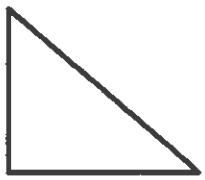
MSP

Grade 2 Module 8

Lesson Refreshers
&
Homework Starters

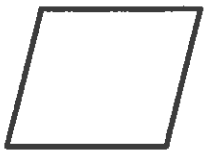
Name _____ Date _____

1. Identify the number of sides and angles for each shape. Circle each angle as you count.

a. 

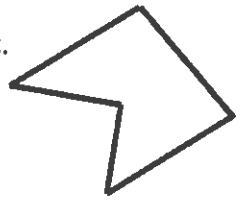
_____ sides

_____ angles

b. 

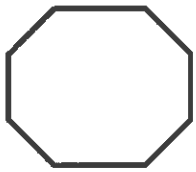
_____ sides

_____ angles

c. 

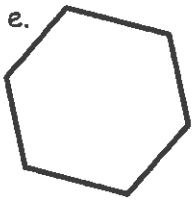
_____ sides

_____ angles

d. 

_____ sides

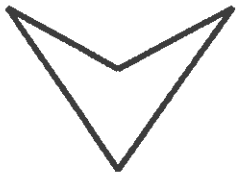
_____ angles

e. 

* Make sure to count the sides and angles.

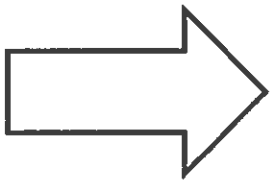
6 sides

6 angles

f. 

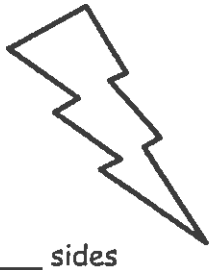
_____ sides

_____ angles

g. 

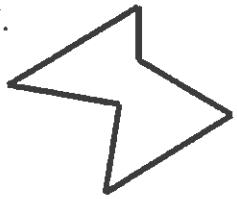
_____ sides

_____ angles

h. 

_____ sides

_____ angles

i. 

_____ sides

_____ angles

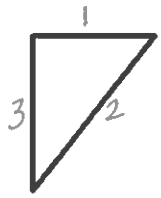
Name _____ Date _____

1. Count the number of sides and angles for each shape to identify each polygon. The polygon names in the word bank may be used more than once.

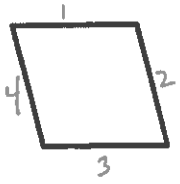
Hexagon(6)	Quadrilateral(4)	Triangle(3)	Pentagon(5)

a. 

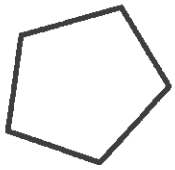
4 sides - quadrilateral

b. 

3 sides triangle

c.. 

4 sides - quadrilateral

d. 

_____

e. 

_____

f. 

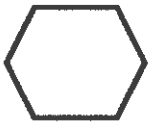
_____

g. 

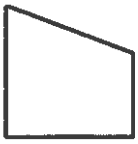
_____

h. 

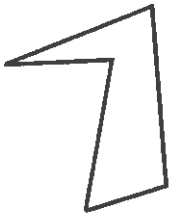
_____

i. 

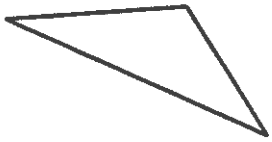
_____

j. 

_____

k. 

_____

l. 

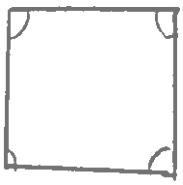
_____

L. Shellman

Name _____ Date _____

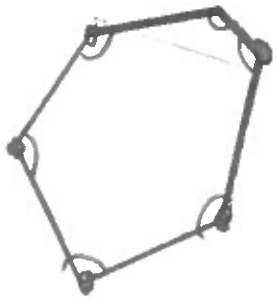
1. Use a straightedge to draw the polygon with the given attributes in the space to the right.

a. Draw a polygon with 4 angles.



