

2nd Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 3

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____

Complete your selected activity per subject and have your parent/guardian sign it. You can use a device for the online activities or complete the hard copy activities. Students must participate in the eLearning activities to be counted as in attendance for the eLearning days. Submit form to your homeroom teacher the day after the eLearning day. Together the activities should take about 5 hours to complete.

Day 3

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia, or Imagine Espanol accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever <u>or</u> write 4 word problems.	Read “Dogs at Work” on RAZ kids via Clever and then complete the online quiz. Do the “Connections Writing Activity” when you are done. Write a story about a dog that helps someone in your community. Share your story with a family member.	Read “All About Kites” on RAZ Kids and then complete the online quiz. Write about a time when you flew a kite or what you think flying a kite would be like. Then draw a picture of you flying a kite.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Avengers Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jyWyBern6q4 Practice throwing and catching a ball.
Wonders/Maravillas Activities				Music: Dance and sing along to a favorite song.
Read a story and write 3-4 sentences about your favorite part.	Complete Math handout – Standards Practice CC.2.NBT.4 and return them to school.	Complete the “Dogs at Work” on RAZ Kids. Do the “Connections Writing Activity” and then retell the story to a family member. Write a story about a dog that helps someone in your community. Share your story with a family member.	Complete the “All About Kites” on RAZ Kids and then retell the story to a family member. Write about a time when you flew a kite or what you think flying a kite would be like. Then draw a picture of you flying a kite.	Art: Choose an object that’s important to you (ex: stuffed animal, trophy/award, toy, etc.) and draw it. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____

To figure out a new word, look for a **suffix**, or word part, added to the end of the word.

-ful = “full of”

joy**ful** (full of joy)

-ly = “in a way that is”

quick**ly** (in a way that is quick)

Read each sentence. Write a word with the suffix *-ful* or *-ly* to replace the words in () that mean the same thing.

1. Dr. Jones was (full of hope) about seeing animals.

2. He made a (full of care) study of all he saw.

3. Dr. Jones saw (full of play) ravens and gulls.

4. He was (in a way that is great) interested in both places.

5. The animals were (in a way that is clear) different, though.

CC.2.NBT.4 Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

1. Which number makes the statement true?

$$635 < \square$$

☐ 535

☐ 634

☐ 635

☐ 647

2. Which statement is true?

☐ $246 = 264$

☐ $397 > 390$

☐ $338 > 348$

☐ $301 < 300$

3. Compare.

$$454 \bigcirc 445$$

Which symbol makes the statement true?

☐ $>$

☐ $<$

☐ $=$

☐ $+$

4. Compare.

Write $>$, $<$, or $=$.

$$123 \bigcirc 321$$

5. Which number makes the statement true?

$$179 > \square$$

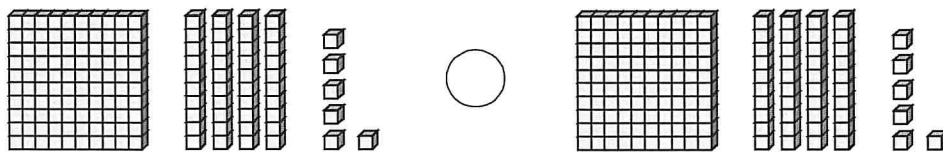
☐ 165

☐ 180

☐ 185

☐ 190

6. Compare.



Which symbol makes the statement true?

☐ $>$

☐ $<$

☐ $=$

☐ $+$

7. Which statement is true?

☐ $324 > 324$

☐ $108 > 310$

☐ $531 > 631$

☐ $468 = 468$

8. Compare.

Write $>$, $<$, or $=$.

$$555 \bigcirc 555$$

Dogs at Work

A Reading A-Z Level J Leveled Book

Word Count: 352

Connections

Writing

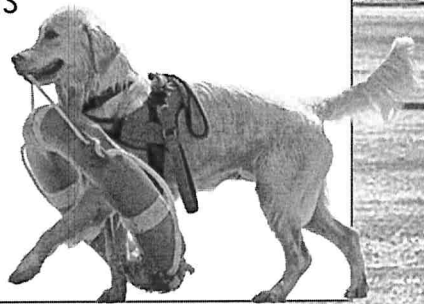
Write a story about a dog that helps someone in your community.

Share your story with your class.

Science

Compare two dogs from the book.

Organize your ideas using a Venn diagram.



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LEVELED BOOK • J

Dogs at Work



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Focus Question

How can dogs help people?

