



Name \_\_\_\_\_



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

## Week 32



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.

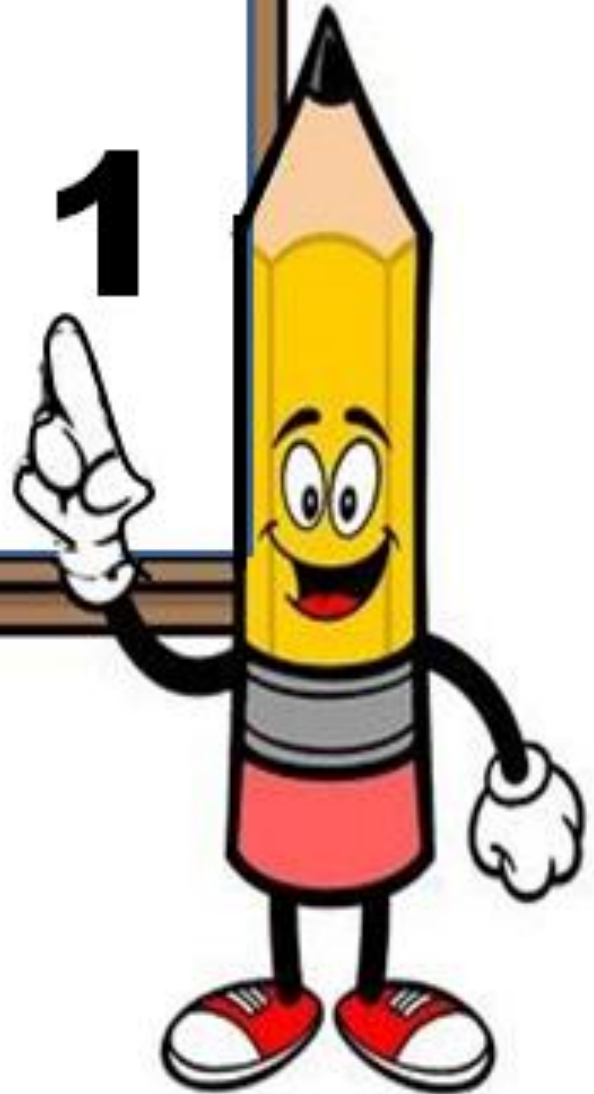
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(Parent Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(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 32 Day 1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Insects: Ants and Termites

Aggressive: forceful or ready to _____.
Chambers: empty, _____ spaces; rooms
Destructive: causing a _____ amount of damage or harm.
Emit: to _____ out or give off
Nurseries: places to breed and _____ for young animals and plants

### Guided Practice

Directions: How do we compare and contrast ants and termites? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

An ant colony begins with the queen. A young queen is born in one colony but leaves that colony to start her own. Her wings carry

The termite society is a bit different as well. Both a king and a queen rule termite colonies. They start a colony together. The queen is the most important member of the colony, sometimes laying six or seven thousand eggs a day. She is so well protected

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### Independent Practice

Directions: How do we compare and contrast ants and termites? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

The termite society is a bit different as well. Both a king and a queen rule termite colonies. They start a colony together. The queen is the most important member of the colony, sometimes laying six or seven thousand eggs a day. She is so well protected

These guards, called soldier ants, have larger heads and jaws than the other ants, and they place their bodies across the entrance to the nest to defend the colony. All ants, including

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### Day 1 Exit Ticket

Name one thing ants and termites have in common.

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## Day 1 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

Directions: **Why are the queens important to the colony? Use the text to help you answer the question.**

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

When ant larvae hatch, the queen cares for the first brood herself, feeding them with her own saliva as they change from wormlike larvae into pupae and, finally, adults.<sup>7</sup> The queen does not leave the nest this whole time, getting nutrition from her now-useless wing muscles in order to survive.

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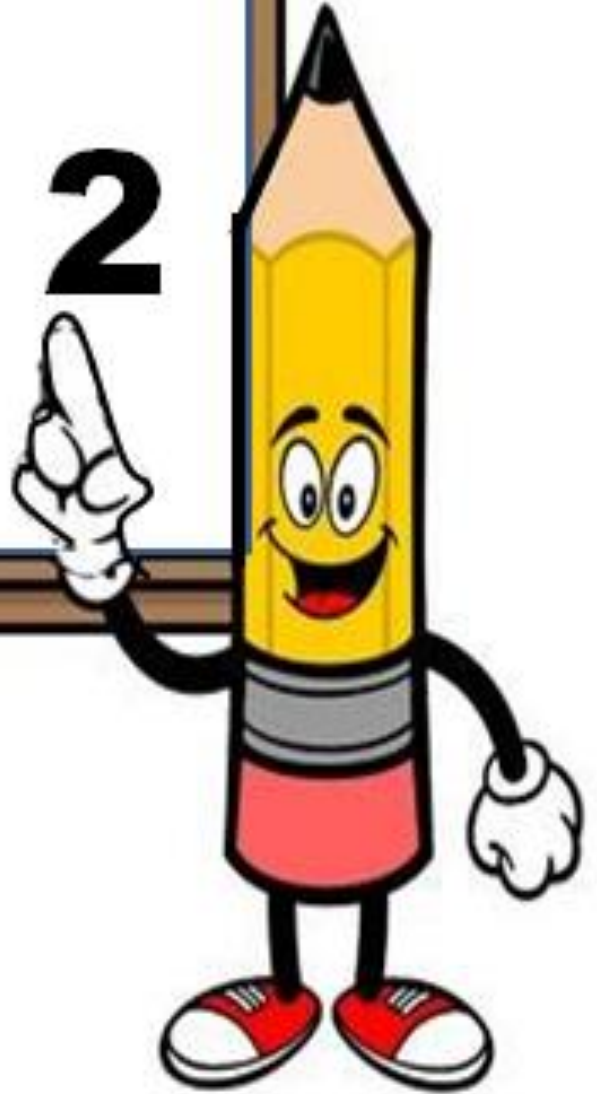
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**Day # 2**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 32 Day 2 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Insects: Insects That Glow and Sing

