

SECTION 2

Lesson 7

Doctor Wise's Visit

All the children of Honeyville School were excited. Doctor Wise was coming to school today. He would tell them why sleep, food, and play are good for them.

"In many ways, you are what you eat," said Doctor Wise, holding up pictures of potatoes, meat, fruit, and bread. "Good food helps keep your body healthy. When you feel well, you feel like working and playing. You feel more like using good posture. You feel more like doing your best.



"Too many snack foods make you feel tired and grumpy." Doctor Wise held up pictures of candy, chips, and cookies. "You will feel less like working. You are less likely to play kindly with the other children.

"Some children like to stay up late to play with their toys or read books. How do you feel when you get to bed late?" asked Doctor Wise.

"I feel all grumpy and tired," said Judy. "I don't feel like doing my work at all. I just want to sleep."

"That's right," said Doctor Wise. "Children must have plenty of sleep. We cannot work and play well when we have not had enough sleep.

Lesson 7

“But sleeping and eating are not the only things that will make us feel like working. Did you know that children need to play too?”

Joe raised his hand. “My mom says that all work and no play makes Joe a dull boy.”

Doctor Wise chuckled. “That’s right, Joe. Sometimes our minds and bodies get tired even when we eat good foods and get enough sleep. It makes us tired when we do the same thing too long. But when we go outside and play a game or do something different for a little while, we will feel like getting back to work.”

“And even more important,” said Doctor Wise, “is respecting and obeying your parents and teacher. That pleases God, and makes children happier too.”

All the children enjoyed their visit with Doctor Wise. They walked to the door with him and waved as he drove away.



Read the stories about Tom and James on page 1 again. Then answer the questions.

1. Which boy ate the right kinds of food, got enough sleep, and had enough playtime?



- 2. How can you tell?

WE REMEMBER



Circle the correct word.

3. Use **a, an** before a word that begins with a vowel.
4. Use **a, an** before a word that begins with a consonant.
5. Say **thə, thē** before a word that begins with a vowel.
6. Say **thə, thē** before a word that begins with a consonant.



Find and circle these nouns.

7. baker rose preacher friend
 puppy mother sister farm

s i s t e r b c d e f p
 r x z b a k e r j f a u
 o g h p r e a c h e r p
 s s s e m o t h e r m p
 e u v f r i e n d k l y

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Check the boxes beside the sentences that are right.

- 8. Use a green pen to score.
- 9. Complete the lesson first.
- 10. Put an **x** beside wrong answers.
- 11. Circle the **x** after the answer is right.
- 12. Be honest most of the time.
- 13. God sees us all the time.

Penmanship

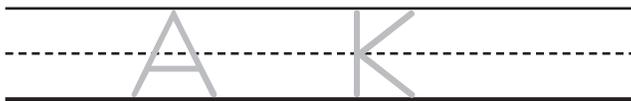


The letters for today have straight and slanted lines.



Trace the letters. Then write them twice on other paper.

○ 14.



Circle the picture that shows good slant for a person who writes with his right hand.

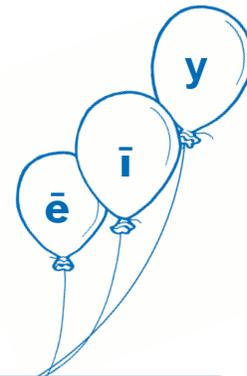
15.



S-P-E-L-L-I-N-G

The letter *y* has four sounds. In Grade 2 we will only learn three sounds. Sometimes *y* says *y*, as in **yard**. Sometimes it says *ī*, as in **why**. Sometimes it says *ē*, as in **cherry**.

When *y* says *y*, it is a consonant. When *y* says *ī* or *ē*, it is a vowel.



Sounds of Y

WORDS TO SPELL 2

yet	study	why	try	yawn
party	family	very	baby	happy
pretty	many	July	story	every



Write the spelling words that have *y* as a consonant.

16.

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____



Write the spelling words for these pronunciations. Circle the letters that say *ó*.

17.

yēt

yòn

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

18.

stə • dē

bā • bē

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

Things Around Us

Sit quietly for a few minutes. Listen to the sounds around you. Think about what you see.

You may have heard a tractor in the field or a bird singing. Maybe you saw Jane's pencil roll off her desk. You might have heard the children in Grade 1 go out to play.



Write one sentence about something you heard.

Write another sentence about something you saw.

○ 1.

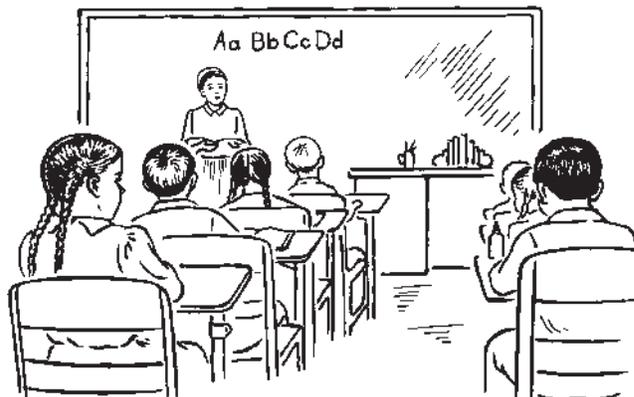
○ 2.

Many things happen when we study. Sometimes we think about the things that are happening. When we do that, we forget to think about our work.



Read this story about Kim.

“Open your books to page 43,” said Miss Rose. “Read the second sentence. Then tell me what the children saw at the zoo.”



Kim was in the class. She heard Miss Rose talking, but she was not thinking about what Miss Rose was saying. She was watching the first grade children pasting pictures in their books. She thought that looked like fun.

“Kim, what did the children see at the zoo?” Miss Rose asked.

Kim jumped. She did not know what Miss Rose had said.



Write a sentence telling how Kim may have answered Miss Rose.

○ 3.

To do good work, you must keep your mind on what you are doing. Think about what others are telling you. Look at the person who is speaking to you.

Lesson 8

Keeping your desk neat and clean will help you do better work too. It is hard to work when you have extra papers and books on your desktop. Have a certain place to keep your books, papers, and pencils. Then you will not waste time looking for them.



Underline the things that help you study.

4. Keep your mind on your work.
5. Watch the first grade children do their work.
6. Listen to the tractor outside.
7. Listen when your teacher is talking.



WE REMEMBER



Circle true or false.

8. Getting enough sleep will help you study better at school.
true **false**
9. Working hard with no playtime is good for you.
true **false**

10. Eating good food will help you feel like working and playing.

true **false**



Underline the correct word.

11. The opposite of *hot* is **warm, cold**.
12. Does your Aunt Sue **had, have** twins?
13. A **prefix, suffix** comes in front of a root word.



Follow the directions and color the shapes.

14. Color the word red that names a way to communicate.
15. Color the word yellow that tells you the page numbers of lessons.
16. Color the word blue that tells how we sit or stand.

posture

language

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Follow these directions.

17. Put an **x** on the phrase in the box.
18. Underline the statement.
19. Circle the question.

Todd swam across the pond.

Why did he swim across the pond?

across the pond

Penmanship



The letters for today have straight and slanted lines.



Circle a number to answer each question.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 20. How many slanted lines does M have? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 21. How many slanted lines does N have? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 22. How many straight lines does M have? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 23. How many straight lines does N have? | 1 | 2 | 3 |



Do this on other paper.

- 24. Write the capital **M** and **N** two times. Then write the two sentences in the box.

**Noah made an ark. Many animals
went into the ark.**