Words to Know

chemicals

comfort

criminals

detection

disabilities

medicine

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Dogs at Work

Level J Leveled Book

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Correlation

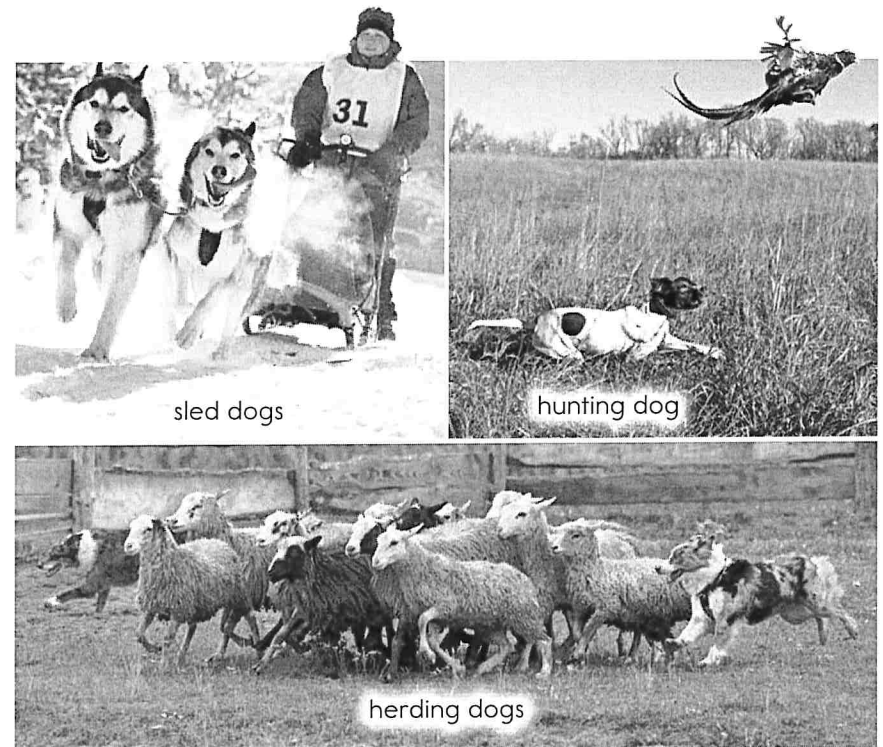
LEVEL J

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Introduction

You probably know that some dogs aren't just pets—they hold jobs!

Dogs learn fast.

They also hear and smell better than we do.

This means dogs can do jobs that people can't.

Service and Therapy Dogs

Many dogs work with people to help them feel better.

These dogs are called *therapy dogs*. Therapy dogs are trained to **comfort** people and keep them calm.



Petting a dog can make sick people feel better.

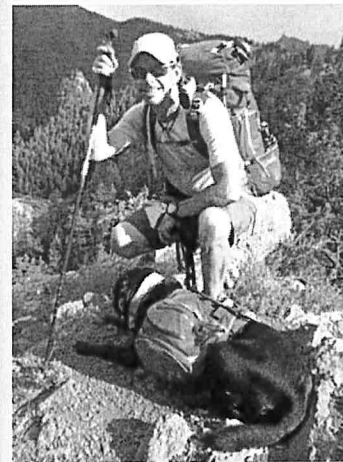
Other dogs help people with **disabilities**.

These dogs are called *service dogs*. Some of these dogs help people who can't see or hear well.

Other dogs pick up dropped items and pull wheelchairs.



A guide dog helps its owner get off a train in China.



Tennille the Guide Dog

A service dog named Tennille helped her owner hike. Tennille was the first service dog trained to do this. Her owner, Trevor Thomas, is blind. Tennille helped Thomas step over large rocks. Thomas hopes that he and Tennille can encourage other blind people to hike, too.

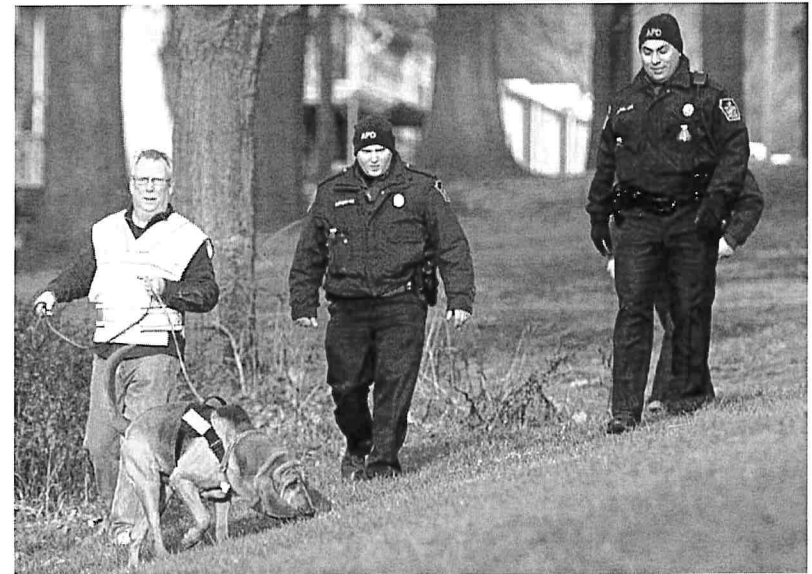
Some service dogs can smell when their owner is about to be sick. They warn their owner to take **medicine**.



Some people get sick because they don't have enough sugar in their blood. This dog carries sweet drinks for its owner in case she needs them.



Sinatra the service dog puts his paw on his owner's arm. This is Sinatra's way of telling his owner to take medicine.



A search-and-rescue dog helps police find a lost boy.