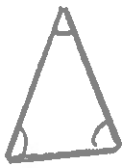
Number of sides: 4
Name of polygon: Square

b. Draw a six-sided polygon.



Number of angles: 6
Name of polygon: Hexagon

c. Draw a three-angled polygon.



Number of sides: 3
Name of polygon: triangle

d. Draw a five-sided polygon.

Number of angles: 5
Name of polygon: pentagon

* use a straightedge to draw polygons (shapes) with sides or angle indicated.

Begiers

Name _____ Date _____

1. Use your ruler to draw 2 parallel lines that are not the same length.

2. Use your ruler to draw 2 parallel lines that are the same length.

3. Draw a quadrilateral with two sets of parallel sides. What is the name of this quadrilateral?

4. Draw a quadrilateral with 4 square corners and opposite sides the same length. What is the name of this quadrilateral?

*opposite sides are the same length.

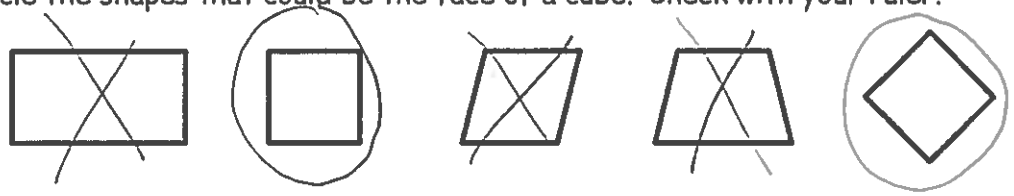
the name of this quadrilateral is a rectangle.

AHartke

Cube: a 3D shape with 6 square faces

Name _____ Date _____

1. Circle the shapes that could be the face of a cube. Check with your ruler.



2. What is the most precise name of the shape you circled? Square

3. How many corners does a cube have? 8

4. How many edges does a cube have? 12

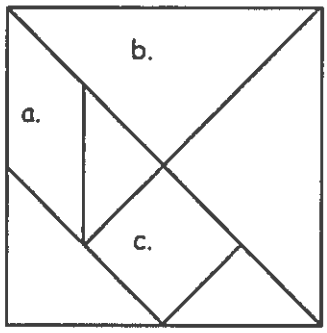
5. How many faces does a cube have? 6

6. Draw 6 cubes, and put a star next to your best one.

First cube	Second cube
Third cube	Fourth cube

Name _____ Date _____

1. Identify each polygon labeled in the tangram as precisely as possible in the space below.



a. parallelogram
b. triangle
c. rhombus

2. Use the square and the two smallest triangles to make the following polygons. Draw them in the space provided.

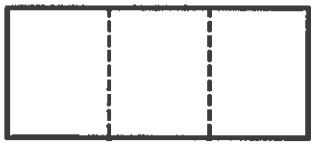
a. A triangle with 1 square corner.	b. A quadrilateral with 4 square corners.
c. A quadrilateral with no square corners.	d. A quadrilateral with only 1 pair of parallel sides.

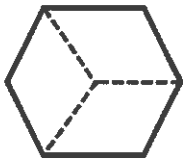
3. Show how 3 triangle pattern blocks form a trapezoid with one pair of parallel lines. Draw the shape below.

   a. How many equal shares does the trapezoid have? _____

   b. How many thirds are in the trapezoid? _____

4. Circle the shapes that show thirds.



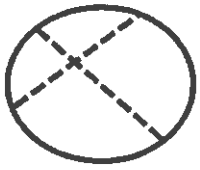
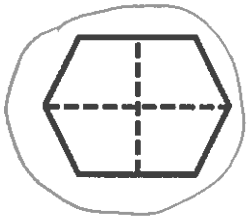
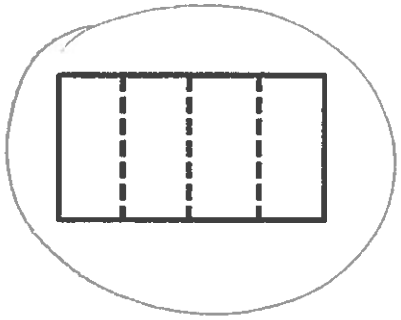