Bioluminescence: light given off by some plants and _____
Forelegs: The front legs of a _____ legged animal.
Lanterns: lights that have a _____
Transparent: a _____ material that allows objects behind it to be seen
Tymbals: thin _____ that help produce sounds in some insects.

### Guided Practice

Directions: Why do some insects sing and glow? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

Grasshoppers, crickets, and cicadas all use sound to communicate in much the same way that fireflies use their lights. Males attract females for the purpose of mating, making sure that these winged insects will continue to survive.

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### Independent Practice

Directions: Why do some insects sing and glow? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

In order for any animals to survive, they must reproduce, or have babies. That means we must all work hard to attract mates. Fireflies glow when they are seeking mates. The males fly through the dark, flashing very specific signals to females who sit patiently and wait for them. Our yellowish-green lights stand out against

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### Day 2 Exit Ticket

Insects sing and glow to find a m\_\_\_\_\_.



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## Day 2 Homework

Directions: How do insects make sounds? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

Grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets all make sounds by rubbing body parts together, sometimes two wings and sometimes a leg and a wing.

To make sounds, I lift my wings and rub the front wings together.<sup>11</sup> The vein composed of many tiny teeth on the bottom of one wing rubs against the sharp edge, or scraper, on the top of the other wing. It is a little like rubbing your fingers along the teeth of a comb. As the two parts rub together, the wings vibrate, moving back and forth rapidly to produce the sounds that you hear.

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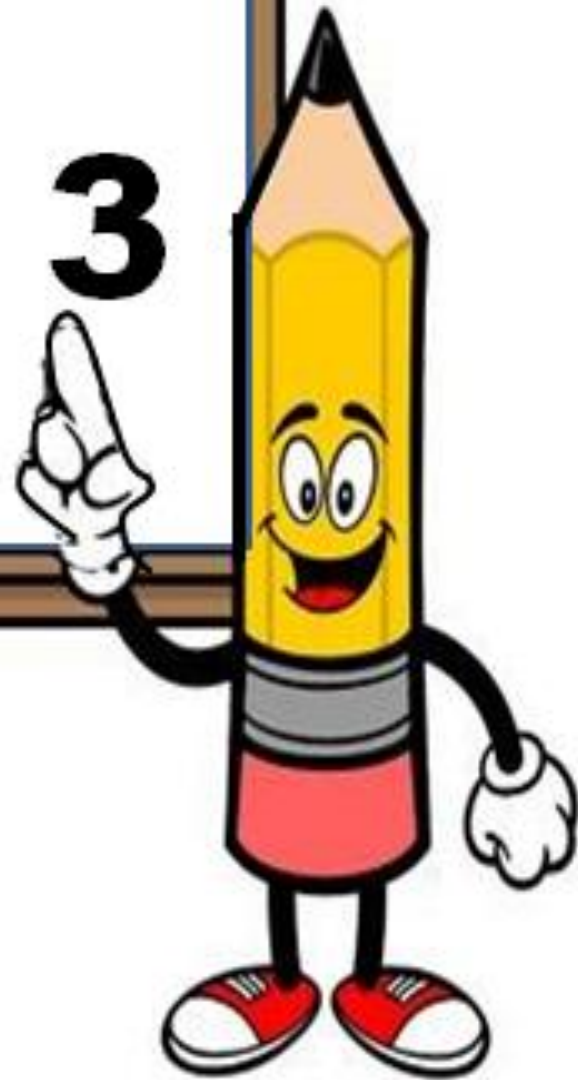
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**Day # 3**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 32 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Insects: Armored Tanks of the Insect World

Adapt: change in order to _____ to new conditions.
Armor: protective layer or shell of some _____ and animals.
Beetles: insects known for their _____ outer coverings.
Elytra: hardened _____ wings of beetles that cover and protect the back wings.
Mimicry: the _____ resemblance of one plant or animal to another.

### Guided Practice

Directions: How can beetles protect themselves? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

We clever beetles have many means of protection. For instance, look at the bombardier beetle. This ground-living beetle produces chemicals in its abdomen.<sup>7</sup> When attacked by a predator, the chemicals combine to form a bad-smelling, boiling liquid. The bombardier beetle makes a loud popping noise as it sprays its enemies with the chemicals, sometimes causing a bad burn to the other insect, or causing pain to people.

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### Independent Practice

Directions: How can beetles protect themselves? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

**Mimicry**, or animal look-alikes, is another way beetles protect themselves. Look at this beetle. What does it look like? It is called a wasp beetle because its long yellow and black body mimics, or copies, that of a wasp. How do you think this keeps predators away from the wasp beetle? Of course, they are afraid of being stung.