Search-and-Rescue Dogs

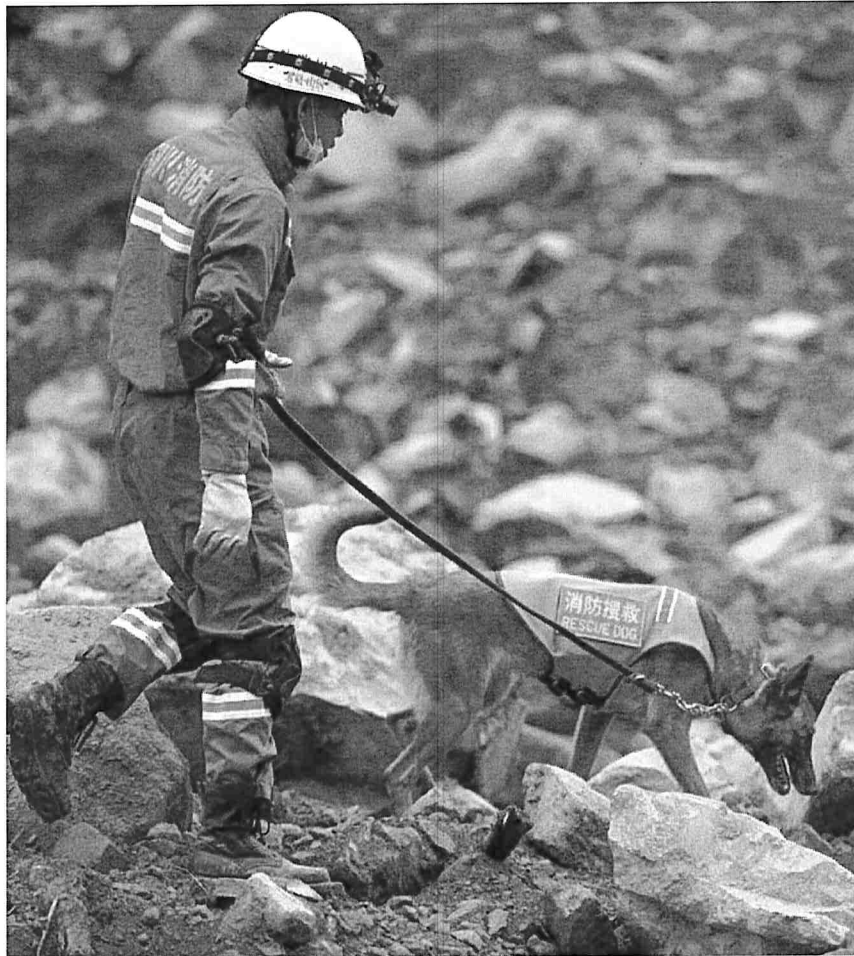
Some dogs look for people who are lost.

They are called *search-and-rescue dogs*.

Many search-and-rescue dogs use their nose to find people who need help.

Some of these dogs sniff the ground to find people.

Other dogs sniff the air.
These dogs can find lost hikers.
They can also find people trapped
in buildings that have fallen down.



A firefighter uses a rescue dog to search for people under rocks in China.



A Newfoundland practices a water rescue in England.

Some search-and-rescue dogs
work in the water.
Water rescue dogs can pull people
to safety.
They need to be strong swimmers.
For this reason, big, strong dogs
like the Newfoundland make good
water rescue dogs.
A 68-kilogram (150 lb.) Newfoundland
can pull ten people to safety
at once!

Odd Jobs

Dogs are good learners, and they can do very odd jobs. For example, one dog worked at an airport in Michigan. He chased wild birds out of the path of planes. Another group of dogs had an odd job at a baseball park near the ocean in California. These dogs jumped into the ocean to get balls that were hit into the water. The program is now over, but for a time, baseball fans loved to collect these "Splash Hit" balls.



Piper the airport worker

Detection Dogs

Some dogs use their nose to find things that are hidden.

They are called **detection** dogs.

Police use detection dogs to find **criminals**.



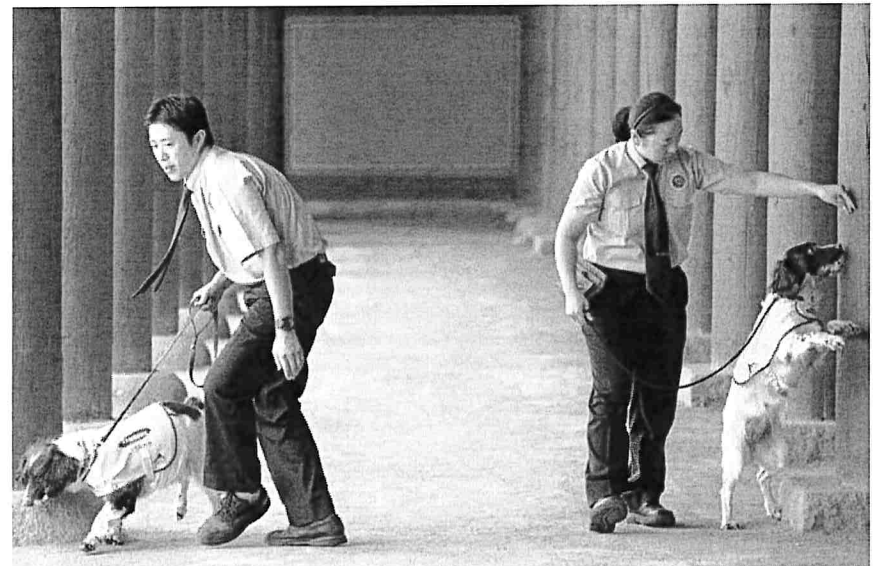
Police use a detection dog to search for a man who committed a crime.



