








Grades K-8

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Continental
inspire every learner



What do the books do?

Continental's Jump Start, Second Edition is an updated series to help limit learning loss that may have occurred during interrupted instruction this school year. Daily lessons are aligned to the Common Core State Standards and give summer school students practice for key ELA and math skills. Print books with audio and interactive eBooks are available.



Audio

Grades K-8



Who is it for?

Continental's Jump Start, Second Edition is for students who are having difficulty mastering basic grade-level skills or who simply need a refresher of the skills taught.

Ideal for:

- Summer school and summer learning loss prevention
- Pull outs
- Intervention
- Before and after school
- Homework



Book Organization

Books are paced for 9 weeks of work at 10 lessons per week. One English language arts lesson and one math lesson per day give students a total of 30–45 minutes of daily practice.

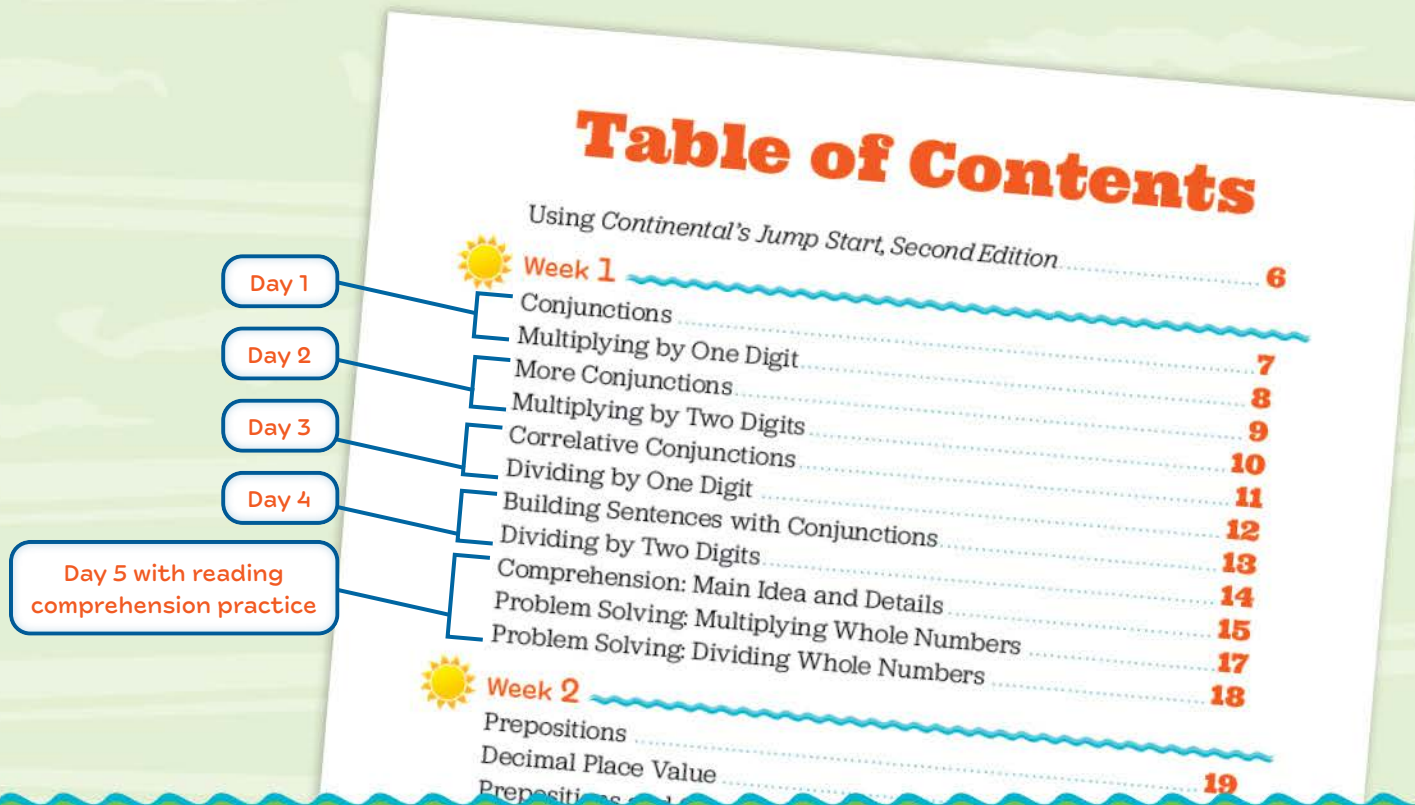




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Student Lessons

Lessons provide practice in key English language arts and writing, mathematics, and problem-solving skills at the grade level students recently completed. Real-life topics engage struggling learners.

Perfect Tense: Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs may use the same or different forms for past tense and the past participle.

	Verb	Past	Past Participle
SAME:	leave	left	(has) left
DIFFERENT:	take	took	(have) taken

A dictionary can help you find the correct past and past participle forms.

Write the correct forms for each verb.

Verb	Past	Past Participle
1. do	_____	_____
2. go	_____	_____
3. throw	_____	_____
4. drive	_____	_____
5. wear	_____	_____
6. ring	_____	_____
7. swim	_____	_____
8. catch	_____	_____

Comprehension: Inferences

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

A Shark's Senses

by Keva Marsh

Sharks have very keen senses, and they use them to help them hunt. Since a shark has so many senses, when even one is not working well, the shark is in trouble.

Sharks can smell their food from miles away. Some can smell a single drop of blood in hundreds of gallons of water. Sharks have a nostril on either side of their heads, they can even tell what direction the scent is coming from.

