

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

### Week 27



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar's work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

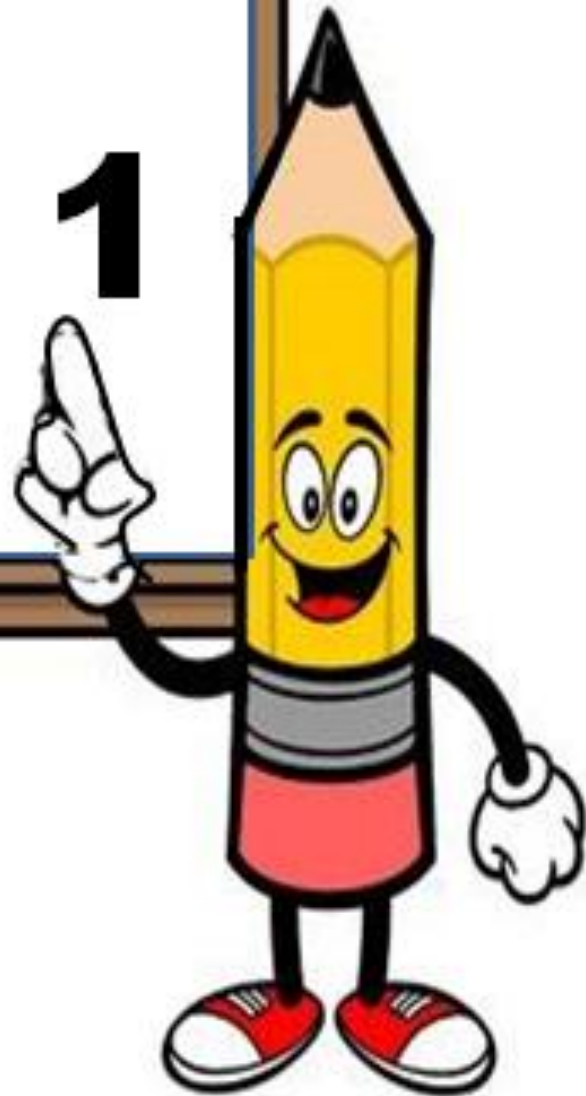
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\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Parents please note that all academic packets are also available on our website at [www.brighterchoice.org](http://www.brighterchoice.org) under the heading "Remote Learning." All academic packet assignments are mandatory and must be completed by all scholars.



**Day # 1**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 27 Day 1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Cycles of Nature: The Life Cycle of a Tree

Decomposers: various life forms and _____ that help dead matter to break down and decay.
Dependent: _____ something or someone's support.
Flexible: able to _____ and _____ easily
Germination: the process in which a _____ begins to grow or sprout
Mature: _____ grown

### Guided Practice

Ask yourself: What are deciduous trees?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

There are two types of trees: deciduous and evergreen. Deciduous trees shed their leaves.<sup>10</sup> Deciduous trees tend to have wide, flat leaves, whereas evergreen tree leaves tend to be narrow and thin like needles. During the cold winter months, deciduous trees shed their leaves and become inactive for the winter, much like hibernating animals do during the wintertime. In fact, this is what keeps them alive during the coldest part of the year.

To prepare for this time of rest, deciduous trees stop using their leaves to make food, and instead they shed these leaves. Then, during the cold winter months, they save their energy until spring returns. In the spring, they will use their energy to produce new leaves.

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### Independent Practice

Ask yourself: What are evergreen trees and how are they different from deciduous?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

Evergreen trees, on the other hand, shed and reproduce their leaves throughout the year, so there are always green leaves on evergreen trees all year long.<sup>11</sup> The cones of evergreen trees are its flowers. Unlike deciduous trees, evergreen trees do not shed all of their leaves at the end of fall. Instead, they use their leaves to make food all winter.

### Day 1 Exit Ticket

How are deciduous and evergreen trees different?

- a) They are not different, they are the same.
- b) Deciduous trees shed all of their leaves and evergreen trees reproduce their leave all year
- c) Deciduous trees have thin leaves and evergreen trees have flat leaves
- d) Deciduous is a tree that can only be found in the United States, but evergreen trees can be found everywhere.

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## Day 1 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

The length of a tree's life depends on many things. It will always depend on the tree having enough sunshine and water, but other factors can affect its growth and lifespan, too. The condition of the soil in which the tree is growing, and diseases such as insect infestations and bacteria, can alter the natural lifespan of a tree.<sup>12</sup> Accidents such as fires and natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods can have an effect too. Also, people cut trees down so that they can be used to make a variety of products.

When a tree lives for a long time and then dies, it is not totally at the end of its journey. **Decomposers**, like earthworms, bacteria, and fungi, take over the dead tree.<sup>13</sup> Through the decomposition process, they help to slowly break down the tree into a rich nutrient that feeds the soil and enables new tree seeds to grow.

Describe the decomposition process of a tree.

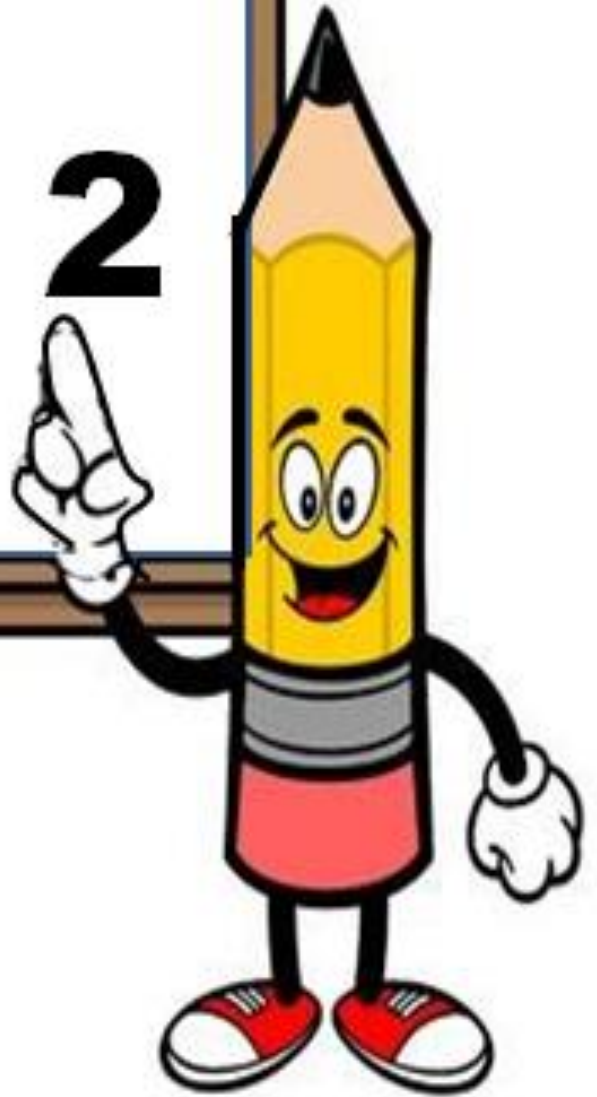
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**Day # 2**



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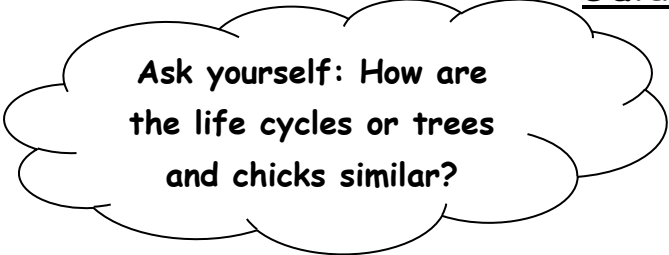
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### Cycles of Nature: Which Came First, the Chicken or the Egg?