A detection dog searches a burned building for chemicals.

Police also use these dogs after a building burns down. It may be hard to find out whether someone set the fire on purpose. The dogs sniff for **chemicals** that might have been used to start the fire.

Detection dogs don't just work in the world of crime. Some of these dogs search for termites in houses and other buildings. Termites ruin buildings by eating wood. They are hard for humans to find, but dogs can sniff them out.



Dogs sniff for termites at an important building in South Korea.



Conclusion

From finding termites to pulling wheelchairs, dogs help us in many ways.

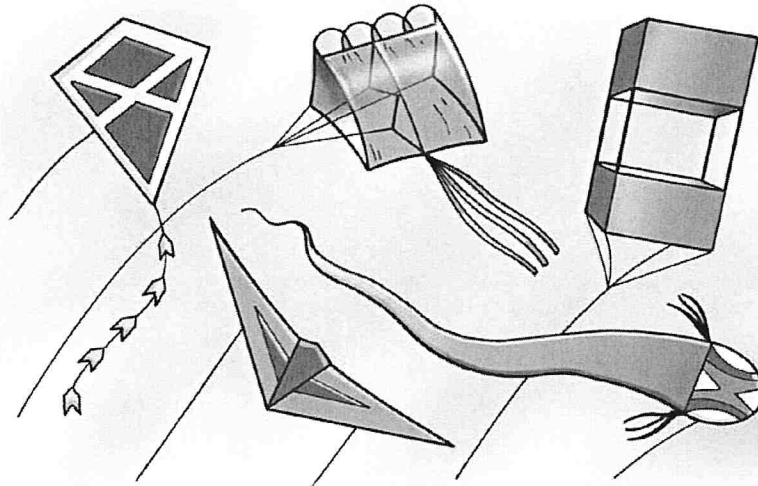
Dogs are strong, smart, and friendly, and they have powerful senses. They are some of the best workers around.

Glossary

chemicals (n.)	substances that have certain features and can mix with other substances to make new things (p. 13)
comfort (v.)	to calm down (p. 5)
criminals (n.)	people who break the law (p. 12)
detection (n.)	the act of discovering the presence of something (p. 12)
disabilities (n.)	physical or mental conditions that make it hard for a person to do something (p. 6)
medicine (n.)	a drug or treatment that helps with an illness (p. 7)

LEVELED BOOK • N

All About Kites



Written by Elizabeth Austin • Illustrated by Maria Voris

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All About Kites

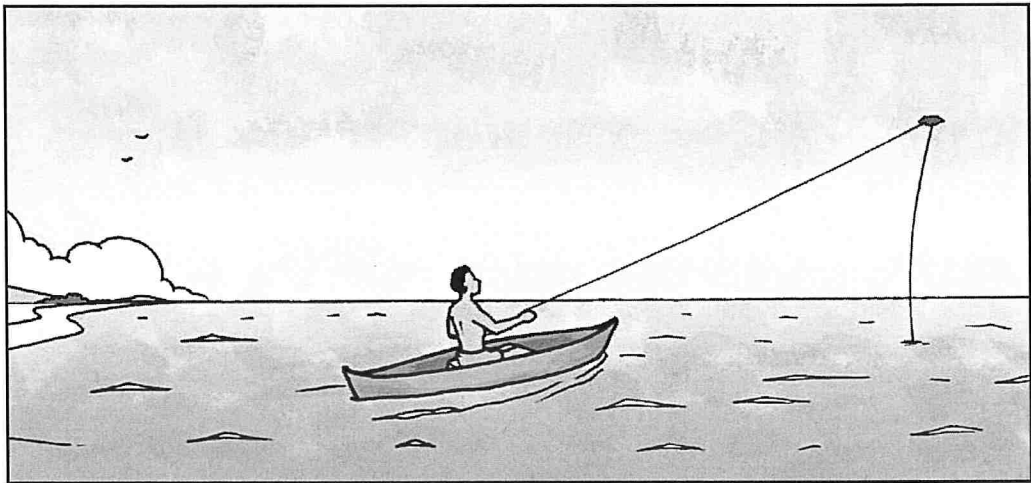
A Reading A-Z Level N Leveled Book • Word Count: 616