Sharks have eyes on either side of their heads, as well. This allows them to see over a wide area as they hunt for food. They also rely on noises. They can hear noises that would be heard from far away; then they swim toward the sound.

Sharks use their senses of taste and touch to test if something is edible. They may nudge something or take a small bite of it. This helps them decide if they can eat it.

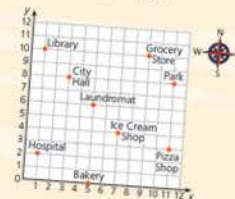
Sharks have some unusual senses that help them find prey. One of these is known as the lateral line. This is a row of cells along the side of the shark's body. The water makes small ripples as fish swim through it. These special cells pick up vibrations from fish or other animals as they swim through the water. They can pick up vibrations that are as far as 100 feet away.

Another sense is called the ampullae (am-PULL-ee) of Lorenzini. These are tiny fluid-filled bubbles in the shark's jaws. Sharks can detect electrical signals given off by moving fish. These signals help sharks even find creatures that have buried into the sand to hide. When a fish or person is hurt, it gives off extra strong electrical signals. The shark easily detects these signals.



Problem Solving: Coordinate Planes

This coordinate plane shows Lena's neighborhood.



Use this coordinate plane to solve each problem.

- Lena walks home from the pizza shop. She travels 3 blocks west and 4 blocks north. What are the coordinates of Lena's home?
A (6, 7) C (7, 8)
B (7, 6) D (8, 7)
- Brian walks home from the library. He walks 5 blocks east and 2 blocks south. What are the coordinates of Brian's home?
A (6, 8) C (5, 3)
B (8, 6) D (3, 5)
- Dexter lives at (4, 3). He walks 3 blocks east and 1 block north. Where does Dexter go?
A hospital C bakery
B ice cream shop D laundromat
- Sachiko lives at (10, 4). She walks to the grocery store and back. How many blocks does Sachiko walk?
A 6 C 12
B 7 D 14

Select the best option in each set to make these statements true.

- Look back at questions 1–4. Lena, Brian, Dexter, and Sachiko travel from their homes to meet at the park. [Lena Brian Dexter Sachiko] travels the farthest.

Reviews

Two reviews each for English language arts with reading comprehension, writing, and math help measure student progress.