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### Day 3 Exit Ticket

What is one way beetles can protect themselves?

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### Day 3 Homework

Directions: Read the text and answer the following question.

Directions: What makes tiger beetles a fierce predator? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

Tiger beetles are fierce predators, chasing down almost any prey they can find, including other insects.<sup>12</sup> Their fast legs and strong jaws make their job easy. Tiger beetles are the fastest runners in the insect world. Even the larvae of tiger beetles are predators who eat other insects. The larvae hide in burrows, popping partway out and snatching passing insects with their jaws.

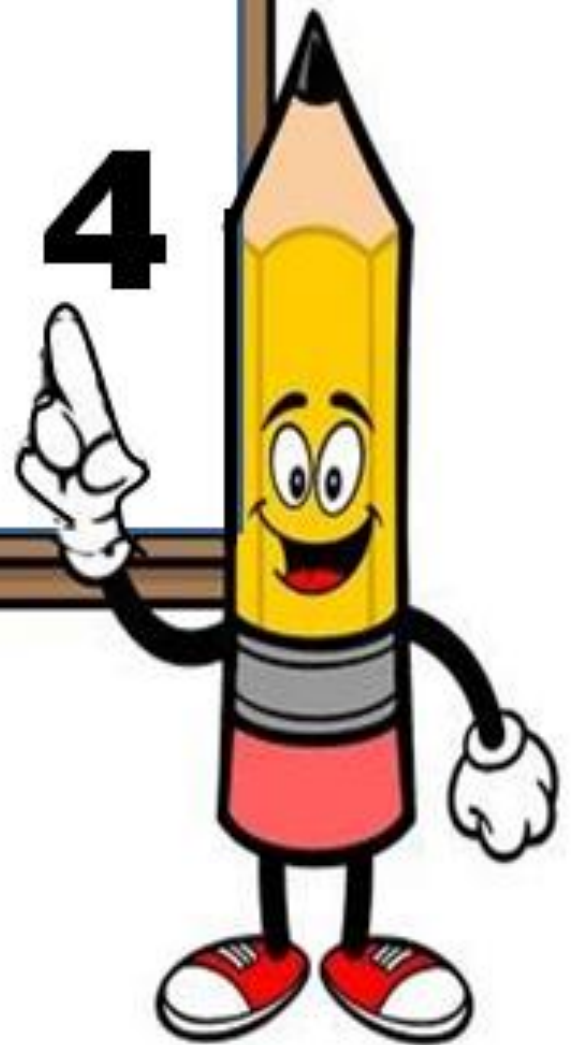
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**Day # 4**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 32 Day 4 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Insects: Friend or Foe?

Entomologist: one who studies _____
Extinction: the _____ out of a species until it no longer exists
Foe: _____ or opponent
Pesticides: substances used to _____ insects that threaten the life or health of plants and animals.
Pollinators: insects that carry _____ from one plant to another

### Guided Practice

Directions: How are insect foes to humans? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

I thought you should know about bugs, but the real reason I'm here today is to talk to you about helpful and harmful insects. I'll start with the bad news. You already know that some plant-eating insects cause major crop damage.<sup>5</sup> Leafcutter ants can strip the leaves from an orange grove in one night. A swarm of locusts, or large grasshoppers, can strip large areas of grassland in just a few hours. Fruit flies are orchard pests as well. The larvae of many moths, flies, bugs, beetles, and weevils are pests. The Colorado potato beetle is another example of an insect that damages crops.<sup>6</sup>

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

Week 32 Day 4 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Independent Practice

Directions: How can insects be foes to humans? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

I thought you should know about bugs, but the real reason I'm here today is to talk to you about helpful and harmful insects. I'll start with the bad news. You already know that some plant-eating insects cause major crop damage.<sup>5</sup> Leafcutter ants can strip the leaves from an orange grove in one night. A swarm of locusts, or large grasshoppers, can strip large areas of grassland in just a few hours. Fruit flies are orchard pests as well. The larvae of many moths, flies, bugs, beetles, and weevils are pests. The Colorado potato beetle is another example of an insect that damages crops.<sup>6</sup>

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### Day 4 Exit Ticket

How can insects be foes to humans?

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### Day 4 Homework

Directions: How can ladybugs help humans? Use the text to help you answer the question.

- Restate the question
- Answer the question
- Cite one piece of evidence

A better solution, and one that is being used by many farmers today, is to keep plant pests under control by introducing their natural enemies, one insect against the other. Ladybugs and lacewings are predators that catch and eat aphids. Wasps and ants eat insects harmful to crops as well. Doesn't it make better