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All About Kites



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Reading Recovery	20
DRA	28

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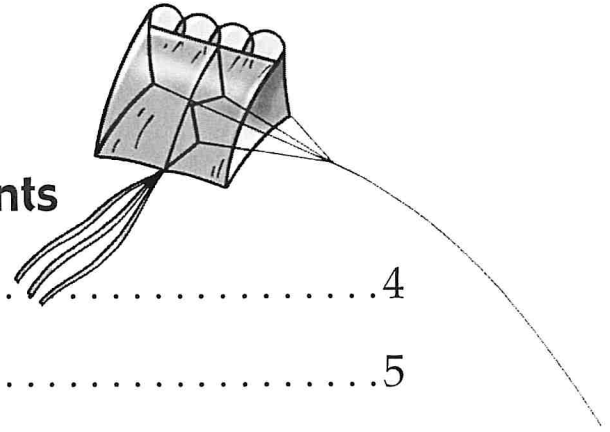
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Level N Leveled Book
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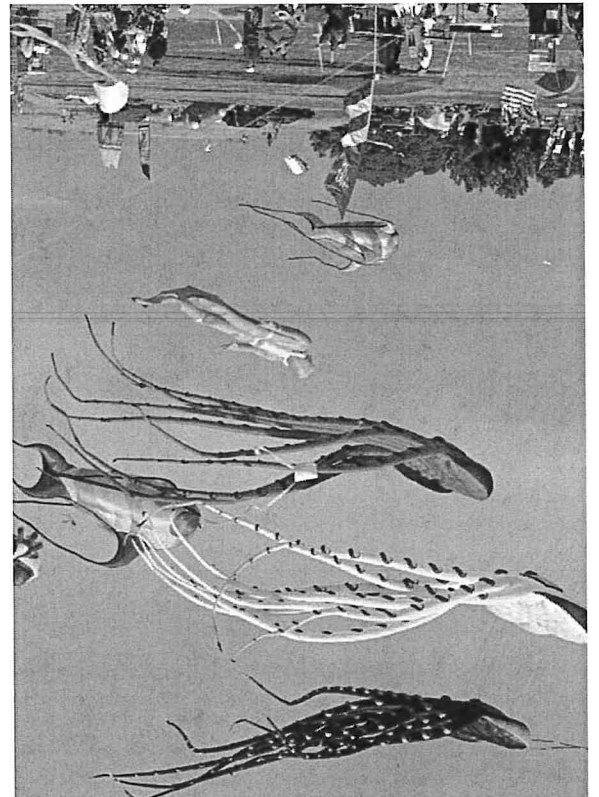
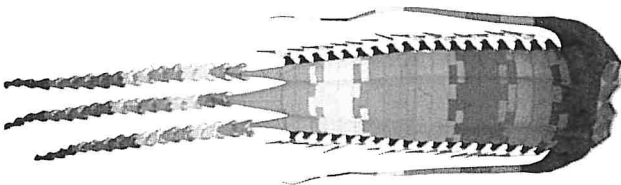
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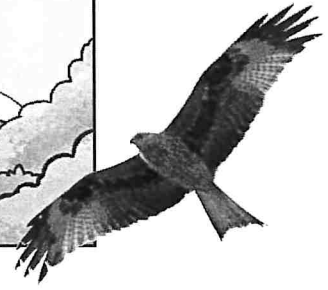


A kite is one of the oldest, simplest toys. People all around the world enjoy flying kites. Kites come in every size, shape, and color you can imagine. Did you know that kites are designed to be both toys and tools? Some kites are made to be art as well.

Introduction



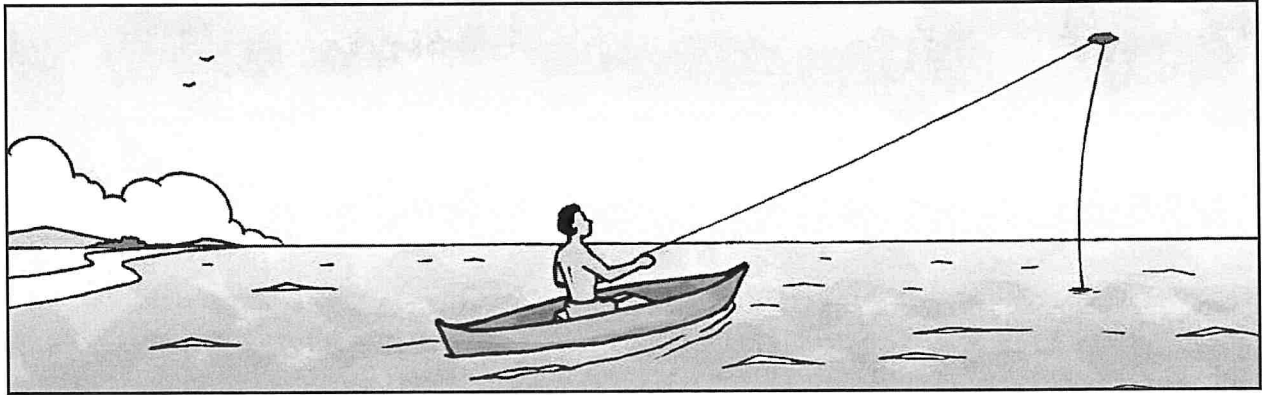
History of Kites



Kites were named after a bird with wide wings that soars high in the sky on air **currents**. No one knows who made the first kite. But Chinese writers wrote about them over 2,000 years ago. One famous Chinese legend tells a story about a man who used a kite to attack a fort. He couldn't find a way to get inside. So he tied himself to a huge kite and flew over the fort's wall! The soldiers were terrified to see a man flying, so they ran away.



