

Second Grade Remote Learning Lessons Week of April 29th - May 5th

Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Wednesday, April 29

Math: Topic of study- geometric shapes

Watch the story "The Greedy Triangle" by clicking the link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPuI4XyyZUE>

When done look around your home or outside and look for triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, and hexagons. Nothing required to submit.

Reading: Read the vocabulary for *The Mysterious Tadpole* in your Journey's book (Lesson 26) pages 380-381 and then read the story pages 384-405.

Word Work: If doing electronically, take the practice test for words from lesson 26 & complete the assigned lesson on spellingcity.com **OR** if doing paper/pencil give the list words on paper for a practice test & complete page 160 of the spelling packet.

Spelling List:

root	crew	spoon	balloon	few	bloom
grew	room	you	stew	boost	scoop
flew	zoo	noon	shampoo		

Science/Other: topic of study- life cycles, frog life cycle, animal slime

Scholastic News app type Animal Slime in the search box.

If doing electronically, go to the Scholastic Magazine app on the iPad (red with a white book), Class Code is **nicknate**. Then look for the article titled Animal Slime- it is an article from last year. Listen to the story and watch the short video.

Nothing required to be submitted. If doing paper version, read the SN article on your own.

Thursday, April 30

Math: Topic of study- geometric shapes

If doing electronically, complete Lesson 1 on Zearn.

Paper/ Pencil- Complete Problem Set for Lesson 1- Describe 2 dimensional shapes- sides & angles.

Optional- on your ipad, do xtra-Math multiplication or math bingo addition, subtraction, or multiplication

Reading: Reread *The Mysterious Tadpole* in your Journey's book (Lesson 26) pages 384-405. Complete the Plot Story Structure graphic organizer.

Submit electronically through Dojo portfolio, take a picture send it through an email or turn in paper copy. Click on the link to access the graphic organizer.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Ascde%3AUS%3A89bba910-bb82-4866-9913-9e0c9cdb659f>

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on lesson 26 spellingcity.com **OR** if doing paper/pencil complete page 166 of the spelling packet.

Science/Other: Go to <https://www.generationgenius.com/?share=45CB4> to watch the video on Animal and Plant Life Cycles. Answer discussion questions orally with a parent. You can also open your generation genius app on the iPad; go to 3-5 and look for the title above. If doing paper version- read the reading material and answer discussion questions with a parent orally. Nothing to submit.

Friday, May 1

Math: Topic of study- geometric shapes

If doing electronically, complete Lesson 2 on Zearn.

Paper/ Pencil- Complete Problem Set for Lesson 2- Build , identify & analyze two dimensional shapes

Optional- on your ipad, do xtra-Math multiplication or math bingo addition, subtraction or multiplication

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the assigned lesson on lesson 26 spellingcity.com **OR** if doing paper/pencil complete page 159 of the spelling packet.

Reading: In Journey's book read From Eggs to Frogs pg 410- 412. Do Compare texts pg 413 orally with a parent. Nothing to submit.

Science/Other: Cursive- Do cursive upper case F
Click on the link to open front side of page.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Asc%3AUS%3A1b7e0189-fe8b-4615-aa3a-521be8a8aaf1>

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Monday, May 4

Remote Planning Day- NO work to be completed

Use this time to catch up on work not done earlier in the week or from previous weeks.

Tuesday, May 5

Math: Topic of study- geometric shapes

If doing electronically, complete Lesson 3 on Zearn.

Paper/ Pencil- Complete Problem Set for Lesson 3- Attributes to draw polygons

Optional- on your ipad, do xtra-Math multiplication or math bingo addition, subtraction, or multiplication

Reading: Reread *The Mysterious Tadpole* and take AR test or do the multiple choice paper test. The test number is 910219.

Word Work: If doing electronically, complete the TestMe lesson on spellingcity.com **OR** if doing paper/pencil have a parent give you the words orally and write them down on a piece of paper.

