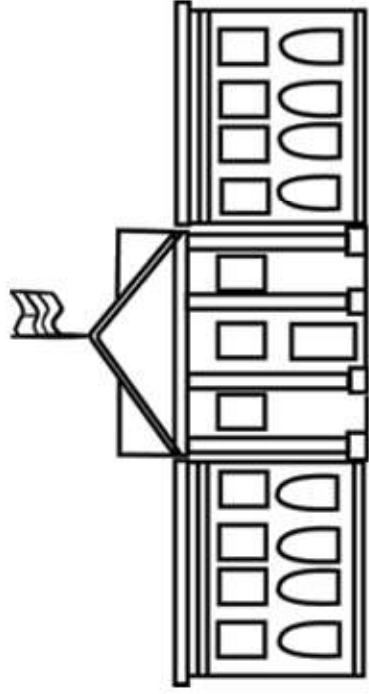
Communities are groups of people who have something in common. They can be made up of many different types of people, and the people in them can share many types of interests. Communities can be made up of people who live near each other, people who attend the same church, or the people who like the same movies and music!

Match the people who belong to the same communities!
Some people may match more than one.



Government Building Match-up

Match-up each building's name and fill in the blanks.



Name: _____

Who works here: _____

SUPREME COURT
THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE

CAPITOL BUILDING

SUPREME COURT
JUSTICES

MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS

The Volcano That Keeps Erupting

by Susan LaBella



A volcano on the island of Hawaii has been erupting since 1983. The volcano's name is Kilauea (kee-lah-WAY-ah). It has released tons of hot, melted rock called lava.

Volcanoes are openings on the surface of our planet that can send lava, gas, and steam into the air. You may have seen volcanoes that look like mountains with openings at the top. Many volcanoes look like that. But others appear more flat. An example of a flatter volcano is the shield volcano.

Most of the world's volcanoes are found in an area that forms a shape like a horseshoe around the Pacific Ocean. Scientists call that area the "Ring of Fire. "

Kilauea is a shield volcano. Lava from Kilauea has done a lot of damage. In 1990, lava flowed over a hundred homes, a church, and a store in the village of Kalapana. Those places were destroyed. From 1983 to 2011, lava destroyed almost all the houses in another community called Royal Gardens. There was one house that survived all those years. In 2012, another lava flow ruined the only home remaining in that community. Today, Royal Gardens is no longer home to anyone.

Scientists say Kilauea's lava threatens more homes and a forest preserve. The scientists are using computers to map the lava's path. They hope to predict what Kilauea will do in the future.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Kilauea?

- A. a volcano on the island of Hawaii that has been erupting since 1983
- B. a community on the island of Hawaii that has been destroyed by lava
- C. an ocean where most of the world's volcanoes and the island of Hawaii are found

2. The destruction of Royal Gardens was an effect. What was the cause?

- A. a forest preserve
- B. lava flow
- C. the Pacific Ocean

3. "Lava from Kilauea has done a lot of damage."

What evidence in the article supports this statement?

- A. In 1990, lava from Kilauea destroyed over a hundred homes.
- B. Since 1983, Kilauea has released tons of hot, melted rock in Hawaii.
- C. Kilauea is an opening on the surface of the earth that can send lava, gas, and steam into the air.

4. Living near a volcano can be dangerous. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

- A. Volcanoes can send lava, gas, and steam into the air.
- B. Lava from Kilauea destroyed over a hundred homes.
- C. Most volcanoes are in an area called the "Ring of Fire."

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Scientists are using computers to map the path of lava from Kilauea.
- B. Kilauea is a volcano in Hawaii that has done a lot of damage since 1983.
- C. The "Ring of Fire" is what scientists call an area in the Pacific Ocean where most of the world's volcanoes are found.

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Scientists say Kilauea's lava threatens more homes and a forest preserve. The scientists are using computers to map the lava's path. They hope to predict what Kilauea will do in the future."

What does it mean that lava "threatens more homes"?

- A. Lava is making loud noises that sound like threats around more homes.
- B. Lava is destroying more homes today than it used to.
- C. More homes are in danger of being destroyed by lava.

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Scientists are mapping the path of lava from Kilauea _____ they want to predict what Kilauea will do in the future.

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

8. How long has Kilauea been erupting?

9. What do scientists say Kilauea's lava threatens?

10. Why might scientists hope to predict what Kilauea will do in the future? Support your

answer with evidence from the article.

RESOURCES

There are 3 main types of Resources. DRAW FOUR ITEMS UNDER EACH.

HUMAN RESOURCES are people who use their skills to produce a good or service. Ex. Teacher

NATURAL RESOURCES are from nature and are used in their natural form. Ex. Trees

CAPITAL RESOURCES are goods produced and used to make other goods or services. Ex. Buildings, Computers

CAPITAL RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES



RESOURCES

There are 3 main types of Resources. CUT and PASTE the images under the resource they match!