There is a famous story about the American **diplomat** and **inventor** Ben Franklin. He used a kite to prove his idea that lightning was made of electric current. He tied a metal key to a kite string. Then he and his son flew the kite during a thunderstorm. Electricity from the storm clouds ran down the wet string to the metal key. When he reached toward the key, he got a surprise. The electricity jumped from the key and gave him a **shock**! Do not try this dangerous experiment yourself. When Ben Franklin tried it again, he was hurt badly.



Many Uses for Kites

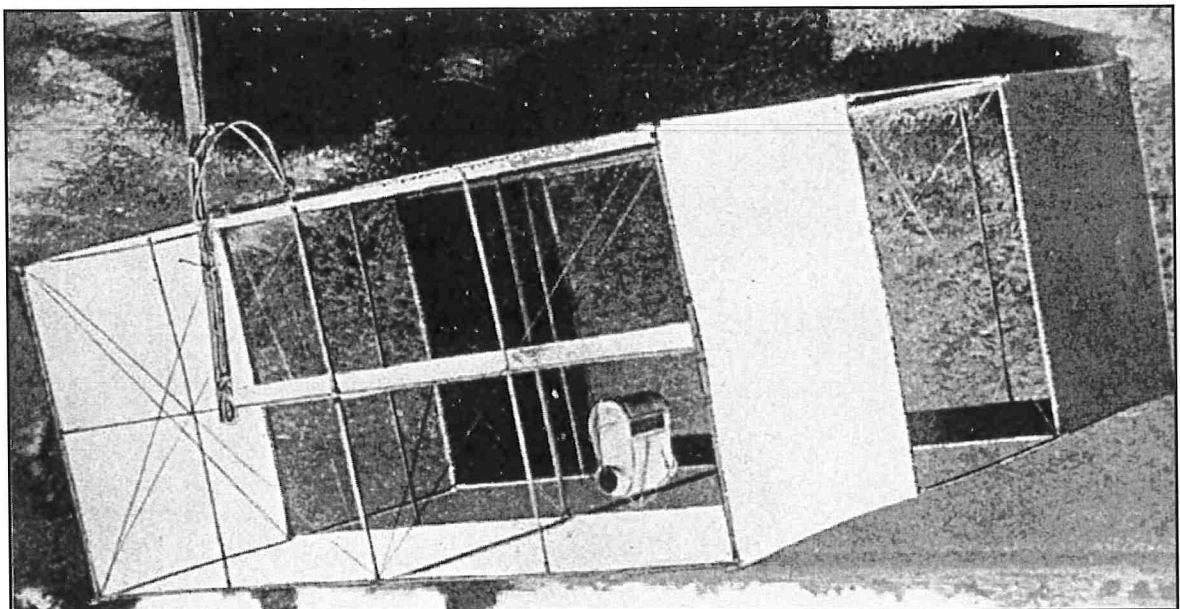
People sometimes used kites for fishing. They put a fishhook and bait on the long kite tail. Then they sailed the kite far from shore. The kite tail dragged in the water, so the fish could see the bait. It bit the bait and was caught, and then the kite was pulled in.

All About Kites • Level N

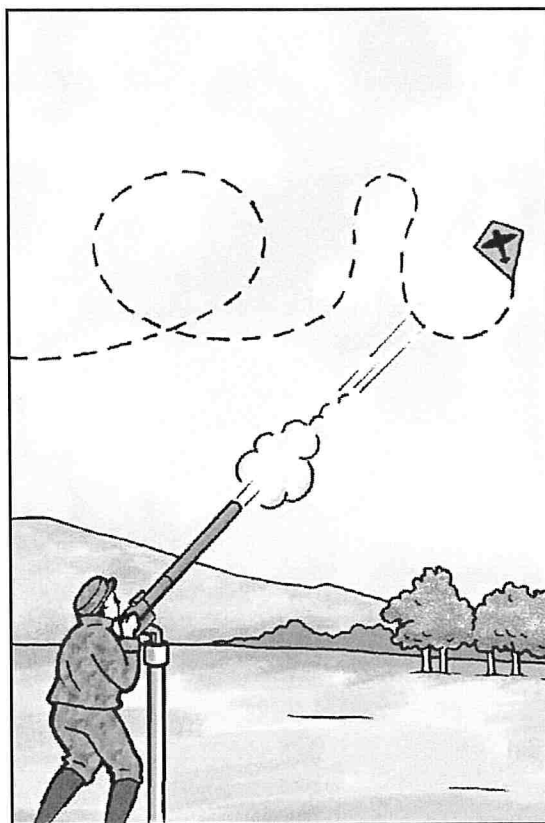
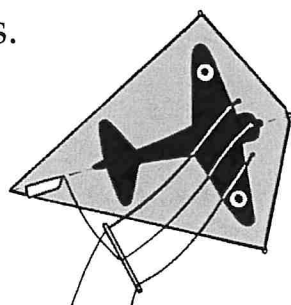
7

Weather kites carried scientific **instruments** into the sky. They recorded wind speed and temperature high in the clouds.