5. Add another triangle to the trapezoid you made in Problem 3 to make a parallelogram. Draw the new shape below.

   a. How many equal shares does the shape have now? _____

   b. How many fourths are in the shape? _____

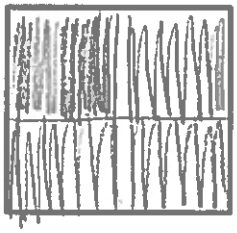
6. Circle the shapes that show fourths.

* fourths means 4 equal parts

A Hartke

5. Sketch 4 pattern block squares used to make one larger square.



a. Shade 1 small square. Each small square is 1 fourth (half / third / fourth) of the whole square.

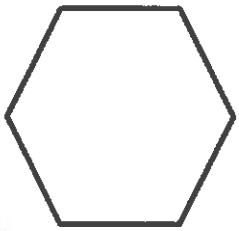
b. Shade 1 more small square. Now, 2 fourths (halves / thirds / fourths) of the whole square are shaded.

c. And, 2 fourths of the square is the same as 1 half (half / third / fourth) of the whole square.

d. Shade 2 more small squares. 4 fourths is equal to 1 whole.

6. Name the pattern block used to cover 1 sixth of the hexagon. _____

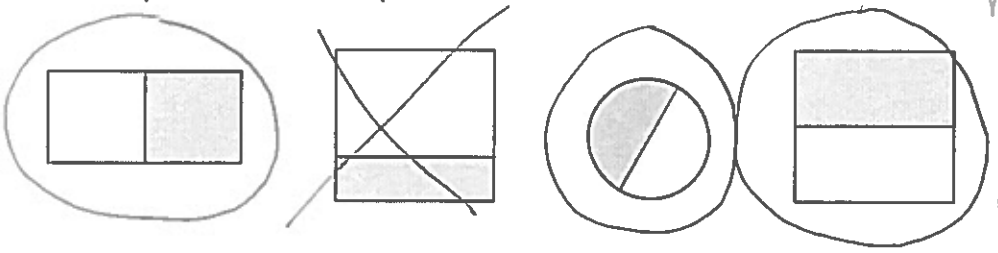
Sketch the 6 pattern blocks used to cover 6 sixths of the hexagon.