Spelling List:

root	crew	spoon	balloon	few	bloom
grew	room	you	stew	boost	scoop
flew	zoo	noon	shampoo		

Science/Other: Do cursive upper case G

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Name _____

Wed April 29
Date

Words with *oo* (*ew, oo, ou*)

The Mysterious Tadpole

Spelling: Words with *oo*
(*ew, oo, ou*)

Sort the words by the spelling for the vowel sound in *moon*.

With *oo*

With *ew*

With *ou*

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 9. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 10. _____ | |
| 3. _____ | 11. _____ | |
| 4. _____ | 12. _____ | |
| 5. _____ | 13. _____ | |
| 6. _____ | | |
| 7. _____ | | |
| 8. _____ | | |

Underline the letters in each word that make the vowel sound in *moon*.

Spelling Words

Basic Words

1. root
2. crew
3. spoon
4. few
5. bloom
6. grew
7. room
8. you
9. stew
10. boost
11. scoop
12. flew

Review Words

13. zoo
14. noon



ISSN 0736-055X • VOL. 75, NO. 8

My Weekly Reader™

May/June 2019 • Edition 2

www.scholastic.com/sn2

SCHOLASTIC News

Animal SLIME

What's oozing from this Komodo dragon's mouth? Slime! Komodo dragons aren't the only slimy animals. Many animals make this ooey gooey stuff.

My name _____

Wed. April 29

World's SLIMIEST Animals

Many animals make slime.
They do it for different
reasons.

Frogs and their eggs
are covered in slime!

As You Read

Think about why each animal
makes slime.

Some animals are soft.
Some animals are scaly. And
some animals are slimy!
Animals make slime in different
ways and for different reasons.
They all have one thing in common.
Slime helps them out!

Snails Make Slime

Snails are famous for being slow
movers. Slime helps them get where
they need to go.

Slime **oozes** out from the bottom
of snails' bodies. The slime is thick
and sticky. That lets snails climb

Snails use
slime to move.

slime

things like leaves and walls
without falling off. Their
slime is so sticky, snails
can use it to crawl upside
down on a ceiling!

Frogs Make Slime

Frogs breathe through their
lungs, like we do. But they also
breathe through their skin!
Slime helps them do it.

Frogs need to keep their
skin **damp**. If it gets too dry,
they can't get enough air.
So their bodies make
a slime that covers
their skin and
keeps it wet.

slime

Frog eggs are slimy too. Slime keeps the eggs from drying out.

Parrotfish Make Slime

Slime keeps the brightly colored parrotfish safe while it sleeps!

At night, little creatures called **parasites** try to suck the parrotfish's blood. But the parrotfish has a trick to stay safe: slime!

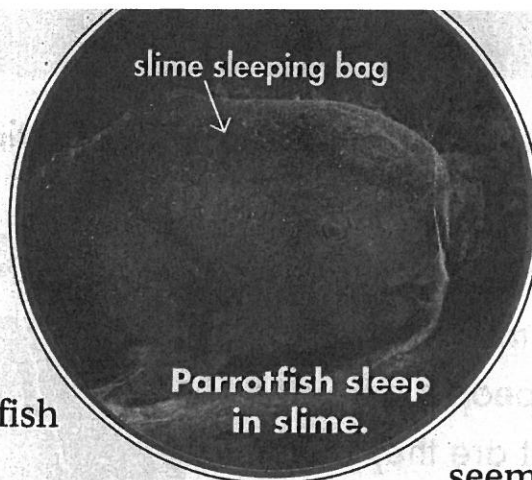
Before it goes to sleep, the parrotfish burps out a bubble of slime. It sleeps inside. The bubble is like a slimy sleeping bag! The parasites can't get through the slime. The parrotfish has a safe, peaceful night. Zzzzzzzzzzz!

Komodo Dragons Make Slime

This giant lizard's slime has a deadly secret. It is full of **venom**. That's poison! The Komodo dragon makes it in its body. The slime helps the lizard catch animals to eat.

The Komodo dragon bites into its prey.

Venom-filled slime oozes out of holes between the



Komodo dragon's teeth.

The slime **paralyzes** the prey. It can't move. Now it's easy for the Komodo dragon to gulp down its meal.