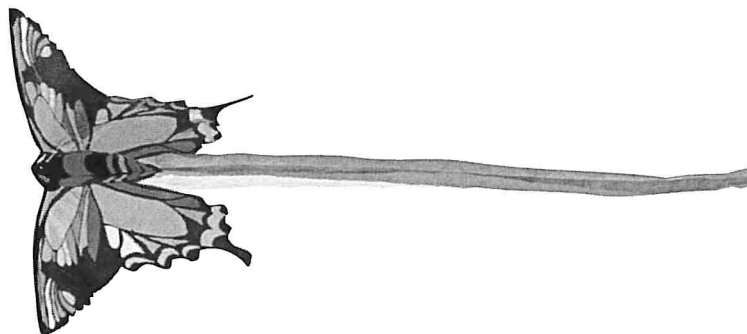
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Years ago, some armies used kites with cameras attached to spy on enemy troops. Kites were also used as flying targets for shooting practice. These special kites could turn and dodge bullets, imitating the movements of fighter planes.



Today, kites are used mostly for fun. There is a kite design for everyone. You'll discover that different shapes of kites fly in different ways. Flat, diamond-shaped kites fly easily and smoothly. Rectangular box kites hang still in the air for a long time. Stunt kites twist and twirl on many strings. Large **parafoil** kites are like parachutes. Giant dragon kites **flutter**. Fighting kites can be used to cut other kites' strings.



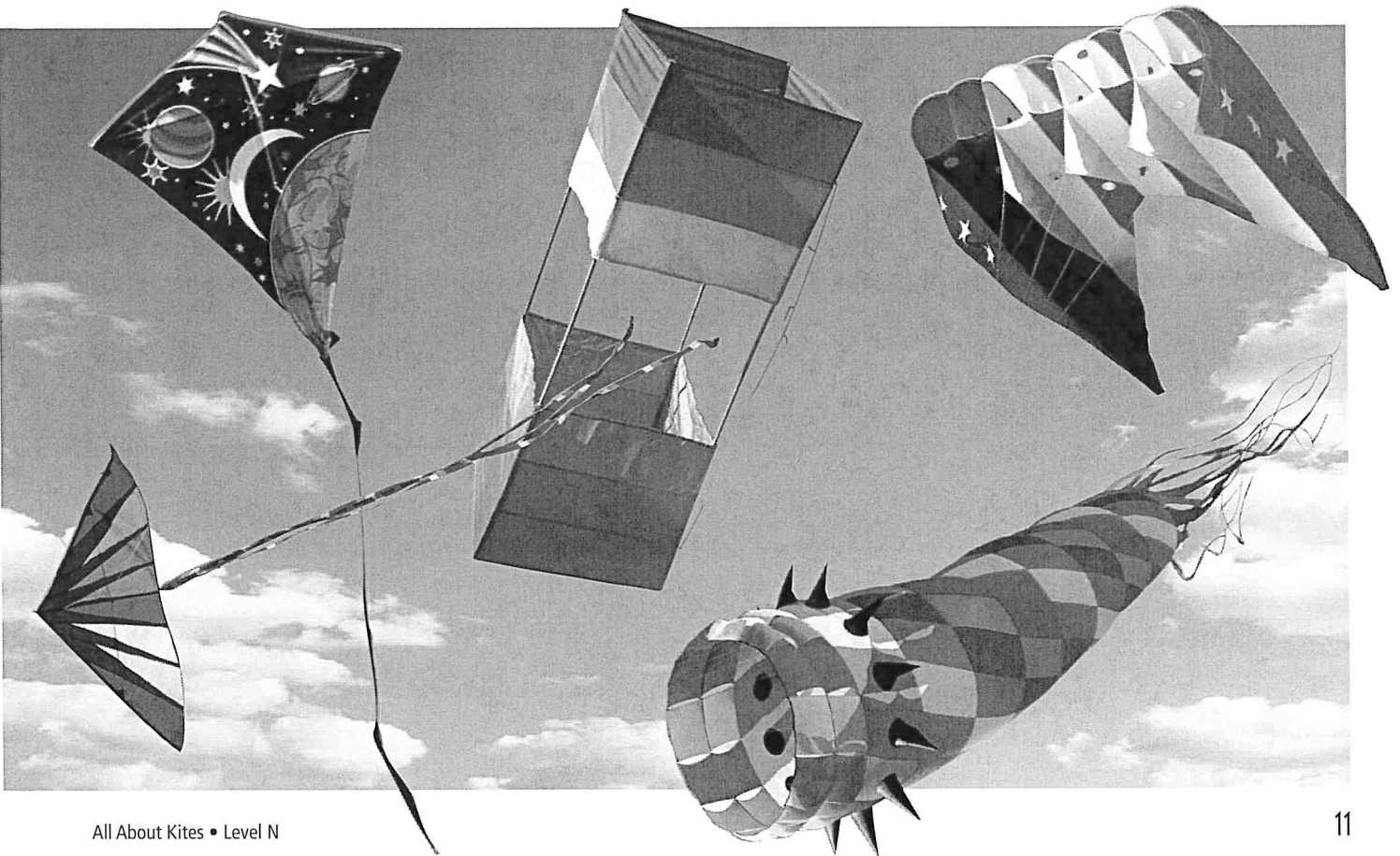
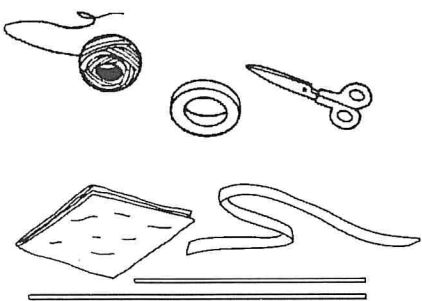
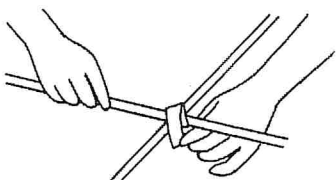
Make Your Own Kite