- **Midpoint Review:** Skills from the first half of the book
- **End-of-Book Review:** Skills from the second half of the book

English Language Arts Midpoint Review

Answer each question.

1. Circle the best conjunction to complete each sentence.

Which girl is singing the solo in the concert, LaToya **and** Kimiko?
or

LaToya is a good singer, **and** Kimiko is better.
but

Kimiko takes voice lessons **and** practices for an hour every day.
or

2. Which words in this sentence are prepositions? Select

As the sun set, the blue kayak glided beneath the hill and disappeared from sight.

- A As
B glided
C beneath
D and
E from

3. Write the conjunction used in each sentence.

We'll go for a hike on Saturday if the weather is good.

Before I go hiking, I want to buy some new boots.

Writing Midpoint Review

Read the writing prompt below. Plan what you are going to write in the space under it. Then write your final answer on another piece of paper. Be sure to proofread your work.

Suppose your school board is thinking about adding an extra hour to each school day so students can learn more. Do you think this is a good idea? Write a letter to the members of your school board. Be sure to include details and to write it in a way that will convince readers to agree with your opinion.

Math End-of-Book Review

Solve.

1. Chris wants to subtract $\frac{3}{8}$ from $\frac{5}{6}$.

Which equation correctly shows how to find the difference?

A $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{2}$

B $\frac{20}{24} - \frac{12}{24} = \frac{8}{24}$

C $\frac{15}{24} - \frac{9}{24} = \frac{6}{24}$

D $\frac{20}{24} - \frac{9}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$

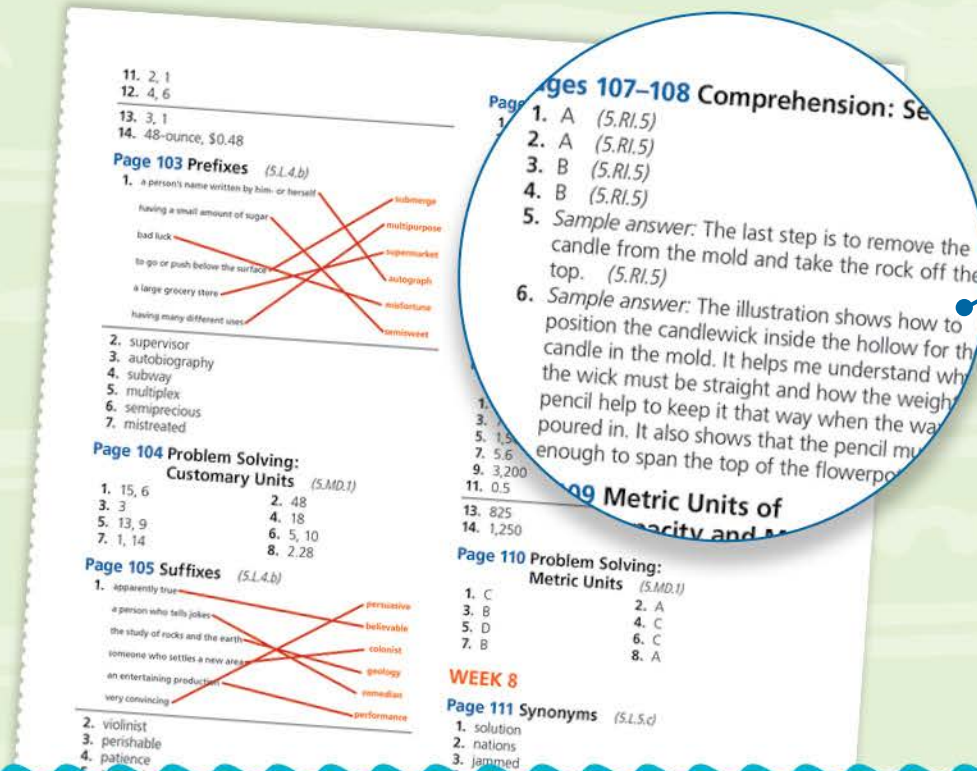
2. Find the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{15}$. Write the answer in lowest terms.