Albumen: the _____ part inside an egg.
Embryo: an _____ or unhatched animal or person.
Fertilize: to make an _____ able to grow and develop into a baby
Replenish: _____ or refilled
Yolk: the _____ internal part of a hen's egg

### Guided Practice



Ask yourself: How are the life cycles of trees and chicks similar?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

And so the life cycle begins all over again. A rooster fertilizes eggs before a hen lays them. The hen will care for the fertilized eggs and keep them warm. After twenty-one days, the eggs will hatch and new chicks will emerge.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

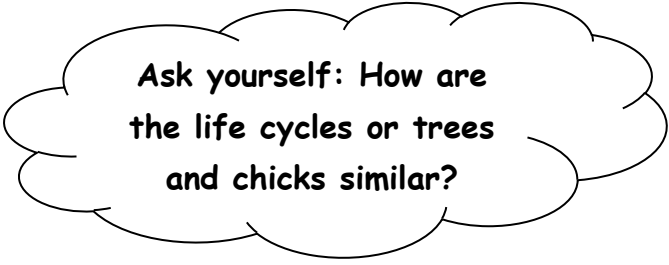
Week 27 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Independent Practice

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.



Ask yourself: How are the life cycles of trees and chicks similar?

All living things go through a sequence of stages from birth to adult called a life cycle. The life cycles of plants and trees begin with seeds; the life cycles of chickens begin with eggs!

### Day 2 Exit Ticket

The life cycle of chickens and trees are similar because they both

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## Day 2 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

As soon as a hen lays her fertilized eggs, she will begin to care for them. The hen will sit on the eggs and even turn the eggs to make sure that the eggs stay warm. The eggs need to stay warm for twenty-one days in order to develop into chicks.<sup>4</sup> Let's find out what happens inside the egg during this time!

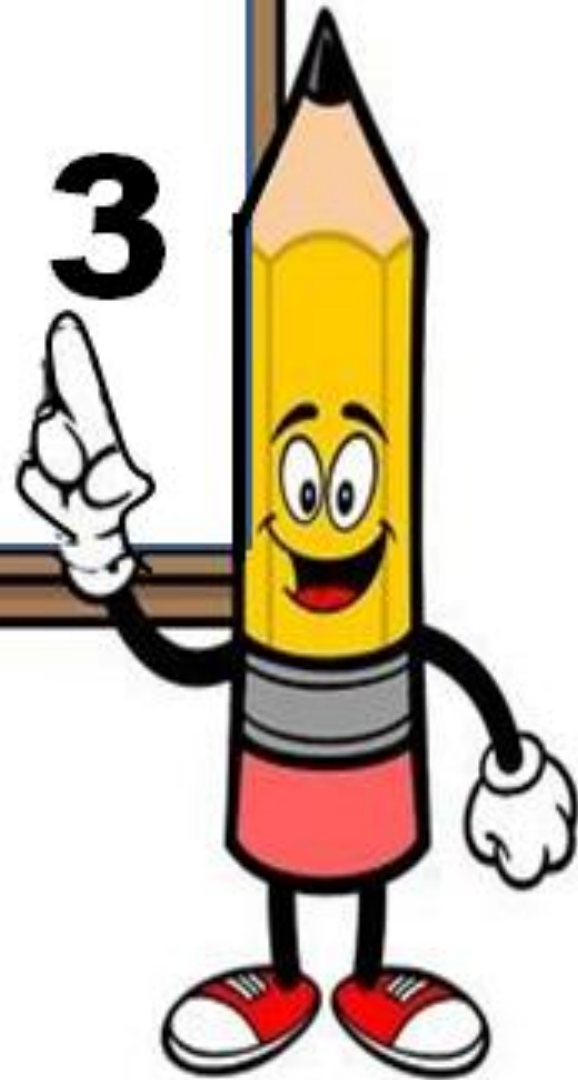
Why does a hen sit on her eggs?

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**Day # 3**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 27 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

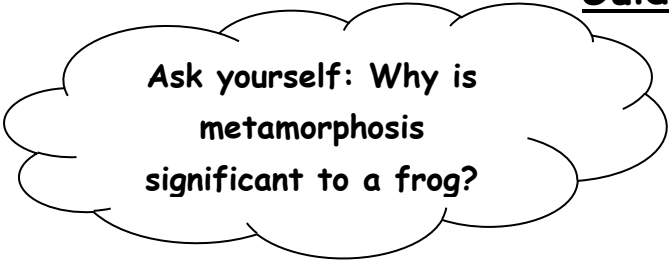
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## Cycles of Nature: The Life Cycle of a Frog

Amphibian: an animal that can live on _____ land and water
Burrow: to make a hole or passage into or under something.
Gills: The parts of an aquatic _____ used to breathe underwater
Lungs: a pair of _____ organs located within the rib cage that remove carbon dioxide from and bring oxygen to the blood.
Metamorphosis: the process by which some young animals _____ physical form as they become adults.

### Guided Practice



Ask yourself: Why is metamorphosis significant to a frog?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

After some time, the tadpole begins its transformation into a frog. When a living thing undergoes a huge change in shape, this process is called **metamorphosis**.<sup>6</sup> Tadpoles change quite dramatically from fish-like creatures with gills, into four-legged land creatures with **lungs**.<sup>7</sup> Let's find out more about this remarkable transformation.

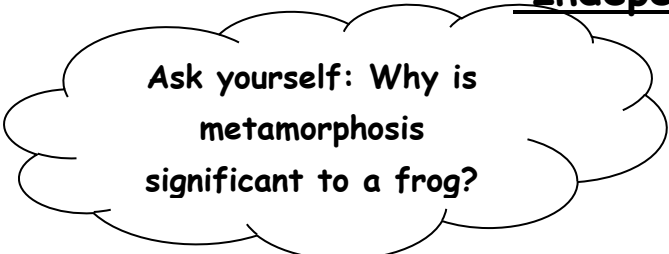
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 27 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Independent Practice



Ask yourself: Why is metamorphosis significant to a frog?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

After the appearance of the head and the tail, the tadpole grows back legs. Gradually, lungs develop inside its body, and its gills begin to disappear inside its body. Because it has lungs, the tadpole can now breathe air. Next, front legs begin to grow. As a tadpole's legs grow, its tail gets smaller. The tadpole uses its tail and its legs to swim through the water. It also begins to use its legs to climb onto plants in the water.