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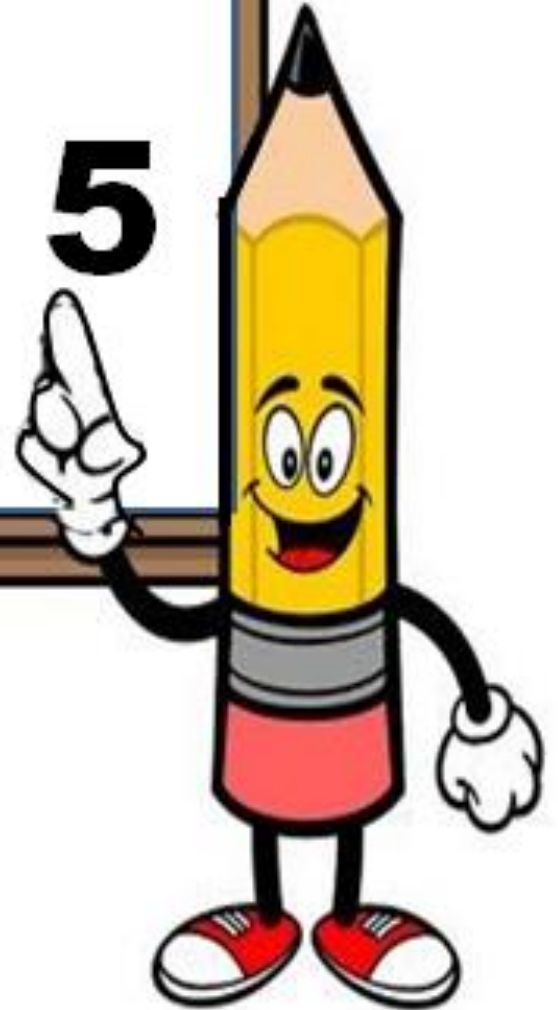
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**Day # 5**



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

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## Weekly Quiz



butterfly



moth

**Butterflies** and **moths** are **insects**. They both like flowers. But **butterflies** and **moths** are different in many ways.

A **butterfly's** wings are usually colorful. A **moth's** wings are usually dull. **Moth** wings may be white or brown.

A **butterfly** has a thin body. A **moth** has a fatter body.

A **butterfly** is active during the day. A **moth** usually flies around at night.

A **butterfly** folds its wings when it rests. A **moth** opens its wings when it rests.

If you happen to see an **insect** with colorful wings flying around during the day, which do you think it might be?

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Directions: Use the text to answer the following questions.

1) What two insects are compared in this text?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

2) What color might a moth's wings be?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What do butterflies and moths have in common?

- a. Butterflies and moths have fat bodies and open their wings when resting.
- b. Butterflies and moths are colorful and active during the day.
- c. Butterflies and moths are insects that like flowers.

4) What is this passage mostly about?

- a. This text is mostly about butterflies.
- b. This text is mostly about butterflies and moths.
- c. This text is mostly about moths.

5) Which insect would you see mostly at night?

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Day 5 Homework

**Directions:** Write a creative story to go along with the picture.

\_\_\_\_\_ (title)

Written by: \_\_\_\_\_ (your name)



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

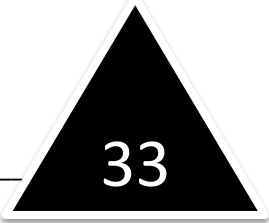
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Name \_\_\_\_\_



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

## Week 33



Dear Educator,

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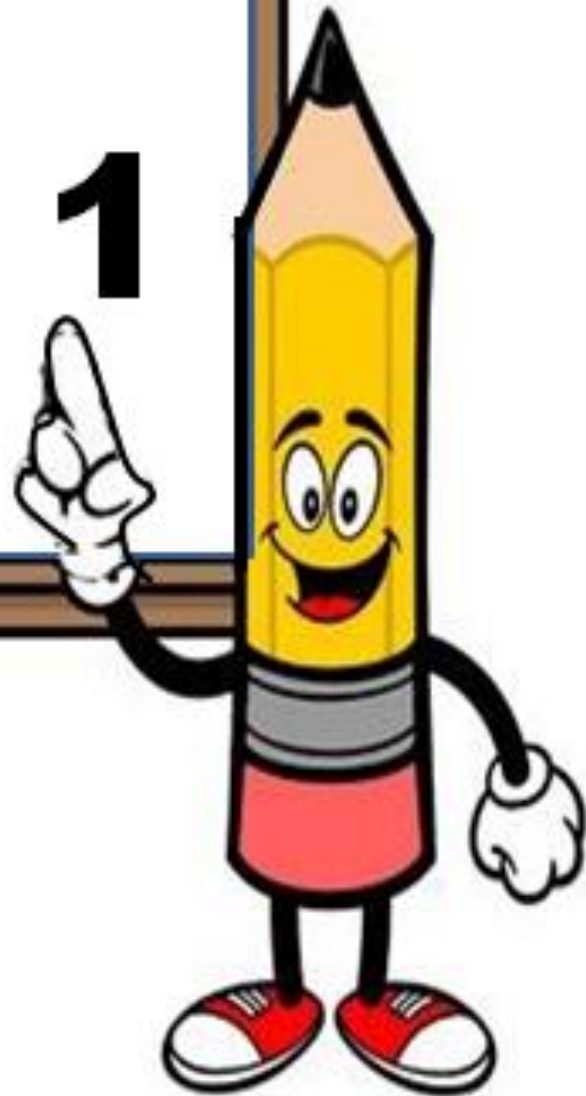
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(Date)