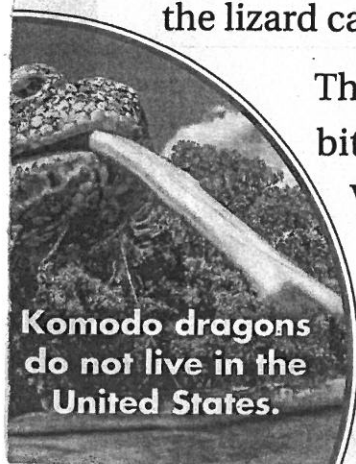
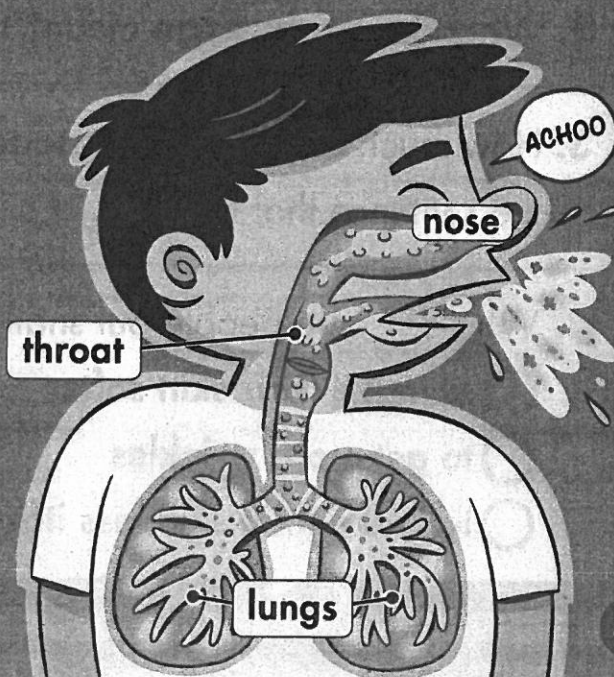
Animal slime might seem a little gross. But animals need it! It helps them move, breathe, sleep, and eat. It's always a good time for slime!

—by Blair Rainsford

People Make Slime!

We have slime called **mucus** in our noses. We have slime called **phlegm** (flem) in our throats.

Don't share your slime! Mucus and phlegm are full of germs. Cough or sneeze into your elbow to keep germs from spreading.

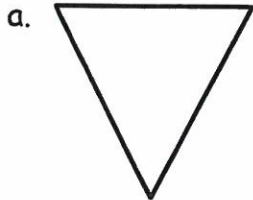
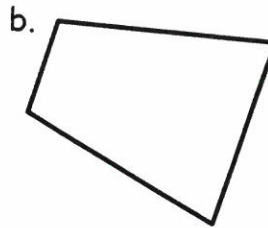


Komodo dragons do not live in the United States.

Name _____

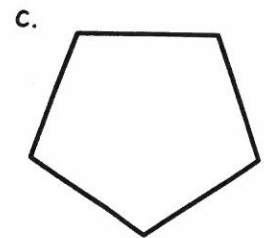
Date *Thursday, April 30*

1. Identify the number of sides and angles for each shape. Circle each angle as you count, if needed. The first one has been done for you.