3. Celia uses $1\frac{5}{6}$ foot of string to make a necklace. She has a spool containing enough string to make $14\frac{3}{4}$ necklaces.
How much string is on the spool?

_____ feet

Answer Key

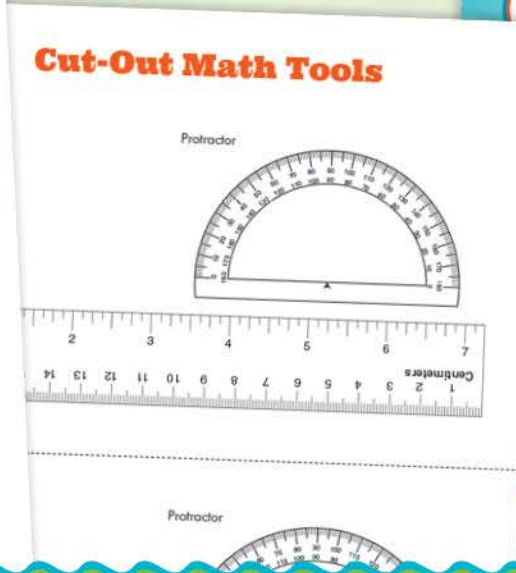
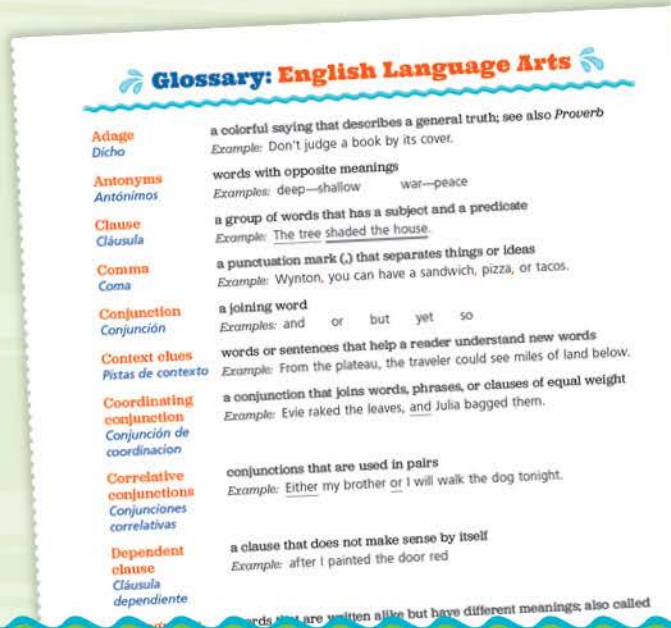
A perforated answer key for teacher and parent use is located in the back of each book. All lessons are aligned to the Common Core State Standards for English language arts and mathematics at grade level.



Sample answers for
open-ended questions

More Support

- A glossary for the English language arts and math terms in English and Spanish helps students with unfamiliar or forgotten words. **NEW in this edition!**
- Students are rewarded with a certificate of achievement at the end of the book.
- Cut-out tools can be used to solve math questions.





Audio

NEW in this edition!

Audio is provided for the reading comprehension passages to support struggling readers. Links to download audio files are located in the student book.



Audio

Comprehension: Compare and Contrast



Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Beethoven and Mozart

by Frederick Smith

1 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig van Beethoven may have both spoken German, but they were not both from Germany. Mozart was actually from Austria, and he was born 14 years before Beethoven was born. Beethoven did move to Austria early in his life. So, eventually, both men composed music in Austria. Both men became well known for playing the piano. But it was their writing of music, or composing, that brought them fame.



Beethoven



Mozart

is really too general. In the early days of Beethoven's composing, many people thought his music sounded a bit like Mozart's. But as time went on, Beethoven's music started to change.