### Day 3 Exit Ticket

Why do frogs need metamorphosis?

- a) Metamorphosis helps the tadpole to learn.
- b) Metamorphosis helps the frog to grow tails.
- c) Metamorphosis allows the tadpole to change into a frog

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 27 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 3 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

Just as a developing chick is nourished by the yolk of an egg as it grows, a developing frog is also nourished by yolk-like material in the egg. Within a few days or weeks of its development, depending on the type of frog, the embryo develops into a tadpole with a head and tail. Soon after that, when its **gills** are formed, it is ready to hatch out of the egg. Gills allow the tadpole to breathe underwater. Fish have gills, too.<sup>5</sup>

Once it hatches, a tadpole lives in water. A tadpole has a long, flat tail which it uses to swim. Its gills allow it to get oxygen from the water. Tadpoles swim about in search of food. Although they still feed from the leftovers of the eggs, they also search for small, green, water plants. Tadpoles grow very quickly, especially in warm water.

How are frogs and chicks similar?

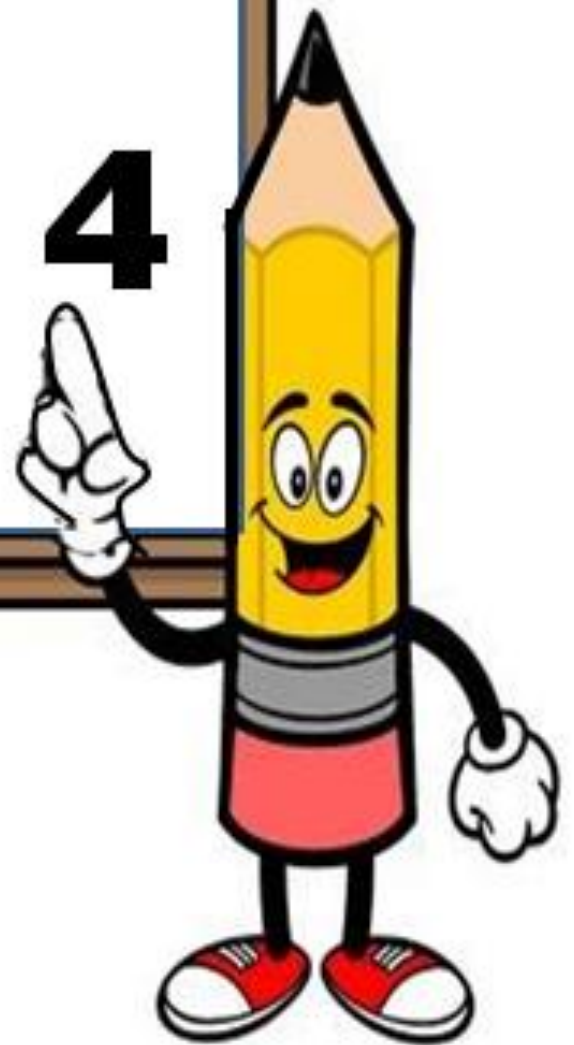
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**Day # 4**



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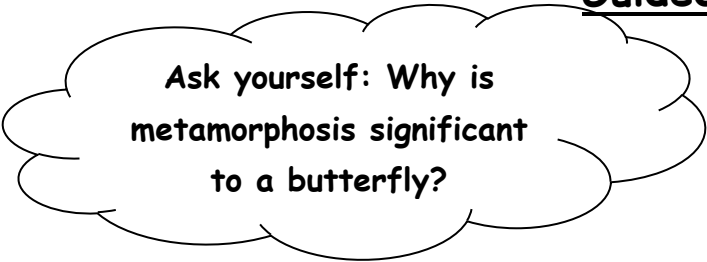
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## Cycles of Nature: The Life Cycle of a Butterfly

Larva: the _____ form of an insect that is not completely developed
Molt: to _____ an outer layer
Transparent: _____; able to see-through

### Guided Practice



Ask yourself: Why is metamorphosis significant to a butterfly?

**Directions:** Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

Think about what a caterpillar looks like when it is fully grown, just before metamorphosis. It is small and round. When it emerges from the chrysalis, it is no longer a caterpillar but a delicate, beautifully colored butterfly with wings. The caterpillar's body has completely changed. (For some butterflies it is sometimes possible to tell when the butterfly is fully transformed and ready to emerge because its chrysalis becomes **transparent**, or see-through.) The butterfly does not look anything like the small, round-bodied creature it used to be. Instead of mouthparts that chew, the butterfly has a straw-like tube that can suck nectar from sweet-tasting flowers. It has antennae. This metamorphosis takes between ten to fourteen days to complete.

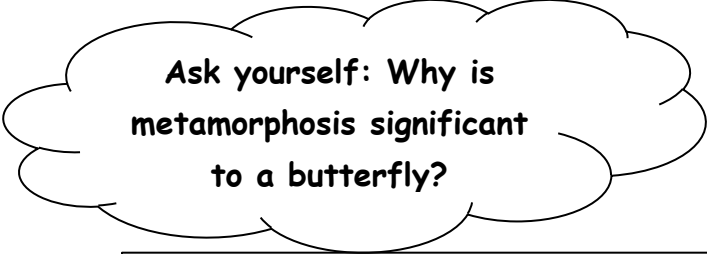
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 27 Day 4 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Independent Practice



Ask yourself: Why is metamorphosis significant to a butterfly?

Directions: Underline the part in the passage that helps to answer the LEQ. Be sure to write D next to the underlined part.

In the next stage, the caterpillar forms a protective outer casing called a pupa, or chrysalis. The formation of the chrysalis is the final stage of molting, or shedding outer skin. When it molts for the final time, the new skin becomes the outer shell of the chrysalis.

Inside the chrysalis something incredible happens. The caterpillar transforms from one thing into another in the process called metamorphosis.

### Day 4 Exit Ticket

Metamorphosis is significant to a butterfly because

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### Day 4 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

A butterfly begins its life as an egg that has been produced by its mother. Butterfly eggs can be round or oval.<sup>6</sup> There are even some that are cylindrical in shape.<sup>7</sup> The shape of the egg often depends on the kind of butterfly that laid the egg.

Female butterflies lay their eggs on the leaves of plants. They do this so that when their young hatch, there is food right there for them to eat. They choose these leaves carefully, selecting only the leaves that their young will eat. Depending on the kind of butterfly, it can take from six days to twenty days for the eggs to hatch.

Describe butterfly eggs.