Kra

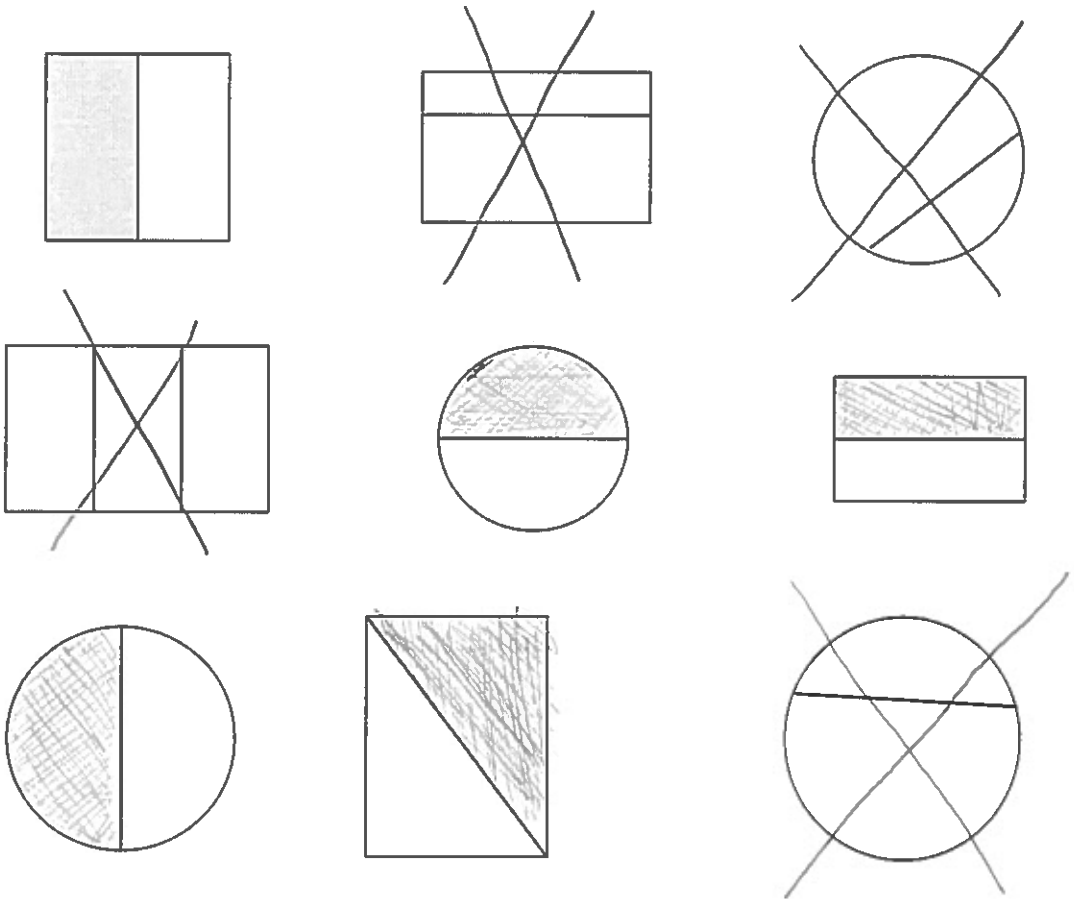
Name _____ Date _____

1. Circle the shapes that have 2 equal shares with 1 share shaded.



When a shape is divided into 2 equal shares, each share is called one half.

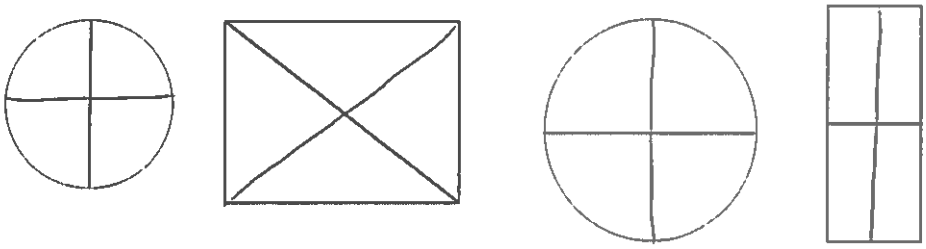
2. Shade 1 half of the shapes that are split into 2 equal shares. One has been done for you.



L. Shelman

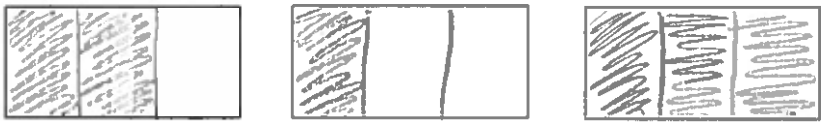
Name _____ Date _____

1. Do the shapes below show halves or thirds? halves



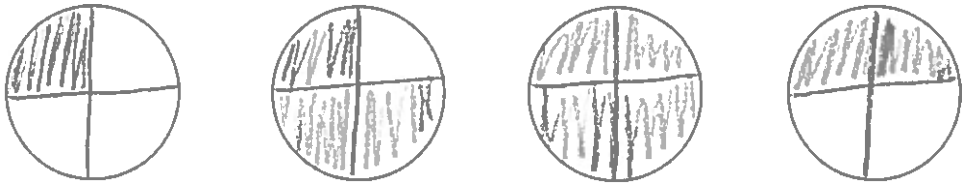
a. Draw 1 more line to partition each shape above into fourths.