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**Day # 1**



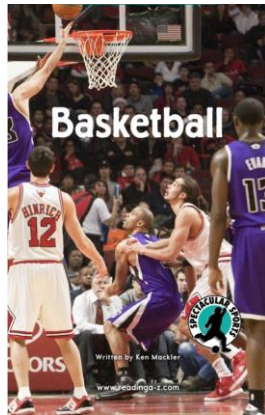
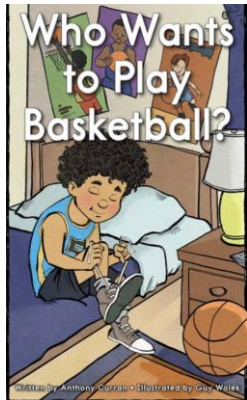
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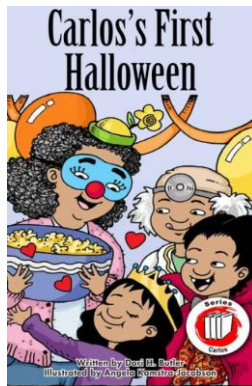
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## RI 2.9 Independent Practice

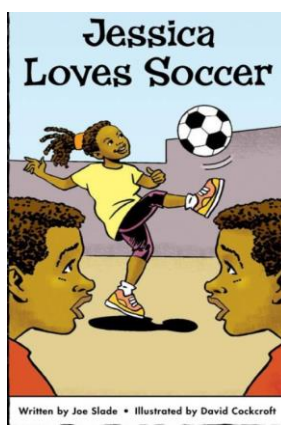
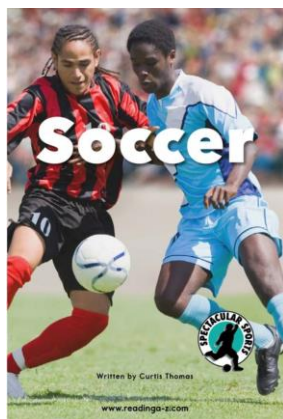


Directions: If I was doing a research project, circle the appropriate text that would provide me with sufficient information.



Exit Ticket

The text circled above are?  
Non-fiction or Fiction





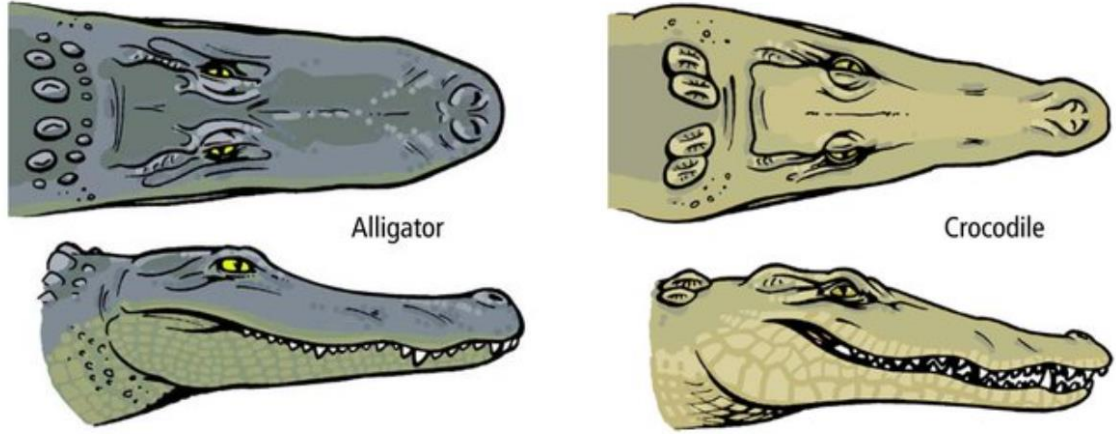
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### Day 1 Homework



**Alligators** have short, broad snouts. **Crocodiles** have narrower snouts than alligators. They also have two large teeth that stick out. The drawings on this page show what alligators and crocodiles look like.

Can I use this text to compare and contrast alligators and crocodiles? If so, provide one detail from this text as support.

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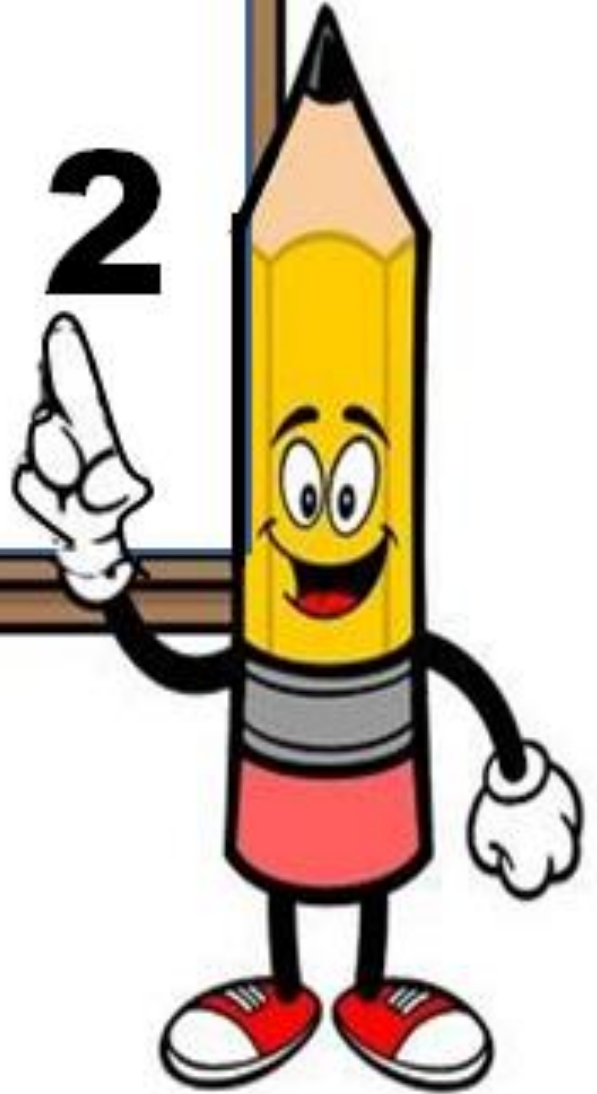
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**Day # 2**