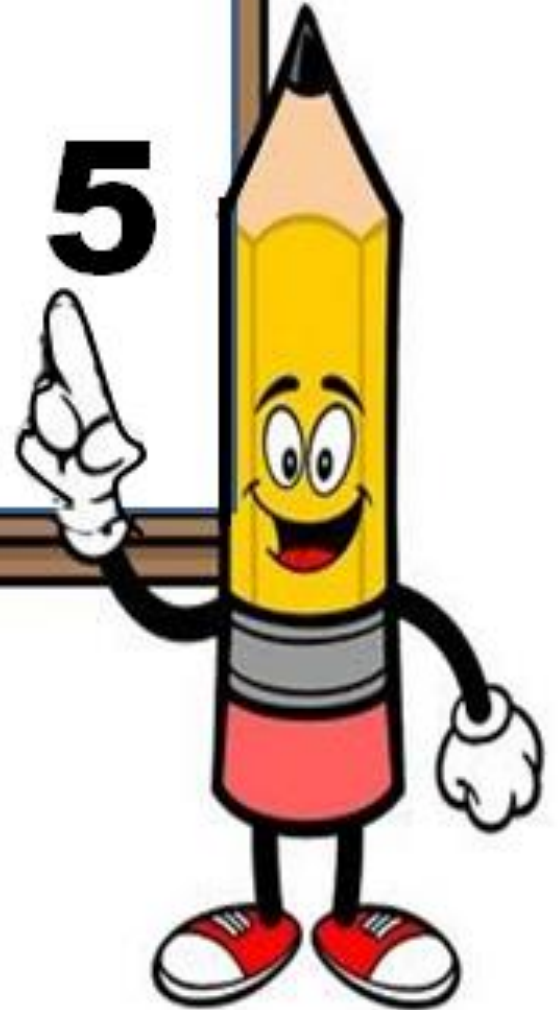
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**Day # 5**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 27 Day 5 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Weekly Quiz

### I Want A Computer Game

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!”

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

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**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
- 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.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 27 Day 5 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Day 5 Homework

### Butterflies

invertebrate	caterpillar	chrysalis	adult	head
proboscis	abdomen	adult	egg	nectar
leaf	stem	six	eight	thorax

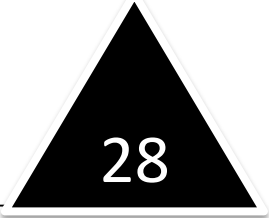
Choose the best word from the box to complete each sentence. All words will not be used.

1. A butterfly in the pupa stage is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A butterfly in the larva stage is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A butterfly in its first stage of life is an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A butterfly with wings is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of its life.
5. The three main parts of an adult butterfly's body are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A female butterfly lays her eggs on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a plant.
7. Butterflies drink \_\_\_\_\_ from flowers.
8. An adult butterfly has \_\_\_\_\_ legs.
9. An adult butterfly has a curled tube on its head called a \_\_\_\_\_ that is used like a straw to sip nectar.
10. A butterfly does not have a backbone. An animal without backbone is called an \_\_\_\_\_.





Name \_\_\_\_\_



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

## Week 28



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar’s work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

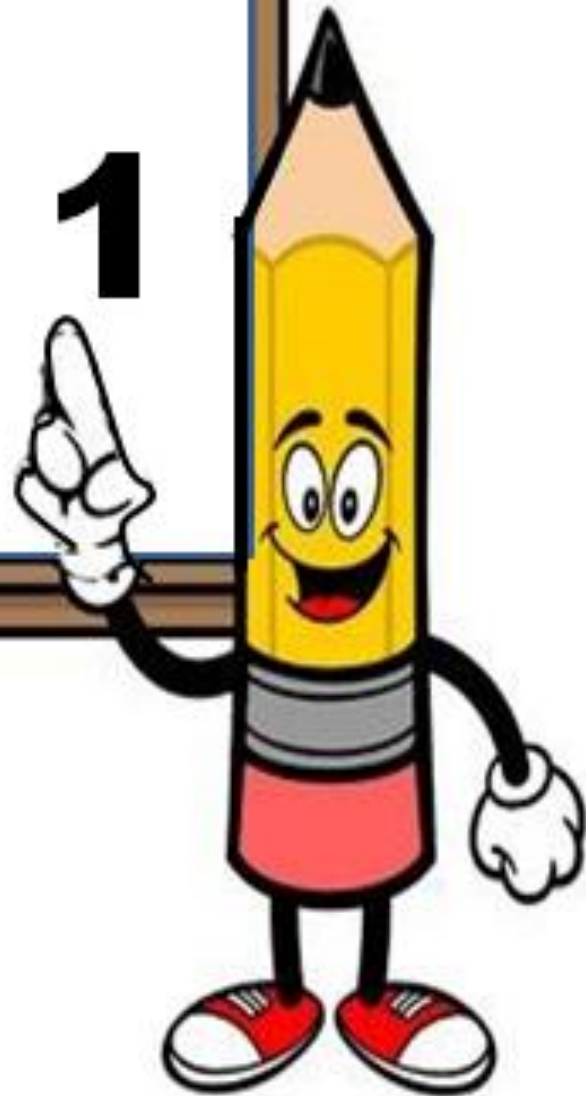
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(Date)

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**Day # 1**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 28 Day 1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## RI 2.5 Text Features

Text features:
Glossary:

## Independent Practice

Directions: Use your non-fiction text to locate the glossary.

I found the glossary on page \_\_\_\_\_.

The words I found in the glossary are

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Exit Ticket

Use the glossary to define the word: venom

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 1 Homework

# Go to the **Glossary**

**Use the glossary to answer the questions.**

**carnivore**- a meat-eating animal

**graze**- to feed on plants or grass

**herbivore**- a plant-eating animal

**hibernation**- a deep sleep animals enter to survive the winter.

**salmon**- fish who are born and lay eggs in freshwater but grown up in the ocean

**sanctuary**- a safe place set aside for animals and plants

1. What is a sanctuary?

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2. Between what two words would "cub" be placed if added to this glossary?

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3. What is a deep sleep animals enter during winter called?

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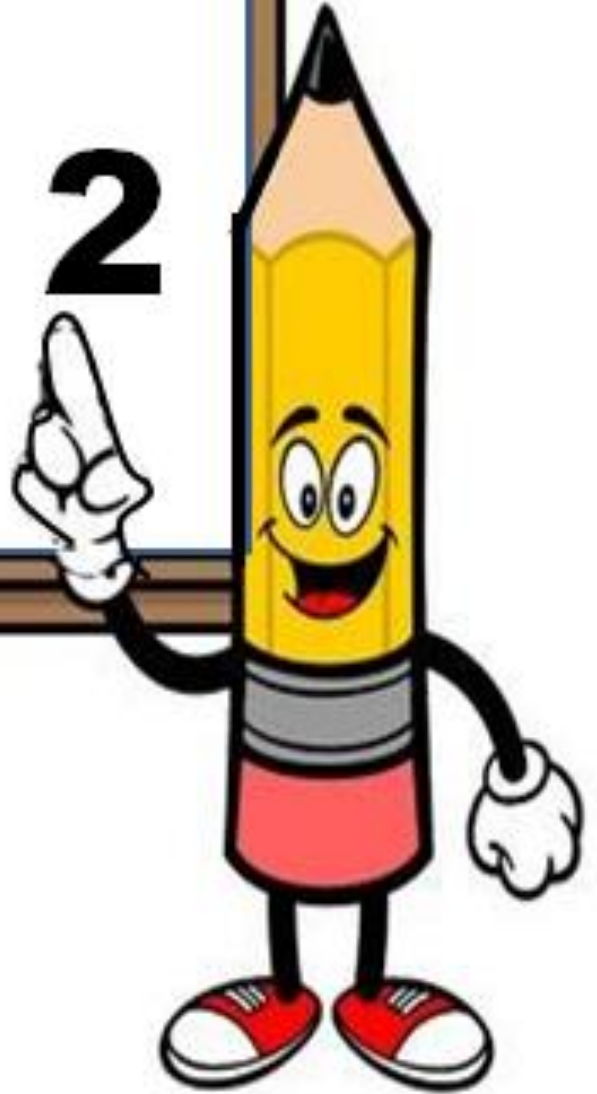
4. What is a herbivore?