2. Partition each rectangle into thirds. Shade the shapes, as indicated.



2 thirds 1 third 3 thirds

3. Partition each circle into fourths. Then, shade the shapes as indicated.



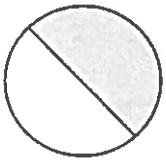
1 fourth 3 fourths 4 fourths 2 fourths

Name _____ Date _____

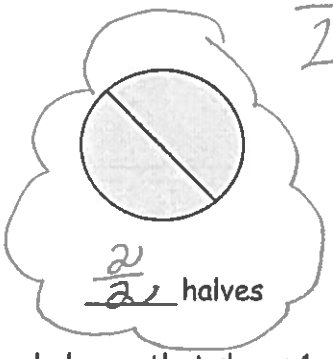
1 ← numerator : Shows parts shaded
2 ← denominator : Shows total number of parts

1. For parts a, c, and e, identify the shaded area.

a.



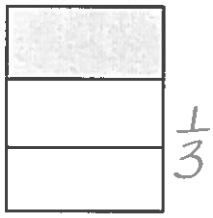
$\frac{1}{2}$ half



$\frac{2}{2}$ halves

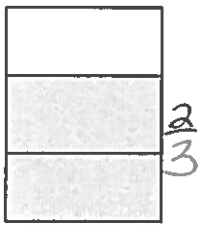
b. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

c.



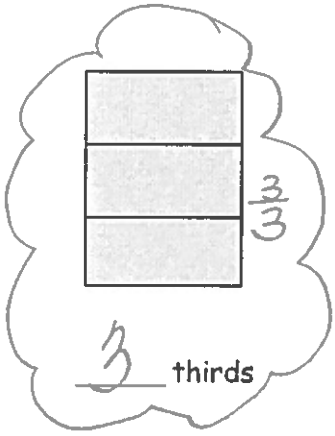
$\frac{1}{3}$

1 third



$\frac{2}{3}$

2 thirds



$\frac{3}{3}$

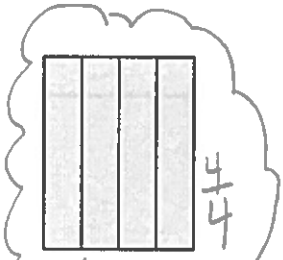
3 thirds

d. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

e.

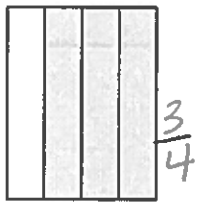
$\frac{1}{4}$

1 fourth



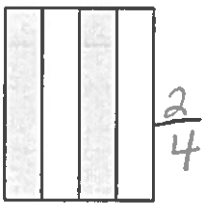
$\frac{4}{4}$

4 fourths



$\frac{3}{4}$

3 fourths



$\frac{2}{4}$

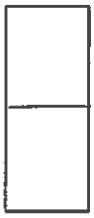
2 fourths

f. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

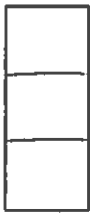
Name _____ Date _____

1. Partition the rectangles in 2 different ways to show equal shares.

a. 2 halves



b. 3 thirds



*make sure the parts are equal.

c. 4 fourths

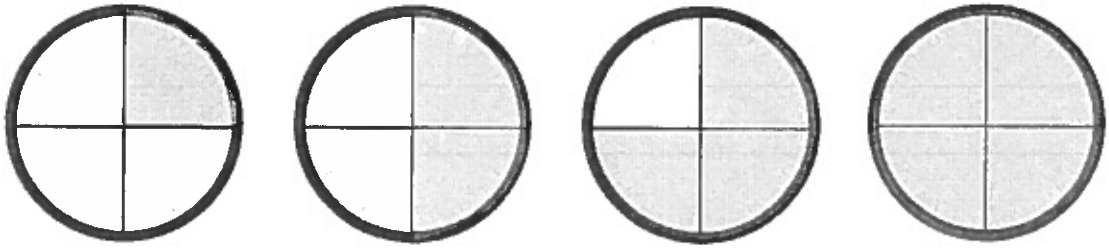
d. 2 halves

e. 3 thirds

f. 4 fourths

Name _____ Date _____

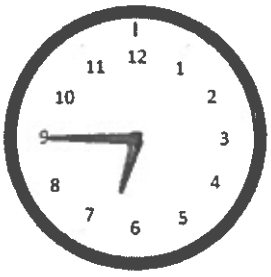
1. Tell what fraction of each clock is shaded in the space below using the words *quarter, quarters, half,* or *halves.*