HUMAN RESOURCES are people who use their skills to produce a good or service. Ex. Teacher

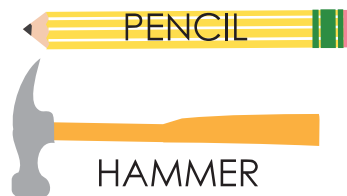
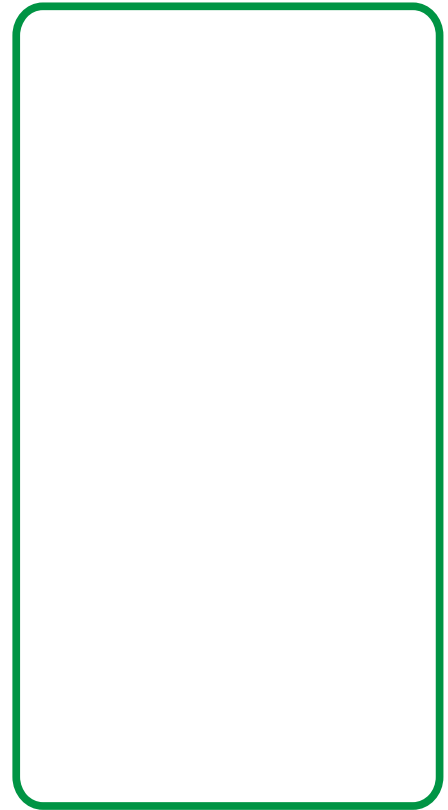
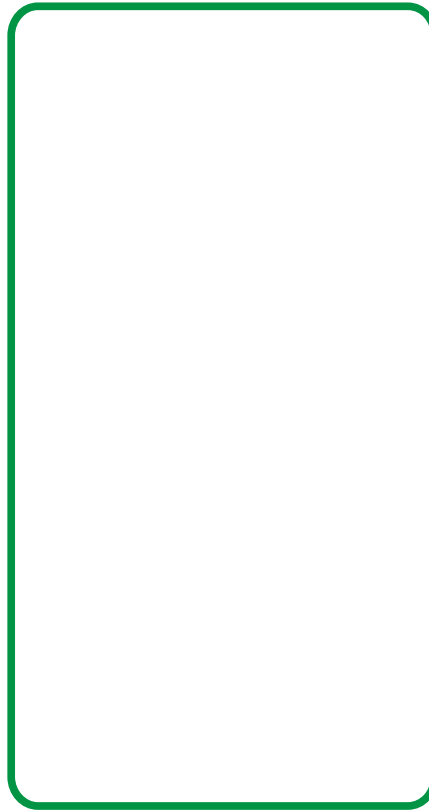
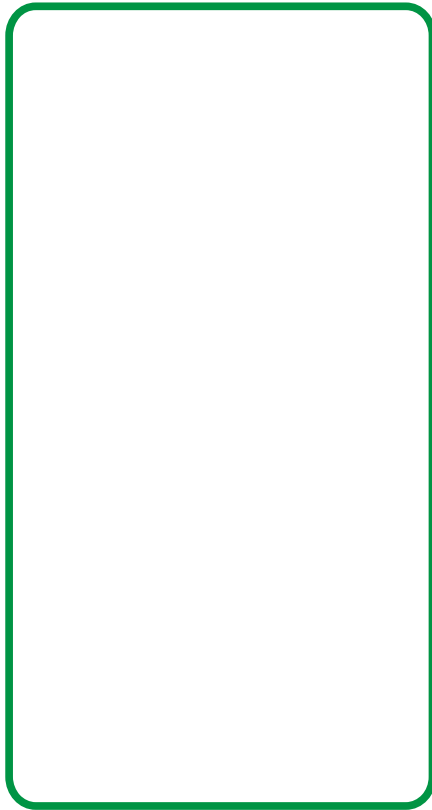
NATURAL RESOURCES are from nature and are used in their natural form. Ex. Trees

CAPITAL RESOURCES are goods produced and used to make other goods or services. Ex. Buildings, Computers

CAPITAL RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES



What is Community Service?

Community service is volunteering to help those in your community. It might be something that is done once, or on a regular basis. Community service is often referred to as “giving back to the community.” It can be done by an individual or an organization. Community service is giving your time without being paid. It might be helping people who are less fortunate, or helping to improve your community.



Volunteer Word Scramble

1. A word to describe someone who is willing to lend a hand (**P H F L U L E**)

2. The result of something good (**E F B I E N T**)

3. A word to describe someone who is caring and generous (**I G I G N V**)

4. Good and uplifting (**V O P S T I E I**)

Think About It

1. Why do you think community service is important?

2. What other types of community service are there?

Types of Community Service

Soup kitchen

Homeless shelter

Animal shelter

Mentoring

Tutoring

Food pantry

Visiting the elderly

Planting trees

Collecting trash