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**Day # 2**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 28 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## RI 2.5 Text Features

Text features:
Diagram:

## Independent Practice

Directions: Use your non-fiction text to locate the diagram.

I found the diagram on page _____
The diagram shows me
_____
_____

## Exit Ticket

Circle the silk glands on the diagram

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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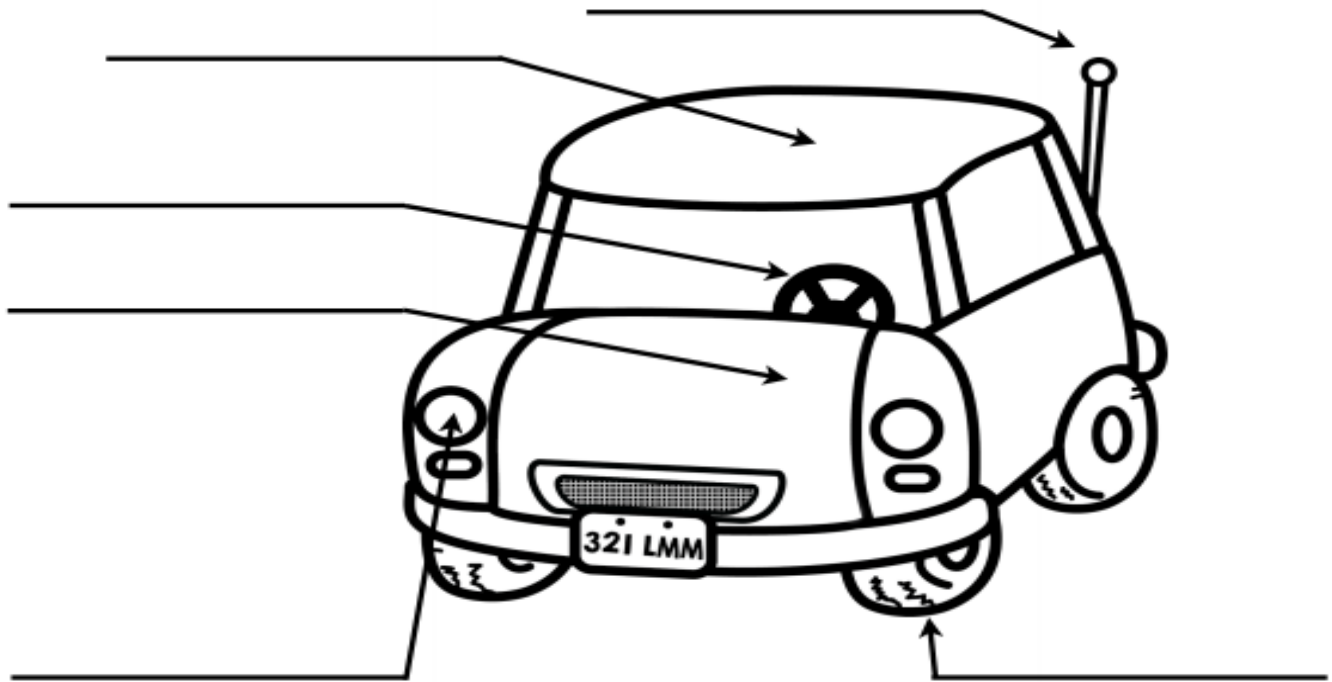
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### Day 2 Homework

**Labels are words or phrases that help you understand the picture.**

# Label It!

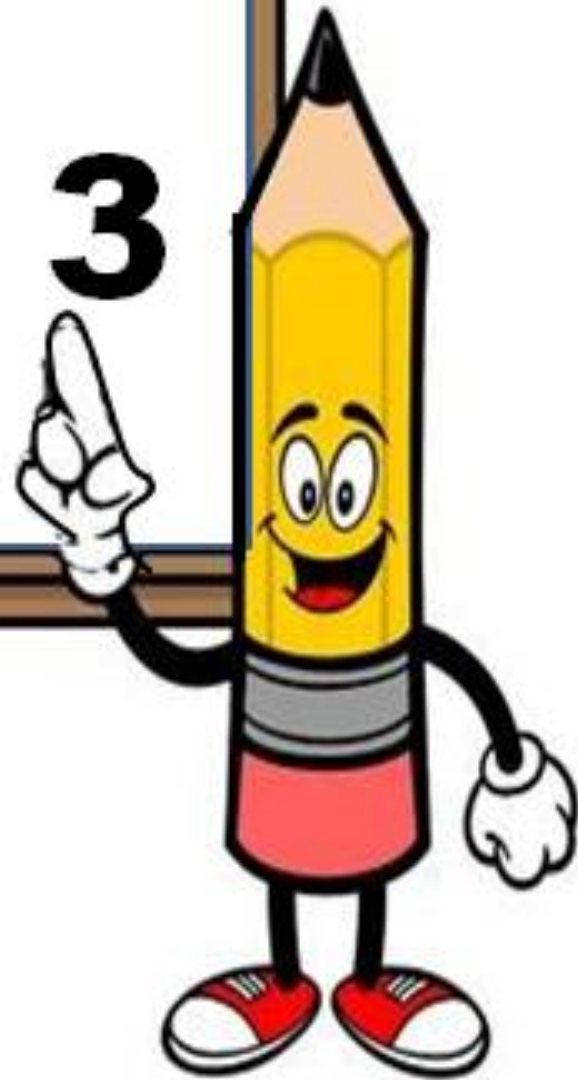
Use the words to label the picture below.



- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| antennae       | hood      |
| tire           | roof      |
| steering wheel | headlight |



**Day # 3**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 28 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Text features:

Table of Contents:

### Independent Practice

Directions: Use your non-fiction text to locate the table of contents.

I found the table of contents on page \_\_\_\_\_.

The topic I found in the glossary are

Topic	Page #

### Day 3 Exit Ticket

What can I find on page 14?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 3 Homework

# Using a Table of Contents

Answer the questions using the table of contents.