_____ _____ _____ _____

2. Write the time shown on each clock.

a.

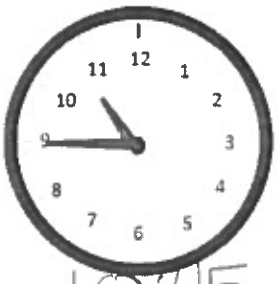


6:45

b.

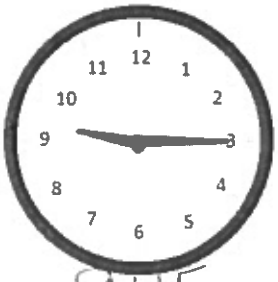
12:30

c.



10:45

d.



9:15

KMMP

Name _____ Date _____

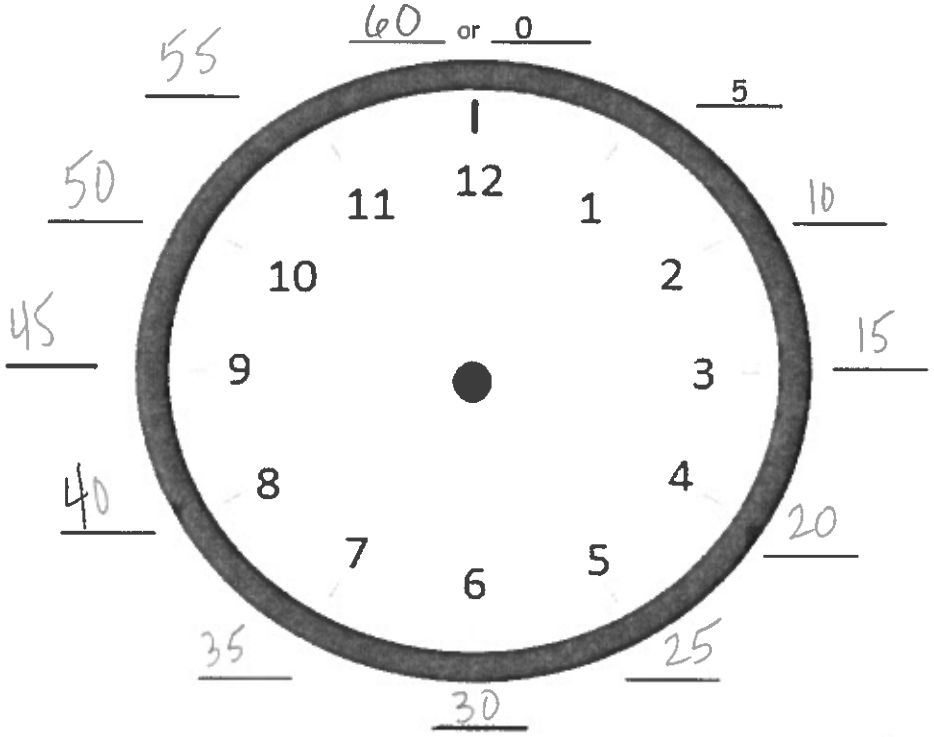
1. Fill in the missing numbers.