Beethoven wanted his music to sound different

and new. While Mozart wrote his music using the same format that most composers had used, Beethoven tried to write music that did not follow the rules. Although you probably think of classical music as being pretty tame, Beethoven was more of a rebel when it came to his music.

2 Beethoven has another claim to fame that you may or may not know about. Later in life, he lost his hearing. Somehow, he was still able to compose great musical pieces. People were amazed that he could write the music without being able to hear it.

3 Although Mozart did not lose his hearing, he did overcome much hardship in his life. His father taught him to play the piano at a very young age. Then his father took the child all over Europe to play for royalty. Mozart was only 6 years old! Often, he was hired as a court musician to support his family. Sometimes he was treated like a musical slave. This caused him a lot of stress.

4 While Mozart and Beethoven both wrote music as they were going through personal struggles, the way they composed was very different.

5 Beethoven and Mozart have something in common besides music. They both fell in love with women who did not return their feelings. Beethoven wrote a famous love letter, most likely to a woman named Antonie Brentano. She did not return his love, and so Beethoven never married. Mozart also confessed his love to a woman who did not feel the same way, Aloysia Weber. When Aloysia said that she did not love him, Mozart married her sister, Constanze!

6 The next time someone asks you if you like classical music, remember that not all classical music is the same. While Beethoven's music sounds like Mozart's in some ways, it is very different in others.



Interactive Student eBook

NEW in this edition!

Our printed books are delivered online with interactive features, making them ideal for distance and blended learning models.

- 24/7 access, compatible on all devices (including iPad iOS 13+)



Student Features

- Online answering for all questions
- Audio for reading comprehension passages
- Highlighter, notes, and bookmark tools

The screenshot shows a digital textbook interface. On the left is a vertical sidebar with icons for Contents, Resources, Bookmarks, Notes, Highlights, Assessments, Settings, and Help. The main content area has a blue header with a menu icon and icons for document, magnifying glass, and a 'Back to Library' button. The title 'Interpreting Numerical Expressions' is in large red font, followed by a small sun icon with the number 4. The text explains that numerical expressions can be compared without evaluating them. It provides an example: 'Which expression has a greater value, $6 + 4 + 2$ or $6 + 4 - 2$?'. It states that both expressions add the same numbers, but the first also adds 2, while the second subtracts 2. The conclusion is $6 + 4 + 2 > 6 + 4 - 2$. Below this, a question asks to write $>$, $<$, or $=$ to compare five pairs of expressions. To the right of these questions is an image of a balance scale. At the bottom, two more questions (6 and 7) ask to select all expressions that are greater or less than a given value.

Interpreting Numerical Expressions

You can compare numerical expressions without evaluating them. Think about the operations.

Which expression has a greater value, $6 + 4 + 2$ or $6 + 4 - 2$?
Both expressions add the same numbers, but the first expression also adds 2 and the second expression subtracts 2. So the second expression is less than the first expression.

$$6 + 4 + 2 > 6 + 4 - 2$$

Write $>$, $<$, or $=$ to compare the expressions.

- $15 - 6 + 3$ $15 - 3 + 6$
- $5 \times 4 + 2$ $5 \times 4 - 2$
- $8 + 7 \div 3$ $8 + 7 \times 3$
- $45 \times 9 + 3$ $45 \times 3 + 9$
- $100 \div 10 - 5$ $100 \div 10 + 5$