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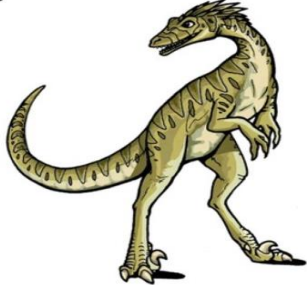
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### Independent Practice

Table of Contents	
The World of Dinosaurs . . . . .	4
Meet the Dinosaurs . . . . .	7
A Few Kinds of Dinosaurs . . . . .	10
<i>Theropods</i> . . . . .	11
<i>Sauropods</i> . . . . .	13
<i>Ceratopsians</i> . . . . .	15
The Death of Dinosaurs . . . . .	18
Glossary . . . . .	20



Dinosaurs • Level P 3





Table of Contents	
Finding Fossils . . . . .	4
Learning from Fossils . . . . .	8
How Long Ago? . . . . .	14
Glossary . . . . .	16



Discovering Dinosaurs • Level L 3

Using the Table of Contents from each text, circle the most appropriate text that could help to answer the question: How do scientists use fossils to learn more about dinosaurs?

Explain your choice below:

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### Exit Ticket

Which page of the text helps you to answer the question above? \_\_\_\_\_

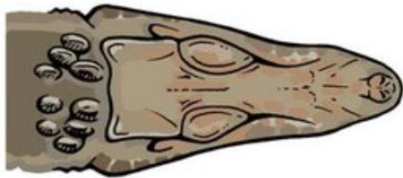
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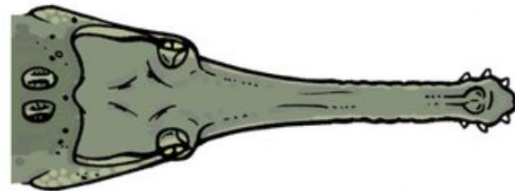
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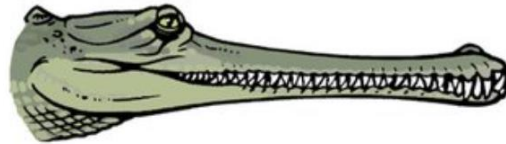
## Day 2 Homework



Caiman



Gharial



**Caimans** live in Central and South America. The shape of their head is similar to that of a crocodile. **Gharials** are fish-eaters that live in India. They have long, narrow snouts. The drawings on this page show what caimans and gharials look like.

Crocs and Gators • Level L

9

How do you compare Caimans and Gharials?

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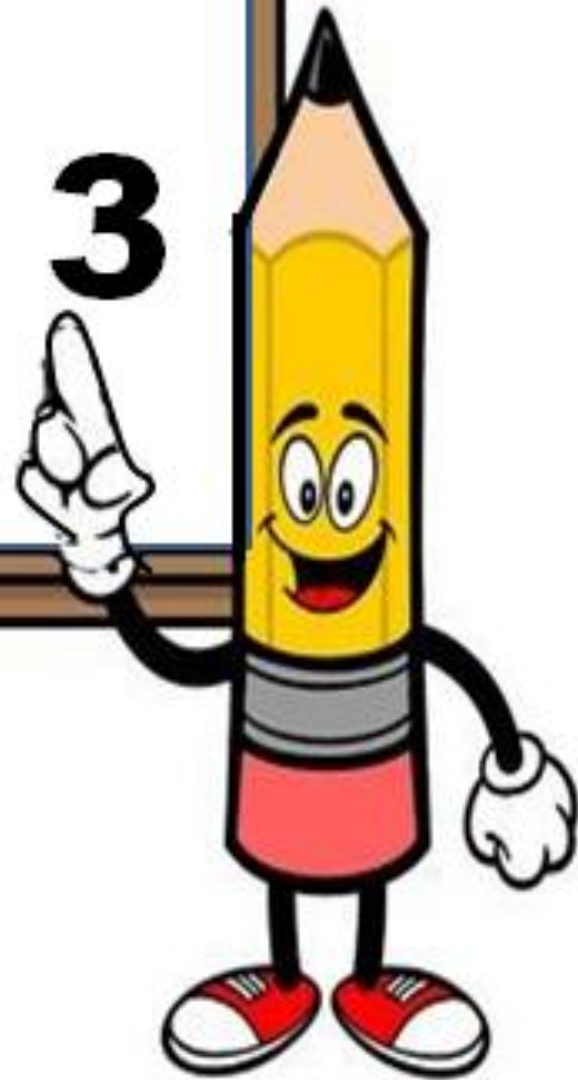
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**Day # 3**



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

Week 33 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Independent Practice

### Instruments

Just as there are many types of music, there are also many types of instruments. Each instrument has its own special personality. Each one creates its own kind of sound and mood. The sounds can be soft, loud, gentle, harsh, wild, or soothing.