3 sides3 angles

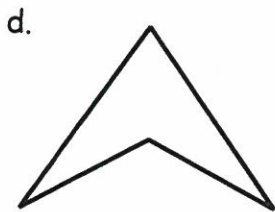
_____ sides

_____ angles



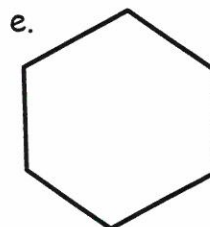
_____ sides

_____ angles



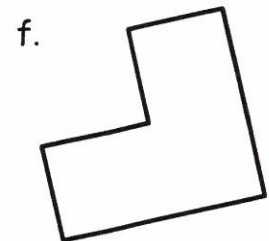
_____ sides

_____ angles



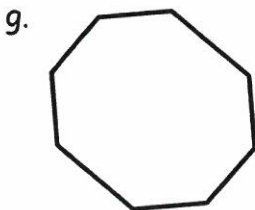
_____ sides

_____ angles



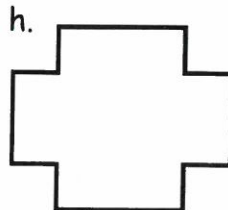
_____ sides

_____ angles



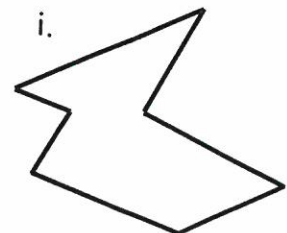
_____ sides

_____ angles



_____ sides

_____ angles



_____ sides

_____ angles

Name _____

Thurs. April 30 Date

Lesson 26
READER'S NOTEBOOK

Words with *oo* (*ew, oo, ou*)

The Mysterious Tadpole

Spelling: Words with *oo*
(*ew, oo, ou*)

Write the Spelling Word that matches each meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. not many _____ | 4. raise _____ |
| 2. got bigger _____ | 5. midday _____ |
| 3. animal park _____ | 6. pick up _____ |

Write the Basic Word that belongs in each group.



- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 7. glided, floated, | _____ |
| 8. team, helpers, | _____ |
| 9. knife, fork, | _____ |
| 10. chowder, chili, | _____ |
| 11. kitchen, den, | _____ |
| 12. flower, open, | _____ |
| 13. tree, trunk, | _____ |
| 14. me, us, | _____ |

Spelling Words

Basic Words

1. root
2. crew
3. spoon
4. few
5. bloom
6. grew
7. room
8. you
9. stew
10. boost
11. scoop
12. flew

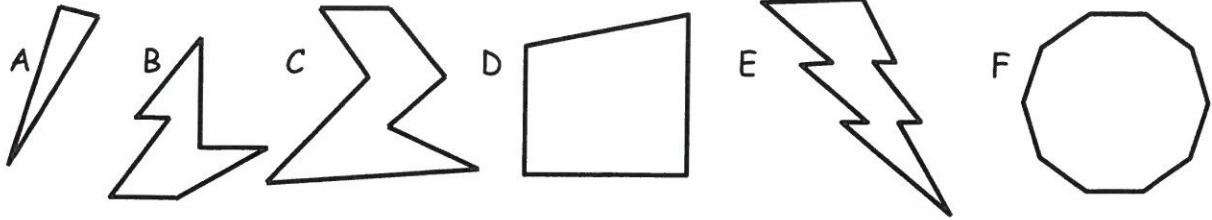
Review Words

13. zoo
14. noon



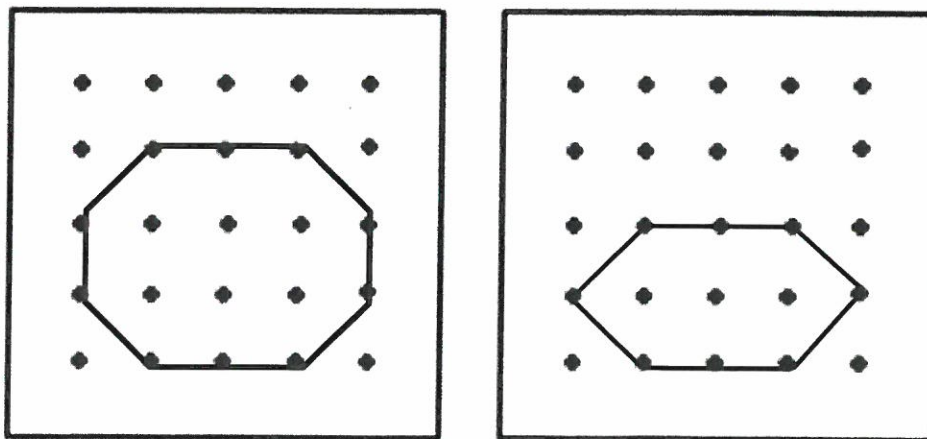
Thursday, April 30

2. Study the shapes below. Then, answer the questions.



- Which shape has the most sides? _____
- Which shape has 3 more angles than shape C? _____
- Which shape has 3 fewer sides than shape B? _____
- How many more angles does shape C have than shape A? _____
- Which of these shapes have the same number of sides and angles? _____