Table of Contents	
Eggs.....	2
Habitat .....	4
Diet.....	6
Predators.....	8
Appearance.....	10



1. What page would you find information on what a penguin looks like? \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you are looking for information about what a penguin eats what page would you go to? \_\_\_\_\_

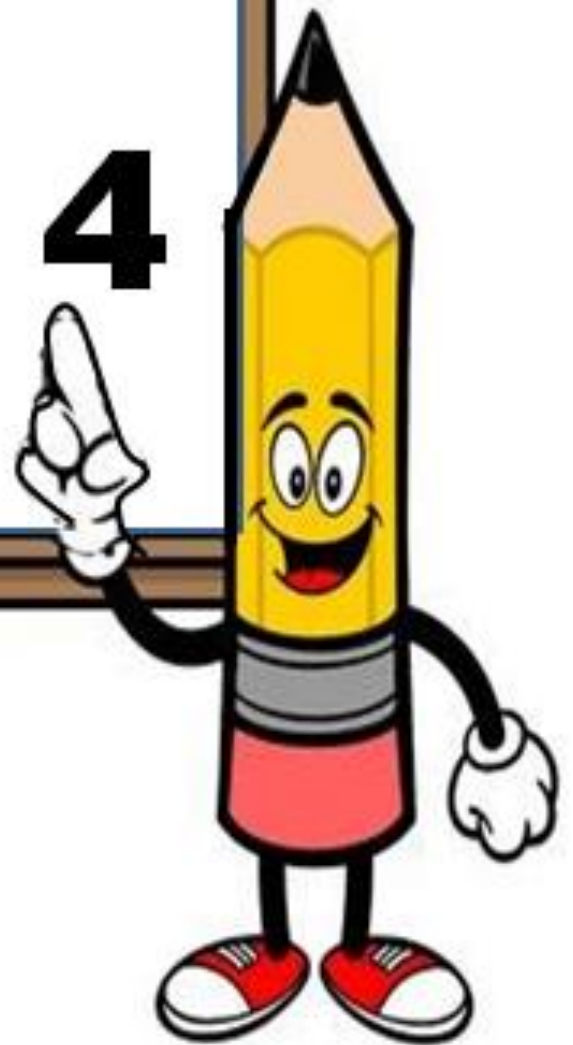
3. On what page would you find information about where a penguin lives? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What page is information about penguin eggs found?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. On what page would you find information about predators?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Day # 4**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 4 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

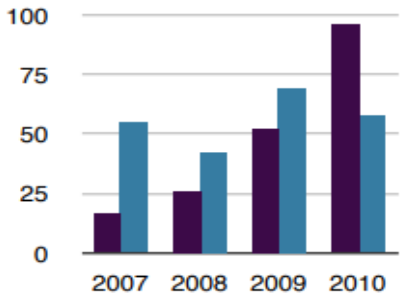
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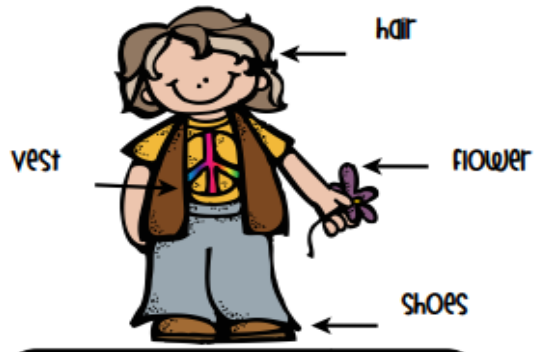
### RI 2.5 Quiz

animals... 8
bears ... 4
giraffes... 12
zebras ... 6

Index



Those people were called **pilgrims**. They sailed away from their homes to start a new life



**apple**, n, a fruit that grows on trees

**button**, n, circle fastener to keep clothes closed

**bread**, n, food made of wheat flour often used for sandwiches

**crayon**, n, sticks of colored wax used to color on paper

**dog**, n, four legged animal that barks



- Map
- Graph
- Diagram
- Glossary
- Bold Text
- Index

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 4 Homework

# Create a Heading



Create a heading for each of the passages below.

\_\_\_\_\_

Honey is made from the nectar found in flowers. The average trip to collect nectar takes about an hour. Bees make about 10 trips a day. The bee leaves the nectar with a house bee who regurgitates the fluid over and over for about 10-15 minutes before placing it in a cell. The air in the hive continues to dry the liquid out.

\_\_\_\_\_

Honey bee hives are made of six sided tubes. This shape is the best because it can hold the most honey but needs the least amount of wax to cover it. Bees build hives in hollow trees, rock crevices, and other enclosed places. Honey bees create the hives by molding the wax that they have chewed until it is moldable.

\_\_\_\_\_

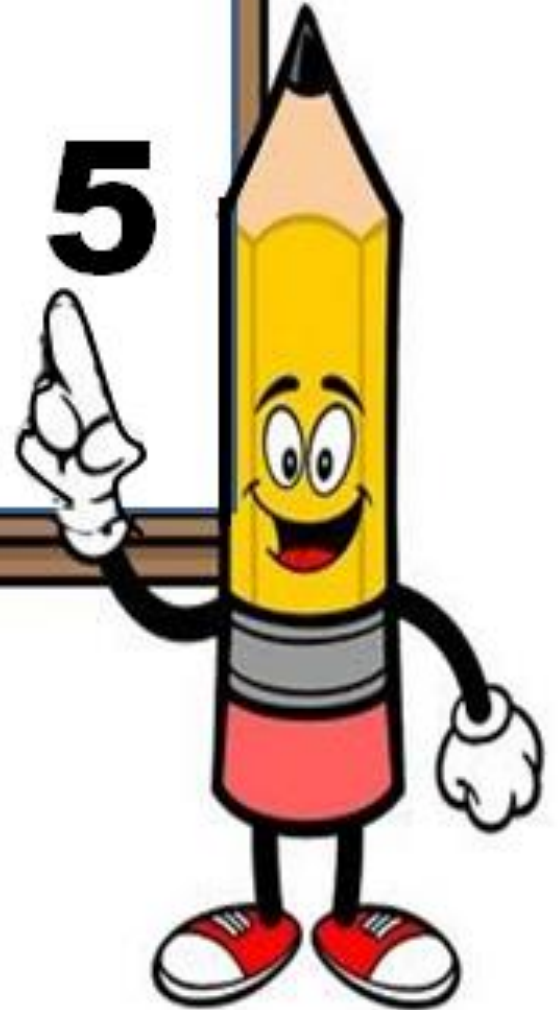
Beekeepers use smoke to simulate fire when they work with bees. When bees think there is a fire, they store honey in the abdomen and then they can't sting. Beekeepers help create environments where bees can live and thrive. Beekeepers help farms by creating colonies that will help pollinate crops.

\_\_\_\_\_

Drone bees are male bees. They first appear in the colony in late spring. Drones help produce heat in the hive but they don't do much else. Because of this, not many drones are needed. If too many drones occupy a colony they can cause problems as they consume too much food.