*Skip count by 5's

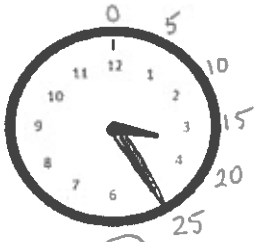
0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60

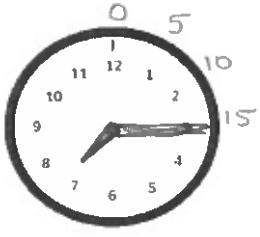
60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0

2. Fill in the missing minutes on the face of the clock.



3. Draw the minute hands on the clocks to match to correct time.


3:25


7:15


9:55

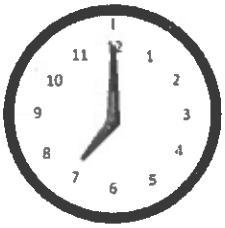
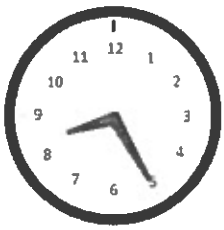
L. Shellman

Name _____ Date _____

1. Choose whether the activity below would happen in the a.m. or the p.m.

a. Eating breakfast **a.m.** / **p.m.**	b. Doing homework **a.m.** / **p.m.**
c. Setting the table for dinner **a.m.** / **p.m.**	d. Waking up in the morning **a.m.** / **p.m.**
e. After-school dance class **a.m.** / **p.m.**	f. Eating lunch **a.m.** / **p.m.**
g. Going to bed **a.m.** / **p.m.**	h. Heating up dinner **a.m.** / **p.m.**

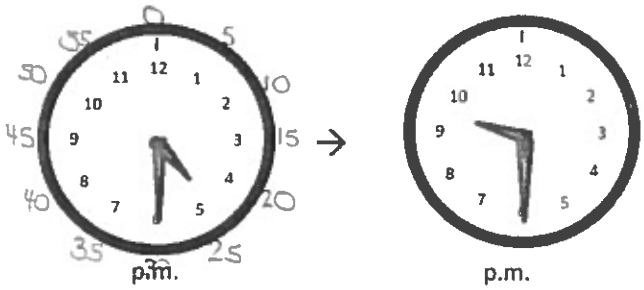
2. Write the time displayed on the clock. Then choose whether the activity below would happen in the a.m. or the p.m.

a. Brushing your teeth before school  8:00 **a.m.** / **p.m.**	b. Eating dessert after dinner  5:00 **a.m.** / **p.m.**

Name _____ Date _____

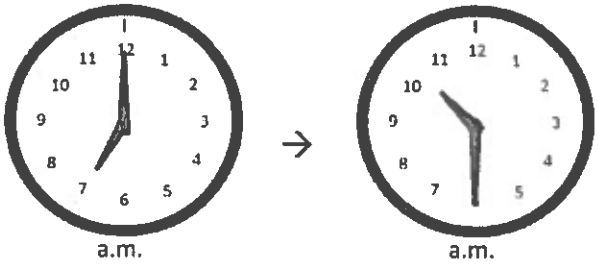
1. How much time has passed?
   a. 2:00 p.m. → 8:00 p.m. _____
   b. 7:30 a.m. → 12:00 p.m. (noon) _____
   c. 10:00 a.m. → 4:30 p.m. _____
   d. 1:30 p.m. → 8:30 p.m. _____
   e. 9:30 a.m. → 2:00 p.m. 4 hours 30 minutes

9:30am - 10:00am = 30 mn.
10:00am - 2:00pm = 4 hours
4 hours + 30 minutes = 4 hours 30 mn.

   f. 

5 hours

4:30 - 9:30
5 hours has passed!

   g. 

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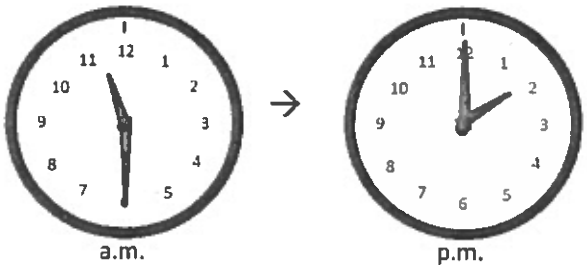
   h. 

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