3. Ethan said the two shapes below are both six-sided figures but just different sizes. Explain why he is incorrect.



Name _____

The Mysterious Tadpole Analyze the Text Story Structure

Thurs. April 30

Story Map: Story Structure

Setting	Characters
Plot	
Problem (Conflict)	
Events	
Solution (Resolution)	

Read About Life Cycles

Thursday
April 30

LIFE CYCLE DEFINITION

A *life cycle* is a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life. All plants and animals go through life cycles. It is helpful to use diagrams to show the stages, which often include starting as a seed, egg, or live birth, then growing up and reproducing. Life cycles repeat again and again.

To better understand the stages of life in plants and animals...

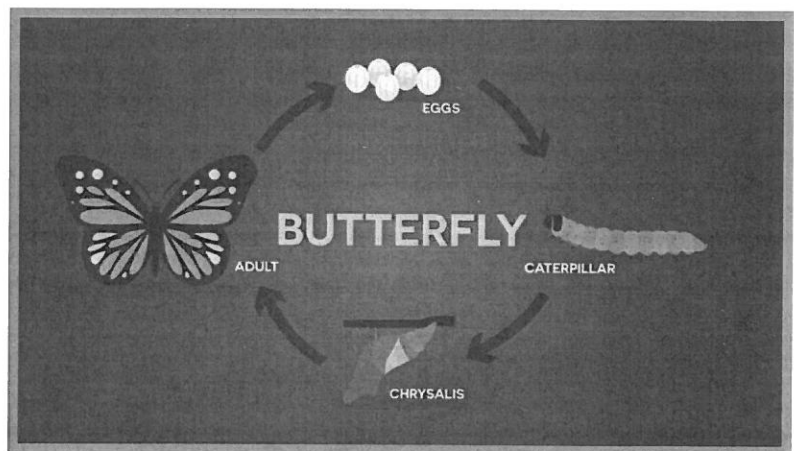
LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Plant & Animal Life Cycles: A life cycle shows how living things grow and change over time.

All plants and animals go through life cycles. Just think about all the growing and changing human children do as they grow up. Children grow in height and get heavier until they reach adulthood. Children also change as their body matures.

If you have a pet, you have probably

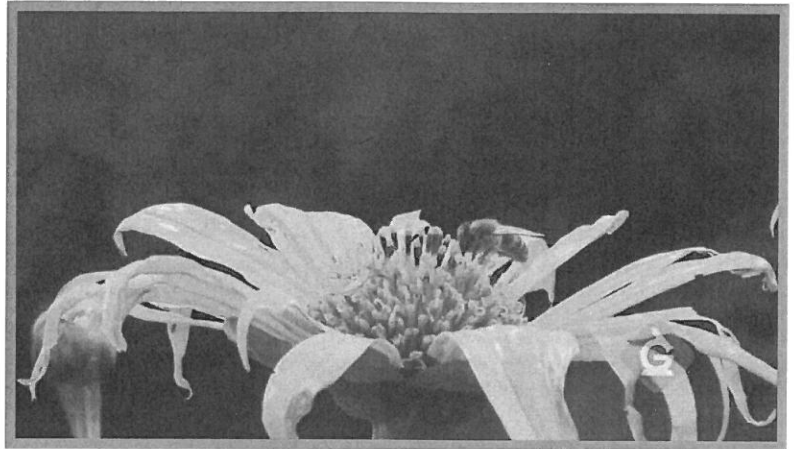
watched parts of your pet's life cycle. They are born as puppies that depend on their mothers for food and care. Between six to 18 months, puppies become adolescent dogs, with lots of energy and playfulness. After about 3 years, dogs become adults and are ready to find a mate and make more puppies. When dogs are between six and ten years old, they enter the senior stage. They like to rest more and sometimes their snouts turn gray. At the end of their senior stage, a dog's life cycle comes to an end. But that's okay because the cycle will start all over again with new puppies.



Thurs. April 30

Life Cycle of a Plant: Plants start as seeds, then most form flowers and fruit.