**Day # 5**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 28 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 5 Homework

# CREATE A CAPTION

Write a caption for the following pictures.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

### Week 29



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar's work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Parent Signature)

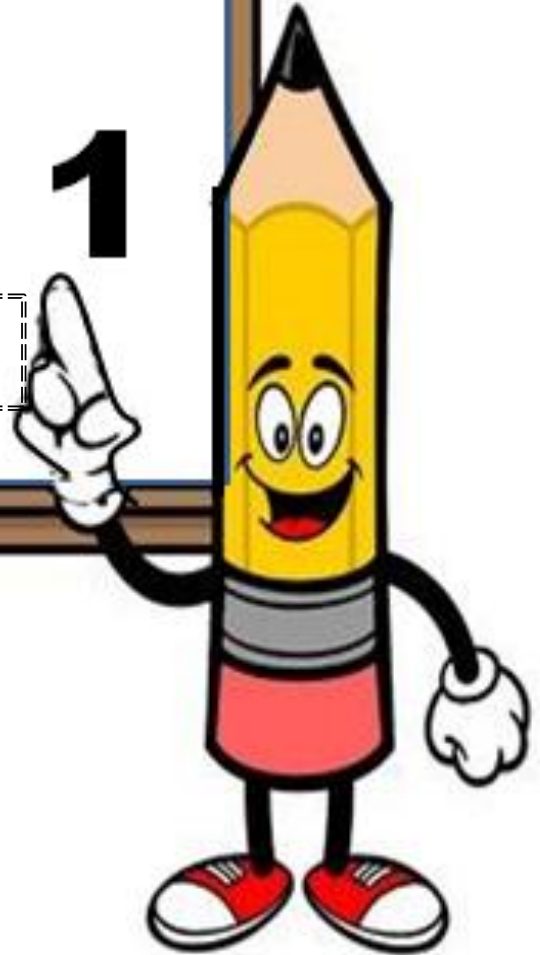
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(Date)

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**Day # 1**

**Spring Break**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 1 Homework

IDENTIFY THE  
**MAIN IDEA** and  
Supporting Details



#### My Dog Inky

Inky is an **adorable** dog. She is a Cavachon. A Cavachon is a mix of Cavalier King and a Bichon Frise, but she looks like a Dalmatian. She is both intelligent and loving. She loves attention. She always repeats behaviors that earned her praises. She is a **distinguished** companion. Anyone who is looking for a dog should **consider** Cavachons because they are very quiet. They hardly ever bark. They are also relatively small. They don't grow too big. They are **ideal** for families with small children. Best of all, Cavachons are easy to train. My dog Inky has already learned some cool tricks. She is the joy of our home.




1. What is the paragraph mostly about?

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2. Give one possible detail to justify your answer.



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3. Why are Cavachons good pets?

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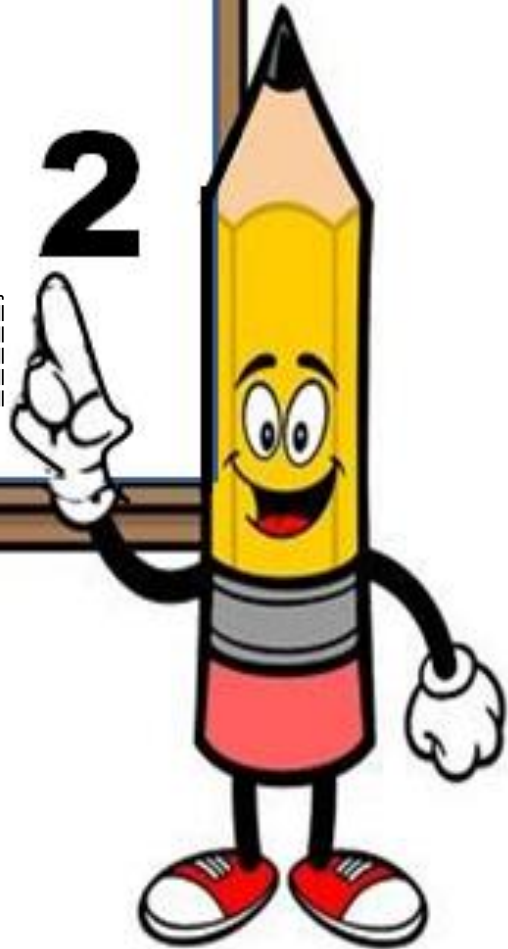
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**Day # 2**

**Spring Break**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

BCCS-Boys

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## Day 2 Homework

### **Ian's Night Fright**

by Anita Amin

"Go to sleep," Dad told Ian. "It's past your bedtime."

Ian went upstairs to his bedroom and climbed into bed. He was lying in bed and trying to sleep.

*Creeeeeeeak.*

As his door creaked, Ian opened his eyes. His room was too dark to see anything.

*Creeeeeeeak.*

"Dad?" Ian asked. "Is that you?"

All was quiet.

Ian's heart pounded as he pulled up his covers. What was opening his door?

"Mom?" Ian whispered.

*Pant, pant, pant.*

Something seemed out of breath. It was panting loudly, and it was in Ian's room!

"Who is it?" Ian yelled. "Are you a ghost?"

All was quiet.

Ian gripped his covers. What was in his room? And why wasn't it answering?

Something jumped on Ian. It was hairy. It kept licking Ian's face.

Ian laughed. "Sir Wags-a-Lot!"

Sir Wags-a-Lot barked.

Ian patted his dog. "Go to sleep, boy."

So, Sir Wags-a-Lot went to sleep next to Ian.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Ian's Night Fright

by Anita Amin

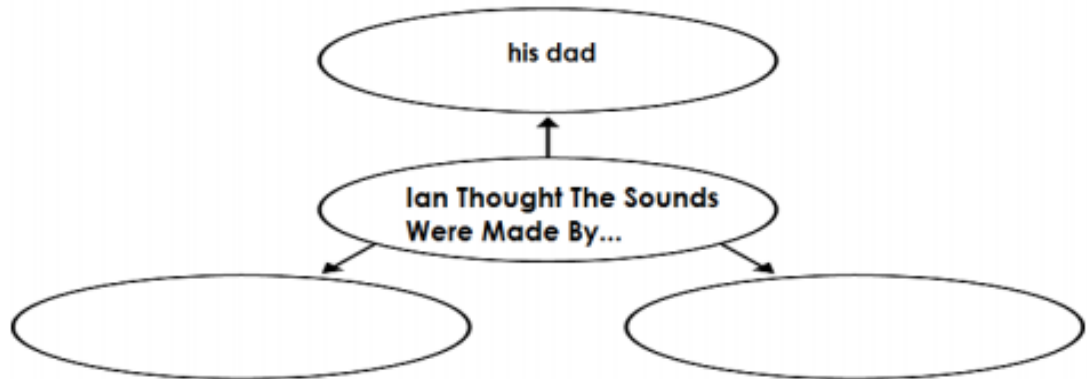


1. What two sounds did Ian hear in his bedroom?

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2. Complete the graphic organizer.