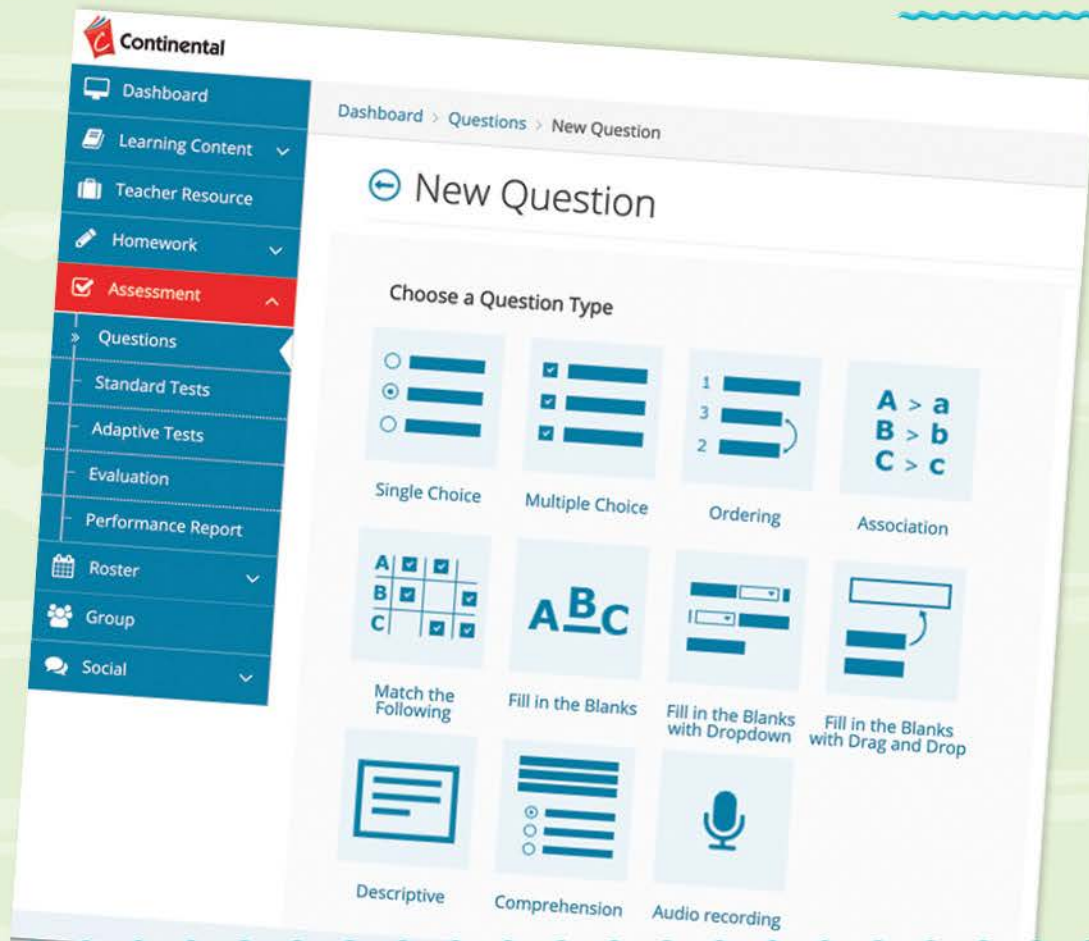
Solve.

- Which expressions are greater than $\frac{1}{2} \times 24 + 6$? Select all that apply.
A $\frac{1}{4} \times 24 + 6$
B $\frac{1}{5} \times 24 + 9$
- Which expressions are less than $72 \div 9 + 12$? Select all that apply.
A $72 \times 9 + 12$
B $72 \div 12 + 9$

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Book	For students	Print book order number	Interactive eBook order number	Student Set order number
Grade K/1	grade K entering grade 1	1946-4	1954-9	2288-4
Grade 1/2	grade 1 entering grade 2	1947-1	1955-6	2289-1
Grade 2/3	grade 2 entering grade 3	1948-8	1956-3	2290-7
Grade 3/4	grade 3 entering grade 4	1949-5	1957-0	2291-4
Grade 4/5	grade 4 entering grade 5	1950-1	1958-7	2292-1
Grade 5/6	grade 5 entering grade 6	1951-8	1959-4	2293-8
Grade 6/7	grade 6 entering grade 7	1952-5	1960-0	2294-5
Grade 7/8	grade 7 entering grade 8	1953-2	1961-7	2295-2



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