Plants start as seeds. When a seed starts to grow we call that germination. When a plant is mature, it produces flowers. Flowers are fertilized, sometimes by animals like honeybees or sometimes by wind. After a flower is fertilized, most plants make seeds in the form of fruit. The seed inside the fruit can be planted and grow into a new plant, and the cycle starts over again.

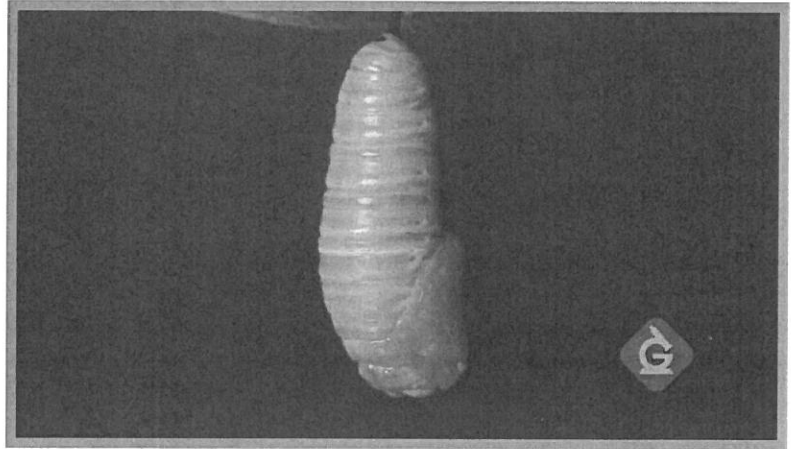


Thurs. April 30

Life Cycle of an Animal: Animals start from eggs or live birth, then they grow up and mate.

Animals begin life either from an egg or as a baby that is born ready for life.

Baby animals grow and change into adolescents and eventually become adults. Adult animals look for a mate to begin the life cycle all over again with new babies. Each type of animal has their own unique life cycle.



When babies are born or hatch from eggs, some look much like their parents, like kittens and horses. Other baby animals look much different from their parents, like tadpoles which will turn into frogs.

Animals that change dramatically during their life cycle go through *metamorphosis*. For example, a mother butterfly lays eggs that hatch into baby caterpillars. As the caterpillar eats it grows bigger and bigger, and eventually it is ready to transform into a butterfly. The change takes place inside a chrysalis, where the caterpillar's body changes into a butterfly. When the butterfly comes out of the chrysalis, it is ready to find a mate and lay eggs. Then the cycle can start all over again!

Thurs. April 30

Stages of Life: All life cycles start at birth, end with death, and involve growth and reproduction.

Some living things go through their life cycle quickly, like male drone ants that live for only three weeks. Other living things have much longer life cycles, like some types of pine trees that can live for over 5,000 years!

All life cycles have a few things in common: they start with seeds, eggs, or live birth, then involve multiple steps including reproduction, and then they end in death. The cycle repeats for millions of years.



Thurs. April 30

ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE CYCLE EXAMPLES



African bullfrogs lay eggs which turn into tadpoles.

Tadpoles will develop legs and lungs so they can live on land as adult frogs. This is a major step in the frog's life cycle.



Gorillas give birth to babies that only weigh a few pounds. Baby gorillas depend on their mothers for the first three to four years. Then they grow up and the life cycle continues.



Plants go through pollination which produces seeds. When the seeds are planted and begin to grow, the plant cycle starts all over again.

ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE CYCLE VOCABULARY

Life cycle

A series of stages a living thing goes through during its life.

Metamorphosis

Changing forms dramatically over the course of a life cycle.

Larvae

The immature form of an insect that often undergoes metamorphosis. Larvae look very different than the adult bug they grow into thanks to the life cycle.

Chrysalis

A hard shell made by a caterpillar, moth or other insect in which a transformation called metamorphosis happens. In the video we see a caterpillar form a Chrysalis, then it turns into a butterfly.

Germination

The process of a plant starting to grow from a seed.

Thurs. April 30

Seedling

A young plant that has recently started to grow from a seed. It is usually only a few inches tall and has roots, stem and just a few leaves.

ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE CYCLE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Why are life cycle diagrams in the shape of a circle?