Saxophone



6



A young girl enjoys listening to drumming.

### A Drum Is . . .

People all over the world have made and used drums. Drums are percussion instruments, instruments that must be hit in order to create rhythmic sounds and patterns. But what exactly is a drum?

Drums and Drumming • Level T

5

My teacher wants me to write about different types of instruments. Circle the appropriate text that will help me. **Explain your choice below.**

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

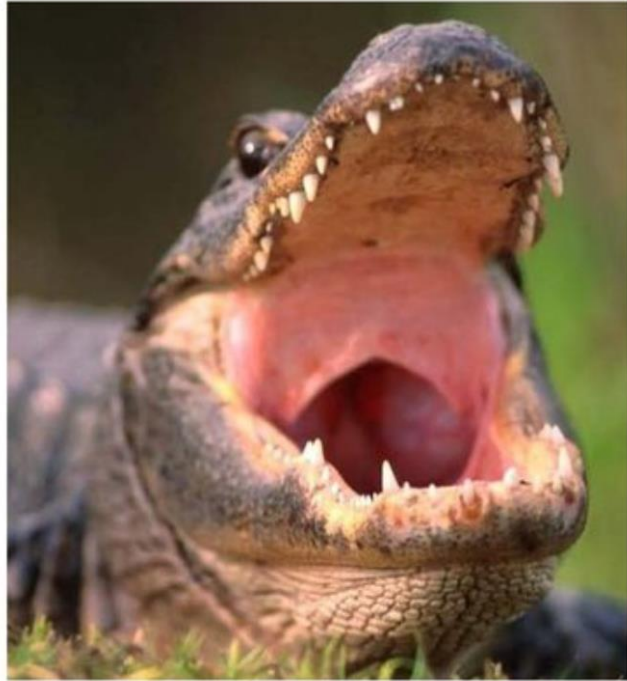
Week 33 Day 3 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 3 Homework

Crocodylians are fierce hunters. They use strong jaws to capture their prey. They eat animals as big as deer and cattle, and as small as fish and birds. They also will attack people. They cannot chew their food. They either swallow it whole or tear it apart. Sometimes they drag an animal underwater to drown it.



Crocodylians have powerful jaws.

12

How are crocodilians fierce hunters?

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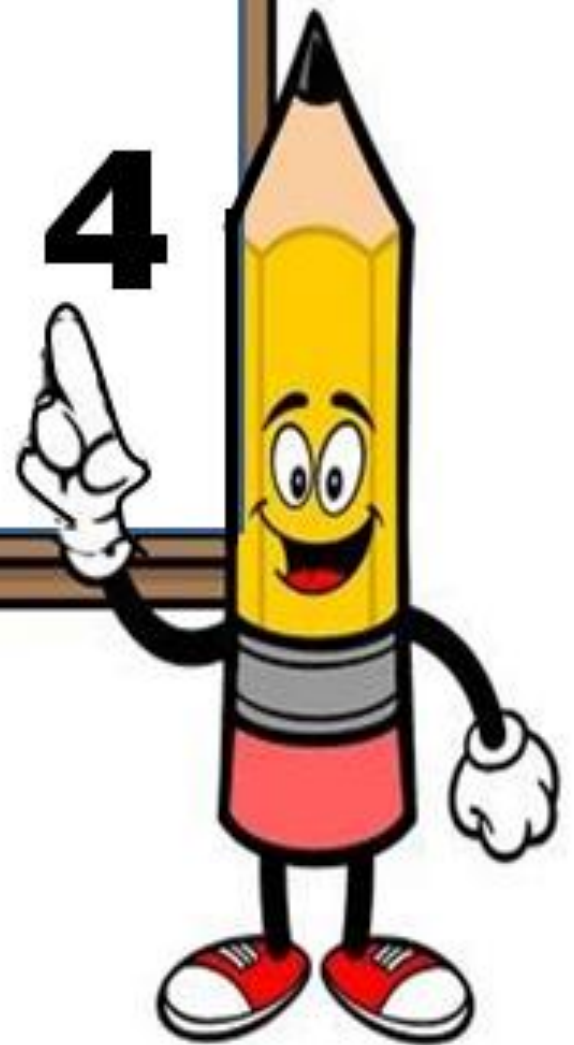
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**Day # 4**






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

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## Independent Practice



A red apple with a heart-shaped cutout. An inset photo shows a young boy in a camouflage shirt eating a slice of apple from a pink bowl.

A red apple can help keep your heart strong. Eat some slices of this fruit for a healthy **snack**.

4



A head of fresh green broccoli.

This is broccoli.


4



A single ear of yellow corn.

This is corn.

6



A whole orange with a green leaf. An inset photo shows a young boy sitting at a table with a glass of orange juice and several orange slices.

An orange is filled with **vitamins** that can help keep you from catching a cold. Squeeze this fruit for some tangy juice with breakfast in the morning.

A Rainbow of Food • Level J

7

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

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**Scenario:** My teacher wants me to write about different kinds of vegetables for homework. Circle the text (on the previous page) that will provide me with **sufficient** information for my topic.