You'll need:

- two lightweight, smooth sticks, one 3 feet (90 cm) long, the other 2 feet (60 cm)
- a large plastic trash bag, cut open
- a long strip of lightweight cloth or plastic for the tail
- scissors
- strong tape
- a very long string

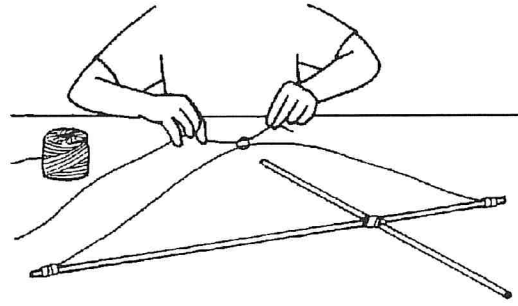
Step 1:

Form a cross shape with the sticks. Wrap tape around the sticks where they meet.



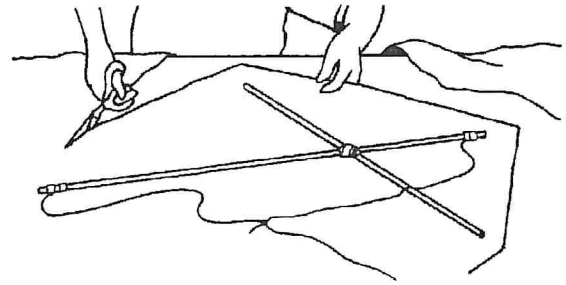
Step 2:

Cut off a 4-foot (120 cm) piece of string. Tape each end of the string to each end of the long stick. This string is called the **bridle**. Tie one end of the rest of the string to the middle of the bridle.



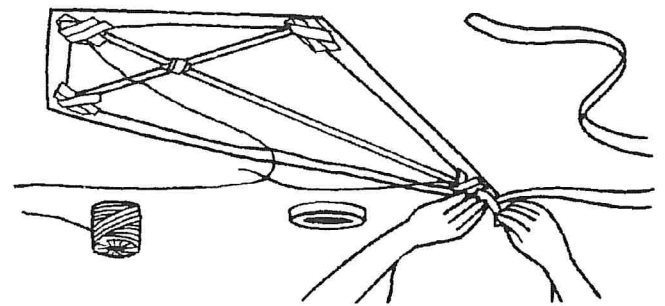
Step 3:

Lay the cross on the open plastic bag. Cut a diamond shape around it. Make sure to cut the diamond shape wider than the ends of the sticks.



- Remember to choose an open, safe place to fly your kite.
- Don't fly it near power lines.
- Keep it away from trees, roads, and airports.
- Don't fly a kite in the rain or when you hear thunder.
- Be sure nothing is on the ground to trip over.

Kite Safety



For a tail, tape the strip of cloth or plastic to the bottom of the kite.

Step 5:

Fold the corners of the diamond over the ends of the sticks. Tape the corners tightly to the sticks.

Step 4:



On a breezy day, take your kite to a flat, open area. Be sure that there are no power lines or big trees. Look at the ground around you. Is there anything you could trip over? Hold your kite up

by the bridle and run into the wind. Let go of the kite and slowly let out some string. Then let out a little more until your kite is flying high in the sky.

Happy flying!

currents (n.)	air that flows in a certain direction (p. 5)
bridle (n.)	a kind of harness that guides movement with ropes or strings (p. 13)
diplomat (n.)	a person who represents a government in meetings with other governments (p. 6)
flutter (v.)	to flap or vibrate in the wind (p. 10)
instruments (n.)	tools used for making or recording measurements (p. 8)
inventor (n.)	a person who invents or creates a new device or process (p. 6)
parafail (n.)	a lightweight sail like a small parachute (p. 10)
shock (n.)	a sharp jolt when electric current touches a person's body (p. 6)