A life cycle is sometimes called the circle of life because animals and plants are born, grow into adults, reproduce and then die but their children then continue their own life cycle. The pattern repeats over and over again, sometimes for millions of years. Showing the pattern as a circle helps us see how it repeats.

What is metamorphosis?

Metamorphosis is when a living thing changes form dramatically over the course of its life such as a caterpillar becoming a butterfly.

How does a butterfly change dramatically throughout its life cycle?

Butterflies start their life cycle when they hatch from eggs as caterpillars. To become a butterfly, the caterpillar forms a chrysalis and undergoes metamorphosis where it changes dramatically into a butterfly.

How does an African Bullfrog use both land and water as it changes throughout its life cycle?

African Bullfrogs lay eggs in the water. In a few days, the eggs hatch and tadpoles emerge, swimming in the water. After about three weeks, the tadpoles begin to grow legs and lose their tails. As adults, they can live on land and in the water for about 20 years.

How does a gorilla change and grow throughout its life cycle?

A baby gorilla is born live after its mother is pregnant for about nine months. Babies spend their first 3-4 years with their parents. As they grow, they become "teenagers" until they are independent from their mothers at about 8-12 years. They eventually become adults and reproduce. Older gorillas may develop health problems and slow down.

Friday, May 1

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.

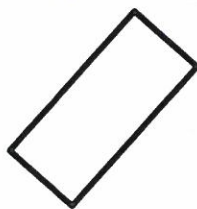
Hexagon

Quadrilateral

Triangle

Pentagon

a.



b.



c.



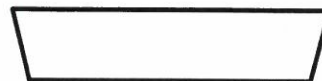
d.



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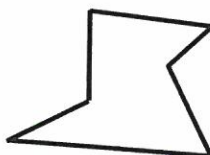
f.



g.



h.



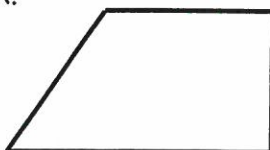
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j.



k.



l.

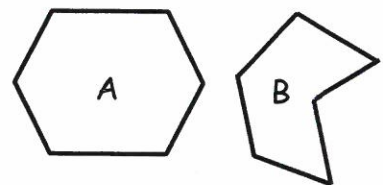


Friday, May 1

2. Draw more sides to complete 2 examples of each polygon.

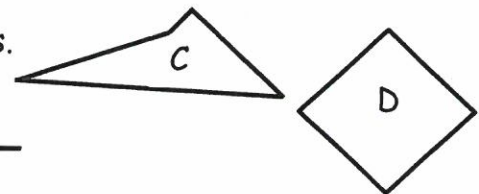
	Example 1	Example 2
a. Triangle For each example, _____ line was added. A triangle has _____ total sides.		
b. Hexagon For each example, _____ lines were added. A hexagon has _____ total sides.		
c. Quadrilateral For each example, _____ lines were added. A quadrilateral has _____ total sides.		
d. Pentagon For each example, _____ lines were added. A pentagon has _____ total sides.		

3. a. Explain why both polygons A and B are hexagons.



- b. Draw a different hexagon than the two that are shown.

4. Explain why both polygons C and D are quadrilaterals.



Name _____

Fri. May 1
Date _____

Lesson 26
READER'S NOTEBOOK

Words with *oo, ew, ue, ou*

The Mysterious Tadpole

Phonics: Words with *oo, ew, ue, ou*

Answer each pair of clues using the words below the clues.

1. Something that helps solve a mystery _____

The people who work on a ship _____

crew

clue

2. To move quickly _____

A place to see animals _____

zoom

zoo

3. Many people together _____

Got bigger _____

group

grew

4. Lift or push someone from below _____

In a little while _____

soon

boost

5. Moved by using wings _____

Not many _____

flew

few

Name: _____

Fri. May 1

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Name: _____

Francisco

Flagstaff

Franki

Flint

Finn

Frankfurt

Forest

Franklin

Fairbanks

Fresno

Fayetteville

Frisco

Tuesday, May 5

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 3 angles.
Number of sides: _____
Name of polygon: _____
 - b. Draw a five-sided polygon.
Number of angles: _____
Name of polygon: _____
 - c. Draw a polygon with 4 angles.
Number of sides: _____
Name of polygon: _____
 - d. Draw a six-sided polygon.
Number of angles: _____
Name of polygon: _____
 - e. Compare your polygons to those of your partner.
Copy one example that is very different from your own in the space to the right.