3. Where did Sir Wags-a-Lot sleep?

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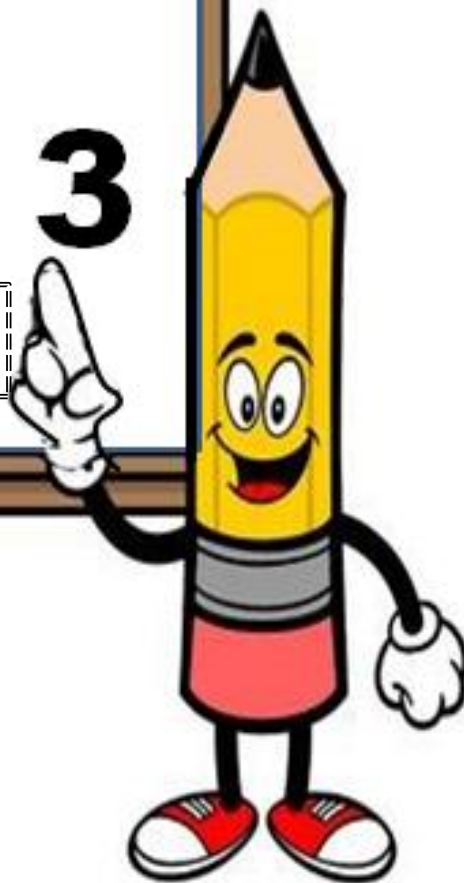
4. What is this story mostly about?

- a. a boy who stays up very late
- b. a boy who hears strange sounds at night
- c. a boy who writes a scary story
- d. a boy who finds a lost dog



**Day # 3**

**Spring Break**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Day 3 Homework

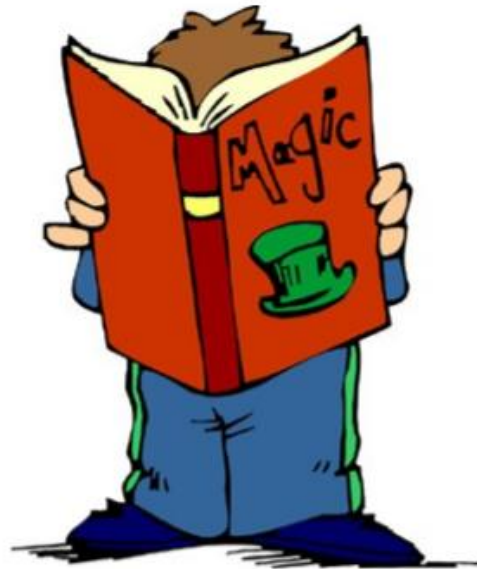
### **Reading Forever**

by Guy Belleranti

I read a good mystery  
Stuffed full of thrills,  
And then a ghost story  
Spooky with chills.

I laughed through a joke book,  
Read things that were true--  
Books about animals,  
Biographies, too.

I'll keep right on reading.  
I've only begun.  
I have learned many things.  
**Reading is fun!**



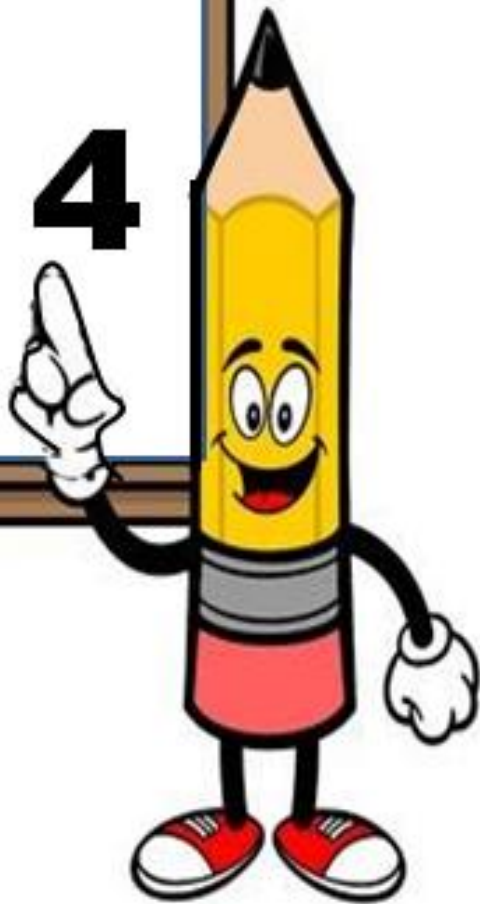
1. What is this poem mostly about?
  - a. a person who enjoys reading fiction stories
  - b. a person who mostly enjoys reading biographies
  - c. a person who reads a book about magic
  - d. a person who enjoys reading different types of books
  
2. List two different types of books you like to read. Tell why you like to read these books.

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**Day # 4**

**Spring Break**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 4 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

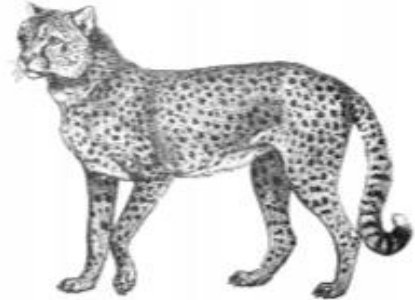
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## Day 4 Homework

# Cheetahs

Cheetahs are large, spotted cats that live in Africa's grasslands. They are the fastest of all the land animals. Their speeds can top 70 miles per hour. Although they are fast, cheetahs can not maintain that speed for more than 100 yards at a time. The name cheetah comes from an Indian word meaning "spotted one".



Directions: Answer each question with a complete sentence.

1. Which continent do cheetahs live?

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2. Are cheetahs the fastest of all animals?

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3. How fast can cheetahs run?

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4. How far can a cheetah run at full speed?

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5. Where does the word cheetah come from?

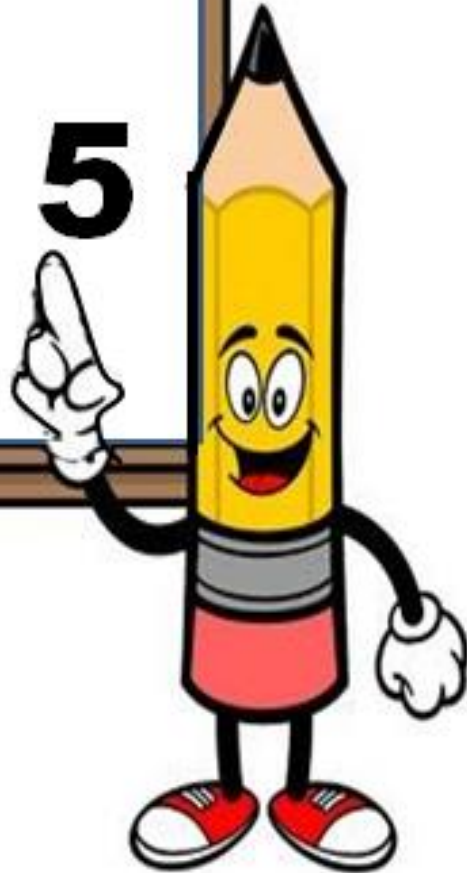
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**Day # 5**

**Spring Break**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 29 Day 5 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Day 5 Homework

Directions: Use the story from Day 2 to help you define the vocabulary.

### **Ian's Night Fright**

by Anita Amin



Draw straight lines to match each vocabulary word on the left with the definition on the right.

- |           |   |                                 |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. pant   | • | • noisily; not quietly          |
| 2. dark   | • | • organ in your body that beats |
| 3. heart  | • | • breathe heavy                 |
| 4. covers | • | • "Woof! Woof!"                 |
| 5. loudly | • | • not bright                    |
| 6. barked | • | • blankets on a bed             |