. Explain your choice below.

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### Exit Ticket

Provide 1 piece of information that I could use to complete my homework assignment.

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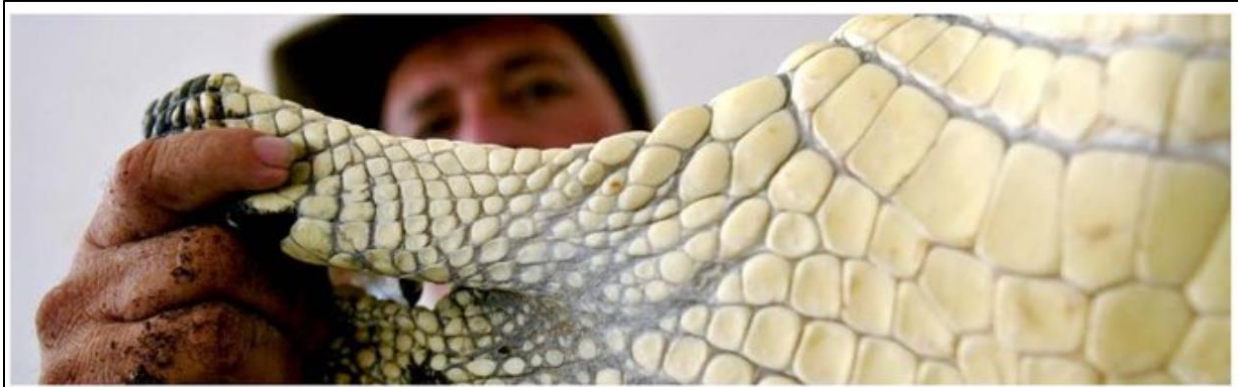
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Day 4 Homework



Crocodilian skin

Most crocodilians are endangered. In many parts of the world, people kill crocodilians for food and for their skins. Farmers destroy their homes to create land for growing crops and grazing animals. Crocodilians are also captured for use in wildlife parks. They are often killed when they grow too big.

Crocs and Gators • Level L

15

Why are crocodilians endangered?

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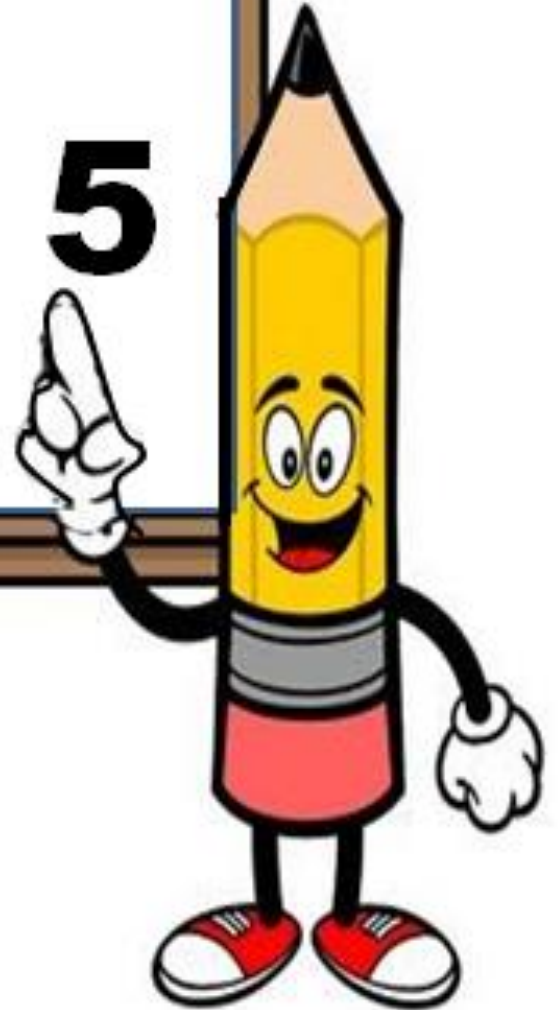
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**Day # 5**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week 33 Day 5 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Weekly Quiz



Sight is one of your five senses. It helps you learn about the world around you.

You see things with your eyes. When you see something, **light** is bouncing off that thing and into your eyes. Your eyes take in lots of **information** from that **light**. They take in **information** about color, shape, and movement. Then they send that **information** to your brain. Your brain can tell you what you're looking at!

Eyes are very important. They help you **spot** danger so you can stay safe. They help you **spot** the things around you so you can move through the world. And they help you **spot** your friend on the school bus, too!

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1. How many senses do you have?
  - a. 1
  - b. 5
  - c. 3
2. Which sense is this passage about? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Read this sentence about sight.

"Your eyes take in information from light and send it to your brain, which tells you what you are looking at."

What body part actually tells you what you are looking at?

- a. Your eyes tell you what you are looking at
  - b. Your brain tells you what you are looking at
  - c. Your brain and eyes tell you what you are looking at.
4. This text explains how you see things with your eyes. What happens after light bounces off something.
  - a. The light goes into your eyes.
  - b. The light goes to your brain
  - c. The light disappears
5. Why are your eyes important?

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Week 33 Day 5 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Day 5 Homework

**Directions:** Write a creative story to go along with the picture.

\_\_\_\_\_ (title)

Written by: \_\_\_\_\_ (your name)



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_