Tuesday, May 5,

2. Use your straightedge to draw 2 new examples of each polygon that are different from those you drew on the first page.

a. Triangle

--	--

b. Pentagon

--	--

c. Quadrilateral

--	--

d. Hexagon

--	--

Name: _____

Tues. May 5

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Name: _____

Grayson

Glendale

Gabriel

Grant

Gail

Greenville

Galveston

Greensboro

Geneva

Greensburg

Glasgow

Guadalajara

Name _____

Date Tues. May 5

Lesson 26
WEEKLY TESTS 26.5

Comprehension

AR test

The Mysterious Tadpole
Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the story "The Mysterious Tadpole."

- 1 Which is the setting for part of the story?
 - (A) a school
 - (B) Scotland
 - (C) a pirate ship
 - (D) a soccer field
- 2 At the BEGINNING of the story, why does Louis think Alphonse grows so quickly?
 - (F) because Alphonse swims so much
 - (G) because Alphonse enjoys show-and-tell
 - (H) because Alphonse only eats cheeseburgers
 - (I) because Alphonse comes from Scotland
- 3 Why does Louis tell Alphonse to pretend he is a dog?
 - (A) Louis would rather have a dog than a tadpole.
 - (B) Louis likes playing tricks and fooling other people.
 - (C) Louis thinks the trainer won't allow a tadpole in obedience class.
 - (D) Louis thinks his parents will be happier if Alphonse were a dog.
- 4 Who is the story MOSTLY about?
 - (F) Ms. Seevers
 - (G) Uncle McAllister
 - (H) Louis and Alphonse
 - (I) Louis's mom and dad

The Mysterious Tadpole

Comprehension

- 5** Why does Louis call Ms. Seevers instead of his parents when he needs help moving Alphonse?
- (A) His parents are away on a cruise to Hawaii.
 - (B) Ms. Seevers has a treasure chest full of gold.
 - (C) His parents would make him send Alphonse to the zoo.
 - (D) Ms. Seevers is friends with the coach of the swim team.
- 6** What makes Ms. Seevers decide that Alphonse is the Loch Ness monster?
- (F) finding out where Uncle McAllister got Alphonse
 - (G) seeing Alphonse retrieve her purse from the pool
 - (H) remembering that there was sunken treasure in the harbor
 - (I) learning that Alphonse ate nothing but cheeseburgers

The Mysterious Tadpole

Comprehension

7 How does Alphonse help solve the problem of finding a place for him to live?

- Ⓐ He retrieves enough gold to pay for a pool.
- Ⓑ He retrieves the librarian's purse from the pool.
- Ⓒ He fights some pirates and makes a home in their ship.
- Ⓓ He joins the swim team so he can stay at the high school.

8 How much time passes from the **BEGINNING** of the story to the **END** of the story?

- Ⓕ one day
- Ⓖ one year
- Ⓗ one week
- Ⓘ one month

The Mysterious Tadpole**Comprehension**

9 Read the chart below.

Beginning of the story	Louis receives a tadpole from his uncle.
Middle of the story	Alphonse grows into a huge creature.
End of the story	

Which event belongs in the empty box?

- Ⓐ Ms. Seevers calls Uncle Allister.
- Ⓑ Louis receives a stone from his uncle.
- Ⓒ Alphonse goes to obedience school.
- Ⓓ Alphonse lives in the high school pool.

10 Why does Louis pay for his parents to go on a vacation cruise?

- Ⓕ so they won't notice how big Alphonse has become
- Ⓖ so they won't get mad at Ms. Seevers for helping Alphonse
- Ⓗ so they won't complain about the pool construction next door
- Ⓘ so they won't find out that Uncle Allister brought Louis another strange gift

Mark Student Reading Level:

____ Independent ____ Instructional ____ Listening

